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Bernardus de Cura rei familiaris - 1870

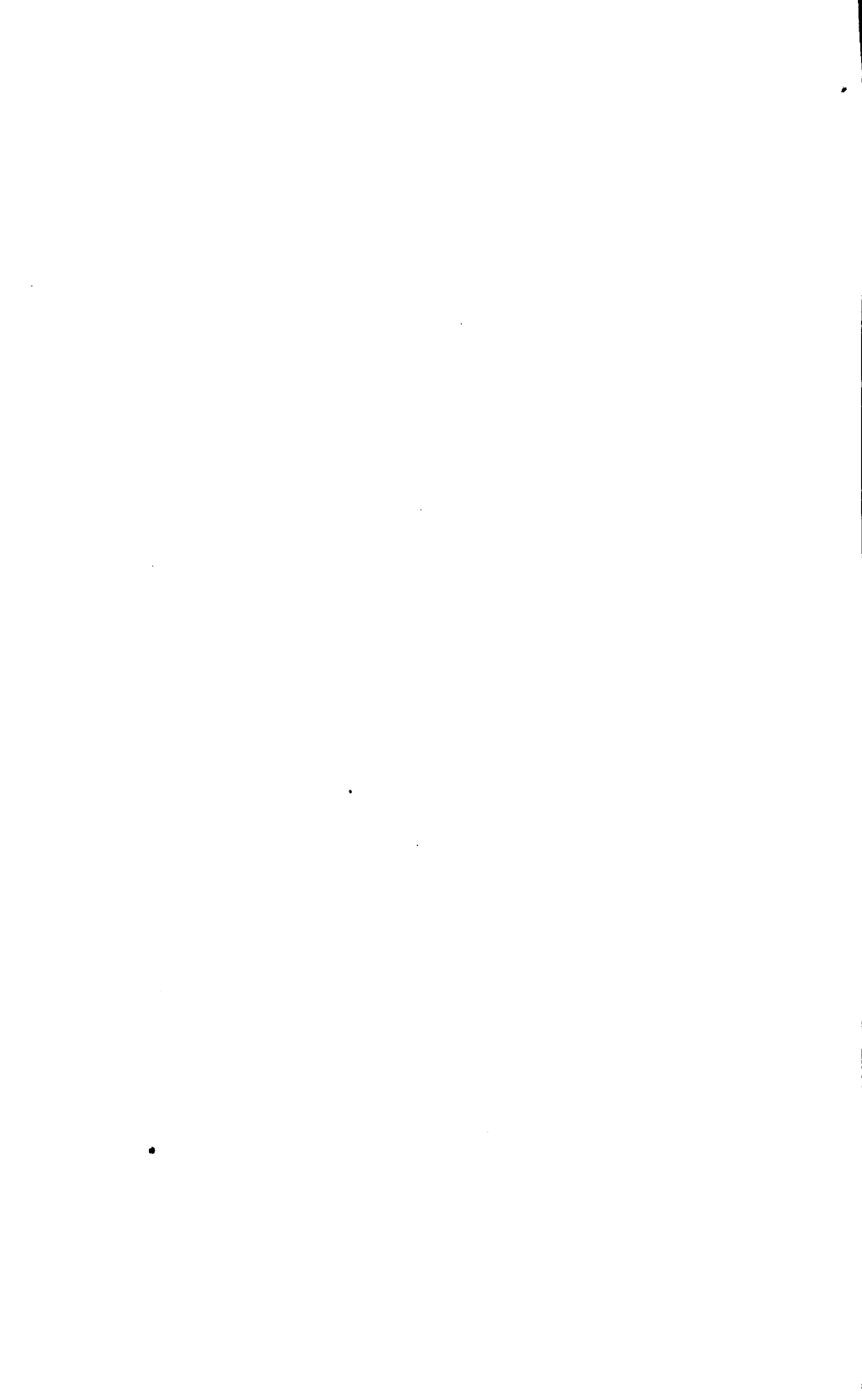
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1870

Early English Text Society.

Bernardus de cura rei familiaris,

with some

Early Scottish Prophecies, &c.

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The Publications for 1865 and 1866 are out of print, but a separate subscription has been opened for their immediate reprint. The Texts for 1864 have been reprinted, and nearly all for 1865 are now at press. Subscribers who desire all or any of these years should send their names at once to the Hon. Secretary, as several hundred additional names are required before the Texts for 1866 can be sent to press.

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23. DAN MICHEL'S AYENBITE OF INWYT, 1340, ed. R. Morris.

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29. EARLY ENGLISH HOMILIES (ab. 1290-30 A.D.) from unique MSS. in the Lambeth and other Libraries. Part I. Edited by R. Morris. 7s.
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35. LYNDESAY'S WORKS, Part III. : The Historie and Testament of Squyer Meldrum, ed. F. Hall. 2s.

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38. WILLIAM'S VISION OF PIERS PLOWMAN, Part II. Text B. Edited from the MSS. by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A. 10s. 6d.
39. THE ALLITERATIVE ROMANCE OF THE DESTRUCTION OF TROY translated from Guido de Colonna. Edited from the unique MS. in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, by D. Donaldson, Esq., and the Rev. G. A. Penton. Part I. 10s. 6d.

A few copies are left of No. 5, Hume's Orthographie, 4s.; No. 17, Extracts from Piers Plowman, 1s.; No. 20, Hampole's Treatises, 2s.; No. 22, Partenay, 6s.; No. 23, Ayenbite, 10s. 6d.

Bernardus de cura rei familiaris,

with some

Early Scottish Prophecies, &c.

d. 1153) to a knight named Raymund, who in the Latin is called *Castri Sancti Angelî Dominus*, but of whom I have been unable to learn anything more.

It is a compendious treatise on domestic economy, and contains advice of how to manage servants, wives, and children, as well as directions on when to spend, and when to spare.

As the Latin text, which is paraphrased, is not given completely in many cases, a reprint of the entire letter is subjoined, with various readings, enclosed in brackets, from Migne's "Bibliotheca Patrum," where the sense does not seem very clear.

Opera Sancti Bernardi Clarævallensis (Paris, 1640), column 1926.

Epistola Bernardi Sylvestris, viri quidem eruditissimi de Cura regimine rei familiaris ideo in hoc apposita volumine quod nonnulli eam a sancto Bernardo putant esse Compositam.

Gratioso et felici militi H. Raymundo castri Ambrosii, Bernardus in senium deductus salutem. Doceri petis a nobis de curâ et modo rei familiaris utilius gubernandæ, et qualiter patresfamilias debeant se habere. Ad quod tibi sic respondemus, quod licet omnia rerum mundanarum status et exitus negotiorum sub fortunâ laborent non tamen sub hoc timore vivendi est regula omittenda. Audi ergo et attende quod si in domo tuâ sumptus et redditus sunt æquales, casus inopinatus poterit destruere statum ejus. Status hominis negligentis, domus est ruinosâ. Quid est negligentia gubernantis domum? Ignis validus in domo accensus. Discute diligenter eorum diligentiam et propositum, qui tua administrant. Labenti enim nondum lapsâ facultatibus minus verecundiæ est abstinere quam cadere. Sæpius revidere quæ tua sunt, et quomodo sint, magna providentia est. Cogita de cibo et potu animalium tuorum, nam esuriunt et non petunt. Nuptiæ sumptuosæ, damnum sine honore conferunt. Sumptus pro militiâ honorabilis est. Sumptus pro juvando prodigo, perditus est. Sumptus pro juvando amicos rationabilis est. Familiam grosso cibo non delicato nutrias. Qui gulosus effectus est, vix aliter quam morte mores mutabit. Gulositas, vilis et negligentis hominis putredo est. Frugalitas, solliciti et diligentis hominis solatium est. Diebus paschalibus abundanter, non tamen delicate pasce familiam. Fac gulam litigare cum bursa, et cave cujus advocatus existas. Si autem inter gulam et

bursam judex existas, sæpius sed non semper, pro bursa sententiam feras. Nam gula affectionibus probat, et sic testibus non juratis. Bursa evidenter probat, jam arcâ et cellario evacuatis, vel brevi tempore vacuandis. Tunc male judicas contra gulam quando avaritia ligat bursam. Nunquam recte inter gulam et bursam avaritia judicabit. Quid est avarus? Homicida. Quid est avaritia? Paupertatis timor, semper in paupertate vivens. Recte vivit avarus in se non perdens divitias, sed aliis reservando. Melius est enim aliis reservare quam in se perdere. Si blado abundas, non diligas caritiam: quia diligens caritiam cupit esse pauperum homicida. Vende bladum cum satis valet non quando per pauperem emi non potest. Vicinis minori pretio vende, etiam inimicis. Non semper gladio sed sæpe servitio vincitur inimicus. Superbia contra vitium, balneum [*vicinum balneum*] est expectans tonitru cum sagittâ. Habes inimicum? quæras tuum oculum pro tui custodiâ. Si habes inimicum, conversationem non habeas cum ignotis. Semper cogita quod inimicus sagax cogitat inimici vias. Debilitas inimici non est loco pacis, sed treuga ad tempus. Si te securas [*Si non es securus*] non cogitare inimicum tuum, quæ tu cogitas, periculo te exponis. De fœminis tibi suspectis quid agant, ignorantiam non sententiam quæras. Postquam sciveris crimen uxoris tuæ a nullo medico curaberis. Dolorem de malâ uxore tunc mitigabis, quando audies de uxoribus alienis. Cor nobile et altum non inquit de operibus mulierum. Malam uxorem potius risu quam baculo castigabis. Fœmina senex et meretrix omnes divitias adnullabit. Fœmina senex et meretrix, si lex permitteret viva sepelienda esset. De vestibus. Nota quod vestis sumptuosa, probatio est pauci sensus. Vestis nimis apparens cito vicinis tædium parit. Stude bonitate placere non veste. Mulieris petitio habentis vestes et vestes quærentis, non indicat firmitatem. De amicis. Tene quod major est amicus qui sua tribuit, quam qui seipsum offert. De verbis est magna copia amicorum. Amicum non reputes qui te præsentem laudat. Si consulis amico non quæras placere ei, [*sibi*] sed rationi. Dicas in consulendo, sic mihi videtur, non præcisè, sic agendum est; quoniam facilius de malo exitu consilii redargutio sequitur, quam de bono laus. Audivi quod joculatores te visitant. Attende quæ sequuntur, Homo impendens joculatori, cito uxorem habebit, cujus nomen erit paupertas. Sed quis erit hujus uxoris filius? Derisio. Placet tibi verbum joculatoris? finge te non audire sed aliud cogitare. Ridens et gaudens de verbis joculatoris, jam pignus sibi dedit. Joculatores impropertantes digni sunt suspensio. Quid est joculator mala impropertans? Animal homicidium secum portans.

Joculatoris instrumenta Deo non placent. Audi de famulis. Famulum alti et elati cordis repelle ut futurum inimicum. Famulum tuis moribus blandientem repelle. Famulo et vicino te præsentem laudantibus resistas aliter cogita te esse deceptum. Famulum se de facili veredundantem dilige ut filium. Si vis ædificare domum judicat [*inducat*] te necessitas, non voluntas. Cupiditas ædificandi ædificando non tollitur. Nimia et inordinata ædificandi cupiditas parit cito et expectat ædificiorum venundationem. Turris completa, et arca vacuata faciunt valdè sed tardè hominem prudentem. Vis aliquando vendere: Cave cum vendere volueris, ne partem hæreditatis vendas. Non vendas potèntiori sed potius minori pretio des minori: totum autem vende plus offerenti. Melius est gravem pati famem quam patrimonii venditionem. Sed melius est partem vendere, quam se usuris subjicere. Quid est usura? Venenum patrimonii. Quid est usura legis? Latro præcedens [*Legalis latro prædicens*] quod intendit. Nihil emas in consortio potentioris. Parvum consortem patienter sustineas, ne tibi fortiorem socia. Quæsvisti de usu vini. Qui in diversitate et abundantia vini sobrius est, ille est terrenus Deus. Ebrius nihil recte facit, nisi cum in lutum cadit. Sentis vinum? Fuge consortium. Sentis vinum? Quære somnum antequam colloquium. Qui se ebrium verbis excusat, ebrietatem suam aperte accusat. Male sedet in juvene vina cognoscere. Fuge medicum scientiâ plenum et exercitio non probatum. Fuge medicum ebrium. Cave tibi a medico volente in te experiri qualiter alios de simili morbo curabit. Catulos valde parvos dimitte clericis et reginis. Canes custodes utiles sunt. Canes ad venandum plus constant quàm conferunt. Habes filios? Dispensatores tuorum bonorum non instituas, sed dices: Si adversetur fortuna, quid prodest vivendi doctrina? Audi quid de hoc viderim, stultorum [*stultos*] omitentes contingentia [*continentiam*], et tandem se excusantes sub fortunâ. Evenit aliquando fortuna. Sed servans doctrinam raro accusabit fortunam. Raro enim diligentiam cum infortunio sociabis sed rarius a pigritiâ infortunium separabis. Expectat piger sibi subveniri a Deo, qui in mundo isto vigilare præcepit. Tu ergo vigila, et levitatem expendendi cum gravitate lucrandi compensa. Appropinquat senectus? Consulo quod Deo potius quàm filio tuo te committas. Disponis legata? Consulo quod primo [*prius*] servitoribus quam sacerdotibus solvi mandes. Diligentibus personam tuam, non committas animam tuam. Committe animam tuam diligentibus suam. Dispone de rebus ante morbum. Sæpe quis efficitur infirmitatis servus et servus testari non potest: liber ergo testeris, antequam servus efficiaris. Sufficiat tibi quod de te [*testamentis*] dictum est. De filiis

audi. Mortuo patre filii quæerunt divisionem. Si nobiles sunt, melior est sæpe eorum per mundum dispersio, quam hæreditatis divisio. Nam sæpe est gravis eorum dissolutio, hujusmodi hæreditatis divisio. Si laboratores sunt, faciant quod volunt. Si mercatores sunt, tutior est eorum divisio quam communio, ne unius infortunium aliis imputetur. Mater vero, forte remaritari quærit? Stulte agit: sed ut sua peccata deploret, utinam ipsa senex accipiat juvenem. Nam non ipsam sed sua quæsivit: quibus habitis bibet cum eo doloris calicem quem optavit, ad quem perducant merita sua damnabilis senectutis.

It will be seen from the title of the above epistle that there is a doubt thrown upon its being a genuine work of St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and also that Raymund is there styled *castrî Ambrosii*, which adds to the difficulty of identifying the person to whom it was sent.

B. This is a Scottish prophecy, or rather, medley of prophecies, which has been printed, though in a different order, and with many variations, in a volume published for the Bannatyne Club in 1833. The editor of that volume asserts that there can be no doubt that these "obscure and almost unintelligible rhymes must have been fabricated at a period comparatively recent."

Comparing the prophecy as here printed with the copy in the Bannatyne Club volume, we find lines 1-70 are given on pages 6, 7, and 8 with considerable variation. Lines 71, 72, are peculiar to our copy; lines 73 to 126 occur on pages 4, 5, and 6; and part of them again later on in "The Prophecies of Bertlington," pp. 14-17. Lines 127-133 are not represented in the Bannatyne copy, but 134 to the end are found on page 6. The Bannatyne reprint commences with lines which ascribe the prophecy to Merlin. With regard to the interpretation of this and the other prophecies, the editor is compelled to say "Davus sum non Œdipus." The curious in such matters are referred to a work by Alanus de Insulis (ob. 1181), entitled "Explanationes in Prophetias Merlini Angli;" and for the later allusions, to a pamphlet published

in 1651 by William Lilly, Student in Astrology. The title is, "Monarchy or No Monarchy in England," and the author applies passages of these prophecies to the events which had just extinguished monarchy in this country by the execution of Charles I.

