

*Medieval English*

*Political Writings*

## Preface

This edition contains selected poems and documents — some not printed since the nineteenth century, others often reprinted — which help illuminate political issues in fourteenth- and fifteenth-century England. It makes available to teachers and students representative political poems and documents ranging from a Latin poem on the venality of judges (reign of Edward I) to an antifratal, macaronic lyric of about 1490. Here one hears, represented, voices of the overtaxed farmer, the outraged or fearful cleric, and the somber prophet, voices which reveal the persistent concerns of educated classes, especially the clergy. None of these is optimistic about England's future. The authors of the poems and documents, mostly anonymous or pseudonymous, speak in the traditional language of complaint and satire; but the outlines of their anxiety are fairly clear. They worry about misuses of power (especially in the Church), about their wealth and taxes, and about declines in moral standards. Sometimes they attack the king — particularly Richard II, who governed a troubled realm from 1388 (when he reached majority) to 1399 (when Henry of Lancaster deposed him) — but more often they censure the king's ministers or powerful barons of the realm.

The volume contains five sections representing subcategories of medieval English political writings: Poems of Political Prophecy (which forecast the imminent demise of England based on ominous foreshadowings); Anticlerical Poems and Documents (which record the passions swirling around clerical abuses, mendicancy and the uses of poverty, and Lollardy); Literature of Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt (which chronicle the schemes of rebel leaders and the woes of Richard's kingdom); Poems against Simony and the Abuse of Money (which reveal the depths of avarice in the Church and in courts of law); and Plowman Writings (which register the ostensible complaints of tenant farmers and peasants against their oppression by overlords). This selection of poems and documents reflects a variety of English political concerns. I include writings especially that tell a story, such as the poems and documents centered in Richard II's turbulent career (which witnessed the Peasants' Rising of 1381), or the poems about ideal plowmen or writings about corrupt clerics; and I regard this material as companion pieces to my previously-published *Sir Ecclesiastical Satires*. For want of space I have excluded panegyrics to rulers and elegies (such as the well-known verses on the death of Edward III from the Vernon manuscript or the Agincourt carol beginning "Owre kynge went forth to

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Normandy") as well as documents and poems satirizing women (misogynistic writings), or contemning sumptuous clothing.

The largest section concerns anticlerical poems and documents because the chief political issues of the later Middle Ages involved abuses within the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The late medieval Church, in England as well as on the continent, was a highly politicized institution, from the Avignon papacy and the Great Schism (beginning in 1378) to the English statute of 1401 permitting the civil authorities to burn heretics (*De haeretico comburendo*) and Arundel's Constitutions (drafted 1407, promulgated 1409), which prohibited unlicensed preaching and the unauthorized production of Holy Scripture in English. Most of the authors of medieval political literature were clerics — regular, secular, or heterodox — and their writings naturally reflect their interests. But even so, much of what passed for political controversy in the later Middle Ages concerned ecclesiastical issues: what it means to be poor (and whether friars or Lollards adequately represented poverty in their life); who should have access to the Bible and under what circumstances; what measures authorities should take against Lollardy; how rural officials (many of them clerical) should treat vulnerable churhls. Even problems of lordship and dominion (governance and property rights) were debated chiefly by clerks; and the question of gentilesse — does true nobility reside in inherited wealth or in the soul? — had theological as well as political ramifications in fourteenth-century England.

Scholars have increasingly challenged the genuineness of these writings as witnesses to political events, claiming that they are conventional satires or complaints expressed in commonplace language. Literary works that seem to contain political material may shade into formulaic language, owing more to Latin and vernacular complaint genres than to contemporary material conditions.<sup>1</sup> A poem on statecraft such as *Treuthe, reste, and pes* may include contemporary references (the statute *De haeretico comburendo*) together with proverbial sayings and commonplace sentiments ("The world is like a fals lemmman"; "The world is like a chery fayre"). Similarly, *Song of the Husbandman* contains valuable portraits of regional oppression but also

<sup>1</sup> For an airing of the issues, see Thomas J. Elliott, "Middle English Complaints Against the Times: To Contemn the World or to Reform It?", *Annuale Mediaevalis* 14 (1973), 22-34; Rossell Hope Robbins, "Dissent in Middle English Literature: The Spirit of (Thirteen) Seventy-Six," *Medievalia et Humanistica*, New Series 9 (1979), 25-51; Siegfried Wenzel, *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986), chapter 6; and George Kane, "Some Fourteenth-Century 'Political' Poems," in *Medieval English Religious and Ethical Literature: Essays in Honour of G. H. Russell*, ed. Gregory Kratzmann and James Simpson (Cambridge: D. S. Brewer, 1986), pp. 82-91. Kane particularly objects to Robbins's alleged romanticizing of politics and dissent in "Middle English Poems of Protest," *Anglia* 78 (1960), 193-203.

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abstract moralizations: "Thus wil walketh in lond." Perhaps medieval writers felt that they could make sense of political events only by framing them in conventional moral statements; perhaps they regarded moral pronouncements, proverbs, gnomic utterances, and apocalyptic warnings as essential features of their poetic style. Richard W. Kaeuper argues that medieval writers were unsophisticated as regards statecraft and that they knew only *local* conditions:

Not only are the sources painfully inadequate, the very abstraction, state, was scarcely conceived by men who saw, experienced, and wrote about only particular rulers, officials, and courts, and whose critical acumen ran more along the lines of moral denunciations of particular orders in society, rather than analyses of institutions which were often thought to be immutable, even while they were changing rapidly and with powerful effect.<sup>1</sup>

A plausible explanation for the forms of medieval political complaint is that writers analyzed and understood their political situations through general statements and that they provided specific instances to illustrate universal formulations. They recognized and represented local injustice, if at all, with the help of timeless commonplaces.

