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Produced by Irene Chaparro-Antúnez and María Colorado-Hernández.

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VNI^{ER}SI^{AS}
STVDII
SALAMANTI^{NI}

PIECES

OF

Ancient Popular Poetry:

FROM

AUTHENTIC MANUSCRIPTS

AND

OLD PRINTED COPIES.

ADORNED WITH CUTS.

To make suche trifels it asketh some counnyng.

SKELTON

LONDON:
PRINTED BY C. CLARKE,
FOR T. AND J. EGERTON, WHITEHALL.
MDCCXCI.

[NP]

PREFACE.

THE genius which has been successfully exerted in contributing to the instruction or amusement of society, in even the rudest times, seems to have some claim upon its gratitude for protection in more enlightened ones. It is a superannuated domestic, whose passed services entitle his old age to a comfortable provision and retreat; or rather, indeed, a humble friend, whose attachment in adverse circumstances demands the warm and grateful acknowledgements of prosperity. The venerable though nameless bards whom the generosity of the public is now

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courted to rescue from oblivion and obscurity, have been the favourites of the people for ages, and could once boast a more numerous train of applauding admirers than the most celebrated of our modern poets. Their compositions, it may be true, will have few charms in the critical eye of a cultivated age; but it should always be remembered, that, without such efforts, humble as they are, cultivation or refinement would never exist, and barbarism and ignorance be eternal. It is to an Ennius, perhaps, that we are indebted for a Virgil, to such writers as Peele and Greene, or others still more obscure, that we owe the admirable dramas of our divinest Shakespeare; and if we are ignorant of the comparatively wretched attempts which called forth the deservedly immortal powers of Homer or Chaucer, it is by no means

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to be infered that they were the earliest of poets, or sprung into the world, as has been said of the inimitable dramatist already mentioned, like Minerva out of Jupiter, at full growth, and mature.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona

Urgentur, ignotique longâ

Nocte.

Any enquiry, it is presumed, after the authors of these fugitive productions is at present impossible. It can only be conjectured that they were written (or, more accurately speaking, perhaps, imagined and committed to memory) by men, who made it their profession to chant or rehearse them, up and down the country, in the trophyed hall or before the gloomy castle,

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and at marriages, wakes and other festive meetings, and who generally accompanied their strains, by no means ruder than the age itself, with the tinkling of a harp, or sometimes, it is apprehended, with the graces of a much humbler instrument. It may, indeed, be conceived that they would now and then be furnished with a superior performance from the cloister or college; as even the great sir Thomas More has left us something of the same kind*. But, however it was, they seem to have been more attentive to temporary applause or present emolument than to future fame, of which they had possibly no idea, and, while they consigned their effusions to the casual protection of an auditor

* “A mery iest how a sergeaunt would learne to play the frere. Written in hys youth (for his pastime)”. See his *Workes*, 1557, and the “History of the English language”, prefixed to Dr. Johnsons *Dictionary*.

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memory, were totally indifferent whether they were remembered or forgotten. The consequence is that while we are indebted for those which remain to accident and good fortune, numbers have perished, not less, and possibly even more, worthy of preservation. The reader who wishes for further information concerning this set of men may find his curiosity gratified by consulting Dr. Percys very ingenious and

elegant “Essay on the ancient English Minstrels,” prefixed to his “*Reliques of ancient English Poetry*”, and some “Observations” on the same character in a collection of “*Ancient Songs*”, published by J. Johnson, in St. Pauls Church-yard*.

* It is suspected, however, that the present copy of the *History of Tom Thumb* has been modernised by some ballad-writer of Queen Elizabeths time; very probably the same Richard Johnson who afterward turned it into prose.

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It might naturally enough excite the surprise of the intelligent reader, that in a professed republication of popular poetry, nothing should occur upon a subject indisputably the most popular of all—the history of our renowned English archer, Robin Hood. Some apology is undoubtedly necessary on this head, as the omission is by no means owing to ignorance or neglect. In fact, the poems, ballads, and historical or miscellaneous matter, in existence, relative to this celebrated outlaw, are sufficient to furnish the contents of even a couple of volumes considerably bulkyer than the present; and fully deserve to appear in a separate publication, “unmix’d with baser matter.”

It would be no trifling gratification to the editor of this little volume, and contribute in

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some degree, he is persuaded, to the amusement of even the literary part of the public, if the present attempt should be productive of others of a similar nature. Many of our old poems, which would even now be of acknowledged excellence, are scarcely known by name. Such, for instance, are “*The wife lapped in Morels skin, or The taming of a shrew*”, “*The high way to the spittle house*”, “*The schole house of women*”, “*The unlucky firmentie*”, and some others; all or most of which abound with a harmony, spirit, keenness, and natural humour, little to be expected, perhaps, in compositions of

so remote a period, and which would by no means appear to have lost their relish. These pieces, indeed, are not only of much greater length than, but of a very different structure from, those in the following collection, and

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evidently appear to have been written for the press. The popularity of the two first is evinced by their being mentioned by Laneham (or Langham), in his *Letter signifying the Queenz entertainment at Killingwoorth Castl*, 1575, along with several others, among which are some of those here printed, as extant in the whimsical but curious library of Captain Cox, a mason of Coventry, who had “great oversight in matters of storie,” and appears to have been a wonderful admirer and collector of old poetry, romances, and ballads.

It is not the editors inclination to enter more at large into the nature or merits of the poems he has here collected. The originals have fallen in his way on various occasions, and the pleasing recollection of that happyest

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period of which most of them were the familiar acquaintance, has induced him to give them to the public with a degree of elegance, fidelity and correctness, seldom instanced in republications of greater importance. Every poem is printed from the authority refered to, with no other intentional license than was occasioned by the disuse of contractions, and a regular systematical punctuation, or became necessary by the errors of the original, which are generally, if not uniformly, noticed in the margin, the emendation being at the same time distinguished in the text. Under these circumstances, the impression is committed to the patronage of the liberal and the candid, of those whom the artificial refinements of modern taste have not rendered totally insensible to the humble

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effusions of unpolished nature, and the simplicity of old times; a description of readers, it is to be hoped, sufficiently numerous to justify a wish that it may never fall into the hands of any other.

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[NP]

ADAM BEL,
CLYM OF THE CLOUGHE,
AND
WYLLYAM OF CLOUDESLE.

[NP]

This very ancient, curious, and popular performance, apparently composed for the purpose of being sung in public to the harp, is extant in an old quarto, in black letter, without date, “Imprinted at London in Lothburye by Wyllyam Copland” and preserved among Mr. Garricks Old Plays, now in the British Museum, whence it is here given. This copy was made use of by Dr. Percy, who has published the poem in his “Reliques of Ancient English Poetry”, with some corrections fortunately supplied by another in his folio MS. which may possibly account for the many different readings between that publication and the present. No earlyer edition than Coplands is known. It was reprinted in 1605 by James Roberts, along with “The second part”, a very inferior and servile production, of which there was, likewise, an edition in 1616, with considerable variations. Both these are in the Bodleian Library.*

As there is no other memorial of these celebrated archers than the following legend, to which all the passages cited, from different authors, by the learned editor already mentioned, are evident allusions, any inquiry as to the time or reality of their existence must be little else than the sport of imagination. The passages refered to are, however, unquestionable proofs of the great popularity of the poem, which in fact has gone through numberless editions; chiefly, it must be confessed, in the character of a penny-history.

*Volume I. p. 143.

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The “Englishe wood” mentioned in v. 16, &c. is Englewood or Inglewood, an extensive forest in Cumberland, which was sixteen miles in length, and reached from Carlile to Penrith. A similar observation has been already made by Dr. Percy, who adds that “Engle or Ingle-wood signifies wood for firing.” But, with submission to so good a judge, it should rather seem, in the present instance, to desing a wood or forest in which extraordinary fires were made on particular occassions; a conjecture which will appear the more plausible, when it is considered that the identical spot on which*

Penrith beacon now stands, and where a beacon has stood for ages, was formerly within the limits of this very forest†; and that Ingleborough, one of “the highest hills between Scotland and Trent,” has obtained his name from the fires anciently lighted in the beacon erected on its flat top, where the foundation is still visible.

“Clym of the Clough” is properly explained by the above ingenious editor to mean Clem or Clement of the Valley. “Cloudeslè”, of which the etymology has not been hitherto attempted, may be thought to signify a rocky pasture; from clud, rupes and leag, pascuum. See Lyes Saxon Dictionary.

** Edward the First, in hunting in this forest, is said to have killed two hundred bucks in one day. See the Additions to Cumberland, in Camdens Britannia, 1695.*

† Ibi. and Burns Cumberland, p. 396.

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MERY it was in grene forest,

Amonge the leues grene,

Wher that men walke east and west,

Whyth bowe and arrowes kene,

To ryse the dere out of theyr denne, 5

Such fightes hath ofte bene sene,

As by ‘thre’ yemen of the north countrey,

By them its is I meane:

The one of them hight Adam Bel,

The other Clym of the Clough, 10

The thyrd was William of Cloudesly,

An archer good ynough.

V.6 as hath.

V.7. the.

V.8. as I.

[6]

They were outlawed for venyson,

These yemen everechone;

They swore them brethren upon a day, 15

To Englysshewood for to gone.

Now lith and lysten, gentylnen,

That of myrthes loveth to here:

Two of them were single men,

The third had a wedded fere; 20

Wyllyam was the wedded man,

Muche more then was hys care,

He sayde to hys brethren upon a day,

To Carelel he would fare.

For to speke with fayre Alse hys wife, 25

An with hys chyldren thre.

By my trowth, sayde Adam Bel,

Not by the counsell of me;

For if ye go to Caerlel, brother,

And from thys wylde wode wende, 30

If the justice mai you take,

Your lyfe were at an ende.

If that I come not to morowe, brother,

By pryme to you agayne,

Truste not els but that I am take, 35

Or else that I am slayne.

He toke hys leaue of hys brethren two,

And to Carlel he is gon,

There he knocked at hys owne windowe,

Shortlye and anone. 40

V.18. And that.

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Where be you, sayre Alyce my wyfe?

And my chyldren three?

Lyghtly let in thyne owne husbände,

Wyllyam of Cloudesle.

Alas! then sayde fayre Alyce, 45

And syghed wonderous sore,

Thys place hath ben besette for you,

Thys half yere and more.

Now am I here, sayde Cloudesle,

I woulde that I in were;— 50

Now feche us meate and drynke ynoughe,

And let us make good chere.

She fetched hym meat and drynke plenty,

Lyke a true wedded wyfe,

And pleased hym wyth that she had, 55

Whome she loued as her lyfe.

There lay an old wyfe in that place,

A lytle besyde the fyre,

Whych Wyllyam had found of cherytye

More then seuen yere; 60

Up she rose and walked full styll,

Euel mote she spede therefoore,

For she had not set no fote on ground

In seuen yere before.

She went vnto the justice hall, 65

As fast as she could hye;

Thys nyght is come vnto this town

Wyllyam of Cloudesle.

V.41. your. V.50. In woulde. V.62. spende.

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Thereof the iustice was full fayne,

And so was the shirife also; 70

Thou shalt not trauaile hether, dame, for nought,

Thy meed thou shalt haue or thou go.

They gaue to her a ryght good goune,

Of scarlat it was as I heard 'sayne',

She toke the gyft and home she wente, 75

And couched her downe agayne.

They rysed the towne of mery Carlel,

In all the hast that they can,

And came thronging to Wyllyames house,

As fast as they myght gone. 80

Theyr they besette that good yeman,

Round about on euery syde,

Wyllyam hearde great noyse of folkes,

That heyther ward they hyed.

Alyce opened a 'shot' wyndow, 85

And loked all about,

She was ware of the justice and shirife bothe,

Wyth a full great route.

Alas! treason! cry'd Aleyce,

Euer wo may thou be! 90

'Go' into my chambre, my husband, she sayd,

Swete Wyllyam of Cloudesle.

V.71. fore.

V.74. saye. *Percy reads* Of scarlate and of graine.

V.85. shop. *Percy reads* back window.

V.88. great full great.

V.91. Gy.

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He toke hys sward and hys bucler,

Hys bow and hy[s] chyldren thre,

And wente into hys strongest chamber, 95

Where he thought surest to be.

Fayre Alice folowed him as a lover true,

With a pollaxe in her hande;

He shal be dead that here cometh in

Thys dore whyle I may stand. 100

Cloudesle bent a wel good bowe,

That was of trusty tre,

He smot the justise on the brest,

That hys arrowe brest in thre.

Gods curse on his hartt, saide William, 105

Thys day thy cote dyd on,

If it had ben no better then myne,

It had gone nere thy bone.

Yelde the Cloudesle, sayd the justise,

And thy bowe and thy arrowes the fro. 110

Gods curse on hys hart, sayde fair Alce,

That my husband councelleth so.

Set fyre on the house, saide the sherife,

Syth it wyll no better be,

And brenne we therin William, he saide, 115

Hys wyfe and chyldren thre.

They fyred the house in many a place,

The fyre flew vp on hye;

Alas! then cryed fayr Alice,

I se we here shall dy. 120

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William openyd hys backe wyndow,

That was in hys chambre on hye,

And wyth shetes let hys wyfe downe,

And hys chyldren thre.

Have here my treasure, sayde William, 125

My wyfe and my chyldren thre,

For Christes loue do them no harme,

But wreke you all on me.

Wyllyam shot so wonderous well,

Tyll hys arrowes were all gon, 130

And the fyre so fast vpon hym fell,

That hys bowstryng brent in two.

The spercles brent and fell hym on,

Good Wyllyam of Cloudesle!

But than wax he a wofull man, 135

And sayde, thys is a cowardes death to me.

Leuer I had, sayde Wyllyam,

With my sworde in the route to renne,

Then here among myne ennemyes wode,

Thus cruelly to bren. 140

He toke hys sward and hys buckler,

And among them all he ran,

Where the people were most in prece,

He smot downe many a man.

There myght no man stand hys stroke, 145

So fersly on them he ran;

Then they threw wyndowes and dores on him,

And so toke that good yeman.

V.122. was on.

There they hym bounde both hand and fote,

And in depe dongeon hym cast; 150

Now, Cloudesle, sayd the hye justice,

Thou shalt be hanged in hast.

One vow shal I make, sayde the sherife,

A payre of new galowes shall I for the make,

And the gates of Caerlel shal be shutte, 155

There shall no man come in therat.

Then shall not helpe Clim of the Cloughe,

Nor yet shall Adam Bell,

Though they came with a thousand mo,

Nor all the deuels in hell. 160

Early in the mornyng the justice vprose,

To the gates first gan he gon,

And commaundede to be shut full cloce

Lightile everychone.

Then went he to the market place, 165

As fast as he coulde hye,

A payre of new gallous there dyd he vp set,

Besyde the pyllory.

A lytle boy stod them amonge,

And asked what meanted that gallow tre; 170

They sayde, to hange a good yeaman,

Called Wyllyam of Cloudesle.

That lytle boye was the towne swyne heard,
And kept 'fayre' Alyce swyne,
Oft he had seene Cloudesle in the wodde, 175
And geuen hym there to dyne.

V. 174, there.

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He went out att a creues in the wall,
And lightly to the wood dyd gone,
There met he with these wight yonge men,
Shortly and anone. 180

Alas! then sayde that lytle boye,
Ye tary here all to longe;
Cloudesle is taken and dampned to death,
All readye for to honge.

Alas! then sayde good Adam Bell, 185

That ever we see thys daye!
He myght her with vs have dwelled,
So ofte as we dyd him praye!
He myght have taryed in grene foreste,

Under the shadowes sheene, 190

And have kepte both hym and vs in reaste,

Out of trouble and teene!

Adam bent a ryght good bow,

A great hart sone had he slayne,

Take that, chylde, he sayde to thy dynner, 195

And bryng me myne arrowe agayne.

Now go we hence, sayed these wight yong men,

Tary we no lenger here;

We shall hym borowe, by gods grace,

Though we bye it full dere. 200

To Caerlel went these good yemen,

On a mery mornyng of Maye.

Here is a fyt of Cloudesli,

And another is for to saye.

V. 201. Cyerlel.

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[THE SECOND FIT.]

AND when they came to mery Caerlell,

In a fayre mornyng tyde, 206

They founde the gates shut them vntyll,

Round about on euery syde.

Alas! than sayd good Adam Bell,

That euer we were made men! 210

These gates be shut so wonderous wel,

That we may not come here in.

Then spake him Clym of the Clough,

Wyth a wyle we wyl vs in bryng;

Let vs saye we be messengers, 215

Streyght come nowe from our king.

Adam said, I haue a letter written wel,

Now let us wysely werke,

We wyl saye we haue the kinges seales,

I holde the portter no clerke. 220

Then Adam Bell bete on the gate,

With strokes great and strong,

The porter herde suche noyse therat,

And to the gate he throng.

Who is there nowe, sayde the porter, 225

That maketh all thys knocking?

We be tow messengers, sayde Clim of the Clough.

Be come ryght from our kyng.