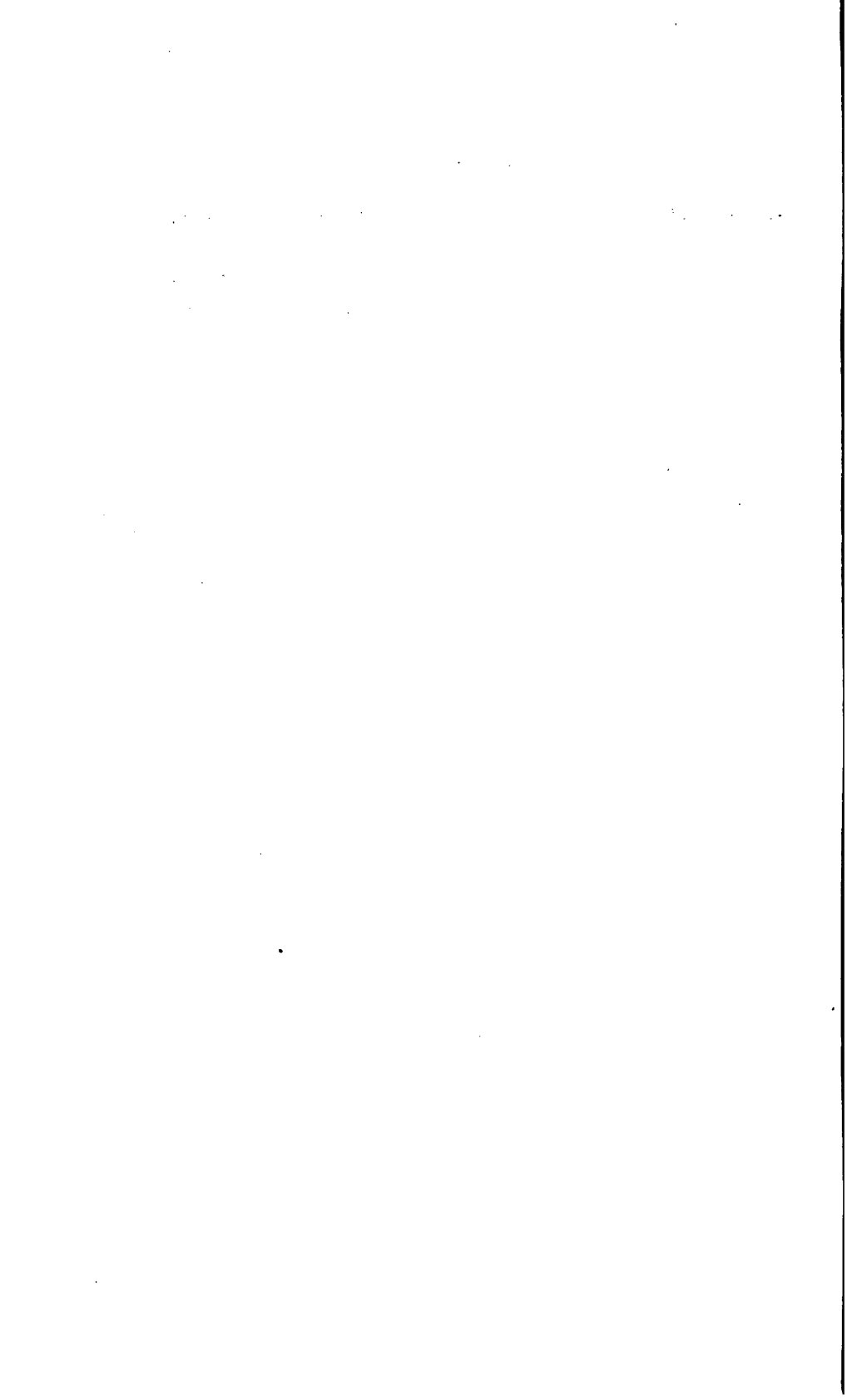
C. The fragment of Beket's prophecy seems to bear upon the events of the reign of Henry V.

I have to thank Canon Robertson for the following references to passages, where it is shown that the House of Lancaster made great use of the name of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the prophecies which were circulated in the interest of their succession: *Eulogium Historiarum*, vol. i. pp. 406-7. Milman, *Latin Christianity* (ed. I.), vol. vi. pp. 96, 97. Walsingham, vol. i. p. 378; vol. ii. pp. 239, 240. Buchon, *Note on Froissart*, vol. xiv. p. 229.

D. The second Scottish prophecy commences with four lines similar to the initial lines of a prophecy which is printed at page 249 of vol. ii. of "Political Poems and Songs," edited by T. Wright, Esq., among the volumes published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls; the remaining ten lines of that poem are different from those which follow in our text. But it is worth while to notice that that poem consists of fourteen lines, and that in our text the fifteenth line is the commencement of a poem which has been published in the Bannatyne Club volume (p. 9), already alluded to, as a separate work, under the title of "The Prophecie of Beid." Our text corresponds in the main with that "Prophecie," down to the end of line 54, when they part company for eleven lines, which are represented by thirteen lines of the "Prophecie." The last six lines of our text are then brought in with a good deal of variation, and followed by twenty-six lines of which we have no trace.

E. This is a Scottish version of a piece printed by Caxton

as a sort of introduction to "De XII prouffittes or auantages of tribulaciouns." It is printed by him with a title intimating that it is the utterances of VII wise masters ; but after the title he only gives the same six opinions as are in our text.



Early Scottish Verse.

I.

[Fol. 2a.] BERNARDUS DE CURA REI FAMILIARIS.

- A** Wtenyk bukys and storis alde and new
Be wyß poetys ar tretit, þe quhilk trew,
Sum maide for law of god in document,
4 And opir sum for varldly regiment,
Experyence throw þam þat men may haffe
Off fapience, and fa, amange þe laiffe,
A tytil epiftile I fande for to comende,
8 Be þe doctor bernarde, and fende
To raymwnde knyght of chawalry þe roß :¹
þe forme as he his howfalde fulde contene,
And his famele miserabilly fustene,
12 Wy^t mony opir virtus eligant,
Ryght necessar to vaike and ignorant.
And quhar I fay to lang or þit to schort,
To pacience mekly I me report ;
16 And in þe nam of mary and Ihesus,
I wyl begyne his text fyrft sayande þus.

*Gracioso et felici militi raymundo domino castris sancti angeli Bernardus
in senium deductus Salutem.*

Ande of his text fyrft in begynnyng
To raymonde knyght he sendys salufyng.

¹ The line that should rhyme with this is omitted in the MS.

*Salutem et sincerem in domino caritatem. doceri petis a nobis de modo
 & cura rei familiaris gubernande, qualiter patres familias debeant se
 habere: ad quod tibi respondemus, quod licet omnium rerum mundan-
 arum status et exitus negotiorum sub fortuna liborent, non tum hec
 timore est viuendi regula omittenda.*

20 Poch alkyne stat of varldly regiment
 Be dame fortowne, cruele and dement
 And variance, ar febyle as þe wynde,
 3it rewle of lyffe is nocht to leff behynde.

Audi ergo et attende, quod si in domo tua sumptus et redditus sint equales.

24 And fyrst prouide with wertheu þat þi rent

[Pol. 2b.] **T**o þi expensis be equiuolente

*Quia casus inopinatus poterit destruere statum tuum. Status hominis
 negligentis est domus ruinosa.*

For foly expensþ but temporance is noy foolish - without
 And of his houþ þe stat it may destroy.

*Quid est negligencia gubernantis domum? ignis in domo validus et
 accensus.*

28 Qwhat is he speris þe foly negligens
 Of hym þat fulde his howfald and expensþ
 Gowerne with grace: he sayis þe man þat spendis
 Vnsparandly mar þan his rent extendis.

32 For as þe fyr throw brandis red ande hate
 Vastis þe¹ selffe sa¹is he defolate.

*Discute diligenter eorum diligenciam negligenciam et propositum qui tua
 administrant.*

He says al tyme se thou with diligence
 Off þi seruandys haff gud experiance,

36 And þar purposþ persew for tyl haf plane,
 So thou confasse gef þa be the agane purpose
 Quhilk in þar handis haþ gouernans²
 Off þi gud in tyme but harme

40 þat þow may þam exclude.

¹ [It.]

² Here the rhymes are imperfect, and a line appears to be wanting, though the sense is kept up.

Labenti & nondum lapsa utile est abstinere antequam cadat, &c. Sapius revidere que tua sunt, quom sint, maxima providencia est.

This famous doctor says it is gret prudence,

Souerene vertew and ryght ~~he~~ sapience,

Oft tyl ourese pi gud and gouernance,

44 þat þow may hafe in freche remembrance

Gef þar be ocht in perel for to spyle :

Of¹ ourfeynge may mende it at þi vyle

For it is sene and saide in sampylle batht

48 Slewthe and delay oft caufis mekyl skatht.

Wise-
oversee

both
harm

Nuptio sumptuose dampnum sine honore conferunt.

For to mak fest he sayis and hee costage

And sumpteuß spenß is foly and barnage :

[Fol. 3a.] For gef ane loffys, ane oþir discomendys ;

52 And tyl honowris throw festyn few ascendys.

childishness
prouis

Sumptus pro milicia honorabilis est.

Bot for to spend wy^t spenfys mesurabyle,

For worchip is and profet honorabyl.

Sumptus pro adiuuando amicos racionabilis est.

And for þi tendyr frende for tyl expende

56 þi gudis for gud of hym is to comende.

Sumptus pro adiuuando prodigos perditus est.

Bot for to spende þi gude and þi substance

On foly men, þat lesys by temporance,

Proponande þat þi gud and þi vertew

60 Sic fulechte men with worchipe fuld renew,

Or þit maik ryche, lat be : for in sertane

Owt of þe flesche wyl nocht brede in þe bane.

disregard

Considera itaque de cibo et de potu animalium tuorum nam esuriunt et non petunt.

Se thou confyder with al þi besy cur

64 þi bestis fude and plese þam with pasture

For þocht þa hunger and thyrst for falt of drynk

þa cane nocht ask, on þam þar-for thow think.

¹ [For.]

Familiam de grosso cibo & non delicato enutries.

þi famel fede and thus fal be þar fude,

68 Nocht delicate, smale drynk and metis rude.

Qui gulosus effectus est vix alter quam morte mores mutabit, &c.

This famus clerk þus in his buk fayis he :

Qwha is infekyt with gulofite,

Or ȝit dedit wy^t wyce of drunkynneß, ^{possessed}

72 It leffys þam nocht quhile dede þam part dowlteß.

Gulositas vilis & negligentis hominis putredo est.

This vofule wyce of drunkynneß þe name

In til a man þat has na drede of schame

May be reput of forow and of fyne

76 A fary smyt tyle hyme þat leffys þar in.

Sobrietas solliciti hominis & diligentis solacium est.

[Fol. 36.] **Q**what man delitis and haffys diligence

On glutony to waste and mak expence

And haile his Joy ande solace is þar In ^{the world of}

80 Ande reputis sport þat wyff men reputis fyne.

Diebus paschalibus habundanter et non delicate pasce familiam tuam, &c.

In ioyfule dayis and haly tyme paschale

Fede nocht þi famel with cofly victuale

Geffe þame enwcht of drynk and metis rude

84 Quhilk may suffice to seruandis and þer fude

Fac gulam litigare cum bursa & caus cuius aduocatus existas, aut inter gulam et bursam qualem sentenciam feras.

Als he comawndis betwenß glutony

And þi purß be striffe for þe mastry,

And be sa wer al tym in thyne expenß ^{many}

88 Betwene þame twa þat thow gef rycht sentence.

For glutony prouokys þe tyl expende

And vast þi gudis ; quhilk to difcomende

þi purs þe prayis to spende as thow may wyne

92 Or ellis þin arthe fal be oft bare wythin. ^{newth}

Si autem inter gulam & bursam iudex existas, sepius, sed non semper, pro

bursa sentenciam feras. Tunc male iudicas contra gulam quom avaricia ligat bursam.

Bot wrang iugment thow geffys and sentence blynde
Geff avarice þi purß fal lowß and bynde

Nam gula affectionibus probat contra bursam, & sic testibus non iuratis: bursa euidenter probat archa & cellario vacuatis vel brevi tempore vacuandis. Nunquam inter gulam & bursam avaricia recte iudicabit.

For glutony walde waft þat elderys wane, formaliter non
96 And avarice walde gef noþer god na mane: liberaliter
Thare-for largeneß thow tak and lef þam batht
For he cane spende in tym and do na skatht.

Quid est avarus? sui homicida. Quid est avaricia? paupertatis timor: semper in paupertate viuere.

Qwhat is, he speris, avarice þ^e syne?

100 To dred purete and euer to leffe þar in. bouerly

[Fol. 4a.] *Recte uiuit avarus in se non perdens diuicias, sed aliis reseruando.*

Thar-for a wreche he leffys rycht wyfly
In til hym selffe, and I fal tel þe quhy.
It is aganyß þe wrechifß properte

104 To spende, þar-for he leffys in pauperte
And oþir men oft spendys þat he may wyne;
þar for he leffys in sorow and deis in syne.

Melius est enim aliis reseruare quam in se perdere.

Bot better is to oþir kepe þi pelffe

108 þan to forfwme and waft away þi selffe. Alia? reseruare

Si habundas blado non diligas caristiam: diligens caristiam cupit esse pauperum homicida.

Geff thow be rycht man of gouernance,
And hafe to sel wetale in gret substance, uictual
Se be na way na derth þat thou desyre auaricia? homicida

112 For þi wynnynng for dred of goddis Ire:
Thow cowattyß þane, planly I þe affur,
To be oppresser and slaar of þe pur.

Vende bladum tuum dum satis ualet non quando per pauperem emi non potest.

Mane, fel þi corne and alþ þi victuale
 116 For mefurabyl vynnynge profet and awale, *valie*
 And in þat tym desyr for to fel nocht,
 Qwhen be þe pur na way it may be bocht.

Vicinis minore precio vende etiam inimicis. Non gladio sed sepe seruitio vincitur inimicus.

And to þi nyctbowr, as refone is and skyle,
 120 Sel better chepe na thow oþir tyle: *than*
 And to þi fayis gud chepe, prente þis worde,
 For he is nocht ay wencufte with þe fworde
 But oft throw lufe and dedys of cheryte.

[Fol. 4b.] 124 Ande lawlyneþ ourcummyne oft his he.

Superbia contra vicinum habere balteum est expectens tonitruum cum sagitta.

Se thow be sobyr ande ber þe, man, ewynli
 To þi nychbowr þat dwellis þe ner by.
 And in þi harte inwy þam nocht throw pryde; *enwy*
 128 For and thow do dowtleþ, mane, confyde,
 It is þe fendys prouocacione
 Takyne of noy ande tribulacione.

Habens inimicum conuersacionem non habeas cum ignotis sed cogita inimici tui vias.

