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## The Auchimleck atanusript．

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## PREFACE.

Is the series of works which were completed for the Members of the Abbotsford Club, during the few years of its active existence, an important service was rendered to early English literature, by printing several inedited Metrical Romances. Most of these are contained in the celebrated Auchinleck Manuscript. In now bringing this series of Club books to a close, it was considered, that of two volumes one might be smitably appropriated to a selection of smaller pieces of English Poetry from the same collection, and at the same time to furnish some account of the Manuscript itself, and indicate the varions forms in which nearly the whole of its contents have appeared.

The volume, known from its donor as the The Auchinleck Manlseript, was presented to the Ficulty of Advocates by Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck in the year 1744. He was raised to the Bench, as a Lord of Session, in February 1754 , and died in 1782 , in the seventy-sixth year of his age. His son James Boswell was the well-known biographer of Johnson. His grandson, the late Sir Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, was in accomplished scholar, who, with an ardent love of literature, and poetical talent of no ordinary kind, inherited his grandfather's taste for collecting; and by means of a private press at Auchinleck, he reproduced several curious and valuable works, for the gratification of his literary and antiquarian friends.

The previous history of the Manuseript is wholly mknown. It is of a square or large quarto size, of velhm, in double columns, written, as conjectured, in the North of England, not later than the middle of the
fourteentl century. In its original state, the volume must have been of considerable bulk. inasmuch as its 334 folios contain 44 different articles; but, according to the numbers at the head of each leaf, there must at least have been 57 in the volume. Besides the loss therefore of 13 distinct articles, several leaves are more or less mntilated. Of the missing articles, some indeed may have been of small extent, as short legends or lays, but there remain only small prortions of the two long romances of Alexander and King Richard. The mutilations are chiefly blanks oceasioned by most of the small illuminations at the head of each article, carefully designed, and finished in gold and colours, having been barbaronsly ent out, which also entailed the loss of eight or nine lines written on the reverse of the leaves so mutilated. From a circumstance to be stated, it may be conjectured that the volume had fallen into the hands of an ignorant binder, who was in the process of cutting it up for the purposes of his trade, when so many of the illuminations were taken out, as things of no value, before the most considerable portion of the volume was fortunately rescued from complete destruction.

In the year 1837, my friend Mr Turnbull, Advocate, the Secretary of the Abbotsford Club, joined with me in printing a few copies for private distribution, of a volume, entitled "Owain Miles, and other inedited Fragments of Ancient English Poetry," post 8vo. The contents were derived from the Auchinleck Maunserijt, and inchded the fragment of King Richard, with a facsimile of the miniature design at the head of this romance, which had escaped the knife or scissors of the depredator. I was qnite unaware, at the time, that I actually lad in my own possession a fragment of two leaves of that Romance, which had formed part of this identical Mannscript. They were given to me several years before by a learned and reverend friend, as a specimen of old writing, but had fallen aside. At length, upon examining the leaves, to ascertain what they were, the form of writing seemed to me quite familiar, and I soon discovered that they must have originally formed part of the Mannseript in question. I lost no time therefore in making inquiry, and securing another fragment of two
leaves, which I remembered having seen when the others were given me. These 1 found contained the first prortion of " The Life of Adam," which is inserted in the present volume. The leaves having been cmployed as covers of blank paper-books, which were purchased for note-books by a Professor in the University of St Andrews, before the middle of the last century, the writing in some parts is searcely legible. I have not been able to ascertain whether any other volumes with similar covers may still exist; but the discovery of these few laves is sufficient to suggest the illea that Lord Auchinleck rescued the bulk of the manuseript from being so employed. Probably attaching much less importance to the volume than it has obtained, it was bound in the plainest manner, some of the leaves were misplaced, and, when comprared with the recovered fragments, of which the parts folded over the boards are preserved, it must have suffered in the rebinding, by being rather unsparingly cut in the edges. The volume is now rehound in moroce, in a style more suitable to its worth, and the mutilated leaves have been carefully mended.

Bishop Perey, in his third volume of Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, was the first to give any account of the contents of this precions Mamseript, from information commmicated by the Rev. Dr Blair. Ritson, during one of his visits to Edinborgh, examined the volume with great care, and made a list of its contents, dated in 1792, and transeribed select portions, which he afterwards jublished in his collection of English Metrical Romances. But the volume acquired its chief notoriety in 1803, from having furnished sir Walter Scott with the text of his elaborate edition of the metrical romance of Sir Tristrean. This he attributed to Thomas of Ereeldome, named the Rhymer, and connected with it a very ingenious but untenable theory of its being the original of the similar romances that exist in other languages. The account of the manuscript and its contents given by Nir Walter is subjoined to this prefatory notice, with such corrections or additions as seem to be requisite, alter lriefly noticing the several pieces which are contaned in the present volume.

## 1.-A PENNI WORTH OF WITTE.

This popular tale is evidently derived from a French original, and the Fabliau La Bourse plein de Sens, has a sufficient resemblance to the story to render this probable. See Legrand d'Aussy, Fabliaux et Contes, tome iv., p. 1, edit. Paris, 1829; and the Fablianx et Contes des Poètes François. publiés par Barbazan, tome iii., p. 38.

Ritson, in his curious volume of Pieces of Ancient Popular Poetry, 1791, printed this tale, under the title, How a Merchande dyd hys Wyfe betray, from a MS. in the University Library of Cambridge, (MSS. More, Ff. 2. 38.) It is a condensed and quite a different version from the present, and consists of 272 lines. The MS., he says, is written apparently about the reign of Edward the Fourth or Richard the Third. "The poem itself however is indisputably of a greater age, and seems from the language and orthography to be of Scottish, or at least of North country extraction. The fragment of a somewhat different copy, in the same dialect, is contained in a MS. of Heury the Sixth's time, in the British Museun (Bib. Harl., 5396, f. 27.) It has evidently been designed to be sung to the harp."

The copy which Ritson mentions contains only 176 lines, and begins thus:-

Lystene, Lordyngis, I yow praye
How many man can hys wyfe betraye,
Both be day and be nyght,
If ye well lystyn a lytyll wyght.
Thys song ys of a marchand of thys contre,
Had a wyfe was fayre and fre;
The marchand had a full gode wyfe,
Ho louyd hym lely as hur lyfe,
What that euer hye tyl hur sayde,
Ener sche held hor wele payde:
Tho marchand. that was stout and gaye.
By another wench he lay;
He boght hur gownys of gret prys, \&c.

At a recent period, the story assumed a more popular form, in the common ballad, "The Pennyworth of Wit." Captain Cox, who is celebrated in the entertainments at Kenilworth Castle in 1575, possessed, among a bunch of ballads, "The Chapman of a Pennyrorth of Wit;" Ritson mentions, that it is also contained in a tract entitled "Penny-nise, Poundfoolish; or a Briftow diamond, fet in two rings, and both crack'd. Profitable for married men, pleafant for young men, and a rare example for all goorl women." London, 1631, 4to, bl. l.

One of these common popular ballads, "A choice Pennyworth of Wit," begins,

> Here is a Pennyworth of Wit
> For those that ever went astray ; If warning they will take by it,
> 'Twill do them good another day.
> As in this book you may behold,
> Set forth by Mr William Lene.

The said "book" being in the form of a broadside, containing 65 stanzas of 4 lines. "Printed and fold at No. 4 Aldermary Churchyard," abont the end of the last century.

## II.-FLORICE AND BLAUNCHEFLOUR.

This beautiful tale, which exists in a variety of forms and languages, is supposed to have a Spanish origin. In the description of the cmbroidered robe, in the metrical romance of Emare, pronounced by Warton to form one of the finest descriptions of the kind which he had seen in Gothic poetry, are the following lines:

> In the thrydde korner wyth gret honour Was Florys and dam Blawxeneflour
> As love was hem betwene;
> For they loved wyth honour,

> Purtrayed they were with trewe-love flour, Wyth stones bryght and shene.'

Boccaccio, who makes the adventures of Florio and Biancoflore the principal subject of his Philocopo, says that the subject was popular long before his time. Some of the Provençal poets refer to such a story; and it is extant in an early version in Greek iambics.

Of metrical versions in other languages, it is somewhat doubtful which shonld be considered the earliest. Ritson speaks of the French version as one of the most ancient and popular in that language. See also the remarks of M. Paulin Paris, in his "Le Romancero François," p. 55. Paris, 1833 ; where he gives a long extract from the Romance of Flore et Blanchefleur, preserved in the Imperial Library at Paris. This MS. of the 13 th century, consisting of 3342 lines, forms part of a large volume, in folio, No. 6987, described by M. Paris, in his subsequent work "Les Manuscrits François," tome iii., p. 215. It has since been printed entire, with this German title, "Flore und Blanceflor, Altfranzösischer Roman, nach der Uhlandischen Abschrift der Pariser Handschrift N. 6987. heransgegeben von Immanuel Bekker." Berlin, 1844, post Svo. ${ }^{2}$

Conrad Fleck, one of the early Minnesingers, and supposed, from the dialect of his verses, to lave been a native of Switzerland or Suabia, was born in the early part of the 13 th century, and composed a long poem on the same subject. It extends to 8006 lines, and the German critics declare it to be superior, in graceful simplicity, to the above poem of the French Trouvère. Of this poem there exist two manuscripts of the 15 th century; one at Berlin, the other at Heidelberg. It has been carefully edited, under this title: "Flore und Blanscheflur, eine Erzählung von Konrad Fleck: heransgegeben von Emil Sommer;" which forms the 12th volume of the "Bibliothek der gesammten Deutschen National-Literatur," printed at Quedlinburg und Leipzig, 1816, Svo.

[^0]Another writer, the Flemish poct Dietric van Assenede, who also flourished in the 13 th century, translated this romance into Flemish verse. It contains 3978 lines, and has been published as Part III. of the "Horw Belgices," edited by Henry Hoffimann. "Floris ende Blancefloer, door Diederie van Assenede: mit einleitnng, ammerkungen und glossar, herausgegeben von Hoffmann ron Fallersleben." Leipzig, 1836, Sro.

Fleck cites, near the commencement of his poem (1.142) an earlier production, of a Robert d'Orbent:-

Ez hat Ruopreht von Orbent,
Getihtet in welsclen
Nit rimen ungevelschen
Des jch in tiuschen willen han.
A similar version, "Flores och Blanzeflor," in the Swedish language, by Gustaf Klemming, is attributed to the early part of the 14 th century. It forms the commencement of a valuable series of ancient popular literature, publishing, at oceasional intervals, "Samlingar utgifna af Svenfka FornfkriftSällifapet." Stockholm, 1844, et seq., Svo.

Mr Ellis, in his English Metrical Romances, has given an analysis of this romance from the text of the Auchinleck MS., supplying from Tressan the defective portions of the story. The prose romances of Florice and Blancheflour belong to a much more recent period, and are enumerated by Brunet, in the last edition of his Manuel du Libraire.

The existing copies of the English version are more or less imperfect, and the one probably would not supply the deficiencies of the other. The copy best known forms part of a volume in the University Library of Cambridge, (Gg. iv. 27.) It contains about 800 lines, and begins, as follows, with line 8 of the present text:-

Heo tok forth a wel fair ring,
Of hire finger a riche ryng;
Mi sone, heo sede, haue this ring,
Whil he is thin, ne dute nothing,
That fur the brenne, ne adrenche sa.
Ne ire[ n$]$ ne steil ne mai the sle:

And to thi wil thou schalt habbe grace.
Late and rache in eche place.
Floris mineth nu his lene,
No longer nolde be bileue.
In a manuscript volume of the 14 th century, in the Bridgewater Library, described in Archdeacon Todd's "Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer," p. 164, there is a copy of Florence and Blancheflour, which he says contains upwards of 300 lines more than Mr Ellis was acquainted with in his account of the Romance. Another, earlier than either, was in the Cottonian Library, (Vitellius, D. III.) It is thus entered in Smith's Catalogue of the MSS., 1696: "Verfus de amoribus Florifii juvenis et Blancheflore puellæ, lingua veteri Anglicana." But this was one of the volmmes destroyed by the fire in 1731 ; some portions of the English romance of Floyres and Blancheftur laving escaped. It is written on vellum, in double columns, in a small hand, of the 13th century, very difficult to be deciphered. I have been favoured by Sir Frederic Madden with the following specimen :-

Tel me war my lemmon beo.
Al wepinge onsuerede heo, Sire, heo seyde, ded; ded, quad he, Sire, heo seyde, for sothe, ye. Alas, weme deide my suete wyght? Sire, heo serde, with inne this seuenight, That urthe hire was leyd abone, And ded heo is for thine loue. Floyres that was so fayr and gent, He fel i-swone up on the pauement. And the cristene wimmon gon to crie To Crist and to seynte Marie.
The king and the quene i-herdde that cri.
In to the bure tho urne hy,
And the quene ate frome
By wepeth hire dere sone;
And the kinges herte is ful of care, That he silth is sone vor loue so fare. Anon he of swoninge awok and speke miste.

Sore he wep and sore he syghte, And on his moder he by sigth, Dame, he sayde, led me thar that mayde lyth. Thider heo hire broute wel suthe, Vor care and sorwe of hire dethe. Anon that he to the burles come, Wel yerne he bi hul ther on, And letteres ligon to rede, Thus spek and thus sede, Thar thar lay suete Blancheflur, That Floyres louede par amur.

In Mr Hartshorne's volume of "Ancient Metrical Tales," London, 1829, this romance of Florice and Blancheflour is printed from a transcript of the Auchinleck MLS. which he acknowledges to have received from me. 1 may be allowed to make a single remark. It was unlucky that the sheets. while at press, were either not sent here for revisal, or that the text lad not been collated with the Cambridge MS. In either case the very gross mistakes which his text contains might have been avoided. The transcript alluded to was a duplicate copy given me by Sir Walter Scott, and was made for him, I understood, by a brother of the celebrated Dr Leyden. I cannot imagine it could have contained such blunders as the printed page. exhibit. The text of the Anchinleck MS. is now, I hope, more aceurately represented.

## lII.-THE THROSTEL COK AND NIGHTINGALE.

This dialogne of the Throstel or Thrush and the Nightingale is probably a translation from the French. Sir Walter Scott (see p. xxvi.) evidently supposed that the original was preserved in the Digby MS., having been misled by its French title. This mamscript is in the Bodleian Library, (MIS. Digby 86. fol. $136^{b}$ ); and to the kindness of Sir Frederic Madden 1 am indebted for the use of his transcript, from which it appears to be a perfect,

## PREFACE.

or at least a fuller copy of a poem much the same with that in the Auchinleck MIS. It is entitled, " Ci commence le cuntent par entre le Mauris et la Russinole," and begins :-

> Somer is comen with loue to toune,
> With blostme and with brides roune,
> The note of hasel springeth;
> The dewes darkneth iu the dale,
> For longing of the Nightegale,
> This foweles murie singeth.

Hie herde a strif bitweies two,
That on of wele, that other of wo, etc. etc.

It contains 32 stanzas of six lines, and is thus more than dooble the extent of the present fragment. It would, however, serve no purpose to supply such a large portion, the more especially as the poem has been printed by Mr Halliwell in the Reliquire Autique, vol. i. p. 241.

As the initial letter L, in the Auchinleck MS., is very distinct, the mutilated line should have been thus printed,
L.[enten ys come] with loue [to towne]
the opening stanza being almost identical with an earlier love song, containing a description of the Spring, in Harl. MS., No. 巳253; and printed by Hawkins, vol. ii. p. 93, by Warton, vol. i. p. 29, and by Ritson, in his Ancient Songs, p. 31.

## IV.-THE LIIF OF ADAM.

According to the legend itself, this narrative is of the remotest antiquity, having been written on stone by Seth, the son of Adam, in a language which, when discovered by Solomon, was wholly unknown, and required an angel to be sent from heaven to give the interpretation. See lines 691-720. The first portion of 352 lines is given from the fragment of the MS.
recovered, as stated at page ii. A few lines at the commencement are unfortunately lost. The name Lightbern, or Child of Light, as applied to Lucifer, or Satan, before his fall throngh pride, cannot fail to strike the reader as highly poetical.-The similar fragment of King Richard, in my possession, consists of two distinct portions, of 176 lines each, corresponding with lines 1745 to 1919 , and lines 2580 to 2762 , in Weber's edition of the entire romance.

## V.-DAVID THE KING.

The commencement of each rerse, from the Vulgate, accompanies this paraphrase of the Fifty-first Psalm. Verses 7 and $S$ having been written on the reverse of the leaf containing a small illumination, are lost. This is one of the Seven Penitential Psalms, of which there are numerous versions, in English verse, preserved in various libraries.

## VI.-THE DEDLI SINNES, THE HESTES, \&

This is a similar paraphrase of the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, with a general reference to the Seven Dearly Sins, and a paraphrastic narration of our Lord's Passion. The concluding lines, or prayer, to send peace instead of war, that Christians might be enabled to pass into the Holy Land, and slay the Saracens, indicate the later period of the Crusades, when the verses were written.

## VII.-THE PATERNOSTER UNDO ON ENGLISH.

The Lord's Prayer is here given in a different and more amplified paraphrase.

## VIII.-HOW OUR LEUEDI SAUTER WAS FIRST FOUND.

The object of this poem is sufficiently obvious as an encouragement to Mariolatry, and belongs to a period when the Hours of the Blessed Virgin had begun to supersede with the laity the older forms of devotion.

## IX.-LN PRAISE OF WOMEN.

This poem was printed by Dr Leyden, in the Introduction to "The Complaynt of Scotland;" but he makes no mention of having omitted nine of the later stanzas, owing, no doubt, to so many of the lines having been mutilated. The stanza in which it is mritten is somewhat peculiar.

## X.-WHERE BEN MEN.

This fragment of a moral poem, on the vanity of human life, may serve to conclude the present selections made from the Manuseript.

It is only necessary to add, that the MS. has been literally followed, except in the use of a few contracted letters. This remark chiefly applies to the letters p and $\mathbf{5}$. The first uniformly stands for $t$, and has been so printed. The other, 3 or 3 , is used indiscriminately for $y h, g h, z$, and occasionally for th, when following a vowel. At the beginning of words, the pronunciation ought to be $y h$; but in modern orthography these two letters are apt to be misunderstood. When following a consonant, the letter $j$ stands for $g h$, and has been so rendered.

DAVID LAING.
Edinburgh, 1857.

# ACCOUNT OF THE AUCHINLECK MS. 

AND

## A CATALOGUE OF ITS CONTENTS.

PREFLXED TO TIIE ROMANCE OF SIR TRISTREM, EDITED BY<br>SlR WALTER SCOTT.

This valuable record of ancient poetry forms a thick quarto volnme, containing 334 leaves, and 44 different pieces of poctry; some mere fragments, and others, works of great length. The beginning of each poem has originally been adorned with an illumination; for the sake of which the first leaf has in many cases been torn ont, and in others cut and mutilated. The MS. is written on parchment, in a distinct and beantiful hand, which the most able antiquaries are inclined to refer to the earlier part of the 13 th [14th] century. The pages are divided into two columns, unless where the verses, being Alexandrine, occupy the whole breadth of the quarto. In two or three instances there occurs a variation of the hand-writing; lut as the poems regularly follow each other, there is no reason to believe that such alterations imdicate an earlier or later date than may be reasonably ascribed to the rest of the work; although the Satire against Simonie, No. 44, seems rather in an older hand than the others, and may be an exception to the general rule.

The MS. was presented to the Faculty of Advocates, in 1744, by Alexander Boswell of Auchinleck, a Lord of Session, by the title of Lord Auchinleck, and father to the late James Boswell, Esq., the biographer of Dr Johnson. Of its former history nothing is known.

Many circumstances lead us to conclude that the MS. has been written in an Anglo-Norman convent.-That it has been compiled in England there can be little
doubt. Every poem, which has a particular local reference. concerus South Britain alone. Such are the satirical verses, No. 21, in the following catalogue; the Liber Regum Anglice, No. 40; the Satire against Simonie, No. 44 . On the other hand. not a word is to be found in the collection relating particularly to Scottish affairs.

> MS. vj.-fol. 1-6.

No. 1. The Legend of Pope Gregory.-Six leaves. Imperfect both at beginning and end. This article is on the top of the page marked as No. 6; from which we find that five preceding poems have been lost. St Gregory's story is more horrible than that of Cdipus. He is the offspring of an incestuous connection betwixt a brother and a sister; and is afterwards unwittingly married to his own mother. The fragment begins.

