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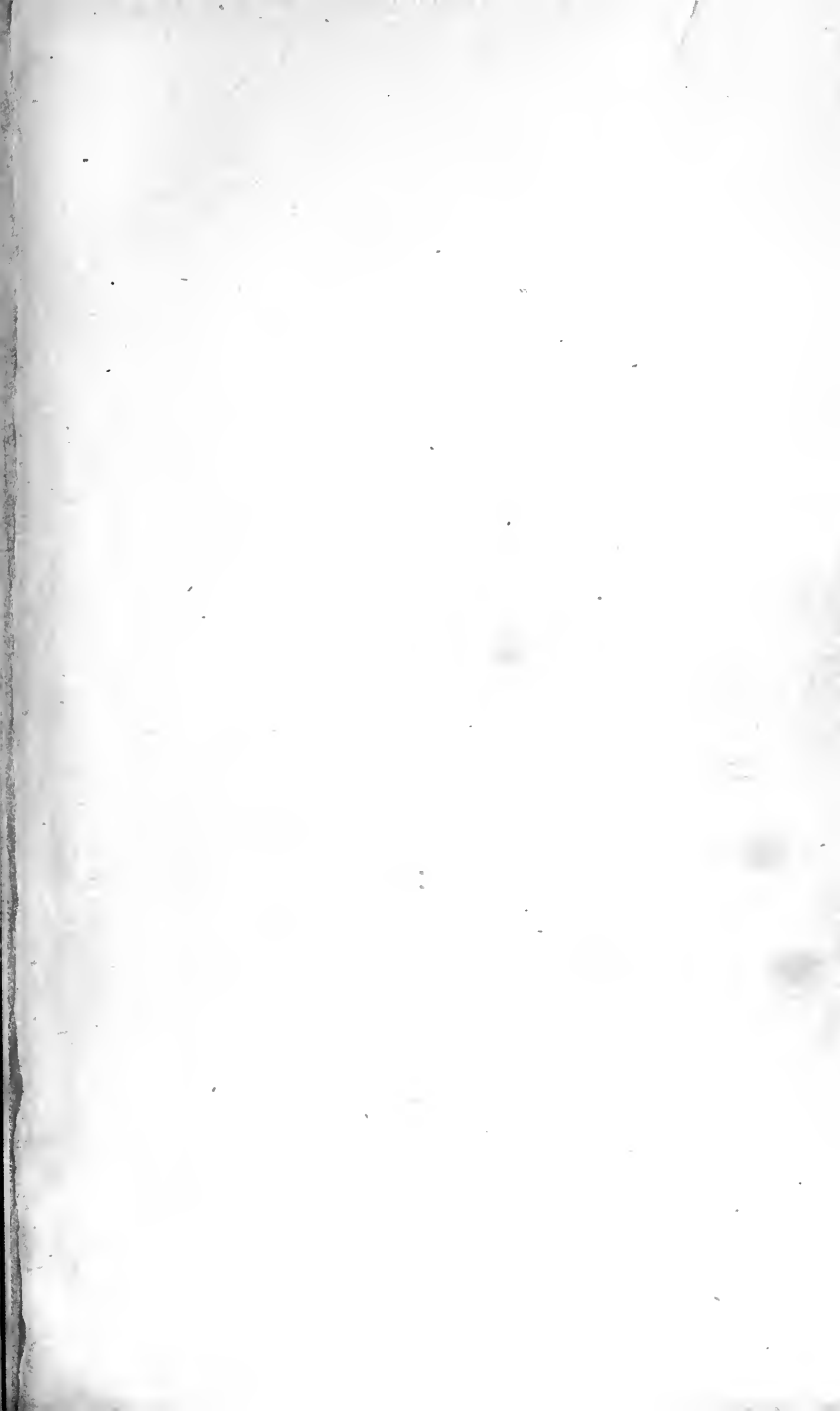
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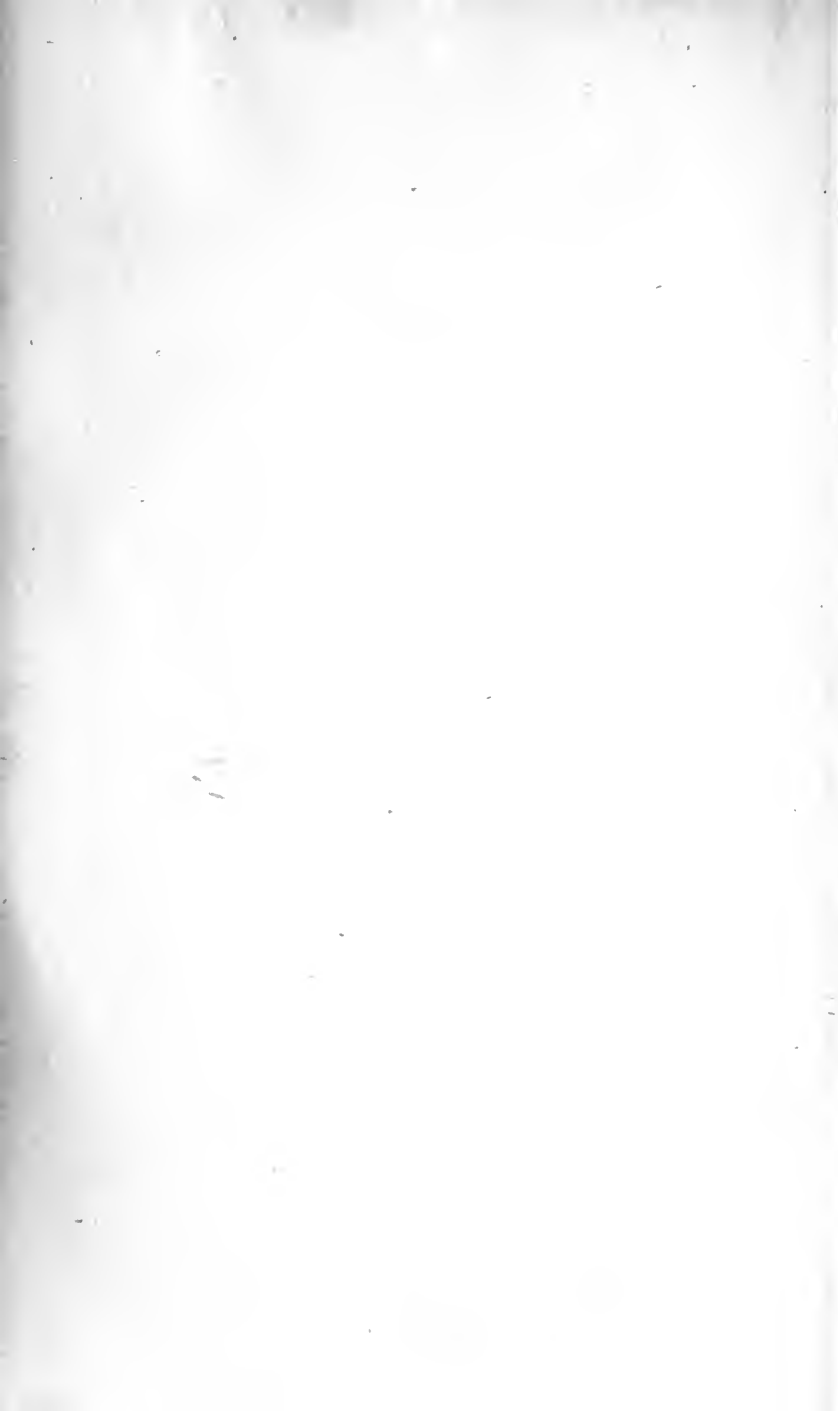


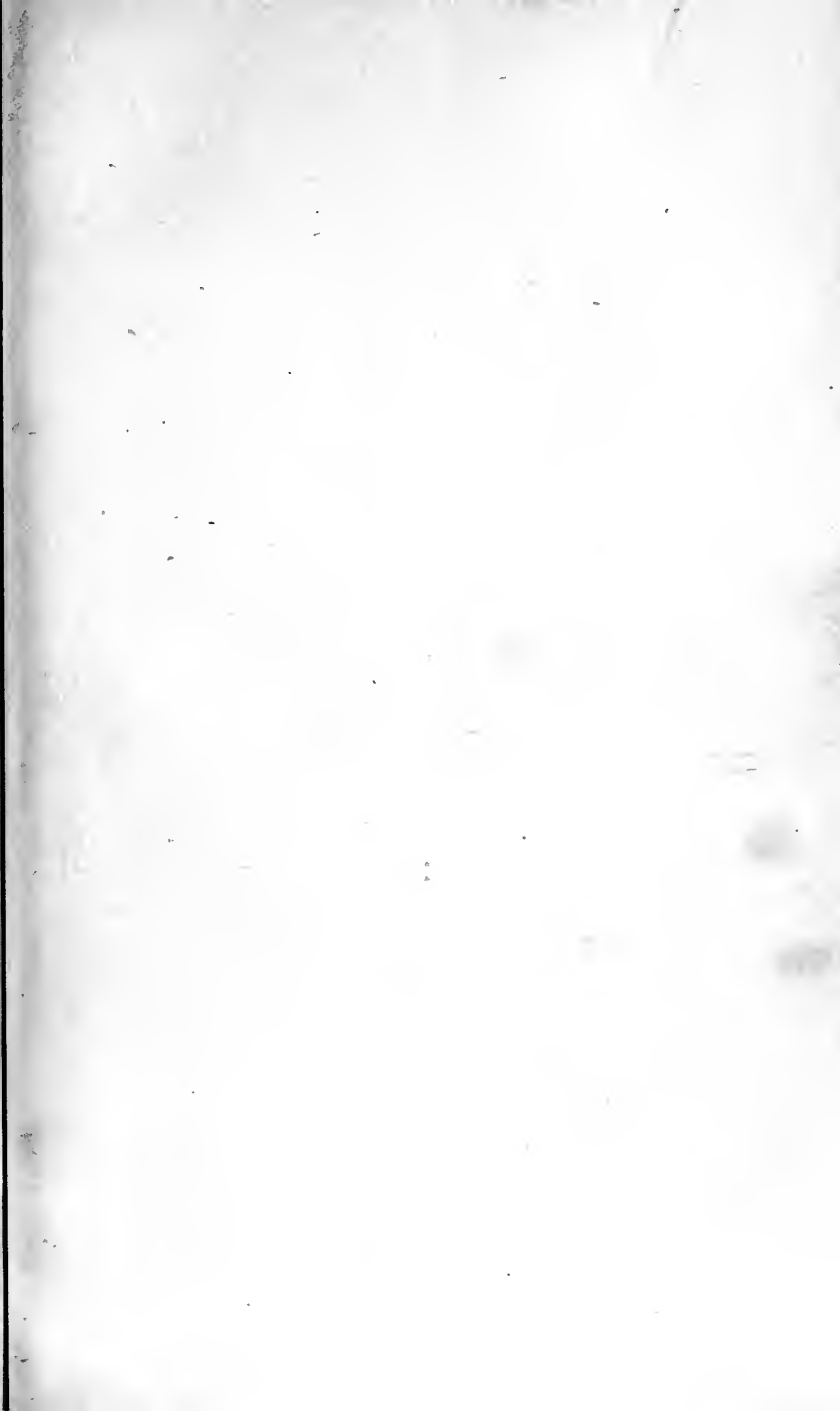


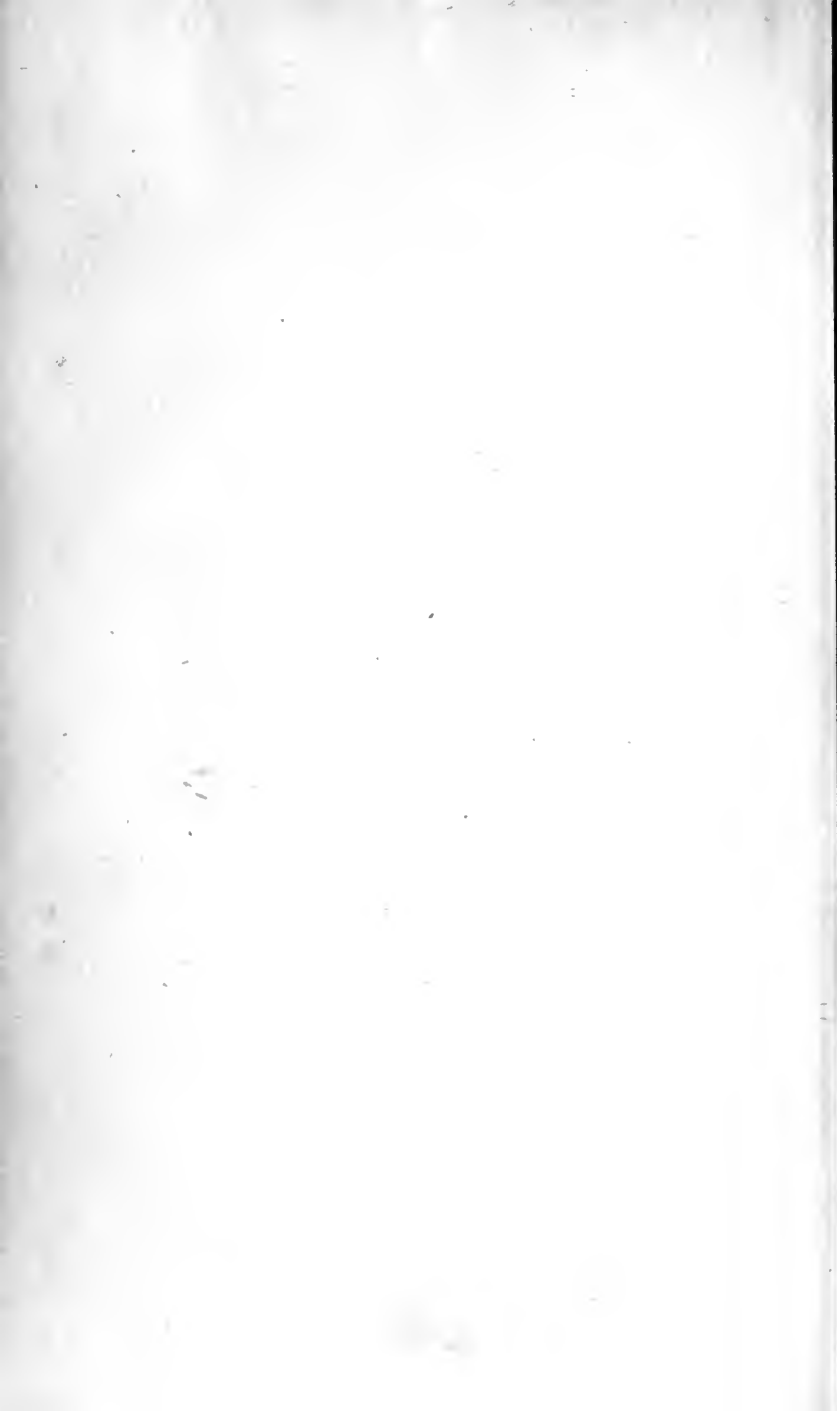


2 vols
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John Ferguson



THE POEMS
OF
WILLIAM DUNBAR.

VOL. I.

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**" WILLIAM DUNBAR, THE GREATEST POET THAT SCOTLAND
HAS PRODUCED."—GEORGE ELLIS.**

**" THIS DARLING OF THE SCOTTISH MUSES HAS BEEN JUSTLY
RAISED TO A LEVEL WITH CHAUCER BY EVERY JUDGE OF POETRY
TO WHOM HIS OBSOLETE LANGUAGE HAS NOT RENDERED HIM
UNINTELLIGIBLE."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.**

THE POEMS
OF
WILLIAM DUNBAR,
NOW FIRST COLLECTED.

WITH NOTES, AND A MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE.

BY DAVID LAING.



VOLUME FIRST.

EDINBURGH: MDCCCXXXIV.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME FIRST.

	PAGE
THE PREFACE.	ix
MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM DUNBAR,	1
APPENDIX TO THE MEMOIR.	
No. I. Notices of the Dunbars of Beill, during the Fifteenth Century,	65
No. II. Notices of William Dunbar, from the Public Records of Scotland,	68
POEMS BY WILLIAM DUNBAR.	
The Thrissill and the Rois,	3
The Goldyn Targe,	11
Bewty and the Presoneir,	22
To a Ladye. " Sweit Rois,"	27
The Visitation of St Francis,	28
Dunbar's Dream,	31
The Birth of Antichrist,	36
Off the Fenyeit Freir of Tunglan,	39
✓ The Devill's Inquest,	45
✓ The Dance of the Sevin Deidly Synnis,	49
The Justis betuix the Tailyeour and Sowtar,	54
Amendis to the Tailyeouris and Sowtaris,	59
✓ The Twa Maryit Wemen and the Wedo,	61
✓ The Twa Cummeris,	81
The Tod and the Lamb,	83

	PAGE
✓ Dunbar's Dirige to the King at Stirling,	86
✓ New Year's Gift to the King,	91
Of the Ladyis Solistaris at Court,	92
✓ In Prais of Wemen,	95
✓ To the Merchantis of Edinburgh,	97
Of Solistaris at Court,	101
Tydingis fra the Sessioun,	102
Welcome to the Lord Treasurer,	105
Ane his awin Enemy,	107
To the Lordis of the Kingis Chacker,	109
To the Quene. Of James Doig, &c.	110
Of the said James,	111
To the King. "That he war John Thomsounis Man," .	113
To the Quene. "Madame, your Men,"	115
Complaint aganis Mure,	117
Of a Dance in the Quenis Chalmer,	119
To a Ladye. "Quhen he list to fayne,"	121
Of ane Blak-Moir,	123
Of Sir Thomas Norray,	125
Of his Heid-ake,	128
Welcum to Lord Bernard Stewart,	129
Elegy on the Death of the said Lord,	133
Aganis Treason, an Epitaph for Donald Owre,	135
Testament of Mr Andro Kennedy,	137
Dunbar's Complaint to the King,	142
His Remonstrance. "Schir, ye have mony," &c.	145
His Petition to the King,	149
RESPONSIO REGIS,	152
✓ The Quenis Progress at Aberdene,	153
To the King. "Schir, at this feist,"	156
To the King. "Sanct Salvatour,"	157
To the King. "Off benefyce, Schir,"	159
To the King. "Schir, yit remembir,"	161
Of Discretioun in Asking,	165
Of Discretioun in Geving,	167
Of Discretioun in Taking,	170

CONTENTS.

vii

	PAGE
Inconstancy of Luve,	172
Of Men Evill to Pleis,	173
Of Covetyce,	175
Gude Counsale,	177
Rewl of Anis Self,	179
Of Deming,	181
How sall I Governe me!	184
Best to be Blyth,	187
On Content,	189
Advice to Spend Anis awne Gude,	191
No Tressour Availis, &c.	193
None may Assure, &c.	195
Learning Vain, &c.	199
Of the Warldis Vanity,	201
Of the Changes of Lyfe,	203
Of the Warldis Instabilitie,	204
Erdly Joy returnis in Pane,	209
Lament for the Makaris,	211
The Merle and the Nychtingaill,	216
Of Luve Erdly and Divine,	221
The Maner of Passyng to Confessioun,	225
The Tabill of Confessioun	228
Ane Orisoun. "Salviour suppois," &c.	235
Of Lyfe. "Quhat is," &c.	235
Of the Nativitie of Christ,	236
Ballat of our Lady,	239
Of the Passioun of Christ,	243
Of the Resurrection,	247
Of Manis Mortalitie,	249
Ane Orisoun. "Quhen the Governour," &c.	251
Meditatioun in Wyntir,	253





THE PREFACE.

It has generally been acknowledged that a complete edition of the works of such a Poet as DUNBAR, would form the best monument that could be erected to his genius. As such a tribute of respect to this old distinguished "Makar" is now for the first time offered, it may be proper to briefly point out the sources whence his poems have been collected.

It is well known that the early miscellaneous poetry of Scotland has been preserved to our times chiefly by means of two Manuscript Collections;—the one by GEORGE BANNATYNE, a burghess of Edinburgh, written in 1568,—the other, nearly of a coeval date, by Sir RICHARD MAITLAND of Lethington, a Senator of the College of Justice, and Lord Privy Seal of Scotland. The selections made of DUNBAR's poetry from these MSS. having been published by successive Editors,¹ with varied degrees of accuracy,

¹ The earliest was the author of 'The Gentle Shepherd,' in his publication of "THE EVERGREEN, being a collection of Scots Poems, Wrote by the Ingenious before 1600. Published by ALLAN RAMSAY. Edinburgh, Printed by Mr Thomas Ruddiman for the Publisher, at his shop, near the Cross." 1724. 2 vols. 12mo. The latest was JAMES SIBBALD, in his "Chronicle of Scottish Poetry; from the 13th Century to the Union of the Crowns." Edinburgh, 1802. 4 vols. 8vo.

it was essentially requisite, in collecting materials for this publication, to have a direct recourse to the originals. An examination was accordingly made of these as well as of such other MSS. as were known to contain any reliques of old Scottish poetry ;² in the course of which I could not overlook the printed fragments which had issued from the press of CHEPMAN and MYLLAR, (by whom printing was first introduced and practised in Scotland, in the year 1507,) as these include several of our Author's poems, printed most likely under his own inspection.

From these several sources I have endeavoured, by careful collation, to make as near an approach as was possible to the true text of the Author. With this view, the text of what seemed the best copy has been adopted, while the principal various readings are given in the Notes. The First Volume contains every Poem ascribed in these early MSS. to DUNBAR, printed entire and without mutilation, in arranging which it was obviously impracticable to attempt any thing like a chronological order, or even to adopt a minute separation of them into several classes. Poems, however, of the same character are brought together as nearly as possible :—that is, those of an Allegorical, Satirical, and Humorous character, are followed by such as have a reference to the Poet himself, whether in the form of Complaints, or of Addresses to James the Fourth for preferment, while his Moral and Devotional pieces form the sequel of the collection.

² Among these may be noticed ASLOANE'S MS., written during the minority of James the Fifth (in 1515), and consequently of an earlier date than any of the other collections. Unfortunately, as appears from the original table of contents, nearly one-half of the volume must have been lost or destroyed, and including evidently several poems by Dunbar. It is preserved in the Library of Sir James Boswell of Auchinleck, Baronet.

The Poems in the Second Volume consist of the following divisions :—I. Poems ascribed to Dunbar. II. The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy. And, III. Poems by Walter Kennedy. I had also intended to have given Selections from the Minor Poets of the Reign of James the Fourth; and, in fact, had inserted a Fourth division, entitled, “Poems by Contemporaries of Dunbar;” but finding that by retaining these the work would necessarily be extended to three volumes, while the propriety of adding such selections might be considered as very questionable, the sheets were, on maturer consideration, cancelled.³

In the NOTES, I was anxious to retain all such as had been made by preceding Editors whenever the text was elucidated by them, contenting myself with making such additions as might explain the occasion upon which the poems were composed, or incidentally throw light on the manners and customs of the age. The GLOSSARY, which is appended, while it has received considerable aid from the Rev. DR JAMIESON’s valuable “Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language,” may be regarded as little more than an enlargement of that which accompanies LORD HAILES’ volume;⁴ and it has afforded me much satisfaction, in

³ This will account for a break in the numbering of the pages near the middle of the Second Volume.

⁴ This volume is entitled “ANCIENT SCOTTISH POEMS. Published from the MS. of GEORGE BANNATYNE, 1568. Edinburgh: Printed by A. Murray and J. Cochran, for John Balfour, 1770.” 12mo, pp. xii. 332; and reprinted at Leeds, 1817, 8vo. A considerable part of the volume is occupied with Poems by Dunbar. These, without Lord Hailes’ Notes, or any additional poems, were reprinted as the “Select Poems of Wil. Dunbar. Part First. From the M.S. of George Bannatyne, Published 1568. Perth: Printed for R. Morison & Son, &c.” 1788. 12mo, pp. 100. No Second Part ever appeared.

having been thus enabled to follow the footsteps of an Editor, who, for learning, research, and judgment, was one of the brightest ornaments of our country during the last century.

During two successive visits to Cambridge, which I found to be requisite for examining MAITLAND'S MS.,⁵ I acknowledge with pleasure how much I was indebted to the politeness of the Rev. WILLIAM CRAWLEY, A. M., and the Rev. JOHN LODGE, A. M. (now principal Librarian to the University), Fellows of Magdalene College, for granting me access to the Pepysian Library, in which that MS. is deposited, and for the time which, in conformity with the restrictions imposed by the founder, these gentlemen alternately and cheerfully spent in attendance, while I was employed in transcribing.

At the same time, I had an opportunity of consulting the MS. collection of early Scottish poetry written by JOHN REIDPETH in 1623,⁶ which fortunately contains several of Dunbar's poems

⁵ There are two volumes preserved in the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge, but only that in folio contains any Poems by Dunbar. A list of the Contents of these MSS. is subjoined to the collection by JOHN PINKERTON, entitled, "Ancient Scottish Poems, never before in print. But now published from the MS. Collections of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, Knight, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, and a Senator of the College of Justice. Comprising pieces written from about 1420 till 1586." London, 1786. 2 vols. 8vo.

⁶ MSS. More, L l. 5. University Library, Cambridge. The volume, which now consists of 64 leaves, is somewhat mutilated, several leaves having been torn out of the middle. On the first leaf is written, "A me Joanne Reidpeth, septimo Decembris inchoat. 1622 Finis 1623. Ex libris M^{ri}. Cristopheri Cokburne." It consists, with a few exceptions, of poems either by Dunbar or Sir Richard Maitland, and I think it not improbable that Reidpeth obtained the use of Maitland's folio MS. in making his collection, from which, indeed, it might have been

not known to exist elsewhere. The chief part of the volume, indeed, consists of his poetry, which the late eminent antiquary, Mr RITSON, transcribed in 1793, evidently with an intention of publication. After his decease the volume was purchased by the Author of "Caledonia," who proposed to follow up Ritson's design. Having obtained from the late Mr CHALMERS the free use of that transcript, I was thus enabled to compare it with the original; and, subsequently, I have been indebted to his nephew, JAMES CHALMERS, Esq., not only for presenting me with the volume itself, as a memorial of my old friend, his respected relative, but also for the communication of copious notes illustrative of several of Dunbar's poems, the result of his own extensive, accurate, and unwearied research.

I might likewise enumerate the names of other friends to whom I have been indebted for advice and information. But I cannot withhold my acknowledgments to the CURATORS OF THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY during the year 1821, by whose kind indulgence the task of collating and transcribing from BANNATYNE'S MS.¹ was in every way facilitated. To Dr IRVING, Keeper of the

entirely copied, as it is by no means an improbable conjecture, that any additional poems by Dunbar which it has been the means of preserving might have been contained in some leaves of the earlier MS. which were lost or destroyed before the volume was rebound in Pepys's time.

¹ A list of the contents of that Manuscript, which I then drew up, has been since printed in the volume entitled "MEMORIALS OF GEORGE BANNATYNE, 1546—1608." Edinburgh, 1829, 4to, and printed for the Members of 'The Bannatyne Club,'—a literary association in Edinburgh, which, under the auspices of its late President, SIR WALTER SCOTT, assumed the name of the compiler of that manuscript for their designation. A similar compliment to SIR RICHARD MAITLAND has been conferred by a like Institution at Glasgow.

Library, my best thanks are likewise due, as I had afterwards frequent occasion to consult that MS. while engaged in preparing the following sheets for the press.

It will thus appear that the materials for this edition were collected several years ago; and were laid aside for a time, partly with a fond hope that further research, or accident, might bring to light additional matter, so as to render the work more worthy of public notice and of Dunbar. Even after the printing of the text was completed, various delays have intervened to retard its appearance, to which I should not have alluded, had it not been for the circumstance that the present volumes, while in an unfinished state, have been quoted in works which were published long previous to this date.

D. LAING.

EDINBURGH,
JANUARY, 1834.



MEMOIRS
OF
WILLIAM DUNBAR.

VOL. I.

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UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY



MEMOIRS
OF
WILLIAM DUNBAR.



JAMES THE FOURTH ascended the Throne of Scotland, June 1488, in the sixteenth year of his age. His accession was attended by circumstances which were little auspicious to the welfare and peace of the country. Yet,

during his reign, for a period of twenty-five years, the nation enjoyed a degree of tranquillity to which it had been long unaccustomed, and which, under a vigorous and wise administration, must have been highly conducive to the general prosperity. It was fortunate, also, for the advancement of learning and various liberal pursuits, that the mind of the Scottish monarch was not wholly bent upon idle and frivolous amusements. For, while James continued to patronise the various branches of literature, as well as whatever might be useful or ornamental in the arts, he, in

an especial manner, loved and encouraged the Muses. Among the individuals who then flourished, eminent for learning or genius, and who have shed so much lustre over that age, the suffrage of criticism has awarded the place of chief eminence to WILLIAM DUNBAR, "the excellent poet," as he has lately by high authority been styled,¹ "unrivalled by any which Scotland ever produced."

Such is the high rank and character of the author, whose poems, after the lapse of three centuries, are now for the first time collected. That such an act of justice should have been so long deferred, is extremely remarkable; but the destiny of the author is altogether so singular, as to be almost without parallel in the annals of modern literature. During his own age, he received the homage due to his genius, and his writings for a time continued to be admired and imitated by succeeding poets;—yet he was doomed to such total and absolute neglect during the long period which elapsed between the year 1530, when Sir David Lyndsay mentions him among the poets then deceased, and the year 1724, when Allan Ramsay published a selection of his poems, that, with one solitary exception,² no allusion, not even so much as the mere mention of his name,³ can be dis-

¹ By SIR WALTER SCOTT, in "Memorials of George Bannatyne," p. 14. Edinburgh, 1829, 4to."

² In the "Adhortation," by Henry Charteris, prefixed to his edition of Lyndsay's Poems, Edinburgh, 1568, 4to, in the following words:

Thocht KENNEDIE and DUNBAR bure the bell
For the large race of rethorik they ran.

³ The name of Dunbar is not mentioned by Bale, Dempster, David

covered in the whole compass of our literature!—If any misfortune had befallen the two nearly coeval manuscript collections of Scottish poetry by Bannatyne and Maitland, the great chance is that it might have been scarcely known to posterity that such a poet as Dunbar had ever existed. His name, it is true, would have been found casually recorded as a poet, but how subdued is the interest that attaches to a mere name;—as, for instance, to that of his contemporaries, Stobo, Quintyne, or Sir John the Ross, whose works have perished. It may therefore excite regret, rather than surprise, to find that the history of a person who is now allowed to hold so conspicuous a place in the literature of his country, should have been entirely neglected; and that, instead of the copiousness and minute details of modern biography, there remains little to gratify any new interest which may be felt respecting him, save the various but obscure hints contained in his own verses. These, however, merit particular attention, as it is very rare to find an early writer leaving so many pieces descriptive of his private feelings and sentiments, suggested as they were by the incidents of his own history, which they fortunately serve to illustrate. But although we may not now be otherwise enabled to throw much light on Dunbar's personal

Buchanan, Sibbald, Mackenzie, or any other early writer on the literary history of Scotland. In Bishop Tanner's *Bibliotheca*, 1748, the 'Tabill of Confession,' printed at page 228 of this volume, is the only work attributed to Dunbar!

history, it is some consolation to think that so considerable a number of his poems has been preserved, and that he is likely to enjoy that degree of fame which true genius, amidst all the changes in human affairs, seldom fails to ultimately secure.

The surname of Dunbar is of very considerable antiquity and distinction in Scotland. The founder of the chief family of the name was Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, who, having settled in Scotland immediately after the Norman Conquest, became allied by marriage to Malcolm Canmore, who bestowed on him the manor of Dunbar, and many fair lands in the Merse and Lothian. Earl Waldhave, the fourth in succession, who was one of the hostages for the release of William the Lion from captivity in 1174, was the first of the family who had the title of Earl of Dunbar ; while Patrick the eighth Earl was, in 1292, designated Earl of March. That our author's progenitors were connected by immediate descent with this great and powerful family is placed beyond doubt by the testimony of his poetical antagonist, Walter Kennedy. In the ' Flyting,' he not only speaks of Dunbar's ' forbears' or ancestors, as belonging to ' Cospatrick's clan,' which had at an early period ' brought Scotland into confusion,' by joining themselves to the English faction, during the continuous warfare between the two kingdoms, but he also in the most direct terms deduces the poet's descent from the Earls of March, while he expressly denies his connexion with the branch of the

family created Earls of Moray during the fourteenth century, or with the Dunbars of Westfield, who were male descendants of the last Earl of Moray. Now it is obvious, that had our author's relationship to the March family been so remote, as not to be recognised at the time, Kennedy's allusions would have had no meaning, and still less would he have thought it necessary to deny Dunbar's having any connexion with the remote collateral descendants of that family, who happened to be persons of great wealth and influence. The allusions, also, of Kennedy were rendered not the less sarcastic by the contrast of his own opulence and patrimony with the humbled fortunes of his antagonist's family; for it is well known that George, eleventh Earl of March, was attainted in an arbitrary manner by James the First, in the Parliament held at Perth, January 10th, 1434-5,⁴—by which forfeiture the earldom, and such of his lands as were held of the King, became annexed to the Crown; whence the Earl's descendants were at once stripped of their hereditary honours and extensive domains, and doomed to live in a state of comparative dependence.

WILLIAM DUNBAR was born about the middle of the fifteenth century. The precise date of his birth has not been ascertained, but, from circumstances to

⁴ Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, vol. ii. p. 23. WOOD'S Peerage, vol. ii. p. 172.

be afterwards stated, we may with certainty place it not later than the year 1460. According to the poet's own words,⁵ Dunbar was a native of Lothian. The only branch of the attainted family, of which he is represented as a descendant, retaining property in that district, was Sir Patrick Dunbar of Beill, in East Lothian, a younger son of George the tenth Earl of March. This Sir Patrick signalized himself on many occasions, and was one of the hostages for James the First in 1426; and it also appears from an original charter, dated August 10th, 1440, that one of his sons was named William, who in all probability was either the father or uncle of the poet.⁶ No other persons of the same baptismal name can be traced during the whole of that century, and as such names usually run in families, the circumstance of our author's alleged descent from the Earls of March, in connection with his own avowal respecting his birthplace, adds some strength to the conjecture of his being the grandson of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Beill.

It has been inferred, from a passage in one of Kennedy's satires, that the village of Salton, in East

⁵ I tak on me ane pair of Lowthiane hippis,
Sall fairar Inglis mak, and mair parfyte,
Than thow can blabbar with thy Carrik lippis.

Flyting, line 110, vol. ii. p. 69.

⁶ For more minute notices of the family of Dunbar of Beill, during the fifteenth century, see Appendix to this Memoir, No. I. For pointing out the notice of the above charter, which is preserved in the Earl of Roseberry's charter-chest, I am indebted to JOHN RIDDELL, Esq. Advocate.

Lothian, was the place of the poet's birth. Of this, however, there is no evidence, the notion having originated in an error committed by Allan Ramsay in printing this passage,⁷ the sense of which has hitherto been completely misunderstood.

It is probable that Dunbar was very early intended for the church, in which case he must have had the advantage of a university education; for, in a jocular manner, he tells us, that even on his nurse's knee he was 'Dandele, Bishop, dandele!' But we are ignorant of the earliest events of his life, and under whose instruction he was first placed. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state, that in the year 1475, when, we presume, our author had at least attained fifteen or sixteen years of age, he was sent to St Andrews, the most flourishing seat of learning and science at that period in Scotland. This fact, hitherto unnoticed, is ascertained from the old registers of the University, in which the name of William Dunbar, is entered, in 1477, among the *Determinantes* or Bachelors of Arts, in St Salvator's College, a degree which students were not entitled to claim until the third year of their attendance at College; and two years later, in 1479, the name of William Dunbar again occurs in the registers as then having taken his degree of Master of Arts.⁸ It may

⁷ See note upon lines 367-370 of the *Flyting*, vol. ii. p. 79.

⁸ *Acta Facultatis Artium S. Andreae*, MS.—For a curious notice regarding St Andrews in 1491, see the note upon Dunbar's poem, (vol. i. p. 199,) said to have been written 'at Oxinfurde.'

also be stated, that he is uniformly styled *Maister* William Dunbar, this designation, till a late period, being exclusively appropriated to persons who had taken that degree at some university.

Whether Dunbar, after finishing his course of study at St Andrew's, might have had the further advantage of prosecuting his studies at some foreign university, appears doubtful; and, indeed, with respect to his subsequent history for nearly twenty years, viz. from 1480 to 1499, we possess no satisfactory information.⁹ We have, however, his own authority for stating, that at an early period of his life he had entered the order of St Francis; and as he had been subsequently employed as an itinerant or preaching friar, he must necessarily have completed his novitiate. It is well known that the order of mendicants, called Franciscan or Grey Friars, were divided into Conventuals and Observantines. The latter had an establishment at Edinburgh, endowed by James the First, about the year 1446, where divinity and philosophy were regularly taught; and here it is highly probable that Dunbar might have spent some of his earlier years. But as he himself informs us that the studies and life of a friar were not suited to his disposition, it is reasonable to infer that his connection with that religious order or community was terminated

⁹ The number of Scottish students who at this period visited France was very considerable, but I have been unsuccessful in more than one attempt to ascertain whether Dunbar was in the number, although the registers of the old University of Paris are still preserved.

at no very advanced period of his life. This information is conveyed to us in his poem of 'The Visitation of St Francis,' written long afterwards. In these verses he relates how a fiend, in the likeness of that saint, appeared to him in a dream, desiring him to assume the friar's habit, and renounce the world; but the poet, in hinting that he should go to heaven with more satisfaction were he invested with the robes of a bishop, adds, "Had it ever been my fortune to become a friar, the time for this is long since past; in the habit of that order have I made good cheer in every flourishing town in England, betwixt Berwick and Calais; in it also have I ascended the pulpit at Dernton and Canterbury; and crossed the sea at Dover, and instructed the inhabitants of Picardy."¹⁰

It might have been to this period of Dunbar's life that Kennedy alludes, when he taunts him with his pilgrimage, as a pardoner, begging in all the churches from Ettrick Forest to Dumfries. It is not known how long he continued to lead such a desultory kind of life, nor in what manner his time was employed after he had relinquished the character of friar, as his poems throw no light on the circumstance which first brought him in connexion with the Scottish Court.

At a later period, when we find Dunbar residing in Edinburgh, and presenting his supplications to

¹⁰ See the Poem, vol. i. p. 28, and Notes, vol. ii. p. 231.

James the Fourth for preferment in the church, he urges his claims not on account of merit, for "alas!" says he, "I can do nothing but brieve (or write) ballads," but as the just recompense to which he was entitled by long and faithful service. In one place he tells the King, that had he been so disposed, he might, in his youth, have obtained employment abroad;¹¹ in another, he urges the King to have regard, and to bestow compensation on his 'auld servi-touris,' no less than on the crowd of idle and worth-less characters who daily importuned 'his Grace;' and speaks of himself as one of those that

Throw all regiouns hes tein hard tell,
Of quhilk my wryting witnes beiris.

And when contrasting his own small reward with his long and 'leill service,' he adds,

Nocht I say this, by this countrie,
France, Ingland, Ireland, Almanie,
Bot als be Italie and Spaine,
Quhilk to considder is ane paine!

These allusions to the countries visited by Dunbar, while employed in the King's service, which include the chief parts of Europe, will readily suggest the nature and character of his employment. It is well known that James the Fourth maintained a constant

¹¹ Quhen I wes young, and into ply,

I had been bocht in realmes by,

Had I consentit to be sauld.—Vol. i. p. 149.

and friendly intercourse with the Courts of France, Flanders, Spain, Denmark, and other countries,¹² and that such international relations were carried on by the mission of heralds, envoys, and merchants, as well as in the more solemn way of embassies to foreign courts, including that of England. The most probable conjecture then that can be offered is, that Dunbar was employed in the course of these embassies, as it was usual on such occasions to appoint 'ane clerk;' for it must be considered that the literary attainments of the clergy, who were almost the only class of men who then received any thing like a liberal education, eminently recommended them to the service of foreign negotiations.

The most direct intimations, however, that we possess of Dunbar's having visited foreign lands, occur in his poetical contest, or 'Flyting,' with his friend Walter Kennedy. The date of this singular composition may be placed a few years after 1491. The Flyting commences on the part of Dunbar at a time when he was at some distance from Court. Addressing Sir John Ross, whom he elsewhere commemorates among the Scottish makars or poets, he

¹² That we are unable, from the public registers, to ascertain this more distinctly, we impute to the circumstance, that in the safe-conduct granted for such embassies when passing through England, to go beyond seas, as well as to the English Court, the names only of the two or three leading persons are mentioned, with a specified number of attendants and horses in their train.—See RYMER's *Fœdera and Rotuli Scotiæ*, passim. See also PINKERTON's Hist. vol. ii. and TYTLER's Hist. vol. iv.

says, " There is a thing compiled by Kennedy and his commissary Quintyne, lauding each other in the most extravagant terms; but if they had ventured to attempt 'any manace' to occasion strife, however loth I am to be reckoned 'a baird,' being ashamed to use terms of flyting, from which neither honour nor renown are to be gained, nothing should secure them from my wrath, for this would be so terrible, that to hear what I shall write 'with pen and ink,' the earth and firmament would tremble, the devils in hell quake with fear, and the city bell make a noise." To such an unusual mode of address, written with the evident intention of being communicated to the persons who are named, Kennedy answers in a sufficiently insolent and provoking manner, setting Dunbar and his wrath at defiance. This, of course, produces a reply; and the two poets fall by the ears, and abuse one another in good set terms of ribaldry, of which it would not be easy to find a parallel in modern literature.

As this strange performance is full of allusions to the personal history of the writers, it is necessary to examine it with greater attention than it might seem to deserve. It does not appear that either of their friends, Quintyne or Sir John Ross, had taken any share in this trial of skill in the art of scolding; but unless we suppose that considerable intervals of time had elapsed between the writing of the several parts, and that some intermediate portions had been

lost, there is no satisfactory mode of explaining and reconciling the apparent discrepancies, and abrupt transitions.

It is not less necessary to remark that this altercation neither originated nor was carried on in consequence of any personal animosity or dislike, nor does it appear that it had any tendency to interrupt the cordiality of private friendship; but was merely the result of 'illiberal fancy,' of which several examples occur in our literature during the sixteenth century. Kennedy was a person highly connected, being the third son of Gilbert first Lord Kennedy, and as a poet he enjoyed great distinction in his own time. His acquaintance with Dunbar must have been of several years' standing, and of an intimate kind, to have warranted such kind of sport, by which they were alike subjected to general ridicule. That they were of the same age, may be inferred, as their academical studies were contemporaneous, Kennedy having been a student at Glasgow when Dunbar was at St Andrews;¹³ and as this contest tended to the amusement of their friends at Court, and no doubt excited a lively interest at the time, it might be said of them, with equal truth and propriety,

Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares, *et respondere parati.*

¹³ Records of the University of Glasgow. See the notes upon Kennedy's poems, in vol. ii. p. 87, &c.

Dunbar in his first reply asserts that Kennedy was afraid to show his malice until the sails had been drawn above his head, and the boisterous winds, in the dark and moonless time of the year, had driven the vessel out of its reckoning, many hundred miles 'by Holland, Zealand, and the Northway coast,' to deserts where they were almost famished; yet, says he, 'I shall come home, and lay thy boast.' According to another passage in the *Flyting*, it would seem from Kennedy's words, that the vessel in which Dunbar had sailed from Leith had been wrecked on the coast of Zealand, where he was left in such distress as to occasion him often 'to sit supperless,' and to cry *Caritas, pro amore Dei*, from door to door.

Obscure as the *Flyting* is in many of its allusions, there can be no doubt that when the concluding portion by Kennedy was written, Dunbar was residing at Paris; and moreover, the mention of the ship Katherine, when compared with a notice in the Treasurer's Accounts for July 1491,¹⁴ renders it more than probable that he was in the train of the Earl of Bothwell and Lord Monypenny, then sent on an embassy to France. As the ambassadors returned at the end of November that same year, Dunbar might have been left behind in Paris, during the winter season, for the purpose of crossing the Alps in the further

¹⁴ See note on line 449 of 'The Flyting.'—In July 1491, thirty-six shillings was paid by the Treasurer to 'the Preist that wrayt the instrumentis and otheris letteris that past with the Imbassatours in France.'

prosecution of 'the erandis' of his royal master; for, as Kennedy says, he could not at that time cross Mount Bernard for wild beasts, nor win through Mounts Scarpre, Nicholas, and St Godard, for the snow; and since no lord would take him into his service, he is advised to remain in Paris, with the 'Maister Burreau,' or public executioner, and assist in hanging criminals at the rate of half-a-franc a piece. But after such gratuitous advice, Kennedy thus addresses the King:

Hie, Sovereane Lord, lat never this sinfull sot
Do schame, fra hame, unto your Nation;

—words which evidently corroborate the supposition of Dunbar's having been employed in the King's service on some foreign mission.

Without attempting any further illustrations of our Poet's history from this composition, which would be less unintelligible had we been acquainted with the object and destination of his travels, we may safely conclude, that, before the close of the fifteenth century, Dunbar had, on more than one occasion, visited the continent. Little as we know respecting his early life, and the circumstances that led to the development of his genius, there can be no doubt that the advantages he enjoyed from visiting distant lands, must have had considerable influence in imparting greater strength and energy to his poetical conceptions, not only by affording him a wider field for observation of the varied scenery of nature, but by pre-

sending to him more extensive opportunities for studying the diversities of human character.

We are now made acquainted with a new occurrence in the life of Dunbar. In the year 1500 he obtained from the King a yearly pension of ten pounds,¹⁵ which is the first occasion on which we find his name occurring in the public records. This pension might have been granted in consequence of one of his addresses to the King, where he says,

Schir, yet remember as of befoir,
 How that *my youth is done forloir*
In your service, with pane and grief,
 Gude Conscience cryis, ‘*Reward thairfoir !*’

The Treasurer’s Accounts for that year have not been preserved, but the grant appears in the register of the Privy Seal, under the date of August 15th,¹⁶ ordaining that sum to be paid out of the royal coffers by the treasurer, at the half-yearly terms of Whitsuntide and Martinmas, without specifying on what account it was conferred, and with this provision, that the sum should be paid to ‘*Maister William Dunbar for all the dayis of his life, OR UNTILL HE BE PROMOTED BY OUR SOVEREIGN LORD TO A BENEFICE OF THE VALUE OF FORTY POUNDS OR MORE YEARLY.*’

¹⁵ The sum of ten pounds may appear small; and at that time one pound English money was equivalent to three pounds ten shillings Scottish. But we must be careful not to reckon the value of money in those days by the present standard.

¹⁶ Reg. Secr. Sigill. vol. ii. fol. 9, b. See Appendix to this Memoir, No. II.

The regular payment of this half-yearly salary, with occasional gratuities bestowed on him 'by the King's command,' show, that during the life of James, our author must have resided almost constantly in Edinburgh; and the grant might have been made for the special purpose of retaining him at Court, although its continuance is not made to depend upon any subsequent contingency. As a poet, although surrounded by many competitors, his reputation was at this time established and widely extended; and in 1503, he says of himself, that his heart in former years had rejoiced in making '*sangis under the leavis grene.*' Gawin Douglas, afterwards Bishop of Dun-keld, (himself one of the most eminent of our ancient poets,) in his '*Palice of Honour,*' written in the year 1501, having introduced Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, along with all the great poets of antiquity, as possessing a distinguished place in the '*Court of the Muses,*' adds,

Of this Natioun I knew also anone
 Greit KENNEDIE, and DUNBAR *yit undeid,*
 And QUINTINE with ane huttok on his heid.¹⁷

From the Treasurer's Accounts, we accidentally learn that Dunbar must have again visited England at the close of the year 1501. Among the half-yearly pensions due at Martinmas, and entered as paid on the

¹⁷ The *Palice of Honour*, reprinted from the edition 1579, p. 28, Edinburgh, 1830, 4to.

20th of December that year, when Dunbar's name occurs, it is added, 'quhilk wes payit him aftir he came furth of England.' The next date in that division of the Accounts being February 21, 1502, we cannot ascertain precisely the time of his return, which must have been subsequent to the regular term of payment, otherwise such an intimation would have been quite superfluous. This, in itself, would be a circumstance of trivial importance, were it not that it is thus rendered probable that he accompanied the ambassadors who were sent to England to conclude the negotiations for the King's marriage in October 1501, and that he remained to witness the ceremony of affiancing the Princess Margaret, which took place at St Paul's cross, with great solemnity and splendour, on the 25th of January, 1502. Under this supposition we can have little hesitation in believing that Dunbar was the person then styled 'THE RHYMER OF SCOTLAND,' who received L.6, 13s, 4d. in reward from Henry VII. on the 31st of December, 1501, and a similar sum on the 7th of January following.¹⁸

The Princess Margaret remained in England till July 1503, and the minute and interesting account of her progress to Scotland, by John Young, Somerset

¹⁸ Extracts from the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII., printed by Sir Harris Nicolas in Bentley's *Excerpta Historica*, 1831, 8vo, p. 126. If the original accounts, from which these extracts were made during the last century, should be discovered, some further particulars regarding the persons sent from Scotland on this embassy might no doubt be gleaned.

herald, which has been preserved, presents a striking picture of society at that time.¹⁹ Dunbar's poem, the 'Thrissil and the Rois,' was written on the 9th of May, three months previous to the Queen's arrival; in which, by a most beautiful and appropriate allegory, comparing her to the Rose, the queen of flowers, and James to the national emblem, the Thistle, he celebrates the prospect of that alliance which, although not productive at the time of all its expected advantages, yet eventually led to the permanent union of the two kingdoms. The Queen made her public entrance into Edinburgh on the 7th of August, with every demonstration of public rejoicing; and on the day after, the marriage ceremony took place in the Abbey of Holyrood, with a degree of solemnity and splendour which perhaps was never equalled in this part of the kingdom.

The historian of English Poetry asserts, that in consequence of this alliance, a new communication and intercourse were opened between the two courts and kingdoms, which "must have greatly contributed to polish the rude manners, and to improve the language, literature, and arts, of Scotland."²⁰ Such an hypothesis is not borne out by facts; as previous to

¹⁹ Printed in the Appendix to Leland's Collectanea, 3d edit. 1770, vol. iv. p. 258. In addition to the official account by Young, 'who attended the said Princess on her journey,' the Treasurer's Accounts throw considerable light on the magnificent preparations for the nuptials on the part of the Scottish Monarch.

²⁰ Warton's Hist. edit. 1824, vol. iii. p. 96.

this event, James the Fourth, by his personal accomplishments and chivalrous disposition, combined with a love of splendour and profuse liberality little commensurate with his limited means, had attracted to his Court persons of rank and influence, as well as those who were distinguished for learning or genius. Neither the Queen, nor the few English attendants who remained with her, appear to have contributed in any degree towards exciting or fostering intellectual acquirements; and long before her arrival in Scotland, our native poets had raised themselves to a rank far above any of the English followers of Chaucer. In short, the whole tone and character of the literature of that period presents a striking contrast to that of England.

While the Scotch monarch was an avowed patron of literature, in which he himself is allowed to have made some proficiency, the natural gaiety of his disposition led him to encourage all kinds of public amusements. Dunbar, on more than one occasion, insinuates that the Royal attention and bounty were too profusely directed to the support of pantomimic exhibitors, pipers, fiddlers, jesters, and common minstrels, as well as foreign impostors and mere pretenders to science. The Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer, while they exhibit numberless instances of his prodigality in encouraging and rewarding those who contributed to the King's own personal gratifications, and present a singular picture of his daily

occupations, at the same time show that the monarch was a munificent encourager of the useful arts, and that his liberality displayed itself in acts of charity and kindness to his domestic servants. He also appears to have expended large sums of money in building or adorning the royal palaces of Holyrood, Linlithgow, Stirling, and Falkland; in the erection of religious foundations, in the prosecution of maritime enterprises, and in the extension of commerce; while the internal prosperity of the country was essentially promoted by a strict and impartial administration of justice.

At this period Dunbar appears to have lived on terms of great familiarity with the King, and to have participated freely in all the gaieties and amusements of the Scottish Court; his sole occupation being that of writing ballads on any passing event which might serve to exercise his fancy or imagination, and thus contribute to the entertainment of his royal master. It is singular that so considerable a number of pieces written by him upon private and obscure individuals should have been thought worthy of preservation, while no doubt many others of more permanent interest were allowed to perish; for it is inconceivable, that a poet in Dunbar's situation would remain silent in regard to many public events which were calculated to call forth some 'melodious song' from one who was daily accustomed to the composition

Off sangis, ballatis, and of playis.

As the limited space of this Memoir will not admit of any detailed account of the persons or events commemorated by Dunbar, occasional illustrations will be found in the Notes upon the respective poems. One class of his poems, however, although of a temporary nature, requires notice in this place, as it consists of supplications and addresses to the King, which fortunately serve to throw some light on the personal history and fortunes of the poet himself. The grand object of Dunbar's ambition was preferment in the church; which, independently of any other claims he might possess, he was entitled to expect from the terms of the grant of his yearly pension. That his continuous and importunate solicitations were attended with little or no advantage, might be inferred from their number and diversified character; but this supposition is discountenanced by the knowledge which we possess of the regular payment of his annual pension. It is somewhat amusing, however, to consider with what ingenuity and address he varies his petitions. In general, he seems to found his chief claims for preferment upon former services which he had rendered, his youth having been spent in the King's employment, while he intimates that his wants would be easily satisfied. But, whether in the form of a satirical or of a pathetic appeal to the King, or simply as a congratulation on the New Year, or whether under some humorous personation he brought forward his request, still the burden of

Dunbar's song was a *Benefice* ! Again, at times he breaks out in a more vehement tone, and uses the language of remonstrance. On observing benefices given to persons who had already enjoyed several others, he asks the King, whether it is more charity to give drink to him who stands in great need of it, or to fill 'a full man till he burst?' while his companion, who is as deserving as he to drink wine is allowed to die of thirst. His virtuous indignation is still more excited on beholding the great abuses which prevailed at Court, and on contrasting his own small reward with the liberal encouragement bestowed on needy adventurers and impostors, he is led, but with no undue degree of vanity, to predict the endurance of his own works.²¹

But the most singular instance of all his supplications is perhaps that, in which he represents himself under the character of a worn-out steed, or an old grey horse, which deserved to be turned out to pasture, and to have shelter provided during the winter season. Attached to this poem is the following reply to the petition, in the form of a mandate addressed to the Treasurer by his Majesty ; but whether the words were actually written by the King himself, or added in his name by Dunbar, as an ingenious mode of enforcing his request, the reader must be left to his own conjecture. In modern orthography the lines are :

²¹ See lines 25—34, vol. i. p. 146.

After our writings,²⁵ TREASURER,
 Take in this grey horse, Old DUNBAR,
 Who in my aucht,²⁶ with service true,
 In lyart²⁴ changed is his hue ;
 Gar²⁵ house him now against this Yule,
 And busk²⁶ him like a bishop's mule :
 For, with my hand, I have indost²⁷
 To pay whate'er his trappings cost.

The books of the Lord High Treasurer furnish us with another incident in the life of the Poet. It appears, that on the 17th of March, 1504, he first performed mass in the King's presence, whose offering on the occasion was seven French crowns, or £4, 18s. in Scotch money, a larger sum than was usually given by his Majesty on hearing ' a priest's first mass.' This circumstance is more worthy of notice, as it not only proves that Dunbar was in priest's orders, but likewise serves to refute the idle and unjust insinuations, that his moral conduct must have been the sole cause that prevented the King from bestowing on him any kind of church preferment. The true cause, we should hope, consisted in the King's reluctance to be deprived of his attendance at Court.

It also appears, that at Martinmas 1507, his pension was *newly eiked*, or augmented, the King having ordered it to be increased to the annual sum of £20 ;

²⁵ According to Our mandate.

²⁶ Possession.

²⁴ Gray-haired.

²⁵ Cause.

²⁶ Dress, or adorn.