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We haue a letter, sayd Adam Bel,

To the justice we must it bryng; 230

Let vs in our messag to do,

That we were agayne to our kyng.

Here commeth none in, sayd the porter,

Be hym that dyed vpon a tre,

Tyll a false thefe be hanged, 235

Called Wyllyam of Cloudesle.

Then spake the good yeman Clym of the Clough,

And swore by Mary fre,

And if that we stande longe wythout,

Lyke a thefe hanged shalt thou be. 240

Lo here we haue the kynges seale;

What! lordeyne, art thou wode?

The porter went it had ben so,

And lyghtly dyd of hys hode.

Welcome be my lordes seale, he saide, 245

For that ye shall come in.

He opened the gate full shortlye,

An euyl openyng for him.

Now are we in, sayde Adam Bell,

Thereof we are full faine, 250

But Christ know[s], that harowed hell,

How we shall com out agayne.

Had we the keys, said Clim of the Clough,

Ryght wel then shoulde we spede;

Then might we come out wel ynough, 255

When we se tyme and nede.

V. 230. me V. 254. shaulde.

[15]

They called the porter to counsell,

And wrange hys necke in two,

And caste him in a depe dongeon,

And toke hys keys hym fro.

260

Now am I porter, sayde Adam Bel,

Se brother the keys haue we here,

The worst porter to merry Caerlel,

That ye had thys hundred yere:

And now wyll we our bowes bend,

265

Into the towne wyll we go,

For to delyuer our dere brother,

That lyueth in care and wo.

They bent theyr bowes,

And loked theyr stringes were round,

270

The market place in mery Caerlel,

They beset that stound;

And as they loked them besyde,

A paire of new galowes ther thei see,

And the justice with a quest of squyers, 275

That had judged Cloudesle there hanged to be:

And Cloudesle hymselfe lay redy in a carte,

Fast both fote and hand,

And a stronge rop about hys necke,

All readye for to hange. 280

The justice called to him a ladde,

Cloudesle clothes should he haue,

To take the measure of that yeman,

And therafter to make hys graue

V.275. they.

[16]

I have seen as great a mearveile, said Cloudesli,

As betwyene thys and pryme,

He that maketh thys graue for me,

Himselpe may lye therin.

Thou speakest proudli, saide the justice,

I shall the hange with my hande: 290

Full wel herd hys brethren two,

There styll as they dyd stande.

Then Cloudsle cast hys eyen asyde,

And saw hys to brethren,

At a corner of the market place, 295

With theyr good bows bent in ther hand,

Redy the justice for to chaunce.

I se comfort, sayd Cloudesle,

Yet hope I well to fare;

If I might haue my handes at wyll,

Ryght lytle wolde I care. 300

Then spake good Adam Bell,

To Clym of the Clough so free,

Brother, se ye marke the justyce wel,

Lo yonder ye may him see;

And at the shyr[i]fe shote I wyll, 305

Strongly with arrowe kene,

A better shote in mery Caerlel

Thys seuen yere was not sene.

V.293. Cloudesle. V.294. brethen.

V.295. marked. V.298. will.

[17]

They lowsed 'their' arrowes both at once,

Of no man had 'they' dread, 310

The one hyt the justice, the other the sheryfe,

That both theyr 'sides' gan blede.

All men voyded that them stode nye,

When the justice fell downe to the grounde,

And the sherife fell nyghe hym by, 315

Eyther had his deathes wounde.

All the citezens fast gan flye,

They durst no longer abyde,

They lyghtly 'then' loused Cloudesle,

Where he with ropes lay tyde. 320

Wyllyam sterte to an officer of the towne,

Hys axe out of hys hande he wronge,

On eche syde he smote them downe,

Hym thought he taryed all to long.

Wyllyam sayde to hys brethren two, 325

Thys daye let us lyue and dye,

If euer you have nede as I haue now,

The same shall you fynde by me.

They shot so well in that tyde,

For theyr stringes were of silke ful sure, 330

That they kept the stretes on euery 'side!'

That batayle dyd longe endure.

The[y] fought together as brethren tru,

Lyke hardy men and bolde,

Many a man to the ground they thru, 335

And many a herte made colde

V.309. thre. V.312. sedes. V.319. they.

V.325. brethen. V.331. sede V.336. made many a herte.

[18]

But when their arrowes were all gon,

Men preceed to them full fast,

They drew theyr swordes then anone,

And theyr bowes from them cast. 340

They went lyghtlye on theyr way,

Wyth swordes and buclers round,

By that it 'was' myd of the day,

They made mani a wound.

There was an out horne in Caerlel blowen, 345

And the belles backward did ryng;

Many a woman sayd alas!

And many theyr handes dyd wryng.

The mayre of Caerlel forth com was,

And with hym a ful great route, 350

These yemen dred him full sore,

For of theyr lyues they stode in great doute.

The mayre came armed a full great pace,

With a pollaxe in hys hande,

Many a strong man wyth him was, 355

There in that stowre to stande.

The mayre smot at Cloudlesle with his bil,

Hys bucler he brust in two,

Full many a yeman with great euyll,

Alas! treason! they cryed for wo. 360

Kepe we the gates fast they bad,

That these traytours thereout not go.

But al for nought was that the[y] wrought,

For 'so' fast they downe were layde,

V.343. mas. V.364. to.

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Tyll they all thre, that so manfulli fought, 365

Were gotten without abraide.

Haue here your keys, sayd Adam Bel,

Myne off[i]ce I here forsake,

Yf you do by my councell,

A new porter do 'ye' make. 370

He threw theyr keys at theyr heads,
And bad them euell to thryue,
And all that letteth any good yeman
To come and comfort hys wyfe.
Thus be these good yemen gon to the wod, 375
And lyghtly as 'lefe' on lynde,
The[y] lough an[d] be mery in theyr mode,
Theyr ennemyes were fer[r]e behynd.
When they came to Englyshe wode,
Under the trusty tre, 380
They found bowes full good,
And arrowes full great plentye.
So god me help, s[a]yd Adam Bell,
And Clym of the Clough so fre,
I would we were in mery Caerlel, 385
Before that Fayre meyny.
They set them downe and made good chere,
And eate and drynke full well.
Here is a fet of these wyght yong men,
An other I wyll you tell. 390

V.368, 369. misplaced in the old edition.

V.370. we. V.376. left.

[20]

[THE THIRD FIT.]

AS they sat in Englyshe wood
Under theyr trusty tre,
They thought they herd a woman wepe,
But her they mought not se.
Sore then syghed the fayre Alyce, 395
And sayde, alas! That euer I sawe thys daye!
For now is my dere husband slayne,
Alas! And wel a way!
Myght I have spoken wyth hys dere brethren,
Or with wyther of the twayne, 400
[To let them know what him befell]
My hart were put out of payne!
Cloudesle walked a lytle besyde,
And loked vnder the grenewood linde,
He was ware of hys wife and chyldren thre, 405
Full wo in hart and mynde.
Welcome wife, then sayde Wyllyam,
Under 'this' trusti tre;
I had wende yesterday, by swete saynt John,
Thou shulde me never 'have' se. 410

V.393. thaught. V.399. brethen.

V.401. *supplied from a modern edition.*

V.408. thus. V.410. had.

[21]

Now well is me, she sayde, that ye be here,

My hart is out of wo.

Dame, he sayde, be mery and glad,

And thanke my brethren two.

Hereof to speake, sayd Adam Bell, 415

I wis it is no bote;

The meat that we must supp withall

It runneth yet fast on fote.

Then went they down into a launde,

These noble archares all thre, 420

Eche of them slew a hart of greece,

The best they could there se.

Haue here the best, Al[y]ce my wyfe,

Sayde Wyllyam of Cloudesle,

By cause ye so bouldly stod by me, 425

When I was slayne full nye.

Then went they to supper,

Wyth suche meat as they had,
And thanked god of ther fortune,
They were both mery and glad. 430

And when they had supped well,
Certayne without any leace,
Cloudesle sayd, we wyll to our kyng,
To get vs a charter of peace;

Alce shal be at our soiournyng, 435
In a nunry here besyde,
My tow sonnes shall wyth her go,
And ther they shall abyde:

V.414. brethen. V.421. graece. V.427. whent.

[22]

Myne eldest son shall go wyth me,
For hym haue I no care, 440

And he shall you breng worde agayn
How that we do fare.

Thus be these yemen to London gone,
As fast as they might hye,
Tyll they came to the kynges pallace, 445

Where they woulde nedes be.

And whan they came to the kynges courte,

Unto the pallace gate,

Of no man wold they aske no leave,

But boldly went in therat; 450

They preceid prestly into the hall,

Of no man had they dreade,

The porter came after and dyd them call,

And with them began to chyde.

The ussher sayed, yemen, what wold ye haue? 455

I pray you tell me;

You myght thus make offycers shent:

Good syrs of whence be ye?

Syr we be out lawes of the forest,

Certayne without any leace, 460

And hether we be come to our kyng,

To get vs a character of peace.

And whan they came before the kyng,

As it was the lawe of the lande,

The[y] kneled downe without lettying, 465

And eche helde vp his hand.

[23]

The[y] sayed, lord we beseche the here,

That ye wyll graunt vs grace,

For we haue slaine your fat falow der,

In many a sondry place. 470

What be your nam[e]s? than said our king,

Anone that you tell me.

They sayd, Adam Bel, Clim of the Clough,

And Wylliam of Cloudesle.

Be ye those theues, then sayd our kyng, 475

That men haue tolde of to me?

Here to god I make a vowe,

Ye shal be hanged al thre;

Ye shal be dead without mercy,

As I am kyng of this lande. 480

He commanded his officers everichone

Fast on them to lay hand.

There they toke these good yemen,

And arested them all thre.

So may I thryue, sayd Adam Bell, 485

Thys game lyketh not me.

But, good lorde, we beseche you now,

That you graunt vs grace,

Insomuche as we be to you comen,

Or els that we may fro you passe, 490

With suche weapons as we haue here,

Tyll we be out of your place;

And yf we lyue this hundreth yere,

We wyll aske you no grace.

[24]

Ye speake proudly, sayd the kynge, 495

Ye shal be hanged all thre.

That were great pitye, then sayd the quene,

If any grace myght be.

My lorde, whan I came fyrst into this lande,

To be your wedded wyfe, 500

The fyrst bowne that I wold aske,

Ye would graunt it me belyfe;

And I asked neuer none tyll now,

Therefore, good lorde, graunt it me.

Now aske it, madam, sayd the kynge, 505

And graunted shall it be.

Then, good my lord, I you beseche,

These yemen graunt ye me.

Madame, ye myght have asked a bowne,

That shuld have ben worth them all three: 510

Ye myght have asked towres and towne [s],

Parkes and forestes plenty.

None soe pleasaunt to mi pay, she said,

Nor none so lefe to me.

Madame, sith it is your desyre, 515

Your askyng graunted shal be;

But I had leuer have geuen you

Good market townes thre.

The quene was a glad woman,

And sayd, lord, gramarcy, 520

I dare undertake for them

That true men shal they be.

[25]

But, good lord, speke fom mery word,

That comfort they may se.

I graunt you grace, then said our king, 525

Wasshe, felos, and to meate go ye.

They had not setten but a whyle,

Certayne without lesyng,

There came messengers out of the north,

With letters to our kyng. 530

And whan the came before the kyng,

They kneled downe vpon theyr kne,

And sayd, lord, your offycers grete you wel,

Of Caerlel in the north cuntre.

How fare my justice, sayd the kyng, 535

And my sherife also?

Syr, they be slayne, without leasyng,

And many an officer mo.

Who hath them slayne? sayd the kyng,

Anone thou tell me. 540

Adam Bel, and Clime of the Clough,

And Wyllyam of Cloudesle.

Alas! for rewth! then sayd our kyng,

My hart is wonderous sore,

I had leuer [th]an a thousand ponde, 543

I had knowne of thys before;

For I have graunted them grace,

And that forthynketh me,

But had I knowne all thys before,

They had been hanged all thre. 550

[26]

The kyng opened the letter anone,

Hymselfe he red it tho,

And founde how these thre outlawes had slaine

Thre hundred men and mo;

Fyrst the justice and the sheryfe, 555

And the mayre of Caerlel towne,

Of all the constables and catchipolles

Alyue were left not one;

The baylyes and the bedyls both,

And the sergeauntes of the law, 560

And forty fosters of the fe,

These outlawes had yslaw;

And broke his parks, and slaine his dere,

Ouer all they chose the best,

So perelous out lawes as they were, 565

Walked not by easte nor west.

When the kynge this letter had red,

In hys harte he syghed sore,

Take vp the table anone he bad,

For I may eate no more. 570

The kyng called hys best archars,

To the buttes wyth hym to go;

I wyll se these felowes shote, he sayd,

In the north haue wrought this wo.

The kynges bowmen buske them blyue, 575

And the quenes archers also,

So dyd these thre wyght yemen,

With them they thought to go.

[27]

There twyse or thryse they shote about,

For to assay theyr hande, 580

There was no shote these yemen shot,

That any prycke myght them stand.

Then spake Wyllyam of Cloudesle,

By him that for me dyed,

I hold hym neuer no good archar 585

That shuteth at buttes so wyde.

Wherat? then sayd our kyng,

I pray thee tell me.

At suche a but, syr, he sayd,

As men vse in my countree. 590

Wyllyam went into a fyeld,

And his to brethren with him,

There they set vp to hasell rodde,

Twenty score paces betwene.

I hold him an archar, said Cloudesle, 595

That yonder wande cleueth in two.

Here is none suche, sayd the kyng,

Nor none that can so do.

I shall assaye, syr, sayd Cloudesle,

Or that I farther go. 600

Cloudesly, with a bearyng arow,

Clauē the wand in to.

Thou art the best archer, then said the king,

Forsothe that euer I se.

And yet for your loue, sayd Wylliam, 605

I wyll do more maystry:

V.587. At what a butte now would ye shot. *Reliques.*

[28]

I haue a sonne is seuen yere olde,

He is to me full deare,

I wyll hym tye to a stake,

All shall se that be here, 610

And lay an apele vpon hys head,

And go syxe score paces hym fro,

And I myselfe, with a brode arow,

Shall cleue the apple in two.

Now halle the, then sayd the kyng, 615

By him that dyed on a tre,

But yf thou do not as thou 'hast' sayde,

Hanged shalt thou be.

And thou touche his head or gowne,

In syght that men may se, 620

By all the sayntes that be in heaven,

I shall hange you all thre.

That I haue promised, said William,

I wyl it neuer forsake,

And there euen before the kynge, 625

In the earth he droue a stake,

And bound therto his eldest sonne,

And bad hym stande styll therat,

And turned the childes face fro him,

Because he shuld not sterte; 630

An apple ypon his head he set,

And then his bowe he bent,

Syxe score paces they were out met,

And thether Cloudesle went;

V.6171. hest.

[29]

There he drew out a fayr brode arrowe, 635

Hys bowe was great and longe,

He set that arrowe in his bowe,

That was both styffe and stronge;

He prayed the people that was there,

That they would styll stande, 640

For he that shooteth for such a wager,

Behoueth a stedfast hand.

Muche people prayed for Cloudesle,

That hys lyfe saued myght be,

And whan he made hym redy to shote, 645

There was many a weping eye.

Thus Cloudesle ceste the apple in two,

That many a man myght se;

Ouer gods forbode, sayde the kinge,

That thou shote at me! 650

I geve the xviii. pence a day,

And my bowe shalt thou beare,

And ouer all the north countre,

I make the chyfe rydere.

And I geve the xvii. pence a day, said the quene,

By god and by my say, 656

Come feche thy payment when thou wylt,

No man shall say the nay.

Wyllyam, I make the a gentelman,

Of clothyng and of fe, 660

And thi two brethren yemen of my chambre,

For they are so semely to se;

V.648, Percy, instead of this line, reads

His sonne he did not nee.

[30]

Your sonne, for he is tendre of age,

Of my wyne seller shall he be,

And whan he commeth to mannes estate, 665

Better auauuced shall he be.

And, Wylliam, bring me your wife, said the quene,

Me longeth her sore to se,

She shal be my chefe gentelwoman,

To gouerne my nursery. 670

The yemen thanketh them full curteously,

And sayde, to some bysshop wyl we wend,

Of all the synnes that we have done

To be assoyld at his hand.

So forth be gone these good yemen, 675

As fast as they myght hye,

And after came and dwelled wyth the kynge,

And dyed good men all thre.

Thus endeth the liues of these good yemen,

God send them eternall blysse! 680

And all that with hande bowe shoteth,

That of heauen may neuer mysse!

[31]

A

MERY GESTE

OF

THE FRERE AND THE BOYE.