Geff þat it happynnis throw rancor or Inwy
 132 The for to haf a dedly inimy,
 It is na wyt, na wertu fekyrli,
 For to conwerþ wyth strangeris inwartly.
 To þe of case, for it may happyn fa, *persecute*
 136 Sum mane is frende til hyme þat is þi fa

Debilis in inimici non est loco pacis sed treuga ad tempus.

On þe gef þat þi mortale inimy
 For cauþ may nocht schaw furtht his felony.
 He bydis his howre þat he may be þi bane
 140 Ande quhile his tym hys trewis þai ar bot tane. *truce*

De feminis tuis suspectis quid agant ignoranciam queras. Postquam sciueris crimen male uxoris a nullo medico curaberis.

This doctor sayis off wyfdome in his law,
 Quhat sum euer mane happynnis for to know
 þe wyktyneß and forow of a wyfe,
 144 Na medicine may mende hyme in his lyffe,
 Na þe dolowr of hyr þat is his make

[Fol. 5a.] Be na sciencie þar is na leche can flake.

Dolorem de mala muliere tunc mitigabis quando audies facta de vxoribus alienis.

Bot it wyl flak sum part of fowrowis fer
 148 Of opir wyffys þe forow for to her,
 And mare sobyr to thole sic vikytneß, ^{cahn}
 Mane, to confaife þat þow art nocht makleß.

Cor altum et nobile non inquirat de operibus mulierum.

Bot nobyl hartis ande gentyl fettys nocht by
 152 Off wice and verkys quhilk ar wnwomanly.
 For þa confaue þat womannys wyttis ar thyne
 And noch[t] fa aby l to werten as to syne:
 Quhilk cummys þam of kynde and of nature
 156 Of þar formodyr eua þat þam bure.

Malam uxorem potius risu quam baculo castigabis.

This nobyl clerk says thow fal soner sese
 Of ewyl women þe forow þan be pefe
 Quhen þat þai chide and chauner for to lacht ^{then} ^{bet} ^{laugh-}
 160 Na bet with staffeis quhile þa ly by þe wacht. ^{awake}

Femina meretrix & senex si lex permitteret sepelienda esset uiua, &c.

This doctor says, ane aulde woman þat is
 Licherus and wyl not les hir myß,
 And law wald thole hir for to perfewere ^{depen}
 164 Nan opir hewyne scho walde neuer eftyr sper, ^{sch}
 Thocht elde be cummyne ande passit al hir flowris
 þit walde scho luffe and be luffyt paramowris.

Si securum putas inimicum ut supra.

Man, of þi fa gef thow hafe ony dowte,
 168 Be wakyr al tyme and war þe abowte,

þe to conferffe with vertu fra his ile

[Fol. 5b.] Wycht sobyrneß stedfastly and stytle.

De vestibus vero teneas. Vestis sumptuosa est probacio pauci sensus, &c.

Off clethyng now þis clerk wyl speke a spase.

172 Costly clething se¹ fais is wantonafe,

Off lityle wyt to men of sympil state,

Off mewre ay he byddis the halde þe gate

Vestis nimis apparens vicinis tedium parat.

For ryche aray and freche apparalyne

176 Dois oft tymis skath, & princypaly in þis thing :

Nychbouris abowt wyl say in þar entent,

Loo se fo gay þon man is of his rent !

And þe in hart þar-for þa hewy ber.

180 Eftyr þi wyne with worfchipe clethyng wer. *income*

Stude ergo bonitate non veste placere.

Bot erare sone þe forþ at al þe power *source*

To pleß gudneß and gud be callit her.

That men may say, þon man is of renowne,

184 þat is bettyr na for to ruß þi gowne. *boast of*

Mulieris peticio habentis vestes & vestes quarentis non indicat firmitatem.

De amicis tene quod maior est amicus qui sua tribuit quam qui seipsum offert, &c.

Off frendys þus þis doctor cane decide ;

In to þat frende erar thow confyde

Quhilk the supportis in þi neceffite,

188 Na in hym says, al myn frend sal be

Chargis me at al þour owne I am fekyr.

þar is nocht ellis bot ioly wordis as þir. *pleasant - those*

Nam de verbis magna est copia amicorum.

Bot mony frendis to nowmer ar be tale,

192 In to þir wordis bot few in speciale.

[Fol. 6a.] *Amicum non reputes qui te presentem laudat.*

Man, reput nocht hym frende quhilk in þi face

Gyffis grei lowynge and fais þow art makleß. *great praise*

¹ [he].

Confasse sic gloß and al sic fenjit fere ^{yeugre "Hijuanara"}
 196 In to ji hart and in ji brest thow bere,
 And traft hym nocht, suppoß he were ji brudyr,
 Bot gef a ioly worde ay for ane vdyr.

Si consolis amico non queras placere ei sed rationi.

Sone to ji frend gef thow sal gef consele,
 200 For his profet honowr ande awale,
 As refone askys ji consel gef hym tyl,
 And folow nocht his plesance na his vyle.

Dicas in consulendo amico, sic mihi videtur, non precise, sic agendum est, &c.

Alß be ji frend in way of consellyng
 204 Gesse thow be chargit gef it but fenjeing ^{yeugre}
 How he sal doo but dowt determinatly,
 And discuß nocht his mater mistely.

Facilius enim de malo exitu consilii sequitur redargucio quam de bono laus, &c.

For offerysß reprwfe and welany
 208 And ewyle consele folowis mare sodanly
 þan doys loffyng or comendacione
 Of trew consel or gud prouisione.

Audui quod visitant te ioculatores; audi que sequuntur, &c.

Man or childe haffande a gret delyte
 212 For to wesy with diligence perfit ^{visit}
 Ioculaturis or trumpouris, sone, attende ^{trumpours}
 Quhat falowis eftyr or quhat sal be þe ende.

Homo ioculatoribus intendens & impendens cito habebit uxorem cuius nomen erit paupertas, & erit huius uxoris filius derisio.

[Fol. 66.] A mane, þe says, quhik al his fantasy
 216 Has geffyne to vice and vey ioculary,
 A wyfe he sal hafe, purte til hir name, ^{poverty}
 And a sone alß callit seorne and schame.

Placent tibi verba ioculatoris finge te audire et aliud cogitare, &c.

Gef quhillumys pleseis ioculatoris, my dere, ^{at times}
 220 Fenje þe þar fantasy to here

Bot lat þi mynde and þine inwart entent
On odyr materf) be fade and diligent.

*Ridens & gaudens de verbis ioculatoris Jam pignus sibi dedit. Ioculatores
improperantes digni sunt suspendio, &c.*

A mane to lach at ioculatouris fantasy,
224 It is rewarde to þam, sone, fekyrli,

And pryseis þat a gyft of gudly price *they price*
For it fostoris and rutis þam in þar vice.

Quid est ioculator mala improperans? anime homicidium secum portans, &c.

Quhat is, he says, a ioculatour, late see,
228 A mane inclinande to iniquite,

Ande of his saule a slaar fekyrli
Ande mony opiris throw his fals) fantasy.

Ioculatores instrumenta nunquam deo placuerunt.

The instrumentis portenande ioculary
232 War neuer plesande to god zeit fekyrly.

Audi de famulis: famulum alti cordis repelle ut futurum inimicum.

This nobyle doctor to þe he wyl declare,
Qwhat kynde of seruande is familier,
That seruande, sone, quhilk has a hart of pryde

236 In þi seruice thou thole hym nocht to byde,
Bot fra þe sone þat seruande thou exclude

[Fol. 7a.]

As inimys þe quhilk walde the na gud.

Famulum tuis moribus blandientem repelle.

þa seruandys, sone, þe quhilk ar in þar langagis

240 Thow felis flech schawand a far visagis, *percewest*
In tym be wer, sone, for þar futelte

For seruandis þa ar batht fals) and fle. *by*

Famulo et vicino te laudantibus resiste, aliter cogita te esse deceptum.

That seruande sone I rede thow cheff) nocht als) *choose*

244 þat loffys þe in þi face, he is fals),

For wyrk thow oder unwertenfully or vele

All is done weile þat schrew fweris be his sele. *happines*

Famulum de facili verecundantem dilige ut filium.

Bot þat seruande, my swet sone, thow cheff)

248 þe quhilk schamys with his mysdeide þou seis,

- And argewis nocht agane presumptuully,
 No in þi chargis schawis na prophesy,
 As gef thow sayis, o seruande, feche me þis,
 252 He sayis, son, al redy schir I wyf, ⁱⁿ
 Bot he þat passis with murmur and a sang
 And wyl nocht get it he wat weil or he gang,
 Serve nequam þat childe to nam has tane, ^{name this}
 256 Now in þis varlde of sic is mony ane.

Vis edificare: ad edificandum inducat te necessitas et non voluntas.

- How fal thow byg castel towne or toure
 This clerk he kennys, or lytil hal or bowre,
 Thow prent in hart fyrst þi necessiite
 260 And of howfeis quhat may suffice the
 And lat thou nocht þi wyl and wantonaf
 Consum þar-one þi substance and rycheaf.

Cupiditas edificandi edificando non tollitur, &c., &c.

- [Fol. 7b.] Gef thow cowatis to byg with gret defyr,
 264 ȝeit biggyne haue nocht þi cowatyng expyire,
 Þe mar þow art applyit to polify
 The mare encrefeis þi mynde in fantasy.

Nimia & inordinata edificandi cupiditas expectat edificiorum vendicionem.

- Sumpteuf biggyne inordinat and hee
 268 It is bot bydyne of fellyn thow may fe ^{Expectation}
 Off tenementis and biggynis ryche agane :
 For halffe þe golde to gef þam men ar fane.

*Turris edificata & completa & archa vacuata vel brevi tempore vacuanda-
 faciunt valde sed tarde hominem sapientem.*

- Thi tenement complet and consummat,
 272 Thyne filuer and þine arch euacuate,
 It makys quhill trew towris he of price ^{high}
 Þar-for thow byg na mar na wyl suffice.

*Vis aliquid vendere caue ne vendas partem hereditatis tue potenciori
 te sed potius minori precio des minori.*

- For mistyr gefe it happyinis þe to fel ^{necessity}
 276 Thyne heritage to quham sone, I sal tel.

Wyth mychti men se þat thow haf na dale
 Poth þai promyt þe twif for it þe wale. *value*
 In myftir quhen þe nedis for to hafe

- 280 þa wil difpleß þam at þe and thou crafe.
 To gudly men thow fel þi land and gud
 þan nedis thow nocht to rewerß hate na hude, *hat - hood*
 To crafe þine awne bot haf it at þi wyl.

- 284 Sone, for leß price þi thing fel sic men tyl.

Totum autem vendas plus offerenti.

And louandly wyth verteu fel þi lande
 Til hym gefsis maste and tak it in þi hande.

Melius est grauem pati famem quam patrimonium vendicionem.

[Fol. 8a.]

Sone, bettyr is to sustene hungir gret

- 288 And gret skantneß, sone, batht of drink & met
 Na for to fel þine herytagis and lande
 þe quhilk þi fadyr sefeit in þi hand. *deposited*

Sed melius est partem vendere quam vsuris subicere. Quid est usura? venenum patrimonii. Quid est usurarius? legalis latro predicens quod intendit. Nichil emas in consorcio potenciorum.

Sone, drefß þe nocht na marchandis to by *address*

- 292 Of mychti men in to þe company.

Paruum consortem pacienter sustineas, ne tibi sorciat forciozem.

Gyf a smale frend it hapynnis þe to haue,
 Or a falow þou luffys our þe laffe,
 Se þow sustene and thole hym paciently,

- 296 Thocht he excede sum tyme reklesly.
 For fuld it happyn þe hym til exclude
 Perawentour þu wal nocht get sa gude.

Quaeristi de usu vini. qui in duersitate et habundancia vinorum est sobrius, ille est quasi terrenus deus.

A mane, se¹ fays, of wyne þat has vsage

- 300 Ande habundance and fyne is nocht faffage *outrageous*
 Thow mychtineß and confort of þe wyne
 At temperance bydis and sobyr fyne ;

¹ [he.]

It is a gyft of grace and god abuse

304 Sende fra þe hewyne in to þat man for luffe.

Ebrietas nihil recta facit nisi cum in lutum cadit.

Schir drunkyneß þat fyre doys no thing rych[t],

Thocht salomon he be and sampone wycht,

Ande quhilis a nape to mak mowis as a fule, *senatus*

308 Bot as a fow quhen he fallis in a pule.

Sentis vinum? fuge consortium, quere somnium potius quam colloquium.

[Fol. 85.] Perfaweis þu þe lycht of wyne and blycht? *omnino*

Fra company my fwet fone draw þe fwycht,

To þi chalmer to beek þi nape is best. *hab*

312 Litil of langage be þan bot tak þe ref.

Qui se ebrium verbis excusat suam ebrietatem a parte accusat, &c.

Quhat sum euer man excuseis reklesneß

Of worde and verk with schyr drunkynneß,

He accufeis hym selfe and his foly,

316 As wnwyfmane þat temperance gayis by. *conuulsus*

Male sedet in Iuine vinum cognoscere.

It cordis il in þouthede of a childe

Off tendyr age, or þit in madyne mylde,

Diuersiteis of wynis for to knaw,

320 And þar gudneß, for þat wyl viceis draw.

Fuge medicum ebrium.

In to þe handys put nocht þi hape and hele, *nope*

Sone, of þat leche with drunkynneß cane dele.

Caus tibi a medico volenti in te experiri qualiter alios de simili morbo curabit, &c.

Caniculos valde paruos dimitte clericis et reginis.

Litile doggis and messans with þar bellis *smaller bellis*

324 To clerkis and qweynis cordis and to non ellys. *are suitable*

Canes pro custodia viles sunt.

Bot wakyr doggis ar profitabyl to fede

To kepe þi hale one nycht gef þu has nede. *hab*

Canes ad venandum plus constant quam conferunt.

Bot hwndis gret to fed to hwnte on felde

328 Ar costlyar þan þa wyl mak gan^gelde. ^{proful}

Habentem filios dispensatorum bonorum tuorum non instituas, &c.

Haf þow sonnis, for consel I conclude,

Thow mak þam nocht disponeris of þi gude,

[Fol. 9a.]

Perauentowr throw slewcht and negligence

332 Or wanfortowne or wnganand expence ^{unthirfly}

Thow waxis pur, þane fortune wil þe wyt, ^{blame}

And haf na danteth of þi sone na delite, ^{delicacy}

Bot fay quhat profettis þis reid of lif to lere ^{nie - cam}

336 For murmur man dispone þi gud and ger.

Sed tu dicas si aduersetur fortuna, quid prodest viuendi doctrina. Audi quid de hoc viderim. Stultos obnitentes contingenciam & se excusantes sub fortuna, eorum infortunium aliis imputantes, vidi facultatibus cito labi, &c.

Sone, foly menne quhilk ar inoportwne,

Quhen þa wax pure, throw þar slewcht wil fay sone

Quhat kynde of stat may fortowne be agane,

340 Bot þis doctryne to kepe and þu þe pane

þi spirit fal and besyneß accuse

Fortowne and þow wil nocht þi gud abwß.

Raro enim diligenciam cum infortunio sociabis, sed rarius a pigricia infortunium sociabis.