A good example of the intertwining of politics and morality occurs in the beginning of the Wycliffite tract *The Lanterne of Light*. The anonymous author first mentions "thise daies of greet tribulacion," which sounds conventional and formulaic, since Christ alludes to the "greet tribulacion" in Matthew 24. But then the author claims that "manye" apparently virtuous people — Lollards — have "fallen from her holi purpose, dredyng losse of worldli goodis and bodili peyne," probably an allusion to the persecutions of Lollards after *De haeretico comburendo* (1401) and Arundel's *Constitutions* (1409). According to the *Constitutions* of 1409 a heretic's "worldli goodis" were confiscate; and the 1401 statute allowed ecclesiastical authorities to hand over heretics and schismatics to the state for burning ("bodili peyne"). Finally, the Lollard author cites Christ's words in Matthew 24:12: "Quoniam habundabit iniquitas, refrigerescet caritas multorum. That is to seie: 'The greet plenté and habundance of wickidnesse schal kele or make coolde the charité of many.'" Medieval exegetes regularly understood this scriptural statement as an instance of *senium mundi*, the commonplace notion that the world has grown old, sick, and morally corrupt in preparation for Christ's second coming. The Wycliffite author of *The Lanterne of Light* regards the persecution of Lollards as an instance of the world's

<sup>1</sup> *War, Justice, and Public Order: England and France in the Later Middle Ages* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1988), pp. 269–70.

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moral cooling prior to Christ's return as Judge in the days of great Tribulation. In other words, politics are interpreted against a backdrop of cataclysmic moral decline.

The larger question in many of these issues — though one seldom treated straightforwardly in medieval writings — was the uneven distribution of wealth and unequal applications of the law. Fourteenth- and fifteenth-century England had an agrarian economy, with a system of bondsmen, husbandmen, and tenant farmers attached to manors; and most medieval English people spent their lives within the *vill* and the *parish*, relying on ties of mutual obligation and customary services.<sup>1</sup> For the most part the *villein* class and their struggles went undepicted in the literature. But in moments of historical crisis versions of their stories could emerge, especially as poets and chroniclers represented — and misrepresented — their plights. The prophetic writers attacked lords and priests and present times generally, under the guise of predicting the future, while anticlerical, Lollard, and antisimoniac authors assailed wealthy friars, the established church (with its pomp, arrogance, and ruthless disregard of material deprivation), and the unethical use of money. Political writers could offer critiques of statutory laws or systems of governance, as do poems on the articles of *trailingbaston* (1304–05 to the reign of Richard II), which permitted, among other things and contrary to common law, indictments without oaths of twelve jurors as well as powers to assess heavy financial damages.<sup>2</sup> Thirteenth- and fourteenth-century poets frequently complained that ordinary citizens were overtaxed but that the monies never reached the king. In political prophecies as well as in venality satires, they decried the elevation of churls or bastards into positions of social prominence to the detriment of state and church; and they deplored the collusion, extortion, and oppression of rural officials — the greedy, unaccountable deans, beadle, constables, summoners, bailiffs, woodwards, reeves, and friars who preyed upon the poor. The topic of money became especially important in fifteenth-century England. The poets who wrote about the abuse of money and the importance of meed in contemporary affairs seemed by turns dumbfounded and outraged at these new circumstances.

<sup>1</sup> Barbara A. Hanawalt, *The Ties That Bound: Peasant Families in Medieval England* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986).

<sup>2</sup> See Isabel S. T. Aspin, ed., *Anglo-Norman Political Songs*, Anglo-Norman Texts 11 (Oxford: Blackwell, 1953), pp. 67–68, and the poem *Trailingbaston*. The *OED* s.v. *Trailingbaston*, in its full linguistic account, first defines the term as "a class of evil-doers in the reign of Edward I," and adds: "also applied to their system of violence, for the suppression of which special justices were instituted in 1304–05; thence contextually applied also to the ordinances issued against them (*ordinatio de trailingbaston*), and to the inquisitions, trials, courts, and justices (*juries sur les trailingbastons*), appointed for their suppression. In living use from 1304 to c. 1390; afterwards only a historical term, often misunderstood." Reasons for the confusion may be found in Aspin's note to line 5 of *Trailingbaston*, pp. 76–77.

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The science of politics did not exist in the Middle Ages, at least in our disciplinary sense of the term. Universities did not recognize politics as a separate category or discipline; and the analysis of political theory arose chiefly in theological discussions, especially as regards kingship versus the papacy. The origins of medieval politics may be sought in St. Augustine's *The City of God*, in which he posited two especially significant institutions: the earthly city (for Augustine embodied in Rome) and the city of God (the Christian Church, more specifically the "saints"). For Augustine, as for many later medieval thinkers, the city of man must be subordinate to the city of God; earthly institutions should be used (not enjoyed) for the greater glory of God. The prevailing theory was the doctrine of the two swords, an allegorical interpretation of Luke 22:38, whereby God is said to have authorized two institutions to govern humans: kingship (*imperium*) and the papacy (*sacerdotium*). Even John of Salisbury (1110–80), distinguishing between the just and the unjust ruler, who may be resisted (*Politicus* 10.8), believed that the king derives his earthly sword from the priest. Thomas Aquinas harmonized Aristotle's focus on man as a political animal with descending theocratic formulations of kingship characteristic of the earlier Middle Ages. He developed the concept of the "political government (*regimen politicum*)" and reconciled it with the "regal government (*regimen regale*)"; and his definition of the state — "the State is nothing but the congregation of men" — had its counterpart in his concept of the Church as "a mystical body."<sup>1</sup> Giles of Rome, in his influential *De ecclesiastica potestate* (1301), argued that the ruler must be a loyal servant of the Church in order to be considered a just king; these ideas found expression in the papal bull of Boniface VIII, *Unam sanctam* (1302). Dante Alighieri, in *De monarchia* (perhaps written 1312–13), challenged the papal interpretation of the "two swords" passage, maintaining that a universal emperor should have sole authority in the earthly sphere while the priesthood should govern in spiritual matters, while John of Paris argued that the king governed by the will of the people. In *Defensor pacis* (1324), Marsiglio of Padua contended that the king (the *pars principans* or "ruling part" of the community) derives his authority from the people — that is, people of prominence and substance — while the priesthood governs by virtue of secular authority. Politics also emerged in medieval theories about the polity: the so-called

<sup>1</sup> Walter Ullmann, *A History of Political Thought: The Middle Ages* (Baltimore: Penguin, 1965), pp. 178–80. Ullmann argues that Thomas created the science of politics through his idea of the state as a social, political system of human organization (pp. 178–79). Throughout his book Ullmann distinguishes between the "descending" (or feudal/theocratic) and "ascending" (or popular) theories of government and law. For further introductory remarks concerning medieval political science, see Ullmann's *Principles of Government and Politics in the Middle Ages* (London: Methuen, 1961).