[32]

This well-known tale is furnished, in its present dress, by a copy in the public library of the university of Cambridge, "Emprynted at London in Flete strete at the sygne of the sonne by Wynkyn de Worde"; compared with a later edition in the Bodleian library, "Imprinted at London at the long shop adioyning vnto Saint Mildreds Church in the Pultrie by Edward Alde"; both in quarto and black letter, and of singular rarity, no duplicate of either being known to exist. There is, indeed, a very old, though at the same time a most vulgar and corrupted copy extant in the first of those libraries (MSS. More, Ee. 4. 35.) under the title of "The Cheylde and hes step-dame", of which, besides that almost every line exhibitis a various reading, the concluding stanzas are entirely different, and have, on that account, been thought worth preserving. But the most ancient copy of all would probably have been one in the Cotton library, if the volume which contained it had not unfortunately perished, with many things of greater importance, in the dreadful fire which happened in that noble repository, anno 1731. Vide Smiths Catalogue, Vitellius D.XII.*

**There was once a copy of one or other of the above editions, or some different impression, with divers other curious pieces, in the printed library of Antony à Wood (No. 66); but the article, with others of the like nature, appears to have been clandestinely taken out.*

[33]

From the mention made in v. 429 of the city of “Orlyounce” and the character of the “Offycyal” it may be conjectured that this poem is of French extraction; and, indeed, it is not at all improbable that the original is extant in some collection of old Fabliaux. A punishment similar to that of the good wife in this story appears to have been inflicted on the widow of a St. Gengulph, for presuming to question the reality of her husbands miracles. See Heywoods History of Women, p. 196.

The cut prefixed is an exact copy of one in the title of the most ancient edition, which, the present editor has a melancholy pleasure in reflecting, was traced for this purpose by his learned, ingenious, and valuable friend, the late John Baynes esquire.

[NP]

[35]

GOD that dyed for vs all,

And dranke both eysell and gall,

Brynge vs out of bale,

And gyue them good lyfe and longe

That lysteneth to my songe,

5

Or tendeth to my tale.

There dwelled an husbonde in my countre
That had wyues thre,
By processe of tyme,
By the fyrst wyfe a sone he had, 10
That was a good sturdy ladde,
And an happy hyne.

[36]

His fader loued hym wele,
So dyde his moder neuer a dele,
I tell you as I thinke; 15
All she thought was lost, by the rode,
That dyde the lytell boye ony good,
Other mete or drynke.
And yet y wys it was but badde,
And therof not halfe ynough he had, 20
But euermore of the worste:
Therefore euyll mote she fare,
For euer she dyde the lytell boye care,
As ferforth as she dorste.
The good wyfe to her husbonde gan saye, 25
I wolde ye wolde put this boye awaye,
And that ryght soone in haste;

Truly he is a cursed ladde,

I wolde some other man hym had,

That wolde hym better chaste. 30

Then sayd the good man agayne,

Dame, I shall to the sayne,

He is but tender of age;

He shall abyde with me this yere,

Tyll he be more strongere, 35

For to wynne better wage.

We haue a man, a stoute freke,

That in the felde kepeth our nete,

Slepyng all the daye,

He shall come home, so god me shelde, 40

And the boye shall into the felde,

To kepe our beestes yf he may.

[37]

Than sayd the wyfe, verament,

Therto soone I assent,

For that me thynketh moost nedy. 45

On the morowe whan it was daye,

The lytell boye wente on his waye,

To the felde full redy;

Of no man he had no care,
But sung, hey howe, away the mare*, 50
And made ioye ynough;
Forth he wente, truly to sayne,
Tyll he came to the playne,
Hys dyner forth he drough:
Whan he sawe it was but bad, 55
Ful lytell lust therto he had,
But put it vp agayne
Therefore he was not to wyte,
He sayd he wolde ete but lyte,
Tyll nyght that he home came. 60
And as the boye sate on a hyll,
An olde man came hym tyll,
Walkynge by the waye;
Sone, he sayde, god the se.
Syr, welcome mote ye be, 65
The lytell boye gan saye.

**This seems to have been the beginning or title of some old ballad. Maystres Fyll of Brentford takes notice of it in her "Testament." 4to. b. l.*

"Ah syrra, marry a way the mare."

V.60. came home. *De W.*

[38]

The olde man sayd, I am an hongred sore,
Hast thou ony mete in store,
That thou mayst gyue me?
The chylde sayd, so god me saue, 70

To such vytayle as I haue

Welcome shall ye be.

Therof the olde man was gladde,
The boye drewe forth suche as he had,

And sayd, do gladly. 75

The olde man was easy to please,
He ete and made hym well at ease,

And sayd, sone, gramercy.

Sone, thou haste gyuen mete to me,

I shall the gyue thynges thre, 80

Thou shalt them neuer forgete.

Than sayd the boye, as I trowe,

It is best that I haue a bowe,

Byrdes for to 'shete.'

A bowe, sone, I shall the gyue, 85

That shall last the all thy lyue,

And euer a lyke mete,

Shote therin whan thou good thynke,

For yf thou shote and wynke,

The prycke thow shalte hytte. 90

Whan he the bowe in honde felte,

And the boltes vnder his belte,

Lowde than he lough:

V.84. shote. De W. shoote. A.

[39]

He sayd, now had I a pype,

Though it were neuer so lyte, 95

Than were I gladde ynough.

A pype, sone, thou shalte haue also,

In true musyke it shall go,

I put thee out of doubt;

All that may the pype here 100

Shall not themselfe stere,

But laugh and lepe aboute.

What shall the thyrde be?

For I wyll gyue the gyftes three,

As I haue sayd before. 105

The lytell boye on hym lough,

And sayd, syr, I haue ynough,

I wyll desyre no more.

The olde man sayd, my trowth I plyght,

Thou shalte haue that I the hyght; 110

Say on now and let me se.

Than sayd the boye anone,

I haue a stepdame at home,

She is a shrewe to me:

Whan my fader gyueth me mete, 115

She wolde theron that I were cheke,

And stareth me in the face;

Whan she loketh on me so,

I wolde she sholde let a rappe go,

That it myght rynge ouer all the place. 120

V. 99. I do the well to wyte. De W.

V.105. to the before. Idem.

[40]

Than sayd the olde man tho,

Whan she loketh on the so

She shall begyn to blowe;

All that euer it may here

Shall not themselfe stere, 125

But laugh on a rowe.

Farewell, quod the olde man.

God kepe the, sayd the chylde than

I take my leue at the;

God, that moost best may, 130

Kepe the bothe nyght and day.

Gramercy, sone, sayd he.

Than drewe it towarde the nyght,

Iacke hym hyed home full ryght,

It was his ordynaunce; 135

He toke his pype and began to blowe,

All his beestes on a rowe,

Aboute hym they can daunce.

Thus wente he pypyng through the towne,

His beestes hym folowed by the sowne, 140

Into his faders close;

He wente and put them vp echone,

Homewarde he wente anone,

Into his faders hall he gose,

His fader at his souper sat, 145

Lytell Iacke espyed well that,

And sayd to hym anone,

Fader, I haue kepte your nete,

I praye you gyue me some mete,

I am an hongred, by Saynt Ihone: 150

[41]

I have sytten metelesse

All this daye kepyng your beestes,

My dyner feble it was.

His fader toke a capons wyng,

And at the boye he gan it flynge, 155

And badde hym ete apace.

That greued his stepmoders herte sore,

As I tolde you before,

She stared hym in the face,

With that she let go a blaste, 160

That they in the hall were agaste,

It range ouer all the place.

All they laughed and had good game,

The wyfe waxed red for shame,

She wolde that she had ben gone. 165

Quod the boye, well I wote,

That gonne was well shote,

As it had ben a stone.

Cursedly she loked on hym tho,

Another blaste she let go, 170

She was almoost rente.

Quod the boye, wyll ye se

How my dame letteth pelletes fle,

In sayth or euer she stynte?

The boye sayde vnto his dame, 175

Tempre thy bombe, he sayd, for shame:

She was full of sorowe.

Dame, sayd the good man, go thy waye,

For I swere to the by my saye,

Thy gere is not to borowe. 180

[42]

Afterwarde as ye shall here,

To the hous there came a frere,

To lye there all nyght;

The wyfe loued him as a saynt,

And to hym made her complaynt, 185

And tolde hym all aryght:

Wee haue a boye within ywys,

A shrewe for the nones he is,

He dooth me moche care;

I dare not loke hym vpon, 190

I am ashamed, by Saynt Iohn,

To tell you how I fare:

I praye you mete the boy tomorowe,
Bete hym well and gyue hym sorowe,
And make the boye lame.

195

Quod the frere, I shall hym bete.

Quod the wyfe, do not forgete,

He dooth me moche shame:

I trowe the boye be some wytche.

Quod the frere, I shall hym teche,

200

Haue thou no care;

I shall hym teche yf I may

Quod the wyfe, I the praye,

Do hym not spare.

On the morowe the boye arose,

205

Into the felde soone he gose,

His beestes for to dryue;

V.186, So A. and MS. all omitted in De W.

[43]

The frere ranne out at the gate,
He was a ferde leest he came to late,
He ranne fast and blyue.

210

Whan he came vpon the londe,

Lytell Iacke there he fonde,

Dryuyng his beestes all alone;

Boye, he sayd, god gyue the shame,

What hast thou done to thy dame? 215

Tell thou me anone:

But yf thou canst excuse the well,

By my trowth bete the I wyll,

I wyll no lenger abyde.

Quod the boye, what eyleth the? 220

My dame fareth as well as ye,

What nedeth ye to chyde?

Quod the boye, wyll ye wete

How I can a byrde shete,

And other thyng withall? 225

Syr, he sayd, though I be lyte,

Yonder byrde wyll I smyte,

And gyue her the I shall.

There sate a byrde vpon a brere,

Shote on boy, quod the frere, 230

For that me lysteth to se.

He hytte the byrde on the heed,

That she fell downe deed,

No ferder myght she flee.

V.211. *So A and MS. a londe. De W.*

[44]

The frere to the busshe wente, 235

Vp the byrde for to hente,

He thought it best for to done.

Iacke toke his pype and began to blowe,

Then the frere, as I trowe,

Began to daunce soone; 240

As soone as he the pype herd,

Lyke a wood man he fared,

He lepte and daunced aboute;

The breres scratched hym in the face,

And in many an other place, 245

That the blode brast out;

And tare his clothes by and by,

His cope and his scapelary,

And all his other wede.

He daunced amonge thornes thycke, 250

In many places they dyde hym prycke,

That fast gan he blede.

Iacke pyped and laughed amonge,

The frere amonge the thornes was thronge,

He hopped wunders hye; 255

At the last he held vp his honde,

And sayd I haue daunced so longe,

That I am lyke to dye;

V.255. A hoppyd wonderley hey;

The boy seyde, and lowhe with all,

Thes ys a sport reyll,

For a lord to se. *MS. More.*

[45]

Gentyll Iacke, holde thy pype styll,

And my trouth I plyght the tyll, 260

I will do the no woo.

Iacke sayd, in that tide,

Frere skyppe out on the ferder syde,

Lyghtly that thou were goo.

The frere out of the busshe wente, 265

All to ragged and to rente,

And torne on euery syde;

Unnethes on hym he had one cloute,

His bely for to wrappe aboute;

His harneys for to hyde. 270

The breres had hym scratched so in the face,

And [in] many an other place,

He was all to bledde with blode;

All that myght the frere se,

Were fayne awaye to flee, 275

They wende he had ben wode.

Whan he came to his hoost,

Of his iourney he made no boost,

His clothes were rente all;

Moche sorowe in his herte he had, 280

And euery man hym dradde,

Whan he came in to the hall.

The wyfe sayd, where hast thou bene?

In an euyll place I wene,

Me thynketh by thyn araye. 285

Dame, I haue ben with thy sone,

The deuyll of hell hym ouercome,

For no man elles may.

[46]

With that came in the good man, 290

The wife sayd to hym than,

Here is a foule araye;

Thy sone that is the lefe and dere,

Hath almoost slayne this holy frere,

Alas! and welawaye! 295

The good man sayd, *benedicite!*

What hath the boye done frere to the?

Tell me without lette.

The frere sayd, the deuyll hym spede,

He hath made me daunce, maugre my hede, 300

Amonge the thornes, hey go bette*.

The good man sayd to hym tho,

Haddest thou lost thy lyfe so,

It had ben grete synne.

The frere sayd, by our lady, 305

The pype went so meryly,

That I coude neuer blynne.

Whan it drewe towarde the nyght,

The boye came home full ryght,

As he was wont to do; 310

Whan he came into the hall,

Soone his fader gan hym call,

And badde hym to come hym to.

*The name, it is probable, of some old dance. To "dance hey go mad" is still a

common expression in the North.

V.312. His fader dyde hym soone call. *De W.*

[47]

Boye, he sayd, tell me here,

What hast thou done to the frere? 315

Tell me without lesynge.

Fader, he sayd, by my faye,

I dyde nought elles, as I you saye,

But pyped him a sprynge.

That pype, sayd his fader, wolde I here. 320

Mary, god forbede! sayd the frere;

His handes he dyde wrynge.

Yes, sayd the good man, by goddes grace.

Then, sayd the frere, out alas!

And made grete mournynge. 325

For the loue of god, quod the frere,

If ye wyll that pype here,

Bynde me to a post;

For I knowe none other rede,

And I daunce I am but deed, 330

Well I wote my lyfe is lost.

Stronge ropes they toke in honde,

The frere to the poste they bonde,

In the myddle of the halle;

All that at the souper sat 325

Laughed and had good game therat,

And said the frere wolde not fall.

Than sayd the good man,

Pype sonne, as thou can,

Hardely whan thou wylle. 340

V.327, that he pype. *De W.*

V.339. Pype on good sone. *Idem.*

[48]

Fader, he sayd, so mote I the,

Haue ye shall ynough of gle,

Tyll ye bydde me be styll.

As soon as Iacke the pype hent,

All that there were verament, 345

Began to daunce and lepe;

Whan they gan the pype here,

They myght not themselfe stere,

But hurled on an hepe.

The good man was in no dyspayre, 350

But lyghtly lepte out of his chayre,

All with a good chere;

Some lepte ouer the stocke,

Some stombled at the blocke,

And some fell flatte in the fyre. 355

The good man had grete game,

How they daunced all in same;

The good wyfe after gan steppe,

Euermore she kest her eye at lacke,

And fast her tayle began to cracke, 360

Lowder than they coude speke.

The frere hymselfe was almoost lost,

For knockynge his heed ayenst the post,

He had none other grace;

The rope rubbed hym vnder the chynne, 365

That the blode downe dyde rynne,

In many a dyuers place.

V.361, Lowde. De W.

[49]

lacke ranne into the strete,

After hym fast dyde they lepe,

Truly they coude not stynte; 370

They wente out at the dore so thycke,

That eche man fell on others necke,

So pretely out they wente.

Neyghbours that were fast by,

Herde the pype go so meryly, 375

They ranne into the gate;

Some lepte ouer the hatche,

They had no time to drawe the latche,

They wende they had come to late.

Some laye in theyr bedde, 380

And helde vp theyr hede,

Anone they were waked;

Some sterte in the waye,

Truly as I you saye,

Stark bely naked. 385

By that they were gadred aboute,

I wys there was a grete route,

Dauncynge in the strete;

Some were lame and myght not go,

But yet ywys they daunced to, 390

On handes and on fete.

The boye sayd, now wyll I rest.

Quod the good man, I holde it best,

With a mery chere;

V.392. They. *W*.

[50]

Sease, sone, whan thou wylte, 395

In fayth this is the meryest fyttē

That I herde this seuē yere.

They daunced all in same,

Some laughed and had good game,

And some had many a fall. 400

Thou cursed boye, quod the frere,

Here I somon the that thou appere

Before the offycyall;

Loke thou be there on Frydaye,

I wyll the mete and I may, 405

For to ordeyne the sorowe.

The boye sayd, by god auowe,

Frere, I am as redy as thou,

And Frydaye were to morowe.

Frydaye came as ye may here, 410

Iackes stepdame and the frere

Togeder there they mette;

Folke gadered a grete pase,

To here euey mannes case,

The offycyall was sette. 415

There was moche to do,

Maters more than one or two,

Both with preest and clerke;

Some had testaments for to preue,

And fayre women, by your leue, 420

That had strokes in the derke.

V.402, 403. Y som' the affor the comserey. MS.

[51]

Euery man put forth his case,

Then came forth frere Topyas,

And Iackes stepdame also;

Syr offycyall, sayd he, 425

I haue brought a boye to thee,

Which hath wrought me moche wo;

He is a grete nygromancere,

In all Orlyounce is not his pere,

As by my trowth I trowe. 430

He is a wytche, quod the wyfe:

Than, as I shall tell you blythe,

Lowde coude she blowe.

Some laughed without fayle,

Some sayd, dame, tempre thy tayle, 435

Ye wreste it all amysse.

Dame, quod the offycyall,

Tel forth on thy tale,

Lette not for this.

The wyfe was afrayed of an other cracke, 440

That no worde more she spacke,

She durst not for drede.

The frere sayd, so mote I the,

Knaue, this is long of the

That euyl mote thou spede. 445

The frere sayd, syr offycyall,

The boye wyll combre vs all,

But yf ye may him chaste;

V.423. Than cam soret capias. MS.

V.432. blyue. A.

[52]

Syr, he hath a pype truly,

Wyll make you daunce and lepe on hye, 450

Tyll your herte braste.