For feldyne, sone, besy diligence

344 Folowis with wanfortonys violence :

Bot feldinar wanfourtowne þu dessewyr

Sale fra fwerneß, quhilk de na wirk had leuer. ^{curious}

Expectat piger sibi subueniri a deo qui vigilare precepit in mundo, &c.

For schyr fwerneß to vyrke he wyl sone tyre

348 And cryis one god quhen he lysis in þe myre

Hyme for to helpe, bot helpe hym self no wyle

Bot quhil god cum and tak hym upe lys file,

Quham god of mycht bade wald and virke & leffe ^{be any}

352 In wytneß of adame and of eue.

Tu ergo vigila et leuitatem expendendi cum grauitate lucrandi compensa, &c.

- [Fol. 9b.] Tharfor, o mane and wrechyte creatowr
 Maide in þis warlde dolowr to endour,
 Be wyf and were and walkyr for to wyne *cautus*
 356 Thi liffys fude but det and dedly fyne, *with*
 Expendande ay þi wynnyng and rycheß
 Be ewyne compenß to þe swet of þi face
 And forþum nocht þi weilefar viciuflly *de*
 360 Syn wyt fortowne and thow þi selffe gilty. *de*

Appropinquat senectus: consulo quod deo potius quam tuo filio te committas, &c.

- Qwhen febyle elde has tane þe throw his dat,
 And þi spretis vax dul and blat, *cautus*
 Error to god þi faul þi selff commit *cautus*
 364 Nay to þi sone þow ded to do for it. *de*

Disponis legata: consulo quod primo seruatoribus quam sacerdotibus solui mandes, &c.

- Gef thow dysponis and leffys legafye
 In fyrft thow pay þi seruandis, confel I,
 For haly wyrft fayis þat seruandis fee
 368 Wnpayit wengeance cryis to þe hewyne one hee. *de*

Diligentibus personam tuam non committas animam tuam, &c.

- Commyt þ^u nocht þi sawle in to þer handis
 þat luffys the to bryng it owt of bandis.

Committa animam tuam diligentibus animam suam.

- Bot in þar handys þi sawle thow sal comende
 372 þat luffys þar saule, for sic mene may it mende.

Dispono de rebus tuis ante morbum. Sepe enim quis efficitur infirmitatis seruus & seruus testari non potest. liber ergo testaris antequam seruus efficiaris.

- In freche memor befor Infirmyte
 Thow fulde dispone and lese legafye
 For quhen sekneß abowte þi hart is plet, *de*
 376 Thy mynde þi sawle to god þan fulde be fet.

[Fol. 10a.] Ande paynnyß gret wíth schowrys scharpe amange *de*
 Causeis þi wyt to wauer and ga wrange.

De filiis autem audi, &c.

This nobyl clerke now wyl he spek a ipace
 380 Of þonge childyr quhilk ar left fadyrleß.

Mortuo patre querunt diuisionem filii.

And fyrste, he says, þe fadyr beande dede,
 Oftfyß þe sone flittys to fremyt sted. *forisyn*

Si nobiles sunt melior est eorum per mundum dispersio quam hereditatis diuisio.

And fyne he says gef þer progenitouris
 384 War nobyl men, gentyl and of valourisß,
 Haffande liflate and land in herytagis, *liuelihed*
 Better is stalynge of þar barnagis *children*
 In to þe warlde to gowerne be þer grace
 388 Na to dewyde þar herytagis dowtlaß.

Si vero sunt laboratores faciunt quid volunt.

And gef þer faderis war seruandis or hwfbandis,
 Lat þam ga seike sic laboris in þe landis,
 Batht tel and saw and dyk and delf þe erde,
 392 Or vse sum craft as geffyne it to þam verde. *has ven*

Si mercatores tuicior est diuisio eis quam communicacio ne vnius infortunium aliis imputetur.

And gef þar faderys be marchande men of mycht
 And tile ilk barne dewydis his rychesß rycht, *G*
 Be hiis powr ilkane a porcione
 396 Better is of þam diuifione
 And of þar guddys batht be se ande lande
 Þane may nane sic vnhap til operis hande.

Mater vero tua senex forte remaritari querit, stulte agit, sed ut peccata sua deploret,

Thar moderis þan desyris mariage

400 Quhilk is wanwyt and foly in þar age. *insensensens*

[Fol. 10b.] *Vtinam ipsa senex maritum accipiat iuniorem qui non ipsam sed que sua sunt querit quibus habitis & deuastatis bibet cum ea calicem doloris quem optauit ad quem eam perducunt merita sue dampnabilis senectus. Amen.*

But mare þar moderis in elde wyl mary þane *more*
 To fpende þar gudys bryngis hame a swet þong mane,

- Quhilk mary þane bot for þar gud ande ger,
 404 Qwhen þat is gane, þar is bot leſtande wer. *lasting war*
 For euer day þane wyl þa fecht and flyt: *quo...*
 Sic ful women þar wantoneß may wyt, *fecht...*
 Þat can nocht leffe in lykne þam alane: *lykne...*
 408 Be this vertew na ſampylle may be tane.
- Those who
 marry for
 money only
 live in strife
 when it is
 gone.

Et sic { *Explicit tractus bernardi de cura* } *est finis.*
 { *rei familiaris, &c.* }

II.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH PROPHECY, No. 1.

[Fol. 25a.]
When the
Cock of the
North bids
his birds fly,

the Lion
shall be loose,
and a Dragon
shall help
him.

A Leopard
shall rise in
the South.

At Sandy-
furde shall a
battle be,
fulfilling
Thomas's
prophecy,

and many a
maiden and
wife shall
mourn.

- Q**When the koke in the northe halows his nest, *leaves*
And busk^s his birdys and bunnys to flee, *makes ready - prepares*
þan shall fortune his frende þe þattis vpcaste, *gates*
- 4 And Rychte shall haue his Free entre;
Then þe mone shall Ryfe in the northweft
IN A clowde als blak as the bill of A crowe:
þen shall the lyonne be louffe, þe baldest & best
- 8 þat eu^{er} was in brattane sen in Arthuris dayes.
A dredfull dragoun shall dresse hime fro his den
To helpe the lyonne wyth all his myghte:
A bull and A bastarde sþerys to sþend
- 12 Shall abyde wyghe þe bere and Rekyn his Ryght.
A libert engendret of a native kynde
Wyght the stern^e of bedleme fall Ryfe in þe south;
The mole & þe marmadyn^e movyde in mynde,
- 16 Cryft þat Is our creatour has curfede be mouth.
The Egyll and þe antelope fall baldly abyde,
And Sadilles horfe, and a bore wygh bernyse fo brycht. *trans.*
- At Sandyfurde, for-futhe, in þe south fyde,
- 20 A pruede prunce in þe prese lordly fall lythe,
Wycht balde bernefe in bushment þe batell fall mete: *bernefe*
þar fall profey proffe þat thomas of tellys;
Mony A comly knyghte fall be cast under fute,
- 24 þat fall make maydene to wepe þat in bour duellis:
þen fall dulefull destany drive to þe nyghte;
Mony wyff and maydene in mornynge fall be brocht.

- par fall mete on morne wyghte mone lyghte ;
 28 Be-tuix Setone and þe See sorow fall be wrought.
 Be þar þe lyonne fall be hurte, bot nocht perichede be,
 He fall brayde to þe best þat hime þe wound wrought,
 And mony sterne in þat stoure shall fale for þat fre, ^{bray}
 32 And þe proudeste in þat prese wycht ball has it bought.
 Þe fox and þe fowmerte in alf fall be tane, ^{ticht}
 And to þe lyonne be lede, þe law tyll abyde.
 Bothe þe puppede and þe pye fall suffre þe same,
 36 And all þe frendis off þe fox fall fra þere pryde.
 Then fall fro vntrew tremyll that day
 For drede of the dede man when þai her hime spelk, ^{deprek}
 And þe comoynis of kynt fall kast hime key,
 40 The bufment of brykhyll þer-wyth fall breke.
 When Wenoum and wadis ar wastyd & away lede,
 And euerylk seede in his sefoune kyndly sett,
 And ilk Ryght has his Rewyll, and falskede fled,
 44 We fall haue plente of pese when law has no lett,
 All grace and gudenes fall grow ws amonge,
 And euerylk freytt fall haue foyfoune be land & be See.
 The spoufe of cryft wytht Joccounde Sange
 48 Thank we gode þar-of in trinite.
 Then þe sonn & þe mone fall shine full brycht,
 þat mony longe day full dirke has beyne,
 And kep þar course both day and nycht
 52 Wyth moo myrthis þen mene may meyne. ^{deprek}
 þen the lyonne wytht the lyonisses efter þat fall Reigne ;
 þus bretlington bukis and banffre tellis, ^{Bannister}
 Merlyne and mony moo þat mene of may mene,
 56 And þe expositoris Wigythtouns & thomas wytht-all tell.
 Sone at þe Saxonis fall cheff þame a lorde, ^{deprek}
 And full sone bryng hyme at vnder.
 A ded man fall make A corde ^{deprek}
 60 And þat fall be full mekyll wonder.
 He þat Is dede ande beryde in fyght,
 Sall Ryse ayane, and lyffe in lande,

Betwixt Seton and the sea shall be the fight :
 [Fol. 256.]
 the Lion shall be hurt, and attack the beast that wounded him.

He shall judge the Fox and Fulmart, the Puppede, Pie, and the friends of the Fox.
 The untrue shall tremble;

and when Venom is banished, and right rules, we shall have peace and plenty.

The sun and moon shall no longer be dark.

The Lion and Lionesses shall reign, as Bannister, Merlin, Wigythtoun and Thomas say.

[Fol. 266.]

The dead shall rise and live

to comfort a
Knight

In comforte of A yhong knyght

64 þat fortune has schofe to be hir hufbande.

The whelle fall turne to hime full Ryght

whom For-
tune chooseth.
He shall
fight in
Syria,

þat fortune has choffin to be hir fer ;

IN Surry he fall fhew A fyght,

and win the
Holy Cross.

68 And in babylone bringe mony on one þer ; *bur*

Fyftyne dayis Iornay fro Ierufoleme

þe haly croffe wyne fall hee :

þe fame bore fall bere þe beme *trimpel*

72 And yhit fall it fayle in the fyrft þat þe frek thinkis. *strong*

Whenne þe kokke cane craw, kepe well his came, *count*

For þe fox and þe foulmert þai ar botht falþ.

The Fox and
Fulmart are
both false.

Qwhene þe Rawne and the Ruke has Rowned to geder, *whisper*

76 þen the kyng in his kytht fall acorde same : *character*

þen fall þai be boulede, and bow fonefter :

The Bull
shall bellow.

Then þe bull in bollingtime fall make A gret bere ; *noise*

It is bot wynde þat he vawes, for he is bot away. *boast*

War shall
rise ;

80 þen fall vakne vp A were, and mekyll waa efter

When þe bernys of þe Rawne Ruggis & Revys : *ravage*

þen þe lell men of lowthyane lepis on þar horþ, *loyal*

And þe pure pepill falbe fpoyled full nere.

the poor shall
be spollid,
and the Ab-
beys on
Tweed.

84 Bot the merþ fall murne mony day efter, *vide glossary*

And þe abbays trewly þat fstandis on twede.

And all lell men fall lyff þame on þar lyffis awnter, *penit*

þai fall Ruee and byrne, and mekyll Reveryse make. *plunder*

[Fol. 26b.]

88 þan dar no pur man fay whose man he is,

þan fall þat lande be lawleþ, for luf is þar nane ;

Falsehood
shall rule
five years.

þan fall falftet haue fute fully V. yhere,

And treuth trewly falbe tynt and few traft ofir,

92 Bot for to gette of his gudes he myght thole hime gone.

þen þai fall call A counfell for pese of þat kyth,

To mak luf among lordis bot þat fall nocht left, *cast*

þar falbe Baronys and bachelres þat wyll nocht obey ;

A peace shall
be tried, but
shall not last,

96 Rar wyll nocht kepe þar crye nor come to þar call.

þen sall men be merkyt for þar mysfidee,

and punish-
ment shall
soon come.

þat fall turne þame to teyne wyght-in fchort tume efter :

- Fra xiiij be paffede and þen twiſe thre,
 100 Þe tripe is þan faſtly at ane oynde : *end*
 Þe Gayt buke þat mayde þe greyfe is þen ner gone, *goal creek*
 IN A watter he fall abyde, and he fall fey worth ;
 In his fayre foreſt fall ane ern bygge, *eagie*
- 104 And mony on fall tyne þir lyff in the mene tyme : *love*
 Þai fall founde to þe felde, and þen ferly fyght,
 Apone A brode mure þar fall A batell be,
 Be-fyde a ſtob crofe of ſtane þat ſtandis on A mure : *stumpy*
A battle ſhall be fought on a broad moor.
- 108 It fall be couerit wyght corfis all of a kynth,
 That þe craw fall nocht ken whar þe croff ſtandis.
 Þe wouff falbe wachmans and kep mony wayis,
 And fall be lell to þe lyonne & loue bot hime allone.
The Wolf ſhall be true to the Lion,
- 112 Haly kyrke fall be couerit and be beft in þat kynth,
 Wyth ledys þat lewis nocht on cryft ; bot þat fall nocht left. *believe*
 Fra bamburgh to þe baſſe on the brayde See, *brayde*
 And fra farnelande to the fyrth falbe a fayr fygh
 and from Bamborough [Pol. 27a.]
- 116 O barges and ballungerys, and mony brod fayle : *ships*
 And the lybberte with the ſturdowlyß fall fayr þer apon.
 þar fall A huntter in hycht come fra the Southe
 Wyght mony Rechis on Raw Rewleyd full Ryght,
 and from the South ſhall walk over the Forth, and win a fight in Fiſe,
- 120 And he fall fayr on his fute our the watter of forth.
 þan in fyfe he fall fycht, and the fyld wyne ;
 And the chiftanis fall dye on þe twin halfis :
 Qwhen þe man and þe mone is moſt in his mycht,
- 124 Þen fall dunbertone turne vp þat is doune,
 And þe mounthe of Arane, bath at þat tyme. *time*
 Þe lede wych lukyns haue þat lede fall he loß, *protected*
 And mony on full doughty fall dye for þat dede ;
 and many a doughtyman ſhall die.
- 128 And mony lede of þe North fall þar lyffis loße,
 And mony merchauntis fall murne for A mane ache
 þat fall turne þam to teyn wyth-in ſchort time efter ;
 & þat Ilka wynttyr A ferly fall fall,
 That winter ſhall many lords periſh, when Tarbart crags fall into the ſea.
- 132 Mony of þe lordis of þat land þar lyffis fall loß
 For couatyſe and trefouſe þat time in the lande,
 Qwhen the craggis of tarbart tumleß is þe Se, *132*

At the next *Somer efter forow for euer.*

Bede and
Bannister
say so.
Merlin, alas,
has been shut
up in a Corn-
wall crag.

136 For *bed's buke* haue I feyn, & banyfters als ;

And *merwelus merlyne* is wastede away

Wyght A wykede womane,—woo mycht fho bee!—

Scho has clofede him in A cragge of cornwales cofte.

III.

FRAGMENT OF AN ALLITERATIVE POEM CONTAINING THOMAS A-BEKET'S PROPHECIES.