> Th' erl him grannted his wille Y wis,
> That the knight him hadde y-told,
> The barounes that were of niche priis.
> Biforn him thai weren y-cald.
> Alle the lond that euer was his,
> Biforn hem alle yong and old,
> He made his soster chef and priis.
> That mani siyheing for him had sold.

Printed in a volume entitled "Legendæ Catholice: A Lytle Boke of Seyntlie Gestes." Edimburgh, 1840, square $12 \mathrm{mo}, \mathrm{pp}$. xsii, 257. Dedicated by the Editor "To the Memory of Peter Ribadeneira, of the Society of Jesus." (of this little volume " of hagiologies" only 40 copies were printed. by W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq., for private distribution.
vij.-fol. 7-[3.

No. 2. The King of Tars--Seven leaves, wanting the end. A romance, in stanzas of 12 lines.

Herkneth to me, both eld and ying,
For Marie's lone, that swete thing,
All hou a wer bigan,
Bitvene a trewe cristen king,
And an heathen heye lording,
Of Dames the Soudan.

This romance is published by Mr litson, in his Ancient Metrical Romances, vol. ii. London, 1802,3 vol, post 8 vo.
viij.-fol. 14-16.
No. 3. The History of Adam and his Descendants.-Two leaves and a half, or five pages. The begiming is wanting. It is a work, according to the poet, of high antiquity and authority, being written by Seth. In couplets.

> Tho Seth hadde writen Adames liif, And Eves, that was Adames wiif, Right in thilke selve stede, Ther Adam was won to buile his bede.

Seth left the MS. in Adam's oratory, where it remained till the time of Solomon, who discovered, but could not decypher it without supernatural assistance.

Printed as "The Liif of Adam" in the present volume, p. 49, the first portion having been supplied from the fragment of the Auchinleck MS. in the Editor's possession, as described at p. iii.
ix.-fol. 16-21.

No. 4. The Legend of Seynt Margrete.-Four leaves and a half. Perfect, saving a few lines cut out with the illumination. It is a more modern version of the Legend published by Hickes, in the Thesaurus Linguarm Septentrionalium, and begins.

Al that ben in dedly sinue, And thenk with merci to mete, Leue in Crist that zave you witt 3 our sinnes for to bete, Listen and ye schul here telle, With wordes fair and swete, The vie of on maiden Men clepeth Seyn Margre[te.]

Printed in the "Legendw Catholice," \&c. 1840, p. 69.

> x.-fol. 21-24.

No. 5. Legend of Seynt Katerine.-Nearly four leaves; wants the end, and some lines, where the illumination has been cut ont. A similar poem with No. 4: apparently by the same hand.

He that made heven and erthe,
And sonne and mone for to seline,
Bring ous in to his riche,
And scheld ous fram helle pine!

> Herken, and Y you wil telle
> The liif of an holy virgine,
> That treuli trowed in Jesu Crist;
> Hir name was hoten Katerine.

Printed in the "Legendæ Catholicæ," \&c. 1840, p. 165.
xj.-fol. 25-31.
No. 7. The Legend or Romance of Owain Miles,-occupies seven leaves. The beginning is wanting, and some lines in the last folio are cut out. It contains the adventures of Sir Owain, a Northumbrian knight, in St Patrick's purgatory in Ireland, where he saw hell, purgatory, and the celestial regions. The last rerses are,

> And when he deyd he went, Y wis, In to the heighe joie of Paradis,
> Thurche help of Godes graee, Now Grod, for Seynt Owains loue, Graunt ous Heuen blis aboue,
> Bifor his swete face. Amen.
l'rinted in the volume entitled "Owain Miles, and other Inedited Fragments of Ancient English Poetry. Ediuburgh, 1837," post 8vo. Of this volume only 32 copies were printed, for private distribution, by W. B. Turnbull, Esq.. and the present editor.

$$
\text { xij.-fol. } 31^{\mathrm{b}}-34 .
$$

No. 8. The Disputisoun bituen the Bodi and the Soule.-Three leaves; wants the concluding stanzas. This is a dispute betwixt the body and soul of a dead warrior. who continue to upbraide each other with their sinful life, until ther are both carried to the inferual regions:

> As Y lay in a winter's night,
> In a droupening bifor the day,
> Nethought Y seighe a selli sight :
> A bodi opon a bere lay.
> He hadde ben a modi knight,
> And litel serued God to pay;
> Forlorn he had his liues liglt.
> The gost moued out, and wald oway.

Printed in the volume, "Owain Miles," \&c. Edinb. 1837.
xiij.-fol. 35-37.
No. 9. The Descent of our Saviour into Hell,-to redeem the souls of the prophets, supposed to have been confined there from the Fall to the Crucifixion. As this legend is in the shape of a dialogue, it is probably an edition of the favourite mystery, called the Harrowing of Hell. It wants beginning and end; and oceupies one entire leaf, and a fragment of another.

## Domines ait.

Hard gates have Y gon,
And suffered pines mani on
Thritti winter and thridde half yere
llave Y wond in lond here, \&c.
In MS. Bibl. Harl., 2253, is a poem on the Harrowing of Hell, beginning.
Alle harkneth to me nou,
A strif woll Y tellen on,
Of Jesu aut of Sathan.

Printed in the volume, "Owain Miles," \&c. Edinb. 1837.
xiiij.—fol. 37-38.

No. 10. A Miracle of the Virgin.-Wants the beginning. One leaf. and fragment of one cut out.

From heven into the clerke's hour,
Right doun biforn his beddes fet,
The angel alight with great honour,
And wel fair he gan him gret.

Part of the previous leaf contains 44 lines, the commencement of each hine being cut off. It begins.
. . . ngel sche sent to him anon
. . . gret the clerk with milde steuen
. . . the chanmber when he gan gon
. . . as brighte than ani leuen

$$
x \mathrm{x} .-\mathrm{fol} .39-48
$$

No. 11. A Moralization upon certain Latin texts.-Nine leaves: wants the end. It is written in a different and larger hand than the preceding and following articles.

Herkneth alle to my speche, And hele of soule I may ou teche:
That I wole speke it is no feble, \&c.

$$
\text { xvj.-fol. } 48^{\text {b }}-61 .
$$

No. 12. Amis and Amelion.-A beautiful romance of chivalry; of which see an account in the Notes to Sir Tristrem. The beginning and end are torn out. 1t occupies thirteen folios, and begins,

The riche douk his fest gan hold, With erls and with barouns bold,

As ye may listen and lithe.
Fourten-night, as me was told, With erls and with barounis bold,

To glad tho bernes blithe.

Printed in Weher's "Metrical Romances of the 13th. 14th. and 15th Centuries," vol. ii. p. 367. Edinhurgh, 1810, 3 vol. post 8 vo.
xvij.-fol. 62-65.

No. 13. Legend of Marie Maudelein.-Four leaves; wants the beginning. The author concludes,

Ich biseche you alle that han $y$-herd,
Of the Maudelain hou it ferl,
That ye biseche al for him,
That this stori in Inglisse rim
Out of Latin hath $y$-wrought,
For alle men Latin no conne nought, \&c.

Printed in the "Legende Catholicæ," \&c. Edimb. 1840, p. 211.

> xviij.-fol. 66-69.

No. 14. The Legend of Joachim, our Leuedie's Moder.-Four leaves. Incomplete, not from mutilation, as usual, but because the author or transcriber had tired of his task.

Al that the Prophetes schewed whilom
In her prophecie,
Al it was off our Lord.
And of his moder Marie;

Both Moyses and Abraham,
Jonas and Helye,
David and Daniel,
And the holy Geromie.
Printed in the "Legendx Catholice," \&c. Edinb. 1840, p. 123.

$$
\text { xxj.-fol. } 70-72^{4}
$$

No. 15. On the Seven Deadly Sins, the Ten Commundments, \&c.-Complete. Two leaves.

Jhesu, that for us wolde die
And was boren of Maiden Marie,
Forzive us, Louerd, our misdede,
And help us at oure moste nede !

Printed in the present volume, p. 81.

$$
\text { xxij.-fol. } 72 .
$$

No. 16. The Pater-noster, undo on Engliseh.-One leaf; wants the end.

Alle that ever gon and riden, That willeth Godes merci abiden;
Lewede men, that ne beth ne clerkes, Tho that leven ou Godes werkes, Lesteth and ye schollen here, i-wis, What youre Pater Noster is.

Printed in the present volume, p. 93.

$$
\text { xxiij.-fol. } 73-78^{3} \text {. }
$$

No. 17. The Assumption of the Virgin.-Five and $\frac{1}{4}$ leaves; wants the beginning; concludes thus:

> Now habbe ye herd the Resoun
> Of the swete Assumpsion
> Of oure Leuedi hende.
> Jesn, that is here swete sone,
> Give ous grace for to wone,
> In joie that nevere schal ende.

$$
\text { xxiiij.-fol. } 78^{3}-84 .
$$

No. 18. Sire Degarré-Seven leaves; wants the end, and also some lines near the beginning. This beautiful romance is analyzed by Warton, in the History of Poetry, vol. i. p. 180.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Knightes **** } \\
& \text { Ferli fele wolde fonde } \\
& \text { And sechen aventures, by night and dai, } \\
& \text { Hou yhe mighte here strengthe asai; } \\
& \text { So did a knyght, Sire Degarree. } \\
& \text { Ich wille you telle wat man was he. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Printed for the Abbotsford Club, in a separate volume. Edinb. 1849, 4to, with eight facsimiles of the title page, woodcuts, and text of the black letter edition printed by Wynken de Worde.
xxv.-fol, 85-99.

No. 19. The Seven Wise Masters.-Fifteen leaves: wants the beginning and end. This celebrated romance, or rather tissue of stories, seems to be derived from the Calilah u Damnah of the Orientals. See Tyrwhitt's notes on Chaucer's Centerbury Tales. The first paragraph begins,

Dioclitian, the maistres herde,
He strok his berd, and shoke his yerde,
And on hem made milde chere,
And spak that hi alle mighte i-here, \&c.
Printed in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. iii., under the title " The Proces of the Sevyn Sages," the defective portions being supplied from a later MS. in the Cottonian Library.
xxvj.-fol. 100-104.

No. 20. Florice and Blancheflour.-Five leaves; beginning torn out. Tressan has analyzed this beautiful tale in his Corps d'Extraits des Romans. It concludes.

Nou is this tale browt to th' ende,
Of Florice and of his lemman hende,
How after bale hem com bote,
So wil our Louerd, that ous mote.
Ameu sigges al so,
And Ich schal helpe you ther to.
Printed by the Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, in his Collection of Ancient

Metrical Tales, p. 81. London, 1829, post 8vo (See p. ix) : And also in the present volume, p. 15.

$$
\text { xxvij.-fol. } 105 .
$$

No. 21. A Satirical Poem,-apparently referring to the reign of Edward II. Perfect in one leaf. The introduction is in alternate French and English, and begins thus:

Len puet fere et defere, ceo fait il trop souvent;
It nis nouther wel ne feire, therefore Engelond is shent:
Nostre prince de Engletere, per le consail de sa gent,
At Westminstre after the feire, maden a gret parlement, \&e.
At this parliament Seven Wise Men deliver their opinions on the causes of the national distress, in the following jingling measure :

> The firste seide, I understonde.
> Ne may no king wel ben in londe
> Under God Almihte.
> But he kunne himself rede
> Hou he sehal in londe lede
> Eueri man wid riht,
> For miht is riht, Liht is niht, And fiht is fliht.
> For milht is riht, the lond is laweles;
> For liht is niht, the lond is lore-les;
> For fiht is fliht, the londe is name-less.

$$
\ddagger \text { xxsij.-fol. } 105^{\mathrm{b}}-107 .
$$

No. 22. A List of Numes of Norman Barons,-occupying three pages, beginning with Aumarle, Bertram, Brehuse, Bardolf, 太c. Some are familiar in history, as l'ercy, Audely, Warayue, and the like; others seem romantic epithets, as Oylle-debuffe, Front-de-buffe, Longspee, \&c. There is no hint of the purpose of this list, which is perfect.
xxviij.-fol. 108-146.

No. 23. Gy of Warwike.-Thirty-nine folios; wants the beginning, and a leal or two in the middle. It concludes with his slaying a dragon in Northumberland. previous to his marriage with Felice:

To Warwike he is $y$-went,
With that hened he made the kinge present.
The king was blithe and of glad chere,
For that he seye Gy hole and fere,

At Warwik thai henge the heued anon:
Mani men wondred ther apon.
lrinted in a separate volume for the Abbotsford Club, along with the two following numbers, with the title, "The Romances of Sir Guy of Warwick, and Rembrun his Son. Now first edited from the Auchinleck MS. Edinburgh. printed for the Abbotsford Club, 1840," 4to, pp. xlii, 482, edited by Mr Turnbull.
$\ddagger$ xxviij.—fol. $146^{\mathrm{b}}-166^{\mathrm{a}}$
No. 24. Contimuation of Gy's History,-in a different stanza, containing his marriage, his adventures in the IIoly Laud, his duel with Colbrond the Danish champion, and his death. Complete; twenty folios. It begins,

> God grannt hem heuen blis to mede, That herken to mi romaunce rede, Al of a gentil knight.
> The best bodi he was at nede, That ever might bistriden stede, And freest founde in fight.

Printed in the above mentioned volume, at p. 266, as the continuation of Sir Guy of Warwick, beginning with line 6899, and ending with line 10.479.

$$
\text { xxix.-fol. } 166^{3}-175
$$

No. 25.-Rembrun's Gy's Sone of Warwike.-This may also be considered as a continnation of the foregoing popular romance. It occupies nine folios. and wants the end.

> Jhesn that ert of mighte most, Fader, and Sone, and IIoly Gost, Ieh bidde the a bone.
> Alse thow ert Lord of our ginning, And madest heuene and alle thing, Se, and sonne, and mone.

It breaks off with line 1521.
Thus thai stablede the londe with flight
And therafter anon right
Thai toke lene an highe
Into Ingelonde thai gonue saile

Printed along with Nos. 23 and 24, for the Abbotsford Club. in 1840.

No. 26. Sir Beves of Hamtoun.-Twenty-five folios, complete, beginning.
Lordinges hearkneth to mi tale,
Is merrier than the nightingale,
That I schel singe ;
Of a knight I wil yow roune,
Beves a-highte of Hamtoune, Withouten lesing.

Having used this stanza for about three leaves, the author exchanges it for rhiming couplets.

Saber, Bevis to his house hadde,
Meehe of that leuedi him dradde, \&e.
Printed as a contribntion for the Maitland Club, by Wr. B. Turnbull, Esq., in a separate volume, "Sir Beves of llamtoun, a Metrical Romance, now first edited from the Auchinleck MS." Edinburgh, 1838, 4to, pp. xix. 169.
xxxi,-fol. 201-256.

No. 27. Of Arthour and of Merlin.-This long and curious romance may be, perhaps, the Gret Gest of Arthour, ascribed by Wintoun to Ilutcheon of the Awle Royale. It contains all the earlier history of King Arthur, and the chivalry of the Round Table, but is left unconcluded by the author, or transcriber. The MS. is complete in fifty-six folios, beginning,

Jesu Christ, heven king.
Al ous grant gode ending,
And Seinte Marie, that swete thing,
To be at our beginning.
Printed for the Abbotsford Club, in "Arthour and Merlin: a Metrical Romance, now first edited from the Auchinleck MS." Edinburgh, 1838, 4to, pp. xiii, 361.

$$
\mathrm{xxxij} .-\mathrm{fol} .256^{\mathrm{b}} .
$$

After Arthour and Merlin, occurs the beginning of a tale or romance, in half a column, but totally, and apparently purposely, defaced.

> xxxiij.-fol. 257-259.

No. 28. How a Merchant did his Wife betray.-This tale is published by Mr

Ritson in his Ancient Pieces of Popular Poetry. In our MS. it wants the beginning, occupies two folios, and part of a third. It concludes.

Ynough thai hadde of warldes wele, Togider thai liued yeres fele, Thai ferd miri, and so mot we, Amen, amen, par charité.

It is the same story with the Groats worth of Wit, and with the Fabliau, entitled La Bourse pleine du sens.

Printed in the present volume, as A Penni worth of Witte, p. 1.
xxxiiij.-fol. 259-260.
No. 29. How our Leuedi Sauter was first founde.-A miracle of the Virgin, complete in about one leaf and a half.

> Leuedi swete and milde, For love of thine childe, desu ful of might, Me, that am so wilde, Fram schame thou me schylde, Bi day and bi night.

I'rinted in the present volume, p. 97.
xxxy.-fol. 261-262.

No. 30. Lai le Fraine.-This lay professes to be of Armorican origin. The introductory verses are nearly the same with those of the romance of Sir Orpheo, printed by Mr Ritson in his collection of Metrical Romances, vol. ii. p. 248.

> We redeth oft, and findeth $y$-write,
> And this clerkes wele it wite, Layes that ben in harping, Ben y-founde of ferli thing.

Two leaves; wants the conclusion.
Printed in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. i. p. 357.
xxxvi.-fol. 263-267.

No. 31. Roland and Ferragus.-This account of the duel betwixt these two cele-
lrated champions, the Orlando and Ferrau of Boiardo and Ariosto, is versified from a chapter in the Pseudo-Turpin; on five leaves, complete, except the beginning. contained on the leaf which had the conclusion of the former No. From the concluding stanza, it would seem that the following romance of Otuel was by the same author:

> And al the folk of the lond For honour of Roulond, Thanked God old and young, And gede a processioun, With eroice and goinfaynoun, And salve miri song. Both widowe and wiif in place Thus thonked Godes grace.
> Al tho that speke with tong;
> To Otuel also gern,
> That was a Sarazin stern, Ful sone this word sprong.
l'rinted for the Abbotsford Club, in the volume, "The Romances of Rouland and Vernagu, and Otuel. From the Auchinleck Manuscript. Printed at Edinburgh, 1836," 4to, pp. xxvii, 84.
xxxvij.-fol. 268-277.

No. 32. Otuel, a Kuight.-This is the history of a Saracen champion, who is converted to Christianity, and becomes a follower of Charlemagne. It is a very spirited romance, occupies ten folios, and wants the end.

> Herkneth both yinge and old, That wellen heren of battailles bold, And ye wolle a while duelle, Of bold battailes I wolle ye telle.

Printed in the same volume with No. 31, for the Abbotsford (Club.
. . . .-fol. 278-279.
No. 33. Two leaves, containing a fragment of the great Romance of Alexander. lt concludes,

Thus it ferth in the midlerd,
Among the lewed and lerd,
When that heued is $y$-falle,
Accombred beth the membres alle.

Thus endeth Alisaunder the king. Gotle ous grant his bliiseing.

This fragment is printed in the Appendix to the volume containing Nos. 31 and 32 of this List. The entire Romance of Kyng Alisaunder is contained in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. i., from a MS. in the Library of Lincoln's lnn, collated with another in the Bodleian Library.

$$
\text { . . . .-fol. } 279^{\text {b }}
$$

No. 34. The Throstle Cock and Nightingale-A fragment, on half a page. They dispute upon the female character.

> With blosme and with briddes roun,
> The notes of the hazel springeth, The dewes derken in the dale, The notes of the nightingale,
> This foules miri singeth.

This fragment is printed in Leyden's Introduction to the Complaynt of Scotland, p. 159. It seems to be a translation of a lay in the Digby MS., beginning " Ly commence le cuntent par entre le Mavis et Rossignole."

Printed in the present volume, p. 45.
. . . -fol. $280^{\text {a }}$.
No, 35. One column, containing a Religious Fragment, which concludes.
Jhesu Crist ous above,
Thou grant ous for thi Moder love,
At our lives ende,
When we bau rightes of the preste,
And the deth be at our brest,
The soule mot to Heuen weude.
Printed in the present volume, p. 119.

$$
\ldots \text {. .fol. } 280^{2} \& \mathrm{~b}
$$

No. 36. David the King.-A poetical paraphrase of texts from the Psalms, complete in a page and a half. (See supra, p. x.)

Miserere mei Deus, \&c.
Lord God, to thee we calle, That thou have merei on ous alle.