The offycyall sayd, so mot I the,

That pype wolde I fayne se,

And knowe what myrth that he can make.

V. 453, That Pype well y se,

&c. He seyde, boy, hes het her?

Ye seer, be mey ffay,

Anon pype ws a lay,

And make vs all cher.

The offeciall the pype hent,

And blow tell his brow hen bent,

Bot therof cam no gle;

The offeciall seyde, this ys nowth,

Be god that me der bowthe,

Het ys not worthe a sclo.

Be mey fay, qod the freyr,

The boy can make het pype cler,

Y bescro hem for hes mede.

The offeciall bad the boy a say.

Nay, qod the freyr, er that a way,

For that y for bede.

Pype on, qod the offeciall, and not spar.

The freyr began to star,

Jake hes pype hent,

As sone as Gake began to blow,

All they lepyd on a rowe,

And ronde about they went.

The officiall had so gret hast,

That boyt hes schenys brast,

A pon a blokys hende.

The clerkys to dans they hem sped,

And som all ther eynke sched,

And som ther bekes rent,

And som caft ther boky[s] at the wall,

And som ouer ther felowys can fall,

So weytley they lepyd.

Ther was withowt let,

They stombylled on a hepe,

They dansed all a bowthe,

And yever the freyr creyd owt,

I may no lengger dans for soyt,

I haffe lost halffe mey cod war,

When y dansed yn the thornes.

Som to crey they began,

Mey boke ys all to toren;

Som creyd withowt let,

And som bad hoo;

Som seyde het was a god game,
And som seyde they wer lame,
Y may no leynger skeppe;
Som danced so long,
Tell they helde owt the townge,
And a nethe meyt hepe.
The officiall began to star,
And seyde, hafe for they heyr,
Stent of they lay,
And boldeley haske of me,
What thou welt hafe for thy gle,
Y schall the redey pay.
Then to stend Jake began,
The officiall was a werey man,
Mey trowet y pleyt y the,
Thes was a god gle,
And seyde the worst that euer they se;
For het was er neyth.
Then bespake the officiall,
And leytley Gake can call,
Hes pype he hem hent,
And gaffe hem xx s.
And euer mor hes blesyng.
For that merey set.

When Gake had that money hent,

Anon homard he went,

Glad therof was he;

He waxed a wordeley marchande,

A man of gret degre.

Hes stepdame, y dar say,

Dorst neuer after that day,

Nat wonley ones despese.

They lowyd togedyr all thre,

Hes father, hes stepdame and he,

Affter yn gret eys.

And that they ded, soyt to say,

Tho hewyn they toke the way,

Withowtyn eney mes.

Now god that dyed for os all,

And dranke aysell and gall,

Bryng them all to they bles,

That beleuet on the name Jhe.

[53]

Mary, god forbede, than sayd the frere, 455

That he sholde pype here,

Afore that I hens the waye take.

Pype on, Iacke, sayd the offycyall,

I wyll here now how thou canst playe.

Iacke blewe vp, the sothe to saye, 460

And made them soone to daunce all.

[54]

The offycyall lepte ouer the deske,

And daunced aboute wonder faste,

Tyll bothe his shynnes he all to brest,

Hym thought it was not of the best, 465

Than cryed he vnto the chylde,

To pype no more within this place,

But to holde styll for goddes grace,

And for the loue of Mary mylde.

[55]

Than sayd Iacke to them echone, 470

If ye wolde me graunte with herte fre,

That he shall do me no vylany,

But hens to departe euen as I come.

Therto they answered all anone,

And promysed him anone ryght, 475

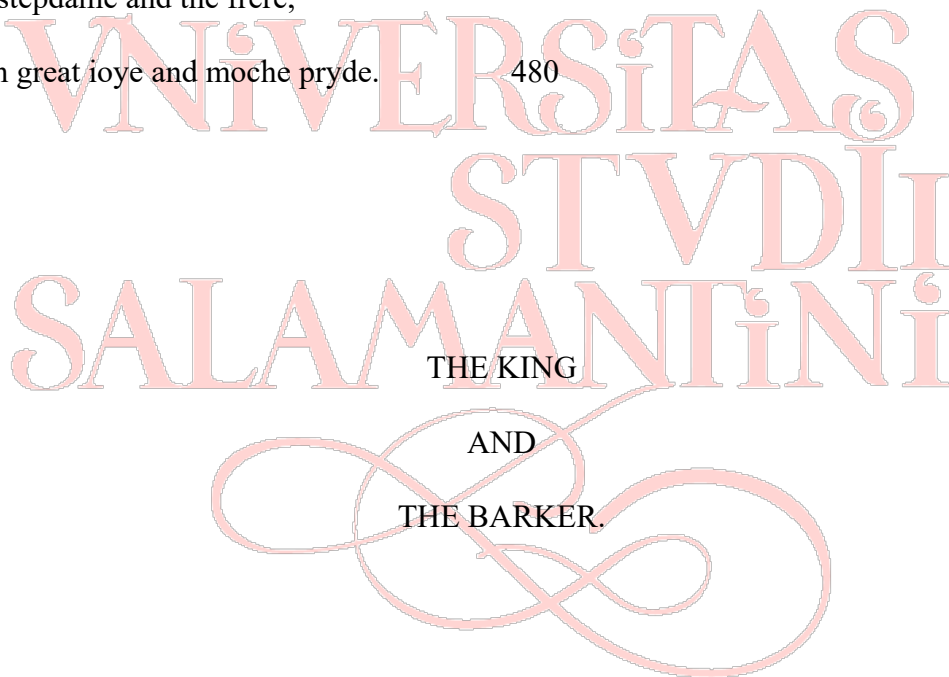
In his quarell for to fyght,
And defende hym from his sone,

[56]

Thus they departed in that tyde,
The offycyall and the sompnere,
His stepdame and the frere,
With great ioye and moche pryde.

480

[57]



[58]

The following equally rude and ancient piece is given from the manuscript volume in the public library, Cambridge, already described. It is the undoubted original of “the merry, pleasant, and delectable history between K. Edward the fourth and a tanner of Tamworth”, reprinted by Dr. Percy; who ought, perhaps, to have informed his readers that the old copies contain a great many stanzas which he has, not injudiciously, suppressed.

Dantre is Daventry (vulgarly pronounced Daintry), in Warwickshire.

The writer of the manuscript should seem to have been some provincial rustic. In one place of the volume he enters the following saw, which appeared worth preserving, for the sake of its singularity.

Ther ys leythe reythe and meythe,

Meythe ouerset reythe for the defawte of leythe,

Bot and reythe methe com to leythe,

Scholder neuer meythe ouerset reythe.

[59]

WELL yow her a god borde to make yow 'all lawhe?'

How het fell apou a tyme, or eney man het know,

The kyng rod a hontyng as that tyme was,

For to hont a der y trow hes hope was.

As he rode he houertoke yn the wey 5

A tannar of Dantre yn a queynte a raye;

Blake kow heydydys sat he apou,

The hornys heyng besyde,

The kyng low and had god game,

To se the tannar reyde. 10

Howr kyng bad hes men abeyde,

And he welde sper of hem the wey;

V. 1 lawhe all.

[60]

Yffe y may her eney new tythyng

Y schall het to yow saye.

Howr kyng prekynd, and sayde, ser, god the saffe. 15

The tannar seyde, well mot yow ffar.

God felow, seyde 'howr' kyng, off on thyng y the pray,

To Drayton Baset well y reyde, wyche ys the wey?

That can y tell the fro hens that y stonde,

When thow comest to the galow tre torne vpon the lyft honde. 20

Gramercy, felow, seyde owr kyng, withowtyn eney 'wone',

I shall prey they lord Baset thanke the sone.

God felow, seyde owr kyng, reyde thou with me,

Tell y com to Drayton Baset, now y het se.

Nay be 'mey feyt' seyde the barker thoo, 25

Thow may sey y wer a fole and y dyd so;

I hast yn mey wey as well as thow hast yn theyne,

Reyde for the and seke they wey, thi hors ys better nar meyne.

The tanner seyde, what maner man ar ye?

A preker abowt, seyde the kyng, yn maney a contre 30

Y had a brother vovsed the same

Tull he cowde never the.

V.13. now

V.17. yowr.

V.21. woyt.

V.25. meyt.

[61]

Than 'howr' kyng smotley gan smeyle,

Y prey the felow reyde with me meyle.

35

What devell, quod the tanner, art thou owt off they wet?

Y most hom to me y deyner, for I am fastyng yet.

Good felow, seyde owr kyng, car the not for no mete,

Thou schalt haffe mete ynow to neyzt, and yeffe thou welt ette.

The tanner toke gret skorne of hem,

And swar be creyst ys pyne,

Y trow y hafe mor money in me y pors

Nar thou hast yn theyne:

Wenest thou y well be owt on neyzt? nay, and god be for,

Was y neuer owt a neyt sen y was bor.

45

The tanner lokyd a bake tho,

The heydes began to fall,

He was war for the keyngs men,

Wher they cam reydyng all.

Thes ys a theffe, thowt the tanner,

50

Y prey to god geffe hem car,

He well haffe me y hors,

Mey heydes, and all mey chaffar.

For feleyschepe, seyde the tannar,

Yet wel y reyde with the;

Y not war y methe with the afterward

55

Thow mast do as meche for me.

V.34. yowr.

[62]

God a mar [sey], seyde owr kyng, withowt eny wone,

Y schall prey the lord Baset to thanke the sone.

Owr keyng seyde, what new tydyng herest as thou ryd?

60

I wolde fayne wet for thow reydest weyde.

Y know now teytheyng, the thanner seyde, herke and thou schalt here,

Off al the chaffar that y know kow heydys beyt der.

Owr keyng seyde, on theyng, as mey loffe y the prey,

What herest sey be the lor Baset yn thes contrey?

65

I know hem not, seyde the tanner, with hem y hafe lytyll to don,

Wolde he neuer bey of me clot lether to clowt 'his schoyn'.

Howr kyng seyde, y loffe the well, of on thyng y the praye,

Thow hast harde hes servants speke, what welde they saye?

Ye for god, seyde the tanner, that tell y can,

70

They sey thay leke htem well, for he ys a god man.

Thos they reyde together talkyng, for soyt y yow tell,

Tull he met the lord Baset, on kneys downe they fell.

Alas, the thanner thowt, the kyng ylonge thes be,

Y schall be hongyd, well y wot, at men may me se.

75

He had no meynde of hes hode, nor cape ner adell,

Al for drede off hes leyffe he wende to halfe ler.

V.60. now.

V.67. with schoys.

[63]

The thanner wolde astole away,

Whyle he began to speke,

Howr kyng had yever an ey on hem,

80

That he mey not skape.

God felow, with me thow most abeyde, seyde owr kyng,

For thow and y most an hontyng reyde.

Whan they com to Kyng chas meche game they saye.

Howr kyng seyde, felow what schall y do, my hors ys so hey?

85

God felow, led thow me theyne, and hafe her meyne.

Tho the tannar leyt done, and cast a downe hes heydys;

Howr kyng was yn hes sadell, no leyngger he beydes.

Alas, theyn the thanner thowt, he well reyde away with mey hors,

Y well after to get hem and y may.

90

He welde not leffe hes heydys beheynde for notheyng,

He cast them yn the kyngs schadyll, that was neys seyte;

Tho he sat aboffe them, as y ouw saye,

He prekyd fast after hem, and sey on euery seyde

95

The kow hornes blake and wheyte;

The hors went he had bor the deuell on hes bake;

The hors prekyd as he was wode,

Het mestoret to spor hem not;

The barker clynt on hem fast,

He was for a ferde for to fall,

[64]

The kyng lowhe, and was glad to folow the chas,

‘Yette’ he was agast lest the tanner welde ber hem downe.

The horse sped hem sweythly, he sped hem wonderley fast,

Ayen a bow of a noke the thanneres hed he barst,

105

With a stombellyng as he rode the thanner downe he cast;

The kyng lowhe and had god game, and seyde thou rydyst to fast

The kyng lowhe, and had god game, and swar be sent John,

Seche another horsman say y neuer none.

Owr kyng lowhe, and had god bord, and swar be sent ‘Jame’,

110

Y most nedyst lawhe and thow wer mey dame.

Y be scro the same son, seyde the barker tho,

That seche a bord welde haffe to se hes dame so wo.

When ‘ther’ hontyng was ydo, they changyd hors agen,

Tho the barker had hes howyn, theyrof he was ‘fayne’. 115

Godamarsey, seyde our kyng, of they serueyse to daye,

Yeffe thou hafe awt to do with me, or owt to saye,

They frende schall y yeffor be, be god that ys bet on.

V.103. Yeffe.

V.110. Jane.

V.114. her.

V.115. of fayne.

[65]

Godamarsey, seyde the barker tho, thou semyst a felow god,

Yeffe y met the yn Dantre thou schalt dreynke be [the] rode. 120

Be mey feyt, seyde owr kyng, or els wer to blame;

Yeff y met the yn Lecheffelde thou schalt hafe the same.

Thus they rod talkyng togeder to Drayton hall,

Tho the barker toke hes leffe of the lordes all.

Owr kyng comand the barker yn that tyde, 125

A C.s. yn hes pors to mend hes kwo heydys.

Ther owr kyng and the barker partyd feyr a twyn.

God that set yn heffen so they breyng os owt of sen!

[NP]

[NP]

HOW A MERCHANDE DYD

HYS WYFE BETRAY.

[68]

The story of this ancient poem seems to have appeared in all possible shapes. It is contained in a tract intitled "Penny-wise, pound-foolish; or a Bristow diamond, set in two rings, and both crack'd. Profitable for married men, pleasant for young men, and a rare example for all good women", London, 1631. 4to. b.1 and is well known, at least in the North, by the old ballad called "The Pennyworth of Wit." It likewise appears, from Langhams Letter, 1575, to have been then in print, under the title of "The Chapman of a Pennyworth of Wit" though no edition of that age is now known to exist. The following copy is from a transcript made by the late Mr. Baynes from one of Bp. Mores manuscripts in the public library at Cambridge (Ff. 2. 38, or 690), written apparently about the reign of Edward the fourth or Richard the third; carefully but unnecessarily examined with the original. The poem itself however is indisputably of a greater age, and seems from the language and orthography to be of Scottish, or at least of North country extraction. The fragment of a somewhat different copy, in the same dialect, is contained in a MS. of Henry the 6ths time in the British Museum (Bib. Har. 5396). It has evidently been designed to be sung to the harp.

[69]

LYSTENYTH, lordyngys, y you pray,

How a merchand dyd hys wyfe betray,

Bothe be day and be nyght,

Yf ye wyll herkyn aryght.

Thys songe ys of a merchand of thys cuntre, 5

That had a wyfe feyre and free;

The marchand had a full gode wyfe,

Sche louyd hym trewly as hur lyfe,

What that euyr he to hur sayde,

Euyr sche helde hur wele apayde: 10

The marchand, that was so gay,

By another woman he lay;

[70]

He boght hur gownys of grete pryce,

Furryd with menyvere and with gryse,

To hur hedd ryall atyre, 15

As any lady myght desyre;

Hys wyfe, that was so trewe as ston,

He wolde ware no thyng vpon:

That was foly be my fay,

That fayrenes schulde tru loue betray. 20

So hyt happenyd, as he wolde,

The marchand ouer the see he schulde;

To hys leman ys he gon,

Leue at hur for to tane;

With clyppynge and with kyssynge swete, 25

When they schulde parte bothe dyd they wepe.

Tyll hys wyfe ys he gon,

Leue at her then hath he tan;

Dame, he seyde, be goddys are,

Haste any money thou woldyst ware ? 30

Whan y come bezonde the see

That y myzt the bye some ryche drewrè.

Syr, sche seyde, as Cryst me saue,

Ye haue all that euyr y haue;

Ye schall haue a peny here, 35

As ye ar my trewe fere,

Bye ye me a penyworth of wytt,

And in youre hert kepe wele hyt.

Styll stode the merchand tho,

Lothe he was the peny to forgoo, 40

[71]

Certen sothe, as y yow say,

He put hyt in hys purce and yede hys way.

A full gode wynde god hath hym sende,

Yn Fraunce hyt can hym brynge;

A full gode schypp arrayed he 45

Wyth marchaundyce and spycerè.

Certen sothe, or he wolde reste,

He boght hys lemman of the beste,

He boght hur bedys, brochys and ryngys,

Nowchys of golde, and many feyre thyngys;

He boght hur perry to hur hedd, 51

Of safurs and of rubyes redd;

Hys wyfe, that was so trew as ston,

He wolde ware nothyng vpon:

That was foly be my fay, 55

That fayrenes schulde trew loue betray.

When he had boght all that he wolde,

The marchand ouyr the see he schulde.

The marchandys man to hys mayster dyd speke,

Oure dameys peny let vs not forgete. 60

The marchand swore, be seynt Anne,

Zyt was that a lewde bargan,

To bye owre dame a penyworth of wytt,

In all Fraunce y can not fynde hyt.