²⁷ Indorsed, or signed.

and three years afterwards, as will be stated, it was raised to a much larger amount. But the King was not the only person whom the Poet addressed in order to gain the summit of his ambition. Queen Margaret, in particular, seems to have shown him much compassionate regard, and he expresses an ardent wish that her power to serve him was commensurate with her inclination. The Lord Treasurer, from whom he received his half-yearly pension, he commends on the score of generosity and great punctuality, adding that he knew not what he should have done had his Lordship absented himself at the ordinary term of payment. Again, he assures the Lords of the King's Exchequer, that for his part he has no occasion for reckoning on his fingers the amount of his rents, having none to receive; and as for money, it was all spent, but how he could not tell, and he refers to his empty purse to confirm the truth of what he says. Some of his expressions indeed are not to be taken in too literal a sense; for instance, '*I stand fastand in a nuik,*' or, '*How glaid that ever I dyne or sowlp,*' as if they implied a state of absolute want,—although it might have happened, that when other men with their purse '*in tune,*' or well filled,

Passes to drink or to disjune,
Then must I keep ane gravity,
And say, '*That I'll fast untill noon!*'

Among the events which distinguish the reign of James the Fourth, we cannot fail to reckon those which

were calculated to encourage education, and to extend the benefits of literature by the establishment of a printing press. In 1490 the Scottish Parliament passed an act enjoining, that the eldest sons of all barons and substantial freeholders should be sent to school at the age of eight or nine years, to receive a competent foundation in the Latin language, and afterwards that they should three years attend to the study of 'art and jure,'—or science and jurisprudence, that they might have 'knowledge and understanding of the lawis.' It was not, however, till some years later that the art of printing was introduced into Scotland, but it was under the royal auspices, by a grant of exclusive privileges to Walter Chepman and Andrew Myllar, issued under the Privy Seal, Sept. 15th, 1507. The extent to which their labours were carried cannot now be ascertained, owing to the almost total destruction of the current literature of the time; but among the few existing specimens of the first Scottish press, it is more especially worthy of notice, that there are several of Dunbar's poems printed with much carelessness, but no doubt under his own inspection. These include the Goldyn Targe, the Flyting, and his Lament for the Makars, which appear to have issued from Chepman's press, in the year 1508,²³ in separate sheets, containing one

²³ A fac-simile republication in black letter of this singularly interesting collection appeared under the title of "The Knightly Tale of Golagrus and Gawane, and other Ancient Poems." Edinburgh, 1827, 4to.

or more poems, sometimes by different authors. Except for the fortunate discovery of these interesting reliques, we should have been inclined to have fixed the date of his Lament for the Makars several years later; but in 1507 or 1508, when it must have been written, the poet was advanced in life, and at the time enfeebled by sickness, which occasioned him to look around with desponding thoughts. All his early friends and brother poets had submitted to the stroke of death, excepting Kennedy, who, he tells us, was then laid on a sick-bed, and not expected to survive; while he who was once 'so gay and full of health,' now felt himself standing as it were alone of all his contemporaries. But this feeling of alarm passed away upon his recovery; and as his love of flowers and of external nature remained unimpaired, so we find him ere long 'brieving ballatis,' much in the same gay careless strain as before. Indeed, in the midst of disappointed expectations, or the alternate feelings which the gaieties of the Court and the attentions of the great excited, with his hopes long deferred, and at times, it is to be feared, with but scanty means of subsistence, his buoyancy of spirit seems seldom to have forsaken him. 'For,' says he, 'had I taken to heart the world's unkindness, or permitted myself to be debarred from my ordinary enjoyments, I had doubtless been dead long ago.'²⁹

The pension, however, which Dunbar had enjoyed

²⁹ Lines 31—35 vol. i. p. 188.

for several years was quite inadequate to satisfy his high and continued expectations; although he might have gladly accepted a benefice worth L.40 per annum, as mentioned in the grant of his pension in 1500; for he says,

And quhen that age now dois me greive,
Ane simple vicar I cannot be!

In a pecuniary point of view, therefore, his wishes must have been so far satisfied by a fresh proof of the King's favour. On the 26th of August, 1510, by a warrant under the Privy Seal, Dunbar's pension was increased from £20 to £80, to be paid as before at the stated terms of Martinmas and Whitsuntide,³⁰ during his life, 'OR UNTIL HE BE PROMOTED TO A BENEFICE OF £100, OR ABOVE.' This prospect being still held out to him may account for the frequency of his urgent appeals to the King for such preferment. But the poet himself, in one of his petitions, says with much truth, 'It has been so long promised, that it might have come in much shorter time from the New found Isle, over the great Ocean-Sea, or from the deserts of India,'—and adds, perhaps with more apparent than real humility, that he had no ex-

³⁰ Reg. Secr. Sig.—See Appendix to this Memoir, No. II. This conditional mode of granting a pension was not unusual. James V. bestowed on Hector Boyce the historian, in 1527, the yearly sum of L.50 Scots, "untill the King promote him to a benefice of 100 marks Scots of yearly value." In May 1513, two of the clerks in King's Chapel of Holyrood, on account of their having each a benefice, received from the Treasurer a smaller sum as their half-yearly pension than the other clerks.

pectations to obtain the revenue of great abbacies, for a church, although scarcely covered with heather; would amply satisfy his desires. With all his cheerfulness of temper and elasticity of spirit, Dunbar had reached a period of life when he must have felt more keenly the misfortune of continuing so long a dependant on Court favour, while the promise of some competent provision was held out to him year after year by the King. Had the Scottish monarch not been desirous of retaining Dunbar as a personal attendant, he could have found no difficulty in gratifying the wishes of an old and faithful servant, as the presentation to all vacant benefices was vested in the King's hands; for it has been well observed that 'It must have been a pure priesthood indeed, to which Dunbar would not, in his maturer years, have done honour.'³¹

Queen Margaret, in the month of May 1511, for the first time, set out to visit the Northern parts of Scotland, and our author must have been in her train; as the poem by Dunbar, descriptive of her reception at Aberdeen, is evidently written by an eye-witness. In the notes upon that poem some account is given of the preparations made by the citizens to receive her Majesty with all due honour and solemnity. Another of his poems, although satirical, is interesting also on account of the locality, being an Address to the Merchants of Edinburgh, written probably about the year 1500; and exhibiting a most curious picture of the state of the Scottish metropolis at that early

³¹ Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, part ii. p. 32.

period. The principal streets crowded with stalls—the confused state of the different markets—the noise and cries of the fishwomen, and of other persons retailing their wares round the Cross—the booths of traders crowded together ‘like a honeycomb’ near the church of St Giles, which was then, and continued till within a very recent period, to be disfigured with mean and paltry buildings stuck round the buttresses on each side of the church—the out-stairs of the houses projecting into the street—the swarm of beggars—the common minstrels, whose skill was confined to one or two hackneyed tunes—all together form the subject of a highly graphic and interesting delineation.

While this country was continuing to advance rapidly in the course of improvement, the temper of the generous and high-minded Sovereign was in one sad moment doomed to put an end to this state of high national prosperity. No greater calamity could have happened to the Scottish nation than resulted from the King’s impetuosity at Floddon, on the 8th of September, 1513.³² Along with the gallant but

³² I have here added a facsimile of the King’s signature, “JAMES R.” copied from the last page of the Treasurer’s Accounts, August 8th, 1513, and probably the latest specimen of his writing that now exists.

A facsimile of a handwritten signature in black ink. The signature is written in a cursive, slanted style. The first letter 'J' is large and loops down. The word 'JAMES' is clearly legible, followed by 'R.' which has a decorative flourish. The signature is positioned in the lower half of the page.

unfortunate Monarch,³³ several prelates, the chief part of his nobles, and nearly every person who had been intrusted with the management of public affairs, were involved in one common catastrophe ; and it is impossible to calculate how much such an unexpected blow must have tended to retard the nation in its progress towards wealth, knowledge, and refinement. The unutterable dismay which was spread over the whole country, with all the disastrous consequences attendant upon the minority of an infant King,—a disputed regency and divided counsels,—the factions of rival nobles,—the intrigues of foreign powers,—the disturbed state of the borders, and the dread of a threatened invasion, are matters of history, and need not be here detailed.

This fatal event is also to be considered as inauspicious to the personal fortunes of Dunbar. The royal establishment at Holyrood was doubtless soon broken up, there being neither the means nor any necessity for continuing the festivities and expenses of the Court. But whether any provision was made for those individuals who had been long attached to the King's

³³ Euchanan, in his 'Justa,' consecrated the following lines to the obsequies of this gallant Monarch.

JACOBO IV. REGI SCOTORUM.

Fama orbem replet, mortem sors occulit: at tu
 Dessine scrutari quod tegat ossa solum.
 Si mihi dent animo non impar fata sepulchrum,
 Angusta est tumulo terra Britannæ meo.

person cannot now be ascertained. The Treasurer's Accounts, from the 8th of August, 1513, (a month previous to the battle of Floddon,) to the 25th of January, 1515, which might have thrown some light on the subject, have not been preserved; and in those from that date to the 4th of September, 1518, (from which time, to the 5th of June, 1522, there is another blank in the series,) there is no mention of Dunbar's name. We cannot therefore discover the date of the last payment of his pension. But although we now lose all trace of his name in the public records, it by no means follows that his pension was entirely withdrawn: it might either have been transferred to some other branch of the royal revenue, or the Poet might at last have been promoted to a benefice, when consequently his pension would cease.

That Dunbar might have succeeded in obtaining preferment in the church, is indeed rendered highly probable. The Queen Dowager, whom, during the King's life, our Poet styled his '*Advocate bayth fair and sweet,*' could have no difficulty during her regency in providing for his wants; and we cannot believe that she would allow his old age to pine away in poverty and neglect. Even were it otherwise, we are not to suppose that he had no other friends in power who would be unwilling to assist in procuring some adequate and permanent provision for an individual, who had so long contributed by his writings to the amusements of the Court.

What might have been the fate of Dunbar during the closing years of his life can therefore only be surmised, as we are even unable to ascertain how long he survived his Royal master. Several of his poems denote the sedate and contemplative feelings of advanced age; and one of them, written on the occasion of the governor, John, Duke of Albany, passing into France, contains a pathetic lamentation over the distracted state of public affairs in Scotland. This perhaps was one of the latest of his productions, and cannot be assigned to any date prior to the 8th of June, 1517. Lyndsay, who must have been personally acquainted with Dunbar,⁶⁴ in a poem written in the year 1530, after alluding to Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, as the great masters 'of Rethorick,' '*Quhais sweit sentence through Albion bene sung,*' exclaims,

Or *quha can now* the warkis contrefait
 Off KENNEDIE with termes aureait?
 Or off DUNBAR, quha language had at large,
 As may be sene intill his Goldin Targe.

From these words, and from the manner in which Lyndsay laments Bishop Douglas, who died in 1522,

⁶⁴ Lyndsay was at Court during the reign of James the Fourth, but in what capacity is not so certain. In October, 1511, he received a play-coat of blew and yellow taffety "for the play, playit in the King and Quenis presence, in the Abbay." Addressing James the Fifth, in 1529, he tells his Majesty that he had entered his service '*the day of thy nattivie.*' James the Fifth was born April 12, 1512, and Lyndsay's name occurs in the Treasurer's Accounts of 1512 and 1513, as 'Ischar to my Lord Prince,' with the yearly salary of L.40.

it may be inferred that our author's decease was previous to that of the prelate; wherefore we cannot greatly err in supposing that he died about the year 1520, when he had attained at least sixty years of age. Having arrived at this conclusion in the Poet's biography, every admirer of genius will regret that we have not decisive evidence to show that DUNBAR was enabled to spend his declining years in the shade of that peaceful and religious retirement, for which he had most earnestly longed. It would also have been gratifying to have ascertained the spot wherein were consigned the mortal remains of the greatest of all Scotland's early MAKARS.

HAVING endeavoured, in the preceding pages, to present as full an account of the personal history of Dunbar as the scanty materials remaining would afford, we may now consider his poetical character, and in what respect he stands distinguished among the earlier poets of Scotland. Although the poets who preceded him were neither few in number, nor inconsiderable in point of genius, there was concentrated in him such a rare association of talents as had not, in Britain at least, been known, except in Chaucer, to whom he looked up with reverence as to his master, who surpassed, he says, all other bards, '*as far as Mayis morrow dois midnycht.*' Of such early Scottish poets of

whose compositions any remains have been preserved, a few words may be requisite in this place.

In THOMAS OF ERCELDOUNE, surnamed the Rhymer, who flourished about the middle of the thirteenth century, we have the earliest acknowledged writer of romance poetry in Britain. Unfortunately the works attributed to this venerable Bard do not possess undoubted claims of genuineness; and, indeed, with the exception of some lines of a Prophecy, in reply to a question of the Countess of Dunbar, in reference to the wars of Edward the First in Scotland, the only work that can be so conceded to him, is the metrical romance of Sir Tristrem.³⁵ Yet as this romance in more than one place expressly mentions the Rhymer in the third person, '*With Thomas spak I,*'—'*As Thomas telles,*' &c., and as the words of Robert de Brunne, written in 1305,

I see in song, in sedgeyng tale
Of Erceldoune and of Kendale, &c.

usually quoted in support of Thomas being the author of Sir Tristrem, are very obscure, might it not have been a more plausible conjecture, to have inferred that the romance in question was actually composed

³⁵ Sir Tristrem, which was first published in 1804, by Sir Walter Scott, has passed through several subsequent impressions. The lines of the Prophecy referred to, were supposed by him to be of a later date, and to have an application to the wars of Edward the Third,—but they exist in a MS. prior to his reign. See the Appendix to '*Select Remains of the Popular Poetry of Scotland,*' 1822, 4to.

by KENDALE, and that the invention only belonged to Thomas of Erceldoune?

Among the earlier reliques of the Scottish Muse which have been preserved, we may reckon the three curious and interesting romances in alliterative verse on the subject of Sir Gawane. One of these, written in a very peculiar measure, and undoubtedly the most ancient, is still unpublished,³⁶ and probably belongs to the end of the thirteenth century. Wyntown, who wrote about 1420, has mentioned in terms of commendation, a poet of the name of HUCHOWN OF THE AWLE RYALL, or the Royal Hall or palace, who '*cunnand wes in literature.*' Besides, Huchown's great historical work, described as the '*Gest Hystoryale,*' there are specified among his works, '*the Gret gest of Arthure,*' '*the Pystyl of swete Susan,*' and the '*Awntere of Gawane.*' Dunbar also mentions among the Scottish poets, CLERK OF TRANENT, '*that maid the Awnteris of Gawane.*' It has been suggested that Huchown, or Hugh, might possibly have been the Christian name of Clerk of Tranent.³⁷ This, it

³⁶ This romance of Gawane and the Grene Knight, preserved in an ancient MS. in the Cottonian Library, has been announced for publication by Sir Frederick Madden, to the gratification of all who feel interested in such valuable reliques of ancient literature. I am happy to say that Sir F. Madden informs me that he has discovered in MS. '*the Gret Gest of Arthure,*' attributed to Huchown, and which cannot fail to be a most desirable acquisition to our early romance poetry.

³⁷ See Macpherson's Notes to Wyntown, vol. ii. p. 463. He elsewhere says, '*Huchown perhaps was King's Poet.*'

must be confessed, is no very probable conjecture. On the other hand, it has been asserted that Huchown was the same person with SIR HUGH DE EGLINTOUN, whom Dunbar has enumerated among the early Scottish Makars.³⁸ This seems to be not much more probable. When we consider the high official rank and distinction of Sir Hugh Eglintoun of Eglintoun, who had been allied by marriage to King Robert the Second, and the minuteness with which Wyntown usually designates the persons whom he names, it is hardly credible that he would on more than one occasion speak of Sir Hugh Eglintoun, who appears to have had no permanent situation at Court, simply as Huchown. A poem in alliterative verse on the subject of Susanna, answering the description of the 'Pistill' ascribed to Huchown, is still preserved, and from similarity of style, one or other of the later romances of Gawane may be assigned to the same author. Another curious specimen of alliterative poetry, which probably belongs to an early period of our literature, is the 'Taill of Rauf Coilyear.'³⁹ But in forming any opinion regarding the age or authorship of such

³⁸ See introductory notice to the 'Pistill of Susan,' which is printed in the collection already quoted in Note 35, and Chalmers' *Lyndsay*, vol. i. p. 132. Some farther account of Sir Hugh de Eglintoun will be found in the Notes upon Dunbar's poem, vol. i. p. 213.

³⁹ 'Imprintit at Sanct Androis be Robert Lekprevick, 1571,' and reprinted in the volume of 'Select Remains,' &c., 1822, 4to.

ancient remains, much must necessarily rest upon mere conjecture.

The work next to be mentioned, is one of great and deserved celebrity, being the *Life and Acts of Robert Bruce*, which was written by JOHN BARBOUR, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, in the year 1375. He was also the author of a historical poem on the Genealogy of the Kings of Scotland, frequently referred to by WYNTOWN, but which is not known to be preserved. Barbour was fortunate in the subject of his *Robert the Bruce*, and in that work, while we are made sensible of the charms of romantic narrative, there is also found in his spirited descriptions, a more than ordinary adherence to the correctness of historical detail.⁴⁰

ANDREW OF WYNTOWN, prior of the Monastery of St Serfe in Lochlevin, between the years 1410 and 1420, compiled a *Metrical Chronicle*, which is valuable not only for its minuteness and precision in

⁴⁰ The most genuine edition of Barbour's *Bruce*, is that edited by the Rev. Dr Jamieson, from a MS. written in 1489. Edinburgh: 1820, 4to. That MS. was supposed to be the only one in existence; but, in the Library of St John's College, Cambridge, there is another, dated 1488, which would be worthy of collation, although unluckily it wants several leaves at the beginning. It has also been generally asserted that the edition by Hart, in 1616, 8vo, was the earliest of Barbour's poem, but I am possessed of one in small 4to, black-letter, (which has lost the title-page,) apparently printed at Edinburgh, about the year 1570, which may explain the allusion made by Patrick Gordon, in 1615, to 'the printed book.'

point of dates, but likewise for the curious traits of ancient manners which it incidently elucidates. But this Chronicle, while it entitles the author to the reputation of an original historical writer, displays none of the genius which adorns the truly national poem of Wyntown's predecessor.⁴¹

The poet next in succession is one of higher distinction, not only for rank, but also for genius; and it is singular that Dunbar, while he mentions the names of several obscure poets, as we must now consider them, in his Lament for the Makars, should have overlooked that of KING JAMES THE FIRST. The King's Quair,⁴² written by the captive Prince, to solace his weary hours during his residence in Windsor castle, is remarkable for a degree of grace and elegance which seems till then to have been unknown to our earlier writers. Nothing can exceed the beauty and tenderness with which he describes his feelings on beholding in the garden below the tower where he was confined, the lady Jane Beaufort, (whom he afterwards married,) as she was coming forth to her morning orisons. The humorous popular ballads in the verna-

⁴¹ That part of Wyntown's Chronicle relating to Scotland, was published with not less care and ability than elegance, by the late Mr David Macpherson. London: 1795. 2 vols. royal 8vo.

⁴² First published by William Tytler, Esq. of Woodhouselee, in 1783, 8vo, and more recently by Mr Thomson of Ayr Academy, in 1824, and by Mr George Chalmers, in his 'Poetical Remains of the Scottish Kings.' London: 1824. 8vo.

cular dialect which have been attributed to the same Royal author, undoubtedly belong to a much later age.

During the reign of James the Second, there flourished at least two poets of some note. The one was a priest of the name of HOLLAND, an adherent of the noble family of Douglas, who appears to have continued an attached follower during their misfortunes. He was the author of a curious allegorical poem, the *Buke of the Howlat*, written about 1453, which displays some invention and descriptive powers, although greatly obscured by the style of its alliterative verse.⁴³

The other poet was SIR GILBERT HAY, Chamberlain to Charles the Sixth, King of France, who appears to have devoted much of his leisure to translations from the works of French authors. He is entitled to notice on account of the recent discovery of his unpublished version of the very voluminous, but popular metrical French romance of *Alexander the Great*,⁴⁴—a translation extending to upwards of

⁴³ The *Buke of the Howlat* or *Owl*, is preserved in the MSS. of Asloane and Bannatyne. From the latter MS. it was included in a collection of 'Scottish Poems,' edited by John Pinkerton. London: 1792. vol. 3, 8vo. A more accurate text, from the earlier MS. of Asloane, was printed as a contribution to the Bannatyne Club. Edin.: 1823. 4to.

⁴⁴ In the library of the Right Hon. the Earl of Ormelie. The MS. is slightly imperfect at the beginning, and evidently appears to have been transcribed sometime before 1579, from a copy of 'this noble buik,' written in 1499, which was probably also imperfect. Dr George Mackenzie, in his *Life of Sir Gilbert Hay*, describes a MS. then in his possession, being

20,000 lines, and probably completed about the year 1460. This work is not to be confounded with 'the Foray of Gaderis,' and other supplementary branches of the romance of Alexander, also translated from the French by an anonymous author, in 1438.⁴⁵

Nearly coeval with Holland and Hay, but survivors at the close of the fifteenth century, were two poets who have still better claims on our regard. One of these was ROBERT HENRYSON, who, during the latter portion of his life, acted as a notary publick, and as preceptor in the Benedictine Convent at Dunfermline. To him we are indebted for the beautiful pastoral ballad of Robene and Makyne, (the earliest of this class of compositions in our language,) and for several other poems and fables, which, while they breathe a fine strain of morality and poetical sentiment, are enriched with a freshness and facility of description, indicating a clear and animated perception of the beauties of nature.⁴⁶

a translation from the French into prose of Bonnet's 'Buke of Armyis, or the Flour of Batailles,' made by Sir Gilbert Hay, at the request of William, Earl of Orkney, at Roslin Castle, in the year 1456. The fate of that MS. is not known.

⁴⁵ No MS. of this anonymous translation has been discovered. It was printed at Edinburgh by Alexander Arbuthnot about the year 1580; and the only copy of this volume known to exist, is in the library of the Right Hon. the Earl of Panmure. A reprint of the volume (which is not quite perfect) has been executed for the Members of the Bannatyne Club.

⁴⁶ Henryson's Poems and Fables have hitherto been printed only in

The other poet was HENRY THE BLIND MINSTREL, who owes much of his fame to the subject of his well-known work, the *Life and Acts of Sir William Wallace*.⁴⁷ The Minstrel has referred to the ‘gret gestis,’ which had been previously made ‘of the gud dedis and manheid’ of our ‘illuster and vailzeand campion :’ what these consisted of, cannot now be ascertained. But it is somewhat singular that his own work should have usually been regarded in the light of an original composition, when it is evident from the concluding address, that it was, in a great measure, a translation from the Latin. That this metrical history should have been eminently successful, was owing, perhaps much less to its poetical merits, than to the name of its great and patriotic hero. Even the frequent extravagance of the narrative, which partakes more of the character of romantic fiction than is suitable to heroic verse, might have no less contributed, for upwards of three centuries, to its uninterrupted and almost unequalled degree of popular esteem.

We now arrive at the reign of James the Fourth, a period which seems to have been peculiarly fertile in

detached forms; but a collected edition, in a volume uniform with the present work, is in immediate preparation for the press.

⁴⁷ An edition uniform with *The Bruce*, mentioned in note 40, was edited by Dr Jamieson, from a MS. written in 1488. No other MS. has yet been discovered; but some fragments exist of an edition supposed to have come from the press of Walter Chepman before 1520.

productions of genius. But with regard to the many poets who then flourished, it is remarkable that, with the exception of our author and of Gawin Douglas, their works have almost wholly perished. Dunbar, in his Lament for the Makars, written about 1507, has enumerated at least twelve poets, who were his contemporaries, of whose compositions either no remains, or only very inconsiderable ones, have been discovered. Among these were Stobo, Alexander Traill, Sir Mungo Lockhart, Sir John Ross, Quintyne Schaw, Patrick Johnstone, the two Rowlls, and James Affleck.⁴⁸ We might have concluded that the preservation of Dunbar's own works was owing to their being more admired than those of other poets, were it not that both Douglas and Lyndsay speak of Quintyne and Kennedy in equal terms of commendation. Yet not a single work of Quintyne is known to be preserved, while the poems of Kennedy which still exist do not display such powers as would warrant the epithet 'GREAT' which was attached to his name. It must, however, be remembered, that most of our native bards have been doomed to a peculiarly hard fate; and that if Dunbar and Douglas have been more fortunate in this respect than others, it was only because their works were more numerous and important; for it will be seen that Quintyne is not the

⁴⁸ See the notes upon the 'Lament for the Makars,' vol. i. p. 211, and the 'Poems by Dunbar's Contemporaries,' in vol. ii., for some additional particulars regarding these poets.

only poet whose name has been recorded, while his works have perished.

It certainly would not be easy to refer the loss which our vernacular literature has sustained to any single cause. It might have proceeded no less from popularity at one time than from neglect at another, as large impressions of works seem to have been bought up, and actually worn out in the course of frequent and extensive perusal.⁴⁹ But the literature of a period previous to the introduction of printing, must have suffered greatly by the burnings and ravages of the English forces during the first half of the sixteenth century, as well as by the excesses committed at the period of the Reformation, which it is to be feared was the main cause of the destruction of monastic and other libraries.

In the case of DUNBAR, the reproach to our literature in allowing such an author to fall into the obscurity which has been alluded to, was in part taken away by the selections of his poems from Bannatyne's manuscript, which were published successively by Allan Ramsay in 1724, and by Lord Hailes in 1770. In availing himself of these selections, Warton, the classical historian of English poetry, was enabled, in

⁴⁹ Even of volumes of considerable bulk, such as Henry's Wallace, Barbour's Bruce, the Romance of Alexander, Rolland's Sevin Sages, and his Court of Venus, and the editions of Lyndsay's Works, printed in Scotland before 1600, no second copies of most of them are known to be preserved.

1778, to present an analysis of what was then considered to be the author's three chief productions, and by the estimate which he formed of his genius, to render Dunbar's name in some degree familiar to the English reader. After his analysis of the *Daunce*, he says, "I have been prolix in my citations and explanations of this poem, because I am of opinion that the imagination of Dunbar is not less suited to satirical than sublime allegory; and that he is the first poet who has appeared with any degree of spirit in this way of writing since *Piers Plowman*. His *Thistle and Rose*, and *Golden Targe*, are generally and justly mentioned as his capital works; but the natural complexion of his genius is of the moral and didactic cast."⁵⁰

The subsequent additions made to Dunbar's poems by Mr Pinkerton in 1786, from Sir Richard Maitland's manuscript, presented fresh proofs of the peculiar richness and copiousness of our Poet's genius. This last editor cautions his reader, that Warton's estimate "must not be taken too strictly." For, as he suggests, "the *Golden Targe* is moral; and so are many of his smaller pieces; but humour, description, allegory, great poetical genius, and a vast wealth of words, all unite to form the 'complexion' of Dunbar's poetry. He unites in himself, and generally surpasses, the qualities of the chief old English poets; the morals and satire of Langland; Chaucer's hu-

⁵⁰ Hist. of English Poetry, vol. ii. p. 278; 8vo edit. vol. iii. p. 109.

mour, poetry, and knowledge of life ; the allegory of Gower ; the description of Lydgate.”⁵¹ Elsewhere he adds, that “ His short moral pieces have a terseness, elegance, and force, only inferior to those of Horace.”

In like manner, a late elegant writer says, “ Mr Warton, who has bestowed great commendations on Dunbar, observes, that his genius is peculiarly ‘ of a moral and didactic cast ;’ and it is certainly in such pieces that he is most confessedly superior to all who preceded, and to nearly all who have followed him ; but his satires, his allegorical and descriptive poetry, and his tales, are all admirable, and full of fancy and originality.”⁵²

This is high praise, but it is supported by the opinion of other eminent writers.⁵³ Sir Walter Scott, in particular, with that liberality of sentiment which so well became a distinguished author, on several occasions expressed his admiration of our old ‘ Markar.’ “ This darling of the Scottish Muses (he observes) has been justly raised to a level with Chaucer by every judge of poetry, to whom his obsolete language has not rendered him unintelligible. In brilliancy of fancy, in force of description, in the power of conveying moral precepts with terseness,

⁵¹ Ancient Scottish Poems, &c. vol. i. p. xciv.

⁵² Ellis's Specimens of the Early English Poets, vol. i. p. 377.

⁵³ Among these may be mentioned Mr Malcolm Laing, (in his continuation of Dr Henry's History,) Dr Irving, Mr Gilchrist, Rev. Dr Nott, Mr T. Campbell, Dr Drake, and Mr Fraser Tytler.

and marking lessons of life with conciseness and energy, in quickness of satire, and in poignancy of humour, the Northern Makar may boldly aspire to rival the Bard of Woodstock. In the pathetic, Dunbar is Chaucer's inferior, and, accordingly, in most of his pieces he rather wishes to instruct the understanding, or to amuse the fancy, than to affect the heart."⁵⁴ Elsewhere he says, "Dunbar, the Scottish Chaucer, appeared at Court, with a power both of heroic and humorous poetry no way unworthy the Bard of Woodstock." And again, "The genius of Dunbar and Gawain Douglas alone is sufficient to illuminate whole centuries of ignorance."⁵⁵

In instituting a comparison of our author with the father of English poetry, we cannot assert that he has left us such a gorgeous piece of colouring, blended with such fine touches of pathetic and natural sentiment, as the 'Knights Tale,' far less that he has produced any thing as a whole to be placed in competition with the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales, which, in its vivid description of the persons brought together in pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas of Becket, presents such a graphic picture of English life and manners as never has been surpassed. Yet in all the essential characteristics of Chaucer's

⁵⁴ Memoirs of George Bannatyne, p. 14, Edin. 1829, 4to.—a volume printed for the Members of the Bannatyne Club.

⁵⁵ History of Scotland, (Lardner's Cyclopædia,) vol. i. pp. 333 and 351.

genius, Dunbar will not shrink from comparison.⁵⁶ With perhaps higher inventive powers, and greater terseness of style, he has exhibited the same discrimination of character, derived from acute and extensive observation, the same rich vein of humour, and clear perception of the ludicrous, with equal picturesqueness of language and imagery.

Of Dunbar's immediate contemporaries, there is no one who has left us sufficient evidence of the extent or fertility of his genius, to be placed in any point of comparison with our author. GAWIN DOUGLAS,⁵⁷ Bishop of Dunkeld, is indeed a poet of a high order, but he has displayed neither the versatility nor the original powers of Dunbar. In the former we find laboured and high-wrought descriptions, in place of

⁵⁶ "It is evident (says Dr Drake) that a union of talents of this wide range must necessarily be of rare occurrence; nor can we wonder that a century should elapse before a poet in any high degree approaching the genius of Chaucer made his appearance in this island. Not, indeed, until DUNBAR arose in the sister kingdom, had we another instance of the combination of first-rate abilities for humour and comic painting, with an equally powerful command over the higher regions of fiction and imagination."—*Mornings in Spring*, vol. ii. p. 5.

⁵⁷ A complete and uniform edition of Douglas's works would undoubtedly be a desirable publication. Probably the best MS. of his celebrated translation of Virgil, is one preserved in Trinity College Library, Cambridge, and which has never been collated. It was written, I should suppose, about 1525, and has the autograph of "Johannes Daneylston, Rector a Dysert," and is said to have been "the first correk copy nixt efter the translacioun wrytin be master Matho Geddes, scribe or writar to the Translatar."—(MSS. GALE, O. 3. 12.)

that vividness of representation which Dunbar produces by a few masterly touches; the fancy and learning of Douglas having been more exercised in allegorical abstractions, and classical allusions, than in attempting to produce actual sketches of human life and character. Some striking compositions of this age are unfortunately anonymous, as it would have conferred honour upon any poet to have been the ascertained author of such a poem as the 'Freirs of Berwick, which is usually ascribed to Dunbar.⁵⁸

With one exception, the poets of the reign of James the Fifth made no very important additions to the stock of our vernacular literature. SIR DAVID LYND-SAY, to whom our allusion applies, was assuredly entitled to no ordinary praise, whatever regret we may feel for the occasional coarseness and vulgarity which disfigure his verses. It was not till a mature period of life that he commenced his career as an author—his earliest work being written in 1529. He enjoyed the King's special protection, which was fortunate for him, as the plain homeliness of his style, together

⁵⁸ See it inserted in vol. ii. p. 3, and the Notes. Among other anonymous productions of the same period, deserving of notice, may be mentioned,—“Clariodus, a Metrical Romance,” printed for the Members of the Maitland Club. Edin. 1830. 4to. “The Buke of the Chess,” printed at the Anchinleck Press, by the late Sir Alexander Boswell, from Asloane's MS., 1818. 4to. “The Tailis of the Thrie Preists of Peblis;” and “The Murning Maiden.” Both reprinted in “Early Metrical Tales;” Edin. 1826. 12mo. And “the Buke of the Sevin Sages,” a version hitherto unprinted.

with the bold, open, and uncompromising tone, by which he was so eminently qualified for the task of exposing the prevailing abuses, whether in church or state, could not fail to raise against him many enemies. This familiarity and freedom of expression, which rendered his verses intelligible to the lower classes, contrasts well with his strong and pointed satire, and might have contributed at the time as well to the efficacy of his writings, as to their extensive and long-continued popularity.⁵⁹

The poetical writers of the subsequent reigns were altogether an inferior race in point of talent, while such of those of the seventeenth century, who are entitled to particular notice, belong to the class of English poets, having nothing of the tone and character peculiar to the Scottish Muse.

Nearer our own time, the poet of all others in the higher walks of genius, with whom Dunbar might be best compared, was ROBERT BURNS.⁶⁰ Although the

⁵⁹ The only complete edition of Lyndsay's Works is that edited by the late Mr Chalmers. Lond. 1806. 3 vols. 8vo.

⁶⁰ Such a comparison has, in fact, been ably drawn by Dr Drake, in an essay, entitled, "Chaucer, Dunbar, and Burns compared."—"Where shall we find such another concentration of varied talent, such a blending of satire and humour and characteristic delineation, with the higher faculties subservient to passion, imagination, and lofty description, as we have just pointed out in the instances of Chaucer and Dunbar? Where, I will venture to reply, but in the person of BURNS? who, it may safely be asserted, has rivalled those poets in humour, description, and moral satire, and even surpassed them in the pathetic, the terrible, and sublime."—*Mornings in Spring*, vol. ii. p. 1.

little we possess by Burns, of what might be termed pure invention—his *Tam o' Shanter*, for instance—is truly admirable, for expressive personation and allegorical imagery (agreeably to the taste and manners of his age), Dunbar was certainly preeminent. For strength of satire, richness of humour, vivid description of external nature, and characteristic delineations of life and manners, it would be difficult to say which of these poets is entitled to the highest praise. Most of Burns's pieces are essentially lyrical—a style of writing which must be deemed of a less ancient date than the era of the elder poet, who, notwithstanding, is not less remarkable for ease and harmony of versification. This form of composition might perhaps have led Burns to the habitual expression of intense and varied feeling, wherein he greatly exceeded, not only Dunbar, but almost every other poet, whether of ancient or of modern times.⁶¹

⁶¹ But as in extent of genius, so in their fate, the two Scottish poets might not be unaptly compared. Dunbar's fame was established before he had been brought into immediate connexion with the court of Holyrood; and it is impossible to say how far the idleness and frivolity of such a mode of life, and his continued dependence upon royal favour, which he might have felt as a kind of degradation, must have withdrawn his mind from higher and more noble exertions. It is far more certain, that the distinction and public notoriety attendant upon Burns's first visit to the metropolis, was any thing but fortunate either for his personal happiness, or as a spur to his genius. In his earliest volume, published before that event, we find several—nearly all—of his finest compositions, displaying so much natural purity of taste, and vigour of conception, that it might have been well for him had circumstances never raised him beyond his original sphere

The sentiments, already quoted, of persons so well qualified to pronounce on the merits of our earlier writers, ought to render any thing like minute and detailed criticism, in regard to the general character of Dunbar as a poet, superfluous. But it will be proper now to consider how far his acknowledged compositions may be supposed to bear upon his moral character. From the entire ignorance which has prevailed concerning his personal history, and his own unceasing supplications to James the Fourth for a benefice, it has been rashly concluded that such preferment was withheld in consequence of moral disqualification. It cannot be with truth asserted that Dunbar has, on every occasion, kept his muse within the bounds of decency and propriety—or that he has always exhibited himself in a light consistent with our notions of what was becoming his profession of the priesthood—yet the freedom and levity displayed in some of his verses was not likely to prejudice the mind of such a monarch as James the Fourth against the author; and preferment to the highest dignities

of life. And what was the result? He was flattered for a time by persons of wealth and fashion—he was courted, or rather seduced, by individuals wholly undeserving of his familiarity, into idle and dissipated habits—and at length, his high and manly spirit was bowed down by the necessity of accepting an inadequate, and, in his own estimation, a degrading situation. It may, however, be questioned whether, in the neglect which has obscured Dunbar's personal history, he has not been thus more fortunate than Burns, in escaping the exposure and exaggeration of every failing, as if there were a gratification experienced in degrading the memory of the dead.

in the Church, was not the reward either of personal fitness or of purity of conduct. Accordingly, such admissions do not necessarily infer, on the part of Dunbar, an abandonment of all moral restraint, but rather a charge of depraved taste ; for we ought to distinguish between the actual conduct of the Poet, and his delineations of the passions and actions of others. In this point of view, candour must allow, that Dunbar's faults were rather those of the age, than of the individual ; nor should he be singled out as peculiarly deserving of reprobation for faults which he had in common with others, perhaps even to a much smaller extent. By far the coarsest of his productions is the *Flyting* ; yet there is every reason to believe that the equal share which Kennedy had in this poetical contest, and in which he at least rivals Dunbar for scurrility, had no effect whatever in lowering his own character, or in preventing him from obtaining preferment in the church. Hence, as we ought not to judge of the manners of Dunbar's age by our own, it would be manifestly unjust were we to sit in judgment upon him by the same standard of morality to which we ourselves may be subjected.

Fortunately, there is no necessity to undertake a defence of our Author for merely presumed inconsistencies of conduct. All we know respecting his mode of life is derived from his own writings, and these furnish us with no substantial proofs wherewith to impeach his moral character. But some apology may be deemed requisite for the publication of his coarser

pieces, wherein will be found the occasional violations of decency and good taste to which we have alluded. Had the present Editor consulted his own inclination, he would have made occasional retrenchments; but the appearance of such a castigated edition might have excited notions far more prejudicial to the Poet's reputation than is likely to attend the actual production of the most objectionable passages. Dunbar is in no respects so outrageously offensive as Chaucer. He is even far less offensive than Lyndsay, and others of a later age, who professed a purer faith, and were instrumental in overthrowing the altars of Popery.

Of all Dunbar's poems, the tale of the Twa Mar-yit Wemen and the Wedo, is most liable to the charge of immodest description. The poet pretends to overhear three females, who are seated in a green arbour, drinking rich wines, while they relate to each other their experience of a married life. This they do with all possible freedom, and (as Dr Irving remarks) "the sentiments which they utter, are as profligate as can well be imagined. It is to be hoped (he adds) that Dunbar did not intend this as a general representation of the ladies of his own age and nation." This tale is evidently an early production, and one of the few of his works in which we trace direct imitation, as he must have had in his eye Chaucer's Prologue to the Wife of Bath's tale. As the Scottish poet presents in it a singular picture of life and manners, interspersed with some beautiful sketches of scenery, we might regret that he should have adopt-

ed an antiquated style, were it not that the subject of the poem is best veiled in such obscurity. Another poem, which has occasioned much of the outcry raised against him, is an address to the Queen, in which he exposes the licentious conduct of some of her servitors on the eve of Lent; indicating very plainly the coarse manners of the age, which could admit of such language being submitted to a personage so exalted. Now, it is obvious, that the poet never would have presumed to write in such a strain, had it been deemed at the time so peculiarly offensive; and this poem only furnishes an additional proof that females, even of the highest rank, at that time, were not remarkable for that sensitive delicacy which belongs to a more refined state of society. Several of his other effusions are mere pleasantries, flowing from a mind alive to the peculiarities of character and situation presented to his view by individuals well known at court, and written without any design of gratifying a spirit of malevolence. Such are his verses on James Doig, his Testament of Andrew Kennedy, his allusions to the King's amours, his ballad of the Freir of Tun gland, and his Dance in the Queen's chamber. In this Dance he scruples not to hold himself up to ridicule, by representing himself⁶² dancing in no very decorous attitude, and as the avowed lover of Mistress Musgraif, one of the Queen's ladies of ho-

⁶² Of Dunbar's personal appearance, no kind of description has been preserved; nor is any portrait of him known to be in existence. I have also searched in vain to discover some specimen of the Poet's handwriting.

nour, who had come in her train from England. But no person, in delineating Dunbar's character from his own writings, would be so absurd as to imagine that he meant to avow himself chargeable with all, or even a tithe of the enormities, contained in his Table of Confession; which is a mere *modus confitendi*, intended, according to the forms of the Romish ritual, to suggest to every class of penitents, the particular points applicable to each individual case in confession. The *Flyting with Kennedy*, though now the most obscure of all his poems, was probably one of the most popular, and met with several imitators during the sixteenth century.⁶³ But the delicate reader need fear no great contamination from its perusal, for while it exhibits a remarkable proof of the copiousness and fertility of our language in scurrilous and sarcastic epithets, it requires more than ordinary skill to be fully sensible of the caustic nature of its raillery. His *Tournament of the Soutar and Tailor*, is also a very coarse, but it is likewise a highly ludicrous picture. It is, however, a pleasure to turn from such a species of vituperative amusement, to consider the grave reflective cast of his moral and devotional poems; nor will the reader among these forbear (in the words of an elegant writer) 'to admire the sweet moral pathos which has given an undying charm to the beautiful stanzas on *Winter*.'⁶⁴

It has been supposed that the pageants and inter-

⁶³ See Notes upon the *Flyting*, in vol. ii.

⁶⁴ Drake's *Mornings in Spring*, vol. ii. p. 8.

ludes of that age must have quickened Dunbar's invention in forming his grotesque groups—but we might enquire who were the writers of such pageants and interludes? Dunbar himself informs us that he was in the constant habit of exercising his fancy in such compositions,—although the exact nature of these plays and interludes cannot be well ascertained, as probably few, if any, of them now exist. They might be short compositions, either for recitation, like 'the Droichis part of the play,'⁶⁵ or, written in dialogue, for a species of acting during the intervals of dancing, or in the disguisings, with the exhibition of which the Scottish monarch seems to have been delighted. One of the most striking features, at least, of Dunbar's genius, is his power of allegorical invention. The old poets carried this species of composition to excess, almost every thing being conveyed in the form of abstract or moral personification, with a prolixity not adapted to compensate for the want of interest in such cold and fanciful abstractions. In the *Goldyn Terge*, Dunbar's most elaborate work of the kind, the poet

⁶⁵ This singular poem, in which the Genius of Wealth is represented as a pigmy or dwarf, boasting, however, of his great prowess and strength, although now 'cryn'd' in through age, undoubtedly belongs to the reign of James IV. It is written in the same measure with the ballad of the Freir of Tungland, and it might have been included in the class of 'Poems attributed to Dunbar.' Having printed it, however, in a previous collection, ("Select Remains," &c., 1822, 4to,) which it is contemplated to republish uniform with the present work, it has not been inserted in these volumes.

has presented a favourable and striking specimen of this style of writing, the characters who are attendants on Lady Beauty, being not incongruous with the personages of heathen mythology who are introduced, while the verses display the greatest richness of description and imagery. It is, notwithstanding, to be regretted, that Dunbar and other contemporary poets should have shown such a marked predilection for allegory, instead of cultivating more assiduously the narrative style of composition, which admitted of vivid and spirited delineations of individual character being blended with scenes drawn from familiar life,—such, for instance, as we find in the admirably managed tale of the Freirs of Berwick.⁶⁶

In conclusion it may be observed, that we ought perhaps to consider those works of Dunbar which have been preserved, more as manifestations of what the author was capable of producing, than as presenting to us the full and matured fruits of his genius. It cannot fail to strike the reader how great a proportion of his poems are of a mere temporary nature, referring to passing events of no permanent interest, or to circumstances of no further importance, except as illustrations of his own personal fortunes. Whether the poet ever applied himself to any great achievement in the walks of literature, cannot be ascertained; but we can easily conceive that some, if not many

⁶⁶ See vol. ii. p. 3, and the Notes to the Poem.

of his more valuable productions, might have shared the destructive fate which has deprived us of so much of the coeval literature. Yet although we have no power to

— call up him who left half-told

The story of Cambuscan bold,

there is a possibility that some additional fragments of Chepman's press, or some neglected manuscript collection may yet be discovered, that will increase our present stores. The zeal of our early collectors, unfortunately, was not regulated by the taste and judgment of later times; and while such poems as the *Flyting* and the *Tournament* are preserved in various forms, the *Thrissil and Rois*, the *Queen's Reception at Aberdeen*, and the *Satire on Edinburgh*, have severally been discovered in single manuscripts; and the *Welcome to Lord Aubigny on his arrival in Scotland*, exists only in a mutilated printed form.

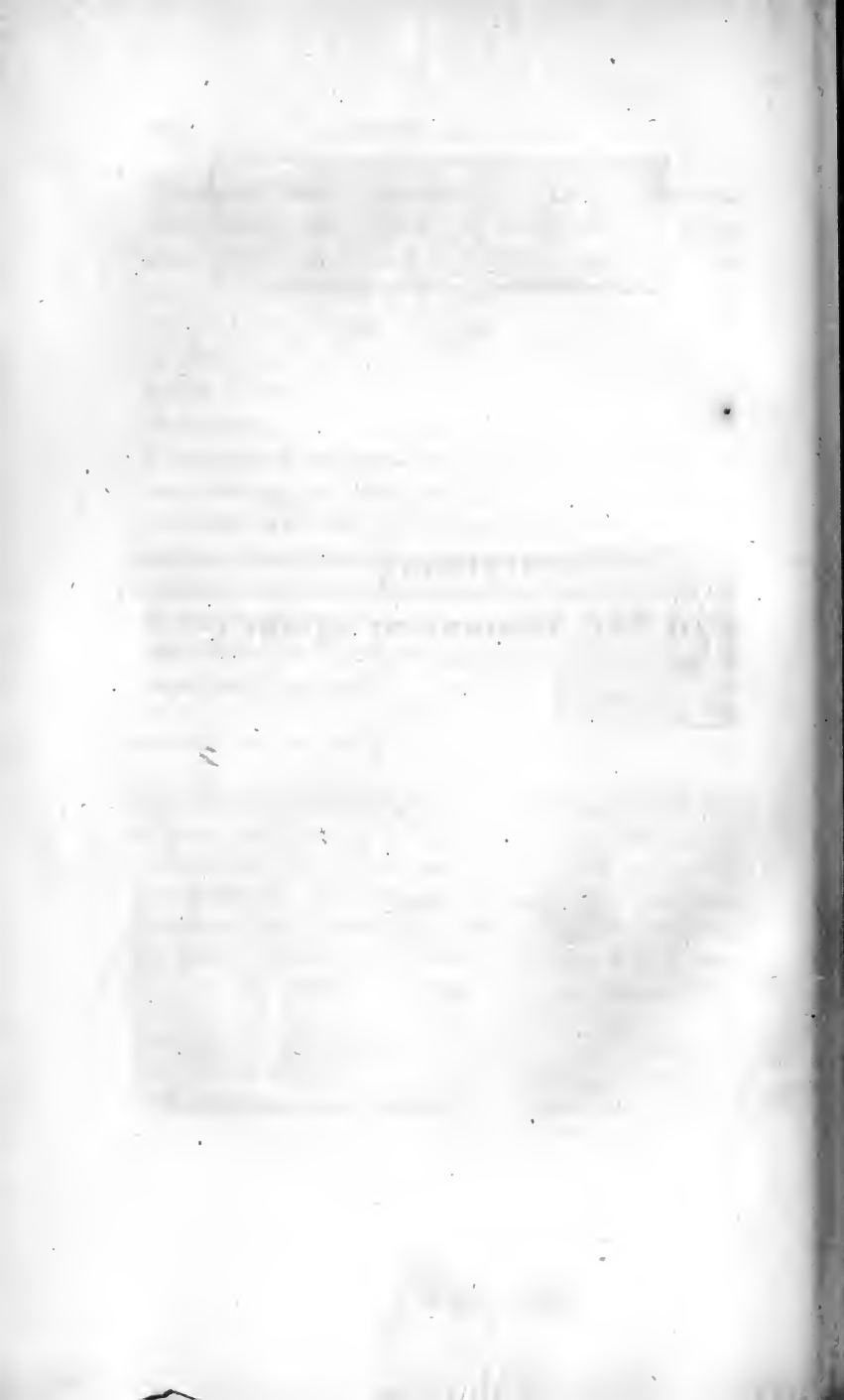
We need, however, no proofs in addition to what are furnished by the poems in this volume, to show that Dunbar possessed in no common degree, one peculiar and distinguishing characteristic of every great poet,—a certain transparency or purity of language, which at once conveys to the mind of the reader the exact image or conception that is intended, and which implies energetic brevity of expression. These poems, also, afford a striking proof of the singular variety and diversified nature of our author's compositions, evincing that his genius was of no ordinary kind.

When we reflect, therefore, on the greatness and variety of Dunbar's powers, it is impossible to divine what such a mind as his, under favourable circumstances, was capable of producing. He who could, with the view of enlivening the sports of Holyrood, produce such a living picture as the Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins,—and then pass, without effort, to conjure up in the infernal regions an exhibition of such broad and coarse humour as the mock-tournament between a Tailor and a Soutar, might truly be regarded as a poet, whose imagination was capable of any effort whatever:—at one time, revelling uncontrolled in the fields of allegory;—upon other occasions rising from some homely exhibition of the ordinary events of life, and reaching even 'the brightest heaven of invention.'



THE ROYAL PALACE OF HOLYROOD-HOUSE.—1645.

APPENDIX
TO THE MEMOIRS OF DUNBAR.





APPENDIX.—NO. I.

NOTICES OF THE DUNBARS OF BEILL, DURING THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.



COSPATRICK, Earl of Northumberland, maternal grandson of Ethelred, King of England, settled in Scotland after the Norman Conquest. As stated in the Memoir of the Poet, (p. 6,) he was the ancestor of the EARLS OF DUNBAR and MARCH. In tracing the descent of that ancient and very powerful family, our Peerage writers, Crawford, Douglas, and Wood, have varied in several particulars ; and considerable difficulty occurs in such an investigation, owing to the persons in succession being often of the same Christian name, and not sufficiently distinguished in the charters of the 13th and 14th centuries. In collecting some detached notices of a particular branch of that family, during the 15th century, it may be sufficient to observe that,

GEORGE, Tenth Earl of DUNBAR and MARCH, married Christian, daughter of Sir William Seton, and died in 1420, aged upwards of 82. In a charter, 20, Rob. III. (1392) Wawan, Colin, Patrick, and John, are mentioned as brothers

vol. i. *e*

of George, afterwards Eleventh Earl. There was also a younger brother, Sir David, who was slain at Perth in 1437. The eldest son, George, Eleventh Earl, was attainted in Jan. 1434, after which, along with his son Patrick, he retired to England; whose descendants, deprived of their titles and hereditary possessions, existed for a time in comparative obscurity, when contrasted with the former splendour of the family.

SIR PATRICK DUNBAR OF BEILL, mentioned in the charter 1392, was fourth son of George, tenth Earl. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Homildon, 1402; was one of the hostages for King James the First, 1424; married previous to 1426, when a safe-conduct was granted to his wife and four servants to repair to him in the Tower of London; and was appointed ambassador to England in 1429. Two charters of Geo. de Dunbar, Earl of March, granted to Sir Patrick Dunbar of Biel, of several lands in Berwickshire, were confirmed, April 24, 1452, by King James the Second. (Reg. Magni Sig. IV. 236.)

GEORGE, WALTER, AND WILLIAM DUNBAR, are described as sons of 'Patrick of Dunbar of Bele,' in an original charter or obligation by George of Dunbar, Earl of March, to Robert of Levingston, burgess of Lythgow, dated August 10, 1440. To another deed, (being a resignation of the lands of Middle Binning, Linlithgowshire,) dated July 3, 1440, The same William Dunbar appears as a witness thus: 'Magistro Willielmo de Dunbar.' (The original deeds are preserved in the charter chest of the Earl of Rosebery, according to information communicated by JOHN RIDDELL, Esq. Advocate.)

DAVID DUNBAR OF BELE, who is styled “air to umquhile Alexander Dunbar of Bele, his brother,” and “Annabella Boid, spous of umquhill Patrik Dunbar, brother of the said umquhile Alexander,” are mentioned in a law proceeding regarding part of the lands of Mersinton in Berwickshire, Oct. 10, 1488. (*Acta Auditorum*, p. 114.)

HUGO DE DUNBAR DE BELE, Sept. 12, 1489; in the following charter: “164. REX concessit armigero suo Roberto Lauder de Edringtonne et heredibus suis—terras de Bele—Johnesclewche,—et le Clyntis,—cum turri, fortificio et molendino de Bele,—in baronia de Dunbar, infra constabulariam de Hadingtounne, et vic. de Edinburghe;—necnon terras et molendinum de Mersintounne,—cum superiore et inferiore toftis et pertinen. earundem, infra vic. de Berwik:—quas Hugo de Dunbar de Bele resignavit.” (*Reg. Magui Sig.*)



APPENDIX.—NO. II.

NOTICES OF WILLIAM DUNBAR, FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF SCOTLAND.

PRIVY SEAL REGISTER, Vol. ii. fol. 9.

1500. A Lettre maid to Maister Williame Dunbar of
Aug. 15. the gift of ten li. of pensioune to be pait to him
of our Souerane Lordis cofferis, be the The-
gratis. saurare, for al the dais of his life, or quhil he
be promot be oure Souerane Lord to a bene-
fice of xl li or abone, &c. de data, xv^{to} Augustj,
et regni Regis xiiij, [1500.] Per Signaturam.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURER.

1501. Item, to Maister William Dunbar in his pensiou
May 23. of Mertymes bipast, be command of ane pre-
cept, v li.
July 20. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensiou of
the Witsonday terme bipast, be command of
ane precept, v li.
Dec. 20. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, quhilk was
payit to him efter he com furth of Ing-
land, v li.
1502. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, sic like, [his
July 9. pensiou of Witsonday terme bipast,] v li.

1502. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun
Nov. 12. of the said terme of Mertymes, . . . v ti.
1503. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his half 3eris
June 14. pensoun of the said terme [of Witfonday
last], v ti.
- Nov. 12. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun
of Mertymes sic lyke, v ti.
- 1503-4. Item, the xvij day of March, to the Kingis of-
March 17. ferand at Maister William Dunbar's first mes,
vij fr. cr. Sm. iij ti. xvij s.
1504. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun
May 28. sic like, [of the terme of Witfonday bipast,] v ti.
- Nov. 12. Item, to Maister Dunbar, his pensoun siclike,
[of the terme of Mertymes bipast,] v ti.
1505. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun
May 4. siclike, [of the terme of Witsunday,] v ti.
- Aug. 11. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, be the Kingis
command, xlijs.
- Nov. 11. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun
of Mertymes, v ti.
- 1505-6. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, be the Kingis
Jan. 27. command, for caus he wantit his gown at
zule, v ti.
1506. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun
June 2. of terme foresaid, [of Witfonday,] v ti.
- Aug. 11. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, be the Kingis
command, v ti.
- Nov. 12. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his pensoun of
the said terme [of Mertymes], v ti.
- 1506-7. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, in recompen-
Jan. 4. sation for his gown, v ti.
1507. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his half 3eris
May 23. pensoun of the said terme [of Witfonday], v ti.

1507. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his penfioun of
 Nov. 12. the said terme [of Mertymes], . x li.
 & new ekit.
- 1507-8. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, be the Kingis
 March 15. command, v li.
1508. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, his penfioun
 June 15. of the said terme [of Witsonday], . x li.
26. Item, the xxij day of Junij, to Maister William
 Dunbar, be the Kingis command, iij li. x s̄.

The Treasurer's Accounts from August 1508 to August 1511, have not been preserved.

PRIVY SEAL REGISTER, Vol. iv. fol. 80.

1510. A Lettre maid to Maister William Dunbar, of the
 Aug. 26. gift of ane zeirly penfioun of iiij^{xx} [four-score]
 li. to be pait to him at Mertymes and Witson-
gratis. day of the Kingis cofferis, be the Thesaurar that
 now is, and beis for the tyme, or quhill he be
 promouit to [ane] benefice of j^c [one hun-
 dred] li. or abone, &c.; with command to the
 said Thesaurar to pay the samyn, and to the
 Auditouris of chekker to allow, &c. At Edin-
 burgh the xxvj day of August the zere forsaid
 [anno regni Regis xxij, 1510.]

Per Signaturam.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LORD HIGH TREASURER.

- 1511, Nov. } Item, to Maister William Dunbar takand
 1512, May, } termlic fourtj li. of Martimes and Wit-
 fodaylast, Sm. lxxx li.

- 1511-12. Item, to Maister William Dunbar, for his 3ule
 Jan. 23. leveray, vj elnis ane quartar Parise blak to be
 hyme ane gowne, price eln xl š. Sm. xij fi. x š.
 Item, allowit to the said Maister William, attour
 his leveray was tane at 3ule in anno V^{exj}.
 [1511], v. quartaris scarlete, price iij fi. ij š. vj d.
1512. Item, the xxiiij day of December, to Maister
 Dec. 24. William Dunbar his Mertymes fee, be the
 Kingis command, xl fi.
1513. Item, the first day of Aprile, to Maister William
 April 1. Dunbar, xlij š.
14. Item, the xiiij day of Aprile, gevin to Maister
 William Dunbar, xlij š.
- May 14. Item, the xiiij day of Maij, to Maister William
 Dunbar in his pensoun, lvj š.

The Treasurer's Accounts, from Aug. 8, 1513, to June, 1515, have not been preserved. In those of a subsequent date, Dunbar's name does not appear.



POEMS

BY

WILLIAM DUNBAR.

VOL. I.

A

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

1951

1951

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

THE THRISSILL AND THE ROIS.

QUHEN Merch wes with variand windis past,
And Appryll had, with hir silver schouris,
Tane leif at Nature with ane orient blast,
And lusty May, that muddir is of flouris,
Had maid the birdis to begyn thair houris 5
Amang the tendir odouris reid and quhyt,
Quhois armony to heir it wes delyt :

In bed at morrow, sleiping as I lay,
Me thocht Aurora, with hir cristall ene,
In at the window lukit by the day, 10
And halfit me, with visage pail and grene ;
On quhois hand a lark fang fro the splene,
Awalk, luvaris, out of your flomereng,
Sé how the lusty morrow dois up spring.