Printed in the present volume, p. 76.
1j.-fol. 281-299.
No. 37. The Romance of Sir Tristrem,-occupies nineteen leaves, and wants the conclusion. Printed first in a separate volume, Edinburgh, 1803, royal 8ro; and subsequently included in the collected edition of Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works.

$$
\text { lij.-fol. } 300-303 .
$$

No. 38. King Orfeo.-This is the story of Orpheus and Eurydice conrerted into a romance of Faëry. Mr Ritson has published this romance in bis collection, but from a copy widely different, and in some respects inferior to this of which we are treating. Large extracts from the latter may le found in the Minstrelsy of the Seottish Border, 34 edit. vol. ii. p. 138, et sequen. It is nearly complete in three and a half leares. and begins,

Orfeo was a king
In Inglomle, an heighe lordinge,
A stalworth man and hardi bo,
Large and corteys he was also; His fader was comen of King Pluto, And his moder of King (Quene) Juno, That sum time were as godes $y$-hold, For aueutours that thai dede and tolde.

It is avowed, in the conclusion, to be a lay of Bretagne:

Harpours in Bretaine after than Herd hou this mervaile bigan,
And ruade her of a lay of gode likeing,
And nempned it after the king.
That lay Orfeo is y -hote,
Grode is the lay, swete is the note:
Thus com Sir Orfeo out of his care,
God graunt ous alle wele to fare.

Printed by the present Editor, in a volume, " Nelect Remains of the Ancient Popular Poctry of Scotland." Edinburgh, 1822, small 4to.

$$
\ddagger \text { lij.一fol. } 303^{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{\&}^{\mathrm{b}} \text {. }
$$

No. 39. A Moral Poen,-Complete in three columns.

The siker sothe who so sayes,
With dwl dreye we our dayes,
And walk mani wil mayes,
As wandrand wightes.
Printed in the volume " Owain Miles," \&c. Edinb. 1837.

$$
\text { liij.-fol. } 304-317 .
$$

No. 40. Liber Regum Anglixe.- A chronicle of the kings of England, from Brutus downward, complete in thirteen folios and a half. The rubric runs thus:

> Here may men rede, who so can, Hou Inglond first bigan, Men mow it finde in Englische, As the Brout it telleth Y wis.

The work begins.
Herkeneth hiderward, lordinges, $\boldsymbol{3}^{\text {e }}$ that wil here of kinges, lchil you tellen as Y can, How Inglond first bigan.

The author dwells upon the remote and fabulous parts of the English history, but glides swiftly over the later reigns. He appears to have concluded his history during the minority of Edward III., and probably about the time when the Anchinleck MS. was written. The concluding paragraph begins,

> Now Jhesu Crist and seynt Richard,
> Save the yorg king Edward,
> And gif him grace his lond to yeme,
> That it be Jhesu Crist to queme, \&c.
> Explicit Liber Regum Anglice.

Printed from a MS. in the British Mnseum, in Ritson's "Ancient English Metrical Romances," vol. ii. p. 270.

$$
\text { liiij.-fol. } 317^{\mathrm{b}}-323 \text {. }
$$

No. 41. Horn Childe and Maiden Rimnild.-Six leaves and a half; watts the conclusion.

Mi leve frende dere,
Herken and ye may here, And ye wil understonde, Stories ye may lere Of our elders that were Whilom in this lond.

This poem, as well as a more ancient edition, is published by Mr Ritson, in his Metrical Romances, vol. ii. p. 91-155. It has since been printed for the Bannatyne Club, along with the French Original, " Horn et Rimenhild: Recueil de ce qui reste des Poëmes relatifs a leurs Aventures, composés en François, en Anglois, et en Ecossais, \&c., publié par Fraucisque Michel. A Paris, 1845," 4to, pp. 1xiv, 459.
lv.-fol. 324-325.

No. 42. A Fragment in Praise of Women.-Upon two folios; wants the beginning.

Chosen thai be to manes fere, $\mathbf{O}$ night in armes for to wende, Gif ani man may it here, Of a seherewe that wil Women sbende, I speke for hem, \&e.

This is printed by Dr Leyden, in the Complaynt of Scotland, Introduction, 1. 61 ; and more fully in the present volume. p. 107.
lvi.-fol. 326-327.

No. 43. The beginning of the Romance of Richard Cour de Lion,-on two leaves, all the rest destroyed.

> Lord Jhesu king of glorie,
> Swiche auentours and swiehe vietorie, Thou sentest King Richard.
> Miri it is to heren his storie,
> And of him to han is memorie,
> Than never no was eonward.

Printed in the volume "Owain Miles," \&c. Edinb. 1837.-For a notice of another fragment of this identical MS. see supra, p. x. The entire Romance is published in Weber's Metrical Romances, vol. ii. pp. 1-278.
. . . .-fol. 328-334.
No. 44. A satire, entitled the Simonie, in seven folios, wanting the conclusion.

It is a larger, and apparently somewhat an older hand than the Anchinleck Ms.: the head of the Saxon character expressing th being prolonged above the line, whereas, in the rest of the volume, it is on a level with it. From circumstances of internal evidence, the poem may be ascribed to the reign of Edward II. (1307-1327). It alludes to the degraded state of the national character, to the famine and murrain among the cattle, all of which afflicted the reign of that miscrable prince. The satire begins,

Whii war and wrake in londe, and manslauht is i-come, Whii hungger and derthe on eorthe, the pore hath vndernome,
Whii bestes ben thus storve, whii corn hath ben so dere,
5 e that wolen abide, listneth and ye muwen here,
The skile.
I melle lighen for no man, herkne whoso wile.

The author laments the corruption of the church, and the arts by which preferment was obtained. He then mentions the degeneracy of the knights, who had become "lions in hall, and hares in the field." Of the squires he observes.

And nu nis no syuier of pris in this middel erd, But if that he bere a babel and a long berd, And swere Godes soule, and vure to God an hote;
But sholde he for eueri fals vth lese kirtel or kote, Neue
He sholde stonde start naked twyse a daye or eue.
(Fodes soule is al day sworn, the kniif stant astrout, And thouh the botes be torn, yit wole he maken lit stout. The hod hangeth on his brest, as he wolde spewe therinne, And shortliche al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne And bost.
To wrath the God and paien the fend hit serveth aller-most.

The beard and the hood will remind my readers of the rhime made by the Scottish during the reign of Edward II.

> Long beards heartlesse, Painted hoods witlesse, Gay coates graeeless, Make Englande thriftlesse.

The author also alludes to the hardness of the seasons, and to the dreadful famine which occurred in 1315 ; to the disease among the horned eattle which followed in 1316 ; to the mortality which took place abont the same time; and, finally, to the bloody civil wars betwist Edward 11. and his barons, in which was spilled the noblest blood of England.

Sir Walter Scott concludes: Such are the contents of the Anchinleck MS. I once meditated to have given interest to the Catalogue, by a more detailed account of some of the romances which it contains; but the attempt is rendered unnecessary by the lately published Collection of Specimens selected from the English Metrical Liomances, by Mr Ellis, (in 1805, and agam in 1811, 3 vol. post 8ro, the elogant historian of our early poetry.

## ( $\mathfrak{a r m i}$ wortly of Telttr.

f. 257.

0F a chaunce Ichil jou telle
That whilom in this lond bi felle Ones it was a Marchaunde riche
No whar nas non his liche
Of gold't of warldes winne
In the cite that he wond inne
A gode woman he gan fpoufe
And brought hir to his houfe
Bletheliche fehe dede al that he fede
And alle her lone on him fche leyde
The godeman was ftoute 't gay
And bi another wenche he lay
He gan to louen hir als his liif
And told litel of his owhen Wuif
To his Leman anough he fond
Of alle the riches of the lond
Kercheues of filke 't robes of priis
Y furroud with :rene vair't griis

Gerlondes of gold 't perles bright
Al fo a leuedi fehe was dight
Of his Wiif toke he non hede
Hou fimpleliche that fche zede
Euerich day clad him bifore
That hye fpent him thought for lore
The Marchaunde ouer the fe is went
Bot firft to his Leman he fent
For to wite of hir anfwere
What clothes fche wald were
And what juwels fche wold haue bought
Bot to his wiif no feyd he nought
So it bitidde as it be fehold
The Marchaunde ouer the fe wold
His Wiif to fcom he bigan
And dede as a nice man
Icham dight 't made $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {are }}$
Ouer the fe now to fare

- Dame haftow the bi-thought

What juwels thou wilt haue bought
Jif thon wilt hane ani for me
Thou moft me reche gode mone

- Sir fche feyd bi Scin Jon

Plente of filuer no haue y non
That y might wele fpare
Bot fone fir fo $z^{3}$ com thare
Haue a fair pani here
And as $\boldsymbol{z}^{2}$ be mi trewe fere
Bi ther with a Peni worth Witt
And in thine hert faft it knitt

## a ̉omit wortb of Tlltts.

When thon comeft liom fo God me fpede Wele $y$ wil quite the thi mede
The Marchaunde wende his Wiif weren madde
For the pani that fche him badde
Loth him was that filuer for gon
In his hond he tok it anon
And al off fcorn atte laft
The peni in his purs he caft
At fehort wordes with outen mo
He lepe on hors 't went hir fro

- The Marchaunde hadde winde ful gode

And paffed the falt flode
Bizond fe when he was come
Anon he hath lis confeil nome
To bigge of the faireft ware
For no filuer nold he fpare
Er than lie hadde reft
He bought his leman of the bett
Noble juwels 't atire
As ani leuedy wald defire
Bot his Wiif that was gode 't trewe
He no bought noither eld no newe
When he hadde alle this ware $y$-bought
After foper he fat 't thought
Anon he feyd to his knane
O thing forzeten now we haue
We moten bi thinken ous bett
Our dames peni is vnbifett
What an erneft ${ }^{t}$ a game
Ther of we ben bothe to blame

## a 3 3cmit wortl) of $\mathfrak{C l l t i t t}$.

An Eld man ther in fat His wordes wele vnder gat $^{2}$
And in his hert he thonght anon
That fum thing ther was mifgon
The eld man was wife of lore
And thouglit for to wite more
As thai dronken win ${ }^{\text {'t ale }}$
He gan rehers better her tale
Marchaunde feyd the old man par charite
Telle that ich afke now the
f. 2.57. ${ }^{6}$ What wald thi wiif an $y$-bought

Say me fothe 't gabbe nought
And $y$ fchal felle the worth a pani
Jif that thon wilt bigge ani
Sayd the Marchannde fikerliche
Here fchal rife a fair beuerege
Quath the Marchannde bi Godes boke
Mi Wiif a pani me bi toke
To bigge ther with a pani worth Witt
And in min hert faft it knitt
Sche fwore al fo God hir fpede
Sche wald quite me mi mede
Marchaunde quath the old man bi thi liif
Haftow ani leman bot thi wiif
The Marchaunde anfwerd him aloude
For of his leman he was pronde
Je he feyd fo mot $y$ thrine
On that is worth fwiche fine
Oe quath the old man 't lough
That ich ouer trowed wele anough

Bot right for fothe nift ich it nought
Er thi feluen it hadde out $y$-brought
Bot now ich wot how it is
$I^{r}$ fehal felle to the $y$-wis
A Peni worth of Wifdome
That fchal bere witnelle of thi grome
Wele better than thi pani be
Jif thou wilt don after me
Jis feyd the Marchaunde bi the Rode
Jif ich finde thi confeyl gode
When thou haft don in fchip thi ware
And thou art redi ouer to fare
And thow be in zour hauen $y$-brought
Loke that thou forjete it nought
A pouer wede do the opon
Al fo thou no haddeft other non
And wende to thi lemannes inne
And fore fike thou biginne
And dreri chere make hir bifore
And fay thou haft thi gode forlore
And fay thou hatt a man $y$-flawe
Thou no darft abide londes lawe
And afke thi leman $j_{i f}$ fche might
Herberwe the this ich night
And elles thou moft fle out of lond
And right thens thou fehalt hir fond
When thou woft thi lemannes wille
Hom to thi Wiif wende ful fille
And al fo to thine owen fpoufe
Telle of thi chanuce meruailoufe

## A Junmi worty of Telitte.

And arife the wele 't take gode hede
Whether thou findeft better at nede
Other thi leman other thi wiue
And to hir hold thon al thi line
For tray wil coft fwithe miche
For to atire richeliche
And on wil finde anough 't more
Of the gamen ruder the gore
The Marchaunde feighe 't vuderftode
That his confeile was wife 't gode
Eld man wele mot thou fare
Haue here thi peni Ichaue mi ware
The Marchaunde bought op that he wold
Silke 't cendel 't clothes of gold
Sone after gode winde God him fent
Hom to his cuntre he went
© The Marchaunde forjat him nought
When he was in hauen $y$-brouglit
To don fo theldman him badde
And fo bifore hath him radde
He dede on him a poner wede
To his lemannes in he zede
At the gate he knocked anon
His leman bad hir maiden gon
To wite who was atte gate
And knocked fo ther ate
The Marchaunde bete fo hard 't faft
That in he come atte laft
On iuel deth mot fehe dye
His leman loked out with hir eighe

## a 引omit wortl) of delitts.

For fche feighe him fo iuel dight
In to hir chamber hye firt an hight
And fchette the dore with the pinne
For he no fchuld nought com ther inne
Maiden quath the Marehaund anon
'To mi leman thou moft gon
Pray er gif hir wille be
That fehe com 't fpeke with me
f. 258. For al the lone that hath y-be

Bitvix mi leman to me
'The maiden in to elaumber ranne
To hir lenedi fehe feyd thanne
Madame thi leman gent t fre
Is comen hom fro bisond the fe
And ftont in hall iuel dight
And that me reweth bi God Almight
And praieth the haftow art hende
Con fpeke with him, er than he wende
Criftes curs com on her mold
Sche anfwerd as a fchrewe fchold
Go thon fche feyd to him wel fitlle
And bidde him telle the his wille
And fay to him with outen mis
That Icham iuel at efe $y$-wis
That Y ne may thei he were mi brother
Speke with him no with non other
The maiden in to halle trade
And teld him fo the levedi badde
Sir mi leuedi feyt with outen les
That fche is fo iuel at efe

And bad thon fehnft me thi wille fayn Sweteing to the leuedi wende oghain
Say hir mi gode is al agon
And y no hane fpending non
For y no hadde nener er nede
Ichane y don a forweful dede
In a cuntek 't a ftriif
For reft a gentil man his liif
Say hir Ichane a man $y$-flawe
Y no dar abide no londes lawe
Pray mi leman $j^{i f}$ fehe might
Herberwe me this iel night
lu a chaumber priue ${ }^{\text {t }}$ derne
Other ich muft fle now al fo zerne

- Tho that his Leman this wordes herd

Wel fehrewelich fehe anfiwerd
Jif he have lorne his eatelle
That he feluld with bie 't felle
Dathet who ther fore wepe
Of him no more y no kepe
Say I me felf fchal bot he fle
Swithe gon in to the cite
And do the kinges bailifes come
And hattilielie lie fchal be nome
And in a ftrong prifoun be caft
And be an honged atte laft

- Forth went that maiden fimal

And teld him this wordes alle
Fle $z^{i f}$ thou wilt thi liif hane
For thi leman nil the nonght faue

## A ヨemni wortl) of ©elitts.

Mi leuedi hath her oth y-fworn
Bi him that was in Bedelem born
That fche nil do the no focour
Noither in foler no in bour
No ben y founde with fwiche trefoun
For to fuftene the kinges feloun

- Stille he ftode anfwerd he nought

As man that is in gret thought
He thought ferther for to gon
For help no fond he ther right non
Sum better folauce for to finde
For ther was comfort al bihinde
The Marchaunde duelled no wight
Hom to his hous lie went right
He went him forth in to his halle
In a pouer atire with alle
His gode Wiif ftode 't him biheld
And in hir armes fche him feld
For fche feize him clothed fo thinne
Sche ladde him the chaumber withime
And with gode hert fone anon
A newe robe fche dede him on
And feyd Sir welcome $\boldsymbol{z}^{\mathrm{e}}$ be
Hou hane $\mathrm{g}_{\mathrm{e}}$ farn bizond fe

- The Marchaunde to his Wiif fpak

Dame in foule fiorm our fchippe brak
Ther was mi gode al bi-nome
Thus pouer Icham to the come
Helpe me dame gif that thou wilt
A gentil man Ichaue $y$-fpilt

## A 羽rmit wortl) of Telitte.

Y dar no londes lawe abide
I pray the dame thatow me hide 260
In a chaumber priue 't derne
Or Ich mot fle now al fo zerne
Nay fche faid Mi leman hende
Jete fchaltow nought fro me wende
f. 258 . ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Sche wepe wel fore anon right

And comfort him with al hir might
Thei thou haue lorn this warldes wele
Therfore murn thou nought to fele
No nothing wepe thon to fore
He that fent that may fende more
Sir zete Ichaue fexti pounde
Of zours 't mine of pans rounde
And ar this day a fourtennight
The filuer fchal be wide $y$-dight
And Y me felf with outen duelling
Fare $y$ wil to the King
Biforn him 't ek his Quen
Falle opon mi bare knen
And y no fchal neuer fes
Till Ichaue purchaceel thi pes 280 - And when Ichaue thi pes y-maked

Thei we ben bothe moder naked
$I^{7} t \mathrm{mi}$ maiden fchal fwete 't fwinke
And win the clothes mete ${ }^{2} t$ drink
With brewing bakeing ${ }^{\text {t }}$ other chaffare
Ther fore Sir tharf the nought care
Ar to day feuen $\mathrm{Jer}^{2} \mathrm{t}$ God to fore
We fchul be richer than we were ore

## a 引ommi wortl) of delitte.

- The Marchaunde feighe ${ }^{\text {t }}$ vader fode

His wiues confeil was trewe 't gode
And for the folas that hye him made
He thought hir hert for to glade
No thing dame wex thine hert cheld
lt nis nought fo as y the teld
Bi Him that this warld wan
Jete no flough y neuer man
Nis nought mi catel al agon
Jete Ichane wel gode won
$Y$-brought in to haven hole 't founde
That is better than a thoufand pounde
No hath no man part ther in now
Bot God of heuen 't ich 't tow
Of this kepe y no more $z^{2}$ edde
Bot elept't kift 't zede to bedde
The Marchaunde aros tho it was day
And dede on him a robe of fay
A gode palfray he biftrode
And to lis lemannes in he rode
His Leman out at a windowe biheld
And feighe him com oner the feld
And bi the prickeing fche him knewe
Sehe dede on hir a robe newe
And dight her richeliche with alle
And com oglain him in to the halle
Sone the Marehaunde was doun y-light
To him fehe ftirt anon right
And bi the fwere the hath him nome
And feyd Swete leman wel come

## 12 $\mathfrak{A}$ 羽rmit wortl) of © $\mathbb{C l i t t s .}$

Er than euer the Marchaunde wift Tvies or thries fche him kift
Thei we be kift fche feyd anon
Jete no be we nought al at on
Icham wroth with the 't wele $y$ may
What nede was it me to afay
No woftou wele in thine entent
Icham to thi comandment
Bodi't chatel al is thine
Has no man elles part ther ime
Thus fche ftroked his here 't made it tough
And couraid faunel wele y-nough
No quath the Marchaunde bi seyn Jon
Jete no be we nought al at on
Y't was me told bizonde the fe
Alle the gode that $y$ brought to the
Another marchaunde thou haft y zoue
And haft fro me turned thi lone
Leman hye feyd now flchaltow fe
That fwiche wordes les be
And fo fchal thi grome als
That fwiche tales ben fals
This teld the thin old crate
Sche fpeketh me qued arliche 't late
This was a lefing of dame crate thi wiif
Jhũs Crift fo fchort hir liif
For were the crate leyd in mold
Thai wift Ich wele that y fchold
Of the ener han mi wille
Arliche 't late loude ${ }^{\text {t }}$ ftille

## 

sche fiprad a kaneuas on the flore
That was bothe gret ftore 350
And brought forth her riehe thinges
Broches of gold 't riche ringes
f. 259. Sextene fchetes milk white

Viij. chaloms 't v. conerlite
Other juwels mani on told
Mafers riche eoupes of gold
Now migt tow lene 't wite 't fe
Dane old crate thi wiif other me
The Marchaunde al this gode biheld
And in the caneuas togider it feld
And dede it in a wide fak
And flonge it at his gromes bak
Heighe the biline mi gode grome
To mi Wiif bere this home
Bid hir that fehe kepe it wele
For Ich it bought euerich dele
His Leman ftode 't loked on him tho
And at hir hert hir was ful wo
Leman fche feyd artow wroth
To greue the it war me loth
zif Ich have ani thing mifleyde
For loue it be doun y-leyde
And lete this gode duelle here tille
No might thou it feche at thi wille
The Marehaunde oghain to hir fayd
Of hir falthed gan hir abrayd
$Y$ was $y$-taught me the to afaye
No felaltow nener eft me bitraye

## $\mathfrak{A}$ 习emit worty of $\mathfrak{Z C l i t t s}$.

Ne after me felf bi Godes ore
No tharf the loke nener more
He lepe on hors at wordes fewe
And priked fro that fals fchrewe
He rode him hom to his houle
And cleped forth his lene fponfe
And laid the fak on the flore
That was michel riche 't ftore
Lo dame he feyd bi mi chaffare
Tchaue y-brought thi Peni wortlı ware
Bot the think it wele bi fett
Go bi ware another bett
The gode Wiif feighe al that riche thing
And thonked Itiu heuen kinge
That he hath the gode hom brought
And he hath turned his thonght
To line with hir in Godes lay
Blithe 't glad fche was that day
Ynough thai hadde of wartdes wele
To gider thai lined geres fele
Thai ferd miri ${ }^{\text {t }}$ fo mot we
Amen Amen par charite.