‘An’ olde man in the halle stode, 65

The marchandys speche he undurzode;

[72]

The olde man to the marchand can say,

A worde of counsell y yow pray,

And y schall selle yow a penyworth of wyt,

Yf ye take gode hede to hyt:

70

Tell me marchand, be thy lyfe,

Whethyr haste thou a leman or a wyfe?

Syr, y haue bothe, as haue y reste,

But my paramour loue I beste.

Then seyde the olde man, withowten were,

75

Do now as y teche the here;

When thou comyst ouyr the salte some,

Olde clothys then do the vpon,

To thy lemman that thou goo,

And telle hur of all thy woo;

80

Syke sore, do as y the say,

And telle hur all thy gode ys loste away,

Thy schyp ys drownyd in the fom,

And all thy god ys loste the from;

Whan thou haste tolde hur soo,

85

Then to thy weddyd wyfe thou go;

Whedyr helpyth the bettur yn thy nede,

Dwelle with hur, as Cryste the spede.

The marchand seyde, wele must thou fare,

Have here thy peny, y haue my ware. 90

When he come ouer the salte fome,

Olde clothys he dyd hym vpon,

VV.79, 80. These two lines are in the MS. inserted after the four following.

[73]

Hys lemman lokyd forthe and on hym see,

And seyde to hur maydyn, how lykyth the?

My love ys comyn fro beyonde the see, 95

Come hedur, and see hym wyth thyn eye.

The maydyn seyde, be my fay,

He ys yn a febull array.

Go down, maydyn, in to the halle,

Yf thou mete the marchand wythalle, 100

And yf he spyrrre aftyr me,

Say, thou sawe me wyth non eye;

Yf he wyll algatys wytt,

Say in my chaumbyr y lye sore syke,

Out of hyt y may not wynne, 105

To speke wyth none ende of my kynne,

Nother wyth hym nor wyth none other,

Thowe he were myn own brother.

Alias! seyde the maydyn, why sey ye soo ?

Thynke how he helpyed yow owt of moche wo.

Fyrst when ye mett, wyth owt lesynge, 111

Youre gode was not worthe xx s.,

Now hyt ys worthe cccc pownde,

Of golde and syluyr that ys rounde;

Gode ys but a lante lone, 115

Some tyme men haue hyt, and some tyme none;

Thogh all hys gode be gon hym froo,

Neuyr forsake hym in hys woo.

Go downe, maydyn, as y bydd the,

Thou schalt no lenger ellys dwelle wyth me.

[74]

The maydyn wente in to the halle, 121

There sche met the marchand wythall.

Where ys my lemman ? where ys sche?

Why wyll sche not come speke wyth me ?

Syr, y do the wele to wytt, 125

Yn hyr chaumbyr sche lyeth full syke,

Out of hyt sche may not wynne,

To speke wyth non ende of hur kynne,

Nother wyth yow nor wyth non other,

Thowe ye were hur owne brother. 130

Maydyn, to my lemman that thou go,

And telle hur my gode ys loste me fro,

My schyp ys drownyd in the fom,

And all my gode ys loste me from;

A gentylman have y slawe, 135

Y dar not abyde the londys lawe;

Pray hur, as sche louyth me dere,

As y have ben to hur a trewe fere,

To kepe me preuy in hur chaumbyr,

That the kyngys baylyes take me neuyr. 140

Into the chaumbyr the maydyn ys goon,

Thys tale sche tolde hur dame anone.

In to the halle, maydyn, wynde thou downe,

And bydd hym owt of my halle to goon,

Or y shall send in to the towne, 145

And make the kyngs baylyes to come;

Y swere, be god of grete renown,

Y wyll neuyr harbure the kyngys feloun.

The maydyn wente in to the halle,

And thus sche tolde the merchand alle; 150

The marchand sawe none other spede,

He toke hys leve and forthe he yede.

Lystenyth, lordyngys, curtes and hende,

For zyt ys the better fytt behynde.

[THE SECOND FIT.]

LYSTENYTH, lordyngys, great and small

The marchand ys now to hys own halle;

Of hys comyng hys wyfe was fayne,

Anone sche come hym agayne.

Husbonde, sche seyde, welcome ye be,

How haue ye farde beyonde the see? 160

Dame, he seyde, be goddys are,

All full febyll hath be my fare;

All the gode that euer was thyn and myn

Hyt ys loste be seynt Martyn;

In a storme y was bestadde, 165

Was y neuyr halfe so sore adrad,

Y thanke hyt god, for so y may,

That euyr y skapyd on lyve away;

My schyp ys drownyd in the fom,

And all my gode ys loste me from; 170

[76]

A gentyلمان haue y slawe,

I may not abyde the londys lawe;

I pray the, as thou louest me dere,

As thou art my trewe weddyd fere,

In thy chaumber thou woldest kepe me dern.

Syr, sche seyde, no man schall me warne: 176

Be styлле, husbonde, sygh not so sore,

He that hathe thy gode may sende the more;

Thowe all thy gode be fro the goo,

I wyll neuyr forsake the in thy woo; 180

Y schall go to the kyng and to the quene,

And knele before them on my kneen,

There to knele and neuyr to cese,

Tyl of the kyng y haue getyn thy pees:

I can bake, brewe, carde and spynne, 185

My maydenys and y can sylvyr wyne,

Euyr whyll y am thy wyfe,

To maynten the a trewe mannys lyfe.

Certen sothe, as y yow say,

All nyght be hys wyfe he lay, 190

On the morne, or he forthe yede,

He kaste on hym a ryall wede,
And bestrode a full gode stede,
And to hys lemmans hows he yede.
Hys lemman lokyd forthe and on hym see, 195
As he come rydyng ouyr the lee,
Sche put on hur a garment of palle,
And mett the marchand in the halle,

[77]

Twyes or thryes, or euyr he wyste,
Trewly sche had hym kyste. 200
Syr, sche seyde, be seynt John,
Ye were neuyr halfe so welcome home.
Sche was a schrewe, as haue y hele,
There sche currayed fauell well.
Dame, he seyde, be seynt John, 205
Zyt ar not we at oon;
Hyt was tolde me beyonde the see,
Thou haste another leman then me,
All the gode that was thyn and myne,
Thou haste geuyn hym, be seynt Martyn. 210
Syr, as Cryste bryng me fro bale,
Sche lyeth falsely that tolde the that tale;

Hyt was thy wyfe, that olde trate,
That neuyr gode worde by me spake;
Were sche dedd (god lene hyt wolde!) 215
Of the haue all my wylle y schulde;
Erly, late, lowde and stylle,
Of the schulde y haue all my wylle:
Ye schall see, so muste y the,
That sche lyeth falsely on me. 220

Sche leyde a canvas on the flore,
Longe and large, styffe and store,
Sche leyde theron, wythowten lyte,
Fyfty schetys waschen whyte,
Pecys of syluyr, masers of golde; 225
The marchand stode hyt to be holde:

[78]

He put hyt in a wyde sakk,
And leyde hyt on the hors bakk;
He bad hys chylde go belyue,
And lede thys home to my wyue 230
The chylde on hys way ys gon,
The marchande come aftyr anon;
He caste the pakk downe in the flore,

Longe and large, styf and store,

As hyt lay on the grounde, 235

Hyt was wele worthe cccc pownde:

They on dedyn the mouth aryght,

There they sawe a ryall syght.

Syr, sayde hys wyfe, be the rode,

Where had ye all thys ryall gode? 240

Dame, he seyde, be goddys are,

Here ys thy penyworth of ware;

Yf thou thynke hyt not wele besett,

Gyf hyt another can be ware hytt bett;

All thys wyth thy peny boght y, 245

And therefore y gyf hyt the frely;

Do wyth all what so euyr ye lyste,

I wyll neuyr aske yow accowntys, be Cryste.

The marchandys wyfe to hym can say,

Why come ye home in so febull array? 250

Then seyde the marchand, sone ageyn,

Wyfe, for to assay the in certeyn;

For at my lemman was y before,

And scche by me sett lytyll store.

And sche louyd bettyr my gode then me, 255

And so wyfe dydd neuyr ye.

To telle hys wyfe then he began,

All that gode he had takyn fro hys lemman;

And all was becawse of thy peny,

Therefore y gyf hyt the frely; 260

And y gyf god a vowe thys howre,

Y wyll neuyr more have paramowre,

But the, myn own derlyng and wyfe,

Wyth the wyll y lede my lyfe.

Thus the marchandys care be gan to kele, 265

He leste hys folye euery dele,

And leuyd in clennessè and honestè;

Y pray god that so do we.

God that ys of grete renowne,

Saue all the gode folke of thys towne: 270

Jesu, as thou art heuyn kynge,

To the blys of heuyn owre soules brynge.

[NP]

[NP]

[82]

This little moral piece, which, for the time wherein it was written, is not inelegant, is given from a manuscript collection in the Harleian library in the British Museum (No. 1596), compiled in the reign of King Henry the sixth. It is not supposed to have been before printed, nor has any other copy of it been met with in manuscript: there is however a striking coincidence of idea in Mr. Gilbert Coopers beautiful elegy intituled "A father's advice to his son", as well as in the old song of "It's good to be merry and wise"; which the more curious reader may consult at his leisure.

[83]

LYSTENYTH all, and ze well here

How the wyse man taght hys son;

Take gode tent to thys matere,

And fond to lere yf the con.

Thys song be zonge men was begon, 5

To make hem tyrsfy and stedfast;

But zarn that is oft tyme yll sponne,

Euyll hyt comys out at the last.

A wyse man had a fayre chyld,

Was well of fyftene zere age, 10

That was bothe meke and mylde,

Fayre of body and uesage;

[84]

Gentyll of kynde and of courage,

For he schulde be hys fadur eyre;

Hys fadur thus, yn hys langage, 15

‘Taght’ hys sone bothe weyll and fayre:

And sayd, son, kepe thys word yn hart,

And thenke theron ‘tyll’ thou be ded;

Zeyr day thy furst weke,

Loke thys be don yn ylke stede: 20

Furst se thye god yn forme of brede*,

And serue hym ‘well’ for hys godenes,

And afturward, sone, by my rede,

Go do thy worldys besynes.

Forst, worschyp thy god on a day, 25

And, sone, thys schall thou haue to ‘mede’,

Skyll fully what thou pray,

He wyll the graunt with outyn drede,

And send the al that thou hast nede,

As ‘far ’ as meser longgyth to stretch, 30

This lyfe in mesur that thou lede,

And of the remnant thou ne rech.

And, sone, thy tong thou kepe also,

And be not tale wyse be no way,

Thyn owen tonge may be thy fo, 35

Therfor beware, sone, j the pray,

V.16. That. V.18. thyll. V.22. wyll.

V.26. mad V.30. for.

*i. e. *go to mass.*

[85]

Where and when, son, thou schalt say,

And be whom thou spekyft oght;

For thou may speke a word to day

That seuen zere thens may be forthozt. 40

Therefore, sone, be ware be tyme,

Desyre no offys for to bere,

For of thy neyborys mawgref,

Thou most hem bothe dysplese and dere,

Or ellys thy self thou must 'forswere', 45

And do not as thyn offys wolde,

And gete the mawgrefe here and there,

More then thank a thousand fold.

And, sone, yf thou wylt lyf at ese,

And warme among thy neyburs syt, 50

Lat newefangylnes the plese

Oftyn to remewe nor to flyt,

For and thou do thou wantys wyt,

For folys they remewe al to wyde;

And also, sone, an euyl 'sygne' ys hyt, 55

A mon that can no wher abyde.

And, sone, of syche thyng j the warne,

And on my blyssyng take gode hede,

Thou vse neuer the tauerne;

And also dyfyng j the forbede: 60

V.45. for swete. V.55. sagne.

[86]

For thyse two thyngys, with outyn drede,

And comon women, as j leue,

Maks zong men euyle to spede,

And 'falle' yn danger and yn myschefe.

And, sone, the more gode thou hast, 65

The rather bere the meke and lowe;

Lagh not mych for that ys wast,

For folys ben by laghing 'knowe'.

And, sone, quyte wele that thou owe,

So that thou be of detts clere; 70

And thus, my lese chylde, as j 'trowe',

Thou mest the kepe fro davngere.

And loke thou wake not to longe,

Ne vse not rere soperys to late;

For, were thy complexion neuyr so strong, 75

Wyth surfet thou mayst fordo that.

Of late walkyng oftyn debate,

On nyztys for to syt and drynke;

Yf thou wylt rule thyn astate,

Betyme go to bed and wynke. 80

And, sone, as far furth as thou may,

On non enquest that thou come,

Nor no fals wytnesse bere away,

Of no manys mater, all ne sum:

V.64. fulle. V.68. knone. V.71. trewe.

[87]

For better the were be defe and down, 85

Then for to be on eny enquest,

That aftyr myzt be vndurnome,

A trewe man had hys quarel lest.

And, sone, yf thou wylt haue a wyfe,

Take hur for no couetyse, 90

But loke, sone, sche be the lefe,

Thou wyfe bywayt and wele awyse,

That sche be gode, honest, and wyse,

Thof sche be pore take thou no hede,

For sche 'schal' do the more seruys, 95

Then schall a ryche with owtyn drede.

For better it is in rest and pes,

A mes of potage and no more,

Then for to haue a thousand mes,

With gret dysese and angyr sore. 100

Therefore, sone, thynk on thys lore,

Yf thou wylt haue a wyfe with ese,

By hur gode set thou no store,

Thoffe sche wolde the bothe feffe and sesse.

And yf thy wyfe be meke and gode, 105

And serue the wele and ‘plesantly,’

Loke that thou be not so wode,

To charge hur then to owtragely;

V.95. schalt. V.106. plefanty.

[88]

But then fare with hur esely,

And cherysch hur for hur gode dede, 110

For thyng ouerdon vnskylfully,

Makys wrath to grow where ys no nede.

I wyl neyther glos ne ‘paynt,’

But waran the on anodyr syde,

Yf thy wyfe come to make pleynt, 115

On thy seruandys on any syde,

Be nott to hasty them to chyde,

Nor wreth the or thou wytt the sothe,

For wemen yn wrethe they can not hyde,

But sone they reyse a smokei rofe. 120

Nor, sone, be not jelows, j the pray,

For, and thou falle in jelosye,

Let not thy wyfe wyt in no way,

For thou may do no more foly;

For, and thy wyfe may onys aspye 125

That thou any thyng hur mystryst,

In dyspyte of thy fantasy,

To do the wors ys all hur lyst.

Therefore, sone, j byd the

Wyrche with thy wyfe as reson ys, 130

Thof sche be seruant in degre,

In som degre she felaw ys.

V.113. praynt.

V.118. *The MS. reads wreth the not, but the word not is inserted by a different, though very ancient, hand, which has corrected the poem in other places; and is certainly redundant and improper.*

[89]

Laddys that ar bundyn, so haue j blys,

That can not rewle theyr wyves aryzt,

That makys wemen, so haue j blys, 135

To do oftyn wrong yn plyzt.

Nor, sone, bete nott thy wyfe j rede,

For ther yn may no help 'rise',

Betyng may not stond yn stede,

But rather make hur 'the to despyse': 140

Wyth louys awe, sone, thy wyfe chastyse,

And let fayre wordys be thy zerde;

Louys awe ys the best gyse,

My sone, to make thy wyfe aferde.

Nor, sone, thy wyfe thou schalt not chyde,

Nor calle hur by no vyleus name, 146

For sche that schal ly be thy syde,

To calle hur fowle yt ys thy schame;

Whan thou thyne owen wyfe wyl dyffame,

Wele may anothyr man to do so: 150

Soft and fayre men make tame

Herte and buk and wylde roo.

And, sone, thou pay rytz wele thy tythe*,

And pore men of thy gode thou dele;

And loke, sone, be thy lyfe, 155

Thou gete thy sowle here sum hele.

V.135. The latter half of this line seems repeated by mistake.

V.138. be. V.140. to despuse the.

**The author, from this and other admonitions is supposed to have been a parson.*

[90]

Thys werld hyt turnys euyⁿ as a whele,

All day be day hyt wyl enpayre,

And so, sone, thys wordys wele,

Hyt faryth but as a chery fare. 160

For all that euyr man doth here,

Wyth besynesse and trauell bothe,

All ys wythowtyn were,

For oure mete, drynk, and clothe;

More getys he not, wythowtyn othe, 165

Kyng or prynce whether that he be,

Be hym lefe, or be hym loth,

A pore man has as mych as he.

And many a man here gadrys gode

All hys lyfe dayes for othyr men, 170

That he may not by the rode,

Hym self onys ete of an henne;

But be doluyn yn hys den,

Another schal come at hys last ende,

Schal haue hys wyf and catel then, 175

That he has gadred another schal spende.

Therfor, sone, be my counseyle,

More then ynogh thou neuyr covayt,

Thou ne wost wan deth wyl the assayle,

This werld ys but the fendys bayte. 180

V.180. The latter part of this stanza seems to be wanting.