Me thocht fresche May befoir my bed up stude, 15
In weid depaynt of mony divers hew,
Sobir, benyng, and full of manfuetude,
In brycht atteir of flouris forgit new,
Hevinly of color, quhyt, reid, broun, and blew,
Balmit in dew, and gilt with Phebus bemys ; 20
Quhyll all the house illumynit of hir lemys.

Slugird, fcho faid, awalk annone for fchame,
 And in my honour fum thing thou go wryt ;
 The lark hes done the mirry day proclame,
 To raife up luvaris with confort and delyt ; 25
 Yit nocht increffis thy curage to indyt,
 Quhois hairt fum tyme hes glaid and blisfull bene,
 Sangis to mak undir the levis grene.

Quhairto, quoth I, fall I up ryfe at morrow,
 For in this May few birdis herd I fing ; 30
 Thai haif moir caufe to weip and plane thair forrow ;
 Thy air it is nocht holfum nor benyng ;
 Lord Eolus dois in thy feffone ring :
 So bufteous are the blaftis of his horne,
 Amang thy bewis to walk I haif forborne. 35

With that this Lady fobirly did fmyle,
 And faid, Upryfe, and do thy obfervance ;
 Thow did promyt, in Mayis lufly quhyle,
 For to difcryve the Rois of moft plefance.
 Go fé the birdis how thay fing and dance, 40
 Illumynit oure with orient skyis brycht,
 Annamyllit richely with new afure lycht.

Quhen this wes faid, departit fcho, this Quene,
 And enterit in a lufly gairding gent ;
 And than me thocht, full heftely befene, 45
 In ferk and mantill [eftir hir] I went
 In to this garth, moft dulce and redolent,

Off herb and flour, and tendir plantis fueit,
And grene levis doing of dew doun fleit.

The purpour sone, with tendir bemys reid, 50
In orient bricht as angell did appeir,
Throw goldin skyis putting up his heid,
Quhois gilt treffis schone so wondir cleir,
That all the world tuke confort, fer and neir,
To luke upone his fresche and blisfull face, 55
Doing all fable fro the hevynnis chace.

And as the blisfull foune of cherarchy
The fowlis song throw confort of the licht ;
The birdis did with oppin vocis cry,
O luvaris fo, away thow dully nycht, 60
And welcum day that confortis every wicht ;
Hail May, hail Flora, hail Aurora schene,
Hail princes Nature, hail Venus luvis quene.

Dame Nature gaif ane inhibitioun thair
To ferfs Neptunus, and Eolus the bawld, 65
Nocht to perturb the wattir nor the air,
And that no schouris [fneil] nor blastis cawld
Effray fuld flouris nor fowlis on the fold :
Scho bad eik Juno, goddes of the sky,
That scho the hevin fuld keip amene and dry. 70

Scho ordand eik that every bird and beist
Befoir hir Hienes fuld annone compeir,

And every flour of vertew, most and leift,
 And every herb be feild fer and neir,
 As thay had wont in May, fro yeir to yeir, 75
 To hir thair makar to mak obediens,
 Full law inclynnand with all dew reverens.

With that annone scho fend the fuyft Ro
 To bring in beiftis of all condition ;
 The restles Suallow commandit scho also 80
 To feche all foull of small and greit renown ;
 And to gar flouris compeir of all fassoun,
 Full craftely conjurit scho the Yarrow,
 Quhilk did furth swirk als swift as ony arrow.

All present wer in twynkling of ane é, 85
 Baith beift, and bird, and flour, befoir the Quene ;
 And first the Lyone, gretast of degré,
 Was callit thair, and he, most fair to sene,
 With a full hardy contenance and kene,
 Befoir dame Nature come, and did inclyne, 90
 With visage bawld, and corage leonyne.

This awfull beift full terrible wes of cheir,
 Persing of luke, and stout of countenance,
 Rycht strong of corpis, of fassoun fair, but feir,
 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliverance, 95
 Reid of his cullour, as is the ruby glance ;
 On feild of gold he stude full mychtely,
 With flour-de-lycis firculit lustely.

This Lady liftit up his cluis cleir,
 And leit him liftly lene upone hir kné, 100
 And crownit him with dyademe full deir,
 Off radyous stonis, most ryall for to fé;
 Saying, The King of Beiftis mak I thé,
 And the cheif protector in woddis and schawis;
 Onto thy leigis go furth, and keip the lawis. 105

Exerce justice with mercy and conscience,
 And lat no small beift suffir skaith na scornis,
 Of greit beiftis that bene of moir piscence;
 Do law elyk to aipis and unicornis,
 And lat no bowgle with his busteous hornis 110
 The meik pluch-ox opprefs, for all his pryd,
 Bot in the yok go peciable him befyd.

Quhen this was said, with noyis and foun of joy,
 All kynd of beiftis in to thair degré,
 Atonis cryit, lawd, Vive le Roy, 115
 And till his feit fell with humilité;
 And all thay maid him homege and fewté;
 And he did thame reffaif with princely laitis,
 Quhois noble yre is parcere prostratis.

Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis, 120
 And as steill dertis scherpit scho his pennis,
 And bawd him be als just to awppis and owlis,
 As unto pacokkis, papingais, or crennis,
 And mak á law for wucht fowlis and for wrennis;

And lat no fowll of ravyne do efferay, 125
 Nor devoir birdis bot his awin pray.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
 Discirnyng all thair fassionis and effeiris :
 Upone the awfull THRISSIL scho beheld,
 And saw him kepit with a busche of speiris ; 130
 Considering him so able for the weiris,
 A radius crown of rubeis scho him gaif,
 And said, In feild go furth, and fend the laif :

And sen thow art a King, thow be discreit ;
 Herb without vertew thow hald nocht of sic pryce
 As herb of vertew, and of odour fueit ;
 And lat no nettill vyle, and full of vyce,
 Hir fallow to the gudly flour-de-lyce ;
 Nor latt no wyld weid, full of churlichenefs,
 Compair hir till the lilleis nobilnefs : 140

Nor hald non udir flour in sic denty
 As the fresche Rois, of cullour reid and quhyt :
 For gife thow dois, hurt is thyne honesty ;
 Confiddering that no flour is so perfyt,
 So full of vertew, plesans, and delyt, 145
 So full of blisful angeilik bewty,
 Imperiall birth, honour and dignité.

Than to the Rois scho turnit hir visage,
 And said, O lusty dochtir most benyng,

Aboif the lilly, illustare of lynnage, 150
 Fro the stok ryell ryfing fresche and ying,
 Bot ony spot or macull doing spring :
 Come blowme of joy with jemis to be cround,
 For oure the laif thy bewty is renownd.

A coiftly croun, with clarefeid stonis brycht, 155
 This cumly Quene did on hir heid inclois
 Quhyll all the land illumynit of the licht ;
 Quhairfoir me thocht the flouris did rejois,
 Crying, attonis, Haill be thow richest Rois !
 Haill hairbis Empryce, haill freschest Quene of Flouris,
 To thé be glory and honour at all houris.

Thane all the birdis fong with voce on hicht,
 Quhois mirthfull foun wes mervelus to heir ;
 The mavyis fang, Haill Rois most riche and richt,
 That dois up flureifs undir Phebus speir ; 165
 Haill plant of yowth, haill Princes dochtir deir,
 Haill blofome breking out of the blud royall,
 Quhois pretius vertew is imperial :

The merle scho fang, Haill Rois of most delyt,
 Haill of all flouris quene and foverane : 170
 The lark scho fang, Haill Rois both reid and quhyt,
 Most plesand flour, of mighty cullouris twane :
 The nychtingaill fang, Haill Naturis suffragane,
 In bewty, nurtour, and every nobilnefs,
 In riche array, renown, and gentilnefs. 175

The commoun voce up raife of birdis small,
 Apou this wyis, O bliffit be the hour
 That thow wes chofin to be our principall ;
 Welcome to be our Princés of honour,
 Our perle, our plefans, and our paramour, 180
 Our peax, our play, our plane felicité ;
 Chryft thé conferf frome all adverfité.

Than all the birdis fong with fic a fchout,
 That I annone awoilk quhair that I lay,
 And with a braid I turnyt me about 185
 To fé this court ; bot all wer went away :
 Then up I lenyt, halflingis in affray,
 And thus I wret as ye haif hard to-forrow,
 Off lufy May upone the nynt morrow.

THE GOLDYN TARGE.

BRYGHT as the stern of day begouth to schyne,
Quhen gone to bed war Vesper and Lucyne,
I raise, and by a rofere did me rest ;
Up sprang the goldyn candill matutyne,
With clere depurit bemes cristallyne, 5
Glading the mery foulis in thair nest ;
Or Phebus was in purpur cape revest
Up raise the lark, the hevyns menstrale fyne
In May, in till a morow myrthfullest.

Full angellike thir birdis fang thair houris 10
Within thair courtyns grene, in to thair bouris,
Apparalit quhite and red, wyth blomes suete ;
Anamalit was the felde wyth all colouris,
The perly droppis schuke in filvir schouris ;
Quhill all in balme did branch and levis flete 15
To part fra Phebus, did Aurora grete ;
Hir cristall teris I saw hyng on the flouris,
Quhilk he for lufe all drank up with his hete.

For mirth of May, wyth skippis and wyth hoppis,
The birdis fang upon the tender croppis, 20
With curiouse notis, as Venus chapell clerkis :
The rofis yong, new spreiding of thair knoppis,

War powderit brycht with hevinly beriall droppis,
 Throu bemes rede, birnyng as ruby sperkis ;
 The skyes rang for schoutyng of the larkis, 25
 The purpur hevyn oure scailit in filvir floppis
 Ouregilt the treis, branchis, leivis and barkis.

Doun throu the ryce a ryvir ran wyth stremys,
 So lustily agayn thai lykand lemys,
 That all the lake as lamp did leme of licht, 30
 Quhilk schadouit all about wyth twynkling gleimis ;
 That bewis bathit war in fecund bemys
 Throu the reflex of Phebus vifage brycht ;
 On every fyde the hegeis raife on hicht,
 The bank was grene, the bruke was full of bremys,
 The stanneris clere as sternis in frofty nycht.

The cristall air, the sapher firmament,
 The ruby skyes of the orient,
 Kest beriall bemes on emerant bewis grene ;
 The rofy garth depaynt and redolent, 40
 With purpur, azure, gold, and goulis gent
 Arayed was, by dame Flora the quene,
 So nobily, that joy was for to fene ;
 The roch agayn the ryvir resplendent
 As low enlumynit all the leves schene. 45

Quhat throu the mery foulis armony,
 And throu the ryveris foun that ran me by,
 On Florais mantill I slepit as I lay,
 Quhare fone in to my dremes fantasy

I saw approach agayn the orient sky, 50
 A faill, als quhite as blossum upon spray,
 Wyth merse of gold, brycht as the stern of day ;
 Quhilk tendit to the land full lustily,
 As falcoun swift defyrrouse of hir pray.

And hard on burd unto the blomyt medis, 55
 Amang the grene rispis and the redis,
 Arrivit scho, quhar fro anon thare landis
 Ane hundreth ladyes, lusty in to wedis,
 Als fresch as flouris that in May up spredis,
 In kirtillis grene, withoutyn kell or bandis : 60
 Thair brycht hairis hang gletering on the strandis
 In tressis clere, wyppit wyth goldyn thredis,
 With pappis quhite, and mydlis small as wandis.

Discrive I wald, bot quho coud wele endyte
 How all the feldis wyth thair lilies quhite 65
 Depaynt war brycht, quhilk to the hevyn did glete :
 Noucht thou, Homer, als fair as thou coud wryte,
 For all thine ornate stilis so perfyte ;
 Nor yit thou, Tullius, quhois lippis suete
 Off rethorike did in till termes flete : 70
 Your aureate tongis both bene all to lyte,
 For to compile that paradise complete.

Thare saw I Nature, and als dame Venus quene,
 The fresch Aurora, and lady Flora schene,
 Juno, [Latona,] and Proserpyna, 75
 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene,

My lady Cleo, that help of Makaris bene,
 Thetes, Pallas, and prudent Minerva,
 Fair feynit Fortune, and lemand Lucina,
 Thir mychty Quenis in crounis mycht be sene, 80
 Wyth bemys blith, bricht as Lucifera.

There saw I May, of myrthfull monethis quene,
 Betuix Aprile, and June, her sifter schene,
 Within the gardyng walking up and doun
 Quham of the foulis gladdith al be dene ; 85
 Scho was full tender in hir yeris grene.
 Thare saw I Nature present hir a gown
 Rich to behald, and nobil of renoun,
 Off eviry hew undir the hevin that bene
 Depaynt, and braid be gude proporcioun. 90

Full lustily thir ladyes all in fere
 Enterit within this park of most plesere,
 Quhare that I lay oure helit wyth levis ronk ;
 The mery foulis, blisfullest of chere,
 Saluft Nature, me thought, on thair manere, 95
 And eviry blome on branch, and eke on bonk,
 Opnyt and spred thair balmy levis donk,
 Full low enclynnyng to thair Quene so clere,
 Quham of thair nobill norising thay thonk.

Syne to dame Flora, on the famyn wyfe, 100
 Thay salufe, and thay thank a thousand syfe ;
 And to dame Venus, lufis mychty quene,
 Thay sang ballettis in lufe, as was the gyfe,

With amoroufe notis lufly to devife,
 As thay that had lufe in thair hertis grene; 105
 Thair hony throtis, opnyt fro the fplene,
 With werblis fucte did perfe the hevinly fkyes,
 Quhill loud refownyt the firmament ferene.

Ane othir court thare faw I confequent,
 Cupide the king, wyth bow in hand ybent, 110
 And dredefull arowis grundyn fcharp and fquare :
 Thare faw I Mars, the god armypotent,
 Afull and fterne, ftrong and corpolent ;
 Thare faw I crabbit Saturn ald and haire,
 His luke was lyke for to perturb the aire ; 115
 Thare was Mercurius, wife and eloquent,
 Of rethorike that fand the flouris faire ;

Thare was the god of gardingis, Priapus ;
 Thare was the god of wildernes, Phanus ;
 And Janus, god of entree delytable ; 120
 Thare was the god of fludis, Neptunus ;
 Thare was the god of wyndis, Eolus,
 With variand luke, rycht lyke a lord unfable ;
 Thare was Bachus the gladdir of the table ;
 Thare was Pluto, the elrich incubus, 125
 In cloke of grene, this court ufit no fable.

And eviry one of thir in grene arayit,
 On harp or lute full merily thai playit,
 And fang ballettis with mighty notis clere :
 Ladyes to dance full foberly affayit, 130

Endlang the lusty ryvir so thai mayit :
 Their observance rycht hevynly was to here ;
 Than crap I throu the levis, and drew nere,
 Quhare that I was richt fudaynly affrayit,
 All throu a luke, quhilk I have boucht full dere.

And schortly for to speke, be Lufis Quene
 I was aspyit, scho bad hir archearis kene
 Go me arrest ; and thay no time delayit ;
 Than ladyes fair lete fall thair mantillis grene,
 With bowis big in tressit hairis schene, 140
 All fudaynly thay had a felde arayit ;
 And yit rycht gretly was I noucht affrayit,
 The party was so plesand for to fene,
 A wonder lusty bikkir me affayit.

And first of all, with bow in hand ybent, 145
 Come dame Beautee, rycht as scho wald me schent ;
 Syne folowit all hir damefelis yfere,
 With mony diverse aull instrument,
 Unto the pres, Fair Having wyth her went,
 Fyne Portrature, Plesance, and lusty Chere. 150
 Than come Refoun, with schelde of gold so clere,
 In plate and maille, as Mars armypotent,
 Defendit me this nobill chevallere.

Syne tender Youth come wyth hir virgyns ying,
 Grene Innocence, and schamefull Abaising, 155
 And quaking Drede, wyth humble Obedience ;
 The GOLDYN TARGE harmyt thay no thing ;

Curage in thame was noucht begonne to fpring ;
 Full fore thay dred to done a violence :
 Suete Womanhede I saw cum in prefence, 160
 Of artilyé a warld scho did in bring,
 Servit wyth ladyes full of reverence.

Scho led wyth hir Nurture and Lawlynes,
 Contenance, Pacience, Gude Fame and Stedfastnes,
 Discretioun, Gentrife, and Confiderance, 165
 Levefell Company, and Honest Befynes,
 Benigne Luke, Mylde Chere, and Sobirnes :
 All thir bure ganyeis to do me grevance ;
 But Refon bure the TARGE wyth sik constance,
 Thair fcharp affayes mycht do no dures 170
 To me, for all their afull ordynance.

Unto the pres perfewit Hie Degree,
 Hir folowit ay Eftate and Dignitee,
 Comparifoun, Honour, and Nobill Array,
 Will, Wantonnes, Renoun, and Libertee, 175
 Richeffe, Freedome, and eke Nobilitee :
 Wit ye thay did thair baner hye difplay ;
 A cloud of arowis as hayle fchour loufit thay,
 And fchot, quhill wastit was thair artilye,
 Syne went abak reboytit of thair pray. 180

Quhen Venus had perfavit this rebute,
 Diffymulance fcho bad go mak perfute,
 At all powere to perfe the GOLDYN TARGE ;
 And fcho that was of doubilnes the rute,

Askit hir choife of archeris in refute. 185

Venus the best bad hir go wale at large ;
 Scho tuke Prefence plicht ankers of the barge,
 And Fair Callyng that wele a flayn coud schute,
 And Cherifing for to complete hir charge.

Dame Hamelynes scho tuke in company, 190

That hardy was, and hende in archery,
 And broucht dame Beautee to the felde agayn ;
 With all the choife of Venus chevalry
 Thay come, and bikkerit unabaitfly :
 The schour of arowis rappit on as rayn ; 195
 Periloufe Prefence, that mony fyre has flayne,
 The bataill broucht on bordour hard us by,
 The falt was all the farar futh to fayn.

Thik was the schote of grundyn dartis kene ;
 Bot Refoun with the Scheld of Gold so schene, 200
 Warily defendit quho so evir affayit ;
 The afull stoure he manly did sustene,
 Quhill Prefence keft a pulder in his ene,
 And than as drunkyn man he all forwayit :
 Quhen he was blynd the fule wyth hym thay playit,
 And banyft hym among the bewis grene ;
 That fory ficht me fudaynly affrayit.

Than was I woundit to the deth wele nere,
 And yoldyn as a wofull prifonnere
 To lady Beautee, in a moment fpace ; 210
 Me thocht scho femyt luftiar of chere,

Efter that Refoun tynt had his eyne clere,
 Than of before, and lufliare of face :
 Quhy was thou blyndit, Refoun ? quhy, allace !
 And gert ane hell my paradife appere, 215
 And mercy feme, quhare that I fand no grace.

Diffymulance was befy me to file,
 And Fair Calling did oft upon me fmyle,
 And Chérifing me fed wyth wordis fair ;
 New Acquayntance enbracit me a quhile, 220
 And favouryt mee, quhill men mycht go a myle,
 Syne tuk hir leve, I faw hir nevir mare :
 Than faw I Dangere toward me repair,
 I coud efchew hir prefence be no wyle,
 On fyde fcho lukit wyth ane fremyt fare. 225

And at the laft departing coud hir drefse,
 And me delyverit unto Hevynesse.
 For to remayne, and fcho in cure me tuke ;
 Be this the Lord of Wyndis, wyth wodenes,
 God Eolus, his bugill blew I gefse ; 230
 That with the blaft the levis all to fchuke,
 And fudaynly, in the fpace of a luke,
 All was hyne went, thare was bot wildernes,
 Thare was no more bot birdis, bank, and bruke.

In twynkling of ane eye to fchip thay went, 235
 And fwyth up faile unto the top thay ftent,
 And with fwift courfe atour the flude thay frak ;
 Thay fyrit gunnis wyth powder violent,

Till that the reke raife to the firmament,
 The rochis all refownyt wyth the rak, 240
 For reird it femyt that the rayn bow brak ;
 Wyth fpirit affrayde apon my fete I fprent
 Among the clewis, fo carefull was the crak.

And as I did awake of my fueving,
 The joyfull birdis merily did fyng 245
 For myrth of Phebus tendir bemes fchene ;
 Suete war the vapouris, foft the morowing,
 Halefum the vale, depaynt wyth flouris ying ;
 The air attemperit, fobir, and amene ;
 In quhite and rede was all the felde befene, 250
 Throu Naturis nobil fresch anamalýng,
 In mirthfull May, of eviry moneth Quene.

O reverend Chaucere, rofe of rethoris all,
 As in oure tong ane flour imperial,
 That raife in Britane evir, quho redis rycht, 255
 Thou beris of Makaris the tryumph riall ;
 Thy fresch anamalit termes celicall .
 This matir coud illumýnit have full brycht :
 Was thou noucht of oure Inglifch all the lycht,
 Surmounting eviry tong terrestriall, 260
 Alls fer as Mayes morow dois mydnycht.

O morall Gower, and Lydgate laureate,
 Your fugurit lippis and tongis aureate,
 Bene to oure eris caufe of grete delyte ;
 Your angel mouthis moft mellifuate 265

Our rude langage has clere illumynate,
And faire oure gilt our speche, that imperfyte
Stude, or your goldyn pennis schupe to write ;
This Ile before was bare, and desolate
Off rethorike, or lusty fresch endyte. 270

Thou lytill Quair, be ever obedient,
Humble, subject, and fymple of entent,
Before the face of every connyng wicht :
I know quhat thou of rethorike hes spent ;
Off all hir lusty rofis redolent 275
Is none in to thy gerland fett on hicht ;
Efchame thar of, and draw thé out of ficht !
Rude is thy wede, disteynit, bare, and rent,
Wele aucht thou be aferit of the licht.

BEWTY AND THE PRESONEIR.

SEN that I am a Prefoneir
Till hir that fairest is and best,
I me commend, fra yeir to yeir,
In till hir bandoun for to rest ;
I govit on that gudliest, 5
Sa lang to luk I tuik lafeir,
Quhill I wes tane withouttin test,
And led furth as a Prefoneir.

Hir Sweit Having, and Fresche Bewté,
Hes wondit me but fwerd or lance ; 10
With hir to go commandit me,
On till the Castell of Pennance.
I faid, Is this your govirnance,
To tak men for thair loking heir ?
Fresche Bewty fayis, Ya, Schir, perchance
Ye be my Ladeis Prefoneir.

Thai had me bundin to the yett,
Quhair Strangenefs had bene porteir ay ;
And in deliverit me thairat,
And in thir termis can thai fay, 20

Do wait, and lat him nocht away.
 Quoth Strangenefs unto the porteir,
 On till my Lady, I dar lay,
 Ye be to pure a Prefoneir.

Thai keft me in a deip dungeoun, 25
 And fetterit me but lok or cheyne ;
 The capitane hecht Comparefone,
 To luke on me he thocht greit deyne :
 Thocht I was wo, I durft nocht pleyne,
 For he had fetterit mony affeir ; 30
 With peteous voce thus cuth I fene,
 Wo is a wofull Prefoneir !

Langour wes weche upon the wall,
 That nevir fleipit, bot evir wouke ;
 [And] Skorne wes bourdour in the hall, 35
 And oft on me his babill fchuke ;
 Lukand with mony a dengerous luke.—
 Quhat is he yone, that methis us neir ?
 Ye be to townage, be this buke,
 To be my Ladeis Prefoneir. 40

Gud Howp [then] rownit in my eir,
 And bad me baldlie breve a bill ;
 With Lawlinefs he fuld it beir,
 With Fair Schervice fend it hir till :
 I wouk and wret hir all my will. 45
 Fair Schervice fure withouttin feir,

Sayand till hir, with wirdis still,
Haif pety on your Presoneir.

Than Lawlinefs to Petie went,
And said till hir, in termis schort,— 50

Lat we yone Presoneir be schent
Will no man do to us support;
Gar lay ane sege unto yone fort !

Than Petie said, I fall appeir.
Thocht fayis, I hecht, wun I ourthort, 55
I houps to lowfs the Presoneir.

Than to battell thai war arreyit all,
And ay the wawart keptit Thocht ;
Luft bure the benner to the wall,
And Biffinefs the grit gyn brocht. 60

Skorne cryis out, fayis, Wald ye ocht ?
Luft fayis, We wald haif entré heir.
Comparifone fayis, That is for nocht,
Ye will nocht wyn the Presoneir.

Thai thairin schup for to defend, 65

And thai thairfurth failyeit ane hour :
Than Biffinefs the grit gyn bend,
Straik down the top of the foir tour.

Comparifone began to lour,
And cryit furth, I yow requair, 70
Soft and fair, and do favour,
And tak to yow the Presoneir.

- Thai fyrit the yettis deliverly
 With faggottis wer grit and huge;
 And Strangenefs, quhair that he did ly, 75
 Wes brint in to the porter luge.
 Luftely thay lakit bot a Juge,
 Sik fraikis and ftychling wes on fteir;
 The femeliest wes maid affege,
 To quhome that he wes Prefoneir. 80
- Thruch Skornes nofe thai put a prik,
 This he wes banift and gat a blek;
 Comparifone wes erdit quik,
 And Langour lap and brak his nek;
 Thai failyeit faft all the fek, 85
 Luft chafit my Ladeis chalmirleir,
 Gud Fame wes drownit in a fek,
 Thus ranfomit thai the Prefoneir.
- Fra Sklandir hard Luft had undone
 His ennemeis, him aganis 90
 Affemblit ane femely fort full fone,
 And raifs and rowttit all the planis;
 His cufing in the Court remanis,
 Bot Jaloufe folkis and Geangleiris,
 And fals Invy that no thing lanis, 95
 Blew out on Luvis Prefoneir.
- Syne Matremony, that nobill king
 Was grevit, and gadderit ane grit oft,

And all enermit without lesing,
 Chest Sklander to the West Sé coast ; 100
 Than was he and his linege loft,
 And Matremony, withouttin weir,
 The band of freindschip hes indoft
 Betuix Bewty and the Presoneir.

Be that of eild wes Gud Famifs air, 105
 And cummyne to continuatioun,
 And to the Court maid his repair,
 Quhair Matremony than woir the crowne ;
 He gat ane confirmatioun,
 All that his Modir aucht but weir : 110
 And baid still, as it wes ressonne,
 With Bewty and the Presoneir.

TO A LADYE.

SWEIT Rois of vertew and of gentilnefs,
Delytsum Lyllie of everie lustynefs,
Richeft in bontie, and in bewtie cleir,
And everie vertew that is [held most] deir,
Except onlie that ye ar mercylefs. 5

In to your garthe this day I did perfew,
Thair faw I flowris that fresche wer of hew ;
Baithe quhyte and reid moift lusty wer to feyne,
And halfum herbis upone stalkis grene ;
Yit leif nor flour fynd could I nane of Rew. 10

I dout that Merche, with his cauld blaftis keyne,
Hes flane this gentill herbe, that I of mene ;
Quhois petewous deithe dois to my heart sic pane
That I wald mak to plant his rute againe,
So confortand his levis unto me bene. 15

THE VISITATION OF ST FRANCIS.

THIS nycht befor the dawing cleir
Me thoct Sanct Francis did to me appeir,
 With ane religiouse abbeit in his hand,
 And faid, In this go cleith thé my servand,
Refuifs the warld, for thow mon be a Freir. 5

With him and with his abbeit bayth I skarrit,
Lyk to ane man that with a gaift wes marrit:
 Me thoct on bed he layid it me abone;
 But on the flure delyverly and fone
I lap thair fra, and nevir wald cum nar it. 10

Quoth he, Quhy skarris thow with this holy weid?
Cleith thé thairin, for weir it thow most neid;
 Thow that hes lang done Venus lawis teiche,
 Sall now be freir, and in this abbeit preiche;
Delay it nocht, it mon be done but dreid. 15

Quoth I, Sanct Francis, loving be thé till,
And thankit mot thow be of thy gude will
 To me, that of thy claithis are so kynd;
 Bot thame to weir it nevir come in my mynd;
Sweit Confessour, thow tak it nocht in ill. 20

In haly legendis haif I hard allevin,
 Ma sanctis of bishoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin ;
 Off full few freiris that hes bene sanctis I reid ;
 Quhairfoir ga bring to me ane bishoppis weid,
 Gife evir thow wald my faule yeid unto hevin. 25

My brethir oft hes maid thé supplicationis,
 Be epistillis, sermonis, and relationis,
 To tak this abbeit ; bot thow did postpone ;
 But furder proces, cum on thairfoir anone
 All circumstance put by and excufationis. 30

Gif evir my fortoun wes to be a freir,
 The dait thairof is past full mony a yeir ;
 For in to every lusty toun and place,
 Off all Yngland, from Berwick to Kalice,
 I haif in to thy habeit maid gud cheir. 35

In freiris weid full fairly haif I fleichit,
 In it haif I in pulpet gone and preichit
 In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterberry ;
 In it I past at Dover oure the ferry,
 Throw Piccardy, and thair the peple teichit. 40

Als lang as I did beir the freiris stye,
 In me, God wait, wes mony wrink and wyle ;
 In me wes falsset with every wicht to flatter,
 Quhilk mycht be flemit with na haly watter ;
 I wes ay reddy all men to begyle. 45

The freir that did Sanct Francis thair appeir,
Ane feind he wes in liknes of ane freir ;
He vaneist away with stynk and fyrrie smowk ;
With him me thocht all the house end he towk,
And I awoik as wy that wes in weir. 50

DUNBAR'S DREAM.

THIS hinder nycht half-sleiping as I lay,
Me thocht my chalmer in ane new aray
Was all depaynt with many diversis hew,
Of all the nobill storryis ald and new,
Sen oure first father formed was of clay. 5

Me thocht the lift all bricht with lampis lycht,
And thair in enterrit many lustie wicht,
Sum young, sum old, in findry wyfe arayit,
Sum fang, sum danceit, on instrumentis sum playit,
Sum maid disportis with hartis glaid and lycht. 10

Than thocht I thus, this is ane felloun phary,
Or ellis my witt rycht wondrouslie dois varie ;
This seimes to me ane guidlie companie,
And gif it be ane freindlie fantasie,
Defend me Jhesu, and his moder Marie ! 15

Thair pleasant fang, nor yett thair pleasant toun,
Nor yett thair joy did to my heart redoun ;
Me thocht the drerie damiefall Distres,
And eik hir forie sifter Heviness,
Sad as the leid, in bed lay me abone. 20

And Langour fatt up at my beddis heid,
 With instrument full lamentable and deid ;
 Scho playit fangis so duilfull to heir,
 Me thocht ane houre feimeit ay ane yeir ;
 Hir hew was wan and wallowed as the leid. 25

Than com the ladyis, danceing in ane trace,
 And Nobilnes befoir thame come ane space,
 Saying; with cheir bening and womanly,
 I fé ane heir in bed oppreffit ly,
 My fisteris go and help to get him grace. 30

With that anon did start out of a dance
 Twa fisteris, callit Confort and Pleasance,
 And with twa harpis did begin to fing,
 Bot I thair of mycht tak na rejoyeing,
 My Hevinefs opprest me with sic mischance. 35

Thay saw that I nocht glaidder wax of cheir,
 And thair of had thai winder all but weir,
 And said ane lady that Perfaveing hicht,
 Of Hevinefs he feillis sic a wecht,
 Your melody he pleiffis nocht till heir. 40

Scho and Distres hir fister dois him greve :
 Quod Nobilnes, Quhow fall he thame eschew ?
 Than spak Discretioun, ane lady richt bening,
 Wirk eftir me, and I fall gar him fing,
 And lang or nicht gar Langour tak hir leve. 45

And then said Witt, Giff thai work nocht be thé,
But onie dout thai fall not work be me.

Discretioun said, I knaw his malady,
The strok he feillis of melancholie,
And Nobilnefs, [his] lecheing lyis in thé. 50

Or evir this wicht at heart be haill and feir,
Both thou and I must in the court appeir ;
For he hes lang maid service thair in vaine :
With sum rewaird we mane him quyt againe,
Now in the honour of this guid new yeir. 55

Weill worth thé, sifter, said Coniferance,
And I fall help for to mantene the dance.
Than spak ane wicht callit Blind Effectioun,
I fall befoir yow be, with mine electioun,
Of all the court I have the governance. 60

Than spak ane constant wicht callit Reffoun,
And said, I grant yow hes beine lord a fessioun,
In diftributioun, bot now the tyme is gone,
Now I may all diftribute myne alone ;
Thy wrangous deidis did evir man enschefoun. 65

For tyme war now that this man had sum thing,
That lange hes bene ane fervand to the King,
And all his tyme nevir flatter couthe nor faine,
Bot humblie in to ballat wyfe complaine,
And patientlie indure his tormenting. 70

I counfall him be mirrie and jocond ;
 Be Nobilnefs his help mon firft be found.
 Weillfpokin, Reffoun, my brother, quoth Difcretioun,
 To fett on deifs with lordis at the ceffoun,
 In to this realme yow war worth mony ane pound. 75

Than fpak anone Anoportunitie,
 Ye fall nocht all gar him fpeid without me,
 For I ftand ay befor the Kingis face ;
 I fall him deiff, or ellis my felf mak chace,
 Bot gif that I befor him fervit be. 80

Ane befy afkar foonner fall he fpeid,
 Na fall twa befy fervandis out of dreid,
 And he that askis nocht tynes bot his word,
 Bot for to tyne lang fervice is no bourd,
 Yett thocht I nevir to do fic folie deid. 85

Than com anone ane callit Schir Johne Kirkepakar,
 Off many cures ane michtie undertaker,
 Quod he, I am poſſeft in kirkis fevin,
 And yitt I think thai grow fall till ellevin,
 Or he be fervit in ane, yone ballet maker. 90

And then fchir Bet-the-kirk, fa mot I thryff,
 I haif of buſie fervandis foure or fyve,
 And all directit unto findrie ſteidis,
 Ay ftill awaiting upoun kirk-menes deidis,
 Fra quhom my tithingis will I heir belyff. 95

Quod Refoun than, The ballance gois unevin,
 That thow allace to ferff hes kirkis fevin,
 And fevin als worth kirk; nocht haifand ane,
 With gredines I fie this world ourgane,
 And fufficience dwellis nocht bot in heavin. 100

I have nocht wyt thairof, quod Temperance,
 For thocht I hald him evinlie the ballance;
 And, but ane cuir, full [evin] micht till him wey,
 Yett will he take ane uther and gar it fuey:
 Quha best can rewill wald maift have governance. 105

Patience to me, My friend, faid, mak guid cheir,
 And on the prince depend with hevinely feir,
 For I full weill dois know his nobill intent;
 He wald nocht, for ane bifchopprikis rent,
 That yow war unrewardit half ane yeir. 110

Than as ane fary thai to duir did brak,
 And fshot ane gone that did fo rudlie rak,
 Quhill all the aird did raird the rane bow under,
 On Leith fandis me thocht fcho brak in founder,
 And I ainon did walkin with the crak. 115

THE BIRTH OF ANTICHRIST.

LUCINA schynnyng in silence of the nycht,
The hevin all being full of sternis bricht,
To bed I went; bot thair I tuke no rest,
With hevie thocht so foir I wes opprest,
That fair I langit eftir the dayis licht. 5

Off Fortoun I complenit hevely,
That scho to me stude so contrarioufly;
And at the last, quhen I had turnyt oft
For weirines, on me ane slummer soft
Come, with ane dremyng and a fantesfy. 10

Me thocht deme Fortoun, with ane fremmit cheir,
Stude me beforne, and said on this maneir:
Thow suffir me to wirk gif thow do weill,
And preifs thé nocht to stryfe aganis my quheill,
Qubilk every wardly thing dois turne and steir. 15

Full mony ane man I turne unto the hicht,
And makis als mony full law down to licht;
Up on my staigis or that thow ascend,
Treibt weill thy trouble is neir at ane end, 19
Seing thir takinis, quhairfoir thow mark thame rycht.

Thy trublit gait fall neir moir be degeft,
Nor thow in to no benifice poſſeſt,

 Quhill that ane Abbot him cleith in ernes pennis,
 And flé up in the air amangis the crennis,
And as ane falcone fair fro eaſt to weſt. 25

He fall aſcend as ane horrible griphoun,
Him meit fall in the air ane ſcho dragoun ;

 Thir terrible monſteris fall togidder thriſt,
 And in the cludis gett the Antechriſt,
Quhill all the air infeck of thair puyfoun. 30

Undir Saturnus fyrrie regioun

Symone Magus fall meit thame, and Mahoun ;

 And Merlyne, at the mone, fall hym be bydand ;
 And Jonet the weido, on ane buſſome rydand,
Off wichis with ane wondir garefoun. 35

And fyne thay fall diſcend with reik and fyre,
And preiche in erth the Antechryſtis impyre ;
 Be than it fall be neir this warldis end.

 With that this Lady fone fra me did wend :
Sleipand and walkand wes fruſtrat my deſyre. 40

Quhen I awoik my dreame it wes ſo nyce,
Fra every wicht I hid it as a vyce ;

 Quhill I hard tell, be mony futhfaſt wy,
 Flé wald ane Abbot up in to the ſky,
And all his fethreme maid wes at devyce. 45

Within my hairt confort I take full sone,
Adew, quoth I, my drery dayis ar done :
Full weill I wift to me wald never cum thrift,
 Quhill that twa monis wer fene up in the lift,
Or quhill an Abbot flew aboif the mone. 50

OFF THE FENYEIT FREIR
OF TUNGLAND.

As ying Aurora, with hir cristall hale,
In orient schew hir visage pale,
A swevyng fwyth did me assale,
 Off sonnis of Sathanas seid;
Me thocht a Turk of Tartary 5
Come out of the land of Barbary,
And lay forloppin in Lombardy,
 Full lang in waith-man weid.

Fra baptifing for till eschewe,
Thar a religiouse man he slewe, 10
And cled him in his habit newe,
 For he couth wryte and reid.
Quhen kend was his diffimilans,
And all his cursit govirnans,
For feir he fled, and come in Fraunce, 15
 With litill of Lombard leid.

To be a leche he feynit him thar,
Quhilk mony a man mycht rew evir mar;
For he left nothir feike nor fair
 Unflane, or he hyne yeid. 20

Vane organis he full clenly kervit ;
 Quhen of his fraik so mony stervit,
 Dreid he had gottin that he deservit,
 He fled away gud speid.

In Scotland than, the narrest way, 25
 He come, his cunnyng till assaye,
 To sum man thar it was no play
 The preving of his sciens.

In potingary he wrocht gret pyne,
 He muredrest in to medicyne ; 30
 The Jowe was of a gret ingyne,
 And generit was of gyans.

In lechecraft he was homicide,
 He wald haf for a nycht to byd,
 Ane haknay and the hurt mannis hyd, 35
 So mekle he was of myans.

His irnis was rude as ony rauchtir,
 Quhar he leit blude it was no lauchtir,
 Full mony instrumentis for slauchtir
 Was in his gardyvians. 40

He couth gif cure of laxatif,
 To gar a wicht horse want his lyf ;
 Quha evir assay wald, man or wyf,
 Thar hippis yeid hiddy-giddy.
 His praktikis nevir war put to preif 45
 Bot sudand deid, or gret mischeif ;

He had purgacioun to mak a theif
To dé without a wedye.

Unto no mefs preiffit the prelat,
For found of facrying bell nor skellat ; 50
As blak smyth brukit was his pellat,
For battiring at the study.

Thocht he come hame a newe maid channoun,
He had dispensit with matinnis cannoun,
On him come nothir stole nor fannoun, 55
For smwking of the smedye.

Me thocht feir fassounis he affalyeit,
To mak the quintessence, and failyeit ;
And quhen he saw that nocht avalyeit,
A federem on he tuke : 60
And schupe in Turky for to flé ;
And quhen that he did mont on hie,
All fowlis farlet quhat he fuld be,
That evir did on him luke.

Sum held he had bene Dedalus, 65
Sum the Mynataur mervalus,
Sum Mertis blak smyth Vulcanus,
And sum Saturnus cuk.
And evir the cuchettis at him tuggit,
The rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit, 70
The huditt crawis his hair furth ruggit,
The hevin he nicht nocht bruke.

The Myttane and Sanct Mertynis fowle
 Wend he had bene the hornit howle,
 Thay fet upone him with a yowle, 75
 And gaif him dynt for dynt.

The golk, the gormaw, and the gled,
 Best him with buffettis quhill he bled ;
 The spar halk to the spring him sped
 Als fers as fyre of flynt. 80

The tarfall gaif him tug for tug,
 A stanchell hang in ilk a lug,
 The pyot furth his pennis did rug,
 The stork straik ay but stint ;
 The bissart, biffy but rebuik, 85
 Scho was so cleverus of hir cluik,
 His bawis he nicht nocht langer bruik,
 Schor held thame at ane hint.

Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis,
 Of marleyonis, mittanis, and of mawis, 90
 That bikkrit at his berd with blawis,
 In battell him abowt :
 Thay nybbillit him with noyis and cry,
 The rerd of thame raise to the sky,
 And evir he cryit on Fortoun, Fy ! 95
 His lyfe was in to dowt.

The ja him skrippit with a skryke,
 And skornit him as it was lyk ;

The egill strong at him did stryke,
 And rawcht him mony a rout : 100
 For feir uncunnandy he cawkit,
 Quhill all his pennis war drownd and drawkit,
 He maid a hundreth nolt all hawkit,
 Beneth him with a spowt.

He schewre his feddereme that was schene, 105
 And slippit owt of it full clene,
 And in a myre, up to the ene,
 Amang the glar did glyd.
 The fowlis all at the fedderem dang
 As at a monster thame amang, 110
 Quhill all the pennis of it owtsprang
 In till the air full wyde.

And he lay at the plunge evir mair
 Sa lang as any ravin did rair ;
 The crawis him socht, with crys of cair, 115
 In every schaw befyde.
 Had he reveild bene to the ruikis,
 Thay had him revin all with thair cluikis :
 Thre dayis in dub amang the dukis
 He did with dirt him hyde. 120

The air was dirkit with the fowlis
 That come with yawmeris, and with yowlis,
 With skryking, skrymming, and with scowlis,
 To tak him in the tyde.

I walknit with the noyis and schowte, 125
So hiddowis beir was me abowte.
Sen fyne I curfe that cankerit rowte
 Quhair evir I go or ryde.

THE DEVILL'S INQUEST.

THIS nycht in my fleip I wes agast,
Me thocht the Devill wes tempand fast
The people, with aithis of crewaltie ;
Sayand, as throw the mercat he past,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 5

Me thocht as he went throw the way,
Ane priest sweirit braid, be God verey,
Quhill at the alter reffavit he.
Thou art my clerk, the Devill can fay,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 10

Than fwoir ane courtyour mekle of pryde,
Be Chrystis woundis bludy and wyd,
And be his harmes wes rent on tré.
Than spak the Devill, hard him befyd,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 15

Ane merchand, his geir as he did fell,
Renuncit his pairt of hevin and hell.
The Devill said, Welcum mot thou be,
Thow fall be merchand for my fell,
Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 20

Ane goldsmyth said, The gold is fa fyne
 That all the workmanschip I tyne;
 The feind refflaif me gif I lie.
 Think on, quoth the Devill, that thow art myne,
 Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 25

Ane tailyour said, In all this toun,
 Be thair ane better weil maid gown,
 I gif me to the feynd all fre.
 Gramercy, tailyour, said Mahoun,
 Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 30

Ane fowttar said, In gud effek,
 Nor I be hangit be the nek,
 Gife bettir butis of ledder ma be.
 Fy, quoth the feynd, thou fairis of blek,
 Ga clenge thé clene, and cum to me. 35

Ane baxftar sayd, I forsaik God,
 And all his werkis, evin and od,
 Gif fairar stuf neidis to be.
 The Devill luche, and on him cowth nod,
 Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 40

Ane fleschour fwoir be the sacrament,
 And be Chryftis blud maist innocent,
 Nevir fatter flesch saw man with é.
 The Devill said, Hald on thy intent,
 Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 45

The maltman fayis, I God forsaik,
And mot the devill of hell me taik,

Gif ony better malt may be,
And of this kill I haif inlaik :

Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 50

Ane browstar fwoir the malt wes ill,
Baith reid and reikit on the kill,

That it will be na aill for me ;
Ane boll will not fex gallonis fill :

Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 55

Be Goddis bluid, quoth the tavernnier,
Thair is sic wyne in my felleir,

Hes never come in this cuntrie.
Tut, quoth the Devill, thou fellis our deir,

Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 60

The smyth fwoir be rude and raip,
In till a gallowis mot I gaip,

Gif I ten dayis wan pennyis thré,
For with that craft I can nocht thraip :

Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 65

Ane menstrall said, The feind me ryfe,
Gif I do ocht but drink and fwyfe ;

The Devill said, Than I counfall thé,
Exerfe that craft in all thy lyfe,

Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 70

Ane dyfour said, with wirdis of stryfe,
 The devill mot stik him with a knyfe,
 Bot he keft up fair fyifis thré ;
 The Devill said, Endit is thy lyfe,
 Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 75

Ane theif said, God that evir I chaip,
 Nor ane stark widdy gar me gaip,
 Bot I in hell for geir wald be.
 The Devill said, Welcum in a raip,
 Renunce thy God, and cum to me. 80

The fische wyffis flett, and swoir with granis,
 And to the Feind faule, fefche and banis
 Thay gaif thame, with ane fchowt on hie.
 The Devill said, Welcum all attanis,
 Renunce your God, and cum to me. 85

The rest of craftis grit aithis fwair,
 Thair wark and craft had na compair,
 Ilk ane into thair qualitie.
 The Devill said, Than withoutin mair,
 Renunce your God, and cum to me. 90

THE DANCE OF THE SEVIN
DEIDLÿ SYNNIS.

OFF Februar the fyiftene nycht,
Full lang befoir the dayis lycht,
I lay in till a trance ;
And than I faw baith Hevin and Hell :
Me thoct, amangis the feyndis fell, 5
Mahoun gart cry ane Dance
Off Schrewis that wer nevir schrevin,
Aganis the feift of Fafternis evin,
To mak thair obfervance ;
He bad gallandis ga graith a gyifs, 10
And kait up gamountis in the fkyifs,
As varlotis dois in France.

.
Heilie Harlottis on hawtane wyifs,
Come in with mony findrie gyifs,
Bot yit luche nevir Mahoun, 15
Quhill preiftis come in with bair fchevin nekkis ;
Than all the Feyndis lewche, and maid gekkis,
Blak-belly and Bawfy-Broun.

- Lat fé, quoth he, now quha begynnis.
 With that the fowll Sevin Deidly Synnis 20
 Begowth to leip at anis.
 And first of all in Dance wes PRYD,
 With hair wyld bak, and bonet on syd,
 Lyk to mak vaistie wanis ;
 And round about him, as a quheill, 25
 Hang all in rumpillis to the heill
 His kethat for the nanis :
 Mony proud trumpour with him trippit,
 Throw skaldand fyre, ay as thay skippit
 They gyrnd with hyddoufs granis. 30
- Than YRE come in with sturt and stryfe ;
 His hand wes ay upoun his knyfe,
 He brandeist lyk a beir :
 Bostaris, braggaris, and barganeris,
 Eftir him passit in to pairis, 35
 All bodin in feir of weir ;
 In jakkis, and scryppis, and bonettis of steill,
 Thair leggis wer chenyait to the heill,
 Frawart wes thair affeir :
 Sum upoun uder with brandis best, 40
 Sum jagit utheris to the heft,
 With knyvis that scherp coud schein.
- Nixt in the Dance followit INVY,
 Fild full of feid and fellony,
 Hid malyce and dispyte: 45

For pryvie hatrent that tratour trymlit ;
 Him followit mony freik diffymlyt,
 With fenyeit wordis quhyte :
 And flattereris in to menis facis ;
 And bak-byttaris in secreit placis, 50
 To ley that had delyte ;
 And rownaris of fals lesingis,
 Allace ! that courtis of noble kingis
 Of thame can nevir be quyte.

Nixt him in Dans come CUVATYCE, 55
 Rute of all evill, and grund of vyce,
 That nevir coud be content :
 Catyvis, wrechis, and ockeraris,
 Hud-pykis, hurdaris, and gadderaris,
 All with that warlo went : 60
 Out of thair throttis thay schot on udder
 Hett moltin gold, me thocht, a fudder
 As fyre-flawcht maist fervent ;
 Ay as thay tumit thame of schot,
 Feyndis fild thame new up to the thrott 65
 With gold of allkin prent.

Syne SWEIRNES, at the secound bidding,
 Come lyk a fow out of a midding,
 Full slepy wes his grunyie :
 Mony sweir bumbard belly huddroun, 70
 Mony flute daw, and slepy duddroun,
 Him servit ay with founyie ;

- He drew thame furth in till a chenye,
 And Belliall with a brydill renyie,
 Evir lascht thame on the lunyie : 75
 In Dance thay war so flaw of feit,
 Thay gaif thame in the fyre a heit,
 And maid them quicker of counyie.
- Than LICHERY, that lathly corse,
 Came berand lyk a bagit horse, 80
 And Ydilnefs did him leid ;
 Thair wes with him ane ugly fort,
 And mony stynkand fowll tramort,
 That had in fyn bene deid :
 Quhen thay wer enterit in the Dance, 85
 Thay wer full strenge of countenance,
 Lyke tortchis byrnand reid ;
 Ilk ane led uthair be the tarffis ;
 Suppoifs thay fyleit with thair arffis,
 It mycht be no remeid. 90
- Than the fowll monstir GLUTTONY,
 Off wame unafiable and gredy,
 To Dance he did him drefs :
 Him followit mony fowll druncart,
 With can and collep, cop and quart, 95
 In surffet and excess ;
 Full mony a waittless wally-drag,
 With wamis unweildable, did furth wag,
 In creifche that did increfs :

Drynk ! ay thay cryit, with mony a gaip, 100
 The Feyndis gaif thame hait leid to laip,
 Thair leveray wes na lefs.

Na menstrallis playit to thame but dowt,
 For glé-men thair wer haldin owt,
 Be day, and eik by nycht ; 105
 Except a menstrall that slew a man,
 Swa till his heretage he wan,
 And enterit be breif of richt.

Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand Padyane :
 Syne ran a Feynd to feche Makfadyane, 110
 Far northwart in a nuke ;
 Be he the Correnoch had done schout,
 Erfche men fo gadderit him abowt,
 In Hell grit roume thay tuke :
 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, 115
 Full lowd in Erfche begowth to clatter,
 And rowp lyk revin and ruke.
 The Devill fa devit wes with thair yell,
 That in the depest pot of hell
 He smorit thame with smuke. 120

Mahoune him comfort, and maid him knyght,
 No ferly thocht his hart was licht,
 That to sic honour grew.

He hecht hiely before Mahoune, 25
 That he fuld dyng the Sowtar doun,

Thocht he war wicht as mast ;
 Bot quhen he on the barrafs blenkit,
 The Tailyeouris corage a litill schrenkit,
 His hart did all oure cast : 30

And quhen he saw the Sowtar cum,
 Off all sic wordis he was dum,
 Full fair he was agast ;
 For he in hart take sic a scunnir,
 A rak of fartis lyk ony thunnir, 35
 Went fra him, blast for blast.

The Sowtar to the feld him drest,
 He was convoyit out of the west,
 As a defendour stowt :

Suppois he had no lufty varlot, 40
 He had full mony lowfy harlot,
 Fast rynnand him abowt.

His banir was a barkit hyd,
 Quharin Sanct Girnyga did glyde,
 Before that rebald rowt : 45

Full Sowtar-lyk he was of laitis,
 For ay betwene the harnas platis,
 The oyle briftit out.

Apon the Tailyeour quhen he did luke,
 His hart a litill dwalmyng tuke, 50
 Uneifs he mycht upfit ;
 In till his stomok was sic a steir,
 Of all his dyner that cost him deir,
 His brest held never a bit.
 To comfort him, or he raide forthir, 55
 The Devill of knyght-hed gaf him ordir ;
 For stynk than he did spit ;
 And he about the Devillis nek
 Did spewe agane a quart of blek,
 So knyghtlie he him quyt. 60

Than forty tymes the Feynd cryit, Fy !
 The Sowtar furth affraitlye,
 Unto the feld he foucht :
 Quhen thai war servit with thair speris,
 Folk had a feile be thair efferis, 65
 Thair hartis was baith on flocht.
 Thai spurrit apon athir fyd,
 The hors attour the grene did glyd,
 And tham togiddir brocht ;
 The Tailyeour was no thing wele fittin, 70
 He left the fadill all beschittin,
 And to the ground he focht.

His birnes brak and maid a bratill,
 The Sowtaris horse scarrit with the rattill,
 And round about did reile ; 75

This beift that was affrayit full evill,
 Ran with the Sowtar to the Devill,
 And thar rewardit him wele.
 Sum thing fra him the Feynde efchewit,
 He trowit agane to be befpewit, 80
 So ftrenyt he was in ftele:
 He thocht he wald agane debait him,
 He torned his erfs and all bedrait him,
 Quyte our fra nek to hele.

He lowfit it with fic a rerd, 85
 Baith horfe and man flawe to the erd,
 He fartit with fic a feir:
 Now, haif I quyt thé! quoth Mahoun;
 The new maid knyght lay into fwoun,
 And did all armes forfweir. 90
 The Devill gart thaim to dungeoun dryf,
 And tham of knyght-hed to depryf,
 Difcharging tham all weir;
 And maid tham harlotis agane for evir,
 Quhilk ftyle to kepe thai had fer levir 95
 Na ony armes beir.

I had mair of thair werkis writtin,
 Had nocht the Sowtar bene befcittin,
 With Beliallis arfs unblift;
 Bot that fa gud a bourd, me thocht, 100
 Sic folace to my hart it wrocht,
 For lauchtir neir I brift.

Quhar throw I walkinnit of my trauns;
To put in to rememberans,
Micht no man me refit, 105
To dyte how all this thing befell
Before Mahoune, the heir of hell:
Schirris, trow it gif ye list.

Knowll tais, nor mowlis in no degrie,
But ye can hyd thame : blift be ye. 20

And Tailyeuris with weil maid clais,
Can mend the werft maid man that gais,
And mak him femely for to fé :
Tailyeuris and Sowtaris, blift be ye.

Thocht God mak ane miffaffonit man, 25
Ye can him all fchaip new agane,
And faffoun him bettir be fic thré :
Tailyeuris and Sowtaris, blift be ye.

Thocht a man haif a brokin bak,
Haif ye a gude crafty Tailyeur, quhat-rak, 30
That can it cuver with craftis flie !
Tailyeuris and Sowtaris, blift be ye.

Off God grit kyndnefs may ye claime,
That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame,
Supportand faltis with your fupplie : 35
Tailyeuris and Sowtaris, blift be ye.

In Erd ye kyth fic mirakillis heir,
In Hevin ye fal be Sanctis full cleir,
Thocht ye be knavis in this cuntré :
Tailyeuris and Sowtaris, blift be ye. 40

THE TUA MARYIT WEMEN
AND THE WEDO.

APON the Midfumer'evin, mirriest of nichtis,
I muvit furth allane, neir as midnicht wes past,
Befyde ane gudlie grene garth, full of gay flouris,
Hegeit, of ane huge hicht, with hawthorne treis ;
Quhairon ane bird, on ane bransche, so birst out hir notis
That never ane blythfullar bird was on the beuche harde :
Quhat through the fugarat soun of hir sang glaid,
And through the favour fanative of the fueit flouris,
I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis ;
The dew donkit the daill, and dynarit the foulis. 10

I hard, under ane holyn hevinlie grein hewit,
Ane hie speiche, at my hand; with hautand wourdis ;
With that in haist to the hege so hard I inthrang
That I was heildit with hawthorne, and with heynd leivis :
Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit, 15
Gif ony persoun wald approchè within that plesand
garding.

I saw Thré gay Ladeis sit in ane grene arbeir,
All grathit in to garlandis of fresche gudlie flouris ;
So glitterit as the gold wer thair gloriuis gilt treffis,
Quhill all the gressis did gleme of the glaid hewis ; 20

Kemmit was thair cleir hair, and curiouflie fched
 Attour thair fchulderis doun fchyre, fchyning full bricht ;
 With curches, caffin thame abone, of kirfp cleir and thin :
 Thair mantillis grein war as the grefs that grew in May
 feffoun,

Fetrit with thair quhyt fingaris about thair fair fydis : 25
 Off ferlifful fyne favour war thair faceis meik,
 All full of flurift fairheid, as flouris in June ;
 Quhyt, feimlie, and foft, as the fweitt lillies ;
 New up fpredd upon fpray, as new fpynift rofe,
 Arrayit ryallie about with mony rich wardour, 30
 That Nature, full nobillie, annamalit fine with flouris
 Off alkin hewis under hevin, that ony heynd knew ;
 Fragrant, all full of fresche odour fynest of smell,
 Ane marbre tabile coverit wes befoir thai Thre Ladeis,
 With ryale cowpis apon rawis full of ryche wynis : 35
 And of thir fair Wlonkes, with Tua [that] weddit war
 with Lordis,

Ane wes ane Wedow, I wift, wantoun of laitis.
 And, as thai talkit at the tabill of mony taill funde,
 Thay wauchtit at the wicht wyne, and warit out wourdis ;
 And fyne thai fpak more fpedellie, and fparit no materis. 40

Bewrie, faid the Wedo, ye weddit wemen ying,
 Quhat mirth ye fand in maryage, fen ye war menis wyffis ;
 Reveill gif ye rewit that rakles conditioun ?
 Or gif that ever ye luffit leydd upone lyf mair
 Nor thame that ye your fayth hes feftinit for ever ? 45
 Or gif ye think, had ye chois, that ye wald cheis better ? ✓

Think ye it nocht ane blift band that bindis fo fast
That none unto it adew may say bot the deithe alane ?