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three estates. Estates theory emphasized an ordered hierarchy of knights, or those who fight (*bellatores*), clerics, or those who pray (*oratores*), and peasants, or those who work (*laboratores*). By the fourteenth century, this crude scheme, though often invoked in complaint and satire, had become obsolete, wholly inadequate as a description of the English commonwealth and its citizenry. The third estate was by the mid to late fourteenth century a congeries of *arriviste* gentry, prosperous (and not so prosperous) merchants, craftsmen, burgesses, yeomen, villeins, and serfs. Simply put, the peasant class consisted of all those who were not noble and not clerics; and many of the middle strata of the third estate — those who did not take an active role in governance — participated in the misnamed "Peasants' Revolt" of 1381. By at least 1376 and the Good Parliament, the Commons were an integral part of Parliament and of government. They promulgated statutory law, suggested tax policy, and impeached ministers. They could no longer be ignored or taken for granted, as they once were. Richard II's kingship was a constitutional and limited rather than a feudal monarchy.

The fourteenth century in England was a time of political and economic crisis. From the disappointing reign, mortifying deposition, and probable murder of Edward II toward the beginning of the century through the dethronement and murder of his great grandson, Richard II, in 1399–1400, the period experienced turbulence and misery. Edward III (reigned 1327–77) enjoyed some military success in campaigns against the French — at Sluys (1340), at Crécy (1346), and at Poitiers (1356) — but at home there was lawlessness and chaos. As May McKisack has said of this period:

The evidence at our disposal makes it abundantly plain that fourteenth-century England, for all its multiplicity of courts, statutes, and justices, was not a law-abiding country and that those responsible for the maintenance of order were faced with obstacles beyond their power to surmount.<sup>1</sup>

The problems have been explained in terms of economic contraction and of decline;<sup>2</sup> and one historian has argued that the fourteenth century generally provides a "mirror" of our own times.<sup>3</sup>

Some of the events that help define the century as calamitous include anxieties concerning the papacy, wrangling between barons and parliament, on one hand, and

<sup>1</sup> *The Fourteenth Century 1307–1399* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1959), p. 203.

<sup>2</sup> Respectively: Robert E. Lerner, *The Age of Adversity: The Fourteenth Century* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1968); and Charles Muscatine, *Poetry and Crisis in the Age of Chaucer* (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1972).

<sup>3</sup> Barbara W. Tuchman, *A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous Fourteenth Century* (New York: Ballantine, 1978).

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the crown, on the other; crop failures and famines; devastating plagues which created labor shortages, price gouging, and crime waves; urban riots and a general Rising that included many elements of the commonalty; criminal gangs which operated with impunity; a corrupt judicial system; wars against Scotland, Ireland, and France, which provided a constant drain on the treasury; a bloody "crusade" against Flanders on behalf of the Roman pope Urban VI; and a growing threat of heresy along with measures to suppress it. In 1309 the papacy removed to Avignon, France, in order to escape civil unrest in Rome. Meanwhile, England was at war with France — though not continuously — from 1337–1453 (the Hundred Years' War); and when the papacy divided into two popes, with dual bureaucracies — at Avignon and Rome, beginning in 1378 (the Great Schism) — England supported Rome. At home the monarchy waged frequent, often bitter power struggles with magnates intent on strengthening their positions.

Disputes between barons or commons and the crown occurred with alarming frequency, including prior to and during 1311, when the Lords Ordainers challenged Edward II; in 1340–41, when the populace refused to pay Edward III's ninth (a tax) for his French wars and when parliament forced concessions regarding Edward's Walton Ordinances of 1338; in 1351 and 1352, when Edward issued militant statutes on laborers and on treason; in 1376, when the Good Parliament, led by the speaker, Peter de la Mare, challenged the duke of Lancaster and the lords concerning new taxes, impeached Lord William Latimer and Richard Lyons over the wool Staple, confronted the aged Edward III, and condemned his influential mistress, Alice Perrers; in the Gloucester parliament, 1378, when the restless Commons again defied Lancaster (representing the crown), and protested the need for further taxes; in the Wonderful Parliament of 1386, when the duke of Gloucester, Thomas of Woodstock, Thomas Arundel, and others forced Richard (not yet in his majority) to dismiss his Chancellor and Treasurer and hinted at deposition; in December, 1387, when Gloucester and the Appellant Lords confronted and apparently threatened Richard in the Tower; in the Merciless Parliament of 1388, when the Appellants managed to execute as traitors a number of Richard's faction, including Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; Nicholas Brembre, formerly mayor of London who had quarreled often and violently with the present mayor; Simon Burley, Richard's tutor; John Beauchamp, Steward of the Household; and John Salisbury, Knight of the Chamber. The 1390s were filled with political ferment and crisis, leading to Richard's deposition and death. On these years, see the Introduction to Richard's Reign, below pp. 119–27.

Fifteenth-century England was also troubled, at least in part because of Richard's government and his downfall. Serious challenges to and revolts against Henry's reign began almost immediately after he assumed the kingship — so many that the early fifteenth century might be characterized as a period of crisis management. The