## Florite and zanurly flour.

" 1NE kan telle zou nowt Hou richeliche the fadel was wrout The arfouns wer gold pur and fin Stones of vertu fet ther in
Bigon abouten with orfreis
The Quen was hende and curteis
The caft her hond to hire fingre
And drough ther of a riche ringe
Haue now Sone here this ring
While thou hit haft doute the no thing
Ne fir the bremne ne drenchen in fe
Ne iren ne ftel fchal derie the
And be hit erli and be hit late
To thi wille thou fchalt haue whate
Weping thai departed nouthe
And kifte hem with fofte mouthe
Thai made for him non other chere
Than thai feghe him ligge on bere

- Nou forht thai mine with alle main

Him felf and his chaumberlain

## florte and bilauntleflout.

So longe thai han undernome
To the hauene thai beth i-come
Ther Blauncheflour lai a night
Richeliche thai were i-dight
The louerd of the hous was wel hend
The child he fette next his hende
In the althreft faireft fete
Gladliche thai dronke and ete
Alle that ther inne were
Al thai made glade chere
And ete and dronk eehon with other
Ae Florice thoughte all another
Ete ne drinke mighte he nought
On Blauncheflour was al his thought
The leuedi of the hous undergat
Hou this child mourning fat
And feide here lonerd with fill dreme
Sire $5^{e}$ faid minftou no $\boldsymbol{J}^{\text {eme }}$
Hou this child mourning fit
Mete and drink he forgit
Litil he eteth and laffe he drinketh
He nis no marchaunt as me thinketh
$\sigma$ To Florice than frak ghe
Child ful of mourning $y$ the fe
Thous fat her inne this enderdai
Blauncheflour that fair mai
Her ime was that maiden bowght
And oner the fe fche was i-browght
Her imne thai bought that maiden fivete
And wille her eft felle to bighete
florice and bilaumetotour. ..... 17
To Babiloyne thai wille hire bringAnd felle hire to kaifar other to kingThou art ilich here of alle thingeOf femblant 't of mourning
Bot thou art a man 't $\boldsymbol{y}$ he is a maide
Thous the wif to Florice faide

- Tho Florice herde his lemnan neuene
So blithe he was of that fteuene
That his herte bigan al lightA coupe of gold he let fulle right60Dame he faide this haill is thin
Bothe the gold't the win
Bothe the gold 't the win eke
For thou of mi lemman fueke
On hir I thout for here ifight
And wift Ich wher hire finde might
Ne fcholde no weder me affoine
That I ne fehal here feche at Babiloine
- Florice reft him there al night
Amorewe whanne hit was dai light ..... 70He dide him in the falte flod
Wind 't weder he hadde ful god
To the mariners he $z^{\text {af }}$ largeliche
That broughten him ouer bletheliche
To the londe thar he wold lende
For thai founden him fo hende
Sone fo Florice com to londe
Wel jerne he thankede Godes fonde
To the londe ther his lemman is
Him thoughte he was in paradis80
- Wele fone men Florice tiddingges told

The Amerail wolde fefte hold
And kinges 't dukes to him come fcholde
Al that of him holde wolde
For to honure lis heghe fefte
And al fo for to heren his hefte
Tho Florice herde this tiding
Than gan him glade in alle thing
f. $100^{\text {b }}$. And in his herte thoughte he

That he wolde at that fefte be
For wel he hopede in the halle
His leman fen among hem alle

- So longe Florice hath undernome

To a fair cite he is i-come
Wel faire men hath his in inome
Afe men fcholde to a kinges fone
At a palais was non him iliche
The louerd of the hous was wele riche
And god inow him com to honde
Bothe bi water and be londe
Florice ne fparede for no fe
Inow that there ne fcholde be
Of fiffe of fleffch of tendre bred
Bothe of whit win and of red
The louerd hadde ben wel wide
The child he fette bi his fide
In the alther ferfte fete
Gladliche thai dronke t ete
Ac Florice et an drauk right nowt
On Blauncheflour was al in thought

## JFlorice and ねiantertetor.

- Than bifpak the bourgeis

That hende was fre and curteys
Child me thinkketh fwithe wele
Thi thout is mochel on thi catel
Nai on mi catel is hit nought
On othe[r] think is al mi thought
Mi thought is on alle wyfe
Mochel on mi merchaundife
And git that is mi mefte wo
Jif Ich hit finde ${ }^{\text {t fehal forgo }}$

- Thanne fpak the louerd of that inne

Thous fat this other dai her inne
That fare maide Blauncheflour
Bothe in halle and ek in bour
Euere $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {he }}$ made mourning chere
And biment Florice her leue fere
Joie ne blifs ne hadde 3 he none
And on Florice was al here mone
Florice het mine a coupe of filuer whight
And a mantel of fearlet
Ipaned al with meniuer
And $3^{\text {af }}$ his hofteffe ther
Have this $z^{\text {he }}$ faide to thine honour
And thou hit myghte thonke Blameheflour
Stolen $3^{\text {he }}$ was out mine countreie
Here Ich ere feche by the waie
He mighte mak min herte glad
That couthe me telle whider $\mathfrak{j}$ he was lad - Child to Babiloyne ${ }^{-}$he his ibrought

And Ameral hire had ibought

## JFlorice ant Biaunelyeflour.

He $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {af }}$ for hire afe $\boldsymbol{g}^{2}$ he ftod upright
Seuen fithes here gol[d] of wight
For hire faired and for hire fehere
The Ameral hire borghte fo dere
For he thinketh with outen wene
That fare mai to hauen to quene
Amang other maidenes in his tour
He hath hire ido with mochel honour

- Nou Florice reft him there al night

On morewe whan hit was dai light 150
He aros up in the moreweninge
And $z^{a f}$ his hofte an hondred fehillinge
To his hoft and to hes hoftefle
And nam his leue 't gan hem kefle
And zerne he had his oftefle bifought
That $3^{3}$ he him helpe $3^{i f} 3$ he morght
Hou he mighte with fum ginne
The fair maiden to him awinne

- Child to one brigge thou fhalt come

A burgeis thou findeft ate frome
His paleis is ate brigges ende
Curteis man he his and hende
We beth wed brethren and trewthe iplight
He the can wiffen and renden aright
Thou fehalt beren him a ring
Fram mi felue in tokning
That he the helpe in eche helue
So hit were bifalle mi felue
Florice tok the ring and nam his lene
For there no leng wold he bilene

## flotice and bilaumetfour.

Bi that his was vndren heghth
The brigge he was fwithe negth
When he was to the brigge inome
The burges he fond ate frome
Stonded on a marbel fton

- Fair man and hende he was on
f. 101. The burgeis was i hote daye

Florice him grette fwithe faire
And hath him the ring irawt
And wel faire him bitawt
Thourgh tokning of that ilke ring
Florice hadde there god geftning
Of fichifs of fleffeh of tendre bred
Bothe of whit win and of red
Ac euere Florice fighte ful cold
And Darys gan him bihold

- Leue child what mai the be

Thous carfoul as I the fe
I wene thou nart nowt al fer
That thou makeft thous doelful cher 190
Other the liketh nowt thin in
Nou Florice anfwered him
Jis fire bi Godes hore
So god ine hadde $\mathbf{z}^{\text {ore }}$
God late me bide thilke dai
That ich the $\boldsymbol{z}$ elde mai
Ac I thenke in alle wife
Wpon min owen marchaundife
Wherefore Ich am hider come
Left I ne finde hit nowt ate frome

## florice and bilaumbeflour.

And $z^{2}$ it is that mi mefte wo
Jif ich it finde and ffehal forgo
TT Child woldeft thou tel me thi gref
To helpe the me were ful lef
Nou euerich word he had him told
Hou the maide was fram him fold
And hou he was of Speyne a kinges fone
And for hire loue thider icome
For to fond with fom ginne
That faire maide to biwinne
Daris non that childe bihalt
And for a fol he him halt
Child he feith I fe hou goth
I wis thou zerneft thin owen deth - Th'Ameral hath to his iuftening

Other half hondred of riche king
That alther richeheft kyng
Ne dorfte beginne fwich a thing
For mighte th'Ameral hit underzete
Sone thou were of line quite
Abouten Babiloine withouten wene
Sexti longe milen and tene
And ate walle thar beth ate
Seuen fithe twenti $z^{\text {ate }}$
Twenti touris ther beth inne
That euerich dai cheping is inne
Nis no dai thurg the zer
That fheping nis therinne plener
An hundred toures alfo ther to
Beth in the borewe and fomdel mo

## florice and Blauntbrfour.

That aldereft febleft tourWolde kepe an emperour
To comen al ther with inne
Noither with ftrengthe ne with ginne

- And thei alle the men that beth ibore
Adden hit up here deth is whore
Thai fcholde winne the mai fo fone
As fram the heuene hetl the fonne t mone
As in the bourgh amide the right
Ther fart a riche a tour the aplight ..... 240
A thoufang taifen be his heile
Wo fo it bi alt wit fer 't naggene
And an hundres taifes he is wid
And imaked with mochel prid
Of lim and of marbel fton
In criftience nis fuich non
And the morter is maked fo wel
No mai no man hit breke with no ftel
And the pomel aboue the led
Is iwrout with fo moche red ..... 250
That men ne ferren a night berne
Neither torche ne lanterne
Swiche a pomel was neuer bigonne
Hit fehineth a night fo a dai doth the fone
- Nou beth therinne that riche toure
Four and twenty maidenes boure
So wel were that ilke man
That mighte wonen in that an
Now thourt him neuere ful iwis
Willen after more bliffe ..... 260


## JFlorice and ふianneterfour.

Nou beth the feriaunts in the ftage
To feruen the maidenes of parage
Ne mai no feriaunt be ther inne
That in his brech bereth thei gime
f. $101^{\circ}$. Neither bi dai ne bi night

But he be afe capoun dight

- And at the gate is a gateward

He nis no fol ne no coward
Jif the cometh ani man
With inne that ilche barbican
But hit be bi his lene
He wille him bothe bete and reue
The porter is proud with alle
Euerich dai he goth in palle
And the Amerail is fo wonder agome
That enerich zer hit is his wone
To chefen him a newe wif
And whan he a newe wif under fo
He knaweth hou hit fchal be do
Thau fcholle men fechelie doun of the ftage 280
Alle the maidenes of parage
An brenge hem in to on orchard
The faireft of al middlehard
Ther is fonlen fong
Men mighte libben ther among
Aboute the orchard goth a walle
The werfte fton is criftal
Ther man mai fen on the fton
Mochel of this werldes wifdom

- And a welle ther fpringeth inne


## flotice and bilaumetlour.

That is wrowt with mochel ginue
The welle is of mochel pris
The ftrem com fram Paradis
The granel in the grounde of precioufe thone
And of vertn iwis echone
Of faphires and of fardoines
Of oneches and of calfidoines
Nou is the waic of fo mochel eye
Jif the cometh ani maiden that is forleie
And hi bowe to the grounde
For to wafchen hire honde
The water wille zelle als hit ware wode
And bicome on hire fo red fo blod

- Wich maideu the water fareth on fo

Hi fchal fone be fordo
And thilke that beth maidenes clene
Thai mai hem waffche of the rene
The water wille erne ftille and cler
Nelle hit hem make no daunger

- At the welle heued ther ftant a tree 310

The faireft that mai in erthe be
Hit is icleped the tre of loue
For floures and blofines beth cuer aboue
And thilke that clene maidenes be
Men fchal hem bringe under that tre
And wich fo falleth on that flour
Hi fchal ben chofen quen with honour
And 3 if ther ani maiden is
That th'Amerail halt of meft pris
The flour fchal on here be went

## fflorite and Blanutbeflour.

Thurgh art and thourgh enchantement Thous he chefeth thourgh the flour
And enere we herkneth when hit be Blauncheflour
Thre fithes Florice fwouned nouthe
Er he mighte $f^{\rho}$ peke with mouthe
Sone he awok and fpeke might
Sore he wep and fore he fight
Darie he faide Ich worht ded
Both Ich haue of the helpe and rel - Leue child ful wel I fe

That thon wilt to dethe te
The beft red that I can
Other red I ne can
Wende to morewe to the tour
Ase thou were a god ginour
And nim in thin honds fquir ${ }^{\text {t }}$ fcantilom
Als thai thou were a mafoun
Bihold the tour up and doun
The porter is coluard't feloun
Wel fone he wil com to the
And afke what mifter man thou be
And ber upon the felonie
And faie thou art comen the tour afpie

- Thou fhalt anfweren him fwetelich

And fpeke to him wel undelich
And faie thou art a ginour
To biheld that ilche tour
And for to lerne 't for to fonde
To make another in thi londe
Wel fone he wil com the ner

## Jlorice and Bilamedeflour.

And bidde the plaien at the fcheker
To plaien he wil be wel fons
f. 102. And to winen of thin wel coueitous

When thou art to the fcheker brought
Withouten pans ne plai thon nowt

- Thou fhalt haue redi mitte

Thritti mark under thi flitte
And gif he winne ought al thin
Al lene thon hit with him
And $y^{i f}$ thou wimne ought of his
Thou lete ther of ful litel pris
Wel jerne he wille the bidde t praie
That thou come anorewe 't plaie
Thou fchalt figge thou wilt fo
And min with the a-morewe fwich two
And ener thou thalt in thin owen wolde
Thi golde cop with he at holde
That ilke felf coppe of golde
That was for Blauncheflour izolde
The thridde daie bere with the an hondred pond
And thi coppe al hol and fond
Jif him markes and pans fale
Of thi mone tel thou no tale
Wel zerne he the wille bidde 't praie
That thou legge thi coupe to plaie
Thou fehalt aufweren him ate firft
No lenger plai thou ne lift
Wel moche he wil for thi coupe bede
Jif he mighte the better fpede
Thou fchalt bletheliche sinen hit him

Thai hit be gold pur and fin
And fai me thinketh hit wel bifemeth the
Thai hit were worth fwiche thre

- Sai alfo the ne faille non

Gold ne feluer ne riche won
And he wil thanne fo mochel loue the
That thou hit fchalt bothe ihere and fee That be wil falle to thi fot
And bicome thi man gif he mot
His manred thou fchalt afonge
390
And the trewthe of his honde
Zif thou might thous his loue winne
He mai the helpe with fom ginne
${ }^{\sigma}$ © Nou alfo Florice hath iwrowt
Alfo Darie him hath itawt
Thar thourgh his gold and his garfome
The porter is his man bicome
Nou quath Florice thou art mi man
And al mi treft is the upan
Nou thou might wel ethe
Arede me fram the dethe
And euerich word he hath him told
Hou Blauncheflour was fram him fold
And hou he was of Spaine a kynges fone
And for hire lone thider icome
To fond with fom ginne
The maiden azen to him winne

- The porter that herde 't fore fighte

Icham bitraied thours righte
Thours thi catel Icham bitraid
flotice and bilauncleflour. ..... $\varrho 9$
And of mi lif Ich ann defmaid
Nou Ich wot child hou hit geth
For the Ich drede to tholie deth
And natheles Ich ne fehal the nenere faile mo
Ther whiles Imai ride or go
Thi foreward ich wil helden alle
What fo wille bitide or falle
Wende thon hom into thin in
Whiles I think of fom ginne
Bitwene this and the thridde dai ..... 420
Don ich wille that I mai
© Florice fpak and wep among
That ilche terme him thoughte wel long
The porter thoughte what to rede
He let floures gaderen in the mede
He wifte hit was the maidenes wille
Two coupen he let of floures fille
That was the red that he thought tho
Florice in that o coupe do
Tweie gegges the coupe bere430
So hem charged that wroth thai were
Thai bad God gif him euel fin
That fo mani floures dede ther in
Thider that thai weren ibede
Ne were thai nought aright birede
Ac thai turned in hire left hond
Blaunchetloures bour an hond
To Clarice bour the coupe thai bere
With the floures that ther inne were
There the couppe thai fette adoun ..... 440

## florice and bilaumedeflour.

f. $102^{\text {b }}$. And $5^{\text {afe }}$ him here malifoun

That fo fele floures embroughte on honde
Thai wenten forht't leten the coppe ftonde

- Clarice to the coppe com and wolde

The floures handleden and biholde
Floriffe wende hit hadde ben his fwet wight
In the coupe he ftode upright
And the maid al for drede
Bigan to fchrichen an to grede
Tho fehe feghth hit nas noweh he
In to the coupe he firte ase
And held him bitraied al clene
Of his deth he ne $5^{\text {af nowt abene }}$
There com to Clarice maidenes lepe
Bi ten be twenti in one hepe
And afked what here were
That hi makede fo loude bere
Clarice hire underftod anon right
That hit was Blauncheflour that fwete wight
For here boures negh were
And felden that thei neren ifere
And aither of other counfeil thai wifte
And michel aither to other trifte
Hii $z^{a f}$ hire maidenes anfwere anon
That in to boure thai flcholden gon
To this coupe Ich cam and wolde
The floures handli and biholde
Ac er ich hit euer wifte
A boterfleghe to 3 ain me flufte
Ich was for adrad of than

## fflorice and bilaumelyeflour.

That flerichen and greden I bigan
The maidenes hadde ther of gle
And turned azene and lete Clariffe be

- So fone fo the maidenes weren agon

To Blauncheflours bour Clarice wente anon
And faide leýende to Blanncheflour
Wiltou feu a ful fair flour
Swiche a flour that the fchal like
Haue thou fen hite a lite
Anoth dameifele quath Blauncheflour
To fkorne me is litel honour
Ich ihere Clarice withoute gabbe
The Ameral wil me to wiue habbe
Ac thilke dai fchal neuer be
That men fchal at wite me
That I fehal ben of lone untrewe
Ne chaungi lone for non newe
For no loue ne for non eie
So doth Floris in his countreie
Nou fehal fwete Florice miffe
Schal non other of me have bliffe

- Clarice ftant and bihalt that renthe

And the treuneffe of this treuthe
Leighande fche faide to Blauncheflour
Com non fe that ilche flour
To the coupe thai zeden tho
Wel blifful was Floriffe tho
For he had iherd al this
Out of the coupe he ftirte iwis
Blauncheflour chaungede hewe

## Jlotice and bilauncleflour.

Wel fone aither other knewe
Withouten fpeche togidere thai lepe
Thai clepte 't kifte 't eke wepe
Hire cuffing lafte amile
And that hem thoughte litel while - Clarice bihalt al this

Here countenannce and here blifs
And leighende faide to Blauncheflour
Felawe knoueftou thou ought this flour
Litel er noldeft thon hit fe
And nou thou ne might hit lete fro the
He mofte conne wel mochel of art
That thou woldeft $z^{i f}$ therof ani part
Bothe thife fwete thinges for blis
Falleth down here fet to kis
And crieth hire merei al weping
That ghe hem biwraie nowt to the king
To the king that 3 he hem nowt biwrei[th]e
Wher thourgh thai were fiker to dethe
बTho fpak Clarice to Blauncheflour 520
Wordes ful of fin amour
Ne doute 50 n nan more with alle
Than to mi felf hit hadde bifalle
White she wel wtterli
That hele Ich wille joure both druri
To on bedde 5 he hath hem ibrowt
That was of filk 't fendel wrought
Thai fette hem there wele fofte adoun
f. 103. And Clarice drowth the courtyn rown Tho began thai to clippe and kiffe530