Than fpak ane luffy belyf, with luffy effeiris ;
It, that ye call the blift band that bindis fo fast, 50
Is bair of blis, and bailfull, and greit barrat wirkis.
Ye speir, had I fré chois, gif I wald cheis better ?
Chenyeis ay ar to eschew ; and changeis ar fueit :
Sic curfit chance till eschew, had I my chois anis,
Out of the chenyeis of ane churle I chaip fuld for ever. 55
God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane yeir !
It war bot monstros to be mair, bot gif our myndis plefit :
It is agane the law of luif, of kynd, and of nature,
Togiddir hartis to strene, that stryveys with uther :
Birdis hes ane better law na bernis be meikill, 60
That ilk yeir, with new joy, joyis ane maik ;
And fangis thame ane fresche feyr, unfulyeit, and con-
stant ;
And lattis thair fulyeit feiris flie quhair thai pleis.
Chryst gif sic ane consuetude war in this erth holdin !
Than weill war us wemen, that ever we may be fré ; 65
We fuld have feiris as fresche to fang quhen we wald,
And gif all larbaris thair leveis, quhan thai lak curage.
My self fuld be full femlie with filkis arrayit ;
Gymp, jolie, and gent, richt joyus, and gentryce,
I fuld at fairis be found, new faceis to spy ; 70
At playis, and preichingis, and pilgrimages greit,
To schaw my renoun, royaly, quhair preis was of folk ;
To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill,

And blaw my bewtie on breid, quhair bernis war mony ;
 That I nicht cheis, and be chofin, and change quhen me
 lykit : 75

Than fuld I waill ane full weill, ouré all the wyd realme,
 That fuld my womanheid weild the lang winter nicht ;

And when I gottin had ane grume, ganest of uthér,
 Yaip, and ying, in the yok ane yeir for to draw ;

Fra I had preivit his pith the firft plesand moneth, 80

Than fuld I caft me to keik in kirk, and in markat,

And all the cuntré about, kyngis court, and uthér,

Quhair I ane galland nicht get aganis the nixt yeir,

For to perfurneis furth the werk quhen failyeit the tother :

A forky fure, ay furthwart, and forfy in draucht ; 85

Nothir febill, nor fant, nor fulyeit in labour ;

Bot als fresche of his forme, as flouris in May ;

For all the fruit fuld I fang thocht he the flour burgeoun.

I have ane wallidrag, ane worme, ane auld wobat carle,

A waistit wolroun, na worth bot wourdis to clatter ; 90

Ane bumbart, ane dron bee, ane bag full of flewme,

Ane scabbit skarth, ane scorioun, ane scutarde behind :

To see him scart his awin skyn grit scunner I think.

Quhen kiffis me that carybald, than kyndillis all my forow ;

As birfs of ane brym bair, his berd is als stif, 95

Bot soft and foupill as the filk is his fary lwme :

He may weill to the fyn affent, bot fakles is his deidis.

With gor is his tua grym ene gladderrit all about,

And gorgeit lyk twa gutaris that wer with glar stoppit ;

Bot quhen that glourand gaift grippis me about, 100

Than think I hiddowus Mahonne hes me in armes ;

Than ma na fainyne me fave fra that auld Sathane ;
 For, thocht I wofe me all cleine, fra the croun doun,
 He will my corfe all beclip, and clap to his breift.
 Quhen schaffyn is that ald schalk with a fcharp rafour,
 He fchowis on me his fhewill mouth, and fchedis my
 lippis ;

And with his hard hurcheone skyn fa heklis he my chekis,
 That as a glemand gleyd glowis my chaftis ;
 I fhrenk for the fcharp ffound, bot fhout dar I nought,
 For fhore of that auld fhrew, fhame him betide ! 110
 The luf blenkis of that bogill, fra his blerde ene,
 As Belzebub had on me blent, abafit my fpreit ;

And quhen the fmy on me fmyrkis, with his fmake fmolet,
 He fepillis like a farcy aver, that flyrit on a gillot. *more*

Quhen that the found of his faw finkis in my eris, 115

Than ay renewis my noy, or he be neir cumand :
 Quhen I heir nemmyt his name, than mak I nyne crocis,
 To keip me fra the cummerans of that carll mangit, *old man*
 That full of eldnyng is, and anger, and all evill thewis .

I dar nought luk to my luf for that lene gib, 120
 He is fa full of jelufy, and engyne fals ; *cunning*
 Ever ymagynyng in mynd materis of evill,

Compafand and caftand cacis a thousand

How he fall tak me, with a trawe, at trift of ane othir :
 I dar nought keik to the knaip that the cop fillis, 125

For eldnyng of that ald fhrew that ever on evill thynkis ;
 For he is waiftit, and worne fra Venus werkis,

And may nought beit worth a bene in bed of my myftirs.
 He trowis that young folk I yerne yeild, for he gane is,

Bot I may yuke all this yeir, or his yerd help. 130

Ay quhen that caribald carll wald clym on my wambe,
Than am I dangerus, and dane, and dour of my will;

Yit leit I never that larbar my leggis ga betueene,
To fyle my flefche, na fumyll me, without a fee gret;
And thocht his pen purly me payis in bed, 135

His purfe pays richely in recompense efter:

For, or he clym on my corse, that carybald forlane,
I have conditioun of a curche of kerfp all ther fynest;

A gown of engranyt claith, right gaily furrit;
A ring with a ryall stane, or other riche jowell, 140

Or rest of his rousty raid, thocht he wer rede wod:

For all the buddis of Johne Blunt, quhen he abone clymis,
Me think the baid deir aboucht sa bawch ar his werkis;

And thus I fell him folace, thocht I it four think:

Fra sic a fyre, God yow faif, my fueit Sisteris deir! 145

Quhen that the Semely had faid her sentence to end,
Than all thai leuch apon loft, with laitis full mery;
And raucht the cop round about full off riche wynis,
And ralyest lang, or thai wald rest, with ryatus speche.

The Wedo to the tothir Wlonk warpit thir wordis; 150

Now, fair Sifter, fallis yow but fenyeing to tell,

Sen man first with matrimony yow menkit in kirk,

How haif ye farne be your faith? confes us the treuth:

That band to blifs, or to ban, quhilk yow best thinkis?

Or how ye like lif to leid in to leill spoufage? 155

And syne my self ye exeme on the samyn wife,

And I fall fay furth the futh, diffymyland no word.

The Plefand faid, I proteft, the treuth gif I fehaw,
 That of your toungis ye be trait: The tothir twa grantit;
 With that fprang up hir fpreit be a fpan hechar. 160
 To fpeik, quoth scho, I fall nought fpair; ther is no fpy neir:
 I fall a ragment reveil fra the rute of my hert,
 A rouft that is fa rankild quhill rifs my ftomok;
 Now fall the byle all out brift, that beild has fo lang;
 For it to beir on my brift wes burdin our hevvy: 165
 I fall the venome devoid with a vent large,
 And me affuage of the fwalme, that fuellit wes gret.

My husband wes a hur maifter, the hugeaft in erd,
 Tharfoir, I hait him with my hert, fa help me our Lord!
 He is a young man ryght yaip, bot nought in youthis flouris;
 For he is fadit full far, and feblit of ftrenth:
 He wes as flurifing frefche within thir few yeris,
 Bot he is fulyeit full far, and falyeid in labour;
 He has bene lychour fo lang quhill loft is his natur,
 His lume is waxit larbar, and lysis in to fwounne: 175
 Wes never fugeorne wer fet na on that fnaill tyrit,
 For efter feven oulkis rest, it will nought rap anys;
 He has bene waitit apoun wemen, or he me wif cheifit,
 And in adultre, in my tyme, I haif him ^{taken} tane oft:
 And yit, he is als brankand with bonet on fyde, 180
 And blenkand to the brichteft that in the burgh duellis,
 Alfe curtly of his clething, and kemmyng of his hair,
 As he that is mair valyeand in Venus chalmer;
 He femys to be fumthing worth, that fyphyr in bour,

He lukis as he wald luffit be, thocht he be litill of valour;

He dois as dotit dog that damys on all buffis,

And listis his leg apou loft, thocht he nought list pische ;

He has a luke without luft, and lif without curage; *spair*

He has a forme without force, and fessoun but vertu,

And fair wordis but effect, all fruster of dedis ; 190

He is for ladyis in luf a richt lusty schadow,

Bot in to derne, at the deid, he falbe drup fundin ;

He railyeis, and makis repet with ryatus wordis,

Ay rufing him of his radis, and rageing in chalmer ; *cl-mer*

Bot God wait quhat I think quhen he fo thra spekis : 195

And how it fettis him fo fyde ^{speak} ^{suck} of sic materis.

Bot gif him self, of fum evin, myght ane fay amang thaim,

Bot he nought ane is, bot nane of naturis possefforis.

Scho that has ane auld man nought all is begylit ;

He is at Venus werkis na war na he femys : 200

I wend I josit a gem, and I haif ane geit gottin ;

He had the glemying of gold, and wes bot glafe fundin :

Thought men be ferse, wele I fynd, fra failye thair curage,

Thar is bot eldnyng, or anger thair hertis within.

Ye speik of birdis on beuch : of blife may thai fing, 205

That, on sanct Valentynis day, ar vacandis ilk yeir :

—Hed I that plesand prevelege to part quhen me likit,

To change, and ay to cheise agane, than, Chastité, adew !

Than fuld I haif a fresch feir to fang in myne armes :

To hald a freke, quhill he faynt, may foly be callit. 210

Apone sic materis I muse, at mydnyght, full oft,

And murnys so in my mynd, I murdris my selfin ;

Than ly I walkand for wa, and walteris about

Wariand off my wickit kyn, that me away cast,
 To sic a craudoune, but curage, that knyt my clér bewté;
 And ther fo mony kene knyghtis this kenrik within :
 Than think I on a femelyar, the futh for to tell,
 Na is our fyre be sic fevin ; with that I fych oft :
 Than he ful tenderly dois turne to me his tume perfoun,
 And with a yoldin yerd, dois yolk me in armys ; 220
 And fays, My foverane fueit thing, quhy fleip ye no
 better ?

Me think ther haldin yow a hete, as ye sum harme ailyt.
 Quoth I, My hony, hald abak, and handill me nought fair ;
 A hathe is happinit hastely at my hert rut.

With that Ifeme for to fwoune, thought I na fwerf tak ; 225
 And thus befwik I that fwane, with my fueit wordis :
 I cast on him a crabbit é, quhen cleir day is cummyn,
 And leitis it is a luf blenk, quhen he about glemys,
 I turne it in a tender luke, that I in tene warit,
 And him behaldis hamely, with hertly smyling. 230

I wald a tender peronall, that myght na put thole,
 That hatit men with hard geir, for hurting of flefch,
 Had my gud man to hir gest ; for I dar God fuer,
 Scho fuld not stert for his straik a stray bréid of erd.
 And fyne, I wald that ilk band, that ye fo blift call, 235
 Had bund him fo to that bryght, quhill his bak werkit ;
 And I wer in a bed broght with berne that me likit,
 I trow, that bird of my blis fuld a bourd want.

Onone quhen this Amyable had endit hir speche,
 Loudly lauchand the laif allowit hir mekle : 240

Thir gay Wiffis maid game amang the grene leiffis ;
 Thai drank, and did away dule, under derne bewis ;
 Thai swapit of the fueit wyne, thai swan quhit of hewis,
 Bot all the pertlyar in plane thai put out thair vocis.

Than said the Weido, I wis ther is no way other ; 245
 Now tydis me for to talk ; my taill it is nixt :
 God my spreit now inspir, and my speche quykkin,
 And fend me sentence to fay, substancial, and noble ;
 Sa, that my preching may pers your perverft hertis,
 And mak you mekar to men in maneris and conditionis.

I schaw you, Sifteris in schrift, I wes a schrew evir,
 Bot I wes schene in my schrowd, and schew me innocent ;
 And thought I dour wes, and dane, dispitois, and bald,
 I wes diffymblyt futtelly in a sanctis liknes :
 I femyt sober, and fueit, and sempill without fraud, 255
 Bot I couth sexty diffais that futtillar wer haldin.

Unto my lesson ye lyth, and leir at me wit,
 Gif you nought list be forleit with losingeris untrew :
 Be constant in your governance, and counterfeit gud ma-
 neris,
 Thought ye be kene, and inconstant, and cruell of mynd ;
 Thought ye as tygris be terne, be trefable in luf ;
 And be as turtoris in your talk, thought ye haif talis
 brukill ;
 Be dragonis baithe and dowis, ay in double forme,
 And quhen it nedis you, onone, note baith ther ffranthis ;
 Be amyable with humble face, as angellis apperand, 265
 And with a terrebill tail be stangand as edderis ;

Be of your luke like innocentis, thought ye haif evill myndis ;
 Be courtly ay in clething, and costly arrayit,
 That hurtis yow nought worth a hen ; your husband pays
 for all.

Twa husbandis haif I had, thai held me baith deir, 270
 Thought I difpytit thaim agane, thai spyit it na thing :
 Ane wes ane hair hogear, that hostit out flewme ;
 I hatit him like a hund, thought I it hid prevé :
 With kissing, and with clapping, I gert the carill fon ;
 Weil couth I claw his cruke bak, and keme his cowit
 noddill, 275

And with a bukky in my cheik bo on him behind ;
 And with a bek gang about, and bler his ald é ;
 And with a kyind countenance kys his crynd chekis ;
 In to my mynd makand mokis at that mad fader,
 Trowand me with trew lufe to treit him so fair : 280
 This couth I do without dule, and na difes tak,
 Bot ay be mery in my mynd, and myrthfull of cheir.

I had a luffummar leid, my lust for to flokyn,
 That couth be secrete and sure, and ay faif my honour,
 And few bot at certayne tymes, and in ficir placis ; 285
 Ay when the ald did me anger, with akword wordis,
 Apon the galland for to goif it gladit me agane.
 I had sic wit that for wo weipit I bot litill ;
 Bot leit the fueit ay the four to gud sefon bring.
 Quhen that the chuf wald me chid, with girnand chaftis,
 I wald him chuk, cheik and chyn, and cheris him so mekill ;
 That his cheif chymys had chevist to my sone,
 Suppois the churll wes gane chaift, or the child wes gottin :

As wife woman ay I wrought, and nought as wod fule,
For mair with wylis I wan na wichtnes of handis. 295

Syne maryit I a merchand, myghti of gudis :
He was a man of myd eld, and of mene statur ;
Bot we na fallowis wer in frendschip and blud,
In fredome, na furth bering, na fairnes of perfoune ;
Quhilk ay the fule did foryet, for febilnes of knowlege ;
Bot I fa oft thought him on quhill angrit his hert,
And quhilum I put furth my voce, and Pedder him callit :
I wald ryght tuichandly talk, be I wes tuyse maryit,
For endit wes my innocence with my ald husband :
I wes apperand to be pert within perfit eild ; 305
Sa fais the curat of our kirk, that knew me full ying :
He is our famous to be fals, that fair worthy prelot ;
I falbe laith to lat him lé, quhill I may luke furth.
I gert the buthman obey, ther wes no bute ellis ;
He maid me ryght hie reverens, fra he my rycht knew :
For, thocht I fay it my self, the severance was mekle,
Betuix his bastard blude, and my birth noble.
That page wes never of sic price for to presome anys
Unto my perfone to be peir, had peté nought grantit.
Bot mercy in to womanheid is a mekle vertu : 315
For never bot in a gentill hert is generit ony ruth.
I held ay grene in to his mynd that I of grace tuk him,
And for he couth ken him self I curtafly him lerit :
He durst not fit anys my summondis ; for, or the secund
charge,
He wes ay redy for to ryn ; so raid he wes for blame. 320

Bot ay my will wes the war of womanly natur ;
 The mair he loutit for my luf, the les of him I rakit ;
 And eik, this is a ferly thing, or I him faith gaif,
 I had sic favour to that freke, and feid fyne for ever.

Quhen I the cur had all clene, and him our cummyn haill,
 I crew abone that craudone, as cok that wer victour ;
 Quhen I him saw subject, and fett at myn bydding,
 Than I him lichtlyit as a lowne, and lathit his maneris.
 Than woxe I fa unmerciable to martir him I thought,
 For, as a beist, I broddit him to all boyis laubour : 330
 I wald haif ridden him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid,
 Wer not ruffill of my renoune, and rumour of pepill.
 And yit hatrent I hid within my hert all ;
 Bot quhilis it hepit so huge, quhill it behud out :
 Yit tuk I nevir the wosp clene out of my wyde throte, 335
 Quhill I oucht wantit of my will, or quhat I wald desir.
 Bot quhen I feverit had that fyre of substance in erd ;
 And gottin his biggingis to my barne, and his burrow
 landis ;

Than with a stew stert out the stoppell of my hals,
 That he all stynyft throu the stound, as of a stele wappin.
 Than wald I, efter lang, first fa fane haif bene wrokin,
 That I to flyte wes als fers as a fell dragoun.
 I had for flattering of that fule fenyteit so lang,
 Mi evidentis of heritagis or thai wer all felit ;
 My breift that wes gret beild, bowdyn wes fa huge, 345
 That neir my baret out brift or the band makin ;
 Bot quhen my billis, and my bauthles wes all braid felit,
 I wald na langar beir on bridill, bot braid up my heid ;

Thar myght na molet mak me moy, na hald my mouth in :
 I gert the reneyeis rak, and rif in to fondir ; 350
 I maid that wif carll to werk all womenis werkis,
 And laid all manly materis, and menfk in this eird.
 Than faid I, to my cumaris, in counfall about,
 Sé how I cabeld yone cout with a kene brydill !
 The cappill, that the crelis keft in the caf mydding, 355
 Sa curtally the cart drawis, and kennis na plungeing,
 He is nought fkeich, na yit fker, na fcippis nought on fyd :
 And thus the fcorne and the fcaith fcapit he nothir.

He wes no glaidfum geft for a gay lady,
 Tharfoir, I gat him a game that ganyt him bettir ; 360
 He wes a gret goldit man, and of gudis riche ;
 I leit him be my lumbart to lous me all miferis,
 And he wes fane for to fang fra me that fair office,
 And thought my favoris to fynd through his feill giftis.
 He grathit me in a gay filk, and gudly arrayis ; 365
 In gownis of engranyt clayth, and gret goldin chenyeis ;
 In ringis ryally fet with riche ruby ftonis,
 Quhill hely raife my renoune amang the rude peple ;
 Bot I full craftely did keip thai courtly wedis,
 Quhill eftir dede of that drupe, that docht nought in
 chalmer : 370

Thought he of all my clathis maid coft and expenfe,
 Ane othir fall the worfchip haif, that weildis me efter ;
 And thought I likit him bot litill, yit for the luf of otheris,
 I wald me prunya plesandly; in precius wedis,
 That luffaris myght apon me luke, and ying lufly gal-
 landis, 375

That I held more in daynté, and derer be ful mekill,
 Ne him that drestit me so dink : full dotit wes his heyd.
 Quhen he wes heryit out of hand, to hie up my honoris,
 And payntit me as pako, proudest of fedderis,
 I him miskennyt, be Christ ; and cukkald him maid ; 380
 I him forleit as a lad, and lathlyit him mekle :
 I thocht my self a papingay, and him a plukit herle ;
 All thus enforfit he his fa, and fortifyit in strenth,
 And maid a stalwart staff to strik him selfe doune.

Bot of ane howrd in to bed I fall yow breif yit : 385
 Quhen he ane hail year wes hanyt, and him behuffit rage,
 And I wes laith to be loppin with sic a lob avoir,
 Alse lang as he wes on loft, I lukit on him never ;
 Na leit never enter in my thought that he my thing perfit.
 Bot ay in mynd ane other man ymagynit that I haid ; 390
 Or ellis had I never mery bene at that myrthles raid.
 Quhen I that grome geldit had of gudis, and of natur,
 Me thought him gracelese on to goif, sa me God help :
 Quhen he had warit all on me his welth, and his substance,
 Me thought his wit wes all went away with the laif ; 395
 And so I did him dispise, I spittit quhen I saw
 That super spendit evill spreit, spulyeit of all vertu.
 For, weill ye wait, Wiffis, that he that wantes riches,
 And valyeandnes in Venus play, is ful vile haldin :
 Full fruster is his fresch array, and fairnes of persoune, 400
 All is bot frutlese his effeir, and falyeis at the up with.
 I buskit up my barnis like baronis fonnis,
 And maid bot fulis of the fry of his first wif :
 I banyft fra my boundis his brether ilkane ;

His frendis as my fais I held at feid ever ; 405
 Be this, ye beleif may, I luffit nought him self,
 For never I likit a leid that langit till his blude :
 And yit thir wifemen, thai wait that all wiffis evill
 Ar kend with thair conditionis, and knawin with the
 famin.

Deid is now that dyvour, and dollin in erd : 410
 With him deit all my dule, and my drery thoghtis ;
 Now done is my dolly nyght, my day is upspringin,
 Adew dolour, adew ! my daynté now begynis :
 Now am I a wedow, I wis, and weill am at efe ;
 I weip as I wer woful, bot wel is me for ever ; 415
 I buk as I wer bailfull, bot blith is my hert ;
 My mouth it makis murnyng, and my mynd lauchis ;
 My clokis thai ar cairfull in colour of fabill ;
 Bot courtly and ryght curyus my corfe is ther undir :
 I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit, 420
 As with manis daill I had done for dayis of my lif.

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in cair weidis,
 As foxe in a lambis fleife fenyé I my cheir ;
 Than lay I furth my bright buke on breid on my kné,
 With mony lusty letter ellummynit with gold ; 425
 And drawis my klok forthwart our my face quhit,
 That I may spy, unafpyit, a space me beside :
 Full oft I blenk by my buke, and blynis of devotioun,
 To fé quhat berne is best brand, or bredest in schulderis,
 Or forgeit is maift forcibly, to furnyfe a bancat 430
 In Venus chalmer, valyeandly, withoutin vane rufe :
 And, as the new mone, all pale, oppreffit with change,

Kythis quhilis her cleir face, through cluddis of fable,
 So keik I through my klokis, and castis kynd lukis
 To knychtis, and to cleirkis, and courtly perfonis. 435

Quhen frendis of my husbandis behaldis me on fer,
 I haif a water sponge for wa, within my wyde klokis,
 Than wring I it full wylely, and wettis my chekis ;
 With that watteris myn ene, and welteris doune teris.
 Than say thai all, that fittis about, Sé ye nought, allace !
 Yone lustlese leid fo lelely scho luffit hir husband :
 Yone is a peté to enprent in a princis hert,
 That sic a perle of plesance fuld yone pane dré !
 I fane me as I war ane fanct, and femys ane angell ;
 At langage of lichory I leit as I war crabit : 445
 I sich, without fair hert, or seiknes in body ;
 According to my fable weid I mon haif sad maneris,
 Or thai will fé all the futh ; for certis, we wemen
 We set us all fra the fyght to fyle men of treuth :
 We dule for na evill deid, fa it be derne haldin. 450

Wife women has wayis, and wonderfull gydingis
 With gret engyne to bejaip ther jelyus husbandis ;
 And quyetly, with sic craft, convoyis our materis
 That, under Christ, no creatur kennis of our doingis.
 Bot folk a cury may miscuke, that knowledge wantis, 455
 And has na colouris for to cover thair awne kindly fantis ;
 As dois thir damyfellis, for derne dotit lufe,
 That dogonis haldis in dainté, and delis with thaim fo lang,
 Quhill all the cuntré knaw ther kyndnes, and faith :
 Faith has a fair name, bot falsheid faris better : 460
 Fy on hir that can nought feyne her fame for to saif !

Yet am I wife in sic werk, and wes all my tyme;
 Thought I want wit in warldlynes, I wylis haif in luf,
 As ony happy woman has that is of hie blude:
 Hutit be the halok lafe a hunder yeir of eild! 465

I have ane secrete fervand, rycht fobir of his toung,
 That me supportis of sic nedis, quhen I a syne mak:
 Thought he be sympill to the sicht, he has a tong sickir;
 Full mony femelyar fege wer service dois mak:
 Thought I haif cair, under cloke, the cleir day quhill
 nyght, 470

Yit haif I solace, under ferk, quhill the sone ryfe.

Yit, am I haldin a haly wif our all the hail schyre,
 I am fa peteoufe to the pur, quhen thair is perfonis mony
 In passing of pilgrymage I pride me full mekle,
 Mair for the prese of peple, na ony perdoun wyning. 475

Bot yit, me think, the best bourd, quhen baronis and
 knychtis,

And othir bachilleris, blyth blumyng in youth,
 And all my luffaris lele, my lugeing perfewis;
 And fillis me wyne wantonly, with weifair and joy:
 Sum rownis; and sum ralyeis; and sum redis ballatis; 480
 Sum raiffis furth rudly with riatus speche;
 Sum plenis, and sum prayis; sum praisis my bewté,
 Sum kissis me; sum clappis me; sum kyndnes me proferis;
 Sum kerffis to me curtafli; sum me the cop giffis;
 Sum stalwardly steppis ben, with a stout curage, 485
 And a stif standand thing staiffis in my neiff;
 And mony blenkis ben our, that but full fer fittis,
 That mai nought, for the thik thrang, thrif as thai wald.

Bot, with my fair calling, I comfort thaim all :
 For he that fittis me nixt, I nip on his finger ; 490
 I ferf him on the tothir fyde on the famin fasson ;
 And he that behind me fittis, I hard on him lene ;
 And him befor, with my fut fast on his I stramp ;
 And to the bernis far but fueit blenkis I cast :
 To every man in speciall speke I fum wordis, 495
 So wifly, and so womanly, quhill warmys thair hertis.

Thar is no liffand leid fo law of degré
 That fall me luf unluffit, I am fo loik hertit ;
 And gif his lust fo be lent, into my lyre quhit,
 That he be lost or with me lig, his lif fall nocht haif
 danger ; 500
 I am fo mercifull in mynd, and menys all wichtis,
 My fely faull, falbe faif, quhen sa bot all jugis.
 Ladyis leir thir leffonis, and be no lassis fundin :
 This is the Legeand of my lif, thought Latyne it be nane.

Quhen endit had her ornat speche this eloquent Wedow,
 Lowd thai leuch all the laif, and loiffit hir mekle ;
 And faid, thai fuld exampill tak of her soverane teching,
 And wirk efter hir wordis, that woman wes fo prudent.
 Than culit thai thair mouthis with comfortable drinkis ;
 And carpit full cummerlik, with cop going round. 510

Thus draif thai our that deir night, with danceisfull noble,
 Quhill that the day did up daw, and dew donkit the flouris ;
 The morow myld wes and meik, the mavis did fing,
 And all remuffit the myft, and the meid smellit ;

Silver schouris doune schuke, as the schene cristall, 515
 And birdis schoutit in schaw, with thair schill notis ;
 The goldin glitterand gleme, so gladiit thair hertis,
 Thai maid a glorius glé amang the grene bewis.
 The soft fouch of the fwyr, and founne of the stremys,
 The sueit favour of the fward, and finging of foulis, 520
 Myght confort ony creatur of the kyn of Adam ;
 And kindill agane his curage thocht it wer cald floknyt.
 Than rais thir ryall roifis, in thair riche wedis,
 And rakit hame to thair rest, through the rise blumys ;
 And I all prevely past to a plesand arber, 525
 And with my pen did report thair pastance most mery.

Ye Auditoris, most honorable, that eris has gevin
 Onto this uncouth Aventur, quhilk airly me happinnit ;
 Of thir Thré Wantoun Wiffis, that I haif writtin heir,
 Quhilk wald ye wail to your Wif, gif ye fuld wed one?

THE TWA CUMMERIS.

Rycht airlie on Ash Weddinſday,
Drynkand the wyne fatt Cummeris Tway :
The tane cowth to the tother complene ;
Graneand, and fuppand cowth ſcho fay,
This lang Lentren makis me lene. 5

On cowth, befyd the fyre ſcho fatt,
God wait gif ſcho wes grit and fatt,
Yit to be feble ſcho did hir fene ;
And ay ſcho faid, Latt preif of that :
This lang Lentren makis me lene. 10

My fair fweit Cummer, quoth the tuther,
Ye tak that nigirtnefs of your muther ;
All wyne to teft ſcho wald diſdane
But mavafy, ſcho bad nane uther :
This lang Lentren makis me lene. 15

Cummer, be glaid, both even and morrow,
Thocht ye fuld bayth beg and borrow ;
Fra our lang faſting ye yow refrene,
And latt your huſband dré the ſorrow :
This lang Lentren makis me lene. 20

Your counsale, Cummer, is gud, quoth fcho,
All is to tene him that I do ;

In bed he is nocht wirth a bene :

Fill fow the glafs, and drynk me to :

This lang Lentren makis me lene.

25

Off wyne, out of ane choppyne stowp,

Thay drank twa quartis, fowp and fowp ;

Off drowth sic excess did thame confrene ;

Be than to mend thay had gud howp :

That Lentren fuld nocht mak thame lene.

30

THE TOD AND THE LAMB.

THIS hindir nycht in Dumfermeling,
To me wes tawld ane windir thing,
That lait ane Tod wes with ane Lame,
And with hir playit, and maid gud game;
 Syne till his breift did hir imbrace, 5
And wald haif riddin hir lyk ane Rame;
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

He braifit hir bony body fweit,
And halfit hir with [his] fordir feit,
Syne schuk his taill, with quhinge and yelp; 10
And todlit with hir lyk ane quhelp;
 Syne lowrit on growfe, and askit grace.
And ay the Lame cryd, Lady, help!
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

The Tod wes nowder lene nor skowry, 15
He wes ane lusty reid-haird lowry,
Ane lang taid beift, and grit withall;
The filly Lame wes all to small,
 To sic ane tribbill to hald ane bace:
Scho fled him nocht; fair mot hir fall! 20
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

The Tod was reid, the Lame wes quhyte,
 Scho wes ane morfall of delyte ;
 He lovit na yowis auld, teuch and sklender :
 Becaus this Lame wes yung and tender ; 25
 He ran upoun hir with a race,
 And scho schup nevir for till defend hir :
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

He grippit hir abowt the west,
 And handlit hir as he had heft ; 30
 This innocent that nevir trespass,
 Tuke hert that scho wes handlit fast,
 And lute him kifs hir lusty face :
 His girnand gamis hir nocht agast ;
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace. 35

He held hir till him be the hals,
 And spak full fair, thocht he wes fals ;
 Syne said, and swoir to hir be God,
 That he fuld nocht twich hir prene-cod.
 The filly thing trowd him, allace ! 40
 The Lame gaif credence to the Tod ;
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

I will no lesingis put in verse,
 Lyk as thir jangleris dois reherfs ;
 Bot be quhat maner thay war mard, 45
 Quhen licht wes owt, and durris wes bard,
 I wait nocht gif he gaif hir grace ;

Bot all the hollis wes stoppit hard ;
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

Quhen men dois fleit in joy maist far, 50
 Sone cumis wo or thay be war ;
 Quhen carband wer thir two most crowse,
 The Wolf he ombesett the house,
 Upoun the Tod to mak ane chace :
 The Lamb than cheipit lyk ane mowse ; 55
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

Throw hiddowis yowling of the Wowf,
 This wylie Tod plat down on growf ;
 And in the filly Lambis skin,
 He crap als far as he nicht win ; 60
 And hid him thair ane weill lang space ;
 The yowis besyd thay maid na din,
 And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

Quhen of the Tod wes hard no peip,
 The Wowf went all had bene on sleip ; 65
 And quhill the Tod had strikkin ten,
 The Wowf hes drest him to his den,
 Protestand for the secound place :
 And this report I with my pen,
 How at Dumfermling fell the cace. 70

**DUNBAR'S DIRIGE
TO THE KING AT STIRLING.**

WE that ar heir in Hevins glory,
To yow that ar in Purgatory,
Commendis us on our hairty wyifs,—
I mene we folk in Parradyifs,
In Edinburgh with all mirrinefs, 5
To yow in Strivilling in distrefs,
Quhair nowdir plesance nor delyt is,
For pety thus ane Apof till wrytis.

O Ye Heremeitis, and Hankerfaidillis,
That takis your pennance at your tabillis, 10
And eitis nocht meit reftorative,
Nor drynkis no wyne confortative,
Bot aill, and that is thyn and fmall;
With few courfis in to your hall,
But cumpany of Lordis or Knychtis, 15
Or ony uder gudly wichtis,
Solitar walkand your allone,
Seing no thing but ftok and ftone ;
Out of your panefull Purgatory,
To bring yow to the blifs of glory, 20

Off Edinburgh, the mirry toun,
 We fall begyn ane cairfull foun ;
 Ane DIRIGE devoit and meik,
 The Lord of blifs doing befeik
 Yow to delyver out of your noy, 25
 And bring yow sone to Edinburgh joy,
 For to be mirry amang us :
 And sa the DIRIGE begynis thus.

LECTIO PRIMA.

The Fader, the Sone, and Haly Gaist,
 The mirthfull Mary, virgene chaist, 30
 Of Angellis all the ordouris nyne,
 And all the Hevinly Court devyne,
 Sone bring yow fra the pyne and wo
 Of Strivilling, every court manis fo,
 Agane to Edinburghs joy and blifs, 35
 Quhair wirfchep, walth, and weilfair is,
 Play, plesance, and eik honesty :
 Say ye, Amen, for Cheritie.

RESPONSIO.

Tak consolatioun in your pane,
 In tribulatioun tak consolatioun, 40
 Out of vexatioun cum hame agane,
 Tak consolatioun in your paine.
 Out of distrefs of Strivilling toun
 To Edinburghs blifs, God mak yow boun !

LECTIO SECUNDA.

Patriarchis, Profeitis, and Appostillis deir, 45
 Confessouris, Virgynis, and Marteris cleir,
 And all the Saitt Celestiall,
 Devotely we upoun thame call,
 That fone out of your panis fell,
 Ye may in Hevin heir with us dwell ; 50
 To eit swan, cran, pertrik, and plever,
 And every fische that swymis in rever ;
 To drynk with us the n ew fresche wyne,
 That grew upoun the rever of Ryne ;
 Fresche fragrant Clairettis out of France, 55
 Of Angers, and of Orliance,
 With mony ane course of grit dyntie :
 Say ye Amen, for Cheritie.

RESPONSIO.

God and Sanct Jeill, heir yow convoy
 Baith fone and weill, God and Sanct Jeill, 60
 To sonce and feill, solace and joy,
 God and Sanct Jeill heir yow convoy.
 Out of Strivilling panis fell,
 In Edinburghs joy, son mot ye dwell !

LECTIO TERTIA.

We pray to all the Sanctis of Hevin, 65
 That are aboif the sterris fevin,
 Yow to deliver out of your pennance,

That ye may fone play, fing, and dance
 Heir in to Edinburgh, and mak gud cheir.
 Quhair welth and weifair is but weir, 70
 And I, that dois your panis discryve,
 Thinkis for to viffy yow belyve ;
 Nocht in desert with yow to dwell,
 Bot as the angell Sanct Gabriell,
 Dois go betwene, fra Hevinis glory, 75
 To thame that ar in Purgatory,
 And in thair tribulatioun,
 To gif thame consolatioun,
 And schaw thame quhen thair panis ar past
 Thay fall till Hevin cum at last ; 80
 And how nane defervis to haif sweitnefs,
 That nevir taiftit bitternefs :
 And thairfoir, how fuld ye confiddir
 Of Edinburghs blifs, quhen ye cum hiddir,
 But gif ye taiftit had befoir 85
 Of Strivilling toun, the panis foir ?
 And thairfoir, tak in patience
 Your pennance, and your abstinence,
 And ye fall cum, or Yule begin,
 In to the blifs that we ar in : 90
 Quhilk grant the glorius Trinitie !
 Say ye, Amen, for Cheritie.

RESPONSIO.

Cum hame, and dwell no moir in Strivilling,
 Frome hyddoufs Hell cum hame and dwell,

Quhair fische to fell is non bot spirling,
 Cum hame, and dwell no moir in Strivilling.

95

Et ne nos inducas in temptationem de Strivilling:
 Sed libera nos a malo ejusdem.

Requiem Edinburgi dona eis, Domine,
 Et lux ipsius luceat eis.

A porta triftitiæ de Strivilling,
 Erue, Domine, animas et corpora eorum.
 Credo gustare vinum Edinburgi,
 In villa vinentium.

Requiescant statim in Edinburgo. Amen.

Domine, exaudi orationem meam:
 Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

OREMUS.

Deus qui justos et corde humiles ex omni eorum tribulatione liberare dignatus es, libera famulos tuos apud villam de Strivilling versantes a pœnis et triftitiis ejusdem, et ad Edinburgi gaudia eos perducas. Amen.

NEW YEARS GIFT TO THE KING.

My Prince in God gif thé guid grace,
Joy, glaidnes, confort, and folace,
Play, pleafance, myrth, and mirrie cheir,
In hanfell of this guid New Yeir.

God gif to thé ane bliffed chance, 5
And of all vertew aboundance,
And grace ay for to perfeveir,
In hanfell of this guid New Yeir.

God give thé guid prosperitie,
Fair fortoun and felicitie, 10
Evir mair in earth quhill thow ar heir,
In hanfell of this guid New Yeir.

The heavinlie Lord his help thé fend,
Thy realme to reull and to defend,
In peace and justice it to feir, 15
In hanfell of this guid [New] Yeir.

God gif thé blis quhair evir thow bownes,
And fend thé many Fraunce crownes,
Hie liberall heart, and handis nocht fwear,
In hanfell of this guid New Yeir. 20

OF THE LADYIS SOLISTARIS
AT COURT.

THIR Ladyis fair,
That makis repair,
And in the Court ar kend,
Thré dayis thair,
They will do mair; 5
Ane mater for till end,
Than thair gud men
Will do in ten,
For ony craft thay can ;
So weill thay kén, 10
Quhat tyme and quhen,
Thair menes thay sowld mak than.

With littill noy
They can convoy 15
Ane mater fynaly,
Richt myld and moy,
And keip it coy,
On evyns quyetyly ;
They do not mis, 20
Bot gif thay kifs,
And keipis collatioun,

- Quhat rek of this ?
 Thair mater is
 Brocht to conclusioun.
- Ye may wit weill, 25
 Thay haif grit feill
 Ane mater to folist ;
 Treft as the steill,
 Syne nevir a deill
 Quhen thay cum hame ar mist. 30
 Thir lairdis ar
 Me think richt far
 Sic Ladyis behaldin to,
 That fa-weill dar
 Go to the bar, 35
 Quhen thair is ocht ado.
- Thairfoir I reid,
 Gif ye haif pleid,
 Or mater in to pley,
 To mak remeid, 40
 Send in your steid
 Your Ladyis graithit up gay :
 Thay can defend,
 Evin to the end,
 Ane mater furth exprefs ; 45
 Suppois thay spend,
 It is unkend,
 Thair geir is nocht the lefs.

In quyet place, Thocht thay haif space,	50
Within less nor twa howris, Thay can, percaice, Purches sum grace	
At the compositiouris ; Thair compositioun,	55
Without suspitioun, Thair fynallie is endit, With expeditioun, And full remissioun,	
And thair feilis to ar pendit.	60
Alhail almoist, Thay mak the coist,	
With fobir recompens ; Richt littill loist, Thay get indoist,	65
Alhail thair evidens ;— Sic Ladyis wyfe, Thay ar to pryis,	
To fay the veretie, Swa can devyis,	70
And nocht suppryis Thame, nor thair Honestie.	

IN PRAIS OF WEMEN.

Now of Wemen this I fay for me,
Off ertly thingis nane may bettir be :
Thay fuld haif wirschep and grit honoring
Off men, aboif all uthir ertly thing ;
Rycht grit dishonour upoun himself he takkis 5
In word or deid quha evir Wemen lakkis ;
Sen that of Wemen cumin all ar we,
Wemen ar Wemen, and fa will end and dé :
Wo wirth the fruct wald put the tré to nocht !
And wo wirth him rycht so that sayis ocht 10
Off Womanheid, that may be ony lak,
Or sic grit schame upone him for to tak !
Thay us confaif with pane, and be thame fed,
Within thair breiftis thair we boun to bed :
Grit pane, and wo, and murnyng mervellufs, 15
Into thair birth thay fuffir fair for us ;
Than, meit and drynk, to feid us get we nane,
Bot that we fowk out of thair breiftis bane :
Thay ar the confort that we all haif heir,
Thair may no man be till us half so deir : 20
Thay ar our verry nest of nurriffing.
In lak of thame, quha can fay ony thing,
That fowll his nest he fylis ! and for thy
Exylit he fuld be of all gud cumpany ;

Thair fuld na wyifs man gif audience, 25.
 To sic ane without intelligence.
 Chryft to his Fader, he had nocht ane man :
 Sé quhat wirfchep Wemen fuld haif than !
 That Sone is Lord, that Sone is King of Kingis,
 In Hevin and Erth his Majestie ay ringis ! 30
 Sen scho hes borne him in hir halines,
 And he is well and grund of all gudnes,
 All Wemen of us fuld haif honoring,
 Service, and lufe aboif all uthir thing !

TO THE MERCHANTIS OF
EDINBURGH.

QUHY will ye, MERCHANTIS of renoun,
Lat EDINBURGH, your nobill toun,
For laik of reformatioun
The commone proffeiit tyne and fame?
Think ye nocht schame, 5
That ony uther regioun
Sall with dishonour hurt your Name!

May nane pas throw your principall Gaittis,
For stink of haddockis and of scaittis;
For cryis of carlingis and debaittis; 10
For fensum flyttingis of defame:
Think ye nocht schame,
Befoir strangeris of all estaittis
That sic dishonour hurt your Name!

Your stinkand Scule that standis dirk, 15
Haldis the lycht fra your Parroche Kirk;
Your foirstairis makis your houffes mirk,
Lyk na cuntray bot heir at hame:
Think ye nocht schame,

Sa litill polefie to work 20
 In hurt and fkländer of your Name !

At your hie Croce, quhair gold and filk
 Sould be, thair is bot crudis and milk ;
 And at your Trone but cokill and wilk,
 Panfches, pudingis of Jok and Jame : 25
 Think ye nocht fchame,
 Sen as the world fayis that ilk
 In hurt and fcländer of your Name !

Your commone Menstrallis hes no tone,
 Bot Now the day dawis, and Into Joun; 30
 Cuningar men man fcherve Sanct Cloun,
 And nevir to uther craftis clame :
 Think ye nocht fchame,
 To hald fic mowaris on the mounne,
 In hurt and fcländer of your Name ! 35

Tailyouris, Soutteris, and craftis vyll,
 The faireft of your streitis dois fyll ;
 And merchandis at the finkand Styll
 Ar hamperit in ane hony came :
 Think ye nocht fchame, 40
 That ye have nether witt nor wyll
 To win your felff ane bettir Name !

Your Burgh of beggaris is ane neft,
 To fchout thai fwenyouris will nocht reft ;

All honest folk they do molest, 45
 Sa piteullie thai cry and rame :

Think ye nocht schame,
 That for the poore hes no thing drest,
 In hurt and sclander of your Name !

Your proffeit daylie dois increfs 50
 Your godlie workis lefs and lefs ;
 Through streittis nane may mak progress,
 For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame :

Think ye nocht schame,
 That ye sic substance dois possess, 55
 And will nocht win ane bettir Name !

Sen for the Court and the Sessioun,
 The great repair of this regioun
 Is in your Burgh, thairfoir be boun
 To mend all faultis that ar to blame, 60

And eschew schame ;
 Gif thai pas to ane uther Toun
 Ye will decay, and your great Name !

Thairfoir strangeris and leigis treit,
 Tak nocht ouer meikle for thair meit, 65
 And gar your Merchandis be discreet,
 That na extortiounnes be proclaime,

Awfrand ane schame :
 Keip ordour, and poore nychtbouris beit,
 That ye may gett ane bettir Name ! 70

Singular proffeit fo dois yow blind,
The common proffeit gois behind :
I pray that Lord remeid to fynd
That deit into Jerufalem ;
 And gar yow schame !
That sum tyme resfoun may yow bind,
For to [reconqueis] yow guid Name.

OF SOLISTARIS AT COURT.

BE dyvers wayis and operatiounis
 Men makis in Court thair folistationis :
 Sum be fervice, and diligence ;
 Sum be continewale refidence ;
 Sum on his substance dois abyde, 5
 Quhill Fortoun do for him provyde ;
 Sum fingis ; fum dancis ; fum tellis storyis ;
 Sum lait at evin bringis in the moreis ;
 Sum flyrdis ; fum fenyeis ; and fum flattiris ;
 Sum playis the fulle, and all owt clattiris ; 10
 Sum man, mufand with the wa,
 Luikis as he mycht nocht do with à ;
 Sum standis into a nuike, and rownis ;
 For covatyce ane uther neir fwownis ;
 Sum beiris as he wald ga wod 15
 For heit defyir off warldis guid ;
 Sum at the mefs leivis all devotioun,
 And befy labouris for promotioun ;
 Sum hes thair advocattis in chamir,
 And takis thame felffe thairoff no glamir. 20
 My fympilnes, among the laiff,
 Wait of na way, fa God me faiff !
 Bot, with ane humbill cheir and face,
 Referris me to the Kyngis grace :
 Me thinkis his gracious countenance, 25
 In ryches is my fufficence.

TYDINGIS FRA THE SESSIOUN.

ANE Murlandis Man of uplandis mak,
At hame thus to his Nychtbour spak,
Quhat Tydingis, Goffep, peax ór weir?
The tother rownit in his eir,

I tell yow this undir confessioun, 5
Bot laity lichtit of my meir,
I come of Edinburgh fra the Sessioun.

Quhat Tythingis hard ye thair, I pray yow?
The tother anwerit, I fall fay yow:
Keip this all secreit, gentill brother, 10
Is na man thair that trestis ane uther:

Ane commoun doar of transgressioun,
Of innocent folkis prevenis a futher:
Sic Tydingis hard I at the Sessioun.

Sum with his fallow rownis him to pleifs 15
That wald for invy byt of his neifs;
His fa sum by the oxstar leidis;
Sum patteris with his mowth on beidis,

That hes his mynd all on oppressioun;
Sum beikis full law, and schawis bair heidis, 20
Wald luke full heich war nocht the Sessioun.

Sum bydand the law, layis land in wed ;
 Sum super expendit gois to his bed ;
 Sum speidis, for he in court hes menis ;
 Sum of parcialitie complenis, 25
 How feid and favour flemis discretioun ;
 Sum speikis full fair, and falsly fenis :
 Sic Tythingis hard I at the Sessioun.

Sum castis fummondis, and fum exceptis ;
 Sum standis befyd, and skaild law keppis ; 30
 Sum is continuwit ; fum wynniss ; fum tyniss ;
 Sum makis him mirry at the wyniss ;
 Sum is put owt of his possessioun ;
 Sum herreit, and on creddens dyniss :
 Sic Tydingis hard I at the Sessioun. 35

Sum sweiris, and [fum] forfaikis God ;
 Sum in ane lamb-skin is ane tod ;
 Sum in his toung his kyndnes turfiss ;
 Sum cuttiss throttiss, and fum pykiss purfiss ;
 Sum gois to galloufiss with proceffioun ; 40
 Sum faniss the fait, and fum thame curfiss :
 Sic Tydingis hard I at the Sessioun.

Religious men of divers placis
 Cummiss thair to wow, and fé fair facis ;
 Baith Carmeleitiss and Cordilleriss 45
 Cummiss thair to genner and get ma freiris,
 And ar unmindfull of thair professioun ;

The yungar at the eldar leiris :

Sic Tydingis hard I at the Sefsioun.

Thair cummis yung monkis of hé complexioun, 50

Of devoit mynd, luvé, and affectioun ;

And in the Courte thair hait flefche dantis,

Full fader-lyk, with pechis and pantis ;

Thay ar fo hummill of interceffioun,

All mercyfull wemen thair errandis grantis : 55

Sic Tydingis hard I at the Sefsioun.

**WELCOME
TO THE LORD TREASURER.**

I THOCHT lang quhile fum Lord come hame,
Fra whom faine kyndnefs I wald clame ;
His name of confort I will declair,
Welcom, my awin Lord Thefaurair !

Befoir all raik of this regioun, 5
Under our Roy of moft renoun,
Of all my mycht, thocht it war mair,
Welcom, my awin Lord Thefaurair.

Your nobill payment I did affay, 10
And ye hecht fone without delay,
Againe in Edinburgh till repair ;
Welcom, my awin Lord Thefaurair !

Ye keipit tryft fo winder weill,
I hald you trew as ony steill ;
Neidis nane your payment till difpair ; 15
Welcom, my awin Lord Thefaurair !

Yett in a pairt I was agaft,
Or ye the narrest way had paf,

Fra town of Stirling to the air :
Welcum, my awin Lord Thefaurair ! 20

Thane had my dyt beine all in duill,
Had I my wage wantit quhill Yuill ;
Quhair now I fing with heart on fair,
Welcum, my awin Lord Thefaurair !

Welcum, my benefice, and my rent, 25
And all the lyflett to me lent ;
Welcum, my penfioun most preclair ;
Welcum, my awin Lord Thefaurair !

Welcum, als heartlie as I can,
My awin dear maifter to your man ; 30
And to your fervand fingular,
Welcum, my awin Lord Thefaurair !

ANE HIS AWIN ENNEMY.

HE that hes gold and grit riches,
And may be into mirrynes,
 And dois glaidnes fra him expell,
And levis in to wretchitnes,
 He wirkis forrow to him fell. 5

He that may be but sturt or stryfe,
And leif ane lusty plesand lyfe,
 And fyne with mariege dois him mell,
And bindis him with ane wicket wyfe,
 He wirkis forrow to him fell. 10

He that hes for his awin genyie
Ane plesand prop, bot mank or menyie,
 And schuttis fyne at ane uncow schell,
And is forfairn with the fleis of Spenyie,
 He wirkis forrow to him fell. 15

And he that with gud lyfe and trewth,
But varians or uder slewth,
 Dois evir mair with ane maister dwell,
That nevir of him will haif no rewth,
 He wirkis forrow to him fell. 20

Now all this tyme lat us be mirry,
And fet nocht by this warld a chirry :
Now quhill thair is gude wyne to fell,
He that dois on dry breid wirry,
I gif him to the Devill of Hell.

TO THE LORDIS OF THE KINGIS
CHACKER.

My Lordis of Chacker, pleis yow to heir
My coumpt, I fall it mak yow cleir,
 But ony circumstance or sonyie ;
 For left is neither corce nor cunyie
Off all that I tuik in the yeir. 5

For rekkynning of my rentis and rounes,
Ye neid nocht for to tyre your thowmes ;
 Na, for to gar your countaris clink,
 Nor paper for to spend, nor ink,
In the reffaveing of my foumes. 10

I tuik fra my Lord Thefaurair
Ane foume of money for to wair :
 I can nocht tell yow how it is spendit,
 Bot weill I waitt that it is endit ;
And that me think ane coumpt our fair ! 15

I trowit, in tyme, quhen that I tuik it,
That lang in burgh I fould have bruikit,
 Now the remanes are eith to turfs ;
 I haif na preiff heir, bot my purfs,
Quhilk wald nocht lie, and it war luikit. 20

OF JAMES DOIG, KEIPER OF THE
QUENIS WARDROP.

TO THE QUENE.

THE Wardraipper of Venus boure,
To giff a dowblett he is als doure,
As it war off ane fute fyd frog :
 Madame, ye heff a dangeroufs Dog !

Quhen that I schawe to him your markis, 5
He turnis to me again, and barkis,
As he war wirriand ane hog :
 Madame, ye heff a dangeroufs Dog !

Quhen that I schawe to him your writing,
He girnis that I am red for byting ; 10
I wald he had ane havey clog :
 Madame, ye heff a dangeroufs Dog !

Quhen that I speik till him freindlyk,
He barkis lyk ane midding tyk,
War chaiffand cattell through a bog : 15
 Madame, ye heff a dangeroufs Dog !

He is ane maftyf, mekle of mycht,
To keip your wardroippe over nycht,

Fra the grytt Sowdan Gog-ma-gog :
 Madame, ye heff a dangeroufs Dog ! 20

He is owre mekle to be your meffan,
 Madame, I reid you get a lefs ane,
 His gang garis all your chalmeris fchog :
 Madame, ye heff a dangeroufs Dog !

OF THE SAID JAMES,
 QUHEN HE HAD PLEISIT HIM.

O GRACIOUS Princes, guid and fair !
 Do weill to James your Wardraipair ;
 Quhais faithfull bruder maift freind I am :
 He is na Dog ; he is a Lam.

Thocht I in ballat did with him bourde, 5
 In malice fpak I nevir ane word,
 Bot all, my Dame, to do you game :
 He is na Dog ; he is a Lam.

Your Hienes can nocht get ane meter,
 To keip your wordrope, nor difcreter, 10

To rule your robbis, and drefs the fame :

He is na Dog ; he is a Lam.

The wyff, that he had in this innys,

That with the tangis wald break his fchynniss,

I wald fcho drownit war in a dam : 15

He is na Dog ; he is a Lam.

The wyff that wald him kuckold mak,

I wald fcho war, bayth fyd and bak,

Weill batteret with ane barrow tram :

He is na Dog ; he is a Lam. 20

He hes fa weill doin me obey

In till all thing, thairfoir I pray,

That nevir dolour mak him dram :

He is na Dog ; he is a Lam.

TO THE KING.

THAT HE WAR JOHNE THOMSOUNIS MAN.

SCHIR, for your Grace bayth nicht and day,
Richt hartlie on my kneis I pray,
With all devotioun that I can,
God gif ye war Johne Thomfounis man !

For war it fo, than weill war me, 5
Bot benifice I wald nocht be ;
My hard fortoun war endit than :
God gif ye war Johne Thomfounis man !

Than wald sum reuth within you rest,
For faik of hir fairest and best, 10
In Bartane, fyn hir tyme began ;
God gif ye war Johne Thomfounis man !

For it nicht hurt in no degré,
That one, fo fair and gude as fche,
Throw hir virtew sic wirfchip wan, 15
As you to mak Johne Thomfounis man.

I wald gif all that evir I haif
To that conditioun, fo God me faif,

That ye had vowit to the Swan,
Ane yeir to be Johne Thomfounis man. 20

The merfy of that fweit meik Rois,
Suld sofft yow Thrifill, I suppois,
Quhois pykis throw me fo reuthles ran ;
God gif ye war Johne Thomfounis man !

My advocat, bayth fair and fweit, 25
The hale rejoing of my spreit,
Wald speid in to my errandis than;
And ye war anis Johne Thomfounis man.

Ever quhen I think yow harde or dour,
Or mercyles in my succour, 30
Than pray I God, and fweit Sanct An,
Gif that ye war Johne Thomfounis man !

TO THE QUENE.

MADAME, your Men faid thai wald ryd,
And latt this Fastrennis evin ower flyd :
 Bot than thair Wyffis come furth in flockis,
And baid thame betteis foun abyd
 At hame, and lib thame of the pockis. 5

Now propoifs thai, fen ye dwell still,
Off Venus feift to fang ane fill,
 Bot in the felde preiv thai na cockis ;
For till haif riddin had been lefs ill
 Nor latt thair wyffis breid the pockis. 10

Sum of your men fic curage had,
Dame Venus fyre fa hard thame fted,
 Thai brak up durris, and raiff up lockis,
To gett ane pampholet on ane pled,
 That thai mycht lib thame of the pockis. 15

Sum, that war ryatoufs as rammis
Ar now maid tame lyk ony lammis,
 And fettin doun lyk farye crockis ;
And hes forfaikin all fic gammis,
 That men call libbing of the pockis. 20

Sum, thocht thame felffis stark, lyk gyandis,
 Ar now maid weak lyk willing wandis ;
 With sehinnis scharp, and small lyk rockis ;
 And gottin thair bak in bayth thair handis,
 For ower off libbing of the pockis. 25

I faw cow-clinkis me befyd
 The young men to thair howffis gyd,
 Had better liggit in the stockis ;
 Sum fra the bordell wald nocht byd,
 Quhill that thai gatt the Spanye pockis. 30

Thairfor, all young men, I yow pray,
 Keip yow fra harlottis nycht and day ;
 Thay fall repent quha with thame yockis :
 And be war with that perrelloufs play,
 That men callis libbing of the pockis. 35

COMPLAINT AGANIS MURE.

TO THE KING.

SCHIR, I complane of injuris :
A ryfeing sone of rakyng MURIS
Hes mangellit my makking, throw his malifs,
And present it in to your Palifs :
 Bot, fen he plesis with me to pleid, 5
I fall him knawin mak hyne to Califs,
 Bot giff your Hienefs it remeid.

That fulle difnemberit hes my meter,
And poyfound it with strang saltpeter,
With rycht defamoufs speiche off Lordis, 10
Quhilk with my collouris all discordis :
 Quhois crewall sclanderis servifs deid ;
And in my name all leis recordis,
 Your Grace beseik I of remeid.