Thomas takes the Iuell,—and Ihesus thankis,—
 That comyne was to hūme fro his Ientyll moder. *him*

[Fol. 27b.]
 Beket takes
 his mother's
 jewel [! the
 Book of Pro-
 phecy];
 and as a boy
 has stolen his
 bride,
 orders an-
 other to be
 bought.

Als bekat bad at his meffe, now has a boy ftonē *prayed*
 4 þe brydylle of his blonke hede, *horse* agayne he buske ffulde.
 þai turnyt to Thomas, and hūme þis tale taulde.
 "Love barnes," quod beket, "go by me ane oþer; *dear*
 For the fallfede fall fayr, Safell fall fall to the erth,
 8 And salbe al to-Rokked wyth Rude wederys Ruth to þe *walters*
 grunde;
 Forthi wende we on oþir ways, and hime no more wroth;
 For all þar wroke fall ende wyght þam felwne." *scilicet*

Thus he windes on his way, (wyffe hūme our lorde!) *guide*
 12 Twelff days Iurnay, as the buke tellys;
 At the laft he landes in ane noþer lande, *per* avyounge standis.
 Thomas knelyde downe on his kne, and keffed the grunde,
 And gat vp A glowe full of that grunde wyth glayde hartis,
 16 And fayde to perles sone of waryn, "it is worth all, and mekyll
 zelde,"
 "Be my faule," he sayde, "þat war a Selly, þat ar Riall and *reun.pente*
 Rewme," *hap.ines*
 "Yis," fays thomas, els war a Selly, [.]
 For her Sall þe pope of Rome fett, and his See halde.

He journeys
 twelve days,
 lands where
 Arynne is,
 and tells Lord
 Waryn's son

that the Pope
 of Rome
 shall sit
 there.

¹ The defective alliteration here shows that half a line is omitted.

- 20 Dis caytiwe anoyoune, þat na man now kepis,
 Hedor fall kyng and clerk cayr for helpe; *seek*
 And full fayne be to feche fude for þar Saulys;
 Þe vernycle of Rome fall full anerly be wyde. *solitary*
- The place shall be taken for * 24 Dis fall be tane for A towne, and nocht be tentyde, *attended to*
 town, and wonders shall happen.
 And þen fall ferlis feell fall on þe warlde.
 He þat is Rewler of refone fall neuer Reke of it,
 Bot lat Rewmes and Ryche lordes Rusche to geþer;
- 28 All for faute of A fader fall feell folk dye."
- [Fol. 28a.]
 Beket goes on to Poitou, sups at a burges's house with Waryn and Wake,
 Thomas passis furthe, ande A paffe haldis, *journey*
 Tyll he come to payters throw perlyhous wais.
 He buskis tyll A burges houfe, quhar hime best thoct,
 32 And set tyll hime tyll his Super wyth vj. lordis childer;
 He hayd no power in his purs to pay for lyk clerkis,
 Bot wyth þe waryn and þe wake hamwerde he wendis;
 For þai fand hime at the courte, þai kend hime better;
- 36 A porer prelet thane thomas was paffede neuer of Englonde.
 Thomas askede þe hufbande wyth full hende wordis; *and*
 and asks the burges "who owns a work there, set out for a tower,
 "And for, and þi wyll war, wete wald I fayne, *to know*
 Qwha is mayfr of yhon werk þat is tyll A tour merkyt;
 40 Me think it is harme, be hewine, that it no helpe has;
 For war it byggod up," quod beket, "your towne war the
 better,
 For ony way that mycht happine, on yon west halfe."
 "Sir clerk," sayis the cleyne burges, "be cryft I fall the tell : *unq*
- 44 Kyng charlef our cheiffe chesyde him selwen,
 He walde haue tried vp A toure, gyff ony tuyll Rafe; *turnit*
 þen was þer Suilk A Selly sewne in þe same time,
 þai fand A fayr letter on A stone fast,
 48 þat it wonderrede all the werkmen þat þe werk wrought;
 It fayd, 'masterles men, yhe this tour make;
 A Bayre fall come out of Berttane wytht so brode tuskis,
 He fall trauyll up yhour towre, and your towne þer efter,
 52. And dycht his den in þe derrest place þat euer aucht kynges
 charl[es.]'
- 'A Boar from Britain shall root up your tower and town.'

- This foulkes had ferly þeroffe, and the [freke]¹ fechede ;
 He herd it full Rathly, and Rewyde sone efter.
 He keft the ftone in þe watter, & bad it waa worghe ;
- 56 And fayde, ' Mafons, be fant mary, no mor fall yhe make.
 Bot what wy þat it wynnys, ^{may} ger werk yt hime fellwyn.'
 For-thy it is grathly grathede, and þe ground þus lewyde ;
 And we hyng in A hop, for drede of the bayre."
- 60 And þon knelys thomas downe, & call tyll our lady ;
 "Der lady, latte me witt, (and thy wille were,)
 Qwheþer of berttaine þat is braide, fall þis ber Ryfe."
 The bleffyt lady bounnede hyme to, and blessed hime for euer ;
- 64 "Beket," scho fayde, "be balde, þi buke it tell the best ;
 It is the gretter of my morow gyft, throw grace of my sone ;
 þis bere in his barnhede fall byde mony noyes."
- And þen thomas femblife sone feyue skore mafons ;
- 68 And feche fre ftane out of A fer erthe.
 " I fall bygge it," quod beket, " agayne the bere Ryse ;
 If he hynttis ony harme as he hydder wendis,
 At he may Rest þerin, wyth his Rethetuskis."
- 72 þat man fall be makleß, for mercy hime folows."
- And þus is thomas toure mayde, þe mare is his myrthte ;
 Of his mafons was mony wytht, he thame qwhittis.
 He fayris in A fayre felde, and his folke hime folowys ;
- 76 And walkis be A wodefyde, and wonderly he fpekis :
 " Mafons, for Sant mary lufe, helpe at your mythtis,
 That here were A fayre croffe founded on this grunde ;
 And downe in yhon depe dale dythtis ane oþer ;
- 80 And on yhone banke, whare yhone vynes growis, makis þe
 thride.
 Fore the kyng of france wyfte qwhat wonder fulde be wrothte,
 He walde þat A watter, or a well, hayd wecht it away.
 At þis croffe þat is cleyn, is croune falle he loffe ;

So they sent
for the Wise
Man,

and he bade
them stop
their work.
They did ;
and we dread
the Boar."
[Fol. 23b.]

Beket asks
our lady
whether the
Boar shall
come from
Britain.

She says yes.

He gets 140
mafons, and
free-stone, as
the Boar may
want the
towers to rest
in, and
finishes it.

Then he bids
his mafons
build three
crosses ;

at the first
of which the
King of

¹ A word is here lost.

- France shall
lose his
crown;
- at the second,
bishops and
prelates shall
die;
- [Fol. 29a.]
at the third
cross the
crown shall
fall to the
ground.
- Lord
Waryn's son
jeers at
Beket for his
prophecy.
- Beket re-
bukes him.
- The Boer
shall tumble
up France,
- root among
walls, eat
lords' bodies.
- work won-
ders by the
Seine,
- burn Abbe-
ville, and
slay its men.
- 84 And all fraunce vn to Sixty wynter efter.
þat so wonderfull wyes, and so fewe þat þer is, *man*
þat all the warlde swlde wyte be the wyll of our lorde.
At yhon secunde croß þat I of say schall,
- 88 Byschopis, Arþischopis, abbottis, and priouris,
And preloettis of haly kyrke, fall þar lyffis losþ.
At yhone thride croffe, þen thripis all my shillis,
þe sonne fall forfak þe fadre; and þat is a Selly;
- 92 And the crowne be kelede to þe erthe wytht a knyghte; *thun*
A batell of berdles barnes bring fall it oure." *beardis.*
þone lawghis þe erlys sonne of Waryne, & Iwis sweris,
" Was neuer wye of þis warlde þat durst wakin slike bourdis,
- 96 Her to Feight, no to feche the fayr honour of Fraunce.
Qwha durst buk to Bolane, wytht ony brycht helmis?
Or care on to calafe, wytht ony cleyne cheldis?
Ilk a lorde in the lande hume fore þe cheffe haldis."
- 100 Thomas grewes at the gome, all if he gret were; *look mth*
" þow gaffe me lytyll, be our lorde; leys the to fay. *same glou*
It is trew, and no truffle, þat þis buk tellys; *deut*
For A tuske of this bore fall tumble vp þis lande;
- 104 And a body fall byde in A burghe, þat londyn is hattene,
And nocht bryft A briffe of his bare Rygge. *mette buk*
Serttes," says thomas, " her is a mor Selly!
He says he fall to the see, wytht A sadde pepill;
- 108 And wrotte emong walles, and werke fell wonderys;
And pasture hime propirly on proude lordis bodyes.
þar salbe no hatell, þat at hume huntis, *not man*
þat wythtoutyne hurte falle chape. *escape*
- 112 He fall lewe of his layke, so lell fal be his hert;
Bot he fall clayme his comonys throw out all fraunce.
All cretoye fall haue care, when he furth caryes;
And be the watter of sayne fall Sellyes be feyne. *sen*
- 116 Wyld wyis of wales fall wyrk feell wonderys;
And gomes of gourlande fall get vp þar baneris,
And ityfl knychtis strek doune þar stremys.
Abfyle for his boft fall balfully be brunt;

- 120 And ledys lofe þar lyffis þat to þat toun langis.
 And in A forest I fynde fall feell knyghtis de ;
 Ande the best of becin sal by, when þe bayr buskes, ^{boar} [Fol. 29b.]
 Fra his tuskis begynnes to tuyll, his tene falbe þe leffe ; ^{trouble - muth}
- 124 He fall grynne quhar he gafe, & grace fall him folowe ;
 Ande þe fays put to þe flycht, þat þe floure berys,
 And do hime draw to Sant denyfe, for drede of þe bare.
 This ber falbe buskede in A banke fyde,
- 128 Ande nocht ster A bresse for all þare stern werdis. ^{brute}
 Ande þen may Mount Joys murne, ande oþer moo cetefes ;
 Perty properly put downe for euer. For this Boar may Mountjoy mourn ;
 Cane ande calyfe kepe þi turne, for þan þi care Ryfes ! Caen and Calais, Hogge and Valois too ;
 no house shall be left standing.
- 132 Hogge fall full carfully be cast to the grunde ;
 Valoys, wythtoutyne fale, fall fall to the erth.
 In quhyte sande the ledene fal be, 'no hous lewyde.' ^{legend}
 þe bare fall busk to calyfe, wyth his brode bryffes,
- 136 Ande dere Englande dyght þe, ande kepe well þi briffes !
 A noyntede kyngne fall come fro the North,
 Ande noy hyme Ryght Ryght ¹
 Ande Ryde in the bares Royalme, þogff he no Rycht have. A king from the North shall invade the Boar's realm, but he shall be caught and held prisoner.
- 140 Bot he falbe ^{natyve} hynte wyth a handfull ; his herme falbe þe more,
 Ande claughte on A clerke laide, þat Cutbert is [called],
 Ande falbe lede to lond, þogh lothe thinke
 þat Renk to Rest hime þar Rycht mony yheris ;
- 144 þat neuer was of this warlde fall wete qwhare he worthede.
 Bot as A flomerande slepe war slongyn in his Erys, ^{the boar}
 Un-tyll his gryfly tuskis be so grete growene, The Boar shall rest till his tusks are grown ;
 þat all the dukis wnder dryghtene fall drede hime allone. shall be stirred up by Berwick ;
- 148 He falbe waknede wyth A burgh that Berowyk hatte ;
 Ande wander in A winter tyme wyth full wale knyghtis. ^{Equels. v.}
 þis kene wythtoutyne counter fall agayne care, ^{bold - sarrour}
 Ande syne be comforth wyth A crowne, as cristis wyll Is.
- 152 He fall grife tyll hime his grym griffes, grathly hym felwene,
 Ande stable his stiffe Roailme wyth sterne knyghtis, [Fol. 30a.]

¹ Here seems to be some omission.

- assemble his knights,
set sail,
and fight a battle at
Boulogne.
- 156 Ande nyghe tyll A nawy, his enmyse to noye ;
Ilka sarfyne may haue fyte quhen he to schipe gangis.
At bolane fall byd hume A battell fulle hugge ; *huge*
Ande fyftyne hundreghe helmes þer salbe hewene.
A byrde wytht two bekis bring fall full mony ;
Fyfty thowfande of fere pepyll fall folow his tayll,
- 160 To meke mary, ande a ber þat mekyll mercy folowys,
Fro the bryde ande the bere be busked in A felde ;
Synne fall come mony Sope, or els war ferly. *crowd*
Benedicite ! " sayde beket, ande bleffyt hime thr[i]ffe,
- Thank God
- 164 " That euer fall A bare (as þis buk tellys),
a Boar can skip so.
Skippe fo fleiftly, and he A fwyne lyk,
Qwhile lyonis, vnicorns, and liberdis Regnis !
þan may ceteis haue cete, as the buk says,
- 168 For the bere in lande haue laykede hime A frounde. *staple*
þai fall bane, that hime bydes, þat euer he was borne ;
For he to paryche paffe, wytht his Rout nobyll,
He fall tuche his tuskes tyll A stone, þat mekyll strenth
folow[ys],
- Yes, the Boar shall take Paris,
- 172 And þai fall caft hime the keys our the clene yhattis ; *gate*
and rule it, He fall Ryde through the Rych townne, Rewyлле it hym
felvine ;
And brode bukis on breftis agaynis hume fall þai brynge.
It no wonder, Iwis, and ilka wye wyfte
- 176 Qwhat fall worth of his werkis, wythtin few yheris.
For hime behowes Semble, forfuth, þat lange has beyne
fund[er],
þe crounie, ande the thre nalles, & A spere Rycht.
For all the blyffe of þat burghte, byde wyll he nocht,
- and then attack the Bird with two beaks, [Fol. 30b.]
- 180 Bot efter þe byrde wytht tw[o] bekis he wyll busk.
Fray this bayre wytht his bryffes be buskede in a feylde,
þar beys na byerde wytht twa bekis, nor best þat hede
berys,
So hardy to lyght on þat lande, þar the ber Restis.
- who will not stand against him.
- 184 þis byrde thar noȝt trest on no tre, & he be anes turnede,
No perk hime on no proper perk wytht no proude pales, *be...*