[91]

For deth ys, sone, as I trowe,

The most thyng than certyn ys,

And non so vncerteyn for to knowe,

As ys the tyme of deth y wys;

And therefore so thou think on thys, 185

And al that j haue seyde befor:

And Ihesu 'bryng' vs to hys blys,

That for us weryd the crowne of thorn.

V. 187. *Brynd.*

[NP]

[93]

VNI^UERSIT^{AS}
THE LIFE AND DEATH
OF
STVDII
TOM THUMBE.
SALAMANTINI

[94]

It is needless to mention the popularity of the following story. Every city, town, village, shop, stall, man, woman, and child, in the kingdom, can bear witness to it. Its antiquity, however, remains to be enquired into, more especially as no very ancient edition of it has been discovered. That which was made use of on the present occasion bears the following title: "Tom Thumbe, his life and death: wherein is declared many maruailous acts of manhood, full of wonder, and strange merriments. Which little knight lived in king Arthurs time, and famous in the court of Great Britaine. London, printed for John Wright. 1630." It is a small 8vo. in black letter, was given, among many other curious pieces, by Robert Burton, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, to the Bodleian Library (Seld. Art. L. 79.), and is the oldest copy known to be extant. There is a later edition, likewise in black letter, printed for F. Coles, and others, in

Antony à Woods collection, which has ben collated, as has also a different copy, printed for some of the same propietors, in the editors possession. All three are ornamented with curious cuts, representing the most memorable incidents of our heros life. They are likewise divided into chapters by short prose arguments, which, being always unnecessary, and sometimes improper, as occasioning an interruption of the narrative, are here omitted.

In Ben Jonsons Masque of the Fortunate Isles, designed for the Court, on the Twelfth Night, 1626,

[95]

Skelton, one of the characters, after mentioning Elinor Rumming, and others, says

Or you may have come

In, THOMAS THUMB,

IN A PUDDING FAT,

With Doctor Rat.

*Then "The Antimasque follows: consisting of these twelve persons, Owl-glass, the four Knaves, two Russians, Fitz-Ale, and Vapor, Elinor Rumming, Mary Ambree, Long Meg of Westminster, TOM THUMB, and Doctor Rat." **

Five years before there had appeared "The History of Tom Thumbe, the Little, for his small stature surnamed, King Arthurs Dwarfe: Whose Life and adventures containe many strange and wonderful accidents, published for the delight of merry Time-spenders. Imprinted at London for Tho: Langely, 1621, (12mo. bl.l.)" This however was only the common metrical story turned into prose with some foolish additions by R.I. [Richard Johnson.] The Preface or Introductory Chapter is as follows, being indeed the only part of the book that deserves notice.

"My Merry Muse begets no Tales of Guy of Warwicke, nor of bould Sir Beuis of Hampton: nor will I trouble my penne with the pleasant glee of Robin

**Works, by Whalley, vi. 195. "Doctor Rat, the curate," is one of the Dramatis Personæ in "Gammar Gurtons Needle."*

[96]

Hood, little John, the Fryer and his Marian; nor will I call to minde the lusty Pindar of Wakefield, nor those bold Yeomen of the North, ADAM BELL, CLEM OF THE CLOUGH, nor WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEY, those ancient archers of all England, nor shal my story be made of the mad merry pranckes of Tom of Bethlem, Tom Lincolne, or Tom a Lin, the Diuels supposed Bastard, nor yet of Gargantua that monster of men, but of AN OLDER TOM, A TOM OF MORE ANTIQUITY, a Tom of a strange making, I meane Little Tom of Wales, no bigger then a Millers Thumb, and therefore for his small stature, surnamed Tom Thumb..... The ANCIENT TALES of Tom Thumb IN THE OLDE TIME, haue been the only reuiuers of drouzy age at midnight; old and young haue with his Tales chim'd Mattens till the cocks crow in the morning; Batchelors and Maides with his Tales haue compassed the Christmas fire-blocke, till the Curfew-Belt rings candle out; the old Shepheard and the young Plow boy after their days labour, haue carold out a Tale of Tom Thumb to make them merry with: and who but little Tom, hath made long nights seem short, and heauy toyles easie? Therefore (gentle Reader) considering that old modest mirth is turnd naked out of*

**This is scarcely true; the titles of the two last chapters being, 1. "How Tom Thumb riding forth to take the ayre, met with the great Gargantua, and of the speech that was betweene them." 2. "How Tom Thumb after conference had with great Gargantua returned, and how he met with King Twadle."*

[97]

doors, while nimble wit in the great Hall sits upon a soft cushion giving dry bobbes; for which cause I will, if I can, new cloath him in his former liuery, and bring him againe into the Chimney Corner, where now you must imagine me to sit by a good fire, amongst a company of good fellowes ouer a well spic'd Wassel-bowle of Christmas Ale telling of these merry Tales which hereafter follow." This is in the editors possession.

In the panegyric verses (by Michael Drayton and others) upon Tom Coryate and

his Crudities, London, 1611, 4to. our hero is thus introduced, along with a namesake, of whom, unfortunately, we know nothing further:

“TOM THUMBE is dumbe, vntill the pudding creepe,

“In which he was intomb’d, then out doth peepe.

“TOM PIPER is gone out, and mirth bewailes,

“He neuer will come into tell us tales.” *

We are unable to trace our little hero above half a century further back, when we find him still popular, indeed, but, to our great mortification, in very bad company.

“IN OUR CHILDHOOD (says honest Reginald Scot) our mothers maids haue so terrified us with an ouglie diuell... and haue so fraied us with bull beggers,

*In a different part of the work we find other characters mentioned, whose glory is now, perhaps, irretrievably forgot:

I am not now to tell a tale
Of George a Green, or Iacke a Vale,
Or yet of Chittiface.

[98]

spirits, witches, vrchens, elues, bags, fairies, satyrs, pans, faunes, sylens, kit with the cansticke, tritons, centaurs, dwarfes, giants, imps, calcars, coniuorers, nymphes, changlings, incubus, Robin good-fellow, the spoorne, the mare, the man in the oke, the helle waine, the fieredrake, the puckle, TOM THOMBE, hob-goblin, Tom tumbler, boneless, and such other bugs, that we are afraide of our owne shadowes.”*

To these researches we shall only add the opinion of that eminent antiquary Mr. Thomas Hearne, that this History, “however looked upon as altogether fictitious, yet was CERTAINLY founded upon some AUTHENTICK HISTORY, as being nothing else, originally, but a description of KING EDGAR’S dwarf.” †

*Discoverie of Witchcraft. London, 1584, 4to. p. 155. See also Archb. Harsnets Declaration of Popish Impostures. Ibi. 1604, 4to. p. 135.

† Benedictus Abbas, Appendix ad Præfationem, p. LV. Mr Hearne was probably

led to fix upon this monarch by some ridiculous lines added, about his own time, to introduce a spurious second and third part. See the common editions of Aldermary church-yard, &c. or that intitled "Thomas Redivivus: or, a compleat history of the life and marvellous actions of Tom Thumb. In three tomes. Interspers'd with that ingenious comment of the late Dr. Wagstaff: and annotations by several hands. To which is prefix'd historical and critical remarks on the life and writings of the author." London, 1729. FOLIO. Dr. Wagstaffs comment was written to ridicule that Mr. Addison, in the Spectator, upon the ballad of Chevy-Chase, and is inserted in his Works.

[99]

In Arthurs court Tom Thumbe did liue,

A man of mickle might,

The best of all the table round,

And eke a doughty knight:

His stature but an inch in height,

Or quarter of a span;

Then thinke you not this little knight,

Was prou'd a valiant man?

[100]

His father was a plow-man plaine,

His mother milkt the cow,

But yet the way to get a sonne

'This' couple knew not how,

Until such time his good old man

To learned Merlin goes,

And there to him his deepe desires 15

In secret manner showes,

How in his heart he wisht to haue

A childe, in time to come,

To be his heire, though it might be

No bigger than his Thumbe. 20

Of which old Merlin thus foretold,

That he his wish should haue,

And so this sonne of stature small

The charmer to him gaue.

No blood nor bones in him should be, 25

In shape and being such,

That men should heare him speake, but not

His wandring shadow touch:

But so vnseene to goe or come

Whereas it pleasd him still: 30

Begot and borne in halfe an houre,

To fit his fathers will:

V. 12. these.

[101]

And in foure minutes so fast,

That he became so tall

As was the plowmans thumbe in height, 35

And so they did him call

TOM THUMBE, the which the Fayry-Queene

There gave him to his name,

Who, with her traine of Goblins grim,

Vnto his chriftning came. 40

Whereas she cloath'd him richly braue,

In garments fine and faire,

Which lasted him for many years

In seemely sort to weare.

His hat made of an oaken leafe, 45

His shirt a spiders web,

Both light and soft for those his limbes

That were so smally bred;

His hose and doublet thistle downe,

Together weau'd full fine; 50

His stokins of an apple greene,

Made of the outward rine;

His garters were two little haire,

Pull'd from his mothers eye,

His bootes and shooes a mouses skin,

There tand most curiously. 55

[102]

Thus, like a lustie gallant, he

Aduentured forth to goe,

With other children in the streets

His pretty trickes to show. 60

Where he for counters, pinns, and points,

And cherry stones did play,

Till he amongst those gamesters young

Had loste his stocke away.

Yet could he soone renew the same, 65

When as most nimble he
Would diue into 'their' chery-baggs,
And there 'partaker' be,

Unseene or felt by any one,

Vntill a scholler shut 70
This nimble youth into a boxe,
Wherein his pins he put.

Of whom to be reueng'd, he tooke
(In mirth and pleasant game)

Black pots, and glasses, which he hung 75
Vpon a bright sunne-beame.

The other boyes to doe the like,

In pieces broke them quite;
For which they were most soundly whipt,

Whereat he laught outright. 80

V. 67. the. V. 68. a taker.

And so Tom Thumbe restrained was

From these his sports and play,

And by his mother after that

Compel'd at home to stay.

Whereas about a Christmas time,

85

His father a hog had kil'd,

And Tom 'would' see the puddings made,

'For fear' they should be spil'd.

He sate upon the pudding-boule,

The candle for to hold;

90

Of which there is vnto this day

A pretty pastime told:

For Tom fell in, and could not be

For euer after found,

For in the blood and batter he

95

Was strangely lost and drownd.

Where searching long, but all in vaine,

His mother after that

Into a pudding thrust her sonne,

Instead of minced fat.

100

Which pudding of the largest size,

Into the kettle throwne,

Made all the rest to fly thereout,

As with a whirle-wind blowne.

V. 87. to V. 88. Fear'd that

[104]

For so it tumbled vp and downe, 105

Within the liquor there,

As if the deuill 'had' been boyld;

Such was his mothers feare,

That vp she tooke the pudding strait,

And gaue it at the doore

110

Vnto a tinker, which from thence

In his blacke budget bore.

But as the thinker climb'd a stile,

By chance he let a cracke:

Now gip, old knaue, out cride Tom Thumbe,

There hanging at his backe: 116

At which the thinker gan to run,

And would no longer stay,

But cast both bag and pudding downe,

And thence hyed fast away. 120

From which Tom Thumbe got loose at last

And home return'd againe:

Where he from following dangers long

In safety did remaine.

Untill such time his mother went 125

A milking of her kine,

Where Tom vnto a thistle fast

She linked with a twine.

V. 107. had there.

[105]

A thread that helde him to the same,

For feare the blustering winde 130

Should blow him thence, that so she might

Her sonne in safety finde.

But marke the hap, a cow came by,

And vp the thistle eate.

Poore Tom withal, that, as docke, 135

Was made the red coves meate:

Who being mist, his mother went

Him calling euery where,

Where art thou Tom? where art thou Tom?

Quoth he, Here mother, here: 140

Within the red coves belly here,

Your sonne is swallowed vp.

The which into her feareful heart

Most carefull dolours put.

Meane while the cove was troubled much,

In this her tumbling wombe, 146

And could not rest vntil that she

Had backwards cast Tom Thumbe:

Who all besmeared as he was,

His mother tooke him vp, 150

To beare him thence, the which poore lad

She in her pocket put.

[106]

Now after this, in sowing time,

His father would him haue
Into the field to driue his plow,

And therevpon him gaue 155

A whip made of a barly straw,

To driue the cattle on:

Where, in a furrow'd land new sowne,

Poore Tom was lost and gon.

Now by a raven of great strength 160

Away he thence was borne,

And carried in the carrions beake

Euen like a graine of corne,

Unto a giants castle top,

In which he let him fall, 165

Where soone the giant swallowed vp

His body, cloathes and all.

But in his belly did Tom Thumb

So great a rumbling make,

That neither day nor night he could 170

The smallest quiet take,

Until the gyant had him spewd

Three miles into the sea,

Whereas a fish soone tooke him vp

And bore him thence away. 175

[107]

Which lusty fish was after caught

And to king Arthur sent,

Where Tom was found, and made his dwarfe

Whereas his dayes he spent

Long time in liuely iollity, 180

Belou'd of all the court,

And none like Tom was then esteem'd

Among the noble sort.

Amongst his deedes of courtship done,

His highnesse did command, 185

That he should dance a galliard braue

Vpon his queens left hand.

The which he did, and for the same

The king his signet graue,

Which Tom about his middle wore 190

Long time a girdle braue.

Now after this the king would not

Abroad for pleasure goe,

But still Tom Thumbbe must ride with him,

Plac't on his saddle-bow. 195

Where on a time when as it rain'd,

Tom Thumbbe most nimbly crept

In a button hole, where he

Within his bosome slept.

[108]

And being neere his highnesse heart, 200

He crau'd a wealthy boone,

A liberall gift, the which the king

Commanded to be done,

For to relieue his fathers wants,

And mothers, being old; 205

Which was so much of siluer coyne

As well his arnes could hold.

And so away goes lusty Tom,

With three pence on his backe,

A heauy burthen, which might make 210

His wearied limbes to cracke.

So traueilling two dayes and nights,

With labour and great paine,

He came into the house whereas

His parents did remaine; 215

Which was but halfe a mile in space

From good king Arthurs court,

The which in eight and forty houres

He went in weary sort.

But comming to his fathers doore, 220

He there such entrance had

As made his parents both reioice,

And he threerat was glad.

[109]

His mother in her apron tooke

Her gentle sonne in haste, 225

And by the fier side, within

A walnut shell, him plac'd:

Whereas they feasted him three dayes

Vpon a hazell nut,

Whreon he rioted so long 230

He them to charges put;

And there-upon grew wonderous sicke,

Through eating too much meate,

Which was sufficient for a month

For this great man to eate. 235

But now his businesse call'd him foorth,

King Arthurs court to see,

Whereas no longer from the same

He could a stranger be.

But yet a few small April drops, 240

Which settled in the way,

His long and weary iourney forth

Did hinder and so stay.

Until his carefull father tooke

A birding trunke in sport, 245

And with one blast blew this his sonne

Into king Arthurs court.

[110]

Now he with tilts and turnaments

Was entertained so,

That all the best of Arthurs knights 250

Did him much pleasure show.

As good Sir Lancelot of the Lake,

Sir Tristram, and sir Guy;

Yet none compar'd with braue Tom Thum,

For knightly chialry. 255

In honour of which noble day,

And for his ladies sake,

A challenge in king Arthurs court

Tom Thumbe did brauley make.

Gainst whom these noble knights did run, 260

Sir Chinon, and the rest,

Yet still Tom Thumbe with matchles might

Did beare away the best.

At last sir Lancelot of the Lake

In mainly sort came in, 265

And with this stout and hardy knight

A battle did begin.

Which made the courtiers all agast,

For there that valiant man

Through Lancelots steed, before them all, 270

In nimble manner ran.

[111]

Yea horse and all, with speare and shield,

As hardly he was seene,

But onely by king Arthurs selfe

And his admired queene, 275

Who from her finger tooke a ring,

Through which Tom Thumb made way,

Not touching it, in nimble sort,

As it was done in play.

He likewise cleft the smallest haire 280

From his faire ladies head,

Not hurting her whose euen hand

Him lasting honors bred.

Such were his deeds and noble acts

In Arthurs court there showne, 285

As like in all the world beside

Was hardly seene or knowne.

Now at these sports he toyld himselfe

That he a sicknesse tooke,

Through which all manly exercise 290

He carelessly forsooke.

Where lying on his bed sore sicke,

King Arthurs doctor came,

With cunning skill, by physicks art,

To ease and cure the same. 295

[112]

His body being so slender small,

This cunning doctor tooke

A fine prospective glasse, with which

He did in secret looke

Into his sickened body downe, 300

And therein saw that Death

Stood ready in his wasted guts

To sease his vitall breath.

His armes and leggs consum'd as small

As was a spiders web, 305

Through which his dying hour grew on,

For all his limbes grew dead.

His face no bigger than an ants,

Which hardly could be seene:

The losse of which renowned knight 310

Much grieu'd the king and queene.

And so with peace and quietnesse

He left this earth below;

And vp into the Fayry Land

His ghost did fading goe.

315

Whereas the Fayry Queene receiu'd,

With heauy mourning cheere,

The body of this valiant knight,

Whom she esteem'd so deere.