He hes indorfitt myn indytting 15
With versis off his [awin] hand writting ;
Quhairin baith sclander is and tressoun :
Off ane wod fuill far owt off fessoun,
 He wanttis nocht bot a roundit heid,
For he hes tynt baith wit and resfoun : 20
 Your Grace beseik I off remeid.

Puneifs him for his deid culpabill ;
Or gar deliver him ane babill,
That Cuddy Ring the Drumfrefs fuill,
May him refave agane this Yuill,
 All roundit into yallow and reid ;
That laddis may bairt him lyk a buill :
 For that to me war fum remeid.

OF A DANCE
IN THE QUENIS CHALMER.

SCHIR JHON SINCLAIR begowthe to dance,
For he was new cum out of France;
For ony thing that he do mycht,
The ane futt yeid ay unrycht,
And to the tother wald not gree. 5
Quoth ane, Tak up the Quenis knycht :
A mirrear Dance mycht na man fee.

Than cam in Maister ROBERT SCHAW :
He luikit as he culd lern tham a ;
Bot ay his ane futt did waver, 10
He ftakkerit lyke ane strummell aver,
That hap schakkellit abone the kné :
To feik fra Strivilling to Stranaver,
A mirrear Daunce mycht na man fee.

Than cam in the Maister ALMASER, 15
Ane hommely-jommely juffeller,
Lyk a ftirk stackarand in the ry ;
His hippis gaff mony hiddoufs cry.
JOHN BUTE the Fule said, Wa is me !
He is bedirtin,—Fy ! fy ! 20
A mirrear Dance mycht na man fee.

Than cam in **DUNBAR** the Makkar ;
 On all the flure thair was nane frakkar,
 And thair he daunfit the Dirrye dantoun ;
 He hoppet lyk a pillie wantoun, 25
 For luiff of Musgraiffe, men tellis me ;
 He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun :
 A mirrear Dance mycht na man fee.

Than cam in Maistris **MUSGRAIFFE** ;
 Scho mycht haiff lernit all the laiffe ; 30
 Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance,
 Hir guid convoy and countenance,
 Than, for hir saik, I wiffit to be
 The grytaft erle, or duik, in France :
 A mirrear Dance mycht na man fee. 35

Than cam in Dame **DAUTIEBOUR** ;
 God waitt giff that scho loukit four !
 Scho maid sic morgeounis with hir hippis,
 For lauchter nane mycht hald thair lippis ;
 Quhen scho was danceand bissfelye, 40
 Ane blast of wind foun fra hir slippis :
 A mirrear Dance mycht na man fee.

Quhen thair was come in fyve or sax,
 The Quenis Dog begowthe to rax ;
 And of his band he maid a bred, 45
 And to the danceing foun he him med ;
 Quhow mastive lyk about yeid he !
 He stinckit lyk a tyk, sum said :
 A mirrear Dance mycht na man fee.

TO A LADYE.

QUHEN HE LIST TO FAYNE.

My Hartis Trefure, and fwete affured fo,
The finale endar of my lyfe for ever ;
The creuell brekar of my hart in tuo,
To go to deathe, this I defervit never :
O man flayar ! quhill faule and life diffever ; 5
Stynt of your slauchter ; Allace ! your man am I,
A thowfand tymes that dois you mercy cry.

Have mercie, Luif ! have mercie, Ladie bricht !
Quhat have I wrocht aganis your womanheid,
That ye [fuld] murder me, a faiklefs wicht, 10
Trefpaffing never to yow in word nor deid ?
That ye confent thairto, O God forbid !
Leif creuelte, and faif your man for fchame,
Or throucht the warld quyte lofit is your name.

My deathe chafis my lyfe fo befallie 15
That wery is my goift to flé fo fast ;
Sic deidlie dwawmes fo mifcheifailie
Ane hundrethe tymes hes my hairt ovirpaf ;
Me think my fpireit rynniss away full gaff,
Befeikand grace, on kneis yow befoir, 20
Or that your man be loft for ever moir.

Behald my wod intollerable pane,
 For ever moir quhilk salbe my dampnage !
 Quhy, undir traift, your man thus have ye flane ?
 Lo ! deithe is in my breift, with furious rage, 25
 Quhilk may no balme, nor tryacle affuage,
 But your mercie, for laik of quhilk I dé :
 Allace ! quhair is your womanlie pitie !

Behald my deidlie passioune dolorous !
 Behald my hiddowfs hew, and wo, allace ! 30
 Behald my mayne, and murning mervalous,
 Withe sorrowfull teris falling from my face !
 Rewthe, Luif, is nocht, helpe ye nocht in this cace,
 For how fould ony gentill hart indure
 To fé this fycht on ony creature ! 35

Quhyte Dow, quhair is your fobir humilnes ?
 Swete gentill Turtour, quhair is your peté went ?
 Quhair is your rewthe ? the frute of nobilnes,
 Off womanheid the tresour, and the rent ;
 Vertue is never put out of meik intent, 40
 Nor out of gentill hart is fundin petie ;
 Sen mercyles may no wycht nobill be.

In to my mynd I fall yow mercy cry,
 Quhill that my tounge sall fail me to speik ;
 And quhill that Nature me in fycht deny ; 45
 And quhill my ene for pane incluse and steik ;
 And quhill the Dethe my hart in sowndir breik ;
 And quhill my mynd may think, and towng may steir ;
 And syne, Fair weill, my hartis Ladie deir !

OF ANE BLAK-MOIR.

LANG haif I maid of Ladyes Quhytt,
Now of ane Blak I will indytt,
That landit furth of the laft fchippis ;
Quhowe fain wald I defcryve perfytt,
My Ladye with the mekle lippis. 5

Quhow fcho is tute mowitt lyk an aip,
And lyk a gangarall unto graip ;
And quhow hir fchort catt nois up fkippis ;
And quhow fcho fchynes lyk ony faip ;
My Ladye with the mekle lippis. 10

Quhen fcho is clad in reche apparrall,
Scho blinkis as brycht as ane tar barrell ;
Quhen fcho was born, the fone tholit clippis,
The nycht be fain faucht in hir quarrell :
My Ladye with the mekle lippis. 15

Quhai for hir faik, with fpeir and fcheild,
Preiffis maift mychtelye in the feild,
Sall kifs, and withe hir go in grippis ;
And fra thyne furth hir luiff fall weild :
My Ladye with the mekle lippis. 20

And quhai in feilde receavis schame,
And tynis thair his knychtlie name,
Sall cum behind and kifs hir hippis ;
And nevir to other confort clame :
My Ladye with the mekle lippis.

OF SIR THOMAS NORRAY.

Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht,
SCHIR THOMAS NORRAY, wyfe and wicht,
And full of chivalrie ;
Quhais Father was ane Grand Keine,
His Mother was ane Farie Queine, 5
Gottin be fossery.

Ane fairer Knycht nor he was ane,
On ground may nether ryd nor gang,
Na beir bucklar nor brand ;
Or cum in this Court but dreid ; 10
He did full mony valyeant deid
In Rofs, and Murray land.

Full many Catherein hes he cheift,
And cummered many Helland gaift,
Amang thai dully glennis : 15
Off the Glen Quhettane twenti fcoir
He drave as oxin him befoir ;
This deid thocht na man kennis.

At feiftis and brydallis up-aland,
He wan the grie, and the garland ; 20

Danceit non fo on deifs :
 He hes at warlingis beine ane hunder,
 Yett lay his body nevir at under :
 He knawis gif this be leis.

Was never weild Robeine under Bewch, 25
 Nor yitt Roger of Clekkinklewch,
 So bauld a bairne as he ;
 Gy of Gyfburne, na Allane Bell,
 Na Simones fonnes of Quhynfell,
 At schot war nevir fo flie. 30

This anterous Knycht, quhaire ever he went,
 At justinge, and at tornament,
 Evir moir he wan the gree ;
 Was never of half fo great renoun
 Schir Bewis the knycht of South Hamptoun : 35
 I fehrew him gif I lie.

Thairfoir Quhentyne was bot ane lurdane,
 That callit him ane full plum Jurdane,
 This wyfe and worthie knycht ;
 He callit him foullar than ane fule, 40
 He said, He was ane licherufs bull,
 That crooned bayth day and nycht.

He wald have maid him Curries knaiff ;
 I pray God better his honour saiff,
 Na to be lichtleit sua ! 45

Yett this far furth I dar him prais,
He fyld never fadell in his dayis ;
And Currie befyld twa.

Quhairfoir, ever at Pasche and Yule,
I cry him Lord of everie fuill, 50
That in this regioun dwellis ;
And, verralie, it war great rycht :
For, of ane hie renowned knyght,
He wantis no thing bot bellis.

ON HIS HEID-AKE.

TO THE KING.

My heid did yak yesternicht,
This day to mak that I na nicht,
 So fair the magryme dois me menyie,
 Perfeing my brow as ony ganyie,
That scant I luik may on the licht. 5

And now, Schir, laitlie, eftir Mefs,
To dyt, thocht I begowthe to drefs,
 The fentence lay full evill till find,
 Unfleipit in my heid behind,
Dullit in dulnefs and diftrefs. 10

Full oft at morrow I upryfe,
Quhen that my curage fleipeing lyis,
 For mirth, for menstrallie and play,
 For din, nor danceing, nor deray,
It will nocht walkin me no wife. 15

**WELCUM TO BERNARD STEWART,
LORD OF AUBIGNY.**

**RENOWNIT, ryall, right reverend and ferene,
Lord hie tryumphing in wirschip and valoure,
Fro kyngis downe most Cristin knight, and kene,
Most wyfe, most valyeand, most laureat hie victour,
Unto the sterris upheyt is thyne honour ; 5
In Scotland Welcum be thyne Excellence
To King, Queyne, lord, clerk, knight and fervatour,
With glorie and honour, lawde and reverence.**

**Welcum in flour most strong, incomparable knight,
The fame of armys, and floure of vassalage ; 10
Welcum in weir moste worthy, wyfe and wight ;
Welcum the soun of Mars of moste curage ;
Welcum moste lustybranche of our linnage,
In every realme our scheild, and our defence ;
Welcum our tendir blude of hie parage, .15
With glorie and honour, lawde and reverence.**

**Welcum in weir the secund Julius,
The prince of knightheyd, and flour of chevalry ;
Welcum most valyeant and victorius ;
Welcum invincible victour moste wourthy ; 20**

Welcum our Scottis chiftane moft dughty ;
 Wyth fowne of clarioun, organe, fong and fence,
 To thé atonis, Lord, Welcum all we cry ;
 With glorie and honour, lawde and reverence.

Welcum our indeficient adjutorie, 25
 That evir our Natioun helpit in thare neyd ;
 That never faw Scot yit indigent nor fory,
 Bot thou did hym fupport, with thy gud deid ;
 Welcum, therfor, abufe all livand leyd,
 Withe us to live, and to maik recidence, 30
 Quhilk never fall funyhé for thy faik to bleid :
 To quham be honour, lawde and reverence.

Is none of Scotland borne faithfull and kynde,
 Bot he of naturall inclinacioune
 Dois favour thé, withe all his hert and mynde, 35
 Withe fervent, tendir, trew intencioun ;
 And wald of inwart hie effectioun,
 But dreyd of danger, dé in thy defence,
 Or dethe, or fchame, war done to thy perfoun ;
 To quham be honour, lawde and reverence. 40

Welcum thow knight, mofte fortunable in feild ;
 Welcum in armis mofte aunterus and able,
 Undir the foun that beris helme or fcheild ;
 Welcum thou campioun, in feght unourcumable ;
 Welcum moft dughty, digne, and honorable, 45
 And moift of lawde, and hie magnificence,

Nixt undir kingis to stand incomparable ;
To quham be honour, lawde and reverence.

Throw Scotland, Ingland, France, and Lumbardy,
Fleyis on wyng thy fame, and thy renoune ; 50
And oure all cuntreis, undirnethe the sky,
And oure all fstrandis, fro the fterris doune ;
In every province, land, and regioun,
Proclomit is thy name of excellence,
In every ceté, village, and in tounne, 55
Withe gloire and honour, lawd and reverence.

O feyrfe Achill, in furius hie curage !
O strong invincible Hector, undir scheild !
O vailyeant Arthur, in knyghtly vassalage !
Agamemnon, in governance of feild ! 60
Bold Henniball, in batall to do beild !
Julius, in jupert, in wisdom and expence !
Most fortunable chiftane, bothe in yhouth and eild,
To thé be honour, lawde and reverence !

At parlament thow fuld be hye renownit, 65
That did so mony victoryfe opteyn ;
Thy cristall helme with lawry fuld be crownyt,
And in thy hand a branche of olyve greyn ;
The sueird of conquis, and of knyghtheid keyn,
Be borne fuld highe before thé in prefence, 70
To represent sic man as thou has beyn ;
With glorie and honour, lawde and reverence.

Hie furius Mars, the god armipotent,
 Rong in the hevin at thyne nativité ;
 Saturnus doune, with fyry eyn, did blent, 75
 Throw bludy vifar, men menafing to gar dé ;
 On thé frefche Venus keift hir amouroufe é ;
 On thé Marcúrius furtheyet his eloquence ;
 Fortuna Major did turn hir face on thé ;
 With glorie and honour, lawde and reverence. 80

Prynce of fredom, and flour of gentilnes,
 Sweyrd of knighthaid, and choife of chevalry,
 This tyme I lefe, for grete prolixitnes,
 To tell quhat feildis thou wan in Pikkardy,
 In France, in Bertan, in Naplis, and Lumbardy ; 85
 As I think eftir, withe all my diligence,
 Or thow departe, at lenthe for to difcry ;
 With glorie and honour, lawd and reverence.

B, in thy name, betaknis batalrus ;
 A, able in feild ; R, right renoune moft hie ; 90
 N, nobilnes ; and A, for aunterus ;
 R, ryall blude ; for dughtines, is D ;
 V, valyeantnes ; S, for strenewité ;
 Quoife knyghtly name, fo fchynyng in clemence,
 For wourthines in gold fuld writtin be ; 95
 With glorie and honour, lawd and reverence.

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ELEGY ON THE
DEATH OF BERNARD STEWART,
LORD OF AUBIGNY.

ILLUSTER LODOVICK, of France most Cristin King,
Thow may complain with sighis lamentable,
The death of BERNARD STEWART, nobill and ding,
In deid of armis most anterous and abill ;
Most mychty, wyfe, worthie, and comfortable, 5
Thy men of weir to governe and to gy :
Fortun, allace ! now may thow weir the sabill,
Sen he is gone, the Flour of Chevalrie.

Complaine fould everie nobill valiant Knycht
The Death of him that doughtie was in deid ; 10
That many ane fo in feild hes put to flycht,
In weiris wicht, be wifdome and manheid ;
To the Turk fey all land did his name dreid,
Quhois force all France in fame did magnifie ;
Of fo hie price fall nane his place posseid, 15
For he is gone, the Flour of Chevalrie.

O duilfull Death ! O Dragon dolorous ;
Quhy hes thow done so dulfullie devoir
The prince of knychtheid, nobill and chevalrous,
The witt of weiris, of armes and honour, 20

134 ON THE DEATH OF BERNARD STEWART.

The cropt of curage, the strenth of armes in flour,
The fame of France, the fame of Lumbardy,
The choifs of cheiftanes, moft awfull in armour,
The charbuckell cheif of every Chevalrie !

Pray now for him, all that him loveit heir ! 25
And for his faull mak interceffioun
Unto the Lord, that hes him bocht fo deir,
To gif him mercie and remiffioun ;
And namelie We of Scottis natioun,
In till his lyff quhom moft he did affy, 30
Foryett we nevir in to our Orifoun
To pray for him, the Flour of Chevalrie

AGANIS TREASON.

ANE EPITAPH FOR DONALD OWRE.

IN vice most vicius he excellis
That with the vice of Treffone mellis ;
Thocht he remiffioun
Haif for prodiffioun,
Schame and fuffiffioun Ay with him dwellis. 5

And he evir odious as ane owle,
The falt fa filthy is and fowle ;
Horrible to Natour
Is ane tratour,
As feind infratour Undir a cowle. 10

Quha is a tratour, or ane theiff,
Upoun him felff turnis the mifcheiff ;
His frawdfull wylis
Him felf begylis
As in the Ilis Is now a preiff. 15

The fell ftrong Tratour DONALD OWYIR,
Mair faltett had nor udir fowyr ;
Rownd Ylis and Seyis
In his fuppleis,
On gallow treis, Yitt dois he glowir. 20

Falfett no feit hes, nor deffence,
 Be power, practik, nor pufcence,
 Thocht it fra licht
 Be fmord with flicht,
 God fchawis the richt, With foir vengeance ! 25

Off the falis fox diffimulatour,
 Kynd hes every theiff and tratour,
 Eftir refpyt
 To wirk difpyt,
 Mair appetyt He hes of Natour. 30

War the fox tane a thowfand fald,
 And grace him gevin ay quhen he wald ;
 War he on plane,
 All war in vane,
 Frome hennis agane Micht non him hald. 35

The murtherer ay murthour mais,
 And evir, quhill he be flane he flais ;
 Wyvis thus makis morkkis,
 Spynnand on rokkis,
 Ay rynniss the fox Quhill he fute hes. 40

THE TESTAMENT
OF MR ANDRO KENNEDY.

I MAISTER ANDRO KENNEDY,
Curro quando sum vocatus,
Gottin with sum incuby,
Or with sum freir infatuatus ;
In faith I can nought tell redly, 5
Unde aut ubi fui natus,
Bot in trewth I trow trewly,
Quod sum diabolus incarnatus.

Cum nichill fit certius morte,
We mon all dé, quhen we haif done, 10
Nescimus quando, vel qua forte,
Na blind Allane wait of the mone.
Ego patior in pectore,
This nyght I myght nocht fleip a wink ;
Licet æger in corpore, 15
Yit wald my mouth be wet with drink.

Nunc condo testamentum meum,
I leiff my faull for evermair,
Per omnipotentem Deum,
In to my Lordis wyne cellair ; 20

Semper ibi ad remanendum,
 Quhill domifday, without diffever,
 Bonum vinum ad bibendum,
 With fueit Cuthbert that luffit me never.

Ipfe eft dulcis ad amandum, 25
 He wald oft ban me in his breith,
 Det michi modo ad potandum,
 And I forgif him laith and wraith :
 Quia in cellario cum cervifia,
 I had lever lye baith air and lait, 30
 Nudus folus in camifia,
 Na in my Lordis bed of ftait.

A barrell bung ay at my bofum,
 Of warldis gud I had na mair ;
 Et corpus meum ebriofum, 35
 I leif in to the toune of Air ;
 In a draff mydding for ever and ay
 Ut ibi fepeliri queam,
 Quhar drink and draff may ilka day
 Be caffyne fuper faciem meam : 40

I leif my hert that never wes fickir,
 Sed femper variable,
 That never mair wald flow nor flickir,
 Conforti meo Jacobe :
 Thought I wald bynd it with a wickir, 45
 Verum Deum renui ;

Bot and I hecht to teme a bicker,
Hoc pactum femper tenui.

Syne leif I the best aucht I bocht,
Quod est Latinum propter caupe, 50

To hede of kyn, bot I wait nought
Quis est ille, than I schrew my scawpe :

I callit my Lord my heid, but hiddill,
Sed nulli alii hoc dixerunt,

We wer als sib as feve and riddill, 55
In una filva quæ creverunt.

Omnia mea folatia

Thay wer bot lesingis all and ane,
Cum omni fraude et fallacia,
I leif the maister of Sanct Antane ; 60

Willelmo Gray, sine gratia,
Myne awne deir cusing, as I wene,
Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,
But quhen the holyne growis grene.

My fenyeing, and my fals wyunnyng, 65
Relinquo falsis fratribus ;

For that is Goddis awne bidding,
Disperfit, dedit pauperibus.

For menis faulis thay fay and sing,
Mentientes pro muneribus ; 70

Now God gif thaim ane evill ending,
Pro fuis pravis operibus.

To Jok Fule, my foly fré
 Lego post corpus sepultum ;
 In faith I am mair fule than he, 75
 Licet ostendit bonum vultum :
 Of corne and catall, gold and fé,
 Ipse habet valdè multum,
 And yit he bleris my Lordis é
 Fingendo eum fore stultum. 80

To Master Johne Clerk fyne,
 Do et lego intimè,
 Goddis [braid] malifone and myne :
 Ipse est causa mortis meæ.
 War I a dog and he a fwyne, 85
 Multi mirantur super me,
 Bot I fuld ger that lurdane quhryne,
 Scribendo dentes sine de.

Refiduum omnium bonorum
 For to dispone my Lord fall haif, 90
 Cum tutela puerorum,
 Adé, Kytté, and all the laif.
 In faith I will na langar raif :
 Pro sepultura ordino
 On the new gys, sa God me saif, 95
 Non sicut more solito.

In die meæ sepulturæ
 I will nane haif bot our awne gyng,

-
- Et duos rusticos de rure
 Berand a barell on a ftyng ; 100
 Drynkand and playand cop out, evin,
 Sicut egomet solebam ;
 Singand and gretand with hie stevin,
 Potum meum cum fletu miscebam.
- I will na Preiftis for me fing, 105
 Dies illa, Dies iræ ;
 Na yit na bellis for me ring,
 Sicut semper folet fieri ;
 Bot a bag pipe to play a spryng,
 Et unum ail wosp ante me ; 110
 In stayd of baneris for to bring
 Quatuor lagenas cervisiæ :
 Within the graif to fet sic thing,
 In modum crucis juxta me.
 To flé the feyndis, than hardely fing 115
 De terra plasmasti me.

DUNBAR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE KING.

COMPLAINE I wald, wift I quhom till,
Or unto quhom direct my bill ;
Quhidder to God, that all thing fteiris,
All thing feis, and all thing heiris,
And all thingis wrocht in dayis fevin ; 5
Or till his Mothir, ' Quein of Heaven ;
Or unto Worldlie Prince heir doun,
That dois for justice weir a crown ;
Off wrangis, and of great injures
That nobillis in thair dayis indures, 10
And men of vertew, and cunning,
Of witt, and wifdom in gyding,
That nocht can in this Court conqueifis
For lawtie, love, or lang fchervice.
Bot fowll, jow-jowrdane-yhedit jevellis, 15
Cowkin-kenfeis, and culroun kevellis ;
Stuffettis, ftrekouris, and ftafische ftrummellis ;
Wyld hafchbaldis, haggerbaldis, and hummellis ;
Druncardis, dyfouris, dyouris, drevellis,
Mifgydit memberis of the divellis ; 20
Mifmaid mandragis of maftyf ftrynd,
Crawdones, couartis, and theiffis of kynd ;

Blait mowit blaidyeanes, with bleddir cheikis,
 Club-faceit cluccanes, with cloutit breikis,
 Chuff-midding churllis, cuming off cart fillaris, 25
 Great glafchew-heidit gorge millaris,
 Evill horrible monftouris, fals and foull ;
 Sum caufles cleikis till him ane cowll,
 Ane gryt convent fra fyn to tyce ;
 And he him felff example of vyce : 30
 Enterand for geire, and no devotioun,
 The divell is glaid of his promotioun ;
 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the Roy,
 And dois ane dastart destroy ;
 And fum that gettis ane perfonage, 35
 Thinkis it ane present for a page ;
 And on na wayis content is he,
 My Lord quhill that he callit be.
 Bot how is he contentit, or nocht,
 Deme ye about in to your thoct! 40
 The lerit fone of Erll or Lord,
 Upoun this ruffie to remord,
 That with ald castingis hes him claid,
 His errandis for to ryn and red ?
 And he is maifter native borne, 45
 And all his eldaris him beforne ;
 And mekle mair cunning be sic thrie,
 Hes to posseid ane dignitie,
 Saying his odius ignorance
 Panting ane prelottis countenance, 50
 Sa far abone him fett at table

That wont was for to muk the stable :
 Ane pyk-thank in ane prelottis clais,
 With his wauld feitt, aud wirrok taifs,
 With hopper hippis, and hanches narrow, 55
 And baufy handis to beir ane barrow ;
 With lut schulderis, and luttaird bak,
 Quhilk nature maid to beir ane pak ;
 With gryddy mynd, and glafchand game,
 Mell heidit lyk ane mortar stane, 60
 Fenyeing the feiris of ane Lord,
 And he ane strumbell, I stand ford ;
 And evir moir as he dois ryfe,
 And nobillis of bluid he dois dispyfe,
 And helpis for to hald tham downe, 65
 That they ryfe nevir to his renowne.

Thairfoir, O PRINCE, maift honorable !
 Be in this mater merciabile,
 And to thy old fchervandis have an é,
 That lang hes lippinit into Thé ; 70
 Gif I be ane of thay my fell,
 Throw all Regionnes hes tein hard tell,
 Of quhilk my wryting witnes beiris ;
 And yett thy danger ay me deiris :
 Bot eftir danger cummis grace, 75
 As hes bein herd in mony place.

DUNBAR'S REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE KING.

SCHIR, ye have mony fervitouris,
And officiaris of dyvers curis ;
Kirkmen, courtmen, and craftismen fyne ;
Doctouris in jure, and medicyne ;
Divinouris, rethoris, and philofophouris, 5
Astrologis, artiftis, and oratouris ;
Men of armes, and vailyeand knychtis,
And mony uther gudlie wichtis ;
Muficianis, menftralis, and mirrie fingaris ;
Chevalouris, callandaris, and [Frenshe] flingaris ;
Cunyouris, carvouris, and carpentaris,
Beildaris of barkis, and ballingaris ;
Mafounis, lyand upon the land,
And fchip wrichtis hewand upone the ftrand ;
Glafig wrichtis, goldfmythis, and lapidaris, 15
Pryntouris, payntouris, and potingaris ;
And all of thair craft cumming,
And all at anis lawboring,
Quhilk pleifand ar and honorable ;
And to your Hienes profitable ; 20
And richt convenient for to be,
With your hie regale Majestie ;

Desferving of your Grace most ding
 Bayth thank, rewarde, and cheriffing.
 And thoct that I, among the laif, 25
 Unworthy be ane place to have,
 Or in thair nummer to be tald,
 Als lang in mynd my wark fall hald!
 Als haill in everie circumstance,
 In forme, in mater, and fubftance, 30
 But wering, or confumptioun,
 Rouft, cankar, or corruptioun,
 As ony of thair werkis all,
 Suppois that my rewarde be fmall!
 Bot ye fa gracious ar, and meik, 35
 That on your Hienes followis eik
 Ane uthir fort, more miserabill,
 Thoct thay be nocht fa profitable:
 Fenyecouris, fleichouris, and flatteraris;
 Cryaris, craikaris, and clatteraris; 40
 Sonkaris, gronkaris, gledaris, gunnaris;
 Monfouris of France, gud clarat cunnaris;
 Innopportoun askaris of Yrland kynd;
 And meit revaris, lyk out of mynd;
 Scaffaris, and scamleris in the nuke, 45
 And hall huntaris of draik and duik;
 Thrimlaris and thriftaris, as thay war woid,
 Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude;
 Schulderaris, and fchowaris, that hes no fchame,
 And to no cunning that can clame; 50
 And can non uthir craft nor curis

Bot to mak thrang, Schir, in Your daris,
 And rufche in quhair thay counfale heir,
 And will at na man nurtir leyr :
 In quintifcence, eik, ingynouris joly, 55
 That far can multiplie in folie ;
 Fantastik fulis, bayth fals and gredy,
 Off toung untrew, and hand evill dredie :
 Few dar of all this last additioun,
 Cum in tolbuyth, without remiffioun. 60

And thocht this nobill cunning fort,
 Quhom of befoir I did report,
 Rewardit be, it war bot reffoun,
 Thairat fuld no man mak encheffoun :
 Bot quhen, the uthir fulis nyce, 65
 That feistit at Cokelbeis gryce,
 Ar all rewardit, and nocht I,
 Than on this fals ward I cry, Fy !
 My hart neir briftis than for teyne,
 Quhilk may nocht suffer nor fustene 70
 So grit abufioun for to fé,
 Daylie in Court befoir my é !

And yit, more panence wald I have,
 Had I rewarde amang the laif ;
 It wald me fum thing fatiffie, 75
 And lefs of [my] malancolie
 And gar me mony falt onerfé,
 That now is brayd befoir myn é :
 My mynd fo fer is fet to flyt,
 That of nocht ellis I can indyt ; 80

For owther mane my hart to breik ;
Or with my pen I man me wreik ;
And fen the tane moft nedis be,
In to malancolie to dé,
Or lat the vennim ifche all out,— 85
Be war, anone, for it will spout,
Gif that the tryackill cum nocht tyt
To fwage the fwalme of my dispyt !

TO THE KING.
THE PETITION OF THE GRAY HORSE,
AULD DUNBAR.

Now Lufferis cummis with large's lowd,
Quhy fould not Palfrayis thane be proud,
Quhen Gillettis wilbe fchomd and fchroud,
That ridden ar baith with lord and lawd ?

Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald, 5
That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

Quhen I was young and into ply,
And wald cast gammaldis to the fky,
I had beine bocht in Realmes by,
Had I confentit to be fauld. 10

Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald,
That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

With gentill hor's quhen I wald knyp,
Thane is thair laid on me ane quhip,
To colleveris than man I skip, 15
That fcabbit ar hes cruik and cald.

Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald,
That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

Thocht in the ftall I be nocht clappit,

As curfouris that in filk beine trappit, 20
 With ane new houfs I wald be happit,
 Aganis this Cryftinmes for the cald.
 Schir lett it nevir in town be tald,
 That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

Suppois I war ane auld yaid aver, 25
 Schott furth our clewchis to pull the claver,
 And had the ftrenth off all Stranaver,
 I wald at Yuill be houfit and ftald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I fuld be ane Yuillis yald ! 30

I am ane Auld Horfe, as ye knaw,
 That evir in duill dois dring and draw ;
 Great court horfe puttis me fra the ftaw,
 To fang the fog be frith and fald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald, 35
 That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

I haif run lang furth in the feild,
 On pafouris that ar plane and peild ;
 I mycht be now tane in for eild,
 My beikis ar spruning hé, and bauld. 40
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

My mane is turned in to quhytt,
 And thair of ye have all the wytt !

Quhen uther horfe had bran to bytt 45

I gat bot grifs, knip gif I wald.

Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,

That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

I was nevir dantit into stable,

My lyf hes bene fo miserable, 50

My hyd to offer I am able,

For evill schom frae that I reive wald.

Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,

That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

And yitt, suppois my thrift be thyne, 55

Gif that I die your aucht within,

Latt nevir the Soutteris have my skin,

With uglie gumes to be gnawin.

Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,

That I fould be ane Yuillis yald ! 60

The Court hes done my curage cuill,

And maid me [ane] forriddin Muill ;

Yett, to weir Trappouris at this Yuill,

I wald be spurrit at everie spald.

Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald, 65

That I fould be ane Yuillis yald !

RESPONSIO REGIS.

EFTIR OUR WRETTINGIS, TREASURER,
TAK IN THIS GRAY HORSE, AULD DUNBAR,
QUHILK IN MY AUCHT, WITH SCHERVICIE TREW,
IN LYART CHANGEIT IS HIS HEW ;
GAR HOWSE HIM NOW AGANIS THIS YUILL,
AND BUSK HIM LYK ANE BISCHOPPIS MULL :
FOR, WITH MY HAND, I HAVE INDOST
TO PAY QUHAT EVIR HIS TRAPPOURIS COST.

THE QUEINIS RECEPTION AT ABERDEIN.

BLYTH ABERDENE, thow beriall of all tounis,
The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes ;
Unto the heaven [ascendit] thy renown is,
Off vertew, wifdome, and of worthines ;
Hé nottit is thy name of nobilnes, 5
In to the Cumming of Oure Luftie Quein,
The wall of welth, guid cheir, and mirrines :
Be blyth, and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

And first Hir mett the burgefs of the toun,
Richelie arrayit as become thame to be, 10
Of quhom they chefit four men of renoun,
In gounes of velvot, young, abill, and lustie,
To beir the pail of velvet cramafé
Abone Hir heid, as the custome hes bein ;
Gryt was the found of the artelerie : 15
Be blyth, and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

Ane fair proceffioun mett hir at the Port,
In a cap of gold and filk, full pleasantlie,
Syne at hir Entrie, with many fair difport,
Reffavit hir on streittis lustilie ; 20

Quhair first the Salutatioun honorabillie
 Of the fweitt Virgin, guidlie mycht be feine ;
 The found of menstrallis blawing to the sky :
 Be blyth and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

And fyne thow gart the Orient Kingis thrie 25
 Offer to Chryft, with benyng reverence,
 Gold, fence, and mir, with all humilitie,
 Schawand him King with most magnificence ;
 Syne quhow the Angill, with fword of violence,
 Furth of the joy of Paradice putt clein 30
 Adame and Eve for innobedience :
 Be blyth and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

And fyne the Bruce, that evir was bold in ftour,
 Thow gart as Roy cum rydand under croun,
 Richt awfull, strang, and large of portratour, 35
 As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campioun :
 The [nobill Stewarts] fyne, of great renoun,
 Thow gart upspring, with branches new and greine,
 Sa glorioufflie, quhill glaided all the toun :
 Be blyth and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein. 40

Syne come thair four and twentie madinis ying,
 All claid in greine of mervelous bewtie,
 With hair detressit, as threidis of gold did hing,
 With quhyt hattis all browderit rycht bravelie,
 Playand on timberallis, and fyngand rycht sweitlie ;
 That feimlie fort, in ordour weill befein,

Did meit the QUEIN, hir saluand reverentlie :
Be blyth and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

The streittis war all hung with tapestrie,
Great was the prefs of peopill dwelt about, 50
And pleafant padyheanes playit prattellie ;
The legeifs all did to thair Lady loutt,
Quha was convoyed with ane royall routt
Off gryt barrounes and lustie ladyis [schene] ;
Welcum, Our QUEIN! the commons gaif ane schout :
Be blyth and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

At Hir cumming great was the mirth and joy,
For at thair Croce aboundantlie rane wyne ;
Untill hir ludgeing the Toun did hir convoy ;
Hir for to tretit thay sett thair haill ingyne, 60
Ane riche present thay did till hir propyne ;
Ane costlie coup that large thing wald contene,
Coverit and full of cunyeitt gold rycht fyne :
Be blyth and bliffull, burgh of Aberdein.

O potent PRINCESS, pleafant, and preclair, 65
Great caus Thow hes to thank this nobill Toun,
That for to do Thé honour, did nocht spair
Thair geir, riches, substance, and persoun,
Thé to ressave on maift fair fasoun ;
Thé for to pleis thay focht all way and mein ; 70
Thairfoir, sa lang as QUEIN thow beiris Croun,
Be thankfull to this burgh of Aberdein.

TO THE KING.

QUHEN MONY BENEFICES VAKIT.

SCHIR, at this feist of benefyce,
Think that fmall partis makis gryt servyce,
And equall diftributioun,
Makis thame content that hes reffoun ;
And quha hes nane ar plefit na wyfs. 5

Schir, quhidder is it almefs mair
To gif him drink that thristis fair ;
Or fyll ane full man quhyll he brift ;
And latt his fallow die for thrist .
Quhylk wyne to drink als worthie wer ? 10

It is no glaid collatioun
Quhair ane makis mirrie, ane uther lukis downe ;
Ane thristis, ane uthair playis cope out :
Lat anis the cope go round about,
And wein the covanis bennifoun. 15

TO THE KING.

SANCT Salvatour fend filver sorrow ;
It grevis me both evin and morrow,
 Chafing fra me all cheritie ;
It makis me all blythnes to borrow ;
 My panefull purs fo prikillis me. 5

Quhen I wald blythlie ballattis brief,
Langour thairto givis me no leif ;
 War nocht gud howp my hart uphie,
My verry corps for cair wald cleif ;
 My panefull purs fo prikillis me. 10

Quhen I fett me to sing or dance,
Or go to plesand pastance,
 Than panfing of penuritie,
Revis that fra my remembrance ;
 My panefull purs fo prikillis me. 15

Quhen men that hes purffis in tone,
Paffis to drynk or to difjone,
 Than mon I keip ane gravetie,
And say, That I will fast quhill none ;
 My panefull purs fo prikillis me. 20

My purs is maid of sic ane skyn,
Thair will na corfes byd it within ;
 Strait as fra the Feynd thay fé,
Quha evir tyne, quha evir win ;
 My panefull purs so prikillis me. 25

Had I ane man of ony natioun,
Could mak on it ane conjuratioun,
 To gar silver aye in it be,
The Devill suld haif no dominatioun,
 With pyne to gar it prikill me. 30

I haif inquiryt in mony a place,
For help and confort in this cace,
 And all men sayis, My Lord, that ye
Can best remeid for this mal-eifs,
 That with sic panis prikillis me. 35

TO THE KING.

OFF benefyce, Schir, at everie feift,
Quha monyest hes makis maift requeift :
Get thay nocht all, thay think ye wrang thame ;
Ay is the ouer-word of the gaift,
Giff thame the pelf to part amang thame. 5

Sum fwaillis fwan, sum fwaillis duik,
And I stand fastand in a nuike,
Quhill the effect off all thay fang thame :
Bot, Lord ! how petewoullie I luike,
Quhen all the pelf thay pairt amang thame. 10

Off sic hie feiftis of Sanctis in glorie,
Baithe off commoun and proper storie,
Quhair lordis war patronis, oft I fang thame
Caritas pro Dei amore ;
And yit, I gat na thing amang thame. 15

This blynd warld ever fo payis his dett,
Ryche befoir puir spraidis ay thair net,
To fische all wateris dois belang thame :
Quha na thing hes can na thing get,
Bot ay as fypher fett amang thame. 20

Swa some the kirk had in thair cure,
Thay fors bot lytill how it fure,
Nor of the buikis, nor bellis quha rang thame:
Thay panse nocht off the parrochin pure,
Had thay the pelf to part amang thame. 25

So variant is this warldis rent,
That men of it ar nevir content,
Off dethe quhyll that the dragoun stang thame ;
Quha maist hes than fall maist repent,
And hes maist compt to part amang thame. 30

TO THE KING.

SCHIR, yit remembir as of befoir,
How that my yowth is done forloir
In your service, with pane and greif,
Gud Consciens cryis, Reward thairfoir !
Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 5

Your Clerkis ar servit all about,
And I do lyk ane Reid Halk schout,
To cum to lure that hes no leif,
Quhair my plummyis begynis to brek out :
Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 10

Foryett is ay the Falconis kynd ;
But evir the Mittane is hard in mynd,
Of quhome the Gled dois prectikis preif ;
The gentill Góifhalk gois unkynd :
Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 15

The Pyet with hir pretty cot,
Fenyeis to sing the Nychtingalis not ;
Bot scho can nevir the corchat cleif,
For harshness of hir carlich throt :
Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 20

Ay fareft faderis hes farreft Fowlis ;
 Suppois thay haif no fang bot youlis,
 In filver caigis thay fit at cheif ;
 Kynd natyve neft dois clek bot Owlis :
 Excefs of thoct dois me mifcheif. 25

O gentill Egill, how may this be,
 That of all fowlis dois heeft flé !
 Your leigis quhy will ye nocht releif,
 And chereifs eftir thair degré ?
 Excefs of thoct dois me mifcheif. 30

Quhen fervit is all uthir man,
 Gentill and fempill off every clan,
 Kyne of RAUF COLYEAR, and JOHNE THE REIF,
 Na thing I get, nor conquéis can :
 Excefs of thoct dois me mifcheif. 35

Thoct I in court be maid refus,
 And haif few vertewis for to rufs ;
 Yit am I cumin of Adame and Eif,
 And fane wald leif as utheris dois :
 Excefs of thoct dois me mifcheif. 40

Or I fuld leif in fic mifchance,
 Gife it to God war no grevance,
 To be a pyk-thank I wald preif,
 For thay in warld wantis no plesans :
 Excefs of thoct dois me mifcheif. 45

In sum parte on my self I plenyé ;
 Quhen uthir folkis dois flattir and fenyé,
 Allace ! I can bot Ballattis breif ;
 Sic bairneheid biddis my brydill renye :
 Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 50

I grant my fervice is bot licht ;
 Thairfoir of mercy, and nocht of richt,
 I ask yow, Schir, no man to greif,
 Sum medecyne gife that ye might :
 Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 55

May nane remeid my malady :
 Sa weill as ye, Schir, veraly ;
 For with a Benefice ye may preif,
 And gif I mend nocht heftely :
 Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 60

I wes in yowth on nureifs kné,
 Dandely ! Bifchop, dandely !
 And quhen that ege now dois me greif,
 Ane sempill Vicar I can nocht be :
 Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 65

Jok that wes wont to keip the stirkis,
 Can now draw him ane cleik of kirkis,
 With ane fals cairt in to his fleif,
 Worth all my Ballattis undir the birkis :
 Excefs of thocht dois me mischeif. 70

Twa curis or thré hes upolandis Michell,
 With difpenfationis bund in a knitchell;
 Thocht he fra nolt had new tane leif,
 He playis with totum, and I with nichell!
 Excefs of thocht dois me mifcheif.

75

How fuld I leif that is nocht landit,
 Nor yit with Benefice am I blandit,
 I fay nocht, Schir, yow to repreif!
 Bot doutlefs I ga rycht neir hand it:
 Excefs of thocht dois me mifcheif.

80

As faule is heir in Purgatory,
 Leving in pane and houp of glory;
 So is my felf ye may beleif,
 In howp, Schir, of your adjutory:
 Excefs of thocht dois me mifcheif.

85

OF DISCRETIOUN IN ASKING.

Of every Asking followis nocht
Rewaird, bot gif sum cause war wrocht ;
And quhair cause is, men weill may fie,
And quhair nane is, it wilbe thocht
In Asking fowld Discretioun be. 5

Ane fule, thocht he haif caufs or nane,
Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drene ;
And he that dronis ay as ane bee
Sowld haif ane heirar dull as ftane :
In Asking fowld Discretioun be. 10

Sum askis mair than he defervis ;
Sum askis far les than he fervis ;
Sum schames to ask, and braidis of me,
And all withowt reward he stervis :
In Asking fowld Discretioun be. 15

To ask but fervice hurtis gud fame,
To ask for fervice is nocht to blame ;
To ferve and leif in beggartie,
To man and maister is baith schame :
In Asking fowld Discretioun be. 20

OF DISCRETIOUN IN GEVING.

To speik of Giftis or almoufs deidis :
Sum gevis for mereit, and fum for meidis ;
Sum wardly honour to uphie ;
Sum gevis to thame that no thing neidis ;
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 5

Sum gevis for pryd, and glory vane ;
Sum gevis with grugeing and with pane ;
Sum gevis on prattik for supplé ;
Sum gevis for twyifs als gud agane :
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 10

Sum gevis for thank, and fum for threit ;
Sum gevis money, and fum gevis meit ;
Sum gevis wordis fair and flé ;
And giftis fra fum ma na man treit :
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 15

Sum is for gift fa lang requyred,
Quhill that the crevar be fo tyred,
That or the gift deliverit be,
The thank is frufrat and expyred :
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 20

Sum gevis fo littill full wretchitly,
 That all his giftis ar nocht set by,
 And for a huid-pyk haldin is he,
 That all the warld cryis on him Fy!
 In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 25

Sum in his geving is fo large,
 That all our-laidin is his barge;
 Than vyce and prodigalitie,
 Thair off his honour dois dischairge:
 In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 30

Sum to the riche gevis his geir,
 That nicht his giftis weill forbeir;
 And thocht the peur for falt fould dé,
 His cry nocht enteris in his eir:
 In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 35

Sum gevis to strangeris with face new,
 That yifterday fra Flanderis flew;
 And to auld fervandis lift nocht fé,
 War thay nevir of sa grit vertew:
 In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 40

Sum gevis to thame can ask and plenyie;
 Sum gevis to thame can flattir and fenyie;
 Sum gevis to men of honestie,
 And haldis all janglaris at difdenyie:
 In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 45

Sum gettis giftis and riche arrayis
To fweir all that his maister fayis,
Thocht all the contrair weill knawis he ;
Ar mony sic now in thir dayis :
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 50

Sum gevis to gud men for thair thewis ;
Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis ;
Sum gevis to knaw his awtoritie ;
Bot in thair office gude fundin few is :
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 55

Sum gevis parrochynniss full wyd,
Kirkis of Sanct Barnard and Sanct Bryd,
The people to teiche, and to owirfie,
Thocht he na wit hes thame to gyd :
In Geving fowld Difcretioun be. 60

OF DISCRETIOUN IN TAKING.

EFTIR Geving I speik of Taking,
Bot littill of ony gud forfai king ;
Sum takkis our littill awtoritie,
And fum our-mekill, and that is glaiking :
In Taking fowld Discretioun be. 5

The clerkis takis beneficiis with brawlis,
Sum of Sanct Petir, and fum of Sanct Paullis ;
Tak he the rentis, no cair hes he,
Suppois the Devill tak all thair fawlis :
In Taking fowld Discretioun be. 10

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure,
All frutt that growis on the feure,
In mailis and gersomes raifit our hie,
And garris thame beg fra dure to dure :
In Taking fowld Discretioun be. 15

Sum merchandis takis unleiffum win,
Quhilk makis thair pakis oft tymes full thin ;
Be thair fuceffion as ye may fie,
That ill win geir riches nocht the kin :
In Taking fowld Discretioun be. 20

Sum takis uthir mennis takkis,
 And on the peure oppreffioun makkis,
 And nevir rememberis that he mon die,
 Quhyll that the gallowis gar him rax :
 In Taking fowld Difcretioun be. 25

Sum takis be fie, and fum be land,
 And nevir fra taking can hald thair hand,
 Quhill he be tyit up to ane tré ;
 And fyne thay gar him undirstand,
 In Taking fowld Difcretioun be. 30

Sum wald tak all his nychbouris geir ;
 Had he of man als littill feir
 As he hes dreid that God him fee ;
 To tak than fowld he nevir forbeir :
 In Taking fowld Difcretioun be. 35

Sum wald tak all this warld on breid ;
 And yit nocht fatisfeit of thair neid,
 Throw hairt unfatiable and gredie ;
 Sum wald tak littill, and can nocht speid ;
 In Taking fowld Difcretioun be. 40

Grit men for taking and oppreffioun
 Ar fet full famous at the Sessioun,
 And peur takaris are hangit hie,
 Schamit for evir, and thair successioun :
 In Taking fowld Difcretioun be. 45

OF MEN EVILL TO PLEIS.

FOUR maner of folkis ar evill to pleis ;
Ane is, that riches hes and eifs,
Gold, filver, corne, cattell, and ky,
And wald haif part fra utheris by.

Ane uther is of land and rent, 5
So great ane lord, and so potent,
That he may nother it rewill nor gy ;
And yit wald haif fra utheris by.

Ane is that hes of nobill bluid
Ane lufty lady, fair and gude, 10
Boith verteous, wyfe, and womanly ;
And yit wald haif ane uther by.

Ane uther dois so dourlie drink,
And aill and wyne within him sink,
Quhill in his wame no roume be dry ; 15
And yit wald haif fra utheris by.

In earth no wicht I can perfaif,
Of gud so great abundance haif,
Nor in this world so welthfull wy,
Yit he wald haif frome utheris by. 20

Bot yitt of all this gold and guid,
Or uther cunye, to conclude,
Quha evir it haif, it is nocht I ;
It gois frome me to utheris by.

And namelie at this Chryftis mefs, 25
Quhair evir Schir Gold maid his regrefs,
Off him I will no Largefs cry ;
He yeid fra me till utheris by.

OF COVETYCE.

FREDOME, honour, and nobilnefs,
Meid, manheid, mirth, and gentilnefs,
Ar now in court reput as vyce,
And all for caufs of Cuvetice.

All weilfair, welth and wantonefs, 5
Ar chengeit into wretchitnefs,
And play is fett at littill pryce ;
And all for caufs of Covetyce.

Halking, hunting, and fwift horfe rynnng, 10
Ar chengeit all in wrangus wynnng ;
Thair is no play bot cartis and dyce,
And all for caufs of Covetyce.

Honorable houfe-haldis ar all laid doun ;
Ane laird hes with him bot a loun,
That leidis him eftir his devyce ; 15
And all for caufs of Covetyce.

In burghis to landwart and to fie,
Quhair was plefour and grit plentie,
Vennesoun, wyld-fowill, wyne, and fpice,
Ar now decayid thruch Covetyce. 20

Husbandis that grangis had full grete,
 Cattell and corne to fell and ete,
 Hes now no beift bot cattis and myce ;
 And all thruch caufs of Covetyce.

Honest yemen in every toun, 25
 War wont to weir baith reid and broun,
 Ar now arrayit in raggis with lyce ;
 And all thruch caufs of Covetyce.

And lairdis in filk harlis to the dill,
 For quhilk thair tennentis fauld fommer meill, 30
 And leivis on rutis undir the ryce ;
 And all for caufs of Covetyce.

Quha that dois deidis of petie,
 And leivis in pece and cheretie,
 Is haldin a fule, and that full nyce ; 35
 And all for caufs of Covetyce.

And quha can reive uthir menis rowmis,
 And upoun peur men gadder fowmis,
 Is now ane active man and wyce ;
 And all for caufs of Covetyce. 40

Man, pleifs thy Makar, and be mirry,
 And fett nocht by this warld a chirry ;
 Wirk for the place of Paradyce,
 For thairin ringis na Covetyce,

GUDE COUNSALE.

BE ye ane luvar, Think ye nocht ye fuld
Be weill advyfit in your governing ?
Be ye nocht fa, it will on yow be tauld ;
Be war thairwith for dreid of mis-demyng : [5
Be nocht a wreche, nor skerche in your spending ;
Be layth alway to do amifs or schame ;
Be rewlit rycht, and keip [weill] this doctring,
Be secreit, trew, increffing of your name.

Be ye ane lear, that is werft of all ;
Be ye ane tratlar, that I hald als evill ; 10
Be ye ane janglar, and ye fra vertew fall,
Be nevir mair on to thir vicis thrall ;
Be now and ay the maistir of your will ;
Be nevir he that leifing fall proclame ;
Be nocht of langage quhair ye fuld be still ; 15
Be secreit, trew, increffing of your name.

Be nocht abafit for no wicket tung ;
Be nocht fa fet as I haif said yow heir ;
Be nocht fa large unto thir saw is fung ;
Be nocht our pround, thinkand ye haif no peir, 20

Be ye fo wyifs that utheris at yow leir ;
Be nevir he to sklander, nor defame ;

Be of your lufe nor preichour as a freir ;
Be secreit, trew, increffing of your name.

REWL OF ANIS SELF.

To dwell in court, my freind, gife that thou list,
For gift of Fortoun invy thou no degré ;
Behold and heir, and lat thy tung tak rest,
In mekle speich is part of vanitie ;
And for no malyce preifs thé nevir to lie : 5
Als trubill nevir thy felf foir be no tyd,
Uthiris to rewill, that will nocht rewlit be :
He rewlis weill, that weill him felf can gyd.

Be war quhome to thy counsale thou discure,
For trewth dwellis nocht ay for that trewth appeiris ; 10
Put nocht thyne honour in to aventure,
Ane freind may be thy fo as Fortoun steiris ;
In cumpany cheifs honourable feiris,
And fra vyld folkis draw thé far on fyd,
The Pfalme fayis, Cum fancto sanctus eris ; 15
He rewlis weill, that weill him felf can gyd.

Haif pacience thocht thou no lordschip posseid,
For hie vertew may stand in law estait ;
Be thou content, of mair thou hes no neid,
And be thou nocht, defyre fall mak debait ; 20
Evirmoir till deth fay to thé than chakmait,
Thocht all war thyne this warld within so wyd,

Quha can resist the serpent of dispyt ?
He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd.

Flé from the fallowship of sic as ar defamit, 25

And fra all fals tungis fullfid with flattry,
Als fra all schrewis, or ellis thow art eschamit ;

Sic art thow callit as is thy cumpany :

Flé perrellus taillis foundit of invy ;

With wilfull men son argown thow no tyd, 30

Quhome no reffone may feis nor pacify :

He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd.

And be thow nocht ane roundar in the nuke,

For gif thow be, men will hald thé suspect ;

Be nocht in countenance ane skornar, nor by luke, 35

Bot dowt ficlyk fall stryk thé in the neck :

Be war also to counfal or coreck

Him that extold hes far him self in pryd,

Quhair parrell is but proffeit or effeck ;

He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd. 40

And sen thow feyis mony thingis variand,

With all thy hart treit biffines and cure ;

Hald God thy friend, evir stabill be him stand,

He will thé confort in all misaventur ;

And be no wayis dispytfull to the peure 45

Nor to no man do wrang at ony tyd ;

Quho so dois, this sicker I yow assure,

He rewlis weill, that fa weill him can gyd.

OF DEMING.

MUSING allone this hinder nicht,
Of mirry day quhen gone was licht,
 Within ane garth undir a tré,
I hard ane voce, that faid on hicht,
 Ma na man now Undemit be : 5

For thocht I be ane crownit King,
Yit fall I nocht eschew Deming ;
 Sum callis me guid, sum fayis thay lie,
Sum cravis of God to end my ring,
 So fall I nocht Undemit me. 10

Be I ane Lord, and nocht lord-lyk,
Than every pelour and purf-pyk
 Sayis, Landis war bettir warit on me ;
Thocht he dow nocht to leid a tyk,
 Yit can he nocht lat Deming be. 15

Be I ane lady fresche and fair,
With gentill men makand repair,
 Than will thay fay, baith scho and hie,
That I am jaipit lait and air ;
 Thus fall I nocht Undemit be. 20

Be I ane courtman, or ane knycht,
 Honeftly cled eftir my mycht,
 Ane prydfull man than call thay me ;
 Bot God fend thame a widdy wicht,
 That can nocht lat sic Deming be. 25

Be I bot littill of ftature,
 Thay call me catyve createure ;
 And be I grit of quantetie,
 Thay call me monftrowis of nature ;
 Thus can thay nocht lat Deming be. 30

And be I ornat in my speiche,
 Than Towfy fayis, I am fa streiche,
 I speik nocht lyk thair houfs menyie ;
 Suppois her mowth mifteris a leiche,
 Yit can fcho nocht lat Deming be. 35

Bot wift thir folkis that uthir Demis,
 How that thair fawis to uthir femis,
 Thair vicious wordis and vanitie,
 Thair tratling tungis that all furth tumis,
 Sum [tyme] wald lat thair Deming be. 40

War nocht the mater wald grow the mair,
 To wirk vengeance on ane Demar,
 But dout I wald caus mony dé ;
 And mony cative end in cair,
 Or sum tyme lat thair Deming be. 45

Gude JAMES THE FERD, our nobill King,
Quhen that he was of yeiris ying,
In sentens said full subillie,
DO WEILL, AND SETT NOCHT BY DEMING,
FOR NO MAN SALL UNDEMIT BE. 50

And fo I fall with Goddis grace,
Keip his command in to that cace,
Befeiking ay the TRINITIE,
In Hevin that I may haif ane place,
For thair fall no man Demit be. 55

HOW SALL I GOVERNE ME !

How fowld I rewill me, or quhat wyifs,
I wald fum wyifs man wald devyifs ;
 I can nocht leif in no degré,
Bot fum will my maneris difpyis ;
 Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 5

Gif I be galland, lufly and blyth,
Than will thay fay on me full fwyth,
 That out of mynd yone man is he,
Or fum hes done him confort kyth :
 Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 10

Gife I be forrowfull and fad,
Than will thay fay that I am mad,
 I do bot drowp as I wold die ;
Thus will they fay baith man and lad :
 Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 15

Be I liberall, gentill, and kynd
Thocht I it tak of nobill ftrynd,
 Yit will thay fay, baith he and fche,
Yon man is lyk out of his mind :
 Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 20

Gife I be lufty in array,
Than lue I paramouris thay fay,
Or in my hairt is prouwd and hie,
Or ellis I haif it fum wrang way ;
Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 25

Gife I be nocht weill als befene,
Than twa and twa fayis thame betwene,
That evill he gydis yone man, trewlie ;
Lo ! be his claithis it may be fene :
Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 30

Gife I be fene in court our lang,
Than will thay murmour thame amang,
My frends ar nocht worth a flé,
That I fa lang but guerdon gang :
Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 35

In court rewaird than purchefs I,
Than haif thay malyce and invy,
And secreitly thay on me lie,
And dois me sclander prevely :
Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 40

I wald my gyding war devyfit ;
Gife I spend littill I am difpyfit,
Gif I be nobill, gentill, and fré,
A prodigall man I am fo pryfit :
Lord God, how fall I governe me ! 45

Now jage thay me baith guid and ill,
And I may no manis tung hald still,
To do the best my mynd falbe ;
Latt every man fay quhat he will,
The gracious God mot governe me ! 50

BEST TO BE BLYTH.