- For the Ryche bare wytht his tuskas wyll Rywe þame in
fonder,
- Ande he fall [fight] ferly xiiij. days in diuerse places,
- 188 All gyffe he be wery, Iwis, and his wyes all. *althyngh-*
Then shall he cast vp his croune to the bleffyt mary,
Ande befek hyr of helpe, helle of all fuccure: *storehouse*
He fall be ware in the west where A wye comes, ' *A knight shall come from the west.*
- 192 A lefe knyght & A lene, wytht two long fydis;
He falbe hardy, ande hathell, and her of hime felwyne;
Lacede iij. liberttis, ande all of golde lyke,
Wytht A labell full lele, laide ewene our;
- 196 A Rede schelde wytht A quhyt lyoune fall cum fra the felde.
Melane, mak yow no myrth, for murne may yow fwyth;
And lumberdy lely fall lene tyll hume foun. *Milan, Lombardy, and the three crowns shall the Boar win, and then sail*
þen fall þis berde in his bek bringe thre crouns,
- 200 Ande bynde þame to this bare, beft of alle othire;
þane þis bare fall busk tyll A brade watter,
And on to sant Nycholaf's bowne hume fulle Soune ewine;
& Redy his schippis, he that the soth tellys,
- 204 Wyth his pawelounis that is proper, and his prowude folkis, *partitions*
To wende our the wane watter, (& wyffe hume our Lorde!)
And fall fayr to Famagoste, for-lyes to feke, *to Famagoste and Cyprus;*
And fail furth be cipres, as the buk tellis,
- 208 Ande Rynne up at Ryche Jaffe, (Joys to þame all!) *land at Jaffa,*
To convert the cateffes þat nojt one Cryftis lewys.
He is my contre-man, my comforth is the mor,
For he fall lewe his trouth on cryftis owyne grawde." *and reach Christ's grave (?)*
- 212 Þen þerle fone off w[a]ryn to thomas wendis,
" þar fall I feght fenely, be my fader faule."
" þow swerys wonder Swyftly, & Swyppe may it euer;
þat time of the þere, ande A tyde forþer, *Lord Waryn's son [Fol. 31a.] says he will fight there.*
- 216 May þow be laid full law, and all thi leue Armes;
So þat no wy of this warlde fall were þame on shulder."
" þat war a wonder," fays the wak Rycht.
" Lytyll landis lelely," fays thomas, " falbe levyde. *Beket says the land shall lose its lords,*

- 20 Als leffe as þow þame thinkis,¹
 þow falbe laide full law, and þow na lorde hade."
 þe gentyll fays, "be Sant mary! þat war gret murnyng,
 þat fuilk lordis of landis fwld so law be layde;
- 224 And no cofine vnder cryft þar castels to welde." *kinoman*
 Then fays thomas, "In fathte, ferly is it none;
 þi land may far be famales, in so Fer þeris;
 Or þar may a pestellaunce proper fall in all landis,
 228 þat may ger sexty cofins part wytht-in vij. wekis,
 And may mak mony Sorowles lykes, & joyles brydyles; *funer*
 And mak halykyrke to-trowlede, for tenyng of maryage;
 And plewes to lygge wpon ley, þe larke lorde wax;
- 232 And cateffis vnkyndly fall welde mekyll gudis; *not connected*
 þai fall forgette cryfte and his cleyne moder
 Qwhen thar Is no wye þat þis world weldis.
 þen fall come A Snyll Snappingy to Swithe in þer hornes; *shar*
 236 Hunger and hate warldles, I hythe þe for fuche, *promis*
 A wodenes to walk our þe landis, and þame wa wyrke, *madre*
 Bernes bundyn on to buredis and braydis full þarne, *eageris*
 Tyll þai have knawyng of cryft and his blessed moder.
- 240 He fall passe his courf, and þat falbe well kennede,
 Ande do haly kyrke to heyldre, I fay the for futhe,
 To wend out our the wan watterys, as þar none ware;
 It Sall Ryne Rede in the est, and Rewth it is the mor.
- 244 And þen falbe wanttyngre of wode, and wanyng of Irne; *won*
 Suilk wonderys falbe wroucht whar the ber wendis."
 Edmund of abyndoun, þat Baroune all bleffede,
 Says, "my lorde, lelyli lythe me A stounde: *with the*
- 248 The Sonne walkes west, ande the day wendis;
 þow tellys þame tales, þat trowys thame full lytyll."
 Ane angell bowed doune to beket in a blew wede,
 And sayde, "binde vp thy buk, my lady the byddis."
 252 And þen he hewed vp his handis, als he as he mycht, *but*
 And lowes our lorde and his der moder

and be ruled
by females;
or a pestil-
lence shall
come and
desolate the
land.

Beket fore-
tells the woes
and wonders
that shall be-
fall,

till the peo-
ple know
Christ;

[Fol. 31b.]

and wher-
ever the
Boar goes,
Sir Edmund
of Abyndoun
says it grows
late.

An angel in
blue bids
Beket bind
up his Book
of Prophe-
cies.

¹ The alliteration shows that half a line is omitted.

Off the talle that scho hume tould in the meene tyme.
þen the buk was borne vp to þe blyffe off our lorde;
256 And beket to burgone bukkes hume full Evine.

It is taken
up to heaven,
and Beket
goes to Bur-
gone.

Explicit.

revised
IV.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH PROPHECY, No. 2.

[Fol. 82b.]
When the
English
priests have
the Pope's
power,
strife shall
arise.

In ninety-
nine years

Fortune
shall turn
the wheel,
and loyalty
reign.

The Lilly
shall hide
his folk,

and the
Flowers in
the Firth
shall follow
him.

- Q** When Rome Is removye in to Inglande,
Ande the preft haffys the poppys power in hande,
Betuix iij. and sex (who so wylle vnderstande),
4 Mekyll baret ande bale shall fall in brutis lande. *contention*
When pryde is most in price, ande wyt is in covatyse,
Lychory is Ryffe, and theffis has haldin þar lyff,
Holy cherche is awlesse, and Justicis ar lawlesse,
8 Bothte knychts and knawys clede in on clethings.
Be the yheris of cryft comyn and gone,
Fully nynty ande nyne, nocht one wone,
þen shall forrow be settande vnfell, *unhappy*
12 þan shall dame fortowne turne hir whell,
Scho fall turne vp þat ar was doune,
And þan fall leawte ber the crowne. *loyalty*
Betweyne þe cheyff of the fomer & the sad winter,
16 For þe heycht of þe heyte happyne fall wer, *promise neat*
And everyche lorde shall austerly werk; *harshly*
þen shall Nazareth noy welle A while,
And þe lilly so lele wytht lovelyche flouris
20 For harmes of the harde heyte fall hillyne his ledis; *hide*
Syne speyde hime at sped, and spawne in þe wynter;
All þe flouris in the fyrth fall folow hime one;
Tat caldwers fall call on carioun the noyus,
24 And þan fall worthe vp wallys, and wrethe oþir landis;
And erth on tyll alban, if þai may wyne,
Herme wnto Alienys, aneuer þai fall wakyne.

þe bruttis blude fall thame waykne & bryttue wytth brandis
of fell ;

28 þar fall no bastarde blode abyde in þat lande.

þen Albanattus þe kene, kynde kyng offe erthe,

[Fol. 83b.]

Vnto þe libert shall leng, leve yhe non oþir.

The lyone, leder of bestis

32 Shall lowte to þe libert and long hume wytth,

And ihall stere hume A stryff be stremis of humber.

By Humber shall the Leopard destroy the Lion's rebellious stepsons,

þe stepsonys of þe lyonne steryt vp at ones,

þe leoperde fall þame stryke doune, and stroy þame for euor ;

36 He fall þame kenly kerffe, as cryft has hume bydyne ;

And þus he fall þame doune dryff ewyne to þe ende,

For þai luf nocht þe lylly, nor þe libert lelle.

And þai halde to þe harde, happyn as it may,

40 Ay to þe taylor of fomyr tyne hir lappis,

Wytth þat fall A libert be loufe when þai left weyne.

Ane Egle of þe est, ande ane aventruse byrde,

with the help of an Eagle of the East.

Shall fande flowrys to fange in þat fyrste sesoun ;

44 Sterte to þe stepsonys, stryke þame doune togeþer,

To bynde bandis vnbroke þat salbe furthe broucht.

He fall hime [gather] garlandis of þe gay flowrys,

At in þat sesoune spredis so fayre,

48 And all fall fawlo þe foulke þat þe freke strykis ;

A fely northyrune flaw fall fadyne for euor,

Herafter on oþir fyde forow fall Ryse ;

þe barge of bariona bowne to the senkyne ;

Afterwards, sorrow shall rise : laymen shall want spiritual offices.

52 Secularis sal set þame in spiritual clothis,

And occupy þar offices, ennoyntyd as þai war ;

þar tonsurys tak wytth turnamentis Inowe,

And trow tytylle of trowth þat þe strenth haldis ;

56 þat salbe tene for to tell the tende of þar forow,

þat fall ourdryff the date doune to þe boke.

þis most betyde in þe time, throw yhe for futhe,

Qwhen A, B, C, may set hume to wryte.

This shall come to pass in one thousand three hundred and eighty- R.

60 Anon efter M^h evene to Rewlle,

Tre CCC in A fute semblyt togeþer,

[Fol. 34a.]

Ande fyne efter ane I, as þe lyne afkis,
 Tris X ande ane R enterly folowande;

as Merlin
says.

64 þis Is þe dolorouſe date, under yhe þe gloſe,
 Whereoff whyll m^{er}lyne melys in his bokis.

Berwick! Be
 glad of theſe
 words that
 Bede found;
 thou ſhalt be
 true to thy
 king, the
 Lion, for
 ever.

Buſk ye wyell, Berwyk! be blyth of þis wordis
 þat Sant bede fandē in his buk of þe byg bergh,
 68 þe trew towne vpon twede, wytht towrys fayre!
 þow ſall Releve to þi keng þat is þe kynde Eyr.
 Ande oþir burghys abowte, wytht þar brade wall,
 Sall wytht þe lyounne beleff, ande longe for euer.

V.

SIX WISE MASTERS' SPEECH OF TRIBULATION.

Here begynyth A thorte *extracte*, and tellyth how þar [Fol. 346.]
 ware sex *masterys* asemblede, ande eche one askede
 oþer quhat thing þai sholde speke of gode, and all þei war
 4 acordet to speke of *tribulacoun*.

The fyrste *master* seyde, þat if ony thing hade bene mor I. There is
 nothing
 better; so
 God gave it
 to Christ.
 better to ony man lewyng in þis werlde þan *tribulacoun*,
 god wald haue gewyne it to his sons. But he sey wyell þat
 8 þar was no better, ande þarfor he gawe it hum, and mayde
 hume to soffer moste in þis wrechede worlde þan *euer* dyde
 ony man, or *euer*more shall.

The secunde *master* seyde, þat if þar wer ony man þat II. It is
 better than
 thirty years
 meatless-
 ness, and
 than talking
 with angels.
 12 mycht be wyth-out spote of fine, as god was, and myȝt levyn
 bodely þirty yheris wyth-out mete, ande also were dewote
 in preyinge þat he myȝt speke wyth angele in þe erth, as
 dyde mary magdalene, ȝit myȝt he not *deserue* in þat lyffe so
 16 gret meyde as A man *deser*vith in suffring of A lytyll tribu-
 lacoun.

The threde *master* seyde, þat if the moder of gode & III. Better
 than Mary's
 and All
 Saints'
 prayers.
 all the halowys of hewyn preyd for a man, þei should not get
 20 so gret meyde as he should hymefelfe be meknes and suffryng
 of tribulacoun.

The fourth *master* seyde, "We werschipe þe crossfe, for our IV. We
 should wor-
 ship the cross
 for it.
 lorde *Ihesus* cryft heng þer upon bodyly, bot I say we shoulde
 24 raþr, and be more Rycht ande Reson, have in mynde þe
tribulacoun þat he suffreyde ther-vpon for our gylt and
 trespafe."

The fyfte *master* seyde, "I had lever, and I myȝt be of V. It is
 better than

all worldly 28 strenght and power, to suffer þe leſt peyn and tribulacoun
 goods,
 þat he ſuffrede here in erth, wyth meknes in herte, þan þe
 [Fol. 35a.] meede or rewards of all worldly godes; for Sant peter ſeyth,
 ‘None is worthy to have tribulacoun bot þo þat deſyre it
 32 wyth clene harte and wythoutyn erre;’ for tribulacoun
 quenchith ſynne, and it lernyth A man to know þe privateis
 [of] god, ande tribulacoun makyth a man to know hime ſelf
 and his eyn cryſtyn, and it multyplieth vertays in a man, ande
 36 pergyth and clengyth hyme as fyre dothe goulde.”
 The ſext meſter ſeyd, “Qwhat man þat mekly in harte
 ſofrythe tribulacoun, gode Is wyth hime, and beryth it hewy
 charge of tribulacoun. And tribulacoun byeth ageyn tyme
 40 þat is loſte, ande houldyth a man in þe way of rychtfulnes:
 and of all yhiſtes þat gode yevith to man, tribulacoun is beſt
 & þe moſte worthy yhiſte: alſo it is treſour to þe wich no
 man may make comparifon: and tribulacoun loyneth a
 44 manis ſoule to god: but quhat is þe cauſe we ſuffyr it þan
 wyth ſo ewyll wyll? Thus it Is anſwerde ande ſeyd, for
 thre thinges: The fyrſt thing, for we have letyll luffe to our
 lord Iheſus cryſt. The ſecunde is, for [we] þenk lytyll of
 48 þe gret meyde and profyte þat comyth þerof: The threde,
 for we think lytyll or not of þe better peynes & grete
 paſſyon þat our lord Iheſus cryſt ſuffrede fore ws in þe
 Redemyng of oure ſynnes, and for to brynge vs tyll his
 52 blys þat neuer ſhalle haue ende. A-m-e-n.

for it
 quenches
 ſin, and diſ-
 closes God’s
 ſecrets.

VI. God is
 with thoſe
 who bear it
 meekly;

it joins a
 man’s ſoul to
 God.
 But we bear
 it badly for
 our little love
 to Chriſt.

NOTES.

A.

- Page 1, l. 3. *for law of god in document*, i.e. for teaching God's law.
11. *miserabilly*, this word is apparently written in mistake for *mesurabilly*. The adjective occurs in 53 and 116 with the more usual orthography.
- P. 2, l. 22. *variance*, perhaps miswritten for *variante*, i.e. variable, as the word must be an adjective. 23 *is nocht to leff behynde*, apparently the construction is, It is not (a thing) to be left behind, i.e. neglected cf. *infra*. 191, where, to nowmer—to be numbered. 33. *p^e* should be *it*. The sense is: As the fire through redhot brands wastes itself, so the spendthrift is desolate. 36. The sense is, Examine thoroughly the purpose of thy servants to have it plain, so that thou mayest perceive if they be against thee, who have governance of thy goods in their hands.
- P. 3, l. 58. *pat lefys by temporance*, i.e. that neglect temperance. The meaning of the whole is: To spend money on such men, with the idea (*proponande*) that thy goods should reestablish such foolish men in worship, let be, i.e. don't attempt it.
- P. 4, l. 72. It certainly leaves them not till death sever them. 87. And therefore beware in thine expense ever to judge fairly between the purse and the appetite.
- P. 5, l. 97. Therefore choose liberality (as a mean between gluttony and avarice), and leave them both; for liberality can spend at the right time, and without harm. 105. *pat he may wyne*, i.e. that which he may win. 107. *to opir*, i.e. for others. 111. *So be na way*, Take care that by no means.