## fflotice and bilaunctictour.

And made joie and mochele bliffe

- Florice ferft fpeke bigan

And faide Louered that madeft man
The I thanke godes fone
Nou al mi care ich haue ouercome
And nou ich haue mi lef i-founde
Of al mi kare ich am unbounde
Non hath aither other i-told
Of mani a carfonl cold
And of mani pine fironge
That thai han bene a two fo longe
Clarice hem feruede al to wille
Bothe dernelich and fille
Bot fo ne mighte $\mathrm{j}^{\text {he }}$ hem long i-wite That hit ne feholde ben undergete - Non had the Ameral fwich a wone

That eueri dai ther fcholde come
Thre maidenes out of hire boure
To feruen him up in the toure
With water and eloth and bacyn
For to waffehen his hondes in
The thridde fcholde bringge comb and mirour
To feruen him with gret honour
And thai that ferued him nener fo faire
Amorewen fcholde another paire
And meft was woned in to the tour
Ther to Clarice and Blauncheflour
So longe him ferued the maidenes route
That hire feruice was comen abonte
On the morewen that thider com Florice

## dforite and bilauddeflour.

Hit fel to Blauncheflour and to Clarice - Clarice fo wele hire mote bitide

Aros up in the morewentide
And clepede after Blauncheflour
To wende with here in to the tour
Blauncheflour faid icham comende
Ac here anfwere was al fleueude
Clarice in the wai is nome
And wende that Blauncheflour hal come
Sone fo Clarice com in the tour
570
The Ameral afked after Blauncheflour
Sire $\boldsymbol{3}$ he faid anon right
Jhe had i-waked al this night
And i-kneled and iloke
And i-rad upon hire boke
And bad to gode hire oreifoun
That he the gine his benifoun
And the helde long aline
Nou fche flepeth al fo fwithe
Blauncheflour that maiden fwete
That hii ne mai nowt comen ghete $\sigma$ Certe faid the king
Nou is hi a fwete thing
Wel anghte Ich her gerne to wiue
Whenne $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {he }}$ bit fo for mi live
Another dai Clarice arift
And hath Blauncheflour atwift
Whi hi made fo longe demoere
Aris up and go we ifere
Blauncheflour faide I come anon

## florice and bilaundyeflour.

And Florice he klippe bigan
And felle aflepe on thife wife
And after hem gan fore agrife
Clarice to the piler cam
The bacyn of gold 3 he nam
And had icheped after Blauncheflour
To wende with here in to the tour
Jhe ne anfwerede nai ne $\boldsymbol{z}^{\circ}$
Tho wende Clarice 3 he ware ago

- Sone fo Clarice com in to the tour

The Ameral afked after Blauncheflour
Whi and wharfore $j$ lie ne come
As hi was woned to done
The was arifen ar ich ware
Ich wende her hauen i-fonden here

Now ghe me douteth al to lit
Forth he clepeth his chaumberleyn
And bit him wende with alle main
And wite wi that 3 he ne come
As hi was wone bifore to done

- The chaumberleyn had undernome

In to hir bour he his icome
And ftant bifore hire bed
And find thar twai neb to neb
Neb to neb an moutl to month
f. $103{ }^{\text {b }}$. Wel fone was that forowe couth

In to the tour up he fteigh
And faide his louerd al that he feigh
The Ameral het his fwerd him bring

## fflorict and blauntbeflour.

I witten he wolde of that thingeForht he minth with alle maynHim felf and his chaumberleyn
Till thaie come thar thai two laie
Jit was the flep faft in hire eie
The Ameral het hire elothes kefte
A litel binethen here brefte
Than fegh he wel fone anon
That on was a man that other a woman
He quok for anguiffe ther he ftod ..... 630
Hem to quelle was his mod
He him bithoughte ar he wolde hem quelle
What thai wer that fehold him telle
And fithen he thoughte hem of dawe don
The children awoken under thon
Thai fegh the fwerd ouer hem i-drawe
Adrad thai ben to ben i-flawe

- Tho bifpak the Ameral bold
Wordes that feholde fone bi told
Sai me now thon bel ami640
Who made the fo hardi
For to come in to mi tour
To ligge ther bi Blauncheflour
To wrotherhale ware $z^{2}$ bore
Je fehollen tholie deth therfore
Thanne faid Florice to Blauncheflour
Of oure lif nis non focour
And merey thai eride on him fo fwithe
That he $z^{\text {aue }}$ hem refpit of here line
'Til he hadde after his baronage fent ..... 650


## JFlotice and Bianutbeflour.

To awreken him thourgh jugement
Up he bad hem fitte bothe
And don on other clothes
And fiththe he let hem binde faft
And in to prifon hem he caft
Til he had after his barenage fent
To wreken him thourgh jugement

- What helpeth hit longe tale to fchewe

Ich wille 3 ou telle at wordes fewe
Nou alle his baronage had mudernome
And to the Amerail ghe beth i-come
His halle that was hieghe i-biilt
Of kynges and dukes was i-filt
He flod up among hem alle
Bifemblaunt fwithe wrotht with alle
He faid lordingges of mochel honour
Je han herd fpeken of Blauncheflour
Hou ich hire boughte dere aplight
For feuen fithes of gold hire wight
For hire faired and hire chere
Ich hire boughte awinge fo dere
For ich thoughte withouten wene
Hire have I had to mi quene
Bifore hire bed mi felf I com
And fond bi hire an naked grom
Tho thai were me fo wrothe
I thought to han i-queld hem bothe
Ich was fo wroth and fo wod
And $3^{i t}$ ich withdrouth mi mod
Fort ich haue after $\boldsymbol{j}$ ou i-fent

## 38 <br> florice and Blammelyefor.

To awreke me thourgh jugement
Nou 3 e witen hou hit is agon
Awreke me fwithe of mi fon

- Tho fpak a king of on londe

We han irerd this fchame and fchonde
Ac er we hem to dethe wreke
We fchalle heren tho children fpeke
What thai wil fpeke and figge
Jif thai ought azein wil allegge
Hit ner nowt right jugement
Withouten aufwere to acoupement

- After the children nou men fendeth

Hem to brenne fiir men lendeth
Twaie Sarazins forth hem bringeth
Toward here deth fore wepinge
Dreri were this fchildren two
Nou aither bi-wepeth otheres wo
Florice faide to Blauncheflour
Of oure lif nis non focour
ప̈f manken hit tholi might
Twies I fchold die with right
One for mi felf another for the
For this deth thou haft for me
${ }^{-7}$ Blauncheflour faide azen tho
f. 104. The gelt is min of oure bother wo

Florice drow forth the ring
That his moder him $\mathbf{3}^{\text {af }}$ at his parting
Haue nou this ring lemman min
Thon ne fchalt nowt die whiles hit is thin

## flotice and blaundyeflour. 39

- Blauncheflour faide tho ..... 710

So ne fechal hit neuer go
That this ring fchal ared me
Ne maithe no deth on the fe
Florice the ring here arauglit
And hi him asein hit bitaught
On hire he had the ring i-thraft
And hi hit haneth awai i-kaft
A duk hit feth and bergh to grounde
An was glad that ring he founde

- On this maner the children come

Weping to the fir and to hire dome
Bifor al that fok thai ware i-browt
Dreri was hire bother thought
Ther was non fo fterne man
That thife ehildren loked upan
That thai ne wolde alle fulfawe
Here jugement have with drawe
And with gret garifoun hem begge
Jif thai dorfte fpek other figge
So Florice was fo fair a zongling 730
And Blauncheflour fo fwete a thing

- Of men and wommen that beth nouthe

That gon aur riden and fpeketh with mouthe
Betlı non fo fair in hire gladneffe
Als thai ware in hire forewenefle
No man ne knewe hem that hem was wo
Bifemblaunt that thai made tho
But bi the teres that thai fchadde
And fillen adoun bi here nebbe

## JForter and bilauncterfour.

-T The Ameral was fo wroth and wod
That he ne might withdraw his mod He bad binde the children fafte
In to the fir he hem cafte
Thilke duk that the gold ryng hadde
Nou to fpeke reuthe he hadde
Fain he wolde hem helpe to liue
And tolde how thai for the ring friue
TThe Amiral het liem azen clepe
For he wolde tho fchildren fpeke
He afkede Elorice what he hete
And he him told fwithe fkete

- Sire he faide $\boldsymbol{z}$ if hit were thi wille

Thou ne aughteft nowt this maiden fpille
Ac fire lat aquelle me
And lat that maiden aliue be
Blauncheflour faide tho
The gilt is min of oure bother wo
And the Ameral faide tho
I wis $\mathrm{s}^{\mathrm{e}}$ ftille die bo
With wreche ich wille me awreke
Je ne fcholle neuere go no fpeke

- Tis fwerd he braid out of his fchethe

The children for to do to dethe
And Blameheflour putt forth hire fwire
And Florice gan hire ajein tire
Ich am a man ich fchal go bifore
Thou ne anghteft nowght mi deth acore
Florice forht his fwire putte
And Blauncheflour asein hit brutte

## dforter and bilaurdeflour.

## Al that i-seghen this

Therfore fori weren iwis
And faide dreri may we be
Bi fwiche children fwich reuthe fe

- The Ameral wrothe thai be were

Bothe him claungede mod and chere
For aither for other wolde die
And he fegh fo many a weping eye
And for he hadde fo loued the mai
Weping he turned his hened awai
And his fwerd hit fil to grounde
He ne might hit holde in that founde

- Thilke duk that the ring fommde

With th'Ameral fpak and round
And ful wel ther with he fpedde
The children ther with fram dethe he redde
Sire he faide hit is litel pris
Thife children to flen i-wis
Hit is the wel more worffchipe
Florice counfeile that thou wite
Who him tawghte thilke gin
For to come thi tour with in
f. $104^{\circ}$. And who that him broughte thar

The bet of other thon might be war

- Than faide th'Ameraile to Florice tho

Tel me who the taughte her to
That quath Florice ne fehall I neuere do
Bot gif hit ben forgimen alfo
That the gin me tauglite therto
Arft ne fehal hit neuer bi do

## Jlorice and 3ilaumblyeflour.

Alle thai praied therfore i-wis
The Ameral graunted this

- No[n] eueri word Florice hath him told

Hou the ma[i]de was fram him fold
And hou he was of Speyne a kyngges fone
For hire loue thider I come
To fonden with fom gin
That faire maiden for to win
And hou thourgh his gold and his garifoun
The porter was his man bicom
And hou he was in the coupe i-bore
And alle this other lowen therfore

- Now the Amerail wel him mote betide

Florice he fette next his fide
And made him ftonde ther upright
And hath i-dubbed him to knight
And bad he fcholde with him be
With the formaft of his mene
Florice fallet to his fet
And bit him gif him his lef fo fwet
The Ameral $\boldsymbol{j}^{\text {af }}$ him his lemman
Alle the othere him thanked than

- To one chirche hi let hem bringge

And wedde here with here owene ringge
Nou bothe this children alle for blifs
Fil the Amerales fet to kis
And thourgh counfeil of Blauncheflour
Clarice was fet doun of the tour
And the Amerale here wedded to quene
There was fefte fwithe breine

## Jforice and Bilaumblyour.

I ne can nowt tellen alle the fonde
830
Ac the richeft fefte in londe

- Nas hit nowt longe efter than

That Florice tidingge ne cam
That his fader the kyng was ded
And al the barnage $3^{\mathrm{af}}$ him red
That he fcholde wenden hom
And underfongen his kyngdom
At Ameral he nom his leue
And he him bad with him bileue
Thanue bifpak the Ameral
Jif thou wilt do Florice bi mi counfeil
Dwelle her and wend nowt hom
Ich wille the giuen a kyugdom
A) fo longe and al fo brod

Als euere $\mathbf{3}^{\text {it }}$ thi fader bod
$\sigma_{i}$ I nel bileue for to winne
To bidde me hit were finne
Thai bitaught the Ameral oure dright
And thai com hom whan thai might
And let croune him to king 850
And hire to quene that fwete thing
And underfeng Criftendom of preftes honde
And thonkede God of alle lis fonde

- Nou ben thai bothe ded

Chrift of heuene houre foules led
Nou is this tale browt to th'ende
Of Florice and of his lemman hende
How after bale hem com bote

## 44 florice and ظlauncheflour.

So wil oure Louerd that ous mote
AMEN figges al fo 860
And Ich fehal helpe 3 ou ther to

$$
\mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{X} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{~L} \cdot \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{~T} \cdot
$$

## Tbo $\mathbb{C y r o s t r l} \mathbb{C o k}$ amo』indtumatr.

f. $279^{\text {b }}$ L . . . . . . with fone

With blofme and with briddes roun The notes of the hafel fpringeth
The dewes derken in the dale The notes of the nightingale This foules miri fingeth

Ich herd a ftriif bitvixen to That on of wele that other of wo Bitven hem to $y$-fere
That on herieth wimen that ben hende
That other he wald fawe fehende
This frif 5 e mow y-here

The Nightingale hath $y$-nome
To fpeke for wimen atte frome Of fchame he wald hem were
The Thruftel Cok he fpeketh ay
He feyt bi nightes and bi day That thai ben fendes fere

## Cye $\mathbb{C b r o s t e l} \mathbb{C o h}^{2}$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For thai bitraien eueri man } \\
& \text { That meft bileueth hem on } \\
& \text { Thei thai be milde of chere } \\
& \text { Thei ben fals and fikel to fond } \\
& \text { And wercheth wo in eueri lond } \\
& \text { It were better that hye nere }
\end{aligned}
$$

## $\mathbb{C y e}$ Rightingale.

Schame it is to blame leuedi
For thai ben hende of curtaifi Y rede that thou lete Nas neuer brethe non fo ftrong No with right no with wrong That wimen no might bete

Y faughten hem that ben wrothe
And maketh leue that is fothe With game men fchuld hem grete
This warld weren nought $j^{i f}$ wemen nere
Y-maked thai ben to mannes fere
Nis no thing half fo fwete

## ©

I may wimen heri nought
For thai ben fals and fikel of thought
So me is don to underftond
Y take witnes of mani and fele
That riche were of worldes wele
And fre to fenden hem fond

## and nightingale.

Thei thai ben fair and bright in hewe Thai ben fals fikel untrewe
And woreheth wo in ich lond King Alifaunder meneth him of hem In the world nis non fo crafti men
No none fo riche of lond

## Tye Jigtytingalt.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thruftel Cok thou art wode } \\
& \text { Or thou canft to litel gode } \\
& \text { Wimen for to fehende } \\
& \text { It is the beft drurie } \\
& \text { And meft thai cun of curteifie } \\
& \text { Nis no thing al fo hende }
\end{aligned}
$$

Her loue is fwetter y wis
Than the braunche of licoris
Loffum thai ben and hende
Wele fwetter is her breth
Than ani milke other meth
And louelich in armes to wende

## 

Nightingale thou haft wrong
As ich finde in mi fong
For ieh hold with the right
Y take witneffe of Wawain
That Crift $\boldsymbol{j}^{\text {af }}$ might and main
And treweft was of knight

## Cye Cbrostel Cok.

So wide fo he hadde riden and gon
Fals fond he neuer non
Bi day no bi night
Foule for thi fals mouthe
Thine fawes fchal be wide couthe
Alight whare thou light

## © 4 jo

Ichaue leue to alight here
In orchard and in erbere

## Cyr 这if of axam.

LIGHTBERN that angel bright
Aufwerd anon right
Ich was ar the warld bigan
Er euer God maked man
Therfore he feyd fo mot yt be
He fchal firt anoure me Than feyd the meffanger
To Lightbern that is now Lucifer
Bot thou do Godes comandment
Thou art inobedient
And wreththeft God Almighti therfore
And fo might thi mirthe be forlore

- Lightbern anfwerd anon right

Thurch pride that in his word was light
He fehal comen al to late
Mi mirthe for to abate
Iehil go fitten in my fee
And be more mafter than he
And anon right with that . .
He fett him in his owen . . .
And tho Lightbern hade feyd fo
Mani thoufend Angels and mo

Sayd thai nold in non manere
Anour Adam no Eue his fere
Thus in henen pride bigan
While God in erthe made man

- Tho fwete Jhefus that was wiis

Was comen out of Paradis
To heuen ther he . . .
And hadde maked men of mold 30
He feyghe where Lightbern fet
And bad him loke to his fet
And Lightbern anon right
For pride that in him was light
In holy writ we heren telle
He fanke adoun in to helle
Ther he tholed michel fchame
Satanas is now his name

- And alle Angels in heuen that wer

That him ani wittnefle bere
That he was worthi to fitten in fe
Ther fiwete Jhefu was won to be
Thureh the pourwer of Godes might
Seuen days and feuen night
Angels fellen adoun in to helle
In holy writ we heren it telle
For Pride that was in hem light
Of heuen blis thai lorn the fight
And as we finden in lectrure
Y not whether it be in holy feripture
Tho Lightbern fat in his fe
And feyd he was worthier than he

## Cye zifif of gram.

For the mone bar him witneffe
It waxeth and wanieth more and leffe
The fe thurch vertn of Godes might
Ebbeth and flouweth day and night
This tway no habbe neuer reft
Naither bi eft no bi weft

- In heuen Pride firft bigan

In angels ar it cam in man
And for it com out of heuen
And was the form[aft] finme of feuen
Ther fore withouten lefing
Of alle fimes Pride is king

* Lete we now Pride be

And to Adan wende we
And loke we hou him feet
That thurch his winef abet
And thureh the Fendes entifement
He brak Godes comandment
God y-blifeed mat he be
He forbede Adam an appel tre
That he ne fchuld of liif no lim
No frout ther of nim
The Fende in lickneffe of an adder
Clombe opon the tre withouten ladder
And cleped to him Adames wiif
For to apair Adames liif
And Eue to the nadder cam
And at the nadder an appel nam
The fende gat alle that he fond
And tok it Eue in hir hond

## Tye zitf of Adam.

And feyd ete thou and Adam of this
And 3 e fchul ben al fo wiis
As God that fitt in . . .
And witten alle his
. . 3 e no fchuld nought fe no here
Which Godes ere
fragm. b. Therfore he it 301 forbede
It fehuld nought comen in zour hede

- Eue of the nadder the appel nam

And to Adam anon him cam
And feyd do as Ich the rede
And it fchal be the beft dede
That euer $z^{\text {ete }}$ thou deft $y$-wis
Ete of the appel that here is
And thou fchalt be withouten lefing
Al fo wife of alle thing
As he that it forbede
It fchuld nought comen in thine hed
Thurch the Fendes comberment
And thurch his wiues enticement
Godes comandment he breke
That he and his wiif eke
Seththen hem rewe bothe ful fore
That thai leneden the Fendes lore
In the boke it is y -write
Tho thai hadde of the appel bite
Aither of other afchamed was
And hiled her kinde with more and gras
Adam was of God aflight
And went and lidde him anon right

And God out of heuen cam
And cleped anon after Adam
Than feyd fwete Jhefus
Adam Adam why deftow thus
Thou haft $y$-brought thi felue in wo
And Eue thi gode wiif al fo
For thon haft min heft y-broke For fothe Adam ichil be wroke
Je haue $y$-don a fori dede
For fothe $z^{e}$ fchul haue 5 our mede

- Tho Jhefu hadde to hem fpeke

And told hem that he wald ben awreke
I-blifced be his nam feuen
He fteyghe of him in to heuen
And ther after anon right
He fent to hem an angel bright
With a brenand fwerd
And drof hem in to miduerd
Adam and Eue his wiif
In care ther to leden her liif
Gret pite it was to here
Of Adam and of Eue his fere
Hou thai wepen and grad allas
Tho thai fchulden for her trefpas
Out of Paradys y-gon
It was pite to heren her mon
© Tho Adam in to erthe cam
Bowes lenes and gras he nam
A loghe he thought to biginne
He and his wiif to crepen inne

And tho the loghe was $y$-maked
Thai lay the $[r]$ in all ftar naked
Sex days and fex night
For hunger wel iuel $y$-dight
Euerich day thai foughten mete
Bot nowhar thai no couthe it gete

-     - Tho fex days weren agon

And thai no founde mete non 150
Eue bigan for to crie
Allas Adam for hunger we dye
Alle the forwe that thon art inne
Certes alle it is for mi finne
Adam ieh bifeke the
Sle me jif thi wille be
For wer ich out of Godes fight
Par auentour Adam than thou might
Ozein in to Paradys wende
And haue the blis withouten ende