FULL oft I muse, and hes in thocht,
How this fals Warld is ay on flocht,
 Quhair no thing ferme is nor degeft ;
And when I haif my mynd all focht,
 For to be blyth me think it best. 5

This warld evir dois flicht and wary,
Fortoun sa fast hir quheill dois cary ;
 Na tyme but turning can tak rest,
For quhois fals change fuld none be fary ;
 For to be blyth me think it best. 10

Wald men confiddir in mynd rycht weil,
Or Fortoun on him turn hir quheill,
 That erdly honour may nocht left,
His fall lefs panefull he fuld feill ;
 For to be blyth me think it best. 15

Quha with this warld dois warfill and stryfe,
And dois his dayis in dolour dryfe,
 Thocht he in lordschip be possess,
He levis bot ane wrechit lyfe :
 For to be blyth me think it best. 20

Off warldis gud and grit richefs,
 Quhat fruct hes man but mirrinefs ?
 Thocht he this warld had eift and weft,
 All wer povertie but glaidnefs :
 For to be blyth me think it best. 25

Quho fuld for tynfall drowp or dé,
 For thyng that is bot vanitie ;
 Sen to the lyfe that evir dois left,
 Heir is bot twynklyng of an ee :
 For to be blyth me think it best. 30

Had I for warldis unkyndnefs
 In hairt tane ony havinefs,
 Or fro my plesans bene opprest,
 I had bene deid lang fyne dowllefs :
 For to be blyth me think it best. 35

How evir this warld do change and vary,
 Lat us in hairt nevir moir be fary,
 Bot evir be reddy and addrest,
 To pafs out of this frawfull fary :
 For to be blyth me think it best. 40

Gif thow hes mycht, be gentill and fré ;
And gif thow standis in povertie,
 Off thine awin will to it consent ;
And riches fall return to thé :
 He hes anewch that is content. 25

And ye and I, my bredir all,
That in this lyfe hes lordschip small,
 Lat languour nocht in us imprent ;
Gif we nocht clym we tak no fall :
 He hes anewch that is content. 30

For quho in warld most covatus is
In world is puirest man, I wys,
 And moift neidy of his intent ;
For of all gudis no thing is his,
 That of no thing can be content. 35

ADVICE
TO SPEND ANIS AWIN GUDE.

MAN, fen thy lyfe is ay in weir,
And deid is evir drawand neir,
Thy tyme unficker and the place,
Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Gif it be thyne, thy felf it ufis, 5
Gif it be nocht, thé it refusis ;
Ane uthir of it the proffeit hes ;
Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Thow may to day haif gude to spend,
And heftely to morne fra it wend, 10
And leif ane uthir thy baggis to braifs ;
Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Quhill thow hes space, fé thow dispone,
That for thy geir, quhen thou art gone,
No wicht ane uthir flay nor chace ; 15
Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Sum all his dayis dryvis our in vane,
Ay gadderand geir with forrow and pane,

And nevir is glaid at Yule nor Paifs ;
 Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space. 20

Syne cumis ane uther glaid of his forrow,
 That for him prayit nowthir evin nor morrow,
 And fangis it all with mirrynais ;
 Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Sum grit gud gadderis, and ay it spairis, 25
 And eftir thair cumis yung airis,
 That his auld thrift fettis on an ace ;
 Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

It is all thyne that thow heir spendis,
 And nocht all that on thé dependis, 30
 Bot his to spend it that hes grace ;
 Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Trest nocht ane uther will do thé to,
 It that thy felf wald nevir do ;
 For gife thow dois, strenge is thy cace ; 35
 Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space.

Luke how the bairne dois to the muther,
 And tak example be nane uther,
 That it nocht eftir be thy cace ;
 Thyne awin gude spend quhill thow hes space. 40

NO TRESSOUR AVAILIS WITHOUT
GLAIDNES.

BE mirry, Man, and tak nocht far in mynd
The wavering of this wrechit Warld of forrow ;
To God be humill, and to thy freynd be kynd,
And with thy nychtbouris glaidly len and borrow ;
His chance to nycht it may be thyne to morrow ;
Be blyth in hairt for ony aventure,
For oft with wyfe men it hes bene faid aforrow,
Without Glaidnés availis no Treffour.

Mak thé gud cheir of it that God thé fendis,
For Warldis wrak but weifair nocht availis ; 10
Na gude is thyne, faif only [that] thow spendis,
Remenant all thow brukis bot with bailis :
Seik to folace quhen sadnes thé affailis ;
In dolour lang thy lyfe may nocht indure,
Quhairfoir of confort fet up all thy failis ; 15
Without Glaidnés availis no Treffour.

Follow on petie, fé truble and debait,
With famous folkis hald thy cumpany ;
Be charitabill and humyll in thyne estait,
For Warldly honour leftis bot a cry ; 20

For truble in erd tak no mallancoly ;
 Be riche in pacience, gif thow in gudis be pure,
 Quho levis mirry he levis michtely ;
 Without Glaidnés availis no Tressfour.

Thow feis thir wrechis fett with forrow and cair, 25
 To gaddir gudis in all thair lyvis space ;
 And quhen thair baggis ar full thair felfis ar bair,
 And of thair riches bot the keping hes :
 Quhill nthiris cum to spend it that hes grace,
 Quhilk of thy wyning no labour had nor cure, 30
 Tak thow example, and spend with mirrinefs ;
 Without Glaidnés availis no Tressfour.

Thocht all the werk that evir had levand wicht
 Wer only thyne, no moir thy pairt dois fall,
 Bot meit, drynk, clais, and of the laif a ficht, 35
 Yit to the Juge thow fall gif compt of all ;
 Ane raknyng rycht cumis of ane ragment small :
 Be just and joyus, and do to none injure,
 And Trewth fall mak thé strang as ony wall ;
 Without Glaidnés availis no Tressfour. 40

NONE MAY ASSURE IN THIS WARLD.

QUHOME to fall I complene my wo,
And kyth my kairis ane or mo?
I knaw nocht amang riche nor pure,
Quha is my freynd, quha is my fo;
For in this Warld may none assure. 5

Lord! how fall I my dayis dispone,
For lang service rewarde is none;
And schort my lyfe may heir indure;
And lossit is my tyme bygone:
In to this Warld may none assure. 10

Oft Falfett rydis with ane rowt,
Quhen Trewth gois on his fute abowt,
And lak of spending dois him spur;
Thus what to do I am in dowl:
In to this Warld may none assure. 15

Nane heir bot riche men hes renoun,
And bot pure men ar pluckit down;
And nane bot just men tholis injure,
Sa Wit is blindit and Reffoun:
In to this Warld may none assure. 20

Vertew the Court hes done dispyifs ;
 Ane rebald to renoun dois ryifs,
 And cairlis of nobillis hes the cure,
 And bumbardis brukis the benifyifs :
 In to this Warld may none assure. 25

All Gentrice and Nobilitie
 Ar passit out of hé degré ;
 On Fredome is laid foirfaltour ;
 In Princes is thair no pety ;
 For in this Warld may none assure. 30

Is none so armit in to plait,
 That can fra truble him debait ;
 May no man lang in welth indure,
 For wo that evir lyis at the wait :
 In to this Warld may none assure. 35

Flattery weiris ane furrit gown,
 And Falfett with the Lordis dois roun ;
 And Trewth standis barrit at the dure ;
 And Honour exul is of the toun :
 In to this Warld may none assure. 40

Fra everilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis,
 In every hairt disceptioun breidis,
 Fra everilk é gois luke demure,
 Bot fra the handis gois few gud deidis :
 In to this Warld may none assure. 45

Toungis now ar maid of quhyte quhaill bone,
 And hairtis ar maid of hard flynt stone ;
 And ene of amiable blyth afure,
 And handis of adamant laith to dispone :
 In to this Warld may nane affure. 50

Yit hairt, with hand and body, all
 Mon answer Deth quhen he dois call,
 To compt befoir the Juge future ;
 Sen all ar deid, or than dé fall,
 Quha fuld in to this Warld affure ? 55

No thing bot Deth this fchortly cravis,
 Quhair Fortoun evir as fo diffavis,
 With freyndly smylingis of ane hure,
 Quhais fals behechtis as wynd hyne wavis :
 In to this Warld may none affure. 6

O ! quha fall weild the wrang possessioun,
 Or the gold gatherit with oppreffioun,
 Quhen the Angell blawis his bugill sture ?
 Quhilk unrestorit helpis no confessioun :
 In to this Warld may none affure. 65

Quhat help is thair in lordschippis fevin,
 Quhen na houfs is bot Hell and Hevin,
 Palice of licht, or Pitt obscure,
 Quhair youlis ar hard with horreble stevin .
 In to this Warld may none affure. 70

Ubi ardentēs Animæ,
Semper dicentes Væ! Væ!
Sall cry, Allace! that wemen thame bure;
O quantæ sunt istæ tenebræ!
In to this Warld may none assure. 75

Than quho fall wirk for Warldis wrak,
Quhen flude and fyre fall our it frak,
And trely frustir feild and fure,
With tempest kene and hiddous crak?
In to this Warld may none assure. 80

Lord! sen in tyme sa sone to cum,
De terra surrecturus sum,
Reward me with non erdly cure,
Bot me receave in regnum tuum:
In to this Warld may none assure. 85

LEARNING VAIN WITHOUT
GUID LYFE.

WRITTEN AT OXINFURDE.

To speik of science, craft, or sapience,
Off vertew, morall cunningg, or doctryne ;
Off jure, of wifdome, or intelligence ;
Off everie study, lair, or discipline ;
All is bot tynt, or reddie for to tyne, 5
Nocht using it as it should usit be ;
The craift exerceing, confiddering nocht the fyne :
Ane paralous feiknes is Vain Prosperité.

The curious probatioun logicall ;
The eloquence of ornat rethorie ; 10
The naturall science filosofhical ;
The dirk apperance of Astronomie ;
The Theologis fermoun ; the fablis of Poetrie ;
Without Guid Lyfe all in the self dois dé,
As Mayis flouris dois in September dry : 15
A paralous lyfe is Vain Prosperitie.

Quhairfoir, ye Clerkis gritest of constance,
Fullest of science and of knowlegeing,
To us be myrroris in your governance ;

And in our darknes be lampis in schyning : 20
Or thane in frustrar is all your lang learning ;
Gif to your sawis your deidis contrair be,
Your maist accusar falbe your awin cunning :
A peralous feiknes is Vaine Prosperitie.

OF THE WARLDIS VANITY.

O WRECHE, be war ! this Warld will wend thé fro,
 Quhilk hes begylit mony greit estait ;
Turne to thy freynd, beleif nocht in thy fo,
 Sen thou mon go, be grathing to thy gait ;
 Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait ; 5
Provyde thy place, for thou away mon pafs
 Out of this vaill of trubbill and diffait :
Vanitas Vanitatum, et omnia Vanitas.

Walk furth Palgrime, quhill thou hes dayis lycht,
 Drefs fro defert, draw to thy dwelling place ; 10
Speid home, for quhy ? anone cummis the nycht
 Quhilk dois thé follow with ane ythand chaife !
 Bend up thy faill, and win thy port of grace ;
For and the Deith ourtak thé in trespas,
 Then may thou fay thir wourdis with Allace ! 15
Vanitas Vanitatum, et omnia Vanitas.

Heir nocht abydis, heir standis no thing stabill,
 [For] this fals Warld ay flittis to and fro ;
Now day up bricht, now nycht als blak as sabill,
 Now eb, now flude, now freynd, now cruell fo ; 20

Now glaid, now fad, now weill, now in to wo ;
Now cled in gold, diffolvit now in afs ;
So dois this Warld [ay] tranfitorie go :
Vanitas Vanitatum, et omnia Vanitas.

OF THE CHANGES OF LYFE.

I SEIK about this Warld unstabill,
To find ane sentence conveneabill ;
 Bot I can nocht in all my wit,
 Sa trew ane sentence find of it,
As fay it is diffaveabill. 5

For yestirday, I did declair
Quhow that the tym was fast and fair,
 Come in als fresche as pacock feddar ;
 This day it stangis lyk ane eddar,
Concluding all in my contrair. 10

Yestirday fair up sprang the flouris,
This day thay ar all flane with schouris ;
 And fowlis in forrest that fang cleir,
 Now weipis with ane dreirie cheir,
Full cauld ar bayth thair bedis and bouris. 15

So nixt to Symmer, Wynter bein ;
Nixt eftir confort, cairis kein ;
 Nixt eftir dark nycht, the mirthfull morrow ;
 Nixt eftir joy, ay cummis forrow :
So is this Warld, and ay hes bein. 20

OF THE WARLDIS INSTABILITIE.

TO THE KING.

THIS waverand Warldis wretchednefs,
The failyeand and fruitles biffinefs,
The mifpent tyme, the fervice vaine,
For to confidder is ane pane.

The flydand joy, the glaidnefs fchort, 5
The feinyeid luif, the fals confort,
The fweyt abayd, the flichtfull trane,
For to confidder is ane pane.

The fugurit monthis, with myndis thairfra, 10
The figurit fpeiche, with faceis tua,
The plesand toungis, with hartis unplane,
For to confidder is ane pane.

The leill labour loft, and leill fervice,
The lang avaiill on humill wyfe, 15
And the lytill rewarde agane,
For to confidder is ane pane.

Nocht I fay all be this Cuntré,

- France, Ingland, Ireland, Almané,
 Bot all be Italie and Spanc ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane. 20
- The change of Watld fra weill to wo,
 The honourable ufe is all ago,
 In hall, in bour, in burgh and plane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- Beleif dois hoip, traift dois nocht tarie, 25
 Office dois flit, and courtis dois varie,
 Purpois dois change, as wynd or rane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- Gude rewl is banifchit our the Bordour,
 And rangat ringis bot ony ordour, 30
 With reird of rebaldis, and of fwane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- The pepill fo wickit or of feiris,
 The frutlefs erde all witnefs beiris,
 The ayr infectit and prophane ; 35
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- The temporall flait to gryp and gather,
 The fone difheris wald the father,
 And as ane dyvorr wald him demane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane. 40

- Kirkmen fo halie ar and gude,
 That on thair conscience, rowne and rude,
 May turn aucht oxin and ane wane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- I knaw nocht how the Kirk is gydit, 45
 Bot Beneficis ar nocht leill devydit ;
 Sum men hes fevin, and I nocht ane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- And fum, unworthy to brouk ane stall,
 Wald clym to be ane Cardinall, 50
 Ane Bischoprik may nocht him gane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- Unworthie I, amang the laif,
 Ane Kirk dois craif, and nane can haif ;
 Sum with ane thraif playis passage plane ; 55
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.
- It cumis be King, it cumis be Quene,
 Bot ay sic space is us betwene,
 That nane can schut it with ane flane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane. 60
- It micht have cummin in schortar quhyll
 Fra Calyecot and the new-fund Yle,
 The partis of Transmeridiane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.

It nicht, be this, had it bein kynd, 65
 Cummin out of the desertis of Ynde,
 Our all the grit fé Oceane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.

It nicht have cummin out of all airtis,
 Fra Paris, and the Orient partis, 70
 And fra the Ylis of Aphrycane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.

It is fo lang in cuming me till,
 I dreid that it be quyt gane will,
 Or bakwart is turnit agane ; 75
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.

Upon the heid of it is hecht
 Bayth unicornis, and crownis of wecht,
 Quhen it dois cum all men dois frane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane. 80

I wait [it] is for me provydit,
 Bot fa done tyrefum it is to byd it,
 It brekis my hairt, and briftis my brane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.

Greit Abbais grayth I nill to gather, 85
 Bot ane Kirk scant coverit with hadder ;
 For I of lytill wald be fane ;
 Quhilk to confidder is ane pane.

And for my Curis in findrie place,
With help, Schir, of your nobill Grace, 90
My fillie faule fall never be flane ;
Na for sic fyn to suffer pane.

Experience dois me so infpyre,
Of this fals failyeand Warld I tyre,
That ever moir fittis lyk ane phane ; 95
Qhilk to confidder is ane pane.

The formest hoip yit that I have
In all this Warld, fa God me save,
Is in Your Grace, bayth crop and grayne,
Qhilk is ane lessoun of my pane. 100

ERDLY JOY RETURNIS IN PANE.

OFF Lentren in the first mornyng,
Airly as did the day up spring,
Thus fang ane bird with voce upplane,
All Erdly joy returnis in pane.

O Man! haif mynd that thow mon pafs; 5
Remembir that thow art bot afs,
And fall in afs return agane:
All Erdly joy returnis in pane.

Haif mynd that eild ay followis yowth,
Deth followis lyfe with gaipand mowth, 10
Devoring fruct and flowring grane:
All Erdly joy returnis in pane.

Welth, warldly gloir, and riche array,
Ar all bot thornis laid in thy way,
Ourcovered with flouris laid in ane trane: 15
All Erdly joy returnis in pane.

Come nevir yit May so frefche and grene,
Bot Januar come als wod and kene;

Wes nevir sic drowth bot anis come rane :
 All Erdly joy returnis in pane. 20

Evermair unto this Warldis joy,
 As nerrest air succedis noy ;
 Thairfoir quhen joy may nocht remane,
 His verry air succedis pane ;

Heir Helth returnis in Seiknefs ; 25
 And Mirth returnis in Havinefs ;
 Toun in defert, forrest in plane :
 All Erdly joy returnis in pane.

Fredome returnis in Wrechitnefs,
 And Trewth returnis in Dowbilnefs, 30
 With fenyeit wirdis to mak men fane ;
 All Erdly joy returnis in pane.

Vertew returnis into Vyce,
 And Honour into Avaryce ;
 With Cuvatyce is Consciens flane ; 35
 All Erdly joy returnis in paine.

Sen erdly joy abydis nevir,
 Wirk for the joy that leftis evir ;
 For uther joy is all bot vane :
 All Erdly joy returnis in pane. 40

LAMENT FOR THE MAKARIS.

QUHEN HE WES SEIK.

I THAT in heill wes and glaidnefs,
Am trublit now with gret feiknefs,
And feblit with infirmitie ;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Our plesance heir is all vane glory, 5
This fals World is bot tranfitory,
The fiesche is brukle, the Feynd is flé ;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

The stait of Man dois change and vary,
Now found, now feik, now blyth, now fary, 10
Now danfand mirry, now like to die ;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

No Stait in Erd heir standis ficker ;
As with the wynd wavis the wickir,
So wavis this Warldis vanité ; 15
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Unto the Deid gois all Eftaitis,
 Princis, Prellattis, and Potestaitis,
 Baith riche and puire of all degré ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me. 20

He takis the Knychtis in to feild,
 Anarmit under helme and scheid ;
 Victour he is at all mellie :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

That strang unmercifull tyrand 25
 Takis on the Mutheris breift fowkand
 The Bab, full of benignité :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

He takis the Campioun in the flour,
 The Capitane clofit in the tour, 30
 The Lady in bour full of bewtie :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

He fpairis no Lord for his pifcence,
 Nor Clerk for his intelligence ;
 His awfull fraik may no man flé ; 35
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Art Magicianis, and Afrologgis,
 Rethoris, Logicianis, Theologgis,
 Thame helpis no conclusionis flé ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me. 40

In Medicyne the most Practicianis,
 Leichis, Surrigianis, and Phificianis,
 Thame self fra Deth may nocht supplé ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

I fee that MAKARIS amang the laif : 45
 Playis heir thair padyanis, fyne gois to graif ;
 Spairit is nocht thair faculté :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

He hes done peteoufflie devour,
 The noble CHAWCER of Makaris flouris, 50
 The MONK OF BERY, and GOWER, all thré ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

The gude Schir HEW OF EGLINTOUN,
 ETRIK, HERYOT, and WYNTOUN,
 He hes tane out of this Cuntré ; 55
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

That Scorpioun fell hes done infek
 Maister JOHNE CLERK, and JAMES AFFLEK,
 Fra ballat making and tragedé ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me. 60

HOLLAND and BARBOUR he has berevit ;
 Allace ! that he nocht with us levit
 Schir MUNGO LOKERT of the Lé :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

CLERK of Tranent eik he hes tane, 65
 That maid the awnteris of Gawane ;
 Schir GILBERT HAY endit hes he :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

He hes BLIND HARY, and SANDY TRAILL
 Slaine with his schot of mortall hail, 70
 Quhilk PATRIK JOHNSTOUN mycht nocht fé ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

He hes reft MERSEIR his endyte,
 That did in luv so lifly write,
 So schort, so quyk, of sentence hie : 75
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

He hes tane ROULL of Abirdene,
 And gentill ROULL of Corftorphine ;
 Two bettir fallowis did no man fé :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me. 80

In Dumfermelyne he hes tane BROUN,
 With Maister ROBERT HENRISOUN ;
 Schir JOHNE THE ROSS embraift hes hé :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

And he hes now tane, laft of aw, 85
 Gud gentill STOBO and QUINTYNE SCHAW,
 Of quhome all wichtis hes petie :
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Gud Maister **WALTER KENNEDY**,
In poynt of dede lvis veraly, 90
Gret reuth it wer that fo fuld be ;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Sen he hes all my Brether tane,
He will nocht lat me leif alane,
On forfe I mon his nyxt pray be ; 95
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Sen for the Deid remeid is non,
Best is that we for deid dispone.
Eftir our deid that leif may we
Timor Mortis conturbat me. 100

THE MERLE AND THE NYCHTINGAILL.

IN May, as that Aurora did up spring,
With cristall ene chafing the cluddis fable,
I hard a Merle, with mirry notis, sing
A fang of luve, with voce rycht comfortable,
Agane the Orient bemis amiable, 5
Upone a blisful brenche of lawryr grene ;
This wes hir fentens fueit and delectable,
A lusty lyfe in Luvis service bene.

Undir this brench ran down a revir bricht,
Of balmy liquour, cristallyne of hew, 10
Agane the hevinly aifure skyis licht ;
Quhair did, upone the tothir fyd, perfew
A Nychtingaill, with fuggurit notis new,
Quhois angell fedderis as the pacok schone :
This wes hir song, and of a fentens trew, 15
All Luve is lost bot upone God allone.

With notis glaid, and glorious armony,
This joyfull Merle fo saluft scho the day,
Quhill rong the woddis of hir melody,
Saying, Awalk, ye luvaris of this May ; 20

Lo fresche Flora hes flurest every spray,
 As Nature hes hir taucht, the noble Quene,
 The feild bene clothit in a new array :
 A lusty lyfe in Luvis service bene.

Nevir fuetar noys wes hard with levand man 25
 Na maid this mirry gentill Nychtingaill,
 Hir found went with the rever as it ran
 Out throw the fresche and flureist lusty vail :
 O Merle ! quoth scho, O fule ! stynt of thy taill,
 For in thy song gud sentens is thair none, 30
 For boith is tynt, the tyme and the travaill
 Of every Luve bot upone God allone.

Seifs, quoth the Merle, thy preching, Nychtingaill :
 Sall folk thair yowth spend in to holinesf ?
 Of yung sanctis growis auld feyndis but fable. 35
 Fy ! Ypocreit, in yeiris tendirnesf,
 Agane the law of kynd thow gois exprefs,
 That crukit aige makis one with yowth serene,
 Quhome natur of conditionis maid dyversf :
 A lusty lyfe in Luvis service bene. 40

The Nychtingaill said, Fule, remembir thé,
 That both in yowth and eild, and every hour,
 The luve of God most deir to man suld be ;
 That him, of nocht, wrocht lyk his awin figour,
 And deit him self fro deid him to succour ; 45
 O quhitthir wes kythit thair trew luve or none ?

He is most trew and steidfast paramour,
And Luve is loft bot upone him allone.

The Merle said, Quhy put God so grit bewté
In ladeis, with sic womanly having, 50
Bot gif he wald that thay fuld luvit be ?
To luve eik Natur gaif thame inclynnyng ;
And He of Natur that wirker wes and king,
Wald no thing frustir put, nor lat be sene,
In to his creature of his awin making : 55
A lufy lyfe in Luvis service bene.

The Nychtingaill said, Nocht to that behufe
Put God sic bewty in a ladeis face,
That scho fuld haif the thank thairfoir, or lufe,
Bot He the wirker, that put in hir sic grace ; 60
Off bewty, bontie, riches, tyme, or space,
And every gudness that bene to cum or gone,
The thank redoundis to Him in every place :
All Luve is loft bot upone God allone.

O Nychtingaill ! it wer a story nyce 65
That luve fuld nocht depend on cherité ;
And gife that vertew contrair be to vyce,
Than luve mon be a vertew, as thinkis me ;
For ay to luve invy mone contrair be :
God bad eik luve thy nichtbour fro the splene, 70
And quho than ladeis fuetar nychtbouris be ?
A lufy lyfe in Luvis service bene.

The Nychtingaill faid, Bird, quhy dois thow raif ?
Man may tak in his lady sic delyt,
Him to foryet that hir sic vertew gaif, 75
And for his hevin raffaif hir cullour quhyt :
Hir goldin treffit hairis redomyt,
Lyk to Appollois bemis thocht thay fchone,
Suld nocht him blind fro luvè that is perfyt ;
All Luvè is loft bot upone God allone. 80

The Merle faid, Luvè is caufe of honour ay,
Luvè makis cowardis manheid to purchafe,
Luvè makis knychtis hardy at affey,
Luvè makis wrechis full of lergenefs,
Luvè makis fueir folkis full of biffinefs, 85
Luvè makis fluggirdis fresche and weill befene,
Luvè changis vyce in vertewis nobilnefs ;
A lufy lyfe in Luvèis fervice bene.

The Nychtingaill faid, Trew is the contrary ;
Sic fruftir luvè it blindis men fo far, 90
In to thair myndis it makis thame to vary ;
In fals vane glory thai fo drunken ar,
Thair wit is went, of wo thai ar nocht war,
Quhill that all wirchip away be fro thame gone,
Fame, guddis, and ftrenth : quhairfoir weill fay I dar, 95
And Luvè is loft bot upone God allone.

Than faid the Merle, Myne errour I confefs ;
This fruftir luvè all is bot vanité ;

Blind Ignorance me gaif sic hardiness,
 To argone fo agane the varité : 100

Quhairfoir I counfall every man, that he
 With luvè nocht in the feindis net be tone,
 Bot luvè the Luvè that did for his luvè dé :
 All Luvè is loft bot upone God allone.

Than fang thay both with vocis lowd and cleir : 105

The Merle fang, Man, luvè God that hes thé wrocht.
 The Nychtingaill fang, Man, luvè the Lord most deir,
 That thé and all this warld maid of nocht.

The Merle faid, Luvè him that thy lufe hes focht,
 Fra hevin to erd, and heir tuk fiefche and bone. 110

The Nychtingaill fang, And with his deid thé bocht:
 All Luvè is loft but upone Him allone.

Thane flew thir birdis our the bewis schene,
 Singing of luvè amang the levis fmall ;

Quhois ythand pleid yit maid my thochtis grene, 115

Bothe fleping, walking, in rest, and in travaill :

Me to reconfort most it dois avail

Agane for luvè, quhen luvè I can find none,

To think how fong this Merle and Nychtingaill,

All Luvè is loft bot upone God allone. 120

OF LUVE ERDLY AND DIVINE.

Now culit is Dame Venus brand ;
Trew Luvis fyre is ay kindilland,
And I begyn to undirstand,
In feynit luve quhat foly bene :
 Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene, 5
 And true Luve ryfis fro the splene.

Quhill Venus fyre be deid and cauld,
Trew luvis fyre nevir birnis bauld ;
So as the ta luve waxis auld,
The tothir dois increfs moir kene : 10
 Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene,
 And true Luve ryfis fro the splene.

No man hes curege for to wryte,
Quhat plesans is in luve perfyte,
That hes in fenyeit luve delyt, 15
Thair kyndnes is fo contrair clene :
 Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene,
 And trew Luve ryfis fro the splene.

Full weill is him that may imprent,
Or ony wayis his hairt consent, 20

Als weill as I luvit I wene :

Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene,
And trew Luve ryfis fro the splene.

Befoir quhair I durst nocht for schame

My luvе describe, nor tell hir name ; 50

Now think I wirschep wer and fame,

To all the warld that it war sene :

Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene,
And trew Luve ryfis fro the splene.

Befoir no wicht I did complene, 55

So did her denger me derene ;

And now I fett nocht by a bene

Hir bewty, nor hir twa fair ene :

Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene,
And trew Luve ryfis fro the splene. 60

I have a luvе fairar of face,

Quhom in no denger may haif place,

Quhilk will me guerdoun gif and grace,

And mercy ay quhen I me mene :

Now cumis Aige quhair Yowth hes bene, 65
And trew Luve ryfis fro the splene.

Unquyt I do no thing nor faue,

Nor wairis a luvis thocht in vane ;

I falbe als weill luvit agane,

Thair may no jangler me prevene : 70

THE MANER OF PASSYNG TO CONFESSION.

O SYNFULL Man, thir ar the fourty dayis
That every man suld wilfull pennence dré ;
Oure Lorde Jhesu, as haly writ sayis,
Fastit him self oure exampill to be,—
Sen sic ane mighty King and Lorde as he, 5
To fast and pray was fo obedient,
We synfull folk sulde be more deligent.

I reid thé, Man, of thi transgressioun,
With all thi hert, that thow be penitent ;
Thow scribe thé clene, and mak confessioun, 10
And fé thairto [that] thow be deligent,
With all thi fynnes into thi mynde present,
That every syn be the selfe beschawin,
To thyne confessioun it ma be kend and knawin.

Apon thi body gif thow hes ane wounde 15
That cauffis thé gret panis for to feill,
Thair is no leiche ma mak thé hail and founde,
Quhill it be fene, and clengit every deill ;
Richt sua thi schrift, bot it beschawin weill,

- Thow art nocht abill remiffioun for to get,
Wittandlie and thow [fuld] ane fyn foryet. 20
- Off tuenty woundis, and ane be left unhelit
Quhat avalis thé leiching of the laif?
Rycht fua thi fchrift, and thair be oucht concelit,
It avalis nocht thi fely faule to faif; 25
Nor yit of God remiffioun for to haif:
Of fyn gif thow wald have deliverance,
Thow fulde it tell with all the circumstance.
- Sa that thi Confessour be wyfs and discreit,
Than can thé discharge of every doute and weir, 30
And power hes of thy fynnes compleit:
Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi fynnes perqueir,
And he be blynde, and can nocht at thé speir,
Thow ma rycht weill in thi mynde confydder
That ane blynde man is led furth be ane uther. 35
- And fa I halde, that ye ar baith begylde;
He can nocht speir, nor thow can nocht him tell,
Quhen, nor how, thi conscience thow hes fylde;
Thairfor, I reid, that thow excufe thi fell,
And rype thi mynde how every thing befell, 40
The tyme, the place, and how, and in quhat wyis,
So that thi confessioun ma thi fynnes pryce.
- Avyfs thé weill, or thou cum to the Preift,
Off all thi fynnes, and namelie of the maift,

- That thai be reddy prentit in thi breift ; 45
 Thow fulde nocht cum to schryfe thé in [gret] haift,
 And fyne fit doun abafit as ane beift :
 With humyll [hairt] and fad contrytioun,
 Thow fuld cum to [mak] thine confeffioun.
- With thine awin mouth thi fynnes thow fuld tell ; 50
 Bot fit and heir the Preift hes nocht ado,
 Quha kennes thi fynnes better na thi fell ?
 Thairfor, I reid thé, tak gude tent thairto ;
 Thow knawis beft quhair bindis thé thi fcho ;
 Thairfor, be wyfe afor or thow thair cum, 55
 That thow fchaw furth thi fynnes all and fum.
- Quhair feldin compt is tane, and hes a hevvy charge,
 And fyne is reklefs in his governance,
 And on his confcience he takis all to large,
 And on the end hes no remembrance, 60
 That man is abill to fall ane gret mifchance :
 The fynfull man that all the yeir our fettis,
 Fra Pafche to Pafche, rycht mony a thing foryettis.
- I reid thé, Man, quhill thow art fark and young,
 With pith and ftrenth into thi yeiris grene, 65
 Quhill thow art abill baith in mynde and toung,
 Repent thé, Man, and kepe thi confcience clene ;
 Till byde till age is mony perrell fene :
 Small merit is of fynnes for to irke
 Quhen thow art ald, and ma na wrangis wyrke. 70

THE TABILL OF CONFESSIOUN.

To Thé, O mercifull Salviour, Jhesus,
My King, my Lord, and my Redemar fweit,
Befoir thy bludy figour dolorus,
I fchir me cleyne, with humill heart contreit,
That evir I did unto this hour compleit, 5
Baith in werk, in word, and eik in entent ;
Falling on face, full law befoir thy feit,
I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

To Thé, my meik fweit Salviour, I me fchryve,
And dois me in thy mercy maift excelleng, 10
Off the wrang spending of my Wittis Fyve,—
In Hering, Seeing, Gufting, Twitching, and Smelling,
Ganestanding, greving, offending, and rebelling
Aganis my God and Lord omnipotent ;
With teiris of forrow from my ene distilling, 15
I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

I wretchit fynner vyle, and full of vyce,
Off the Sevin Deidly Synnys dois me fchryve,—
Off Pryde, off Yre, Invy, and Covetyce,
Off Lichery, Gluttony, with Slewth ay till our dryve,

- Exercing vycis evir in all my lyve,
 For quhilk, allace ! I fervit to be schent :
 Rew on me, Jhefu, for thy woundis fyve !
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.
- I schryve me, Lord ! that I abufit haif 25
 The Sevin Deidis of Mercy Corporall,—
 The hungry meit, nor thrifty drink I gaif,
 Nor veseit the feik, nor did redeme the thrall,
 Herbreit the wilsum, nor naikit cled att all,
 Nor yit the deid to bery tuke I tent : 30
 Thow, that put mercy aboif thy workis all,
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.
- In the Sevin Deidis of Marcy Spirituall,—
 To ignorantis nocht gaif I my teiching,
 Synnaris correctioun, nor destitut counfall, 35
 Na unto wofull wretchis conforting,
 Nor unto faulis support of my preiching,
 Nor was to ask forgifness penitent,
 Nor to forgif my nyctbouris offending ;
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent. 40
- Lord ! I haif done full litill reverence
 Unto the Sacramentis Sevin of gret renoun,—
 Thy Haly Supper for my syn recompence,
 Baptifing, Penance, and Confirmacioun,
 Matrimony, Ordour, and Extreme Uncioun ; 45
 Heiroff, als fer as I wes negligent,

With hairt contreit, and teiris falling doun,
I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

Thy Ten Commandis,—A God for till honour,
Nocht tane in vane his name, na slayar to be, 50
Fader and moder to wirfchip at all hour,
To be no theif, the haly day to uphie,
Nychtbouris to lufe, fals witnefs for to flé,
To leif adultré, to covet na manis rent;
In all thir, Lord ! culpable knaw I me ; 55
I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

The Artickillis of Treuth,—A God to trow,
The Fader that all thingis wrocht and comprehendit,
And in his haly bliffit Sone, Jhesu,
Of Mary borne, on croce deit, to hell discendit, 60
The thrid day ryfing, to the Fader ascendit,
Off quick and deid to cum, and hald Jugement ;
In to thir poynttis, O Lord ! quhair I have offendit,
I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

I trow in to the bliffit Haly Spreit, 65
And in the Kirk, to do as it commandis,
And to thy dome that we fall ryfe compleit
And tak our flesch againe, baith feit and handis,
All to be faiff in stait of grace that standis ;
Plane I revoik in thir quhair I miswent, 70
Befoir the Juge and Lord of see and landis,
I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

I fynnit, Lord ! that nocht being strong as wall,
 In Howp, in Faith, in fervent Cheretie ;
 Nocht with the Foure Vertewis Cardenall, 75
 Aganis vycis fure enarmyng me,
 With Fortitude, Prowdence, Temperance, thir thré
 With Justice ever in werk, word, or entent ;
 To Thé, Chryft Jhesu, casting up myne é,
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent. 80

The Sevin Commandis of the Kirk,—that is to say,
 Thy teind to pay, and cursing to eschew,
 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day,
 The mefs on Sunday, the parroche kirk persew,
 To proper Curat to mak confessioun trew, 85
 Anis in the yeir to tak the Sacrament ;
 In thir pointis, quhair I offendit, fair I rew ;
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

Off syn also aganis the Haly Spreit,
 Off schrift postponit, of syn aganis nateur, 90
 Off incontricioun, of confessioun indiscreit,
 Off ressait sinfull of Thé my Salvatour,
 Off undone pennance, and satisfacioun fure,
 Off the Sevin Giftis the Haly Gaift me sent,
 Off Pater noster, and Sevin Peticionis pure ; 95
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

Nocht thanking Thé of gratitude nor grace,
 That thow me wrocht, and bocht me with thi deid ;

Off this schert lyfe remembring nocht the space,
 The hevinnis blifs, the hellis hiddeoufs feid, 100
 But more trespafs, my fynnis to remeid,
 Concluding nevir all thruch in myne entent ;
 O Thow, quhois blude on rude for men ran reid,
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

I knaw me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable, 105
 In aithis sweiring, leifing, and blaspheming,
 Off frustrat speiking in court, in kirk, and tabill,
 In wordis vyle, in vaneteis expreming,
 Preyffing my self, and evill my nichtbouris deming,
 And so in ydilnefs my dayis I haif spent ; 110
 Thow that wes rent on rude for my redeming,
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

I fynnit in confaving thochtis jolye,
 Up to the hevin extolling myn ententioun,
 In hé exaltit arrogance, and folye, 115
 Prowdnefs, derifioun, fcorne, and vilipentioun,
 Prefumptioun, inobedience, and contemptioun,
 In fals vane gloir, and deidis negligent ;
 O Thow, that deit on rude, for my redemptioun,
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent. 120

I fynnit als in reif, and in oppreffioun,
 In wrangufs gudis taking and poffeding,
 Contrar gud reffoun, confcience, and discretioun,
 In prodigall fpending, but rewth of peure folkis neiding,

In fowll disceptiounnis, in fals inventionis breiding, 125
 To conqueis honor, tresor, land, and rent,
 In fleschly lust aboif mesure exceiding ;
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

Off mynd diffymulat, Lord ! I me confes, _____
 Off feid undir ane freindly countenance, 130
 Off parciall jugeing, and perversis wilfulness,
 Off flattering wordis for fynding of substance,
 Off fals solisting for wrang deliverance
 At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament ;
 Off everilk guilt, and wicket govornance, 135
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

I schryve me of all curfit company,
 In all tyme, witting and unwitting me,
 Off criminall causes, off deid of felony,
 Off tyranny, and vengeable crewaltie, 140
 Off hurt or slawchter, culpable gif I be,
 In ony wise, deid, counsale, or consent ;
 O deir Jhesu ! that for me deit on tré,
 I cry Thé mercy, and lasar to repent.

Thocht I haif nocht thy precious feit to kifs, 145
 As had the Magdelene, quhen scho did mercy craif,
 I fall as scho, weip teiris for my mis,
 And every morrow feik Thé at thy graif ;
 Thairfoir, forgife me, as thow hir forgaif,
 That seis my hert, as synner penitent !

Thy precious body, in breift I refaif ;
I cry Thé mercy, and lafar to repent.

Thow mak me, Jhefu, on Thé to remember !
I ask thy Paffioun in me fo to habound, 150
Quhill nocht of me unmanyeit be a member,
Bot fall in wo, with Thé, of every wound ;
And every ftraik mak throu my hert aftound,
That evir did strenye thy fair fefche innocent ;
Sa that no part of my body be found, 155
Bot crying Thé mercy, and lafar to repent.

Off all thir fynnis that I did heir expreme,
And als foryet, to Thé, Lord ! I me fchryve,
Appeling fra thy Justice court extreme,
Unto thy court of Mercy exulyife ; 160
Thow mak my fchip in bliffit port arryve,
That failis heir in ftormis violent,
And faif me, Jhefu ! for thy woundis fyve,
That cryis Thé mercy, and lafar to repent.

ANE ORISOUN.

SALVIOUR, suppois my fensfualitie,
Subject to fyn, hes maid my faull oft fyis,
Sum spark of licht and spiritualitie,
Walkins my witt, and reffoun bidis me ryis ;
My corrupt conscience askis, clipis and cryis, 5
First grace, fyn space, for to amend my myfs ;
Substance with honour doing nane suppryis,
Freindis prosperitie, heir peax, fyn heavins blyfs.

OF LYFE.

QUHAT is this Lyfe bot ane ftraucht way to deid,
Quhilk hes a tyme to pas, and nane to duell ;
A slideing quheill us lent to feik remeid ;
A fré chois gevin to Paradice or Hell ;
A pray to deid, quhome vane is to repell ; 5
A schoirt torment for infinite glaidnefs,
Als schoirt ane joy for lestand hevynes !

OF THE NATIVITIE OF CHRIST.

RORATE Cæli desuper !

Hevins distill your balmy schouris,
For now is riffin the brycht day-ster,
Fro the Roifs Mary, flour of flouris :
The cleir Sone, quhome no clud devouris, 5
Surmunting Phebus in the est,
Is cumin of his hevinly touris ;
Et nobis Puer natus est.

Archangellis, angellis, and dompnationis,
Tronis, potestatis, and marteiris feir, 10
And all ye hevinly operationis,
Ster, planeit, firmament, and speir,
Fyre, erd, air, and watter cleir,
To Him gife loving, most and left,
That come in to so meik maneir ; 15
Et nobis Puer natus est.

Synnaris be glaid, and pennance do,
And thank your Makar hairtfully ;
For He, that ye mycht nocht cum to,
To yow is cumin full humly, 20

Your faulis with his blud to by,
 And loufs yow of the feindis arrest,
 And only of his awin mercy ;
 Pro nobis Puer natus est.

All clergy do to him inclyne, 25
 And bow unto that barne benyng,
 And do your obfervance devyne,
 To him that is of kingis King ;
 Enfence his altar, reid, and fing
 In haly kirk, with mynd degeft, 30
 Him honouring attour all thing,
 Qui nobis Puer natus est.

Celestiall fowlis in the air,
 Sing with your nottis upoun hicht ;
 In firthis and in forreftis fair 35
 Be myrthfull now, at all your mycht,
 For paffit is your dully nycht ;
 Aurora hes the cluddis perft,
 The fone is riffin with glaidfum lycht,
 Et nobis Puer natus est. 40

Now fpring up flouris fra the rute,
 Revert yow upwart naturaly,
 In honour of the bliffit frute,
 That raifs up fro the Rois Mary ;
 Lay out your levis luftely, 45
 Fro deid tak lyfe now at the left,

In wifchip of that Prince wirthy,
Qui nobis Puer natus est.

Syng Hevin imperiall, moft of hicht,
Regions of Air mak armony ; 50

All Fifche in flud, and Foull of flicht,
Be myrthfull and mak melody :

All GLORIA IN EXCELSIS cry,
Hevin, Erd, Sé, Man, Bird, and Best, 55
He that is crownit above the Sky,

Pro nobis Puer natus est.

ANE BALLAT OF OUR LADY.

HAILE, sterne superne ! Haile, in eterne,

In Godis sicht to schyne !

Lucerne in derne, for to discern

Be glory and grace devyne ;

Hodiern, modern, sempitern,

5

Angelicall Regyne !

Our tern inferne for to dispersn,

Helpe rialest rosyne.

Ave MARIA, gratia plena !

Haile, fresche flour femynyne !

10

Yerne us, guberne, Virgin matern,

Of reuth baith rute and ryne.

Haile, yyng, benyng, fresche flurifing !

Haile, Alphais habitakle !

Thy dyng of spring maid us to fyng

15

Befor his tabernakle ;

All thing maling we doune thring,

Be sicht of his signakle ;

Quhilk King us bring unto his ryng,

Fro dethis dirk umbrakle.

20

Ave MARIA, gratia plena !

Haile, Modir and Maid but makle !
 Bricht fygn, gladyng our languiffing,
 Be nicht of thi mirakle.

Haile, bricht, be ficht, in hevyn on hicht ! 25
 Haile, day fterne orientale !

Our licht most richt, in clud of nycht,
 Our darknefs for to feale :

Haile, wicht, in ficht, puttar to ficht
 Of fendis in battale ! 30

Haile, plicht, but ficht ! Haile, mekle of mycht !
 Haile, glorious Virgine, haile !

Ave MARIA, gratia plena !
 Haile, gentill nychttingale !
 Way ftricht, cler dicht, to wilfome wicht, 35
 That irke bene in travale.

Haile, Quene ferene ! Haile, most amene !
 Haile, hevinlie hie Empryfs !

Haile, fchene, unfeyne with carnale eyne !
 Haile, Rois of Paradyfs ! 40

Haile, clene, bedene, ay till conteyne !
 Haile, fair frefche flour-de-lyce !

Haile, grene dafeyne ! Haile, fro the fplene,
 Of Jhefu genetrice !

Ave MARIA, gratia plena ! 45
 Thow bair the Prince of Pryfs ;

Our tryne to meyne, and go betweyne,
 As humile Oratrice.

- Haile, more decore, than of before,
 And fwetar be sic fevyne, 50
 Our glore, forlore, for to restore,
 Sen thow art Quene of Hevyne !
 Memore of fore, stern in Aurore,
 Louit with Angellis stevyne ;
 Implore, adore, thow indeflore, 55
 To mak our oddis evyne.
 Ave MARIA, gratia plena !
 With lovingis lowde ellewyn,
 Quhill store and hore, my youth devore,
 Thy name I fall ay nevyne. 60
- Empryce of pryfe, Imperatrice,
 Brycht polist precious stane ;
 Victryce of vyce, hie genitric
 Of Jhesu, Lord soverayne :
 Our wyfe pavyse fro enemyis, 65
 Agayne the feyndis trayne ;
 Oratrice, Mediatrice, Salvatrice,
 To God gret suffragane !
 Ave MARIA, gratia plena !
 Haile, sterne meridiane ! 70
 Spyce, flour-de-lice of Paradyse,
 That bair the gloryus grayne.

Imperiall wall, place palestrall,
 Of peirlefs pulcritude ;

Tryumphale hall, hie trone regall 75

Of Godis celsitude ;

Hospitall riall, the Lord of all

Thy clofēt did include ;

Bricht ball, cristall, rois virginall,

Fulfillit of angell fude. 80

Ave MARIA, gratia plena !

Thy birth has with his blude,

Fra fall mortall, originall,

Us ranfomid on the rude.

OF THE PASSIOUN OF CHRIST.

AMANG thir Freiris, within a closter,
I enterit in ane Oratory,
And knellit doun with ane Pater noster,
Befor the michti King of glorye,
Having his Passioun in memorye; 5
Syne till his Mudir I did inclyne,
Hir halving with ane gaudé-floré;
And sodanely I slepit fyne.

Me thocht Judas with mony a Jow
Tuke bliffit Jhesu, our Salvatour, 10
And schot him furth, with mony a schow,
With schamefull wordis of dishonour;
And lyke ane theif, or ane tratour,
Thai led that hevinlie Prince most hie,
With mannaing attour mesfour, 15
O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

Falsly condampnit befor ane Juge,
Thai spittit in his visage fair;
And, as lyonis with awfull ruge,
In yre thai harlit him heir and thair, 20

Quhill fude of blude blyndit his eyne,
O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

Ane croce that was baith gret and lang,
To beir thai gaf that bliffit Lord; 50
Syne furioufly, as theif to hang,
Thai harlit him furth with raipe and corde;
With blude and fwait was all deflord
His face, the fude of angellis fré;
His feit with ftanis war revin and fcord, 55
O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

Agane thai tirvit him bak and fyde,
Als brym as ony baris wod;
The claith that claif to his clere hyde,
Thai raif away with ruggis rude, 60
Quhill ferfly followit fiefche and blude,
That it was peté for to fé;
Na kynd of torment he ganefood,
O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

Unto the croce of breid and lenth, 65
To gar his lymmis largear wax,
Thai ftraitit him with all thair frenth,
Quhill to the end thai gart him rax;
Syne tyt him up with gret irne tax,
And him all nakit on a tré 70
Thai raifit on loft, be houris fax,
O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

Quhen he was bendit all on breid,
 Quhill all his vanys brit and brak,
 Till gar his cruell pane exceid, 75
 Thai leit him fall doune with a fwak,
 Quhill corfs and corps and all did crak ;
 Agane thai raifit him on hie,
 Redy mair torment for to tak,
 O Mankynd, for the luf of thé. 80

Betuix twa theiffis the spreit he gaif,
 Unto his Father most of mycht ;
 The erd did trymble, the cragis raif,
 The sone obscurit of his licht ;
 The day wox dirk as ony nycht, 85
 Deid bodyis raifs in the cité :
 Godis deir Sone all thus was dicht,
 O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

In weir that he was yit on lyf,
 Thai ran a rude speir in his fyde, 90
 And did his precious body ryf,
 Quhill blude and wattir did furth glyde :
 Thus Jhesu with his woundis wyde,
 As martir suffirit for to dé,
 And tholit to be crucifyid, 95
 O Mankynd, for the luf of thé.

OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

DONE is a battell on the Dragon blak,
Our campioun Chryft confoundit hes his force ;
The yettis of Hell ar brokin with a crak,
The signe triumphall rasit is of the Croce,
The Divillis trymmillis with hiddoufs voce, 5
The faulis ar borrowit, and to the blifs can go,
Chryft with his blud our ranfoms dois indoce :
Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

Dungin is the deidly dragon Lucifer,
The crewall serpent with the mortall stang ; 10
The auld kene tegir, with his teith on char,
Quhilk in a wait hes lyne for us fo lang,
Thinking to grip us in his clowis strang ;
The mercifull Lord wald nocht that it wer so,
He maid him for to felye of that fang : 15
Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

He for our saik that sufferit to be flane,
And lyk a lamb in sacrifice wes dicht,
Is lyk a lyone riffin up agane,
And as gyane [hes] raxit him on hicht : 20

Sprungin is Aurora radius and bricht,
 On loft is gone the glorius Appolló,
 The bliffull day departit fro the nycht :
 Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

The grit Victour agane is riffin on hicht, 25
 That for our querrell to the deth wes woundit ;
 The sone that wox all pail now schynis bricht,
 And dirknes clerit, our fayth is now refoundit ;
 The knell of mercy fra the hevin is foundit ;
 The Christins ar deliverit of thair wo, 30
 The Jowis and thair errorr ar confoundit :
 Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

The fo is chafit, the battell is done ceifs,
 The presone brokin, the jevellouris fleit and flemit ;
 The weir is gone, confermit is the peifs, 35
 The fetteris lowfit, and the dungeoun temit,
 The ranfoum maid, the presoneris redemit ;
 The feild is win, ourcumin is the fo,
 Difpult of the tresure that he yemit :
 Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro. 40

OF MANIS MORTALITIE.

MEMENTO, Homo, quod cinis es !

Think, Man, thow art bot erd and afs ;
Lang heir to dwell na thing thow prefs,
For as thow come, so fall thow pafs,
Lyk as ane schaddow in ane glafs: 5
Syne glydis all thy tyme that heir is ;
Think, thocht thy bodye war of brafs,
Quod tu in cinerem reverteris.

Worthye Hector, and Hercules,
Foreye Achill, and strong Sampfone, 10
Alexander of grit nobilnes,
Meik David, and fair Abfolone,
Hes playit thair pairtis, and all are gone,
At will of God, that all thing steiris :
Think, Man, exceptioun thair is none ; 15
Sed tu in cinerem reverteris.

Thocht now thow be maist glaid of cheir,
Fairest and plesandest of port,
Yet may thow be, within ane yeir,
Ane ugfum, uglye [fowll] tramort : 20
And fen thow knawis thy tyme is schort.

And in all houre thy lyfe in weir is,
 Think, Man, amang all uthir sport,
 Quod tu in cinerem reverteris.

Thy lustye bewté, and thy youth, 25
 Sall faid as dois the fomer flouris,
 Syne fall thé fswallow with his mouth
 The dragone Death, [that all devouris ;]
 No castell fall thé keip, nor touris,
 Bot he fall feik thé with thy feiris ; 30
 Thairfore, remembir at all houris,
 Quod tu in cinerem reverteris.

Thocht all this warld thow did posseid,
 Nocht eftir death thow fall posses,
 Nor with thé tak, but thy guid deid, 35
 Quhen thow dois fro this warld thé drefs :
 So speid thé, Man, and thé confes,
 With humill hart and sobir teiris,
 And sadlye in thy hart impres,
 Quod tu in cinerem reverteris. 40

Thocht thow be taklit nevir so sure,
 Thow fall in deathis port arryve,
 Quhare nocht for tempest may indure,
 Bot ferlé all to speiris [dryve ;]
 Thy Ransomer, with woundis fyve, 45
 Mak thy plycht-anker, and thy steiris,
 To hald thy saule with him on lyve,
 Cum tu in cinerem reverteris.

ANE ORISOUN.

QUHEN THE GOVERNOUR PAST INTO FRANCE.

THow that in Hevin for our salvarioun,
Maid justice, mercie, and pietie, to aggré;
And Gabriell fend with the Salutatioun
On to the Mayd of maist humilité;
And maid thy Sone to tak humanité, 5
For our demereittis to be of Marie borne;
Haif of us pietie, and our protectour be!
For, but thy help, this Kynrick is forlorne.

O hie supernale Father of fapience,
Quhilk of thy vertew dois everie folie chais, 10
Ane spark of thy hie excellent prudence
Giff us, that nouthur wit nor reffoun hes!
In quhais heartis no prudence can tak place,
Exemple, nor experience of beforne;
To us, synnaris, ane drop fend of thy grace! 15
For, but thy help, our Kynrick is forlorne.

We ar so beiftlie, dull, and ignorant,
Our rudeness may nocht lichtlie be correctit;
Bot Thow, that art of mercy militant,

- Thy vengeance seifs on us to fyn subjectit, 20
 And gar thy justice be with reuth correctit;
 For quyt away so wyld fra us is worne,
 And in folie we ar so far infectit,
 That, but thy help, this Kynrick is forlorne.
- Thow, that on rude us ranfomit and redemit, 25
 Rew on our syn, befoir your sicht decydit;
 Spair our trespas, quhilk may nocht be expemit,
 For breif of justice, for we may nocht abyd it,
 Help this pure Realme, in partyis all devydit!
 Us succour fend, that wair the crown of thorne, 30
 That with the gift of grace it may be gydit!
 For, but thy help, this Kynrick is forlorne.
- Lord! hald thy hand, that strikken hes so foir;
 Haif of us pietie, eftir our punytioun;
 And gif us grace Thé [for] to greif no more, 35
 And gar us mend with penance and contritioun;
 And to thy vengeance mak non additioun,
 As Thow that of michtis may to morne,
 Fra cair to confort thow mak restitution:
 For, but thy help, this Kynrick is forlorne. 40

MEDITATIOUN IN WYNTIR.

IN to thir dirk and drublie dayis,
Quhen fabill all the Hevin arrayis,
 With mystie vapouris, cluddis and skyis,
 Nature all curage me denyis
Off fangis, ballattis, and of playis. 5

Quhen that the nycht dois lenthin houris,
With wind, with hail, and havie schouris,
 My dule spreit dois lurk forfchoir ;
 My hairt for languor dois forloir,
For laik of Summer with his flouris. 10

I walk, I turne, sleip can I nocht,
I vexit am with havie thocht ;
 This Warld all our I cast about,
 And ever the mair I am in dout,
The mair that I remeid have focht. 15

I am affayit on everie fyde,
Dispair sayis ay, In tyme provyde,
 And get sum thing quhairon to leif ;
 Or with grit troubill and mischeif,
Thow fall in to this Court abyde. 20

Than Patience fayis, Be nocht agaft :
 Hald Hoip and Treuthe within thé fast ;
 And lat Fortoun wirk furthe hir rage,
 Quhen that no Rafoun may affuage,
 Quhill that hir glafs be run and past. 25

And Prudence in my eir fayis ay,
 Quhy wald thow hald that will away ?
 Or craif that thow may have no fpace
 Thow tending to an uther place,
 A journey going everie day ? 30

And than fayis Age, My freind cum neir,
 And be nocht ftrange, I thé requeir :
 Cum, Brudir, by the hand me tak,
 Remember thow hes compt to mak
 Off all the tyme thow fpendit heir. 35

Syne Deid castis up his yettis wyd,
 Saying, Thir oppin fall ye byd ;
 Albeid that thow were never fo stout,
 Undir this lyntall fall thow lowt :
 Thair is nane uther way befyd. 40

For feir of this all day I drowp ;
 No gold in kift, nor wyne in cowp,
 No ladeis bewtie, nor luiffis blys,
 May lat me to remember this :
 How glaid that ever I dyne or fowp. 45

Yit, quhan the nycht begynnys to fhort,
It dois my spreit sum part confort,

Off thoct oppressit with the schouris.

Cum, lustie Symmer ! with thy flouris,
That I may leif in sum disport.