- P. 6, l. 122. For he (thy foe) is not always vanquished with the sword, but oft he is overcome by love, charitable deeds, and lowliness. 125. *Ber þe ewynli*, behave thyself without fickleness. 135. *of case*, perchance. 140. His truce is merely taken till his opportunity comes.
- P. 7, l. 145. Nor is there leech who by any science can abate the annoyance of her that is a man's mate. 149. *and mare sobyr, &c.*, and make thee more calm to put up with such wickedness. 155. Which (i.e. sin) comes to them by kind and nature from Eve their foremother. 157. The sense seems to be: Thou shalt sooner stop the troublesomeness of froward women than when they chide and grumble by laughing (*for to lacht*) than to beat them with staves while they lie by thee awake. 162. *lef hir mys*, leave off from her wrong doing.
- P. 8, l. 181. *Bot erare, &c.*, But sooner, my son, force thyself with all thy might, etc. 188. *Na in hym says*, Than in him (who) says. In the succeeding part of the sentence I fail to see the construction, and think there is an error. The sense is: I am to be relied on to treat my property as though it were my friend's as much as mine. 191. There are many friends as far as words go.
- P. 9, l. 198. But give one pleasant word in return for another. 217. He shall have a wife whose name shall be poverty.
- P. 10, l. 225. *Pryseis*, i.e. they prize. The lines mean: They esteem the laughter as a precious gift made to them, for it encourages them. 237. But get rid of that servant, as (thou wouldst of) enemies who wish thee no good. 240. *Thou felis*, i.e. thou feelest, perceivest; here used parenthetically: Those which are in their language (thou perceivest) flattering. 245. For whether thou work unrighteously or well, etc. 248. *with his mysdeide*, at his misdeed.
- P. 11, l. 254. And wots well, before he goes, that he will not get you what you ask for. 264. *þi cowatyngc exspire*, put an end to thy longing. 268. *bydyne of sellyn*, awaiting a sale.
- P. 12, l. 280. They will take offence at you if you apply to them. 286. *Til hym geffis*, to him (who) gives. 292. When you are in the company of mighty men. 300. I am not at all clear about the meaning of this and the two following lines. *Thou* should apparently be *Throu*, i.e. through.
- P. 13, l. 307. And sometimes he is an ape to make mows like a fool, but when he tumbles into a pool he is like a sow. 309. Dost

thou perceive thyself lightheaded from wine and over-exhilarated? 311. *bek þi nape*, bask thy nap, i.e. take a short sleep.

- P. 14, l. 340. *and þu þe pane*, if thou takest pains. 345. But less frequently wilt thou separate misfortune from idleness, which had rather die than work. 350. But lies still till God comes and lifts him up.
- P. 15, l. 360. And then blame fortune while thou thyself art guilty. 364. *þow ded*, i.e. when thou art dead; these words are used absolutely. The sentence means: Commit thy soul to God while alive thyself, rather than when thou art dead leave thy son to do it (by providing masses for its deliverance from purgatory), cf. infra, 370. 368. *one hee*, on high. 370. *Bandis*, here, the pains of purgatory.
- P. 16, l. 382. Many times the son removes to a strange place. 386. *Stalynge*, making common, and here used for sending children into the world to earn their living, and guide themselves by their grace.
- P. 17, l. 406. Such foolish women may blame their own wantonness, that cannot live in enjoyment by themselves. *þam alane* is here a case absolute.

B.

- P. 18, l. 20. *lordly sall lythe*, I can make no better sense of these words than "he shall soothe or assuage (the press) in a lordly manner.
- P. 19, l. 29. *Be þar*, i.e. (close) by that place. 33. *In als sall be tane*, als=halse, so that the meaning is, "shall be caught in a tight grip or embrace." 37. *Tro*. In some copies of the prophecy this is written *Troy*. 59. *A corde*, i.e. A-corde, accord, agreement.

C.

- P. 23, l. 7. *For the falsede sall fayr, etc.* The falsehood shall run its course, etc. 16. And said to Earl Waryn's son: It is all good and a great recompense.
- P. 24, l. 45. *gyff ony tuyll rase*, in case any trouble arose.
- P. 25, l. 57. *Bot what wy, etc.* But whatever man wins it, let him cause it to be wrought himself. 69. *Agayne the bere Ryse*. To be in readiness when the Boar shall rise. 81. *Fore the kyngs, etc.*, for (if) the king of France knew, etc.

- P. 26, l. 90. *þon thripis all my shillis*, then all my wisdom asserts: *Shillis* in this sense does not occur in the Glossaries; but a word in illustration occurs in Mr. Small's *Metrical Homilies*, p. 159:—

“ For bathe thir foules haues crowding
 Insted of sang, and stille murning,
 And bitakenes that sinful man
 That *schilwiones* and insyt can,
 Suld af this fules bisenes take,
 To murne for his sin and sake.”

100. Perhaps this means, “ Thomas looks with horror at the man, mighty although he was.” 101. *leys the to say*, leif is (me) to say to thee, i.e. I am glad to tell you.
- P. 28, l. 169. They who await him shall ban the day that he was born.
- P. 29, l. 188. *all gyffe*, all if, i.e. although, cf. supra. 100. 190. *helle of all succure*, hiding place (and therefore, storehouse) of all succour. 214. *Swoypps may it ever*, there is ever a chance of sudden change.

GLOSSARY.

N.B.—The letters A. B. C. D. and E. are used to distinguish the five separate pieces in the order in which they are printed.

- Acordet, agreed, E. 4.
 Alienys, aliens, D. 26.
 Alkyne, of every kind, A. 20.
 Als, also, B. 136.
 And, an, if, A. 128; C. 38, et
 sæpe.
 Anerly, solitary, C. 23.
 Arch, purse. Lat. arca, A. 272.
 Argewis, argues, A. 249.
 Arthe, hearth, A. 92.
 At (relative), that, D. 47.
 Aucht, owned, C. 52.
 Austerly, harshly, D. 17.
 Aventruse, adventurous, D. 42.
 Avyoune, } Avignon (?), C. 13,
 Auoyoune, } 20.
 Awale, value, A. 116.
 Awnter, adventure, peril, B. 86.
 Awtenyk, misprint for *awotentyk*,
 authentic, A. 1.

 Ball, bale, B. 32.
 Ballungerys, a kind of ships, B.
 116.
 Bane, to ban, to curse, C. 169.
 Banfre, Banister, B. 54.
 Baret, fighting, contention, D. 4.
 Bariona, Bar-Jona, St. Peter.
 "The barge of Barjona" is "the
 vessel of the Papacy," D. 51.

 Barnage, childishness, A. 50.
 Barnagis, children, A. 386.
 Barnhede, childhood, C. 66.
 Bayre, boar, C. 50, 59.
 Be, by, A. 111. *Et sæpe*.
 Beande, being, A. 381.
 Bedleme, Bethlehem, B. 14.
 Beek, bask, A. 311.
 Beme, trumpet (?), B. 71.
 Ber, bier, B. 68.
 Berdles, beardless, C. 93.
 Bere, noise, B. 78.
 Bernese, } barons, B. 21, 81.
 Bernys, }
 Bernyse, trappings, B. 18.
 Best, beast, B. 30.
 Better, bitter, E. 49.
 Betwenß, between, A. 85.
 Beyne, been, B. 50.
 Beys, is, C. 182.
 Blat, blate, dull, blunted,
 Blonk, a horse, perhaps originally
 white. F. blanc., C. 4.
 Blycht, overjoyous, A. 309.
 Bourdis, scoff, C. 95.
 Braide, broad, C. 62.
 Brattane, Britain, B. 8.
 Brayde, to attack, assault, B. 30.
 Brisse, }
 Bresse, } bristle, C. 105, 128.

- Bunnys, prepares, B. 2.
 Bushment, } ambush, B. 21, 40.
 Busment, }
 But, without, A. 26, et passim. *
 By, buy, C. 6.
 Bydyne, biding, expectation, A. 268.
 Byg, } build, A. 257, 263; B.
 Bygge, } 103.
 Biggyne, building, A. 264, 267.
 Byggod, built, C. 41.
- Came, comb, B. 73.
 Cayr, to search, seek, C. 21.
 Ceteses, cities (?), C. 129.
 Chape, escape, C. 111.
 Chauner, to fret, grumble, A. 159.
 Cheldis, shields, C. 98.
 Chef, choose, B. 57. A. 243
 Claughte, seizure, arrest, C. 141.
 Clengyth, cleanseth, E. 36.
 Cleyn, ingenuous, C. 43.
 Compenß, computation, measure, A. 358.
 Consaffe, } conceive, perceive, A.
 Consaife, } 37, 150.
 Conserffe, conserve, preserve, A. 169.
 Contene, regulate, A. 10.
 Cordis, are suitable, A. 324.
 Cosine, kinsman, C. 224.
- Dale, dealing, A. 277.
 Danteth, delicacy, A. 334.
 De, die, A. 346.
 Dedit, possessed, A. 71.
 Derrest, noblest, C. 52.
 Dirke, dark, B. 50.
 Disponeris, disposers, A. 330.
 Dref, address, apply thyself, A. 291.
 Dryghtene, lord, C. 147.
 Dunbertone, Dumbarton, B. 124.
 Dycht, prepare, C. 52.
 Dyk, dig, A. 391.
- Elderys, forefathers, A. 95.
 Enterly, entirely, D. 63.
 Enwcht, enough, A. 83.
 Erare, }
 Erar, } sooner, A. 181, 186, 363.
 Errer, }
 Ern, an eagle, B. 103.
 Erth, to egg on, to incite, D. 25.
 Eva, Eve, A. 156.
 Ewynli, evenly, A. 125.
 Eyn for evyn, equal, fellow, E. 35.
- Fa, foe, A. 136, 167.
 Falt, want, failure, A. 65.
 Famel, family, A. 67, 82.
 Familier, suitable for a family, A. 234.
 Fande, proceed, go, D. 43.
 Fane, fain, A. 270.
 Fays, } foes, A. 121; C. 125.
 Fays, }
 Fecht, fight, A. 405.
 Feell, many, C. 25, 28.
 Felis, discernest, A. 240.
 Fenely, faintly, with gladness, C. 213.
 Fenzeing, feigning, A. 204.
 Fenjit, feigned, A. 195.
 Fere, appearance, show, demeanour, A. 195.
 Ferlis, wonders, C. 25.
 Festyn, feasting, A. 52.
 Flech, flattering, A. 240.
 Flettys, removes, A. 382.
 Flurdowlyß, fleur de lis, B. 117.
 Flyt, quarrel, A. 404.
 Foly, foolish, A. 26, 28.
 Formodyr, fore-mother, A. 156.
 Forsum, } to spend prematurely,
 Forswme, } A. 108, 359.
 Foulmert, } a weasel, B. 33, 74.
 Fowmerte, }
 Founde, to go, B. 105.
 Fre, fray, B. 31.
 Frek, a strong man, B. 72.
 Fremyt, foreign, distant, A. 382.
 Freytt, freight, B. 46.

- Ful, foolish, A. 406.
 Fyld, field, B. 121.
- Ganxelde, profit, return for out-
 lay, A. 328.
 Gawe, gave, E. 8.
 Gayis by, oversteps, A. 316.
 Gayt-buke, goat-buck, B. 101.
 Gef, if, A. 37.
 Geff, if, A. 94.
 Geffe, give, A. 83.
 Ger, to cause, C. 57.
 Ger, gear, possessions, A. 403.
 Glowe, glove, C. 15.
 Gomes, men, C. 117. A.S. guma,
 homo.
 Grathede, prepared,
 Grathly, readily, C. 152.
 Grei, perhaps an error for *gret*, i.e.,
great, A. 194.
 Grest, perhaps for, *greatest*, A. 288.
 Grews, looks with horror, C. 100.
 Gulosite, gluttony, A. 70.
- Haffande, having, A. 211.
 Haffe, have, A. 5.
 Haffys, has, D. 2.
 Haile, the whole, A. 79.
 Hale, hall, A. 326.
 Halows, leaves, hollow, empties,
 B. 1.
 Halowys, saints, E. 19.
 Hape, hope, A. 321.
 Hate, hat, A. 282.
 Hatel, i.q. hathell, a nobleman, C.
 110, 192.
 Hayd, had, C. 82.
 He, } high, A. 42, 49, 267, 273.
 Hee, }
 Hele, health, A. 321.
 Hende, kind, courteous, C. 37.
 Hewed, heaved, lifted, C. 252.
 Hewine, heaven, C. 40.
 Hewy, heavy, A. 179.
 Heycht, a promise, D. 16.
 Heyte, heat, D. 20.
 Hillyne, hide, D. 20.
- Hude, hood, A. 282.
 Hugge, huge, C. 156.
 Hume, him, C. 5, et passim.
 Hwndis, hounds, A. 327.
 Hyngge, hang, C. 59.
 Hynttis, receives, C. 70.
 Hythe, promise, C. 236.
- Ientyll, gentle, C. 2.
 Infekyt, infected, A. 70.
 Inwy, envy, A. 127.
 Irne, iron, C. 244.
 Iuell, jewel, C. 1.
- Jocular, the company of jocu-
 lators, A. 216.
 Ioculaturis, } idle triflers, A. 213,
 Jocularis, } 219.
- Kelede, thrown, i.q. caled, see
Hallivell. C. 92.
 Kene, bold, C. 150.
 Kennys, teaches, A. 258.
 Koke, cock, B. 1.
 Kynt, Kent, B. 39.
 Kytht, the character proper to
 any person, B. 76.
- Labell, a tassell. *Hulost*. C. 195.
 Lach, laugh, A. 223.
 Lacht, laugh, A. 159.
 Laffe, the rest, remainder, A. 294.
 Laiffe, the rest, A. 6.
 Largness, liberality, a mean be-
 tween extravagance and avarice,
 A. 97.
 Laykede, sported, C. 168.
 Leawte, loyalty, D. 14.
 Lede, people, B. 128.
 Ledene; legend, inscription, C.
 134.
 Ledys, plural of lede. A.S. leod:
 a man, a person, B. 113; C. 120.
 Leff, leave, A. 23.
 Lefys by, disregard, A. 58.
 Lell, loyal, B. 82, 86.
 Leng, to belong, D. 30.

Lest, to last, B. 94.
 Lestande, lasting, A. 404.
 Leuer, rather, A. 346.
 Lewis, believes, B. 113.
 Lewyde, left, C. 58.
 Lewynge, Iwing, E. 6.
 Lewys (plural), believe, C. 209.
 Ley, untilled ground, C. 231.
 Leys, a contraction for *loif is*,
 dear is, C. 101.
 Libert, leopard, B. 13.
 Liflate, livelihood, A. 385.
 Loffys, praises, A. 244.
 Louffe, }
 Louse, } loose, B. 7; D. 41.
 Love (*adj.*), dear, C. 6.
 Lowes, praises, C. 253.
 Lowte, to make obeisance, D. 32.
 Lowynge, praise, A. 194.
 Lukyne, protected (?), B. 126.
 Lybberte, a leopard, B. 117.
 Lykes, funerals, C. 229.
 Lys, lies, A. 350.

 Madyne, maiden, A. 318.
 Make, mate, partner, A. 145.
 Makleß, matchless, A. 194.
 Makleß, mateless, without com-
 panion, A. 150.
 Mane, man, A. 228.
 Marmadyne, mermaid, B. 14.
 Mater, matter, A. 206.
 Melys, speaks, D. 65.
 Merß, the eastern part of the
 Scottish border, B. 84.
 Messanys, small pet dogs, A. 323.
 Meyde, meed, E. 16, 20.
 Meyne, } conceive, have in mind,
 Mene, } B. 52, 55.
 Miserabilly, measurably, in pro-
 portion to his means, A. 11.
 Mistely, vaguely, A. 206.
 Mistyr, necessity, A. 275, 279.
 Mowis, grimaces, A. 307.
 Mure, moor, B. 106, 107.
 Myß, wrongdoing, A. 162.
 Mythtt, might, C. 77.