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Appellants of 1397 mounted an unsuccessful rebellion in 1400; and Richard, in confinement at Pontefract, died (probably murdered) shortly afterwards. The Northumberland Percies crushed a Scottish invasion at Homildon Hill, 1402, but in the following year these same Percies, who now supported the earl of March as Richard's true heir, defied Henry and were defeated at the battle of Shrewsbury. Meanwhile, in 1402 and again in 1404, the Commons demanded oversight of taxation for the war efforts. Henry repelled other challenges from anti-Lancastrian forces in 1405; and he and his son, the future Henry V, contained the Welsh nationalism inspired and led by Owen Glendower during the period 1400–16. Henry IV died in 1413. Next year the new king, Henry V, was forced to suppress a feeble but troubling rebellion by a Lollard knight, Sir John Oldcastle. (See the Introduction to *Anticlerical Poems and Documents*, p. 37.) In August, 1415 — the year of Henry's great victory over the French at Agincourt — Henry put down another magnate plot on behalf of the earl of March, executing Richard, earl of Cambridge, Henry, Lord Scrope, and Sir Thomas Grey. When Henry died in 1422 of complications from dysentery after the protracted siege of Meaux, he left as heir his infant son, Henry VI. Because Henry V had been recognized as king of France in the treaty of Troyes, 1420, the succession of the very young Henry VI precipitated a crisis of command, when the rule of France and England was divided between the surviving brothers of Henry V — John, Duke of Bedford, serving as regent of France, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, serving as protector of Henry and regent of England. Gloucester was opposed at home by magnates jealous of his power in the realm. His special adversary was the wealthy and politically capable cardinal Henry Beaufort, chancellor of England in 1403–1405, 1413–17, and 1424–26, who jockeyed with him for power from the 1420s into the 1440s. In 1425 Bedford returned from France to mediate between the disputing protector and the cardinal with the result that Gloucester's power was limited.

Opposed to the abuses of the age was the humble plowman or husbandman, a figure representing the right use of poverty, who rebuked the grasping friars or wealthy prelates by his form of living. If "Bishop Golias" of the Latin satirical poets was a negative norm — drinking, jangling, gambling, scheming — the plowman offered a positive standard of virtue and right conduct. But the husbandman was also a political figure, as John Ball and rebellious peasants recognized, since his virtue was in part a function of his lack of power and wealth. The plowman became a modern-day surrogate for Christ in Langland's poem: *Piers id est Christus*. Chaucer characterizes his pilgrim Plowman as "A trewe swynkere and a good," who labors "For Cristes sake, for every povre wight" (1.531, 537). He tacitly repudiates the worldly Monk, whose chief passion is hunting, and the devil-may-care Friar, who refuses contact with the poor and sick — the "poraille" or riff-raff — on the grounds that distressed folk will not serve his cause. The anonymous author of *Piers the Plowman's Crede* emphasizes

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Piers's indigence, for this plowman, who teaches the narrator his Apostles' Creed when four orders of friars cannot, plows in the muck with tattered clothing, barefoot on the bare ice, so that "the blode folwede" (line 436). When Piers denounces the sumptuous hypocrisy of fraternal orders and reminds the narrator of St. Francis's humility, he speaks with authority as one who knows Christian poverty through experience.

Biblical translations unless otherwise noted are from the Douay version. The following abbreviations appear throughout the volume: Alford, *Glossary* = John A. Alford, *Piers Plowman: A Glossary of Legal Diction* (Cambridge: D. S. Brewer, 1988); EETS = *Early English Text Society; Index* = *The Index of Middle English Verse*, ed. Carleton Brown and Rossell Hope Robbins (New York: Columbia University Press, 1943), cited by entry numbers; *Supplement* = *Supplement to the Index of Middle English Verse*, ed. R. H. Robbins and John L. Cutler (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1965); RHR = Rossell Hope Robbins, ed., *Historical Poems of the XIVth and XVth Centuries* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1959); Robbins, "Poems" = Rossell Hope Robbins, "XIII. Poems Dealing with Contemporary Conditions," *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1500*, gen. ed. Albert E. Hartung, vol. 5 (New Haven: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1975), pp. 1385-1536, 1631-1725; Scattergood, *Politics* = V. J. Scattergood, *Politics and Poetry in the Fifteenth Century* (London: Blandford; New York: Barnes and Noble, 1971); STC = *Short Title Catalogue*; UMI = University Microfilms International (with reel numbers); Whiting, *Proverbs* = B. J. Whiting, *Proverbs, Sentences, and Proverbial Phrases* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1968); Wr PPS = Thomas Wright, ed., *Political Poems and Songs*, Rolls Series 41.1 (1859); Wr PSE = Thomas Wright, ed., *Political Songs of England* (Camden Society, 1839). Citations from *Piers the Plowman's Crede* (PPC), *The Plowman's Tale* (PIT), *Jack Upland* (JU), *Friar Daw's Reply* (FDR), and *Upland's Rejoinder* (UR) are from my edition of *Six Ecclesiastical Satires* (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1991).

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*Chronology of Political and Literary Events*

- 1301 Giles of Rome's *De ecclesiastica potestate* (On Ecclesiastical Power)  
1302 Boniface VIII's bull *Unam sanctam* (temporal power subject to ecclesiastical)  
1304-05 Articles of Trailbaston  
1305-78 Babylonian captivity (Papacy moves to Avignon)  
1307 Accession of Edward II  
Battle of Loudon Hill (Robert Bruce of Scotland defeats the English)  
1309 Beginning of Avignon papacy  
1311 Lords Ordainers challenge Edward II  
1312 Execution of Piers Gaveston  
c1312-13 Dante's *De monarchia* (On Monarchy)  
1314 Scots defeat the English at Bannockburn  
1315-17 Famines in Europe  
1322 Statute of York (Commons recognized as essential part of government)  
Thomas of Lancaster and Contrarians defeated at battle of Boroughbridge  
Rise of the Despensers  
1324 Marsilius of Padua's *Defensor pacis* (Defender of Peace)  
1326 Queen Isabella invades England against Edward II  
1327 Accession of Edward III  
Urban unrest at St. Albans, Dunstable, and elsewhere  
c1330 Birth of John Gower  
Auchinleck MS (*The Simonie*)  
Harley MS 2253 (*Erceldoune's Prophecy; Song of the Husbandman*)  
1333 Battle of Halidon Hill (Edward III defeats the Scots)  
c1333 Laurence Minot's *Halidon Hill*  
1337 Beginning of Hundred Years' War  
1338 Walton Ordinances (call for annual record of state of treasury)  
1340 English defeat the French at Sluys in naval battle