50

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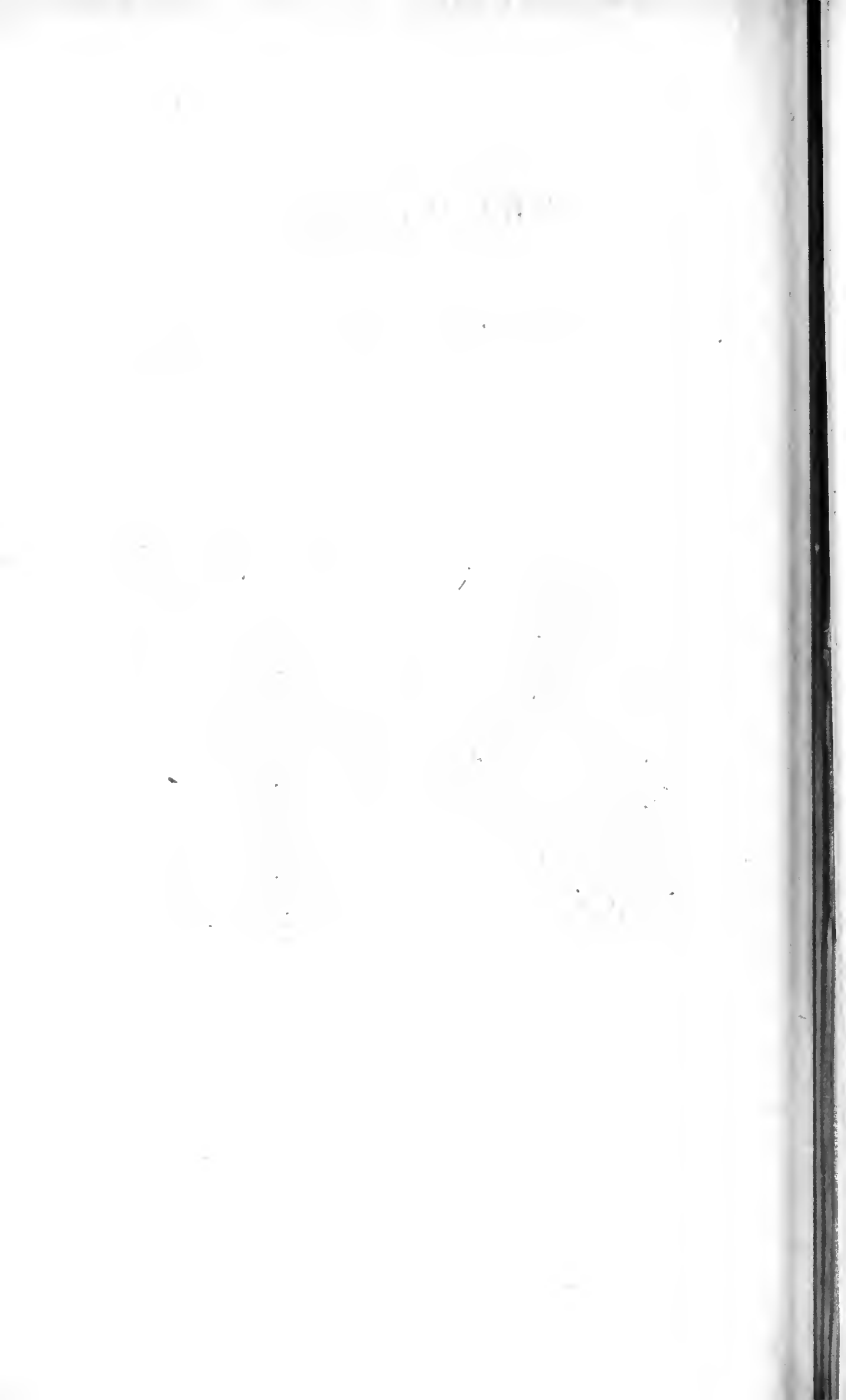
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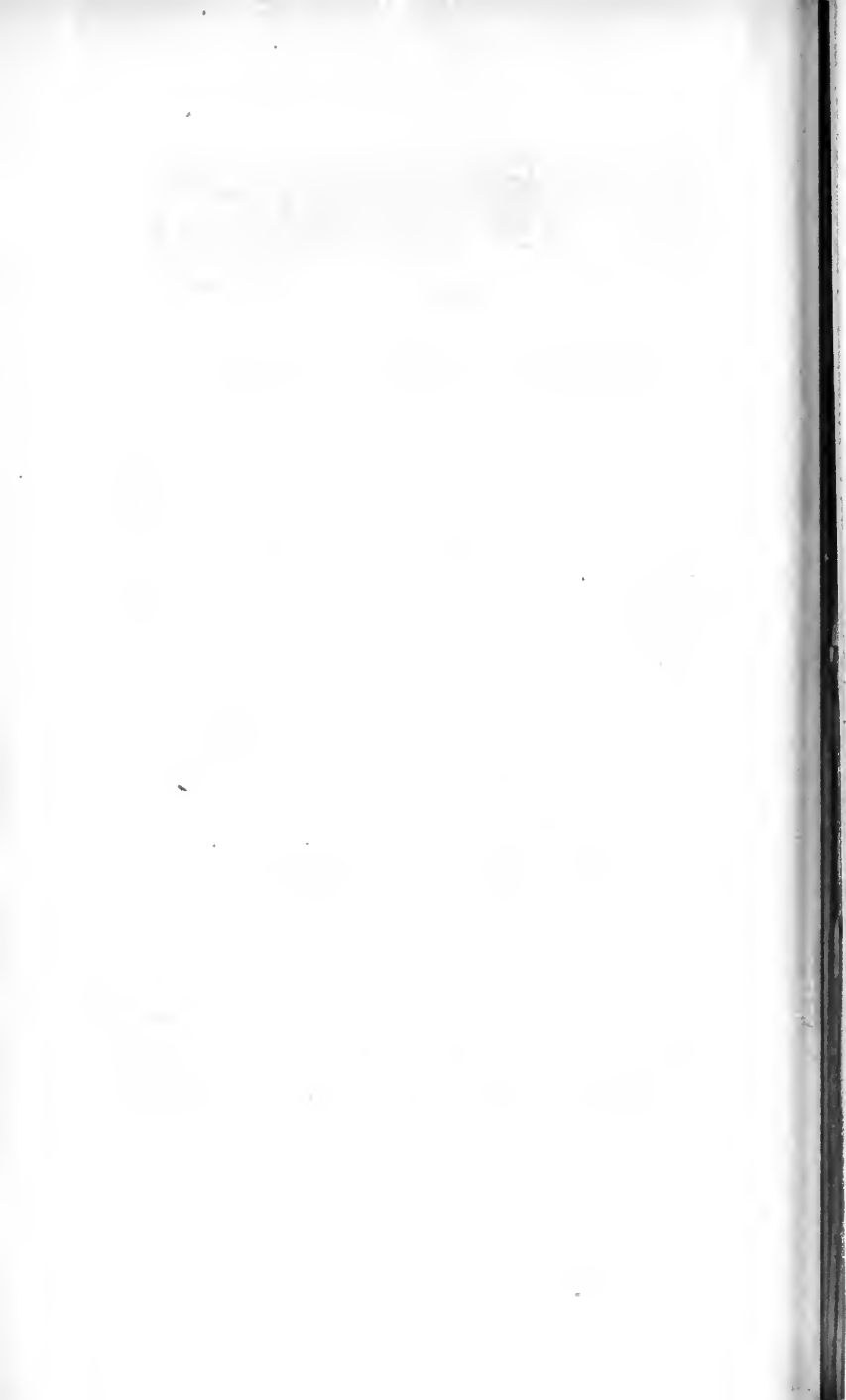
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CONTENTS OF THE SUPPLEMENT.

	PAGE
ADVERTISEMENT,	261
EARLY PROPOSALS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF KING JAMES THE FOURTH,	263
DUNBAR IN LONDON, A.D. 1501,	272
POEMS BY WILLIAM DUNBAR,	
In Honour of the City of London,	277
To the Princess Margaret on her arrival at Holyrood,	280
To the Queen Margaret,	281
Ane Ballat of our Lady,	283
Of the Passioun of Christ,	285
KING JAMES THE FOURTH AT FLODDON, 9th September 1513,	287
ON THE PERIOD OF DUNBAR'S DECEASE,	292
WALTER CHEPMAN THE PRINTER,	293
NOTES TO THE SUPPLEMENT,	297
SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CORRECTIONS,	309
ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF DUNBAR'S POEMS,	317



THE following pages contain a Supplement to the collected edition of Dunbar's Poetical Remains, in two volumes, which appeared about thirty years ago. During this long interval I continued to entertain a hope that further research or chance might bring to light some undescribed manuscript or unknown fragments from the press of Walter Chepman, or his successors, to enlarge the collection. When these volumes were published, I had no occasion to feel otherwise than gratified with their reception, except in one respect, that the sale of the work, at a price in no way regulated by the actual cost, was so inconsiderable that about one-half of the limited impression remained in the printer's warehouse.¹ After a few years, therefore, I thought it advisable to withdraw the copies from circulation, in order to consider whether it might not be preferable, in the event of any important additions being discovered, to have the entire work reprinted in a somewhat amended form. But time has passed on, and that alternative seems, for the present at least, to be altogether inexpedient.

¹ I regret, for the credit of literature, that here I cannot avoid mentioning a most cool and impudent attempt at appropriation of the contents of these volumes which was published a few years ago, called "The Life and Poems of William Dunbar." I abstain from any remarks on such a compilation.

In order to satisfy the frequent and urgent demand (as the volumes, when they occurred for sale, usually fetched an extravagant price), these reserved copies are now re-issued in their original form, with no other alteration than the addition of the following pages. I sincerely wish that such additions had been more numerous, but I feel glad in being enabled to recover even these two or three poems of Dunbar which had hitherto escaped notice.

Of this Supplement separate copies are provided for the benefit of those who may already possess the work.

DAVID LAING.

EDINBURGH,
September 1865.



EARLY PROPOSALS FOR THE MARRIAGE OF KING JAMES THE FOURTH.

DUNBAR in one of his importunate solicitations to King James the Fourth for church preferment, or some suitable reward for his long and faithful service, reminds the King that he had been employed not only in France, England, and Ireland, but likewise in Germany, Italy and Spain.¹ This naturally suggests that for some years previously he may have, as clerk or notary, accompanied the ambassadors from the Scottish King to foreign Courts. The recent publication of Calenders of early State Papers throw much new light on many points of history. They do not record Dunbar's name, acting as he did merely in a subordinate capacity, but they serve to illustrate the object of the missions referred to, including schemes for the King's marriage.² With Spain, for instance, there were frequent embassies. In February 1489, it appears from the Journals of Roger Machado, that the Snowdown herald, who was sent by James to Castille, was, with others, driven back to Plymouth, and again to Falmouth, in their voyage. Also in the year 1490,³ reference is made to the King's daughter Doña Juana,⁴ but

¹ "To the King," *supra*, p. 205.

² The premature death of James the Third in June 1488 may have interfered with his scheme for the Prince's marriage with one of the daughters of Edward the Fourth.

³ Gairdner's Memorials of King Henry the Seventh, pp. 159, 330.

⁴ Bergenroth's Calendar of Spanish Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, vol. i., No. 41. Lond. 1862, roy. 8vo.

her illegitimacy may have proved an objection. Five years later, in August 1495, Robert Archbishop of Glasgow arrived in Spain as an ambassador; and he was so well received that Ferdinand and Isabella wrote to the Pope asking to make him a cardinal.¹ On the 8th of November that year James addressed a letter to the Spanish Monarchs when sending another embassy to confer about the alliance which he hoped they would condescend to conclude with him.² But they still continued to delude the Scottish King with the prospect of his marriage with an Infanta; even on the 26th April 1496, when they write to their ambassador in England,—“But we have no daughter to give to the King of Scots, as you well know. . . You must tell this to the King of England alone. . . We must not deprive the King of Scots of his hope of having our daughter.”³ The same bad faith is urged in subsequent letters on the 21st of June and 18th of August.⁴ Two years later, one of their ambassadors ventured to remark that “he doubts whether Ferdinand and Isabella have treated the affairs of Scotland with their wonted caution. The King of Scots firmly believes that he shall marry one of their daughters. The refusal will most probably offend him. Promises to do his best to influence the King of Scots according to their orders.”⁵

Finding such to be the result, the King's views were directed to Margaret daughter of Maximilian King of the Romans, the widow of the Duke of Savoy; and also to a

¹ Bergenroth's Calendar, vol. i., Nos. 104 and 105.

² *Ib.*, No. 112.

³ *Ib.*, No. 132.

⁴ *Ib.*, Nos. 137 and 150.

⁵ *Ib.*, No. 210.

French Princess. It was, indeed, the great misfortune of James the Fourth, as it afterwards proved to be that of his son, that in place of acting in unison with the King of England, he became wholly at the devotion of France. At length, however, James was persuaded to propose or consent to an alliance with the daughter of Henry the Seventh, and to wait for three or four years which would have to elapse before the young princess became marriageable.

Some illustrations of the intercourse between Scotland and the Papal See at the close of the Fifteenth century are also preserved among the original letters in the library of St Mark's, Venice. James the Fourth, in a letter to Pope Innocent VIII., 21st May 1490, says, that Robert Bishop of Glasgow had, towards the end of last March, brought letters from his Holiness urging a pecuniary subsidy for resistance against the Turks. The King says in reply,—“ Since assuming the crown, I have exerted myself much to quell the disturbances prevailing in my kingdom, and to reduce it to peace and unity. This, in part accomplished, has exhausted the treasure left by my father. Our old enemies in England also harrassed my subjects, whom I have protected against the inroads of their adversaries by my assiduous exertions.” He adds, that although he had no store of gold to send, he would endeavour to obey the Pope's commands.¹ Other royal letters have reference to the erection of “ the famous church of Glasgow ” into a metropolitan church, with archiepiscopal dignity and jurisdiction.² Pope Innocent VIII. com-

¹ Calendar of Venetian State Papers, by Mr Rawdon Brown, vol. i., No. 568.

² *Ib.*, Nos. 596, 604, 607, 611, and 615.

plied with this request in 1492; and in January following James sent a letter of congratulation to his successor Pope Alexander VI. by the Bishop of Aberdeen.¹ The Letter Book in St Mark's Library, 3d of June 1495, announces the arrival there of four ambassadors from Scotland.² Such intimations evince that there was no lack of opportunities for Dunbar finding employment in foreign missions.

One of the Spanish ambassadors who had been in Scotland, and became attached to the King, was the prothotary Don Pedro de Ayala. Two new envoys to England, in their letter on the 18th of July 1498 to Ferdinand and Isabella, say, in reference apparently to their private instructions, that they "could get no information respecting Scotland except from Don Pedro de Ayala, who is staying in London in order to recruit his health. . . . He knows England well, but Scotland better. He is, in fact, the only man (from Spain) who knows Scotland, all others looking on the Scots as their enemies, and flying into a passion as soon as the name of Scotland is pronounced. Have asked (they add) Don Pedro to send a detailed description of England and Scotland to Spain."³ He accordingly, within eight days, prepared a long and very interesting despatch addressed to the King and Queen of Castille, which is preserved among the Archives at Simancas; and from Mr Bergenroth's copious abstract or translation, in his Calendar of Spanish Letters, the following extracts are given. This

¹ Calendar of Venetian State Papers, by Mr Rawdon Brown, vol. i., No. 628.

² *Ib.*, No. 643.

³ Bergenroth's Calendar. vol. i., No. 204.

⁴ *Ib.*, No. 210.

letter presents a portrait of James the Fourth drawn to the life by a friendly and skilful hand; and the writer's statements regarding the King's habits and pursuits are quite in accordance with the details furnished by the existing accounts of the High Treasurer during his reign. It is no less gratifying to find his character vindicated from the usual charge of frivolity, and the still more serious charge of his pursuing a course of unrestrained licentiousness. Unless we except the first James, who received his education during a long captivity in England, there is none of the Stewart race to compare with James the Fourth for personal accomplishments, and for wise, energetic, and enlightened measures in public affairs.

Don Pedro de Ayala says, obedient to the orders of Ferdinand and Isabella, he sends them a description of the King and the Kingdom of Scotland:—"The King (JAMES THE FOURTH) is twenty-five years and some months old. He is of noble stature, neither tall nor short, and as handsome in complexion and shape as a man can be. His address is very agreeable. He speaks the following foreign languages: Latin, very well; French, German, Flemish, Italian, and Spanish; Spanish as well as the Marquis, but he pronounces it more distinctly. He likes very much to receive Spanish letters. His own Scottish language is as different from English as Aragonese from Castilian. The King speaks besides, the language of the savages, who live in some parts of Scotland and on the Islands. It is as different from Scottish as Biscayan is from Castilian. His knowlege of languages is wonderful.

He is well read in the Bible and in some other devout books. He is a good historian. He has read many Latin and French histories, and profited by them, as he has a very good memory. He never cuts his hair or his beard.¹ It becomes him very well.

“He fears God, and observes all the precepts of the Church. He does not eat meat on Wednesdays and Fridays. He would not ride on Sundays for any consideration, not even to mass. He says all his prayers. Before transacting any business he hears two masses. After mass he has a cantata sung, during which he sometimes dispatches very urgent business. He gives alms liberally, but is a severe judge, especially in the case of murderers. He has a great predilection for priests, and receives advice from them, especially from the Friars Observant, with whom he confesses. Rarely, even in joking, a word escapes him that is not the truth. He prides himself much upon it, and says it does not seem to him well for Kings to swear their treaties as they do now. The oath of a King should be his royal word, as was the case in bygone ages. He is neither prodigal nor avaricious, but liberal when occasion requires. He is courageous, even more so than a King should be. I am a good witness of it. I have seen him often undertake most dangerous things in the last wars. I sometimes clung to his skirts, and succeeded in keeping him back. On such occasions he does not take the least care of himself. He is not a good captain, because he begins to fight before he has given his orders. He said to

¹ This description seems to throw some doubt on the engraved portraits of the King.

me that his subjects serve him with their persons and goods, in just and unjust quarrels, exactly as he likes, and that, therefore, he does not think it right to begin any warlike undertaking without being himself the first in danger. His deeds are as good as his words. For this reason, and because he is a very humane prince, he is much loved. He is active, and works hard. When he is not at war he hunts in the mountains. I tell your Highnesses the truth when I say that God has worked a miracle in him, for I have never seen a man so temperate in eating and drinking out of Spain. Indeed such a thing seems to be superhuman in these countries. He lends a willing ear to his counsellors, and decides nothing without asking them; but in great matters he acts according to his own judgment, and, in my opinion, he generally makes a right decision. I recognise him perfectly in the conclusion of the last peace, which was made against the wishes of the majority in his kingdom.

“When he was a minor he was instigated by those who held the government to do some dishonourable things. They favoured his love intrigues with their relatives, in order to keep him in their subjection. As soon as he came of age, and understood his duties, he gave up these intrigues. When I arrived he was keeping a lady with great state in a castle. He visited her from time to time. Afterwards he sent her to the house of her father, who is a knight, and married her.¹ He did the same with another

¹ It appears that the King had natural children by four ladies,—two sons and three daughters.—See Duncan Stewart's *Royal Family of Scotland*, p. 83. Edinb. 1739, 4to.

lady, by whom he had had a son. It may be about a year since he gave up, so at least it is believed, his love making, as well from fear of God as from fear of scandal in this world, which is thought very much of here. I can say with truth that he esteems himself as much as though he were lord of the world. He loves war so much that I fear, judging by the provocation he receives, the peace (with England) will not last long. War is profitable to him and to the country.

“The People are handsome. They like foreigners so much that they dispute with one another as to who shall have and treat a foreigner in his house. They are vain and ostentatious by nature. They spend all they have to keep up appearances. They are as well dressed as it is possible to be in such a country as that in which they live. They are courageous, strong, quick, and agile. They are envious to excess.

“There are four Duchies in the kingdom. Three of them are in possession of the King; the fourth is held by the eldest brother of the King, who is Duke of Ross, and Archbishop of St Andrews. There are fifteen Earls, not counting the younger brother of the King, who holds two counties. Nine other counties are in possession of the King. Some of the fifteen Earls are great men. I saw two of them come to serve the King in the last war with more than 30,000 men, all picked soldiers, and well armed, and yet they did not bring more than one-half of their men. Many others came with five or six thousand followers; some with more, and some with less. As I have

already observed, their army does not cost the King a penny.

“There are two Principalities; one of them is the *Principatus Insularum*, and the other the *Principatus Gallividiæ* [Galloway.] Both are held by the King. There are five-and-thirty great Barons in the kingdom, without counting the smaller ones.

“There are two Archbishoprics, and eleven Bishoprics, sixty-three Monasteries, which they call Abbeys, and many other religious houses, which are endowed with property and rents. The Abbeys are very magnificent, the buildings fine, and the revenues great. All of them were founded by kings.

“The Women are courtous in the extreme. I mention this because they are really honest, though very bold. They are absolute mistresses of their houses, and even of their husbands, in all things concerning the administration of their property, income as well as expenditure. They are very graceful and handsome women. They dress much better than here (England), and especially as regards the head-dress, which is, I think, the handsomest in the world.

“The Towns and Villages are populous. The houses are good, all built of hewn stone, and provided with excellent doors, glass windows, and a great number of chimneys. All the furniture that is used in Italy, Spain, and France, is to be found in their dwellings. It has not been bought in modern times only, but inherited from preceding ages.”

London, 25th of July 1498.

DUNBAR IN LONDON, A.D. 1501.

The projected alliance between James the Fourth and the Princess Margaret of England was an event from which the happiest results might have been anticipated; being calculated to promote the mutual prosperity of both kingdoms, by restoring tranquility, and repressing that hostile spirit which had prevailed for centuries. At the close of the Fifteenth century, when such overtures were favourably received, the Scottish monarch, had attained the mature age of twenty-eight, and was still unmarried, although he had several children by ladies of rank in his own country.¹ Yielding at length to the entreaties of his chief advisers, and after much diplomatic negotiation, an embassy to King Henry the Seventh was sent to London to arrange this matrimonial alliance with the youthful Princess Royal. The Ambassadors who are named in the first safe-conduct, on the 2d July 1500, were Robert Blackadder Archbishop of Glasgow, Patrick Hepburn Earl of Bothwell High-Admiral, Andrew Forman Apostolical Prothonotary, and Sir Robert Lundy knight Treasurer of Scotland, with a retinue of one hundred persons and horses.² As the parties were within the fourth degree of consanguinity, a Papal dispensation had been obtained, dated at Rome 5th of August 1500.³ Another safe-conduct was granted 9th May 1501;⁴ but the extreme

¹ See note to p. 269.² *Rotuli Scotiae*, vol. ii., p. 542.³ Rymer's *Foedera*, vol. xii., p. 745.⁴ *Ib.*, p. 772.

youth of the Princess occasioned farther delay. The commission for concluding the contract of marriage is dated at Stirling the 8th of October 1501, and, soon after, the same Ambassadors set out for the English metropolis: **DUNBAR THE POET WAS ONE OF THEIR ATTENDANTS.**

According to a contemporary Chronicle,¹ the Scottish Ambassadors, on arriving in London, entered at Bishops-gate, and were conveyed through Cornhill and Cheapside to the Lord St Johns, without Smithfield, where they were lodged. In the Christmas week they were entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor, and it was on this occasion that **DUNBAR** recited the following verses in praise of the City of London, which may be introduced with the words of the writer of the said Chronicle:²—

Fol. 183^b.—"Anno xvij^o [1501.] Sir John Shaa Aurifaber. { Sir Laurence Aylmer.
Henry Hede.

Fol. 198^b.—"Upone Saterdag folowyng (the 24th of November 1501), aboute one of the clok, came the Ambassadors of Scotland in at Bisshoppegate, and so rode through Cornhill and Chepe, and so conveied with Lordis and many wele apparayed gentilmen unto Seynt Johannes

¹ MSS. Cotton. Br. Mus., Vitellius, A. xvi. The volume, according to a pencil note by Sir F. Madden, had belonged to John Stowe the historian.

² For pointing out this Chronicle, and for a transcript of the verses, I was indebted to the kindness of Mrs EVERETT GREEN, one of the most intelligent and accurate investigators of early English history, and so well known by her "Lives of the Princesses of England," and other works, besides many most useful and elaborate volumes of Calendars of State Papers.

without Smythfeld, and there loged within the place of the said Lord of Seynt Johannes.

“And upone the Monday folowyng was a goodly Justis ageyne holden, in the forsaid palais of Westminster, where at were present the said Scottissh Ambassadours: the which day the Lord Marques [of Dorset] before named wan the price: Albeit that the Duke [of Buckingham] that day bore hym full valiauntly, and brake many speris, but the Marques brak the moo.

“And duryng these Justis,¹ dyvers nyghtes wer kept in Westminster halle noble and costious bankettis, with moost goodly disguysynges, to the great consolacion of the beholders.”

Fol. 199^b.—“This yere, in the Cristmas weke, the Mair had to dyner the Ambassadors of Scotland, whome accompanied my Lord Chaunceler, and other Lords of this realme; where sitting at dyner, *one of the said Scottis givoyng attendaunce upon a Bisshop Ambassadour*, the which was reported to be a Prothonotary of Scotland, *and servaunt of the said Bishopp, made this Balade folowyng*.”—(See this at p. 277).

The MS. Chronicle, at fol. 201, continues the narrative:—

“The xxv day of January beyng Seynt Powlis day, was declared at Powlis by the mouth of the Preacher the Assuraunce of the Kyng of Scottis and of dame Margaret, doughter to our Sovereigne Lord King Henry the vijth: In joying whereof *Te Deum* was there solempnely songen. And in the after none folowyng, in dyvers places of the Citie, were made greate fires to the number of x or xii.

¹ On occasion of the arrival of the Princess Katherine of Arragon.

And at every fyre ane hoggshed of wyne cowched, the which in tyme of the fires brennyng was dronken of such as wold ; the which wyne was not longe in drynkyng."

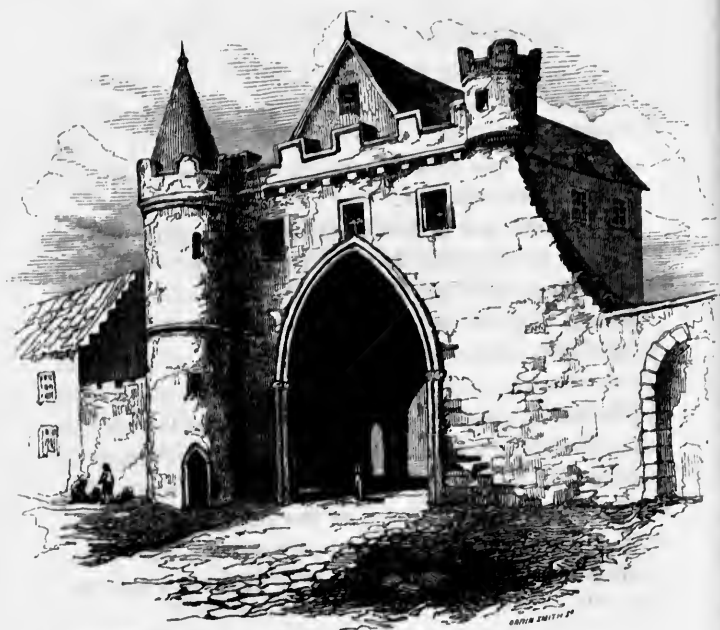
During these festivities, Dunbar, who is thus recognised as "the Rhymer of Scotland," received from Henry the Seventh a gratuity of L.6, 13s. 4d. on the 31st of December 1501, and a similar sum, eight days later, as noticed in the Memoir (p. 20); while on his return to Edinburgh a sum of L.5 was paid him by the Treasurer in addition to his half-yearly pension.

The contract was concluded and signed in the Palace of Richmond on the 24th January 1501-2,¹ and the public betrothal was made at St Paul's Cross, London, on the following day. It is only necessary to add, that on account of the extreme youth of the English Princess, not having completed her twelfth year,² it was stipulated that her Father should not be obliged to send her to Scotland before the 12th September 1503, while James engaged to espouse her within fifteen days of her arrival. She reached Edinburgh, however, in the previous month, and it was in anticipation of this happy event that Dunbar composed his beautiful poem, "THE THRISSILL AND THE ROIS."³

¹ Rymer, vol. xii., p. 787, & c.

² The Princess was born on the 29th of November 1489.

³ The same Ambassadors had several journeys to England, but we find no mention or allusion to Dunbar having accompanied them; and in special, there is a safe-conduct to them, dated 9th May 1502, another in September that year, for concluding a new Treaty of Peace and the Ratification of the marriage—(Rotuli Scotiae, vol. ii., p. 546; pp. 548-551; pp. 552-563.



A. Runciman, pinxit.

THE PORCH OF HOLYROOD, FROM THE EAST.

IN HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON, thou art of Townes A per se.
Soveraign of cities, semeliest in sight,
Of high renoun, riches and royaltie ;
Of Lordis, Barons, and many goodly Knyght ;
Of most delectable lusty Ladies bright ; 5
Of famous Prelatis, in habitis clericall ;
Of Merchauntis full of substaunce and myght :
London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

Gladdith anon thou lusty Troynovaunt,
Citie that some tyme cleped was New Troy, 10
In all the erth, imperialle as thou stant,
Pryncesse of townes, of pleasure and of joy,
A richer restith under no Christen Roy ;
For manly power, with craftis naturall,
Fourmeth none fairer sith the flode of Noy : 15
London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

Gemme of all joy, jasper of jocunditie,
Most myghty carbuncle of vertue and valour ;
Strong Troy in vigour and in strenuytie ;
Of royall cities rose and geraflour ; 20
Emperesse of townes, exalt in honour ;

In beautie beryng the Crowne Imperiall ;
 Swete paradise precelling in pleasure :
 London, thou art the floure of Cities all.

Above all ryvers thy Ryver hath renowne, 25
 Whose beryall stremys, pleasaunt and preclare,
 Under thy lusty wallys renneth down,
 Where many a swanne doth swymme with wyngis
 fare ;
 Where many a barge doth saile, and row with are,
 Where many a ship doth rest with toppe-royall. 30
 O ! Towne of townes, patrone and not compare :
 London, thou art the floure of Cities all.

Upon thy lusty Brigge of pylers white
 Been merchaunts full royall to be hold ;
 Upon thy stretis goeth many a semely knyght 35
 [Arrayit] in velvet gownes and cheynies of gold.
 By Julyus Cesar thy Tour founded of old
 May be the house of Mars victoryall,
 Whos artillary with tonge may not be told :
 London, thou art the flour of Cities all. 40

Strong be thy wallis that about thee standis ;
 Wise be the people that within thee dwellis ;
 Fresh be thy ryver with his lusty strandis ;
 Blithe be thy churches, wele sownyng be thy bellis ;
 Riche be thy merchauntis in substaunce that
 excellis ; 45
 Fair be their wives, right lovesom, white and small ;

Clere be thy virgyns, lusty under kellis :
 London, thow art the flour of Cities all.

Thy famous Maire, by pryncely governaunce,
 With swerd of justice, thee rulith prudently. 50
 No Lord of Parys, Venyce, or Floraunce
 In dignytie or honoure goeth to hym nye.
 He is exemplar, loode-ster, and guye ;
 Principall patrone and roose orygynalle,
 Above all Maires as maister moost worthy : 55
 LONDON, thou art the flour of Cities all.

TO THE PRINCESS MARGARET ON HER
ARRIVAL AT HOLYROOD.

Now fayre, fayrest off every fayre,
Princess most plesant and preclare,
The lustyest one alyve that byne,
Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

Younge tender plant of pulcritud, 5
Descendyd of Imperyalle blode;
Freshe fragrant floure of fayre hede shene,
Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

Swet lusty lusum lady clere,
Most myghty kynges dochter dere, 10
Borne of a princess most serene,
Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

Welcum the Rose bothe rede and whyte,
Welcum the floure of oure delyte!
Our secrete rejoysyng frome the sone beine, 15
Welcum of Scotland to be Quene;
Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

TO THE QUEEN MARGARET.

GLADETHE thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun,
Ying tendir plaunt of plesand pulcritude,
Fresche flour of youthe, now germying to burgeoun,
Our perle of price, our princess fair and gud,
Our charbunkle chosin of hye Imperiale blud, 5
Our Roiss riale, most reverent under Croune,
Joy be and grace onto thi selcitud !
Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

O hye triumphing paradiss of joy,
Lodsteir and lamp of every lustines, 10
Of port surmounting Pollexen of Troy,
Dochtir to Pallas in angellik brichtnes,
Mastres of nurtur and of nobilnes,
Of fresch depictour princess and patroun,
O hevin in erthe of ferlifull suetnes : 15
Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

Of thi fair fegour Natur nicht rejoys,
That so thee kervite with all hir cuir and slicht ;
Sche has thee maid this verray warldis chois,
Schawing on thee hir craftis and hir nicht, 20
To see quhow fair sche couthe depant a wicht,

Quhow gud, quhow noble of all condicioun,
 Quhow womanly in every mannis sight :
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

Roiss red and quhit, resplendent of colour, 25
 New of the knop, at morrow fresche atyrit,
 One stalk yet grene, O ! ying and tendir flour,
 That with thi luff has all this Region frit ;
 Gret God us graunt that we have long desirit,
 A plaunt to spring of thi successioun, 30
 Syne with all grace his spreit to be inspirit :
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

O precius Mergreit, plesand, cleir, and quhyt,
 Moir blith and bricht na is the beriall schene,
 Moir deir na is the diamaunt of delyt, 35
 Moir semely na is the sapheir one to seyne,
 Moir gudely eik na is the emerant greyne,
 Moir riche na is the ruby of renoune,
 Fair gem of joy Mergreit of thee I meyne :
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun. 40

ANE BALLAT OF OUR LADY.

- Roiss Mary most of vertew virginall.
Fresche flowr on quhom the hevynnis dewe doun fell.
O gemme joynit in joye angelicall,
In quhom Jhesu rejosit wes to dwell.
Rute of refute, of mercy spring and well, 5
Of ladyis chois as is of letteris A,
Empress of hevynne, of paradys, and hell,
O mater Jhesu, salve Maria !
- O sterne that blyndis Phebus bemys bricht,
With course above the hevynnis cristallyne ;
Above the speir of Saturne hie on hicht, 10
Surmunting all the angelis ordouris nyne ;
O lamp lemand befor the trone devyne !
Quhar cherubyne syngis sweit Osanna,
With organe, tympane, harpe, and symbilyne ; 15
O mater Jhesu, salve Maria !
- O chast conclaif of clene virginité,
That closit Crist but crymes criminale ;
Tryumphand tempill of the Trinité,
That turned us fra Tartar eternall : 20
Princess of peiss, and palmé imperiall,

Our wicht invinsable Sampson sprang thee fra,
 That with ane buffat bair doune Beliall ;
 O mater Jhesu, salve Maria !

Thy blyssit sydis bair the Campioun, 25
 The quhilk, with mony bludy woundis, in stour,
 Victoriously discomfeit the Dragoun
 That reddy wes his pepill to devour ;
 At hellis yettis He gaf hyme na succour,
 He brak the barmekyn of that bribour bla, 30
 Quhill all the feyndis trymbillit for reddour :
 O mater Jhesu, salve Maria !

O madyne meik, most mediatrix for man,
 And moder myld, full of humilité !
 Pray thy Sone Jhesu, with his woundis wan, 35
 Quhilk deinyeit him for our trespass to de,
 And as He bled his blude upon a tre,
 Us to defend fra Lucifer our fa,
 In hevynes that we may syng apon our kne :
 O mater Jhesu, salve Maria ! 40

Hail, purifyet perle ! Haile, port of paradise !
 Haile, redolent ruby, riche and radyuss !
 Haile, clarifyit cristale ! Haile, Quene and emperyse !
 Haile, moder of God ! Haile, Virgin glorius !
 O gracia plena, tecum Dominus ! 45
 With Gabriell that we may syng and say,
 Benedicta tu in mulieribus :
 O mater Jhesu, salve Maria !

OF THE PASSIOUN OF CHRIST.

METHOCHT Compassioun, wod of feris,
Than straik at me with mony a stound,
And for Contritioun, baithit in teris,
My vissage all in watter drownd,
And Reuth into my ere aye round 5
For schame, allace! behold Man how
Beft is with mony bludy wound
Thy blissit Salvatour Jhesu!

Than rudelie come Rememberance
Ay ruggand me, withoutin rest, 10
Quhill croce and nalis scharp, scourge, and lance,
Ane bludy crown befor me kest,
Than pane with passioun me opprest,
And ever did Pietie on me pow,
Saying, Behald how Jowis hes drest 15
Thy blissit Salvatour Jhesu!

With gretting glaid be thane come Grace,
With wordis sweit saying to me,
Ordane for Him a resting place,
That is sa wery wrocht for thee: 20
The Lord within thir dayis three

Sall law under thy lyntall bow,
 And in thy house sall herbreit be
 Thy blissit Salvatour Jhesu.

Than swyth Contritioun wes on steir, 25
 And did efter Confessioun ryn ;
 And Conscience me accusit heir,
 And kest out mony cankerit syn ;
 To ryse Repentance did begyn
 And out at the yettis did schow ; 30
 Penance did walk the house within,
 Byding our Salvatour Jhesu.

Grace become gyde and governour,
 To keip the house in sicker stait,
 Ay reddy till our Salvatour 35
 Quhethir that he cum air or lait ;
 Repentence ay with cheikis wait,
 No pane nor pennance did eschew,
 The house within ever to debait,
 Only for lufe of sweet Jhesu. 40

For gret terrour of Chrystis deid,
 The Erde did tryummyll quhair I lay ;
 Quhairthrow I walkinnit in that steid,
 My spreit haill plungit in affray ;
 Than wrait I all without delay, 45
 Richt heir as I have schawin to yow,
 Quhat me befell, on Gude Friday,
 Befoir the Croce of sweet Jhesu.

KING JAMES THE FOURTH, AT FLODDON,
9th September 1513.

The sad catastrophe at Floddon, or Branxton, where the King and the chief Nobles of Scotland, and so many others were involved in one indiscriminate slaughter, has often been described. In some communications to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, printed in the "Archæologia Æliana," Mr Robert White has collected much interesting information, and formed a list of the principal persons slain, so far as can be ascertained from authentic sources. According to Bishop Lesley's statement, "there wes in that battell a gritter nombre of the Inglis men slain nor of the Scottis men."¹ That the English forces obtained no easy victory, and very narrowly escaped discomfiture, and that King James displayed a skill and courage worthy of his energetic character, is clearly shewn in a little volume recently published, "The Battle of Floddon Field, fought September 9, 1513. By the Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of Branxton." Edinb. 1864, 12mo.

Well might Sir David Lyndsay (in 1529), when deploring "that most dolent day," exclaim,—

I never read in tragedy nor storie,
At ane tournay, sa mony Nobillis slane,
For the defence and lufe of thair Soveraine.²

Besides the contemporary accounts of the battle, two

¹ History of Scotland (Bannatyne Club volume), 1830, p. 95.

² Complaynt of the Papingo, Lyndsay's Works, by Chalmers, vol. i. p. 115.

metrical legends on the subject occur in Baldwin's "Mirror of Magistrates." A similar legend, both in verse and prose, is found in a much rarer work, by Ulpian Fulwell, entitled, "The Flovver of Fame. Containing the bright renowne and moste fortunate raigne of King Henry the viii., Wherein, &c.—1575. Imprinted at London in Fleete streete at the Temple gate, by VVilliam Hoskins;" 4to., R 3. in fours, bl. letter.

I may quote two of the stanzas, in connexion with the woodcut, which represents Death depriving James of his Crown.

"THE LAMENTABLE COMPLAINT OF KING JAMES OF SCOTLANDE, WHO WAS SLAYNE AT SCOTTISH FIELDE. ANNO 1513."



I was a king, my power was not small ;
 I ware the Crowne to wield the Scottish land ;
 I raignde and rewilde, the greater was my fall ;
 The myght of God no kingdome can withstand :
 An Earle wan of mee the upper hande,
 With blodie sworde my lucklesse lyfe to ende
 By shamefull death, without tyme to amende.

Such was the force of Atrops cruell spight,
 Unlooked for, to cutt my fatall lyne ;
 My wretched carcas then was brought in sight
 Through London streets, wherat the Scottes repine :
 The endeles shame of this mishap is myne.
 Like butcher's ware, on horsbacke was I brought—
 The King of Kinges for me this end hath wrought.

In the prose narrative Fulwell reiterates this statement respecting the indignities to which the King's body was exposed when carried through the streets of London:—
 "The King of Scottes himselfe being slayne in this felde, with xi of his noble men, being all of them Earles, besydes a number of his knyghtes, and gentilmen of name, and his whole power made very weake. . . The dead bodye of the King of Scottes was founde among the other carcases in the felde, and from thence brought to London, and so through London streetes on horsebacke, in such order as you have reade before of King Richarde ; and from thence it was caried to Sheene, (neere unto Brainford), wheras the Queene then laye. And theare *this perjured carcas lyeth unto this daye, unburied*,—a condigne ende, and a meete sepulker for such a forsworn Prince ! This shame-

full ende of the Scottish King kindled the fyer of malyce in the breastes of the Scottes," &c.

Fulwell's "Flower of Fame" is reprinted in the Supplement to the Harleian Miscellany, by T. Park, vol. ix. (pp. 337-375), Lond. 1812, 4to.; but the editor has omitted to notice the woodcut devices contained in the original volume.

That the King's body was actually brought to London, notwithstanding the absurd reports that obtained currency, and are reported by Bishop Lesley, in his History (first printed in 1830), p. 95, there seems no reason to doubt. In this belief Henry the Eighth, when at Tournay, addressed a letter to Pope Leo X., in which he relates the victory gained by the Earl of Surrey, when thirteen thousand Scots, with the King and all the nobility, were slain,—("Scotis ad xiii. millia cum ipso Rege et omni Scotica nobilitate trucidatis"); and prefers the request that his Holiness would authorise the Bishop of London to dispense with James's excommunication, in order, for kingly dignity, to have the body interred within the church of St Paul's, London. The words are,—*"Restat etiam, ut cum Vestræ Sanctitatis venia dicti Scotorum Regis (qui multis modis excommunicatus occubuit) cadaver, loco quidem honesto, sed minime sacro hactenus asservatum, ad nostram urbem Londinum deferri, et nobis in templo Divi Pauli pro regia dignitate sepeliri curare liceat: hoc enim ad nostrum honorem non parum pertinere arbitramur. Quocirca Vestram Sanctitatem rogamus, ut dictam veniam nobis concedere, et hanc facultatem Domino Episcopo Londoniensi per suum Breve committere non gravetur.—Ex urbe nostra Tornaco, die xii. Octob. M. D. xiii."*

This letter, dated the 12th of October, is printed in the valuable collection of documents "Vetera Monumenta," &c. preserved in the Vatican, edited by Father Aug. Theiner, p. 512, Roma, 1864, folio. The reply of his Holiness on the 29th of November, was published in Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. xiii. p. 385; and in reference to Henry's request the Pope authorised the Bishop of London to absolve the excommunicated corpse, provided it was found that the Scottish King had shewn any signs of repentance before his death, but that this dispensation should serve for no other purpose than his interment in holy ground.¹ James, being slain on the spot, could not well have shewn any signs of contrition; and this prohibition may have caused the removal of his body to the Carthusian Priory of Shene (the old name of Richmond), where it was allowed to remain without the benefit of the funeral services for the dead.²

Stowe, in his *Chronicle of England*, after stating that "the dead body of the Scottish King" was conveyed to the Monastery of Shene in Surrey, says, "but since the dissolution of the house, to wit in the reign of King Edward the Sixth, Henry Grey, then Duke of Suffolke, there keeping house, I have been shewed the same body (as was affirmed) so lapped in lead, throwne unto an old wast roome, amongst old timber, stone, lead, and other rubble." — (Edit. 1631, p. 494). Some further particulars respecting the King's body are given by Weever, in his *Ancient Funerall Monuments* (edit. 1631, p. 394); who states that the hair both of head and beard was red.

Shene, or Richmond, was a favourite place of residence

¹ Rapin's *History*, vol. i. p. 725. ² Manning's *Surrey*, vol. i. p. 420.

of Henry VII. In the fifteenth year of his reign (1499-1500) the manor of Shene, near the Thames, was burned, but he caused it to be rebuilt "sumptuously and costly, and chaunged the name of Shene, and called it Richemond, because hys father and he were Erles of Richmonde."—(Halle's Chronicle, fol. li. b., edit. 1548).

ON THE PERIOD OF DUNBAR'S DECEASE.

It seems to be so extraordinary that no reference nor even the slightest allusion to DUNBAR should be discovered of a date subsequent to the partial payment of his pension in May 1513, that I have long felt inclined to hazard the conjecture, that, having accompanied the King, he may have actually shared in his fate at Floddon. Among the King's attendants, of Churchmen who never returned from that "fatal field," were his natural son, Alexander Stewart, the youthful Archbishop of St Andrews, George Hepburne, Bishop of the Isles, and two Abbots. If the "Orisoun," at page 251, When the Governor, John Duke of Albany, passed into France, was for a certainty written by Dunbar, this would render any such conjectures very idle; but it is quite possible that this poem (which occurs only in one manuscript) may have been ascribed to him by mistake, while the anonymous pieces which I have printed under Dunbar's name in the Second Volume can have no weight in settling such a question. The volume of Treasurer's Accounts, from August 1513 to June 1515, might have determined this and other important matters, but I fear the recovery of that volume is quite hopeless.

WALTER CHEPMAN THE PRINTER.

I cannot conclude these pages without giving a brief notice of our earliest Printer, who must have been personally acquainted with Dunbar, and was at least instrumental in giving Dunbar's Poems a wider circulation. WALTER CHEPMAN was connected with the court of James the Fourth during the whole of his reign. In the Treasurer's Accounts and Register of the Privy Seal, Chepman's name, after the year 1494, frequently occurs. In that year he was employed as a writer in the King's service, and was entrusted with the King's signet for sealing royal letters, receiving the fees, while his colleague "John Rede *alias* Stobo" (one of the Scottish Poets mentioned by Dunbar in his Lament for the Makars) seems to have had the special charge of letters that passed under the Privy Seal. Respecting Stobo see note on line 331 of the "Flyting." Chepman was a much younger and perhaps less learned man. He seems to have also acted as a general merchant, receiving various sums for dresses, rich velvets, damask, and silverwork; and for supplying timber or Eastland boards employed in ship-building.

In the month of September 1507 Chepman and his partner, Andrew Myllar, obtained from the King a patent of exclusive privileges for Printing, having brought, either from Paris or Flanders, workmen, with types, and all things requisite for carrying on the business of a printer. The works specially included in this patent, besides books of devotion, were chronicles, lives of saints, and the acts or statutes of the

kingdom. Nearly all the productions of their press have perished, and we remain ignorant to what extent or for how long a period Chepman continued to be engaged in business as a Printer. Fortunately the productions of our vernacular literature, and popular works of fiction, were not overlooked, although, (with the exception of one solitary volume, containing *Golagrus and Gawane*, with some of *Dunbar's* poems, and a few others,) as first issued by Chepman and Myllar from the South gate or Cowgate of Edinburgh, they no longer exist; but it may be no mere vague conjecture, that these productions furnished the *Asloanes*, *Bannatynes*, and *Maitlands* with the materials for forming their manuscript collections, as well as to *Henry Charteris* and other printers for their later impressions, by means of which so much of our early vernacular poetry has reached modern times.

Chepman, who became one of the magistrates of Edinburgh, had evidently been successful in his several occupations. In May 1505, he had a charter of the 40s. land of old extent called *Ewerland*, in the manor of *Cramond Regis*; and in 1509 he likewise acquired the lands of *Priestfield*, near Edinburgh, now known as *Prestonfield*, which includes the southern half of *Duddingstone Loch*, at the foot of *Arthur's Seat*. But no inconsiderable portion of his wealth was devoted to religious purposes. In the last year of *King James's* reign, when the celebrated *Gawin Douglas* was *Provost* of the Collegiate Church of *St Giles's*, Edinburgh, Chepman erected an aisle on the south side of that church, and there endowed an altar for a priest to officiate, and pray for the salvation of the souls of the King, and Queen, of himself, his wife, and also his former spouse, and other relations,

according to the usual form of such endowments. It was confirmed under the Great Seal on the 21st of August 1513. Scarcely three weeks had elapsed when the sad tidings of the King's fate at Floddon reached Edinburgh.

Fifteen years later, towards the close of his own life, Chepman exhibited a fresh instance of his attachment to the memory of his old master. Having endowed a mortuary chapel in the lower part of the cemetery of St Giles's Church on the 12th of August, which was confirmed under the Great Seal on the 16th of September 1528, the priest was enjoined to offer prayers, as usual, not only for the souls of the reigning King, for the Founder, and his wife Agnes Cokburne, and for Margaret Kerkettele or Carkettle, his former spouse, but ESPECIALLY FOR THE REPOSE OF THE SOULS OF THE KING, THE NOBLES, AND HIS FAITHFUL SUBJECTS WHO WERE SLAIN AT FLODDON, ("et presertim pro salute anime . . . nostri domini Jacobi quarti Dei gratia Scotorum regis potentissimi et salute animarum omnium procerum nobilium fideliumque subditorum suorum qui cum eo ob tutelam libertatis regni suo in conflictu apud Flodoun contra Anglos commisso occubuerunt.") When printing this charter in the Bannatyne Club volume of "Charters of the Collegiate Church of St Giles's, Edinburgh," the exact time of Chepman's death not having been ascertained, I said "He died in the year 1532 or 1533." I have since found from an old Protocol Book that he must have died within a few months of the above endowment in 1528. On the 2d of April 1529, it is stated that "proba mulier Agnes Cokburne relicta *quondam* Walteri Chepman," appeared and delivered to David Chepman, son and heir of

the late Walter Chepman, all and whole the goods, moveable and heritable, pertaining to the said David by reason of the death of his said late Father, &c. At the same time, David Chepman conveyed the silver work specified, and other moveables, in free gift to his mother, Agnes Cokburne.

The original deed of 1528, signed and sealed by Chepman, is preserved among the City Archives, and the facsimiles of his signature and seal given in the volume above-mentioned, may here be repeated, on account of the interest attached to anything connected with the history of our earliest Typographer.



Walterus chepman manu
ppria



NOTES.

IN HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—Page 277.

The following brief account of the visit of the Scottish Ambassadors to London in the year 1501 is extracted from Halle's Chronicle, Lond. 1548, fol. 53, of "The politique gouernaunce of Kyng Henry the vii." It is repeated *verbatim* in Grafton's Chronicle, 1569 :—

The xvii. yere.

"Duryng the tyme of these justes and triumphe, were receaued into London an Erle, a Byshop, and dyuerse noble personages, sent from the Kynge of Scottes into England, for the conclusion of the mariage betwene the lady Margaret, the Kynges daughter, and hym. Whiche Erle by proxie, in the name of Kynge James hys master, affied and contracted the sayd fayre Lady. Whiche assurance was published at Paules Crosse, the daye of the conuersion of Saynet Paule, in rejoyssynge whereof *Te Deum* was songe, and great fyers made through the cite of London. Whiche thinges, as you haue hearde, beyng fully fynished and accomplished, the Ambassadors, as wele of Spayne as Scotlande, tooke their leane of the Kynge, and not without great rewardes, departed into their countryes and habitacions."

Line 9. *Troynovaunt, or New Troy.*] According to Jeffrey of Monmouth's legend, Brutus, after the Trojan War, came to

the Island called Albion, which then was inhabited only by a few giants; and having resolved to build a city, on coming to the banks of the Thames, he fixed the site there, as "a place very fit for his purpose. Here, therefore, he built a city, which he called *New Troy*; under which name it continued a long time after, till at last, by the corruption of the original word, it came to be called *Trinovantum*."—(P. 37.)

During the three centuries of the Roman occupation of Britain, London became a place of importance, and being fortified, was considered as their chief city. The same voracious historian just quoted asserts that it was Lud, King of Britain, who gave the name to the city, he being "famous for the building of cities, and for rebuilding the walls of *Trinovantum*, which he also surrounded with innumerable towers. . . . At last he dying, his body was buried by the gate which to this time is in the British tongue called after his name *Parthlud*, and in the Saxon, *Ludesgata*."—(Thompson's Translation of The British History of Jeffrey of Monmouth, p. 94: Lond. 1718, 8vo.)

In some Latin books printed in the reign of James the First of England, the name *Augusta Trinobantum* was occasionally used for London.

Line 20. *Geraflour*,] or gillyflower.

Line 22. *The Crowne*.] In the MS. *the trone*.

Line 26. *Beryall stremys*.] Beryall, so used as an adjective by Gawin Douglas in his prologue to the Palace of Honour, &c., signifying beautiful, resplendent.

Line 29. *With are*,] in place of *oar*, to suit the rhyme.

Line 33. *Upon thy lusty Brigge*.] Until the erection of Westminster Bridge, begun in 1739, and finished in 1750, the old London Bridge across the Thames was the only communication between London and Southwark. Howel, in his notice of this "great and admirable Bridge," is very eloquent, "which

(he says), if the stupendous site, and structure thereof be well considered, may be said to be one of the Wonders of the World" (p. 20). It was for many ages constructed of wood; the foundation of the stone Bridge being about the year 1176, and it was thirty-three years in building. But now between the Tower and Westminster there are four magnificent new stone bridges across the Thames, and other three, not less remarkable, constructed for railway communication.

Line 37. *By Julius Cæsar thy Tour founded of old.*] It is scarcely necessary to remark that the Tower of London has no claims to such antiquity. London, or its site, was surrounded by woods and marshes. Cæsar, in his first Expedition (*De Bello Gallico*, lib. v., 18-21), having reached the river Thames is supposed to allude to London, or its site, when he mentions the town of Cassivelaunus, the British General. The Britains, he says, call a thick wood, surrounded with a ditch, and fortified with a rampart, a town, to which they retire when apprehensive of incursions from their neighbours.

Howel, in his *Londinopolis*, published in 1657, in his chapter on the Tower of London, says,—“I know it is a current vulgar opinion, that Julius Cæsar, the first conquerour, or rather indeed discoverer of Britain, was the original founder thereof; but there is very little probability of truth in that, for two reasons,” &c.—(P. 23).

But how has this mighty City increased, even since the year 1501, when Dunbar's verses were written. Scarcely any of its buildings, the Tower and Westminster Hall excepted, are of that period. Temple Bar had long been the boundary of the old City of London, but the gateway, as it now exists, was rebuilt in 1670. To the west of Fleet Street, and on the site of the Strand, were the Inns of Court, and mansion-houses of noblemen and “gentlemen of quality,” with extensive gardens (some of these still retaining the old names), stretching towards

the river; while there were fields and parks, both towards the north and west. As the river was not encroached upon by wharfs, nor its waters covered with sailing vessels, boats, and steamers, Dunbar's description in line 28,

Where many a swanne doth swymme,

need not be reckoned a poetical fiction. He may have seen them swimming near the Tower, or at the gardens of Lincoln's Inn, and up the river towards Whitehall. So late as the year 1592 Frederick Duke of Wittenberg, in his first visit to England, expressed his surprise to see swans on the Thames at Gravesend.¹

Line 44. *Wele sownyng.*] Sounding well.

Line 47. *Lusty under kellis.*] The word *kell* is used for coif, or woman's head-dress.

Line 49. *Thy famous Maire.*] The Lord Mayor of London, at the annual election at Michaelmas (the 29th of September) 1501, was Sir John Shaa, or Shaw, a goldsmith in London. He was the son of John Shaa of Rochford and Essex, and was knighted on the field by Henry VII.² "His name often occurs in the *Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VII.*, as having sold the King plate, and as being paid once £4, and another time £3, 3s., for a George of the Order of the Garter."³ On the 13th January 1498-9 there was "paide to Sir John Shaa in full payment of all his rekenyngs to this day, aswell for newyeres gifts and making of diverse juels, and setting and polishing of stones, as for money delivered by him to Master Seymour for the werkes at Windesour, £667:2:11."⁴ He appears to have been one of the executors of Sir Reginald Bray, K.G., in August 1503.

¹ W. B. Rye's *England as seen by Foreigners, &c.* Lond. 1865, 8vo.

² Stowe's *London*, by Strype, vol. ii., p. 127.

³ *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, p. 222: Lond. 1830, 8vo.

⁴ *Privy Purse Expenses*, ap. Bentley's *Excerpta Historica*, p. 120.

TO THE PRINCESS MARGARET ON HER ARRIVAL
AT HOLYROOD.—Page 280.

This song or ballad is preserved in a small oblong volume of English and other songs, temp. Henry VIII., British Museum, (Appendix to Royal MSS., No. 58). A careful transcript of it, with the music, was kindly furnished by William Chappell, Esq. But the music being only one of several parts, and not containing the air or melody, need not be given. The words were first printed by Miss A. Strickland in her *Life of Margaret Tudor*—(Queens of Scotland, vol. i. p. 58); and afterwards by Dr Rimbault in his "Little Book of Songs and Ballads," p. 27: London, 1851, post 8vo.

In the MS., lines 2 and 11, *Princess* is written *Princes*; lines 4, 8, 12, and 16, *Scotlond*; line 10, *Doster*; and line 15 may either be *sone beine* or *beme*. Dr Rimbault follows Miss Strickland by giving the line in this amended (?) form,—

Our spirit rejoicing from the splene.

As stated in the Memoir of Dunbar, the Princess arrived on the 7th of August 1503, and the marriage took place in the Abbey of Holyrood on the following day. In the MS. this song is anonymous, but I have no hesitation in ascribing it to Dunbar. During the festivities on this occasion we find it stated by John Young, Somerset herald, in his interesting Journal, that "the Mynstrells of Musicke" at different times played or sung ballads in the King and Queen's presence.