Na, than, A. 184, 188, et sæpe.
 Na, nor, A. 202.
 Nam, name, A. 255.
 Nape, a short time, A. 307, 311.
 Not, naught, E. 49.
Nape. Nap. A. 311
 On, one, D. 8.
 One, on, as one hee, on high, A.
 368.
 Our, above, A. 294.
 Ourese, oversee, A. 43.
 Ourseyng, A. 46.
 Oynde, end, B. 100.

 Passè, pace, journey, C. 29.
 Pawelounis, pavilions, C. 204.
 Persaweis, perceivest, A. 309.
 Pese, peace, B. 44.
 Perk (n. and v.), perch, C. 185.
 Plet, entwined, A. 375.
 Plewes, ploughs, C. 231.
 Poppys, pope's, D. 2.
 Proffe, prove, B. 22.
 Propomande, proposing, A. 59.
 Pule, pool, A. 308.
 Puppede, puppet, B. 35.
 Pur, poor, A. 114, 118.
 Purete, }
 Furte, } poverty, A. 100, 217.

 Quhik, quhilk, which, A. 215.
 Quhillumys, sometimes, at times,
 A. 219.
 Quhy, why, A. 102.
 Qweynis, queens, A. 324.
 Qwhittis, requites, pays, C. 74.

 Rar, B. 96.
 Rawne, Raven, B. 75.
 Rechis, raches, dogs that hunt by
 scent, B. 119.
 Renk, warrior, hero, C. 143.
 Rethe, fierce, C. 71.
 Rown, to whisper, B. 75.
 Ruee, for reue, rive, tear, plunder,
 B. 87.
 Rug (In the phrase *to rug and*

- rise*), to plunder, to ravage, B. 81.
 Ruke, Rook, B. 75.
 Ruß, to extol, to boast of, A. 184.
- Sade, firmly set, A. 222.
 Sadies, saddleless, B. 18.
 Saffage, outrageous, A. 300.
 Sale, shalt, A. 346.
 Salusyng, salutation, greeting, A. 19.
 Sary, sorry, grievous, A. 76.
 Safell, ? C. 7.
 Sayande, saying, A. 17.
 Schir, } Sir, A. 252, 305, 314.
 Schyr, }
 Schofe, chosen, B. 66.
 Schowris, pangs of anguish, A. 377.
- Secularis, secular persons, apparently here laymen, not secular priests, D. 52.
 Secke, seek, A. 390.
 Seldyne, seldom, A. 343.
 Seldinar, more seldom, A. 345.
 Sele, happiness, A. 246.
 Selly, happiness, C. 17, 18.
 Sellyn, selling, A. 268.
 Semblise, assembles, C. 67.
 Senkyne, sinking, D. 51.
 Ser, several, many, numerous, A. 147.
 Sertane, certain, A. 61.
 Servandys, servants, A. 35.
 Seseit, deposited, A. 290.
 Settande, setting, waning, disappearing, D. 11.
 Sey, saw, E. 7.
 Slaar, slayer, A. 114, 229.
 Sle, sly, A. 242.
 Sleistly, nimbly, C. 165. Perhaps a clerical error for *sleisty*.
 Slewcht, sloth, A. 338.
 Slomerande, slumbering, C. 145.
 Slongyn, coming lazily over (?), C. 145.
 Snyll, keen, sharp, C. 235.
- Sofrythe, suffereth, E. 38.
 Sope, a crowd, multitude, C. 162.
 Spelk, speak, B. 38.
 Spensys, expenses, A. 53.
 Sper, enquire after, seek, A. 164.
 Stable, establish, C. 153.
 Stalyng, dispersion (?), A. 386.
 Sterne, stars, B. 14, 31.
 Steryt, stirred, D. 34.
 Stob, a stump, but here apparently used in the sense of *stumpy*, as an adjective, B. 107.
 Stone, stolen, C. 3.
 Swernes, laziness, A. 346, 347.
 Swide, should, C. 86.
 Swycht, clear away from anything, A. 310.
 Swyppe, to undergo sudden change, C. 214.
- Takyne, token, A. 130.
 Tane, taken, A. 255, et sæpe.
 Tende, the tithe, the tenth part, D. 56.
 Teyne, teen, sorrow, B. 98.
 Theffis, thieves, D. 6.
 Thole, tolerate, A. 236.
 Thyne, thin, weak, A. 153.
 Trast (v.), to trust, A. 197.
 Trewis, truce, A. 140.
 Tro, troth, faith, B. 37.
 Truffle, deceit, C. 102.
 Tume, time, B. 98.
 Tumleß, tumbles, B. 134.
 Tuyll, trouble, tumult, C. 45; also as a verb, to trouble, C. 123.
 Tyl, to, A. 36, et sæpe.
 Tyne, to lose, B. 104.
 Tynt, overthrown, lost, B. 91.
 Tytylle, title, D. 55.
 þa, they, A. 37, 65.
 þan, then, A. 158.
 þat, that which, A. 105.
 þir, those, A. 190.
 þoch, though, although, A. 20.
 þogff, though, C. 139.

Vaike, weak, A. 13.
 Varldly, worldly, A. 4.
 Vawes, for *voustes*, he boasts, B. 79.
 Vele, well, A. 245.
 Verde, has been, A. 392.
 Vesy, to visit, A. 216.
 Vnkyndly, not connected by kin-
 ship, C. 232.
 Vnsell (*adj.*), unhappy, D. 11.
 Vofule, woeful, A. 73.

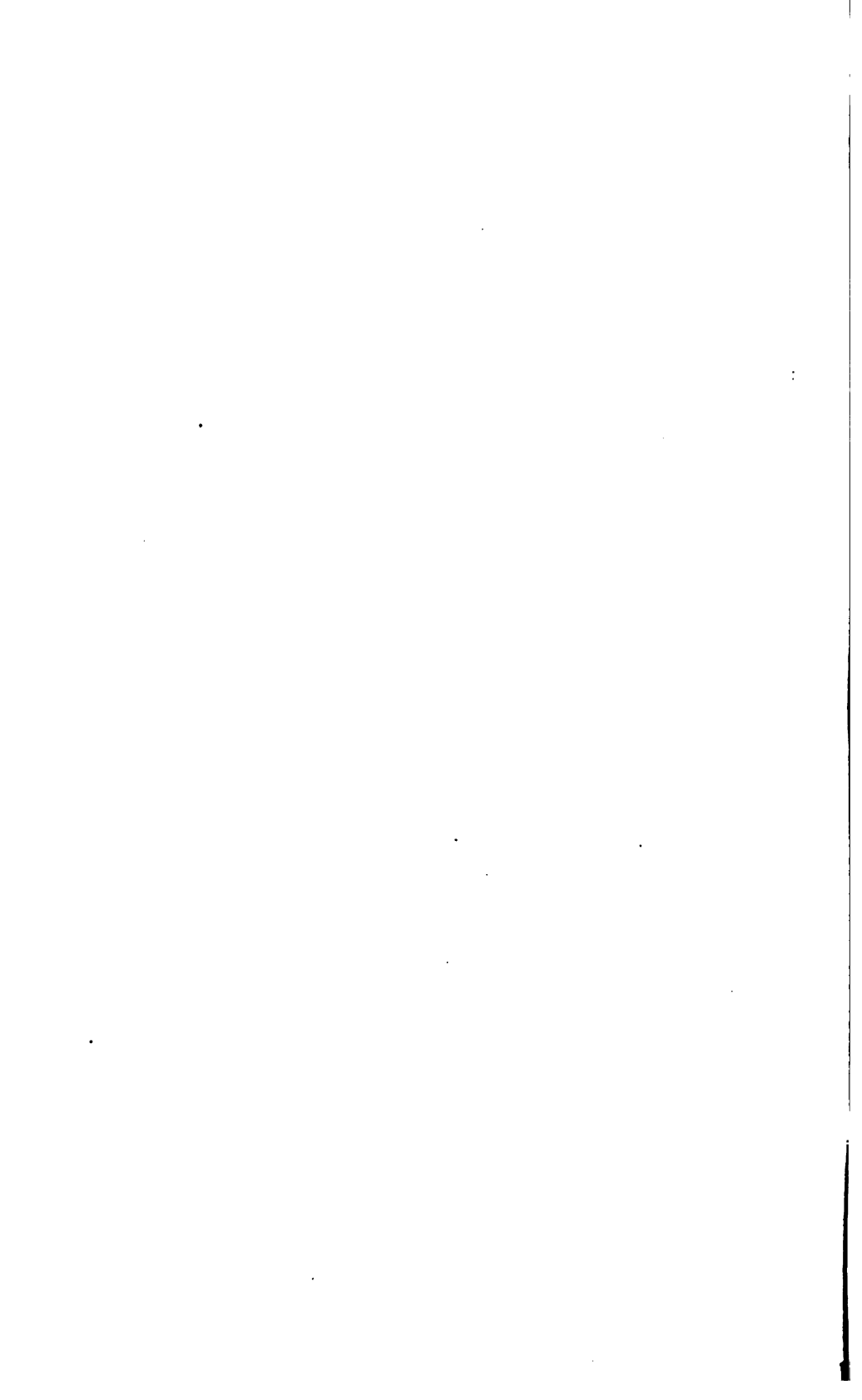
 Waa, wo, C. 55.
 Wachmane, watchman, B. 110.
 Wacht, awake, A. 160.
 Wadis, ? B. 41.
 Wakin, waken, arouse, stir up,
 C. 95.
 Wakyr, watchful, A. 168.
 Wald, to be busy, A. 351.
 Wale, value, A. 278.
 Wale, excellent, C. 149.
 Walkyr, wakyr, watchful, A. 355.
 Wanfourtowne, misfortune, A.
 345.
 Wanwyt, senselessness, A. 400.
 Wecht, washed, C. 82.
 Wederys, weather's, C. 8.
 Welany, villainy, A. 207.
 Wencuste, vanquished, A. 122.
 Wer, war, A. 404.

Wer, ware, cautious, A. 89.
 Wey, visit, A. 212.
 Wetale, victual, A. 110.
 Wete, to know, learn, C. 38.
 Wnganand, unthrifty, A. 332.
 Wodenes, madness, C. 237.
 Worghe, in the phrase Waa worghe
 wo worth, C. 55.
 Wouff, wolf, B. 110.
 Wroke, spite, C. 10.
 Wrothte, wrought, C. 81.
 Wrotte, to root, C. 108.
 Ws, us, B. 45, et sæpe.
 Wy, } man, C. 57, 85, 95.
 Wye, }
 Wyell, well, E. 7.
 Wygh,
 Wyghe, } with, B. 12, 18, 29,
 Wyghte, } 32 47, et passim.
 Wycht, }
 Wytth,
 Wyne, winning, income, A. 180.
 Wysse, to guide, C. 11.
 Wyt, blame, A. 360.

 Yheris, years, D. 9.
 Yhifte, gift, E. 43.

 ʒattis, gates, B. 3.
 ʒeit, yet, A. 232.

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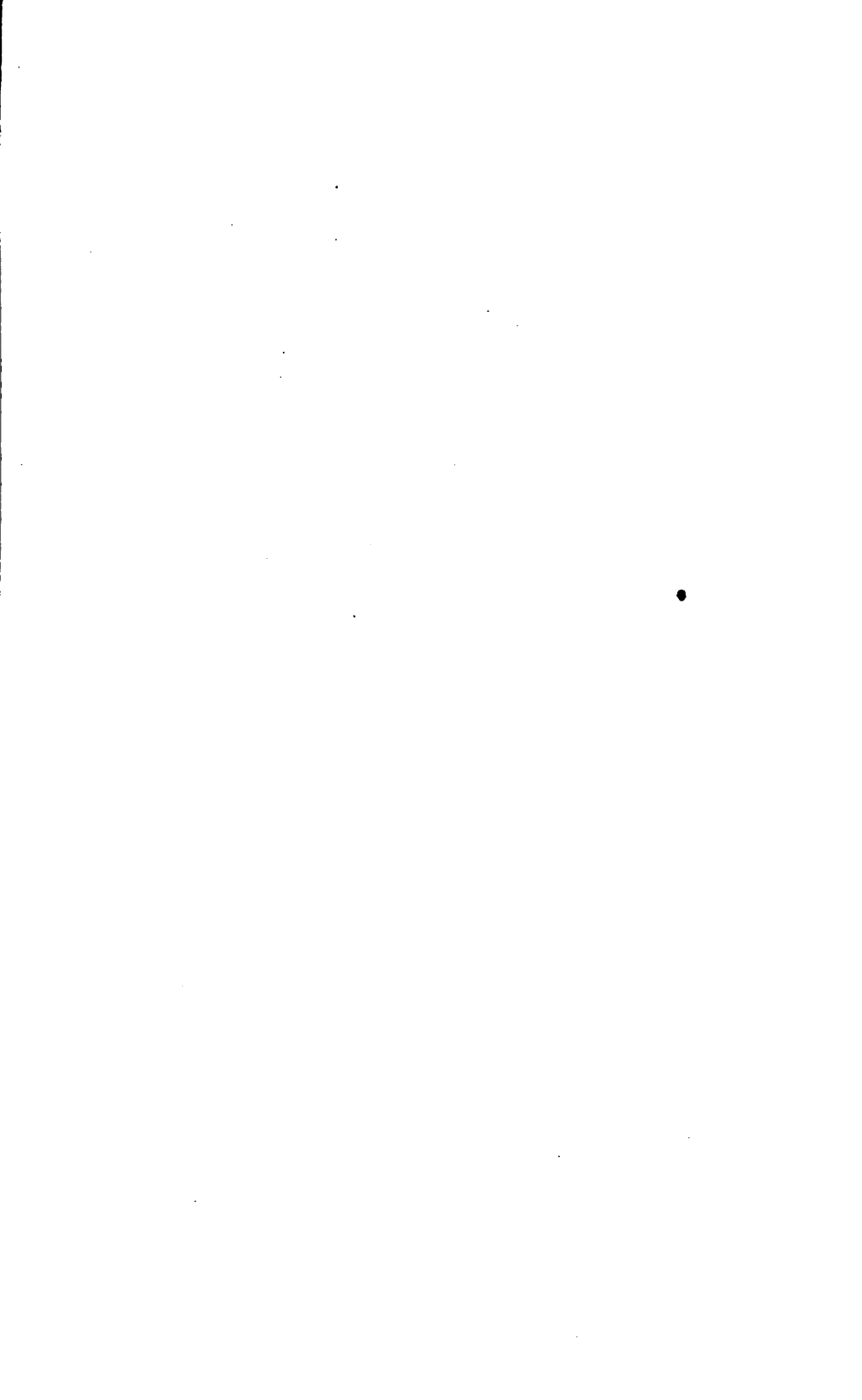
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- THE COMPLAINT OF SCOTLAND, ab. 1548, A.D., edited by J. A. H. MURRAY, Esq. [*In the Press.*]
- A SUPPLICACYON OF THE BEGGERS, by SIMON FISH, ab. 1524 A.D., ed. by F. J. FURNIVALL, M.A.; and the *Proper Dyaloge*, 1530 A.D., perhaps by WILLIAM ROY, edited by the Rev. W. DENTON, M.A. [*In the Press.*]
- CHAUCER'S BRED AND MYLK FOR CHILDREN, or "Treatise on the Astrolabie." Edited from the MSS. by the Rev. W. W. SKEAT.
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