- A woman quath Adam tho

Allas why feydeftow fo
Woftow make me fo wode
To fle min owhen flefehe and blode
Bothe in flefehe and in bon
Jhefus Crift hath made ous on
He made the of mi ribbe
Thou mighteft be me no ner fibbe
Jif thou thenkeft more fo
Thou wilt bring ous in more wo
Jif God fende on ous his eurs
Than fehul we fare the wors

## Cye 远if of dram.

Bot go we forth and feche mete
Wher that we may ani gete
And for faught dye we nought
jif we mow finden ought
fragm. c. Thai went forth and mete foughten
And of hem feluen litel roughten

- Aftay went to feche mete
Thai feyghen beftes ftonden and ete
Ae thai no couthe finde non
As wide as thai couthe gon
Than feyd Adam thus
No hadde wretthed fwete Thefus
He wald haue fent ous mete anough
Hongend opon ich bough
As he doth this wilde beftes
And whe hadden holden his heftes
Bot for we haue his heft y-broke
Ther fore he wil ben awroke
Ther fore Eue mi rede it is
For whe han don amis
Go we out of this wode fchawes
And liue we in pennaunce fourti dawes
And at the fourti dawes ende
God Almighti that is fo hende
And we mighten his loue gete
Than wolde he fend ous mete
Sir quath Eue to Adam tho
That wold bring me more wo 200
So long penaunce for to take
Bot ich it might an ending make

Zif mi penance weren $y$-broke
Than wold God ben awroke
And be wrother than he is
And ieh dede eft amis
Eue quath Adam anou right
Nought bot do than what thou might
Wende to the water of Tiges anon
And ftep in opon a fton
And whan thou art comen in
Wad in vp to thi chin
And fond to ftond therin all ftille
Fourti days to ful fille
And Ichil in to the flom go
And ftond therin fourti days and alfo
Sex days mo and fex night
Thurch the help, of Godes might
For in fex dayes and feuen night
Alle the warld was maked and dight
And fulfild on the feuen day
Ther fore as forth as y may
Ichil fond to helden ftille
Sex days more to fulfille
That ich rede we biginne
And do penaunce for our finne
And for the penaunce wil be fo hard
Par auentour than afterward
God that hath zenen ous liif fo
Wald fende ous fuftenance therto
Ene vnderftode his rede
And dede as Adam hir bede

## Cye zhif of Goam.

As it telleth in the boke
Aither at other leue tok
Eue in to Tliges wode
And ap to the chin fehe fode
And in to the flum wode Adam
And his penaunce vnder nam

- Tho thai hadde fonden thare

In miche wo and miche care
Tventi days ftonden iune
In tho to waters in pine
The Fende thought him to awreke
And her penaunce for to breke
And formaft he com to Ene
To brengen hir in mifbilene
For Eue hadde lened his lore
He hoped that fehe wald more
And feyd Ene wele is the
Thi Lord fent the word bi me
That thi trefpas is forgeue
That thou doft ozains his leue
Com ont of that water anon
And as fo fwithe aftow might gon
Go and figge Adam fo
And bring him out of his wo
And Ichil go thider with the
And fay him as Ichaue don to the

- Of that tiding Eue was glad

And dede as the Fende hir bad
Out of the water fehe com anon
And with the Fende dedde hir to gon

## Tye 远iff of gamm.

- Tho Adam hadde of Eue a fight

He wift wele anon right
fragm. d. That the Fende hir hadde ouer comen
And out of hir penaunce $y$-nomen
And ful gode $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ eme he nam
It was the Fende that with hir cam
And feyd Eue allas allas
Now is wers than it was
He that cometh in thi compeynie
Now he hath $y$-giled the tvie
For fothe Euc that is he
That giled the to the appel tre
And made the with his enticement
To breke Godes comandment

- Tho Ene wift it was Satanas

For forwe that in hir hert was
Sche fwomed and fel to grounde
And lay ftille a ful gode ftounde
And anon as fche awoke
For drede of God fche lay and qwoke
And feyd allas gif God it wold
That euer was ieh maked of mold
Adam was in gret care
That feyghe his wiif fo iuel fare
And feyd to the Fende of helle
Ich wald that thou woft me telle
Whi thou inweft me and mi wiif
And art abont to pair our hiif
And we [did] the neuer no dede
ftede

## Cye 远if of gram.

- The Fende anfwerd tho

And feyd Adam thon art mi fo
Sone after the warld bigan
And God hadde fourmed the to man
Bi an angel he fent to me
That $y$ fehuld anoure the
And feyd that $y$-nold
For ar thou wer maked of mold
Ich was in henen an angel bright
Of grete pouwer and grete might
And for $y$-nold anour the nought
In this forwe Icham y-brought
In to helle for to wende
And won ther with outen ende
And alle that were to mi confent
Alle thai lien to helle $y$-went
Euer to liue [in pine] and wo
Therfore thou art our alder fo

- Adam ther he fode vp right

Bifought God ful of might
Deliuer out of his compeynie
The Fende that hadde fwiche envie
To him and to his wiue Eue
That fonded fo her foules to greue
Adam ther he ftode al naked
Tho he hadde his preyer maked
Thurch the pouwer of Godes might
The Fende went out of hir fight

- Tho the fex and fourti days wer go

That Adam hadde $y$-tholed that wo

Out of the water tho he cam
Than feyd Eue to Adam
Adam Adam wele is te
And Adam Adam wo is me
Thou haft thi penaunce to thende brought
Thou might be ful glad in thought
And ich may fing allas allas
Icham wers than ich was330

For now Ichaue eft a-gilt
Seththen we were out of Paradis pilt
Ther fore Ichil now biginne
Ogain penaunce for to winne
And weude and won in thifterneffe
Out of alle lightneffe
The foule flefche that hath a-gilt
In thefterneffe it fchal be pilt

- Eue went fram Adam

In to thefterneffe till that fche cam
And tho fche com to a thefter ftede
Night and day in holy hede Gret with child fche duelled thare
In miche forwe and michel care

- The time neighed atte laft

That Eue bigan to gret faft
And hye bigan to gron fore
And feyd Lonerd merci thine ore
Who may telle Adam mi thought
In what forwe that ich am brought
Y no haue meffanger non
That may on min eirand gon

## Tbe $\mathbb{Z}^{2}$ uf of ADan.

MS. fol. 14. And he feyghe me with his eyghe And feyd Adam thou fhalt dye Hold that word in thi thought And loke thon forzete it nought Thus feyd God Almighti to me Tho com ich in to erthe oze
And liued in trauail and in pine And fo fehulen after al mine360
Til God bi com man in erthe
We fchul haue penaunce and wele is werthe
For ich and the moder weren at afent
To breke Godes comandment
For we haue him fo a-gilt
In our hertes he hath y-pilt
Bothe an euen and a morwe
Sexti woundes of wo and forwe
That fehal doure to alle mi blod
And with that worde ther Adam ftode $\quad 370$
And bigan to wepe fore
And feyd merei Lord thinore
Lord y-blifeed mot thou werthe
Wher to was y made of erthe
Swiche pine here to dreye
Wer time comen ich wald dye

- Of Adames forwe Eue toke kepe
And bigan bitter to wepe


## Tye zilf of ADam.

And anon in that ich ftounde
Sche kneled adoun on the grounde
And bad aboue to fwete Jhefus
Sore wepende and feyd thus
Lord ich bifeche the
Adames forwe put in me
For al the forwe that he is inne
Is for mi gilt and for mi finne
Adam hadde rewthe of his wiif
And was al ful of his liif
And feyd Eue lat be thi fare
And fond to bring me out of care
Take Seth in thi compeynie
And lok that thou faft heyghe
Lade him to Paradife to the $j^{\text {ate }}$
And lat him abide ther ate
And lete him ftonden in the fight
And God that is ful of might
For he hath nought trefpaft fo muche
As haue we fikerliche
Ther fore he may the balder be
To fpeke with Jhefu Crift than we

- Eue toke Seth anon

And dede hem in the way to gon
Toward Paradis anon thai go
And the Fende that was her fo
Com and mett with hem traye
Right amid in the waye
And bot Seth in the vifage
And afterward a gret ftage

## Cye 列if of Aoam.

In his vifage it was $y$-fene
Where ftoden his teth kene

- Allas allas quath Eue tho

What icham curffed and other mo
That breken Godes comandment
Now if mi fones vifage fehent
Hadde we holden his heft aright
Than hadde the fende hadde no might
For to touche nought of our blod
No hadde $y$-don hem nought bot gode

- To the Fende tho feyd Eue

Hou artow fo hardi to grene
Godes creatour that thurch his grace
Is fourmed after his owhen face
Me thenke that thou doft nought right
To wretthe with the king of might
Why artow fo malicious
Toward God and toward ous

- The Fende anfwerd anon this

Nought toward God our malice nis
Bot toward the and al the brod
That euer cometh of zour blod
For thurch $z^{3}$ ou we ben $y$-brought
Ther wo and finne is euer wrought
And Eue ichil that thou it wite
Seththen thou and Adam of the appel bite
We haue hadde pouwer and might
To dere $\mathfrak{j}$ ou bothe day and night

- A foule thing quath Seth

Fro mi moder that heren geth

And fro me thurch Godes might Pafle oway out of our fight440
fol. $14^{\text {b }}$. And the Fende the foule thing
Thurch might of the Heuen king
Out of her fight oway he nam
Thai nift neuer whar he bicam
© Ene hath Seth y-ladde
To Paradys as Adam badde
And Ene drongh hir fram the $5^{\text {ate }}$
Sche no durft nought loke in therate
Sche durft nought fchewe God hir face
Bot lete Seth abide grace
And Seth in thilke ftede
Sore wepeand in holy bede
He abod ther alle ftille
Godes merei and Godes wille -T Thureh the vertu of Godes might
Ther com adomn an Angel bright
And feyd to Seth in this maner
That he might with eren here
God that al the warld hath wrought
Sent the word thou biddeft for nought
Er the term be $y$-gon
Of fiue thoufende winter and on
And fine and trenti winter and mo
Er that terme be ago
And God that is ful of might
Be in to erthe y-light
And baue $y$-nomen kind of man
And bathed in the flom Jordan

## Cye ziff of giam.

Than fehal Adam and Ene his wiif
Be anoint with oyle of liif470
And alle tho that after hem comen
That haue Criftendom y-nomen
${ }^{-}$Go tel Allam thi fader this
That no nother grace ther nis
And to graythe him bid him heyghe
His terme neigheth that he fchal dye
And when the bodi that hath don finne
And the foule fchal parten atrinne
Right whan that time fehal be
Miche mernayl $z^{e}$ fchullen $y$-fe
So fent mi Lord that alle hath wrought
And biddeth that $5^{e}$ no drede nought
For nought that $\mathbf{3}$ e fchul here no fe
So he fent $\mathrm{g}^{\text {ou word bi me }}$
${ }^{6}$ E Eue and Seth her way nome
And went ozain as thai come
And told Adam the tiding
That him fent the Heuen king
And Adam held vp bothe his hond
And thonked God of alle his fond

- Adam his eighen unfeld
And Seththen his fone he biheld
And feyd merci fwete Jhefus
Who hath wounded mi fone thus
- Bi God Adam quath Eue
He that is about to grene
Oure foules bothe night and day
As michel as euer he may

That is the Fende that is our fo
That hath ous brought in to this wo
He com and mett with ous tvay
As we $z^{\text {eden }}$ in the way
And went toward Paradys
Thus he bot him in the viis
Owe Eue quath Adam tho
Thou haft $y$-wrought michel wo
Alle that after ous be bore
Alle fchal curffen ous ther fore
And alle that after ous linen
Both amorwe and eke aneuen
Schul be bify to bere the wo
That is $y$-wakened of ous tvo

- Ther fore Eue telle alle thine clildir

Both the zonger and the elder
That thai be filed of our finne
And bid hem ichon bi gime
Night and day merci to crie
Mi time is comen Y fchal dye
Thus Adam bad Eue his wiif
Techen his childer after his liif
Hou thai fchuld anon bi ginne
To crien merci for her finne
And tho he hadde y-taught hem thns
As the boke telleth ous
He kneled adoun in his bede
And dyed anon in that ftede
And as the angel hadde $y$-feyd
Alle the lightniffe was aleyd

## Cye $\operatorname{zrtif}$ of adam.

foll. 15. Sonne and mone lorn her light
Sex days and fex night

- Eue bigan to wepe and crie

Tho he feyghe Adam dye
And Seth made reweli mon
And fel doun on his fader amon
And as it telleth in the boke
In lis armes his fader he tok
And ful bitterliche he wepe
And God Almighti ther of toke kepe
And fent adoun an Angel bright
That feyd to Seth anon right
Arife and lete thi forwe be
And with thine eyghen thou fchalt fe
God that al the world fchal glade
What he wil do with that he made

- God that fit in heuen heyghe

Tok Adam foule that Seth it feighe
And bi tok it Seyn Mighel
And feyd haue loke this foule wel
And put it in forwe and thefternifle
Out of ioie and alle lightnifle
Til fine thoufend winter ben ago
Tvo hundred and eighte and tventi mo
Fro the time that he ete
Of that appel him thought fo fwete
So long for his gilt
In his ward he fehal be pilt
That maked him min heft breke
So long Ich wil ben awreke

On him and alle his blor eke
Mi comandment for he breke
And whan that terme is ago
To ioie fehal turn al his wo
And after ward than fehal he
Sitten in thilke felue fe
That Lightbern fat min angel bright
Er Pride was in his hert alight

- Thus feyd Jhefus that fitt an heyghe

And feththen in to heuen he fteighe
Fram the time that cas fel
That curffed Kaim flough Abel
Til Adam dyed opon mold
As fwete Jhefus Crift wold
Jete lay Abel aboue erthe
Til Jhefu Crift herd mot he werthe
Bad his angels that thai feholde
Biry the bodis rnder molde
© The angels al withouten cheft
Dede anon Godes heft
$\mathrm{I}[\mathrm{n}]$ to elothes the bodi thai feld
Eue and hir children ftode and biheld
Right in thilke felue ftede
And hadde wonder what thai dede
For thai no hadde ar than
Neuer fen biry no man
Than feyd an angel ther he ftode
To Eue and to al hir brode
Take zeme hou we do
And her afterward do fo

## Cye 亚zif of gram.

Biricth alle fo that dyen
As $\boldsymbol{z}^{e}$ fe with your eyghen
That we don this hodis here
Doth $j^{e}$ in the felue manere
Tho the angels had feyd thus
Thai wenten ogain to fwete Jhefus
To henen ther thai formaft were
And leued Ene and hir children there

- Sex days after Adam was dede

God Almighti an angel bede
Go tellen Ene Adames wiif
The terme was comen of hir liif

- Tho Ene wift fche fchuld dye

Sche cleped forth hir progenie
Bothe the zonger and the eldre
Hir childer and hir childer childre
And fayd that alle mighten here
Tho ich and Adam mi fere
Breken Godes comandment
Anon his wretthe was $y$-fent
On ous and on our progenie
And ther fore merei ze fchul crie
And bothe bi daie and eke bi night
Doth penannce bi al zour might
And thou Seth for ani thing
Ich comand the on mi bliffeing
That thi Fader liif be write
And min alfo eueri fmite
fol. $15^{\text {b }}$. Fro the bigining of his liif

That he was maked and Ieh his wiif
And hou we were filed with finne
And what forwe we han liued inne
And in which maner that thou feye
Rediliche with thin eighe
Thi fader foule to pine fent
For he brak Godes comandment
Alle this loke that thou write
As wele as thon kanft it dite
That tho that be now zong childre
Mai it fee and her elder
And other that here after be bore
Hou we han wrought here bifore 630
That thai mowe taken enfaumple of ous
And amenden ozain Jhefus

- Tho Eue hadde thus y-feyd

And hir erand on Seth y-leyd
Sche kneled adoun and bad hir bede
And right in thilke felue ftede
That alle her kin ftoden and feyghe
Where fehe dyed biforn hir eyghe
Anon right as Eue was dede
Her children token hem to rede
And beren hir thilke felue day
Vnto the ftede ther Adam lay
And biried hir in thilke ftede
Right as the angels dede
That biried Adam and Abel
Ther of thai token hede ful wel
And tho fche was in erthe $y$-brought

## Cye 亚iff of gram.

Thai wer fori in her thought
And wopen and made miche wo Tho Adam and Eue was ago
bothe aneuen and amorwe
Thai wopen and made miche forwe
And at the four dayes ende
Jhefu made an angel wende
And feyd ther thai wepen fore
Doleth fex days and na more
The fenen day reft of $\overline{3}$ our forwe
Both aneuen and amorwe
For God that alle the world hath wrought
And alle the warld made of nought
As him thought it wald be beft
The feuen day he toke reft
And another thing witterly
It bitokneth the day of merei
The fenen day was Sononday
And that day fehal be Domefday
And alle the foules that wele have wrought
That day fehul to reft be brought

- Tho the angel hadde his erand feyd

That God Almighten hadde on him leyd 670
In to heuen the way he nam
Thai wift neuer whar he bicam

- Seth anon right bi gan

Of Adam that was the forme man
Al to gider he wrot his liif
As Eue hade beden Adames wiif
As telleth the boke that wele wot

In fton alle the letters he wrot
For fir no water opon mold
Neuer greuen it no fchold
T Tho Seth hadde writen Adames liif
And Eues that was Adames wiif
Right in thilke felue ftede
Ther Adam was won to bide his bede
In thilke ftede the bok he leyd
As wife men er this han $y$-feyd
Ther Adam was won to biden his bede
And leued it in thilke ftede
And ther it lay alle Noes flode
And no hadde nought bot gode

- LTong after Noes flod was go

Salamon the king com tho
That was heir of Dauid lond
And Adames liif ther he fond
And all in fton writen it was
And damaghed non letter ther nas
For alle that euer Salamon couthe
Think in liert or fpeke with mouthe
On worde he no couthe wite
Of alle that ener was ther write
He no couthe o word vnder fond
That Seth hadde writen with his hond
And Salamon that was wiis
Bifought the King of Paradys
fol. 16. That he fchuld for his might
Sende him grace fram lienen light
That he might haue grace to wite

## Clye 五lif of ADam.

What thing weren there $y$-write

- God y blifeed mot he werthe

He fent an angel in to erthe
That taught Salamon eneri finite
Alle Adames liif $y$-write
And feyd to Salamon y-wis
Here ther this writeing is
Right in this felue ftede
Adam was wont to bid his bede
And here thon fchalt a temple wirche
That fehal be cleped Holi Chirche
Ther men fehal bid holy bede
As Adam dede in this ftede
And Salamon the king anon
Lete reren a temple of lime and fton
The firft Chirche voder fonne
That ener in warld was bigonne.

- Now hane $\boldsymbol{j}^{e}$ herd of Adames liif

And of Eue that was his wiif
Whiche liif thai ladden here on mold
And Seththen diden as God wold
And tho Adam in erthe was ded
For finne that com of her fed
730
God fent Noes flod
And a-drenched al the blod
Swich wrethe God nam
Of alle that of Adam cam
Saue Noce and his wiif
That God hadde graunted liif

## Cbe zlif of giam.

And his children that he hadde
To fchip with him that he ladde

- Of Noee feththen and of his childer

We beth y-comen al to gider $\quad 740$
And feththen thai lened in fwiche finne
That for the liif thai liueden inne
Sodom and Gomore that wer tho
Swithe noble cites tvo
Bothe fonken in to helle
As we here clerkes telle
And another noble cite
That was y -hoten Niniue
Was in thilke felue cas
Bot as the prophete Jonas
Bad for hem day and night
To fwete Ihefu ful of inight
And made bothe king and quene
And alte that other pople bi dene
In her bedes he made hem wake
And hard penaunce he dede hem take
And tho thai were to penaunce pilt
God for anf hem her gilt $^{\text {hen }}$
Thus Niniue faued was
Thurch bifekeing of Jonas

- Jete after Noes flod

Al that com of Noees blod
Weren he neuer fo holy man
For the finne that Adam bigan
Ther moft non in Heuen com

## Tbe zitif of Adam.

Er God hadde his confeyl nome To lighten in the Virgine Marie
And on the Rode wald dye
For to biggen ous alle fre
Y-herd and heyed mot he be $\quad 76$
Now haue $5^{e}$ herd of fwete Ihefus
As the bok telleth ous
Of the warld hou it bigan
And hou he made of mold man

- Ihefu that was nomen with wrong
And tholed mani paines ftrong
Among the Iewes that wer felle
To bring Adan out of helle
Jif ous grace for to winne
The joie that Adam now is inne. 780

$$
[\mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{x} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{~L} \cdot \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{~T} \cdot]
$$

## 四aid thr 筑ing.

## f. 280. 1. Miserere mei Deus etc. LORD GOD to the we calle <br> That thou haue merci on ous alle <br> And for thi michel mekeniffe <br> That we mot comen to thi bliffe

2. Et secundum multitudinem etc.

Aftowart Lord of meft poufte
Ful of merci and of pite
Do oway our wickedniffe
And of our finnes forgineniffe
3. Amplius laua me Domine etc.