### *Chronology*

- Birth of John of Gaunt, Earl of Richmond (later Duke of Lancaster)
- c1340-50 *Ercyldoun's Prophecy*
- c1343 Birth of Chaucer
- 1346 English defeat the French at Crécy
- 1347 English defeat the Scots at Neville's Cross; take David II of Scotland prisoner
- 1348-49 Black Plague in Europe, including England
- 1349 English Ordinance of Laborers
- 1351 First Statute of Laborers
- First Statute of Provisors (allowing English crown patronage in ecclesiastical preferment)
- 1352 Second Statute of Laborers
- Peter Ceffons of Clairvaux's *Epistola Luciferi ad clericos*
- c1352-53 *Wynnere and Wastoure*
- 1353 First Statute of Praemunire (antipapal statute)
- 1355 Riots at Oxford (St. Scholastica's Day)
- 1356 Black Prince and English defeat French at Poitiers, capture French king John
- 1356-57 FitzRalph's antifraternal sermons at St. Paul's Cross
- 1358 Jacquerie revolt in France
- 1360 Treaty of Brétigny (Truce between England and France: Edward abandons claim on French crown)
- 1361-62 Severe outbreak of plague in England (Mortalité des Enfants)
- 1363 Sumptuary laws (restricts clothing according to class)
- 1365 Second Statute of Praemunire
- 1366 Birth of Henry Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby
- 1368-74 *Piers Plowman A* text
- 1369-70 Severe plague years. Death of Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster
- 1372 English naval defeat off La Rochelle
- 1373 John of Gaunt leads unsuccessful chevauchée (raids) from Calais to Bordeaux
- 1375 John Barbour's *The Bruce*

### *Chronology*

- 1376      Death of Edward, the Black Prince  
Good Parliament at Westminster
- 1377      Death of Edward III; accession of Richard II  
Pope Gregory XI issues bulls attacking Wyclif's writings  
Courtenay summons Wyclif; Gaunt's Savoy Palace sacked by London mob  
French attack and burn Rye and Gravesend  
First poll tax
- 1377-81    *Piers Plowman* B text
- 1378      Beginning of Great Schism (Pope in Rome, Antipope in Avignon)  
Gloucester Parliament
- 1379      Second poll tax
- c1379     Wyclif's *De Eucharistia*
- 1380-81    Third poll tax
- 1381      Peasants' Revolt  
*Man Be War and Be No Fool*  
*Letters of John Ball*
- 1381-85    *Piers Plowman* C text
- 1382      "Earthquake" Council at Blackfriars: Wyclif's doctrines condemned  
John Gower's *Vox Clamantis* completed, with prologue on Peasants' Revolt
- c1382     *Preste, Ne Monke, Ne Yir Chanoun; Of Thes Frer Mynours*
- 1383      Bishop of Norwich's Flemish crusade
- 1384      Death of Wyclif
- c1384     *Fifty Heresies and Errors of the Friars* (Wycliffite)
- 1386      Wonderful Parliament: impeached the chancellor, the Earl of Suffolk, and the speaker, Michael de la Pole
- 1387      Battle of Radcot Bridge: Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Richard II's favorite, forced to flee to France by rebel lords
- c1387     John Trevisa's translation of Higden's *Polychronicon*
- 1387-88    Lords Appellant challenge Richard II

### *Chronology*

- c1387–90 General Prologue of *The Canterbury Tales*
- 1388 Merciless Parliament: Sir Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Nicholas Brembre, and Thomas Usk executed  
Battle of Otterburn (Scots defeat the English)  
Third Statute of Laborers
- c1388 Thomas Wimbleton's sermon *Redde rationem vilificationis tue* at St. Paul's
- c1389? *When Rome Is Removed (The Second Scottish Prophecy)*
- 1389–90 *Opus arduum* (Lollard commentary on the Apocalypse)
- 1390 Statute of Livery and Maintenance  
Statute of Provisors
- c1390 Earlier version of Wycliffite Bible completed
- c1390–95 Chaucer's ecclesiastical satires written (Friar's Tale, Summoner's Tale)  
*Jack Upland*  
William Woodford's response to *Jack Upland* (*Responsiones ad quæstiones LXV*)
- 1391–93 Trial of Walter Brut, Lollard sympathizer, before Bishop Trefnant
- 1392 Richard II's quarrel with Londoners
- 1393 Great Statute of Praemunire  
Rising in Cheshire
- 1394 Hilary Parliament (quarrel between Gloucester and Arundel)
- 1394–95 Richard II's expedition to Ireland
- c1395 *Twelve Conclusions of the Lollards* (Lollard manifesto)  
*Piers the Plowman's Crede*  
*The Layman's Complaint* and *The Friar's Answer*  
Later version of the Wycliffite Bible completed
- 1395–96 General Prologue of the Wycliffite Bible
- 1396 Richard II marries Isabella of France
- 1397 Arrest and execution of Arundel; murder of Gloucester; banishment of Warwick

### *Chronology*

- 1398      Shrewsbury Parliament (accedes to king's wishes)  
Judicial Duel at Coventry: Hereford versus Norfolk; Henry of Derby banished for ten years
- 1399      Death of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster  
Henry of Derby's banishment extended to life; Lancastrian estates confiscated  
Richard's second Irish expedition  
Henry of Derby, now Duke of Lancaster, returns from France  
Deposition of Richard II; beginning of Lancastrian rule  
John Gower attaches the *Tripartite Chronicle* to *Vox Clamantis*
- 1400      Death of Richard II  
Death of Chaucer
- c1400      *The Plowman's Tale*  
*Richard the Redeless*  
*Ther Is a Busch That Is Forgrowe* (On King Richard's ministers)  
John Gower's *In Praise of Peace*
- 1400–16    Welsh rebellion under Owen Glendower
- 1401      *De haeretico comburendo* (On the Burning of Heretics)  
William Sawtry executed for heresy  
Richard Ulster's tract on biblical translation into vernacular
- c1401      *Truthe, Reste, and Pes* (What Profits a Kingdom)
- 1402      Battle of Homildon Hill: Henry Hotspur defeats the Scots  
Death of John Trevisa
- 1403      Battle of Shrewsbury
- 1403–06    *Mum and the Sothsegger*
- 1405      Revolt of Northumberland Percies fails; Archbishop Scrope executed
- c1405?      Hengwrt MS of *The Canterbury Tales*  
*London Lickpeney*
- 1405–10    *Dives and Pauper*
- 1406      James I of Scotland taken prisoner