[113]

For with her dancing nymphes in greene, 320

She fetcht him from his bed,

With musike and sweet melody,

So soone as life was fled:

For whom king Arthur and his knights

Full forty daies did mourne;

325

And, in remembrance of his name

That was so strangely borne

He built a tomb of marble gray,

And yeare by yeare did come,

To celebrate the mournfull day, 330

And buriall of Tom Thum.

Whose fame still liues in England here,

Amongst the country sort;

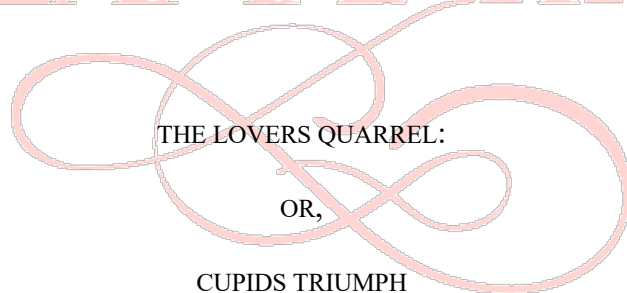
Of whom our wives and children small

Tell tales of pleasant sport. 335

[NP]

[NP]

VNI^UERSIT^{AS}
STVDII
SALAMANTI^{NI}



[117]

This "pleasant History" which "may be sung to the tune of Floras Farewell," is here republished from a copy printed at London for F. Cotes and others, 1677, 12mo. bl. l. preserved in the curious and valuable collection of that excellent and most respected antiquary Antony à Wood, in the Asbmolean Museum; compared with another impression, for the same partners, without date, in the editors possession. The

reader will find a different copy of the poem, more in the ballad form, in a Collection of "Ancient Songs," published by J. Johnson. Both copies are conjectured to have been modernised, by different persons, from some common original, which has hitherto eluded the vigilance of collectors, but is strongly suspected to have been the composition of an old North country minstrel.

The full title is – "The Lovers quarrel: or Cupids Triumph: being the pleasant history of Fair Rosamond of Scotland. Being daughter to the lord Arundel, whose love was obtained by the valour of Tommy Pots: who conquered the Lord Phenix, and wounded him, and after obtained her to be his wife. Being very delightful to read."

[118] VNI^UERSITAS
STVDII
SALAMANTINI

Of all the lords in Scotland fair,
And ladies that been so brigh of blee,
There is a noble lady among them all,
And report of her you shall hear by me.

For of her beauty she is bright,
And of her colour very fair,
She's daughter to lord Arundel,
Approv'd his parand and his heir.

Ile see this bride, lord Phenix said,
That lady of so bright a blee,
And if I like her countenance well,
The heir of all my lands she'st be.

And ever god give you good of your see, 30

Tom Pots was the first love that I ever had,

And I do mean him the last to be.

With that lord Phenix soon was mov'd,

Towards the lady did he threat,

He told her father, and so it was prov'd, 35

How his daughters mind was set.

[119]

O daughter dear, thou art my own,

The heir of all my lands to be,

Thou shalt be bride to the lord Phenix,

If that thou mean to be heir to me. 40

O father dear, I am your own,

And at your command I needs must be,

But bind my body to whom you please,

My heart, Tom Pots, shall go with thee.

Alas! the lady her fondest must leave, 45

And all her foolish wooing lay aside,

The time is come, her friends have appointed,

That she must be lord Phenix bride.

With that the lady began to weep,

She knew not well then what to say, 50

How she might lord Phenix deny,

And escape from marriage quite away.

She call'd unto her little foot-page,

Saying, I can trust none but thee,

Go carry Tom Pots this letter fair, 55

And bid him on Guildford-green meet me:

For I must marry against my mind,

Or in faith well proved it shall be;

And tell to him I am loving and kind,

And wishes him this wedding to see. 60

[120]

But see thou note his countenance well,

And his colour, and shew it to me;

And go thy way and high thee again,

And forty shillings I will give thee.

For if he smile now with his lips, 65

His stomach will give him to laugh at the heart,

Then may I seek another true love,

For of Tom Pots small is my part.

But if he blush now in his face,

Then in his heart he will sorry be, 70

Then to his vow he hath some grace,

And false to him I'le never be.

Away this lucky boy he ran,

And a full speed forsooth went he,

Till he came to Strawberry-castle, 75

And there Tom Pots came he to see.

He gave him the letter in his hand,

Before that began to read,

He told him plainly by word of mouth,

His love was forc'd to be lord Phenix bride. 80

When he look'd on the letter fair,

The salt tears blemished his eye,

Says, I cannot read this letter fair,

Nor never a word to see or spy.

[121]

My little boy be to me true, 85

Here is five marks I will give thee,

And all these words I must peruse,

And tell my lady this from me:

By faith and troth she is my own,

By some part of promise, so it's to be found, 90

Lord Phoenix shall not have her night nor day,

Except he can win her with his own hand.

On Guildford-green I will her meet,

Say that I wish her for me to pray,

For there I'll lose my life so sweet, 95

Or else the wedding I mean to stay.

Away this lackey-boy he ran,

Then as fast as he could hie,

The lady she met him two miles of the way,

Says, why hast thou staid so long, my boy? 100

My little boy, thou art but young,

It gives me at heart thou'lt mock and scorn,

Ile not believe thee by word of mouth,

Unless on this book thou wilt be sworn.

Now by this book, the boy did say, 105

And Jesus Christ be as true to me,

Tom Pots could not read the letter fair,

Nor never a word to spy or see.

[122]

He says, by faith and troth you are his own,
By some part of promise, so it's to be found, 110

Lord Phenix shall not have you night nor day,

Except he win you with his own hand.

On Guildford-green he will you meet,

He wishes you for him to pray,

For there he'll lose life so sweet, 115

Or else the wedding he means to stay.

If this be true, my little boy,

These tidings which thou tellest to me,

Forty shillings I did thee promise,

Here is ten pounds I will give thee. 120

My maidens all, the lady said,
That ever wish me well to prove,
Now let us all kneel down and pray,
That Tommy Pots may win his love.

If it be his fortune the better to win, 125

As I pray to Christ in trinity,
He make him the flower of all his kin,
For the young lord Arundel he shall be.

[123]

THE SECOND PART.

Let's leave talking of this lady fair,
In prayers full good she may be, 130
Now let us talk of Tommy Pots,
To his lord and master for aid went he.

But when he came lord Jockey before,
He kneeled lowly on his knee,
What news? what news? thou Tommy Pots, 135

Thou art so full of courtesie.

What tydings? what tydings? thou Tommy Pots,

Thou art so full of courtesie;

Thou hast slain some of thy fellows fair,

Or wrought to me some villany.

140

I have slain none of my fellows fair,

Nor wrought to you no villany,

But I have a love in Scotland fair,

And I fear I shall lose her with poverty.

If you'l not believe me by word of mouth,

145

But read this letter, and you shall see,

Here by all these suspicious words

That she her own self hath sent to me.

[124]

But when he had read the letter fair,

Of all the suspicious words in it might be,

150

O Tommy Pots, take thou no care,

Thou'st never lose her with poverty.

For thou'st have forty pounds a week,

In gold and silver thou shalt row,

And Harvy town I will give thee, 155

As long as thou intend'st to wooe.

Thou'st have forty of thy fellows fair,

And forty horses to go with thee,

Forty of the best spears I have,

And I myself in thy company. 160

I thank you, master, said Tommy Pots,

That proffer is too good for me;

But, if Jesus Christ stand on my side,

My own hands shall set her free.

God be with you, master, said Tommy Pots, 165

Now Jesus Christ you save and see;

If ever I come alive again,

Staid the wedding it shall be.

O god be your speed, thou Tommy Pots,

Thou art well proved for a man, 170

See never a drop of blood thou spill,

Nor yonder gentleman confound.

[125]

See that some truce with him thou take,
And appoint a place of liberty;
Let him provide him as well as he can, 175
As well provided thou shalt be.

But when he came to Guildford-green,
And there had walkt a little aside,
There he was ware of lord Phenix come,
And lady Rosamond his bride. 180

Away by the bride then Tommy Pots went,
But never a word to her he did say,
Till he the lord Phenix came before,
He gave him the right time of the day.

O welcome, welcome, thou Tommy Pots, 185
Thou serving-man of low degree,
How doth thy lord and master at home,
And all the ladies in that country?

My lord and master is in good health,

I trust since that I did him see; 190

Will you walk with me to an out-side,

Two or three words to talk with me?

You are a noble man, said Tom,

And born a lord in Scotland free,

You may have ladies enough at home, 195

And never take my love from me.

[126]

Away, away, thou Tommy Pots,
Thou serving-man stand thou aside;

It is not a serving-man this day,

That can hinder me of my bride. 200

If I be a serving-man, said Tom,

And you a lord of high degree,

A spear or two with you I'll run,

Before I'll lose her cowardly.

Appoint a place, I will thee meet, 205

Appoint a place of liberty,

For there I'll lose my life so sweet,

Or else my lady I'le set free.

On Guildford-green I will thee meet,

No man nor boy shall come with me. 210

As I am a man, said Tommy Pots,

I'le have as few in my company.

And thus staid the marriage was,

The bride unmarried went home again,

Then to her maids fast did she laugh, 215

And in her heart she was full fain.

My maidens all, the lady said,

That ever wait on me this day,

Now let us all kneel down,

And for Tommy Pots let us all pray. 220

[127]

If it be his fortune the better to win,

As I trust to God in trinity,

Ile make him the flower of all his kin,

For the young lord Arundel he shall be.

THE THIRD PART.

When Tom Pots came home again, 225

To try for his love he had but a week,

For sorrow, god wot, he need not care,

For four days that he fel sick.

With that his master to him came,
Says, pray thee, Tom Pots, tell me if thou doubt,

Whether thou hast gotten thy gay lady, 231

Or thou must go thy love without.

O master, yet it is unknown,

Within these two days well try'd it must be,

He is a lord, I am but a serving man, 235

I fear I shall lose her with poverty.

I prethee, Tom Pots, get thee on thy feet,

My former promises kept shall be;

As I am a lord in Scotland fair,

Thou'st never lose her with poverty. 240

For thou'st have the half of my lands a year,
And that will raise thee many a pound,
Before thou shalt out-braved be,
Thou shalt drop angels with him on the ground.

I thank you, master, said Tommy Pots, 245

Yet there is one thing of you I would fain,
If that I lose my lady sweet,
How I'st restore your goods again?

If that thou win the lady sweet,
Thou mayst well forth thou shalt pay me, 250

If thou loosest thy lady thou locest enough,
Thou shalt not pay me one penny.

You have thirty horses in one close,

You keep them all both frank and free.

Amongst them all there's an old white horse 255

This day would set my lady free;

That is an old horse with a cut tail,

Full sixteen years of age is he;

If thou wilt lend me that old horse,

Then could I win her easily.

260

That's a foolish opinion, his master said,
And a foolish opinion thou tak'st to thee;
Thou'st have a better then ever he was,
Though forty pounds more it should cost me.

[129]

O your choice horses are wild and tough, 265

And little they can skill of their train;

If I be out of my saddle cast,

They are so wild they'l ne'r be tain.

Thou'st have that horse, his master said, 270

If that one thing thou wilt me tell;

Why that horse is better then any other,

I pray thee Tom Pots shew thou to me.

That horse is old, of stomach bold,

And well can he skill of his train, 275

If I be out of my saddle cast,

He'l either stand still, or turn again.

Thou'st have the horse with all my heart,

And my plate coat of silver free,

An hundred men to stand at thy back, 280

To fight if he thy master be.

I thank you master, said Tommy Pots,

That proffer is too good for me,

I would not for ten thousand pounds

Have man or boy in my company. 285

God be with you, master, said Tommy Pots,

Now as you are a man of law,

One thing let me crave at your hand,

Let never a one of my fellows know.

[130]

For if that my fellows they did wot, 290

Or ken of my extremity,

Except you keep them under a lock,

Behind me I am sure they would not be.

But when he came to Guildford-green,

He waited hours two or three, 295

There he was ware of lord Phenix come,

And four men in his company.

You have broken your vow, said Tommy Pots,

The vow which you did make to me,

You said you would bring neither man nor boy, 300

And now has brought more than two or three.

These are my men, lord Phenix said,

Which every day do wait on me;

If any of these dare proffer to strike,

I'le run my spear through his body. 305

I'le run no race now, said Tommy Pots,

Except now this may be,

If either of us be slain this day,

The other shall forgiven be.

I'le make that vow with all my heart, 310

My men shall bear witness with me;

And if thou slay me here this day,

In Scotland worse belov'd thou never shalt be.

And ran him through the brawn of the arm:

He bor'd him out of his saddle fair,

Down to the ground most sorrowfully; 335

Says, prethee, lord Phenix, rise up and fight,

Or yield my lady unto me.

**i.e. he made use of a charm for that purpose.*

[132]

Now for to fight I cannot tell,

And for to fight I am not sure;

Thou hast run me throw the brawn o' the arm, 340

That with a spear I may not endure.

Thou'st have the lady with all my heart,

It was never likely better to prove

With me, or any nobleman else

That would hinder a poor man of his love. 345

Seeing you say so much, said Tommy Pots,

I will not seem your butcher to be,

But I will come and stanch your blood,

If any thing you will give me.

As he did stanch lord Phenix blood, 350

Lord! In his heart he did rejoice;

I'le not take the lady from you thus,

But of her you'st have another choice.

Here is a lane of two miles long,

At either end we set will be, 355

The lady shall stand us among,

Her own choice shall set her free.

If thou'l do so, lord Phenix said,

To lose her by her own choice it's honesty,

Chuse whether I get her or go her without, 360

Forty pounds I will give thee.

[133]

But when they in that lane was set,

The wit of a woman for to prove,

By the faith of my body, the lady said,

Then Tom Pots must needs have his love. 365

Towards Tom Pots the lady did hie,

To get on behind him hastily;

Nay stay, nay stay, lord Phenix said,

Better proved it shall be.

Stay you with your maidens here, 370

In number fair they are but three;

Tom Pots and I will go behind yonder wall,

That one of us two be proved to dye.

But when they came behind the wall,

The one came not the other nigh, 375

For the lord Phenix he made a vow,

That with Tom Pots he would never fight.

O give me this choice, lord Phenix said,

To prove whether true or false she be,

And I will go to the lady fair, 380

And tell her Tom Pots slain is he.

When he came from behind the wall,

With his face all bloody as it might be,

O lady sweet, thou art my own,

For Tom Pots slain is he. 385

[134]

Now have I slain him, Tommy Pots,
And given him deaths wounds two or three;
O lady sweet, thou art my own,
Of all loves, wilt thou love with me?

If thou hast slain him, Tommy Pots, 290

And given him deaths wounds two or three,

I'll sell the state of my fathers lands,

But hanged shall lord Phenix be.

With that the lady fell in a swoond,

For a grieved woman, god wot, was she; 395

Lord Phenix he was ready then,

To take her up so hastily.

O lady sweet, stand thou on thy feet,

Tom Pots alive this day may be;

I'll send for thy father, lord Arundel, 400

And he and I the wedding will see:

I'll send for thy father, lord Arundel,

And he and I the wedding will see;

If he not maintain you well,

Both hands and livings you'st have of me. 405

I'le see this wedding, lord Arundel said,

Of my daughters luck thar is so fair,

Seeing the matter will be no better,

Of all my lands Tom Pots shall be the heir.

[135]

With that the lady began for to smile, 410

For a glad woman, god wot, was she;

Now all my maids, the lady said,

Example you may take by me.

But all the ladies of Scotland fair,

And lasses of England, that well would prove, 415

Neither marry for gold nor goods,

Nor marry for nothing but only love:

For I had a lover true of my own,

A serving-man of low degree;

Now from Tom Pots I'le change his name, 420

For the young lord Arundel he shall be.

[NP]

[137]

GLOSSARY.

ABRAIDE. *p. 19. The word at seems to be wanting: At a braide; at a push; at a start. It may, however, only mean abroad.*

Adrad. *p. 75. afraid.*

Algatys. *p. 73. by all means.*

Among. *p. 132. between*

Amonge. *p. 44. (v. 253.) at the same time*

And. *pp. 28. 50. an, if.*

Apayde. *p. 69. satisfied, contented.*

Are. *Goddys are. pp. 70. 76. Gods heir or son, i.e. Jesus Christ, who is also god himself.*

Array. *p. 73. dress, clothing.*

Arrayed. *p. 71. freighted, furnished.*

Assay. *Assaye. p. 27. Essay, try; p. 79. Try, prove.*

Assoyld. *p. 30. absolved.*

A twyn. p. 65. *asunder.*

Auaunced. p. 30. *advanced, preferred.*

Auowe. p. 50. *a vow, an oath.*

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Awyse. p. 87.