And kepe ous alle fram dedli finne That non of ous no dre ther inne
Our finnes wele we knowen alle
That maken ous oft ogain the falle
That we no quem the nought aright
As we aughten with al our might
4. Quoniam iniquitatem meam etc.

Lord mi wickedniffe y knowe wel
Fram ende to ende eueri del

And euer is mi finne ogaines me Lord on me have pite
5. Tibi soli peccazi et malum ete.
$\mathrm{O}_{5}$ gines the Lord we han mifdone Night and day oft and ylome
Thou chaft ous Lord with wordes thine
And feheld ous alle fram helle pine
6. Ecce enim in iniquitatibus etc.

Lord God to the we calle
Our finnes thou knoweft alle
In finne we weren bigeten and born
No were thi grace we were forlorn
f. $280^{\text {b }}$. [7. Ecce enim veritatem ete.]
[8. Asperges me hyssopo etc.]
9. Auditui meo dabis ete.

In heriing thou haft $\mathbf{j}^{\text {ouen ous blis }}$ Gret confort and joie $y$-wis
Ther fore we fchulden joie make
Milde and boxfom for thi fake
10. Aucrte faciem tuam etc.

Fram our finnes Lord turn thi face

Ous to amenden thou $\mathfrak{j}$ ene ous grace And al our finnes thou do oway
That we han don bi night and daye

## 11. Cor mundum crea etc.

A clene hert thou do ous inne
That we no more do no finne
The Holy Goft be ous among Ozain our enemy that we may ftond
12. Ne pröicias me etc.

Lord ne alome nought thi face Fram ons no whare in non place
No thi fwete Holy Goft
King Ihefu as thou al woft
13. Redde mili leticiam etc.

Jeld ous the ioie of thi greting With the Holy Goft conforting And we wil teche the right way To hem that bene in finne bi lay That thai hem turn to thi blis
Lord Ihcfu to heuen ous wis
14. Docebo iniquos vias tuas etc.

Ich hem wil the way teche
Lord Thefu thou be our leche
50
Of thi merci thai fchul ioie make
Euer more for thi fake

## 田aitu tye Eillos.

15. Libera me de sanguinibus ete.

Lord Thefn henen king
Ous alle fchilde fram wicked fonding Aud mi tonge fehal fpeken and fay Godeniffe of the eueri day
16. Domine labia mea aperies etc.

Lord mi lippes thou undo
Graunt me Lord that it be fo
With praiers Ichil honour the
Thi Godhed and ek thi dignete
17. Quoniam si voluisses etc.

Lord jif it thi wille hadde be
Sacrifife Ich wold hane 3 euen the
Bot that thing no woftow nought
Thou woft haue that thou haft bought
Mannes foule thou woft hane
Other ne woldeftow nought eraue

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 18. Sacrificium Deo spiritus etc. } \\
& \text { Man gif thou art meke and milde } \\
& \text { God the wil fram fchame fchilde } \\
& \text { Thine enen criftene thou nought defpife } \\
& \text { For Thefus Crift is heighe Juftife }
\end{aligned}
$$

19. Benigne fac Domine etc.

Lord debonoure of al thing
Aftow art might ful Heuen king

With gode wille thou ous wiffe and rade That Holy Chirche were vp y-made
20. Tunc acceptabis etc.

Than artow right Juftife
And refeiueft the facrifife
The offering alle opon the auter
Mannes foule that is the leue and dere

Gloria Patri et Filio etc.
Ioie and blis as we mone
Be with the Fader and Sone
And ek with the Holy Goft
Lord Thefin as thou wele woft

Sicut erat in principio etc.
As it was and euer fchal be
With the Holy Goft in Trinite
Fram the firft biginninge
That neuer no fchal haue endinge.

## The Broli $\mathfrak{2 l u m e s}$, the 舄rstrs, the $\mathbb{C r r o r}$, ett.

fol. 70. IHESU that for ws wolde die
And was boren of Maiden Marie
Forgine vs Lonerd oure mifdede
And help rs ate oure mofte nede
To tho that habben laifer to dwelle
Of holi writ Ich wole $3^{3}$ on telle
And alle that taken ther to hede
God wille quiten al here mede

- Ther beth Dedli Sinnes feuene
That letteth man to come to heuene 10
And Hhefin Criftes Heftes ten
That children and wimmen and men
Of twelue winter elde and more
After Holi cherehe lore
Enerichone thai fcholden knowe
But to lerne thai beth to flowe
And the Pater Noster and the Crede
Theroffe 3 e ffcholden taken hede
On Engliffeh to fegge what hit were
Als Holi cherche $30 n$ wolde lere


## Tye Brali gimmes,

For hit is to the fonles biheue
Ech man to knowen his Bilene
And alfo $3^{e}$ ffeholden habben in minde
Criftene men that were kynde
Godes Paffion biter biter als galle
That he tholede for vs alle
To fturen out of dedli finne
Of thife thinges Ieh wille bigine
That ich habbe here i-faid
Let hit in $\mathbf{z}$ oure hertes be leid
Poure and riehe jonge and old
And 3 e feholle here it i-told

We fichulle be knowe to lhefu Crift
And to his Moder Marie
And to alle halewen
And merci hem erie
That we habbeth him a-gult
In fleffches lufte oure lif i-pult
In pride we habben lad oure lif
And thourgh here i-maked firif
In glotonie oure lif i-lad
And other men thar to i-rad
Thourgh pride and thourgh glotonie
We habben i-lined in lecherie
Sothe with dede and with thought
Vnkyndeliche with mi bodi wronght
In niehe and onde we habben lein
And with oure tonges men i-flein
To coneteife our hertes $z^{\text {inen }}$

In pride of richeffe for to liuen
In fleuthe we habben founden ofte And loked the foule bodi fofte Thife beth Dedli Sinnes feuene That letteth man to come to heuene

Heriketh nou wimmen and men
lefu Criftes Heftes Ten
That we habben broken ofte
And loked the foule bodi ful fofte
Nowt worffchiped God as we ffcholde
In coueitefe lad oure lif on molde
Euele i-loked oure haliday
Litel don that ther to laye
In mo Godes leued than in on
In tales in fantomes mani on
On the bok fallif fworen
And ofte fals witneffe boren
Thef-liche we habben thing i-ftole
And other mannes thefte i-hole
Bothe in erneft and in game
In ydel nemmed Godes name
Houre eni criftene we habben i-flawe
And with oure tonnge al to drawe
We habben in hoker and fcorning
Oure eni eriftene driuen to heying

- Thise beth Godes Heftes ten

Herketh men and wimmen
f. $90^{b}$. And $3^{e}$ fehulle here on Engliffeh i-wis

What joure Pater Nofter is

OURE Fader in heuene riche
Thi name be bleffed euere i-liche
In thi kyngdom Louerd
That milde art and ftille
Sothe in heuene and in erthe
Fulfeld be thi wille
Ihefu ful of grace Louerd
That al do mai
Oure eueriches daies bred
Graunte vs Loucrd to dai
And forgive vs Lonerd That we habbeth a-gult
Als we forgineth other men
In our grace that beth pult
In the fendes fonding Louerd
Ne let vs neuere dwelle
Deliuere vs thourgh thi grace
Fram the pine of helle

$$
\mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{~N} \cdot
$$

On Engliffch this is
Joure Pater Noster i-wis
Leftneth nou and taked hede
And Ich wille tellen 3 ou 3 our Crede 100
$W_{\text {e f fchulle bileue on thefu Crift }}$
Fader al weldinde
Sfcheppere of heuene and of erthe And of alle thinge
And in Ihefu Crift Fader and Sone
And oure Louerd i-coren
the $\mathfrak{C r i d e}$, stc. ..... 85
Ikenned of the Holi Goft
And of a maiden i-boren
Vnder Pounce Pilate
He tholede pinis ftronge ..... 110
Vpon the rode he was i-donAnd tholede deth with wronge
His bodi was i-buriedAmang tho Jues felle
Als his fwete wille was
He lighte in to helle
The foules that were hifeHe browghte hem out of forewe
And ros fram dethe to liue
Vpon the thridde morewe120
To heuene he fteyghth ther he fitThat al the werld ffehal dighte
Vpon his Fader right hond
Oure Loucrd ful of mighte
At the dai of Jugement
He flehal comen to deme
Bothe the quike and the dede
Ech man take $\boldsymbol{3}^{\text {eme }}$
We fchulle bileue on the Holi Goft130
And on alle halewenThat no thing mai greue
In remiffioun of oure finnes
That we fchulle vprife
And come bifore Ihefu Crift
That ffchal be right juftice

We fchulle come biforen him
Alle on domes dai
And after habbe the lif
That ffchal laften ai
Gode men fo God me fpede
This is on Englifich ${ }^{3}$ oure Crede
And a while $\boldsymbol{j}^{i f} \boldsymbol{3}^{\mathrm{e}}$ wulle dwelle
The Aue Marie Ich wille $\boldsymbol{j}^{\text {ou }}$ telle

HEIL be thou Marie
Leuedi ful of grace
God is with the leuedi
In heuene thou haneft a place
I-bleffed mote thou be
Leuedi of alle wimmen 150
And the frut of thi wombe
I-bleffed be hit Amen
Amen is to feggen
fol. 71. So mote hit be
This Pater Noster and Crede
And Marie Aue

Thou[s] habbe 5 e herd 5 oure Bileue
That is maked to foule biheue
Herkneth a while $\boldsymbol{3}$ e that mowen
And herkneth Godes Paffioun
That he tholede for man kyude
For Godes lone holdeth hit in minde

- In Holi writ hit is told

Tho Judas hadde Ihefu fold

## © $\mathfrak{C}$ 羽assioun, etc.

The Jenes token alle o red
That fwete Ihefu ffeholde be ded
And comen armed with lanterne light
And nomen thefu al be night
And ladden him forht amang alle
In to Cayfafes halle
And there he was wel enel i-dight
Til on the morewe al that night
On morewe tho that the dai fprong
Thei deden Thefu Crift wrong
Bounden hife ezghen and buffated hin fore
And $\mathfrak{j}^{\text {it }}$ he tholede mochele more
$J$ wes ful of pride and hete
In his vifage gonne fpete
Ihefu for that foule defpit
That hente thi bodi that was fo whit
Jine vs grace this dai to ende
In his feruife the Fende to ffehende

- In Holi writ hit is i-founde

There Ihefu ftod vpon the grounde
Tho hit cam to prime of dai
$J$ wes dedin him gret derai
Bifore the maiftres of the lawe
As a thef he was i-drawe
Here and there he was i-pult
And fwete Ihefu he ne hadde no gult
But al the forewe that he was inne
Al to gidere was for our finne

- Ihefu for that foule derai

That thou henteft at prime of dai

Jiue vs grace of finne arife
And enden in his fwete feruife

- Thous telleth thife wife men of lore

That Ihefu tholede for vs more
Ihefu tholede for to binde
At vndren hife honden him bihinde
To a piler and beten fafte
While the fcourges wolden lafte
Ihefu for that mochele forewe
That he tholede our foules to borewe
Brenge vs out of dedli finne
And alle that liggen i-bounden ther inne

- In Holi writ hit telleth thous

Wele more tholede fwete Ihefus
Thefu tholede at middai
And nowt ones faide nai
Jwes nailen him on the rode
For our gult and for oure gode
And wel midliche he let
Thurle his hondes and his fet
His heued was crouned that was fene
With flcharpe thornes and with kene
That euerich thorn hadde a wonde
The ftremes ronnen doun to grounde
Ihefu for tho harde ftoundes
That thou tholedeft and bitter wondes $\quad 220$
Forgiue that we habben a-gult
And lete vs neuere in helle be pult

- Als telleth the Profecye

A litel er he ffcholde dye

## $\mathbb{C}$ ye $\mathfrak{p a s i t o u n , ~ c t e . ~}$

Swete Ihefu tho hit was non
To his Fader he had abon
He ficholde forginen hem the gult
That him ladden on rode i-pult
A bitter drimke him was i-goue
Vpon the rode for oure loue ..... 230
Thourgh comnfeil of the Jwes alle
Aifil and fwot menged with [g]alle
Ihefu that was wonded fore
Tafted ther of and nolde nammore
At that time with outen boft
Swete Ihefu $3^{\text {ald }}$ the gofte- His fwete bodi that was fo whit
Jit thai deden hit more defpit
The Jwes token hem to red
Tho fwete Ihefu Crift was ded ..... 240
At his herte thai maden a wounde
With a fpere flcharpe i-grounde
In at his fide the fuere rof
Blod and water out ther drof
Mofte no thing leue with inne
And al to gidere for oure finne
Ihefu that hanged vpon the rode
And deide ther on for oure gode
Nowt for his gult but for oure finne Sende pees amang mankenne ..... 250

- Thife clerkes that connue of lecture
Finden in Holi feripture
That Ihefu that al the werld had wrought
Heuene and erthe made of nowt


## $\mathbb{C y t}$ 习assioun, $\mathfrak{e t c}$.

Tho euen-fong time was i-come
Doun af the rode he was i-nome
With Iofeph and with other mo
Of hife Defiples that were tho
Tho oure fwete Lerredi feighth
His bodi hangen on rode heghth
His honden thurled and his fet
Bittere teres and blodi he let
For tho bittere teres and fimerte
That comen fram his moder herte
Bifeche we him gif his wille be
He ziue vs grace lelle to fle
And in heuene to labben a place
That we moten fen lis face

- In Holi writ hit is i-rad

Thefir that on the rode was fprad 270
Tho he hadde tholed his wo
And the dai was al a-go
In Holi writ hit is i-feid
In fepulcre he was i-leid
And als we here thife clerkes telle
He lighte adom and herewede Helle
And tok out Adam and Eue
And alle tho that him were leue
Tho he hadde browt hem out of forewe
He ros fram dethe the thridde morewe
To Heuene he fteighth thourgh his might
That al the werld fchal deme and dight
Euere more there to wone
Sohtfaft God Fader and Sone

## Tye 弱swioun, etc.

- Bifeche we thanne God in heuene

For hife bleffed names fcuene
That made bothe mone and fterre
Sende pees there is werre
And ziue Criftene men grace
In to the Holi lond to pace $\quad 290$
And fle Saraxins that beth fo riue
And lete be Criftene men on line
And faue the pes of Holi cherehe
And $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {iue }}$ vs grace fo to werehe
That we mowen gode acomttes make
Of that God vs haneth i-take
At the Dom whan he fichal ftonden
With blodi fides fet and honden
And parten al the werld a two
That on to wele that other to wo 300
For als we here clerkes telle
f. 72. That o part i-mis ffehal to helle

And for fothe gif thai lie $^{\text {if }}$
Thanne lieth the Profecie
And that other part fichal wende
In to bliffe that haneth non ende
To that bliffe bringe vs He
That is and was and euer ffchal be

$$
A \cdot M \cdot E \cdot N \cdot
$$

## Tyr 羽ater $\mathfrak{i l o s t r r}$ miono on enalissty.

f. 72. ALLE that ener gon and riden

That willeth Godes merci abiden
Lewede men that ne betli no clerkes
Tho that leuen on Godes werkes
Lefteth and 5 e fchollen here i -wis
What youre Pater Nofter is

- Ech man here of take hede

Godiliche white Ihefu $\boldsymbol{z}^{\text {ede }}$
In erthe with his Apoftles twelue
Ihefu Crift made hit him felue
And als hit telleth in the bok
Hife Apoftles he hit bitok
For thai ffcholden habben lit in minde
And techen hit to al man-kynde

- Of alle the clerkes onder fonne

Ther nis non of hem that come
A better Oreifoun i-wis
Thanne the Pater Nofter is
Thous feggeth this clerkes wife
That mochel connen of clergife

- Seuen Oreifouns ther beth inne

That helpeth men out of Dedli Sinne

## Cbe 羽ater 迬oster.

And 3 if ${ }^{3} \mathrm{e}$ willeth awhile dwelle
Al on Engliffche wille $\boldsymbol{j}^{\text {ou }}$ telle
The fkile of hem alle feuen
With help of Godes might of heuene

Pater Noster qul es in Celis
That is to fegge this
Oure Fader in heuene riche
Thi name be bleffed euere i-liche
This is the ferfte Oreifom of feuene
We clepen oure Fader the kyng of henene
And $\mathrm{z}^{i f}$ he houre Fader is
Thanne be we hife children i-wis
And Thefu is ful of alle godneffe
With him nis no wikkedneffe
Thanne mot we fo mote ich the
Jif we willen hife children be
Fonden to linen in god lif
With outen contek with outen ftrif
With outen pride and enuye
Couetyfe and glotonye
Thame mowe feggen i-wis
That Ihefu Crift our Fader is
Jif we wile be clene i-ffchriue
And in clene lif liue
Than mowe we whan we beth of age
Claymen our Fader heritage
The bliffe that lafteth withouten ende

That is to fegge al and fum
Thefu God in Trinite
Thi name i-bleffed mot hit be
That is to vnderftonde this
Whan we bleffen his name i-wis
We bifechen fwete Ihefus
That his name mote be with ous
And we ben clene i-ffchriue
And out of finne thenken to line
His name nel nowt with ous be
To holden hit we ne habbeth no pofte
But gif we liuen in god lif
f. $72{ }^{\text {b }}$. In loue and charite with outen ftrif

Thanne wille his name with ous dwelle
And faumen vs fram the Fende of helle
Ihefu that boughte lewede and clerkes
Schilde vs fram the Fendes werkes

Adueniat regnum Tuem i-wis
That is to fegge this
Louerd to thi kyneriche
Let ous comen al i-liche
Here we bifechen the heuene kyng
That we moten comen to his wonnyng
And we be in gode liue i-nome
To his wonyng mowe we nowt come
Thanne is oure bidding for nowt
But $\boldsymbol{j}^{i f}$ we ben in god lif kant
Therfore ech man amende him here
That we moten wenden al i-fere

## Cye 羽ter 2oster.

In to bliffe that ne haueth non ende 80
To thilke bliffe God vs fende
Ther no man eometh maiden ne wif
But he be nomen in god lif

Flat voluntas Tua
Sicut in celo et in terra
That is to fegge thous
We biddeth to fwete Ihefus
That his wille be i-do
In heuene and in erthe al fo
That is to rnderftonden thous
That we ficholden feruen fwete Ihefus
To his paie and to his wille
Oure bidding to fulfille
And 3 if we ne ferue him nowt aright
Ihefu Crift bi houre might
Thanne do we in that bidding
Nowt bote fcornen oure heuene kyng
Therfore ech man gif he mai
Stonde bothe night and dai
To ferue Ihefu Crift to wille
Oure bifeching to fulfille
For forfothe Godes wille is
That we ne ffcholden nowt don amis

Panem nostram cotidianum da nobis hodie
Is to fegge fo mot ich the
Oure bred ordeined for eche dai
Louerd giuet vs to dai

## Tye 习ater 道ostrr.

That is to fegge thousWe bifechen fwete ThefusThat he graunte vs alle thinges two110
Soules fode and lif alfo
Nammore mai thi foule liue
But thi bodi hit mete giue
Nammore than the lif mai
Withouten erthliche mete a-dai
Than is this the fonle fode
Almes dede and bedes gode
Loue and charite withouten ftrif
This mai holde the foules lif
Als the lif lineth with bred120
For honger that hit nis nowt ded
The fixte bede is this
Et dimitte nobis debita nostra sicut et nosDIMITTIMUS DEBITORIBUS NOSTRIS
This is the fixte bidding
That we bidden oure heuene kyng
Forzine vs that we habbeth mifdo
Als we forgiuen other alfo
That vs habben here a-gult
That in oure mercy ben i-pult
Jif ani man that is in londe130
Liueth in nyht other in onde
Thourgh comnfeil of the Fendes red
He biddeth ayenes his owene hed
And maketh him heiere in erthe
Than Ihefn Crift that more is werthe

##  was frrst foumor.

fol. 259. LEUEDI fwete and mildeFor loue of thine childeJhefu ful of might
Me that am fo wilde
Fram fchame thou me fchyldeBi day and bi night
Ichil bigennen here
And tellen the manere
Now in this ftounde
Of thi Sauter here ..... 10
With wel gode chere
Hou it was $y$-founde
Sende me thi grace
Now in this placeSo wele for to done
Y bid the thi grace
Ther to liif and fpace
Y here now mi boneA riche man was while

## 98 <br> 

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { That loued no gile } & 20 \\ \text { He loued Holi chirche } & \end{array}$
Bifiden him a mile
An Abbay of Seyn Gile
His eldren dede wirche

Gode liif this man ladde
On fone he harlde
That gode dedes dede
With cloth and with bedde
f. $259{ }^{\text {b }}$. His Sone fair he fehredde

In thilke ftede
30

Monke therin he bicam
[Thirteen lines cut out.]