### *Chronology*

- 1408      Death of John Gower  
1409      Arundel's *Constitutions*  
1409–15    *The Lanterne of Light*  
1410      John Badby executed for heresy  
              John Huss defends Wyclif; excommunicated  
c1410     Presentation of Lollard Disendowment Bill  
              Ellesmere MS of *The Canterbury Tales*  
1411      Wyclif's books burned at Carfax  
              Oxford purged of Lollardy  
1413      Death of Henry IV; accession of Henry V  
              Trial of Sir John Oldcastle for Lollard heresy  
1414      Oldcastle's rebellion fails  
              Council of Constance  
              Alien priories suppressed  
1414–17    *Lo, He That Can Be Cristes Clerc (Defend Us From All Lollardy)*  
1415      Earl of Cambridge's anti-Lancastrian plot fails  
              English defeat French at Agincourt  
              Huss burned at the stake  
              John Claydon burned as heretic  
              Hoccleve's *Address to Oldcastle*  
1417      End of Great Schism  
              Oldcastle captured and executed  
1420      Treaty of Troyes (Henry V recognized as heir of France)  
              Henry V marries Catherine of Valois  
1422      Death of Henry V; accession of Henry VI  
1428      Arrest of Lollards in Kent  
1429      Joan of Arc and the siege of Orleans  
1431      Henry VI crowned king of France (Paris)  
              Revolt at Abingdon

### *Chronology*

- Joan of Arc burned at Rouen  
1436–37 *Libel of English Policy*  
c1439 *Fasciculi zizaniorum* (MS Bodleian Library e Musaeo 86): anti-Lollard documents  
1444 Peace negotiations with France  
1447 Death of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester  
1450 Cade's Rebellion  
Loss of Normandy  
c1450 *God Speed the Plough*  
Reginald Pecock's *Repressor of Over Much Blaming the Clergy* (anti-Lollard)  
1461 Henry VI cedes Berwick to the Scots  
Succession of Edward IV  
1463 Truce with Scotland  
1470–71 Readeption of Henry VI  
1479 Plague throughout England  
1481 War with Scotland  
1483 Death of Edward IV; succession of Edward V; usurpation of Richard III  
1485 Battle of Bosworth Field  
Succession of Henry VII  
1489 Tax revolt in Yorkshire  
c1490 *Freers, Freers, Wo Ye Be*



## *Poems of Political Prophecy*

### *Introduction*

Middle English poems and documents of a political nature are closely linked with Latin and vernacular prophecies. Prophecies in this sense are predictions concerning kingdoms or peoples; and these predictions often have an eschatological or apocalyptic cast to them. At the same time they frequently resemble traditional laments or complaints against the times under the guise of visionary utterance.

The prophetic tradition in English derives largely from Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain* (1136), book 7, the so-called "Prophecies of Merlin," which sets the stage for the books devoted to King Arthur. Merlin prophesied great political struggles leading to an apocalyptic decline in England and throughout the world: "In the twinkling of an eye the seas shall rise up and the arena of the winds shall be opened once again. The winds shall do battle together with a blast of ill-omen, making their din reverberate from one constellation to another." Merlin adduces *impossibilis* or *fusus naturae* as part of his prophecies: "In these days the oaks shall burn in the forest glades and acorns shall burgeon on the lime trees' boughs." Or: "Roots and branches shall change their places and the oddness of this will pass for a miracle."<sup>1</sup> Such impossibilities or *mirabilia* hark back to Nennius' *Historia Brittonum* and Celtic sources; and the combination of mystic symbolism and animal imagery for humans survives into later political verse such as *When Rome Is Removed* (printed below), *Richard the Redefess*, or *Ther Is a Busch That Is Forgrowe*, on the fall of Richard II (printed below). And both Wales and Scotland figure prominently in English prophecies — in references to Caernarvon, Welsh birthplace of Edward II, to Thomas of Erceldoune, Scots visionary, or to Roxburgh, Bannockburn, or Berwick. Shakespeare's Hotspur, referring to the Welshman Owen Glendower, speaks derisively of "the dreamer Merlin and his prophecies" as "a deal of skimble-skamble stuff" (III.i).

Prophetic statements based on the formula "When [some event] happens, then [something else] will result" became the staple of the later tradition. This is the form

<sup>1</sup> Quotations are from Geoffrey of Monmouth, *History of the Kings of Britain*, trans. Lewis Thorpe (New York: Penguin, 1966), pp. 185, 177, and 184 respectively.

### *Poems of Political Prophecy*

of the first prophecy printed in this section, *The Prophecy of Merlin* from Trinity College Dublin MS 516 (Index § 3986), which testifies that when certain dire phenomena occur — when lords rule wilfully, priests turn treacherous, robbery is condoned — "Then schal the land of Albyon torn into confusoun!" Although this poem is cast in the future, it actually predicts events which contemporary moralists deplored, such as the rise of baronial power, the alleged perfidy of clerics, the openness of duplicity and hypocrisy, and the decline of sexual morality ("lechery callyd pryvē solace"). The emphasis on morality and the sense of apocalyptic doom inheres in the genre, as in the following fifteenth-century verse "scrap":

Wanne the hillis smoken,	When; hills
Thanne Babilon schal have an ende;	
But whan they brenne as tho fyre,	burn; fire
Thanne eerthe schal henus weende;	go hence (end)
Whenne tho watres rennen hem froo,	run away
The pepul schal turke to eerthe ageyne;	
And yf ye bloden aboute over,	bleed
Alle men schal be slayne. <sup>2</sup>	

A similar construction appears near the opening of *Wynnere and Wastoure*, an early alliterative poem which influenced *Piers Plowman*:

When wawes waxen schall wilde and walles bene doun,	
And hares appon herthe-stones schall hurcle in hire fourme	crouch; their near
And eke boyes of blode with boise and with pryd	commoners
Schall wedde ladyes in londe and lede hem at will,	
Thene dredful Domesday it draweth neghe aftir. <sup>3</sup>	

Siegfried Wenzel has identified the Dublin *Prophecy of Merlin* as what he terms a fourth version of Type B complaint lyrics ("The Prophecy"). Type B complaints, according to Wenzel, witness that "the old virtues have passed away, vices are now triumphant, what used to be prized highly is nowadays scorned, and the like." A fourth type of these complaint lyrics (exemplified by the Dublin prophecy) offers "a series of four evils" followed by "a prophetic final couplet." Most important, Wenzel

<sup>2</sup> Printed by Thomas Wright and J. O. Halliwell in *Reliquiae Antiquae* (London: Pickering, 1841), 1:166. Index § 4036.