Ayenst. p. 48. *against.*

Bale. pp. 35. 78. *misery, sorrow, evil.*

Bargan. p. 71. *business, commission.*

Barker. pp. 57, &c. *a tanner, so called from his using bark.*

Bedys. p. 71. *beads.*

Belyfe. p. 24. *Belyue. p. 78. immediately.*

Bescro. p. 64. *beshrew, curse.*

Besett, p. 78. *laid out, bestowed.*

Bestadde. P. 75. *Situated, placed.*

Bett. p. 78. *better. Vare hytt bett, lay it out to more advantage.*

Bil. p. 18. *bill, an old English weapon, called a few lines before "a pollaxe".*

Blee. p. 117. *colour, complexion.*

Blynne. *p. 46. stop, cease, give over.*

Blythe. *P. 51. Blyue. pp. 26. 43. blithe, with spirit.*

Boltes. *p. 38. arrows.*

Bor. *p. 61. Born.*

Bord. Borde. *pp. 60. 64. jest.*

Borowe. *p. 12. bail, redeem, become pledges for.*

Bote. *p. 21. boot, remedy, advantage.*

Bowne. *p. 24. boon, favour.*

Braste. *p. 43. Braste. p. 52. burst.*

Brede. *P. 84. Bread.*

Bren. *p. 10. Brenne. p. 9. Burn*

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Brent. *p. 10. Burnt.*

Brest. *pp. 69. 54. burst, broke.*

Brochys. *p. 71. Ornamental pins, or buckles, like the Roman fibulæ, (with a single prong) for the breast or head-dress.*

Bundyn. *p. 89.*

Buske. *p. 26. busked, addressed, prepared, got ready.*

Bywayt. *p. 87.*

Chaste. *pp. 36. 51. chastise, correct.*

Chaunce. *Redy the justice for to chaunce. p. 16. This whole line seems a nonsensical interpolation.*

Cheke. *p. 39. choaked.*

Chery fare. *P. 90.*

Clennesse. *p. 80. cleanness, chastity.*

Clerk. *p. 13. scholar.*

Cleynt. *p. 63. Clung.*

Clyppynge. *p. 70. embracing.*

Comand. *p. 65. commanded, ordered.*

Combre. *p. 51. incumber, be too many for.*

Corage. *p. 84. heart, spirit, inclination, disposition.*

Curtes. *P. 75. Courteous.*

Dame. *pp. 74. 75. 77. Mistress. Oure dameys peny. p. 71. Our mistress's peny.*

Dampned. *p. 12. condemned.*

Den. *p. 90. grave.*

Dere. *p. 85. hurt.*

Dern. *p. 76. secret.*

Do gladly. *p. 38. cat heartyly.*

Doluyn. *p. 90. Delved, buried.*

Dongeon. *pp. 11. 15. prison. The prison in old castles was generally under-ground.*

Draddle. *p. 45. dreaded, feared.*

Drede. *pp. 86. 87. fear, doubt.*

Drewrè. *p. 70. The world properly signified love, courtship, &c. and hence a love-token, or love-gift; in which sense it is used by Bp. Douglas.*

Drought. *p. 37. drew.*

Dyd of. *p. 14. put off.*

Dyd on. *p. 9. put on*

Euerechone. *p. 6. Everichone. p. 23. Euerychone. p. 11. every one.*

Eyre. *p. 84. heir.*

Eysell. *p. 35. vinegar.*

Fadur. *p. 84. v. 15. father. v. 14. his fadur eyre, his fathers heir.*

Fare. *p. 6. go.*

Fauell. *p. 77. Deceit. See Skeltons Bowge of Courte. The meaning of the text is nevertheless still obscure, though it should seem to be the origin of our modern phrase*

to curry favour.

Fay. *pp.* 29. 70. Faye. *pp.* 41. 47. *faith.*

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Fayne. *pp.* 8. 75. *Fain, glad.*

Feble. *p.* 41. Febull. *p.* 73. Febyll. *p.* 76. *poor, wretched, miserable.*

Feche. *p.* 7. *fetch.*

Feffe. *p.* 87. *Enfeoff.*

Fere. *pp.* 6. 75. *wife. p.* 70. *husband. p.* 74. *lover, friend.*

Fet. *p.* 19. *fit, part, canto.*

Feyt. *pp.* 60. 65. *faith.*

Flyt. *p.* 85. *shift.*

Folys. *p.* 86. *fools.*

Fom. Fome. *p.* 72. *sea.*

Fond. *p.* 83. *endeavour, try.*

Fone. *p.* 55. *foes.*

Forbode. *p.* 29. *Commandment.* Ouer Gods forbode. [Præter Dei præceptum fit] q.d.
Gof forbid. (PERCY.)

Fordo. *p. 86. undo, ruin, destroy.*

Forth. *p. 128.*

Forthoxt. *p. 85. thought of, remembered.*

Forthynketh. *p. 25. grieveth, vexeth.*

Fosters. *p. 26. foresters.*

Fote. *p. 7. foot.*

Found. *p. 7. supported, maintained.*

Freke. *p. 36. fellow.*

Froo. *p. 73. from.*

Fyt. *p. 12. Fytt. p. 75. fit, part, canto.*

Fytte. *p. 50. strain.*

[142]

God. *p. 72. Goods, merchandize.*

Godamarsey. *pp. 62. 64. 65. a corruption of Gramercy. See Gramarcy.*

Gode. *p. 76. goods, property.*

Goo. *p. 76 gone.*

Goon. *p. 74. go.*

Gramarcy. pp. 24. 38. 40. 60. *thanks, grand mercie.*

Greece. Hart of Greece. p. 21.

Gryfe. p. 70. *a spieces of fur.*

Gyfe. p. 89. *way, manner, method.*

Harowed. p. 14. *Ravaged, ransacked. Christ went through hell as a conqueror, and plundered it of all the souls he thought worth carrying off.*

Hatche, p. 49. *a low or half door.*

Hedur. p. 73. *hitcher.*

Hele. pp. 77. 89.

Hem. p. 59. *him.*

Hende. p. 75. *civil, gentle.*

Hente. p. 44. *Take.*

Hes. p. 59. *his.*

Het. pp. 59. 60. *it.*

Hie. p. 121. *go, run.*

High. p. 120. *hye, come, hasten, return speedily.*

Hight. p. 5. *was called.*

Honge. pp. 12. 15. *hang, be hanged.*

Howr. pp. 59. 60. *our.*

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Howyn. *p. 64. own.*

Hye. *p. 7. go.*

Hyght. *p. 39. promised.*

Hyne. *p. 35. a hind is a servant.*

Kele. *p. 79. cool.*

Kneen. *p. 76. knees.*

Kynd. *p. 84. nature.*

Lagh. *p. 86. laugh.*

Laghing. *p. 86. laughing.*

Lante. *p. 73. lent.*

Launde. *p. 21. plain, open part of a forest.*

Leace. *pp. 21. 22. lyes, lying, doubt.*

Leasyng. *p. 25. lying, falsehood, doubt.*

Lee. *p. 77. plain, open field.*

Lefe. *p. 24. agreeable. That is the lefe. p. 46. that is so dear to thee; whom thou art so fond of. pp. 86. 87. dear, or beloved. Be hym lefe, or be hym lothe. p. 90. Let him like it or not; let him be agreeable or unwilling.*

Leffe. p. 65. *leave.*

Leman. pp. 70. 72. Lemman. pp. 72. 72. 73. *mistress, concubine.* p. 78. *Lover, gallant, paramour.*

Lene. p. 78. v. 215. *lend.*

Lenger. p. 12. *longer.*

Lere. p. 83. *learn.*

Lesynge. pp. 25. 47. 73. *Lying. falsehood.*

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Lette. p. 46. *delay.* Lette not for this. p. 52. *be not hindered or prevented by what has happened from proceeding.*

Letteth. p. 19. *Let, hinder, prevent.*

Leue. p. 86. *believe.*

Leuer. pp. 10. 24. 25. *rather, sooner.*

Lewde. p. 71. *foolish.*

Lightile. pp. 11. 12. *quickly.*

Linde. p. 20. *the linden or lime tree; a tree in general.*

Lith. p. 6. *incline, attend.*

Lordeyne. p. 14. *fellow. not, as foolishly supposed, from Lord Dane, but from lourdin*

or falourdin, *French.*

Lordyngys. *p. 69. &c. sirs, masters, gentlemen.*

Lore. *p. 87. doctrine.*

Lough. *p. 19. Laugh. p. 39. laughed.*

Loves. Of all loves. *p. 134. an adjuration frequently used by Shakespeare and contemporary writers.*

Low. *p. 59. Laughed.*

Lowde and styll. *p. 78. Windy and calm; foul and fair: i.e. in all seasons; at all times.*

Lowhe. *p. 64. Laughed.*

Lowsed. *p. 17. let go, let fly.*

[145]

Lust. *P. 37. desire, inclination.*

Lyghtly. *pp. 7. 14. 19. &c. Lyghtlye. p. 18. quickly, nimbly.*

Lynde. *p. 19. See Linde.*

Lyst. *p. 88. inclination, desire.*

Lystenyth. *p. 69. listen.*

Lyte. *pp. 37. 39. 43. little.*

Lyue. *p. 38. life.*

Masers. *p. 77. drinking cups.*

Maugre. *p. 46. in spite of.*

Maugref. Mawgrefe. *p. 85. ill-will.*

Maystry. More maystry. *p. 27. something in a more masterly or capital style; a still cleverer thing.*

Mede. *p. 84. Meed, p. 8. reward.*

Menyvere. *p. 70. a sort of fur.*

Mestoret. *p. 63. needed.*

Met. *pp. 28. 65. meet, meted, measured.*

Metesle. *p. 41. meatless, without meat.*

Meyny. *p. 19. assembly, multitude.*

Mo. *p. 26. more.*

Mote. *p. 7. might; pp. 36. 37. 48. 51. may.*

Mought. *p. 20. might.*

Myrthes. *p. 6. pleasant passages, merry adventures.*

Nar. *p. 60. nor, than.*

Nete. *pp. 36. 40. cows, horned cattle.*

Neys. *p. 63. nice, fine.*

Nones. *p. 42. occasion.*

[146]

Nowchys of golde. *p. 71. ornaments for a womans dress; but not certain whether necklaces or hair pins.*

Nygomancere. *p. 51. necromancer.*

Offycyal. *p. 50, &c. the commissary or judge of a bishops court.*

On dedyn. *p. 78. undid, untyed.*

On lyue. *p. 75. alive.*

Oon. Not at oon. *p. 77. Not at one, not friends.*

Ordynaunce. *p. 40. enjoined or regular practice.*

Other. *p. 36. either.*

Out horne. *p. 18. summoning horn, horn blown (as if to arms) in time of danger.*

Parand. His parand and his heir. *p. 117. his heir apparent. My heir and parand. p. 118. my heir apparent.*

Pay. *p. 24. satisfaction.*

Pees. *p. 76. peace, pardon.*

Perry. *p. 71. jewels, precious stones.*

Plyght. *pp. 39. 45. pledge, give.*

Plyzt. *p. 89. plight, condition.*

Prece. Inprece. *p. 10. in a press, in a croud, in a throng.*

Preced. *p. 18. pressed, thronged; p. 22. pressed forward.*

[147]

Preker. *p. 60. rider.*

Prekyd. *p. 60. rode up; p. 63. rode.*

Prestly. *p. 22. readily, quickly.*

Preue. *p. 50. prove.*

Pryme. *pp. 6. 16. morning; "The first quarter of the artificial day." (TYRWHITT.)*

Pyne. *p. 61. pain, torment.*

Quarel. *p. 87. cause, suit.*

Quest. *p. 15. inquest, jury.*

Quod. *pp. 41. 42. quoth, said.*

Quyte. *p. 86. quit, pay, discharge.*

Rech. *p. 84. reck, care for.*

Rede. *p. 47. 84. advice, counsel; p. 88. advise.*

Remewe. *p. 85. remove.*

Renne. *p. 10. run.*

Rene soperys. *p. 86. after-suppers.*

Rewth. *p. 25. ruth, pity.*

Rode. *p. 36. Rood. p. 74. cross.*

Ryall. *p. 70. royal, magnificent.*

Rysed. *p. 8. raised, caused to rise.*

Saffe. *p. 60. save.*

Safurs. *p. 71. sapphires.*

Same. All in same. *p. 48.*

Saye. *p. 63. saw.*

Sayne. *pp. 36. 37. say.*

Schrewe. *p. 77. shrew, wicked or cursed one.*

Secredely. *p. 60. shrewdly.*

[148]

Se. *p. 20. seen; p. 37. see, regard, superintend, keep in sight.*

Sen. *p. 61. since.*

Sesse. Fesse and sesse. *p. 87. enfeoff, and seize, fub. In house or land.*

Sheene. *p. 12.*

Shent. Make officers shent. *p. 22. cause them to be reprimanded.*

Shete. *pp. 38. 43. shoot.*

Shot window. *p. 8. a window that opens and shuts.*

Shrewe. *p. 42. wicked or cursed one.*

Slawe. *pp. 74. 76. slain.*

Smotley. *p. 61. pleasantly.*

Sompnere. *p. 56. summoner or apparitor; an officer who serves the summonses or citations of the spiritual court. See Chaucers Canterbury Tales.*

Sothe. *pp. 71. 88. truth.*

Sowne. *p. 40. sound.*

Soyt. *p. 62. soth, sooth, truth.*

Sper. *p. 59. Spyrre. p. 73. ask, enquire.*

Spercles. *p. 10. sparks (of fire).*

Spycerè. *p. 71. spices.*

State. *p. 134. estate.*

Stere. *pp. 39. 40. steer, rule, govern.*

Sterte. *p. 17. started, flew. Sterte in the waye. p. 49. started, rushed hastily, flew into the street.*

[149]

Store. *p. 77. p. 78. v. 234; p. 78. v. 254. value.*

Stound. *p. 15. hour, time.*

Stowre. *p. 18. fight.*

Stynte. *p. 49. stay.*

Suspitious. *pp. 123. 124. significant.*

Sweythyli. *p. 64. swiftly.*

Syke. *p. 72. sigh.*

Syth. *p. 9. since.*

Tan. *p. 70. taken.*

Tane. *p. 70. take.*

Teene. *p. 12. grief, sorrow.*

Tempre. *pp. 41. 51. correct, manage.*

Tent. *p. 83. heed.*

The. *pp. 48. 51. 60. 77. thrive.*

Tho. *pp. 26, &c. then.*

Throng. *p. 13. ran.*

To. *p. 16. two.*

Trate. *p. 77. trot, bag.*

Trew mannys lyfe. *p. 77. the life of an honest man.*

Trewe man. *p. 87. honest man.*

Tyrsty. *p. 83. trusty.*

Undurnome. *p. 87. taken up, received, or entertained (as a notion).*

Undurzode. *p. 66. understood.*

Unnethes. *p. 45. scarcely.*

Verament. *pp. 37. 48. truly.*

[150]

Villany. *p. 123. mischief, injury.*

Vowsed. *p. 60.*

Voyded. *p. 17. avoided, withdrew, made off, go out of the way.*

Vylany. *p. 55. mischief, injury.*

Waran. *p. 88. warn.*

Ware. *p. 70. expend, lay out.*

Ware. *p. 72. purchase.*

Warne. *p. 76. prevent, hinder.*

Wede. pp. 44. 76. *coat, cloak, dress, attire, clothing.*

Weke. Thy furst weke. p. 84. *at thy first waking; as soon as thou wakest.*

Wend. p. 30. *go.*

Wende. pp. 6. 10. 20. 49. *weened, thought.*

Were. p. 90.

Wet. p. 62. Wete. p. 43. *know.*

Wight. p. 12. *strong.*

Wis. p. 21. *think, take it.*

Wode. pp. 45. 87. *mad.*

Wone. pp. 60. 62. *Hesitation*

Wood. p. 44. *mad.*

Wost. p. 90. *wotest, knowest.*

Wreste. p. 51. *turn.* Wreste it all amysse; *turn in the wrong way: a metaphor from tuning the harp.*

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Wreth. p. 88.

Wygth. p. 19. *strong.*

Wyle. *p. 13. feint, device, trick.*

Wynde. *p. 74. wend, go.*

Wynke. *p. 86. sleep.*

Wynne. *p. 76. earn, get: pp. 73. 74. get, come.*

Wyrche. *p. 88. work, conduct thyself.*

Wys. *pp. 36. 49. trow, think.*

Wyste. *p. 77. knew, was aware.*

Wyt. *p. 88. know.*

Wyte. *p. 37. blame.*

Wytt. *pp. 73. 88. know. Do the wele to wytt, p. 74. let thee perfectly know.*

Y. *pp. 36, &c. I.*

Y do. *p. 64. done.*

Yede. *pp. 71. 75. 76. went.*

Yeffe. *pp. 64. 65. if.*

Yeffor. *p. 64. ever.*

Yong men. *p. 19. Yonge men. p. 12. Yeomen. See Spelmanni Glossarium, vv. Juniores, Yeoman.*

Yslaw. *p. 25. slain.*

Ywys. *pp. 42. 49. I trow, I know.*

Zarn. p. 83. yarn.

Ze. p. 83. ye.

Zerde. p. 83. rod.

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Zere. p. 83. years.

Zeyr day. p. 84.

Zonge. p. 83. young.

Zyt. pp. 71. 75. yet.