Queint man and fleighe

> For it was euer his wone
> To teche him bi coftome
> The order fer and neighe

> He $z^{\text {ede forth about }}$
> With inne and with out
> With the Lord a-day
> His fone he lete therout He zede fer to aloute
> Tellen ich 3on may

The Leuedi ful of might

## Luas frest foumde.

That bar our dright
In a chapel there
Bi day and bi night
When he ther to com might
Were where he were

Jou al tellen y may
An hundred ich day
Greteinges he feyd
Wele he held his lay
And the order parmafay
For lone of that Mayde

Wele he hadde y-wrought
For gode was his thought
That was wele $y$-fen
He no lefle it nought
Heuen he hadde y-bought
Thureh his gode ben

No lete he non ftounde
That he no fel to grounde
And a knowes badde
And thought on the fif womnde
That God for all the mounde
On rode hadde $y$-furad

An hundred to the Maide
Greteinges he feyd
Bi tale ich day

## 

## He nought it no layd <br> Ac fo wele he playd

Right fothe for to fay

That he feighe wel bright
Our Lenedi ful of might
On a Saterday y -wis
Where fche fat up right
Half clothed bi fight
And feyd to him this

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mi Monk no drede the naught } \\
& \text { For Y the hane y-taught } \\
& \text { And I the wil take }
\end{aligned}
$$

Thou haft don a gode fraught
No beftow nonght bi caught
God ne fchal the lake

Y thanke the here nouthe
For thatow with thi mouthe
Me haft paid fo wel
Bi north and bi fouthe
It fchal be wel couthe
Thine dedes eneri del

Ac thou moff more fay
For me now ich day
Fifti albi fcore
Of Ane Maries
Ich day thries
Wite now whar fore
Luas furst foumde.101
That is right mi Sauter
And thou it fchalt $y$-wite here
Hou it fchal be do
Fifti fay bi fore
And cuer ten bi feore ..... 100
And the Antemis ther to
In tokne of the bliffe
That fel me with $y$-wis
f. 260 . Tho the Angel to me cam
And feyd me tiding
That of me fehuld fpring
God bicome a man
After fay thou fone
Fifti middidone
Al for that ich blis ..... 110
That he withouten fore
Wald of me be boreTherof that thou no miffe
Ther after thou fchalt fay
Eft fifti ich day
Bi thine fingres ten
Of Aue Maries
Ich day thriesTelle it fele men
Fifti at the nende ..... 120
For Y fchuld wende
To my Sone tho

# Syou our 亚rutio gauter 

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { For blis and for to amende } \\
& \text { That he to me gan fende } \\
& \text { To me comen and go } \\
& \text { He brought me to the blis } \\
& \text { That neuer no fchal mis } \\
& \text { In that ich ftounde } \\
& \text { Blifced be the time } \\
& \text { That he brought out of pine } \\
& \text { Ther in were } y \text {-bounde }
\end{aligned}
$$

## A Leuedi Y the grete

For thou art fair and fwete
And gode to ferue wel
Graunt mi thi nore
For Y fchal euer more
Don this eueri del

Jif Y durft and couthe
Ich wald wite nouthe
Leuedi here of the
Whi the failes gore
Sleuen and no more
Of cloth ich on the fe

This clothe thon me zene
Of Friday at eue
Thurch Aue Maries
Tho thou me gun grete
And no day nold lete
Ac feydeft fifti tviis
was ferst foumbe. ..... 103
For thou moft fay more ..... 150Thriies fifti bi fcoreAl fo Y teld the
To day a-feuennight
Y-clothed al aright
Thou fchalt me fair y-fe
Be here of al fcille
And fay with gode willeAl this greteinges
And Y fchal the bring
Fram mi Sone the king ..... 160
Gode tidinges
Mari went tho oway
And the Monke ich daySeyd right thre fithes
With wel gode wille
Bothe loude and ftilleHis Aue Maries
That day a-feuennight
Our Lenedi ful of mightTo the Monk eam170
In hir wede right
Y-clothed fwithe brightAnd thonked the man
Fair is now mi wede
For bedes that thou bede
Thatow haft 5 eue me

Mi Sone the wil rede
That thou no thing no drede
For fothe Y telle the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Thou felalt Abot bicome } \\
& \text { When thou art hom y-nome } \\
& \text { For your Abot fchal dye } \\
& \text { Haue thou euer in wone } \\
& \text { To figge bi coftome } \\
& \text { Thine Aues ich day }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Wende al about

And preche it in and out That this is my Sauter
For al that ich day
Wil this for my fay 190
Y fchal hem ben wel ner
f. $260^{\text {b }}$. Leue Monke ich telle the

That thou moft al for me
Wenden ner and wide
And tellen of this thing
And fo my Sone bring Fele him bifide

For thurch Aue Maries
That men fchal figgen thries In the worthfchippe of me 200
Y fchal hem helpe alle
That to me wille calle
For fothe Y telle the
was farst follide. ..... 105
Nis non that fchal dayThat thries wil fayThis Aue Maries
With outen houfel and fchrift
Bi day no bi nightFor non folies
He fchal in ich place ..... 210
Wele finde mi grace At his liues ende
For he fchal finde face
And haue gode grace
Him al for to amende
Gon Ichil hanne
Say it mani man
This and make it couthe
For feuen $\mathbf{j}^{\mathrm{er}}$ after this
Thou fchalt dien $y$-wis ..... 220
Y telle the with mouthe
So long is thi time
To hold the and thineAnd hem for to teche
After that of pine
Thou worft $y$-brought to mine
For Y fehal be thi leche
Marie went forth hir way
And the Monke ich day Folk to God bring ..... 230

## 106 Fhou our zlenedi gauter, etc.

Thurch this ich thing<br>And his precheing<br>Gode was this tidinge

Now Ich bidde here
And on alle with gode chere
That $z^{e}$ figge pries
With wel gode wille
Both loude and ftille
This Aue Maries

And God our alder dright 240
So ziue ous ftrengthe and might
So wele for to done
That at our ending
He mot ous alle bring
To blis fwithe fone

## In ㅋunise of Tlumm.

fol. 324 . BO'T fals men make her fingres feld
And doth hem wepe wel fore to rewe
Her res

> Thurch wroches that er untrewe
> Wimen ben holden les
Chofen thai be to mannes fere
O-night in armes for to wende Jif ani man may it here
Of a fcherewe that wil Wimen fchende
Y fpeke for hem and make hem flere ..... 10
And fay that thai er gode and hende
When thou art ded and leid on bere In to blis thi foule fchal wendeAnd bide
He was born of woman kindeFor ous bare blody fide
Der worther drouri wot y nonThan woman is and wife of rede
Gold no filuer no riche fton
Is non fo doulti in dede ..... 20
Thai make Willam Roberd and Jon
In ioie and blis he liif to lede
That elles fchuld fpille flefche and bon
And ly and dwine hem felue to dede
Thurch pine
Birddes blifced mot $5^{\text {e }}$ be
For loue of Virgine
Eighen grew and browes brent That bere this birddes bright on ble
In eueri lond ther thai be lent ..... 30Is ful of mirthe and iolifte
It is a fond that God hath fentIn erthe to gladi man with gle
Were wimen out of lond $y$-went
Al our blifs were brought on kneWel lawe
Hou fchuld men ani corn repe
Ther no fede is fouwe
Feir and fwete is wimannes viis
The man that wil hem wele bihold ..... 40
White and rede fo rofe on riisLonely lithe her here y-fold
With eighe for heued and nofe tretusAl bemes thai han in wold
For lone of on that berth the priis
Y prais hem bothe $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ ong and oldBidene
Who fo lacketh hem in lore
He wretthes Henen quene

## ¥n ̉rats of $\mathbb{C C l}$ (omen.

Gentelri is plaunt as Y gou telle 50
In wiman it fpringeth in ich a-ligth
Thai er meke and nothing felle
Hende in halle as hauke i-frigth
He fhall be curfled with boke and belle
That ani vilaini mengeth hem with
To reft hem in the pine of helle
Ther neuer more fehal be no grith No bote
Y wold rede no curfed wroche Ozain our Leuedi to mote

Harpe no fithel no fautri
Noither with eld no with zong
Is non fo fwete to fitten by
As wiman ther thai fpeke with tong
Her fpeche refteth a man wel ney
Bitvene his liuer and his long
That doth his hert rife on hey
So clot that lith in elay y-clong
So fore
Who that lacketh wiman in lore
Y rede he do no more

In al this world was neuer no clerk
Seththen Adam was fourmed and Eue
No man that wered breche no ferk
That wimannes vertu couthe fereue
Than were it to me ful derk
A thing that fchuldeft min hert greue
For to ginne fwiche a werk

## In 习ratse of celomen.

That neuer man no might in cheue

$$
\text { To thende } 80
$$

Y take wittnes at our Leuedi
That wimen er gode and hende

King and emperour and knight
Alle thai were of wiman bore
And God was in a woman light
And elles were alle this world forlore
For it is a thing that bereth right
Atuix the crop and the more
f. $324^{\text {b }}$. Amid the tre the front was pight That Thefu was don on rode fore

To winne
Our foules out of helle
That were bounden in finne

Luf is alle in woman laft
And chofen thai be for trifter in tour
Thennes tharf hem neuer be raft
Thai may ther liue with gret honour
In a chaumber of leuely craft
No tharf hem dont of no fchour
Ozain al thing wiman fchaft
Of alle londes thai bere the flour And priis
As ouer alle other floures
Rofe $y$-railed on riis

Mari that bar God Al might
Help nou Ich have nede

## In ̉raise of ©Xomen.

For wimannes honour to fight
Hou thai er hende in ich a-dede
Of hem it fpringeth day and night
Swete morfeles this lond to fede110

Front that is fo michel o-might
Men y-armed ftef on ftede
And ftrong
God ziue hem ioie and blis
And liif to laft long

Note of the nightingale Y fett at nought in time of May
No other foules gret and fmale
That fit and fingen her lay
$O_{3}$ aines a foule that fit in fale
With outen cage cum clad in fay
Hir note abateth mannes bale Ther nis no wight that can fay nay

With mouthe
We aught for our leuedi loue
Honour wiman $\boldsymbol{g}^{\text {if }}$ we couthe

Of al vertus wiman is rote
Say no man nay for it is fo
Of al bales thai be bote To help a man of vncouthe wo
Thai beren falues that ben fwote
To hele me and other mo
To make a man to lepe with fot
That ere was fike and might nought go

## 112

In 》utise of ©elomen.

## Wiman is comfort to man <br> To bring him out of bond

## Perlis priis and paruink <br> Is woman viis in eueri plas

No may no clerk write with ink 140
The fwetneffe that thai han in face
No in his hert him bi think
Alle his wittes thei he chace
Wimen ther thai fit on benk
Hou mighti thai ere and ful of grace
Ful filt

## For God for ous in a wiman <br> His bigging lath $y$-bilt

Quen of Heuen Ich am thi man
In erthe to fpeke for thine oft150

Helpe me Lenedi for Y no can
For to abate the wreche boft
Hem that fchende gode wiman
That ioie of hem in erthe is moft
Al our blis of wimen gan
Swete Leuedy thou it woft
Y-wis
For thou bar that ich Bern
That brought ous alle to blis
Rofe no no lili flour 160
No woderof that fpringeth on heth
Is non fo fwete in his odour
For fothe fo is wimannes breth

## In luratie of Telomen.

Piment clare no no licour
Milke perre no no meth
And who fo loueth hem with honour
No dye he neuer fchamely deth
Thurch gilt
God lat neuer lier foules
For uon fimes be fpilt ..... 170
Spice with fchip in time of pesThat com failand out of the fouthe
Rapeli raikand on a resOuer the fo that ebbeth and flouth
Is non fo fwete in his reles
So is a cofle of womannes monthe
fol. 325 . For priis of fpices ithir chesMoft of rertu and nam couthe
For why
It is ener aliche newe ..... 180
Both lat and arly
Trewe as treacle er thai to fondClere of colour fo is the wiune
Thai ben birddes of Godes fond
Loueliche to leggen under line
Mani and fele ther ben in lond
For fothe Y fay that on is min
Where fo that y wake or ftondeY-wis Ichane a mele fin
In hord ..... 190
Luffum fair and hende
Trewe and trufti in word

Bontable is womannes thought It fiketh ther thai han it fett
Thei another hir hath bi fought
Sche wil held that fehe hath hett
And fay for fothe hem helpeth nought
No fehal hem neuer be the bett
Bot fals werkes that men han wrought
Maken oft her leres wet
200
Wel wete
Ther a woman loue is fett
Loth hir is to lete

## Chrift is king and God in tron

Thay that woman fehende $\boldsymbol{\jmath}$ if hem fchame
Lord thou graunt me mi bon
Y fehal grete the with game
Thine heued thi fete thi bodi bi don
Wel oft thai fweren idel thi name
Thou that made fonne and mone 210
Swiche wreches in erthe hem to tame
To fehond
For we aught for our Lenedi loue
Wiman honour to fond

Thei a fehrewe on woman lyghe Hir godenis is never the las
Jete he may happen ar he dye Thurch tvelue monthes for to pas
Heighe on galwes his mete to fi
And under him grefe bothe ox and affe 220
And as a dogge in feld to ly

## Yn $\mathfrak{J r a t s e}$ of TClomen.

Wolues and houndes to don his maffe
Bi night
For we aught for our leuedi loue
Hold wiman to right

Xabulon is a lond of lede
That mani man hath ben inne
Nought al the Minftrels that ben kidde
Out of that lond in to linne
With harpe no fithel fautri ther midde
Orgens that er ioned with ginne
No might nought telle half the gode hede
That a gode woman is with inne
To thende
Who that feit wiman fchame
$Y$ wis he is vnkende

Thy were as douhti as wa . . . . .
As was Samfon er hew
Or al fo wight as was way .
Or Salamon that was
Jete wald me nought . . . . .
That wiman fcluuld
To go on feld in fno . . . . .
To helpe on erthe to . . . . .
'To growe
Of wimen fpringe . . . . . .
Joie and vertus y . . . . . .

Eft and weft when
Swete birdes

## 116 Jit 绿raise of odonten.

Is no thing may ..... 250
Swiche a fond th
In alle the talesEuer be fely w
He that alle thinHe was in a woFor loue

Thurch the bern

Thurch the bern

Thurch the bern

Thurch the bern

Brought we ben

Brought we ben

Brought we ben

Brought we ben

Amen fay we

Amen fay we

Amen fay we

Amen fay we

Blifced be that

Blifced be that

Blifced be that

Blifced be that .....  ..... 260 .....  ..... 260 .....  ..... 260 .....  ..... 260
That God with o
That God with o
That God with o
That God with o
In a woman wa
In a woman wa
In a woman wa
In a woman wa
And feththen lent
And feththen lent
And feththen lent
And feththen lent
To bigge ous o
To bigge ous o
To bigge ous o
To bigge ous o
On rode
On rode
On rode
On rode
Lord blifced be thi name
Lord blifced be thi name
Lord blifced be thi name
Lord blifced be thi name
Lord blifced be thi name It was for our gode It was for our gode It was for our gode It was for our gode It was for our gode
Place is fair ther wimen be fett
Place is fair ther wimen be fett
Place is fair ther wimen be fett
Place is fair ther wimen be fett
Place is fair ther wimen be fett ..... 270 ..... 270 ..... 270 ..... 270 ..... 270
Thai er louefum and fair of fight
Thai er louefum and fair of fight
Thai er louefum and fair of fight
Thai er louefum and fair of fight
Thai er louefum and fair of fight
In euerich lond ther thai be mett
In euerich lond ther thai be mett
In euerich lond ther thai be mett
In euerich lond ther thai be mett
In euerich lond ther thai be mett
In ich a-tom ther thai be dight
In ich a-tom ther thai be dight
In ich a-tom ther thai be dight
In ich a-tom ther thai be dight
In ich a-tom ther thai be dight
Y wil held that Y haue hett
Y wil held that Y haue hett
Y wil held that Y haue hett
Y wil held that Y haue hett
Y wil held that Y haue hett
[O]uer al this world bicom her knight
[O]uer al this world bicom her knight
[O]uer al this world bicom her knight
[O]uer al this world bicom her knight
[Fu]l oft for ous her leres be wett
[Fu]l oft for ous her leres be wett
[Fu]l oft for ous her leres be wett
[Fu]l oft for ous her leres be wett
[Fu]l oft for ous her leres be wett
. . . grounis thai gron o night
. . . grounis thai gron o night
. . . grounis thai gron o night
. . . grounis thai gron o night
. . . grounis thai gron o night
thai fiken and forwe for ous
. . . be forftered and fedde
rekned in lond
. . . . . . oul of al is on
. . . . . . onde in Gode's bond
. . . . . . felt of mannes mon
. . . . . . ureh Godes fond
. . . . . . ned flefche and bon
. . . . . . em we aught to fond
. . . . . . ng no wot y non
. . . . . . to worthfchip hem
. . . . . . that he can
. . . . . . thai gon in bounde
. . . . . . es ber ous about
. . . . . . in a ftounde
. . . . . . ben in dout
. . . . . . en and gon on grounde
. . . . . . hem to lout
. . . . . . grimli wounde
. . . . . . wete with out
. . . . . . . . . . s oft ille
. . . . . . n we be brought
. . . . . . ines barm
. . . . . . in thought
. . . . . . am harm
Thai fing ous mani a fong for nought And fwetely lol ous in her harm ..... 310
Wel oft
Wele aught we than to loue wiman That kepen ous fo foft
Leuedi that ert flour of al thingThat al godenes hath in wold
For the loue of that tidingThat Gabriel with monthe the told
That Ihefu that is Heuen king In thi bodi lighten he wold
Jif hem al gode ending ..... 320That honour Wiman ging and oldIn word and derle
The Child that our Leuedi bare
Grant hem heuen to mede. Amen

$$
\mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{X} \cdot \mathrm{P} \cdot \mathrm{~L} \cdot \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{I} \cdot \mathrm{~T} \cdot
$$

## Telyere bere flen.

fol. 280. WHERE ben men biforn ous were That houndes ladden and haukes bere
And hadden feld and wode The riche leuedis in her bour That werd gold in her trefour
With her bright rode
Thai eten and dronken and made hem glade With joie was al her liif y-lade
Men kneled hem bi fore Thai beren hem wel fwithe heighe 10 With a tvinkling of her eighe
Her foules were for lore
Whare is that hoppeing and that fong
The trayling and the proude gong
The haukes and the houndes
Al that wele is went oway
Her ioie is turned to wayleway
To mani hard ftoundes

Dreighe her man 5 if that thou wit
A litel pine men the bit ..... 20
With drawe thine aife oft
Jif the pine be vnrede
And thou thenke of thi mifdede
It fchal the think foft
Jif that the fende the foule thingThurch wicked rede of fals eggingAdoun the hath y-caft
$\nabla p$ and be gode champioun
Stond and falle no more adounFor a litel blaft30
Take the rode to thii ftaf
And thenk on Him that ther on ${ }^{2}$ afHis liif that was fo lef
He it $z^{2}$ for the thou $z^{\text {eld }}$ it him
Ofain thi fo thi ftaf thou nimAnd wreke the of that thef
Ihefu Crift ous aboue
Thou graunt ous for thi Moder loneAt our liues ende
When we han rightes of the preft ..... 40And the deth be at our breftThe foule mot to Heuen wende
$\mathrm{A} \cdot \mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{N} \cdot$
-
scer


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. i., p. exevi.
    ${ }^{2}$ Other two early manuscripts are quoted, in Bibl. Colb. 3128, and Bibl. Coisl. 733.