<sup>3</sup> *Wynnere and Wastoure and The Parlement of the Thre Ages*, ed. Warren Ginsberg, (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1992), lines 13–16, p. 13. Index § 3137.

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considers these poems as not true prophecies — they do not so much predict future events as expose existing conditions — but rather complaint lyrics in the guise of prophecies.<sup>4</sup> He traces this version of prophecy to a lyric in *Fasciculus Morum* (*Index* § 3133), which he regards as older than the present lyric:

Sithyn law for wyll bygynnyt to slakyn,  
And falsoed for sleythe is i-takyn,  
Robbyng and revyng ys holden purchas,  
And of unthewes is made solas —  
Engeloende may syng "alas, alas!"<sup>5</sup>

Since; begins to decline  
prudence  
looting; bargain  
vices

Wenzel concludes: "It would . . . appear that genetically in all these cases the vaticinal form is a secondary development and formally less important than the 'when-then' formula" (p. 201). Wenzel's investigations, and his division of complaint lyrics into Type A and Type B (with four especially popular lyrics), are very valuable for unraveling the tangled relations among previously mislabeled poetic genres. But he perhaps too quickly denies political or ideological content to the poems by emphasizing genealogy (in Latin poems and in preaching manuals) and convention. The sources and analogues explain much but they do not explain everything. The Merlin prophecies belong in this volume if for no other reason than that they expose the complaint foundations of prophetic or political poems such as *When Rome Is Removed*, *John Ball's Letters*, or *Addresses of the Commons*. Prophetic and political poems are affiliated with complaint lyrics, and vice versa. The text of the present edition of the Dublin *Prophecy of Merlin* is based on F. J. Furnivall's careful transcription for the Chaucer Society and is checked against RHR's version: p. 121. I include the four-line lyric beginning "Longe berde herteles" to show the context of the prophecy (and see below, the Magdalene College *Prophecy of Merlin*).

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<sup>4</sup> *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986), pp. 182, 194, 196, and 201. For a concurring view see V. J. Scattergood, *Politics and Poetry in the Fifteenth Century* (New York: Barnes and Noble, 1971), pp. 301–02 (characterizing the Dublin *Prophecy of Merlin*).

<sup>5</sup> *Verses in Sermons: Fasciculus Morum and Its Middle English Poems* (Cambridge: Mediæval Academy of America, 1978), p. 178 (no. 40; *Index* § 3133). I have normalized the u/v spelling. See also *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric*, p. 195.

### *Poems of Political Prophecy*

Similar to the Dublin version of *The Prophecy of Merlin* is an eight-line poem in Bodleian Library MS 6943 fol. 78r (*Index* § 3986),<sup>4</sup> a prophecy sometimes attributed to Chaucer. Several lines in the Bodleian lyric appear to be variants of the Dublin poem, but the Oxford verses also contain a couplet alluding to messianic predictions that link Christ and Arthur: "And whan the moon is on David stall, / And the kynge passe Arthures hall." This poem exemplifies the English prophetic tradition in that it combines murky, quasi-scriptural prediction with quasi-political complaint. The text of the present edition is based on an electrostatic copy of the Bodley MS and is checked against Skeat's text in the Oxford Chaucer, vol. 7, pp. lxxi-lxxii.

Included here is a third *Prophecy of Merlin* from Magdalene College Cambridge MS 1236 fol. 91r, which begins "When feythe fayleth in prestys sawys" (*Index* § 3943). This consists of two poems in the same scribal hand (separated by a gap in the manuscript), the second beginning "When Goneway shall on Curtays call" (*Supplement* § 3951.5). I print them together because the first lyric witnesses the "timeless" prophecy that Wenzel and others claim are in fact complaints, while the second, which seems to be affiliated with the first, offers more specific referents.<sup>5</sup> The first poem features the "Albeon/confusion" couplet; the second, more enigmatic, highlights the role of Celtic lands in bringing about that confusion: "Wallys," "Albeon Skottlonde," and "the rede Irlande fox." The present edition is based on an excellent electrostatic print of the manuscript and is checked against Skeat's edition in the Oxford Chaucer (*Chaucerian and Other Pieces*, vol. 7, p. 450, the first of three "Sayings [of Chaucer] Printed by Caxton"). I have also checked "When Goneway shall on Curtays call" against RHR's partial (and error-ridden) transcription on pp. 316-17.

Also in the "When-Then" tradition falls *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*, a unique text from the well-known MS Harley 2253 (about 1330; *Index* § 3989). This poem claims to predict the end of the Scottish wars in answer to a question from the countess of Dunbar, wife of the Earl of March. Thomas of Erceldoune, sometimes identified as the son of Thomas the Rhymer, was a thirteenth-century Scots poet and seer; and his name became attached to several later prophecies (see those printed by Murray in EETS o.s. 61). The Harley *Prophecy* is in southern or south-midland

<sup>4</sup> Manuscript executed "1447-56" (Robbins, "Poems," p. 1636). § 3986 has been deleted in favor of an expanded § 3943 in *Supplement*.

<sup>5</sup> For other examples of "Type B" complaints juxtaposed with other lyrics, see *When Rome Is Removed* and lines 14-17 (beginning "Whenne lordis wol lose har olde lawys" [*Supplement* § 3943]) printed by E. C. and R. Fawtier in *The Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, 5 (1919), 389.

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dialect and betrays English not Scottish sympathies. And the poem is, like some other late products of the alliterative revival, semi-alliterative, sometimes lapsing into prose. The combination of internal rhyme through alliteration and anaphora on the word *when* gives the verse an incantatory impressiveness. The present text of *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy* is based on a photostat of the British Library manuscript, checked against the editions of J. A. H. Murray for the EETS, of RHR, and of Turville-Petre. I have consulted and profited from Murray's translation of *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy* (see p. lxxvi).