In Arnot's History of Edinburgh (edit. 1788), p. 305, there is an engraving of "the Porch of Holyrood House Abbey," from a painting by Alexander Runciman. A woodcut of this view is given on page 276. This was supposed to be the only view preserved; but I lately acquired a careful drawing, probably by Thomas or Paul Sandby, about the year 1750, of which an

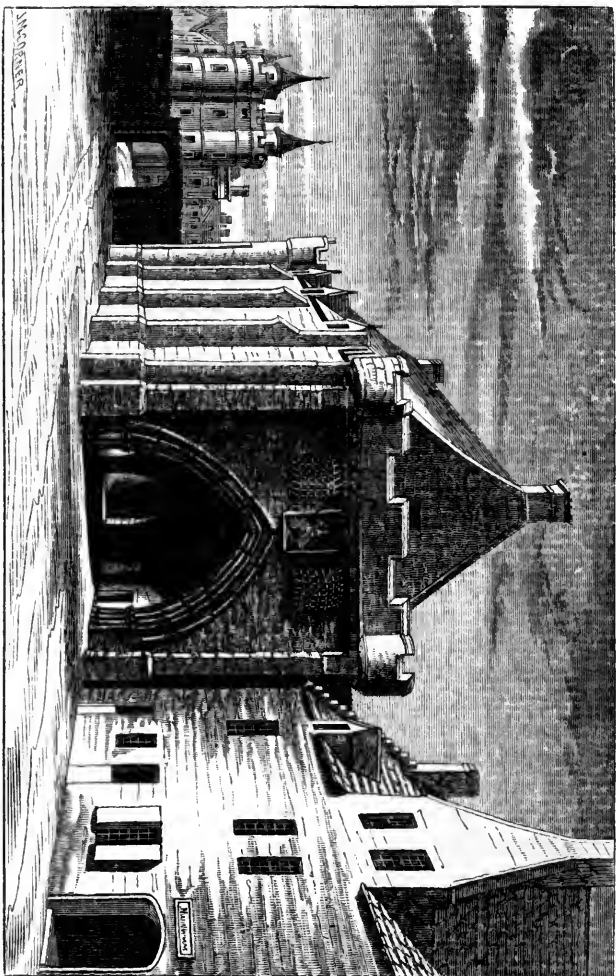
accurate copy, cut in wood, appears on the opposite page. The former view is from the court in the front of the Palace; this from near the Watergate, at the foot of the Canongate. The building itself was in the same style as the older portion of the Palace, which still exists, and was erected in the years 1502 and 1503 by Walter Merlioun, mason. He is supposed to have been a Frenchman, but was long connected with Edinburgh, and "Marlin's Wynd," (near the Tron Church), one of the thoroughfares leading from the High Street to the Cowgate, continued to preserve his name, till the changes made at the end of the last century, when the South Bridge was built.

It is rather singular that no account should inform us at what time or for what reason this building was destroyed. But the date is ascertained from some verses by an obscure writer of vulgar doggrel rhymes, who assumed the name of Claudero. In his earliest publication of "Poems on sundry occasions, by Claudero, Number I. [Edinburgh] M.DCC.LVIII.," small 8vo., there is one entitled, "The Echo of the Royal Porch of the Palace of Holy-Rood-House, which fell under Military Execution, Anno 1755." In later editions the date assigned is 1753.

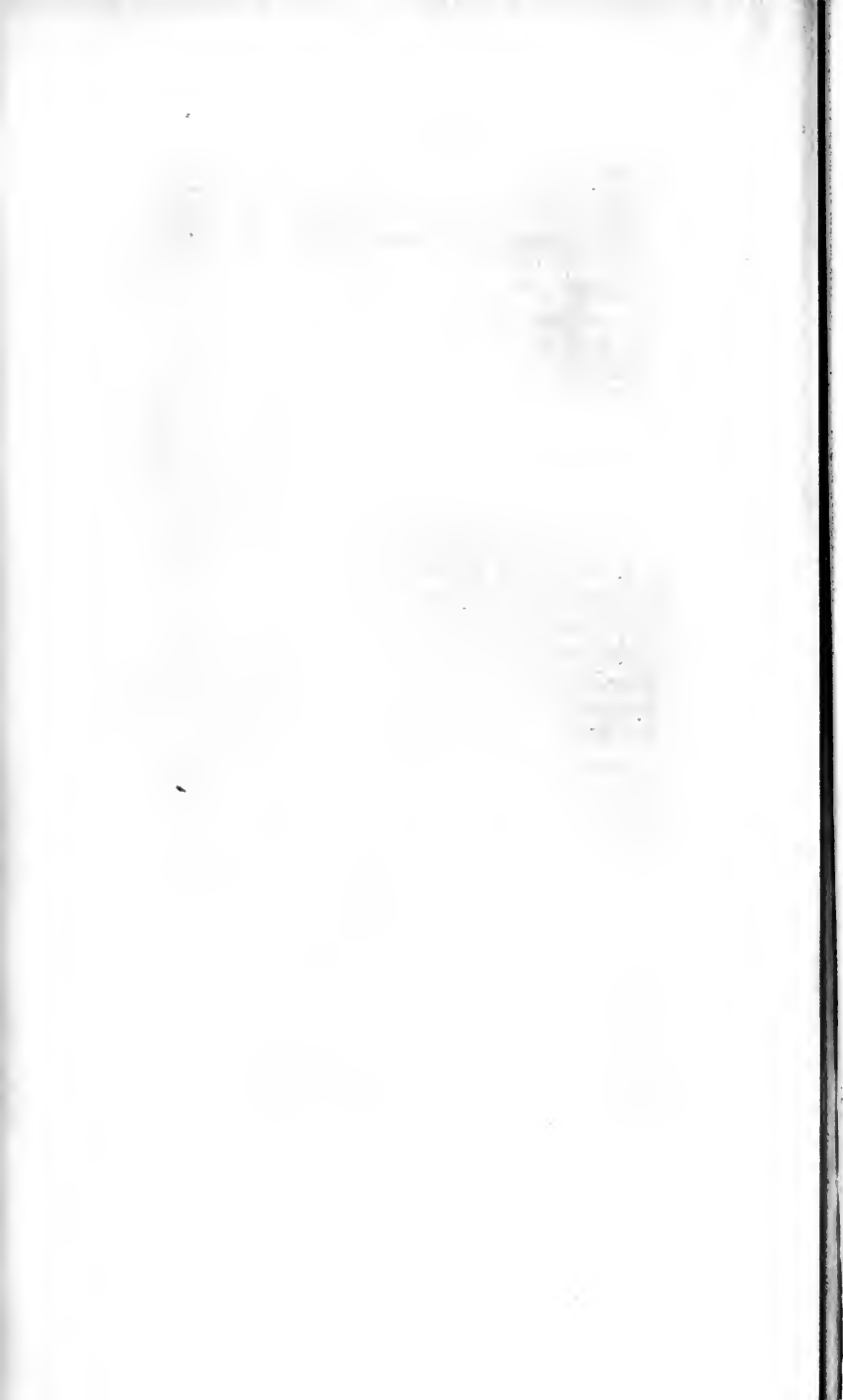
Your antient Kings did enter here,
Tho' strangers now for many a year.

My Cross likewise, of old renown,
Will next to you be tumbled down;
And by degrees each ancient place
Will perish by this modern Race.

Claudero (whose proper name was James Wilson) soon found this prediction verified, and he wrote, on the occasion, "The Last Speech and dying Words of the Cross of Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th March 1756:" which was hawked about the streets in the ballad-form of a broadside.



ANCIENT GATEWAY OF HOLYROOD HOUSE.



TO THE QUEEN MARGARET.—Page 281.

In this panegyric address, Dunbar has described the personal attractions of the youthful Queen, and availed himself of the poetical conceit of her name, Margarita, as signifying a pearl. From internal evidence it may be assigned to the year 1506. It was discovered in a place most unlikely to preserve any such compositions, being written, in a contemporary hand, on one of the blank pages of a Minute Book of Sasines from 1503 to 1504. The volume itself includes some charters, brieves, and services of heirs, from the year 1503 to 1507, and is preserved in the Town-clerk's office, Aberdeen. The poem occurs between two deeds, dated respectively 25th October 1505 and 28th March 1506; but the deeds in this register are not recorded in strict chronological order. For first kindly pointing out this poem I was indebted, many years ago, to the late JOHN RIDDELL, Esq., advocate, so distinguished for his historical and genealogical researches. The same volume (see p. 311) contains Dunbar's poem, "The Twa Cummeris."

Line 3. *Now germyng to burgeoun.*] *Burgeoun*, buds, young sprigs of trees bursting or shooting forth into blossom.

Line 11. *Pollexen of Troy.*] Polyxena, daughter of Priam of Troy. Achilles, having seen her on the walls of Troy, was so captivated with her extraordinary beauty that he demanded her in marriage, which Hector had opposed; and it was under the pretext of its celebration in the Temple of Apollo that Paris, her brother, seized the opportunity to shoot Achilles with an arrow in his heel, the only vulnerable part of his body. After Troy was captured, in order to appease the manes of Achilles, Polyxena was immolated as a sacrifice on his tomb.

Line 18. *Kervit with all hir cuir and slicht.*] Carved by Nature, like a piece of sculpture, with the utmost skill and artifice.

Line 29. *Grant that (which) we have lang desirit.*] The ardent desire here expressed, that the young Queen might have offspring, is sufficient to fix the date of this poem. By the King she had five sons and two daughters, all of whom, with one exception, died in infancy. Her first child, James, was born on the 10th (or as sometimes reckoned, the 21st) of February 1506-7, and died at Stirling on the 27th of February in the year following. The second James, born in 1507-8, died in 1510. Arthur, the third son, born in 1509, died an infant. Another, again named James, the fourth son, was born 5th April 1512, and succeeded as King James the Fifth. The fifth, named Alexander, was a posthumous son, born 6th April 1514, and died in 1516-17.

ANE BALLAT OF OUR LADY.—Page 283.

In Asloane's MS. this address to the Virgin Mary is anonymous. It is noticed at vol. ii., p. 445, in connexion with the similar poem by WALTER KENNEDY, preserved in that MS. But whether it be assigned to Kennedy or to Dunbar, it may be considered not unworthy of preservation. In the MS. volume of Magnus Makculloch, in my possession (described in Henryson's Poems, p. 228), another copy of this poem is written on one of the blank pages, but it breaks off at line 40, the following leaf being unfortunately lost. Both copies have been employed in correcting the text; and a few of the words may require to be explained:—

Line 3, *Refute, refuyt*, refuge; line 10, *Speir*, sphere; line 12, *lemand*, shining; line 15, *Tympane*, timbrel, *symbilyne*, cymbal; line 20, *Tartar infernall*, hell, the place of punishment for the wicked in the infernal regions. The word Tartar (from the classical name *Tartarus*), was used by Spenser and other old poets, French (*Tartre*) as well as English; line 26, *Stour*,

battle, conflict; line 29, *Yettis*, gates; line 30, *Barmekyn*, the rampart, or outermost ward of a fortified place; line 30, *Bri-bour*, robber; line 31, *Raddour*, dread, terror.

Lines 35-40. In Makculloch's MS. these lines read thus:

Pray thi swet Sone, with his woundis wan,
 That sufferit ded for our inquite,
 That, for thi saik, He haf mercy of me,
 And me defend fra Lucifer my fa,
 That I may sing in hevyne upon my kne;
 O! Mater, &c.

The other poem in Asloane's MS., mentioned at p. 495, may as well be added in this place. It immediately follows one of Dunbar's poems, but the leaf containing the last lines, which might have furnished the author's name, is lost.

ANE BALLAT OF OUR LADY.

O HIE Empryse, and Quene celestiale!
 Princes eterne, and flour immaculat,
 Our soverane helpe quhen we unto thee call;
 Haile! rois intact, Virgin inviolat,
 That with the Fadir was predestinat 5
 To beir the Barne, and maker of us all,
 And with no spyce of cryme coinquynate,
 Bot Virgin pure, clarer than cristall!
 O blissed rois! O gem of chastite!
 O well of bewte, rute of all gudness! 10
 O way of bliss, flour of virginite!
 O hed of truth! O sterne without dirkness!
 Grant me synfull, lifing in unclenness
 To sewe the pace of perfyte cherite,
 And to forsaike my synnis more and less, 15
 Ay servand Him that sched his blud for me!

- O blissit Lady, fulfillit of all gudness!
 Sen all my hope and trust is in your grace,
 Beseik your Sone, for your hie gentilness,
 To grant me laseir, or I de, and space 20
 All vicious lyf out of my saull to race,
 And evir to lif in virtew and clenness,
 Out of the Fendis bandis and his brace;
 Now gloryus Lady, helpe of your gudness!
- For richt as Phebus with his bemes brycht 25
 Illuminit all this erd in longitude,
 Richt so your grace, your bewtie, and your micht
 Adorned all this warld in latitude:
 Tharfor to me ye schaw your gratitnde
 And your magnificens, that day and nycht 30
 Your benyng grace be to me lyfis fude;
 And me to saif from every maligne wicht.
- For thocht Leviathan, the auld serpent,
 Dissavit had our Paran prothoplast,
 For in this warld done as indigent 35
 Maid him till be put till [death] at the last;
 Eternale death that evir suld have last
 Knowing your pure and incorrupt entent,
 Incomparable the Haly Ghast als fast,
 Into your Innocenee doune has sent. 40

Line 7, *Coinquinate*, defiled, polluted, a pedantic word, from the Latin *coinquinare*; line 12, *Sterne* (in MS. *ster*), star; line 14, *Sewe*, to follow, pursue; line 21, *Race*, raze, eradicate; line 23, *Brace*, embrace; line 34, *Our paran prothoplast*, our first parent,—original, *protoplast*, originally formed. The lines that follow are very unintelligible, and would require emendation from some other copy, but this we do not possess.

OF THE PASSIOUN OF CHRIST.—Page 285.

These verses should be considered rather as a sequel or conclusion to the poem at page 243, beginning *Amang thir Freiris, within a closter*, than as a distinct composition. In Asloane's MS. that poem has this title, "Heir begynniss the Passioun of Jhesu," and concludes as in the printed text, signed "Quod Dunbar." When comparing my transcript with the copy in the Howard MS. I overlooked these additional verses, from their having a different burden, and being anonymous; and having only a limited access to the Pepysian Library, from the strict rules prescribed by the founder, for examining the Maitland Manuscripts, it seemed not to be very necessary to collate one or two of Dunbar's poems which I had previously obtained from earlier copies. In this way little attention was paid to the poem in question.

After these volumes were published, having an opportunity of again consulting the Maitland MSS. for another object, I was surprised to find some verses with Dunbar's name which were new to me, and, having transcribed them, I discovered, as just stated, how they happened to be overlooked. It is by no means unlikely, as they are not contained in Asloane's MS., that Dunbar may have added them after the earlier portion had been circulated in a written form. It will be observed that the Poet had fallen into a slumber while meditating on the passion of our Lord; and he concludes the present verses with saying, that this happened to him on Good Friday. The allegorical personages he has introduced have no slight resemblance to his later *Dream*, written in the year 1507 (see page 31), and are peculiarly characteristic of Dunbar's mode of thought and expression.

In referring to the MAITLAND MANUSCRIPTS, in the Pepy-

sian Library, Cambridge, I may add that Pinkerton was mistaken in his conjecture that Samuel Pepys had obtained these and other MSS. as a gift from John Duke of Lauderdale. It appears from the "Bibliotheca Manuscripta Lauderdaliana," or sale catalogue, that the Duke's Manuscripts were after his death sold by auction at London in 1692. This Catalogue is reprinted in the Bannatyne Miscellany (vol. ii., p. 149); but we have no priced copy to shew how much, or perhaps little, the volumes may have cost Pepys: namely, No. 15, "Collections of several poems written by R. Maitland and others (in folio)," and No. 79, "A Collection of Poems in the Scottish language, by Sir R. Maitland, &c., MSS. upon paper, 4to."

I may also take this occasion to correct a mistake of another kind into which I inadvertantly fell, when naming the gentlemen (see p. xii.) of whose great kindness in affording me access to these MSS. in the Pepysian Library, I have a very grateful and pleasing recollection; the first was, the Reverend RICHARD CRAWLEY, M.A., who, as the Senior of the Foundation Fellows of Magdalen College, was presented in 1828 to the vicarage of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, and became Rural Dean and one of the prebendaries of Salisbury. The second, the Reverend JOHN LODGE, Librarian of the University, Cambridge, graduated A.B. in 1814, A.M. in 1817, became a Fellow of Magdalen College in 1818, joint-librarian in 1822, and principal librarian six years later. He resigned this office on account of his health in 1845, and died 27th August 1850 at Keene Grove, Hawkshead, in the county Palatine of Lancashire, æt. 57. In the brief notice of his death in the Gentlemen's Magazine, it was truly said, "His death will be greatly regretted, for his most amiable disposition had won the affections of all who knew him."

SOME ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

VOL. I.—MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM DUNBAR.

Page 8, line 2. "Not later than the year 1460." No new information respecting the Poet's parentage or birth has been discovered. I am inclined to alter the above date, and say "about the year 1456."

Page 8, line 10. "One of the hostages of James the First in 1426," read "in 1424," the year in which the Scottish King returned from his long captivity in England.

Page 10, line 18. "The latter," &c. Some words having been omitted, the sentence might stand thus: "James the First invited the Observatine order of the Mendicant Friars to settle in Scotland, and their first convent was in Edinburgh, founded by the Citizens; but it was not until 1446 or 1447 (or some years after the King's tragical death) that they were persuaded to take possession of the magnificent building provided for their use. Here they continued to instruct pupils in divinity and philosophy; and here it is not improbable that Dunbar might have spent some of his earlier years, either before or after his attendance at the University of St Andrews. But, &c."

Page 28, line 1. "*After our writings,*" &c.] In this reply, in the King's name, to Dunbar's petition, a late eminent antiquary suggested that the word *writings* should rather be *greetings*, according to the usual form of royal salutation, "We greet you heartily well."

Page 32, line 21. For the 8th, read the 9th of September.

Page 36, line 1. "At least upwards of sixty years of age." See the suggestions as to the uncertain period of Dunbar's decease, *supra*, p. 292.

Page 43, note. The collected edition of Henryson's Poems and Fables here announced has at length been published this year (1865), in a volume uniform in size and appearance with the present work.

Page 45, in the foot-note, delete the words, "Poems by, &c." See preface, p. xi.

VOL. II.—NOTES.

Page 253. THE DANCE OF THE SEVEN DEADLY SINS.—Marlow, in his tragedy of Doctor Faustus, among his *Dramatis Personæ*, introduces Belzebub, who, to gratify Faustus, says,

We are come from Hell to shew thee pastime :
Sit, and thou shalt behold the Deadly Sins
Appear to thee in their own proper shapes.

Each of the Deadly Sins, beginning with Pride, appear in succession and reply to Faustus, who questions them of their names and dispositions. The whole seems to have some resemblance to Dunbar's bold personifications, although the English dramatist is not likely ever to have heard his name or seen his poem.—(Works, vol. ii., p. 145, edit. 1826).

There is a well-known French work, "Le Compost et Kalendrier des Bergiors," which was translated, and passed through several editions, as "The Kalendar of Shephardes," or "The Shepherds Kalendar," at London between the years 1506 and 1656. A previous edition or translation had appeared, as "The Kalendayr of the Shyppars," printed at Parys, 1503, small

folio. It is of the greatest rarity, and, from its peculiar style, is conjectured to have been the work of a Scotsman residing abroad. In one place it narrates that when our Saviour was in the house of Symon at Bethany, in order to remove the doubts of Symon, Lazarus was commanded to tell what he had seen in the other world. He accordingly describes the punishments inflicted on those who had been guilty of the Deadly Sins; or, as it is expressed in the original version, "Heir endyth the iii. party of the compt and Kalendar of Shyp-pars in the qwich ys declaryth the treys and branchys and bur-jous of the vij. Deydly Synnys, and consequently the paynys of Hel correspondant to the vij. Deydly Synnys." Each division is illustrated with very singular wood-cuts.

Line 37. *In Jakkis and Scrypis, &c.*] *Scrypis*, I suspect, should be *Splentis*. In the description of warlike accoutrements, for instance, in the Act of Parl. James the Second, October 1456, an ordinance was made to provide against "the incumming of ane gret Inglis hoist, that ilk man that his (whose) gudis extendis to twenti markis be bodyn at the lest with ane Jak slevys to the hande, or ellis *a payr of splentis, &c.* (vol. ii. p. 45).

According to an Act of Privy Council, 13th December 1552, when two Highland regiments were levied, to form part of a body of Scottish Auxiliaries about to proceed to the assistance of the King of France, the soldiers were enjoined to be "substantiouslie accompturit with jack and plait, steillbonett, sword, bucklair, new hois and new doublett of canvouse at the lest, and *slevs of plait or splenttis*, and ane speir of sax elne lang or thairby."—(Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis, vol. i., p. 156; and Proceedings, p. 8).

Page 277. THE TWA CUMMERIS.—In the Aberdeen MS. volume of sasines, described in the note at p. 303; this humorous poem is written on one of the blank pages, and is signed

"*Quod DUNBAR.*" Although it agrees very closely with that given in the present volume from Bannatyne's MS., it may here be repeated; instead of pointing out minute variations, as it is desirable to preserve the text from a copy written during the author's life.

Richt arly one Ask Wednesday,
 Drinkande the wyne sat Cummaris twa;
 The tane couthe to the tothir complene,
 Granand, ande supband, couth sche say,
 This lang Lentrin it makis me lene. 5

On couch befor the fyir sche sat,
 God wait gif sche was gret and fat,
 Yet to be feble sche did her fene;
 Ay sche said, Cummar, lat preif of that:
 This lang Lentrin it makis me lene. 10

My fair suet Cummar, quod the tothir,
 Ye tak that megerness of your mothir,
 All wyne to tast she wald disdene
 Bot malwasy, and nay drink uthir:
 This lang Lentryn it makis me lene. 15

Cummar, be glaid, baithe evin and morrow,
 The gud quhar ever ye beg or borrow;
 Fra our-lang fasting youe refrene,
 And lat your husband dre the sorrow:
 This lang Lentryn it makis me lene. 20

Your counsaile, Cummar, is gud, quod scho,
 All all [is] to tene him that I do;
 In bed he is nocht wortht ane bene:

Fill anis the glass, and drink me to :
 This lang Lentryn it makis me lene. 25

Off wyne, out of ane chopin stoip
 Thai drank tua quartis, bot soip and soip ;
 Off droucht sic axis did thame strenne,
 Be thane to mend thai hed gud hoip,
 That lang Lentrin suld nocht mak thaim lene. 30

Line 1, Ask, or Ash-Wednesday, the first day of Lent ; line 12, *Megerness*, this is a preferable reading to *nigirtness*. In Maitl. MS. the word may read either *nugurnes* or *migernes*. Line 14, *Bot mahwasy*. In the curious dramatic poem of Philotus, printed at Edinburgh in 1603, we have these lines :

Than tak to stanche (or quench) thy morning drouth
 Ane cup of Mavesie for your mouth.

Line 22, *Fene*, feign ; line 22, *Tene*, to vex, to irritate ; line 27, *Soip and soip*, a small quantity, a mouthful of liquor ; line 28, *Axis*, in other copies *excess*, but *axis* stands for aches, pain, (a craving thirst) ; *strenne*, constrain ; line 29, *Guid hoip*, good hope.

Line 30. *Lentrin*, in Maitl. MS. *Lentrine*.] The observance of Lent. Kelly, in 1721, (p. 32) quotes as a proverbial saying, "spoken when people in plenty commend temperance :

At Fasten e'en night the Maiden was fow,
 She said she would fast all Lentrion through."

To the same purpose a worthy old Antiburgher, many years ago, told me that the following lines were current in Forfarshire about a century ago.

At Fastren's E'en, when I was fow,
 I thought I'd fast lang Lentrion through ;
 But e'er Ask-Wednesday at noon,
 I thought lang Lentrion would ne'er ha'e doone.

Fastren's E'en, or Shrove Tuesday, it is well known, was the evening before the commencement of Lent, or the last day of the Carnival; and Ask, or Ash-Wednesday, the day following.

The strict observance of Lent as a religious duty in Roman Catholic countries was of course not neglected in Scotland. By an Act of Queen Mary, 20th June 1555, any persons eating flesh in Lent (*Lentrine*), and other days forbidden, unless having obtained a special license from their Ordinary, their Parson, Vicar, or Curate, were subject to the confiscation of all their goods moveable; and if the eaters had no goods, their persons were to be put in prison for a year and a day. Even after the Reformation this observance was enjoined; and a proclamation was made in February 1600, by which it was declared "that Lentroun sould begin on the morne after Fasternis evin, and endure quhill (continue until) Pasche day the xxiii. of Marche." — (Treasurer's Accounts). During the times of Episcopacy this fasting was held to be binding; and it was not unusual for persons of rank to obtain a license to eat flesh during Lent and other days from the Lords of Privy Council prior to the Revolution of 1688.

Page 279. DIRIGE TO THE KING AT STIRLING.—In the notes, seventh line from the foot of the page, "a profane parody of the Services, &c.," read "a profane parody of the Mass for the Dead, in the Services, &c."

The following various readings from Maitland's MS. were omitted:—Line 8, For pity *this Epistill wrytis*; line 13, *Nor aill, bot that is*; line 30, *The blissit Mary*. After line 38, *Tu autem Domine*; after line 42, *Jube Domine benedicite*; after line 58, *Responsorium, Tu autem Domine*. Lines 60 and 62, *Sainct Geill*, or St Giles, the Patron Saint of Edinburgh, *Jube Domine*; line 74, dele. *Sanct*; line 80, *At the last*; line 93, *In Stirling*. After line 92, *Tu autem Domine*.

There is a singular old English ballad, first printed by Ritson in his *Ancient Songs*, (p. 51, Lond. 1790,) exhibiting a remarkable instance of such sarcastic performances. He there calls it a Requiem to the Conspirators against Henry IV., but he afterwards discovered that it was written at a later period, being a "Requiem to the favourites of Henry VI.," on the death of William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, in the year 1450 (new edit., vol. i., p. 117). In this poem the *Dirige* and *Placeto* are distributed among the several persons who are introduced.

Page 283. TO THE MERCHANTS OF EDINBURGH.—A few corrections may be made on the Notes.

Line 8. *Your principall gaitis.*] This refers to the principal streets, not to the ports or gates of the city.

Line 15. *Scule.*] I regret having allowed this word to stand in the text, as there can be no doubt that Dunbar wrote *Style*, a narrow covered passage under the houses which darkened the north side of St Giles's Church. Until the removal of these houses, about sixty years ago, this passage retained, for at least three centuries, its appropriate and unsavoury name of the Stinking Style.

Line 30. *Now the day dawis.*] Of this popular song an English version, with the music, is preserved in the Fairfax MS. collection of songs, circa 1500 (Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 5465). The words are given by Dr Rimbault in his interesting volume, called "A Little Book of Songs and Ballads," p. 24, Lond. 1851, post 8vo.

Page 352. LAMENT FOR THE MAKARIS.—Lydgate's poem (MS. Harl. 2255, fol. 128-131) could not have suggested Dunbar's Lament for the Death of the Makaris. It consists of sixteen stanzas of eight lines, illustrating wordly mutability by

various examples from Old Testament as well as profane history, and begins :

So as I lay this othir nyght
 In my bed, tounring up so don,
 When *Phebus* with his beemys bryght
 Entryd the signe of the Lyon,
 I gan remembre withinne my resson
 Upon Wourldly Mutabilitie,
 And to recorde wel this lesson,
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

The burden of both poems, *Timor Mortis conturbat me*, was derived from part of the solemn service for the dead used by the Romish Church. Beckford, in his 34th letter from Lisbon on the 26th November 1787, says, "I went to the Church of the Martyrs (in that city) to hear the matins of Perez and the Dead Mass of Jomelli, performed by all the principal musicians of the royal chapel for the repose of the souls of their deceased predecessors. Such august, such affecting music I never heard, and perhaps may never hear again. . . . Every individual present seemed penetrated with the spirit of those awful words which Perez and Jomelli have set with tremendous sublimity. . . . There was an awful silence for several minutes, and then began the solemn service of the dead. The singers turned pale as they sang '*Timor mortis me conturbat.*'"—(Italy; with sketches of Spain and Portugal, vol. ii., p. 253).

Line 58. JAMES AFFLECK.—The poem entitled "The Quair of Jealousy," mentioned in this note, and ascribed to Mr James Auchinleck, I afterwards printed from the Selden MS. in the Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. ii., p. 159.

Line 67. SIR GILBERT HAY.—At page 42 of the "Memoirs

of Dunbar," mention is made of Sir Gilbert Hay's translation of the metrical French romance of Alexander the Great in the possession of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, then Lord Ormelie. His Lordship afterwards discovered in the library at Taymouth Castle a duplicate copy of that voluminous production, both copies being evidently derived from the same older manuscript, and exhibiting the same defects.

In the note to that page, an unpublished prose work, translated from the French by Sir Gilbert Hay, and described by Dr George Mackenzie in 1722, was supposed to be lost. I afterwards ascertained that the identical MS. had come into the possession of Sir Walter Scott, and having obtained the use of it, the late Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., was persuaded to have the work printed as a contribution to the Abbotsford Club. The volume is entitled "The Buke of the Order of Knighthood," Edinburgh, 1847, 4to. In the preface I gave all the information that could be gleaned respecting the Translator.

Line 73. MERSAR.—In all probability he was the William Mersar in the household of James the Fourth. Among the few poems by him which are preserved, one in Reidpath's MS., 1623, has the name of Dunbar affixed, instead of Mersar, as in Maitland's earlier collection. It consists of eight verses, of no interest, being a mere jingle of words upon *Eird* or *Earth*. The first verse may be quoted as a specimen.

Eird upone Eird wonderfull is wrocht,
 Eird hes gottin upone Eird ane dignitie for nocht;
 Eird upone Eird hes set all his thoct,
 How that Eird upone Eird till hicht may be brocht.

Line 81. The reading of Chepman and Myllar's printed copy in 1508 is certainly to be preferred—

In Dunfermling he hes done roun
 Gud Master Robert Henrysoun—

although the precise meaning of the above words is somewhat doubtful. I cannot imagine that Dunbar could ever have written such a prosaic line as, *He hes tane Brown*, even if it were ascertained that a writer of verses of the name of Brown flourished in Dunfermline at the same time with Henryson.

Line 94, note on p. 362. "Cogitations, &c." I have since met with an earlier edition; it has the following title: "Cogitations upon Death; or The Mirroure of Man's Miseric. Being very choise and profitable Lessons for putting all Christians in a prepared condition for Mortality. The Fourth edition, corrected and amended. Aberdeen, printed by John Forbes, Printer to the Town and Universitie. Anno 1681." 12mo, pp. 16. There is a modern reprint of it, as a chap-book, so late probably as 1820.

Page 372. THE FREIRIS OF BERWICK.—Nothing farther has been discovered regarding the author of this popular tale. Sir Walter Scott, in the introductory epistle to the "Monastery," says,—"It is curious to remark at how little expense of invention successive ages are content to receive amusement. The same story which Ramsay and Dunbar have successively handled, forms also the subject of the modern farce, *No song, no supper*." He might have found it transferred to various foreign collections of tales and popular stories, both in verse and prose, of a much earlier date; such, for instance, as the French Fabliau, *Le Povre Clerc* in the *Recueil de Méon*, tome i., p. 104; and afterwards imitated in the *Soldat Magicien*.—See *Le Grand, Fabliaux, &c.*, tome iv., p. 55-62.

I have alluded at page 377 to the disingenuousness of Allan Ramsay in not referring to the older poem from which he took his "Monk and the Miller's Wife." His transcripts from Bannatyne's Manuscript for his "Evergreen," published in 1724, are still preserved. Among these "The Friers of Berwick" is

transcribed, like all the rest, in his own hand; and we cannot but infer that he purposely kept it out of view with some special design. Ramsay's poem first appeared in the second volume of his Poems, p. 222. Edinb. 1728, 4to.

Page 406. ANE BRASH OF WOWING.—Some of the various readings from Maitland's Manuscript may here be added:—Line 24, *Fra the sowk*; line 29, *Curlo die*; line 36, *Unspaynid gyane*; line 41, *Ga* is omitted; line 45, *Girle*; line 46, *My crowdie*; line 48, *Starkyn*; line 56, *I luif richt weil*; line 60, *Quhilk men dois call*; line 61, *Quhill that thair myrthis met baythe in ane*; line 62, *Wo is me, quoth scho*; line 63, *Best now I luif that graceles gane*.

Page 418. THE FLYTING OF DUNBAR AND KENNEDY.—Among the English poetical contests or Flytings, the one most worthy of notice in this place was that which was carried on by Skelton, "by the Kyngis most noble commandement," with Sir Christopher Garnysche, gentleman-usher to Henry the Eighth. Unfortunately Garnysche's portion is not preserved, but Skelton's verses, from their personal scurrility, leads his editor to remark that "the Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy bears a considerable resemblance to the verses against Garnesche; but the two Scottish Poets are supposed to have carried on a sportive warfare of rude raillery, while a real animosity seems to have existed between our author and his adversary." There is undoubtedly a considerable resemblance between these productions; and in quoting the name of the Editor, it is unnecessary to add, that ample justice has been done to the singular character and writings of the old English Satirist in the invaluable edition of "The Poetical Works of John Skelton; with Notes, and some account of the Author's earlier writings, by the Rev. Alexander Dyce." London, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

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A
A
A
B
B
B
B
B
E
B
C
D
E
E
F
F



ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF DUNBAR'S POEMS.

VOLUME FIRST.

	PAGE
Amang thir Freiris, within a closter, . . .	243
Ane Murlandis man of Uplandis mak, . . .	102
Apon the Midsummer evin, mirriest of nichtis, . . .	61
As ying Aurora, with hir cristall hale, . . .	39
Be dyvers wayis and operatiounis, . . .	101
Be mirry, Man, and tak nocht far in mynd, . . .	193
Betuix twell houris and ellevin, . . .	59
Be ye ane Luvar, think ye nocht ye suld, . . .	177
Blyth Aberdene, thow beriall of all Tonnis, . . .	153
Bryght as the stern of Day begouth to schyne, . . .	11
Complaine I wald, wist I quhom till, . . .	142
Done is a battell on the Dragon blak, . . .	247
Eftir our Wrettingis, Treasurer, . . .	152
Eftir Geving I speik of Taking, . . .	170
Four maner of folkis ar evill to pleis, . . .	173
Fredome, honour, and nobilness, . . .	175

322 ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF DUNBAR'S POEMS.

	PAGE
Full oft I muse, and hes in thoct,	187
Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun, . . .	281
Haile, sterne superne! Haile, in eterne,	239
He that hes gold and grit richness,	107
How sowld I rewill me, or quhat wyis,	184
Illuster Lodovic, of France most Cristin King, . . .	133
I Maister Andro Kennedy,	137
In May, as that Aurora did up spring,	216
In to thir dirk and drublie dayis,	253
In vice most vicius he excellis,	135
I seik about this Warld unstabill,	203
I that in heill wes and glaidness,	211
I thoct lang quhile sum Lord come hame,	105
Lang haif I maid of Ladyes quhytt,	123
London, thou art of Townes A per se,	277
Lucina schynyng in silence of the nycht,	36
Madame, your Men said thai wald ryd,	115
Man, sen thy lyfe is ay in weir,	191
Memento, Homo, quod cinis es!	249
Methocht Compassioun, wod of feris,	285
Musing alone this hinder nicht,	181
My Hartis Trespure, and swete assured fo,	121
My heid did yak yesternicht,	128
My Lordis of Chacker, pleis yow to heir,	109
My Prince, in God gif thé guid grace,	91
Nixt at a Tornament was tryit,	54
Now culit is Dame Venus brand,	221

	PAGE
Now fayre, fayrest of every fayre,	280
Now Lufferis cummis with largess lowd,	149
Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht,	125
Now of Wemen this I say for me,	95
Off benefyce, Schir, at everie feist,	159
Of every Asking followis nocht,	165
Off Februar the fyiftene nycht,	49
Off Lentren in the first mornyng,	209
O gracious Princes, guid and fair,	111
O synfull Man! thir ar the fourty dayis,	225
O Wreche, be war! this Warld will wend thé fro,	201
Quhat is this Lyfe bot ane straucht way to deid,	235
Quha will behald of Luve the chance,	172
Quhen Merche wes with variand windis past,	3
Quhome to sall I complene my wo,	195
Quho thinkis he hes suffiencie,	189
Quhy will ye, Merchantis of renoun,	97
Renownit, ryall, right reverend and serene,	129
Roiss Mary most of vertew virginall,	283
Rorate Cœli desuper,	236
Rycht airlie on Ash Weddinsday,	81, 312
Salviour, suppois my sensualitie,	235
Sanct Salvatour send silver sorrow,	157
Schir, at this feist of benefyce,	156
Schir, for your Grace bayth nicht and day,	113
Schir, I complane of injuris,	117
Schir John Sinclair begowthe to dance,	119
Schir, ye have mony servitouris,	145
Schir, yit remembir as of befoir,	161

324 ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF DUNBAR'S POEMS.

	PAGE
Sen that I am a presoneir,	22
Sweit Rois of vertew and of gentilness,	27
The wardraipper of Venus boure,	110
Thir Ladyis fair, that makis repair,	92
This hinder nycht half-sleiping as I lay,	31
This hindir nycht in Dunfermeling,	83
This nycht befor the dawing cleir,	28
This nycht in my sleip I wes agast,	45
This waverand warldis wretchedness,	204
Thow that in Hevin for our salvatioun,	251
To dwell in court, my freind, gife that thow list,	179
To speik of Giftis or almous deidis,	167
To speik of science, craft, or sapience,	199
To thé, O mercifull Salviour Jhesus,	228
We that ar heir in Hevins glory,	86

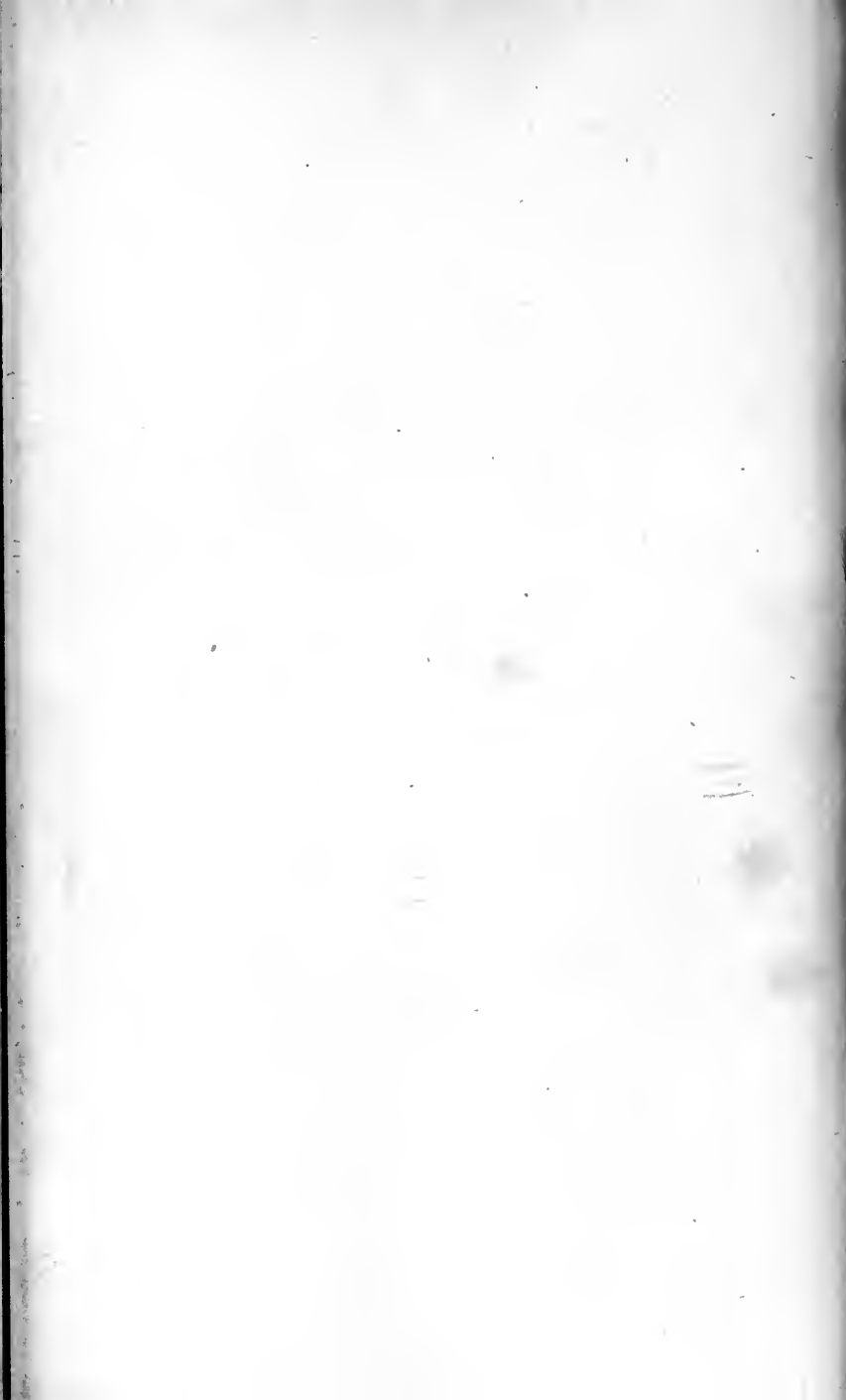
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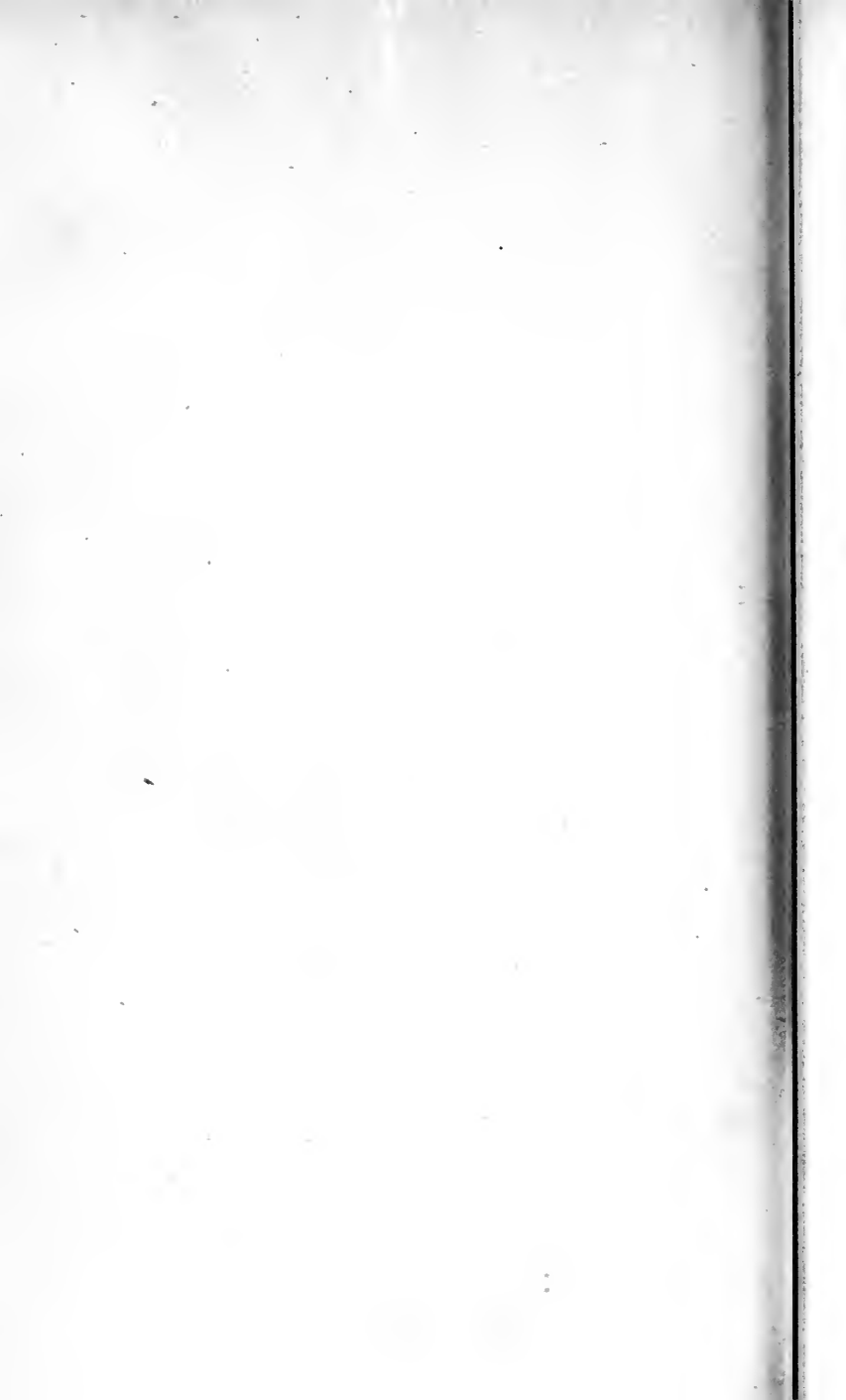
Ane aigit Man, twyss fourty yeiris,	91
As it befell, and happinnit in to deid,	3
At matyne houre, in myddis of the nicht,	89
Clostir of Christ, riche recent flour-de-lyss,	93
Dathane devillis sone, and dragon dispitious,	75
Devorit with dreme, devysing in my slummer,	24
Dirtin Dunbar, quhome on blawis thow thy boist?	66
Doun by ane rever as I red,	51

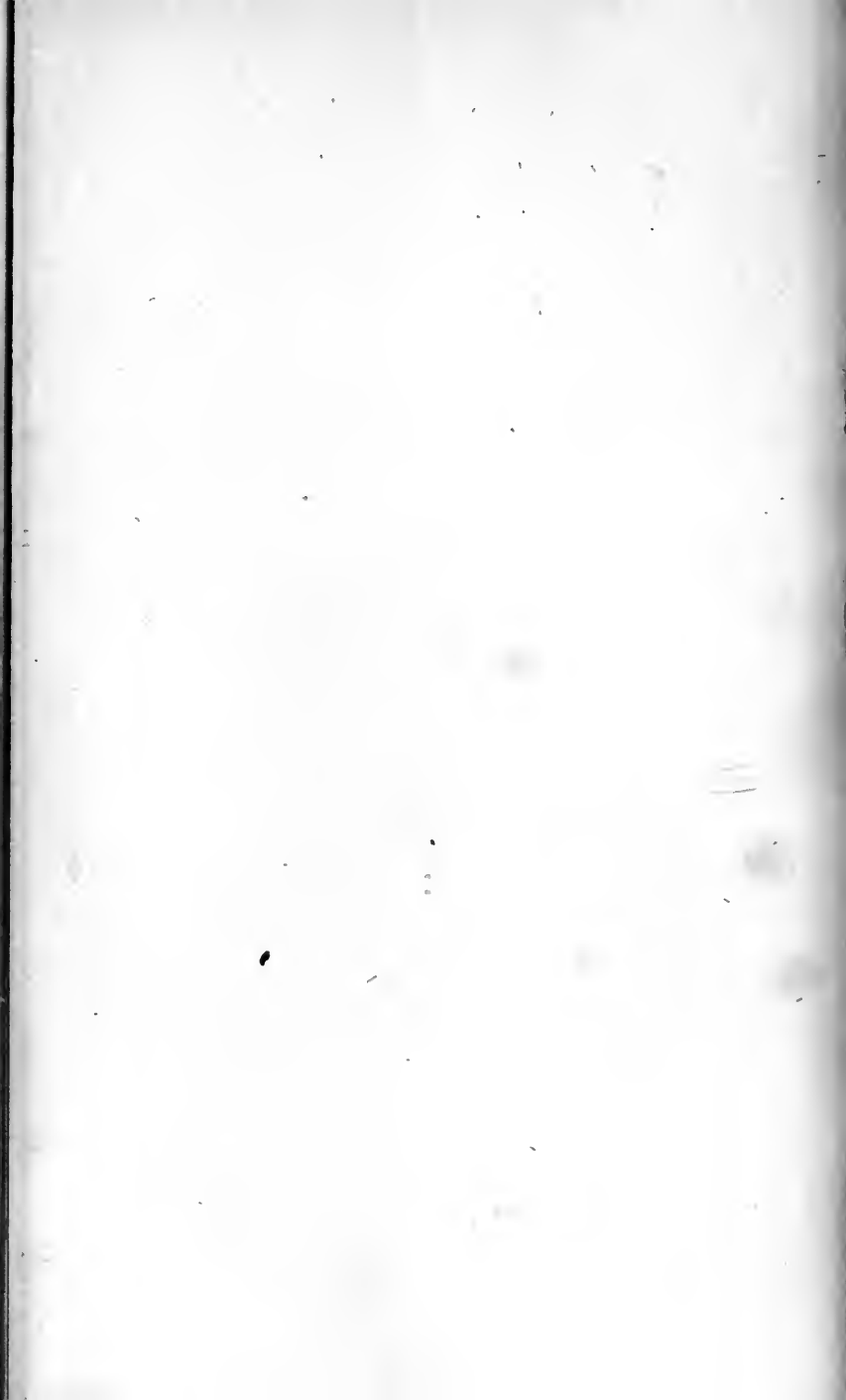
	PAGE
Ersche brybour baird, vyle beggar with thy brattis,	67
Faine wald I luvē, bot quhair about,	31
Faine wald I, with all diligence,	49
Gif ye wald lufe and luvit be,	33
Hail, Cristin Knycht! Hail, etern Confortour!	97
Harry, harry, hobillschowe.	37
In all oure gardyn growis thare na flouris,	44
In secreit place this hindir nycht,	28
Jerusalem rejois for joy,	57
Leiff luiff, my Luiff, no langer I it lyk,	96
My gudame wes a gay wife, bot scho wes rycht gend,	35
Now glaidith every liffis creature,	55
O lusty flour of yowth, benyng and [sueit],	45
Schir Johne the Ross,	65
Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro,	61
The Sterne is rissin of our redemption,	59
Voluptuous lyff, quhy thinkis thow so sweet,	96
We Lordis hes chosin a Chiftane mervellus,	47

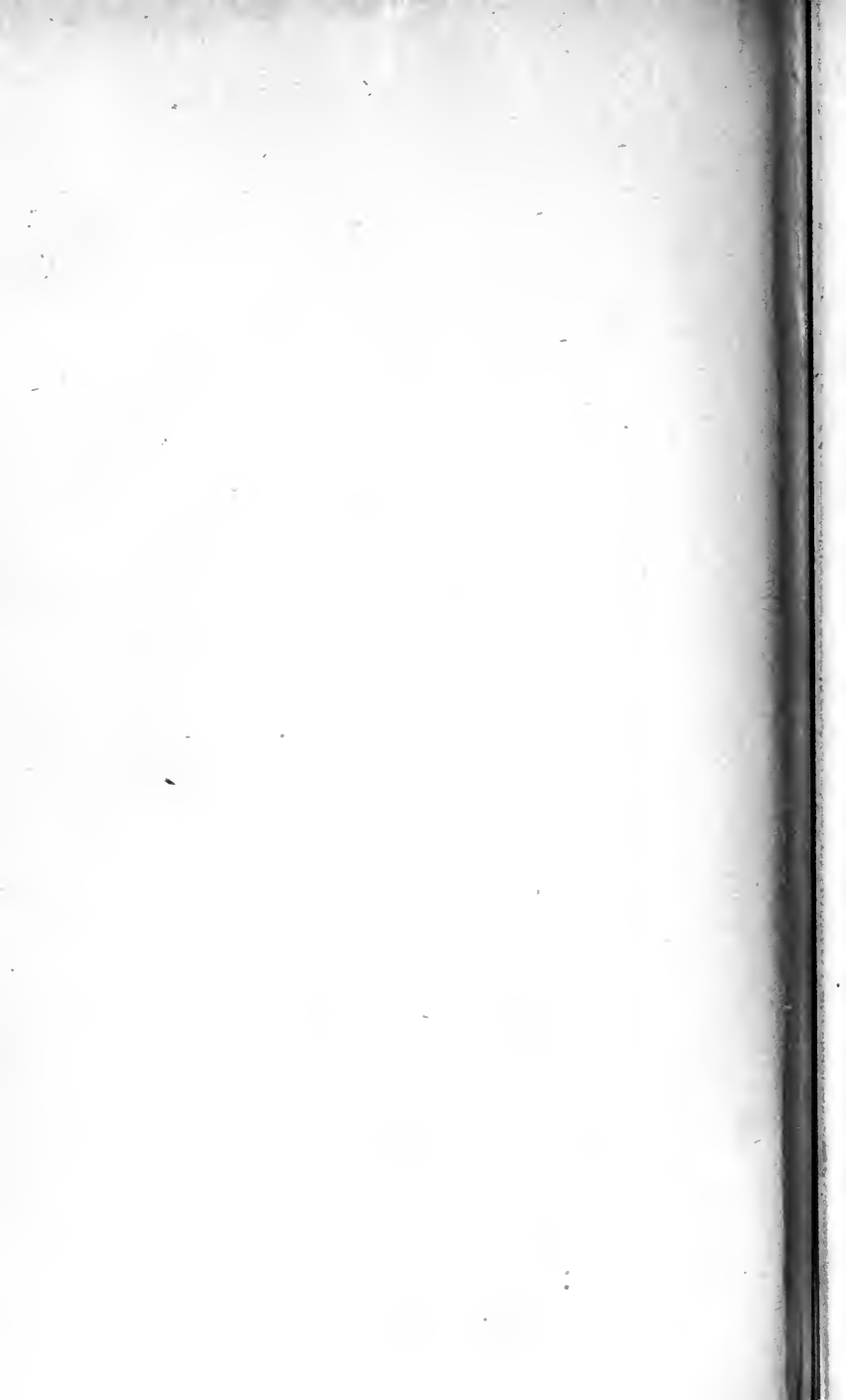
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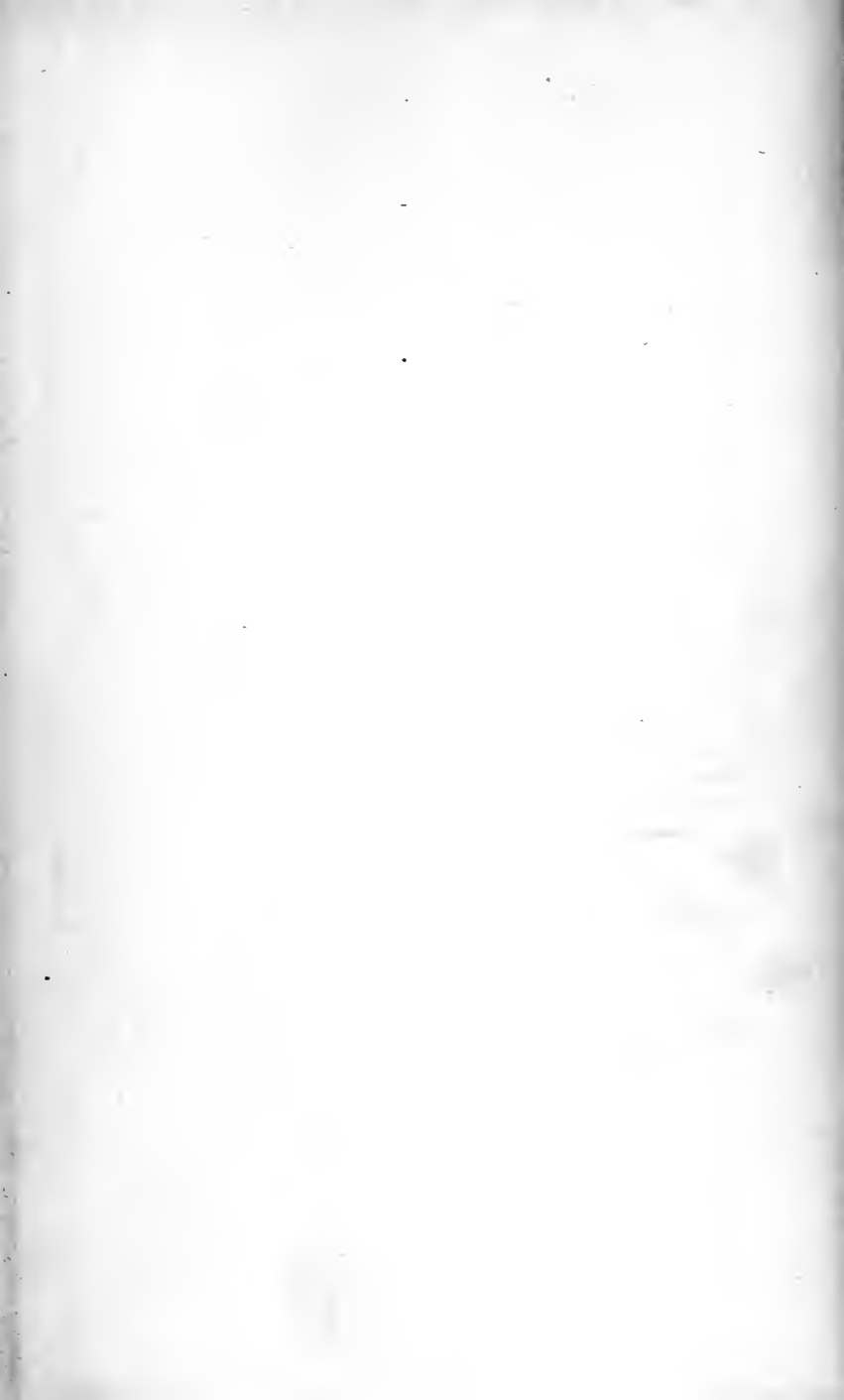
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