The Magdalene College *Prophecy of Merlin* and *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy* exhibit an interest in Scotland and Scottish-English political relations. Thomas of Erceldoune was regarded as a great oracle who not only could see into the future but could discern the inner structure, the political-spiritual content, of that future. This combination of politics and spirituality is true also of *Ercyldoun's Prophecy* (Index § 3762), a unique text in British Library MS Arundel 57, which contains other prophecies and the autograph text of *Ayenbite of Inwir*. *Ercyldoun's Prophecy* features a conversation between Thomas ("the minstrel") and King Alexander III of Scotland concerning the birth of Edward II of Caernarvon. In another "When/Then" construction Alexander learns that his reign will not succeed him (because he will leave no male heirs). The minstrel (Thomas) tells him that his pretensions to dynastic kingship will vanish "When Bannockburn is strewn with men's bones." Bannockburn was the decisive battle of 1314, when Robert Bruce and the Scots, though heavily outnumbered, defeated Humphrey de Bohun of Hereford, Aymer de Valence of Pembroke, Gilbert de Clare of Gloucester, and the forces of Edward II. Many English and Scottish prophetic poems refer to this debacle. Robbins dates this poem to either "about 1340" or "ca 1350" ("Poems," pp. 1526 and 1720 respectively). The text of *Ercyldoun's Prophecy* is based on a photostatic copy of the manuscript, which is checked against the editions of Wright and Halliwell and of Richard Morris for the Early English Text Society.

The final poem included in this section begins "Qwhen Rome is removyd into Inglaunde" (Index § 4008). This piece, also known as *The Second Scottish Prophecy*, offers a mélange of lyrics, including four lines on the Abuses of the Age (see Index § 4006) and a verse characterized elsewhere as *The Prophecie of Beid*. The poem exists in three states or versions, designated as A, B, and C, and is witnessed in twenty-one manuscripts. The present edition prints the best-known version (A) from Cambridge University Library MS Kk.1.5 (IV). The prophecy seems originally to have been Scottish, but the author of the Cambridge version altered the sympathies from Scottish to English. It features an allegory (based on symbols developed in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Prophecies of Merlin*) of the Leopard (England) versus the Lion (Scotland), with the former triumphing over both the Lion and his "stepsons," the

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Scottish lords, who were particularly unruly in the late fourteenth century. The political allegory apparently refers to events of the 1380s, which culminated in the battle of Otterburn (1388). The text of *When Rome Is Removed* is based on an electrostatic print of the Cambridge MS and is checked against the editions of J. Rawson Lumby for the Early English Text Society, of Haferkorn, and of RHR. The present text is one line shorter than that of RHR, who inserts a line from other manuscripts after line 8.

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*The Prophecy of Merlin*

(Trinity College Dublin MS 516 fol. 115r)

- When lordes wille is lordes law,  
Prestes wylle trechery, and gyle hold soth saw,<sup>1</sup>      *the law of the land*  
Lechery callyd pryvē solace,  
And robbery is hold no trespace —      *is called secret pleasure  
held to be no crime*  
5 Then schal the lord of Albyon tornē into confusoun!  
A M CCCC &c and on, few lordes or ellis noone.      *(see note)  
In 1461 [there are]*
- Longe berde herteles,  
Peystode hoode wytles,  
Gay cote gracieles,  
10 Maketh Engelond thrifles.      *i.e., An old man  
foolish  
ill-mannered  
worthless*

*The Prophecy of Merlin*

(Oxford University, Bodleian Library MS 6943 fol. 78r)

*Prophecia Merlini doctoris perfecti*

- Whanc lordis wol leefe theire olde lawes,  
And preestis beon varyinge in theire sawes,  
And leccherie is holden solace,  
And oppressyon for truwe purchace;  
5 And whan the moon is on David stall,  
And the kynge passe Arthures hall,  
Than is the lande of Albyoun  
Nexst to his confusoun.      *abandon  
teachings  
lechery is considered to be  
David's stable (see note)  
by-passes  
Near; it*

<sup>1</sup> Priests intend treachery, and gyle turns into figures of speech

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

*The Prophecy of Merlin*

(Magdalene Coll. Cambridge MS 1236 fol. 91r)

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| When feythe fayleth in prestys sawys,                     | sayings               |
| And lordys wyll be londys lawys,                          | law of the land       |
| And lechery is prevy solas,                               | secret comfort        |
| And robbery ys goode purchas:                             | booty                 |
| 5 Than shall the londe of Albeon                          | Britain               |
| Be turned into confusion.                                 |                       |
| When Goneway shall on Curtays call,                       | (see note)            |
| Then Wallys shall rayke and hastyly ryse;                 | Wales; wander; rebel  |
| Then Albeon Skottlonde shall to hem fall;                 |                       |
| 10 Then waken wonders in every wyse.                      | way                   |
| The rede Irilonde fox shall ryse with all                 | (see note)            |
| With glayvys grownde, and gare men to agryse <sup>1</sup> | kill; thwart; enemies |
| To fell and fende oure fomen all;                         |                       |
| Sevyn shall sytt in youre asyse.                          | Seven; trial          |

---

<sup>1</sup> With sharpened swords, and men ready to terrorize

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

*Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*

(British Library MS Harley 2253 fol. 127r)

*La countesse de Donbar demanda a Thomas de Essedoune quant la guere descoce prendreit  
fyn e yl la respondy e dyt:*

When man as mad a kyng of a capped man;	<i>a fool has been made a king</i>
When mon is levere othermones thyng then is owen; <sup>1</sup>	
When Londyon ys forest, ant forest ys felde;	<i>and; field</i>
When hares kendles o the herston;	<i>give birth; hearthstone</i>
5 When wyt and willie werres togedere;	<i>war against one another</i>
When mon makes stables of kyrkes, and steles castles wyth stytes; <sup>2</sup>	
When Rokesbourgh nys no burgh ant market is at Forweleye;	<i>Roxburgh; city</i>
When the alde is gan ant the newe is come that dos notht;	<i>old; gone; nothing</i>
When Bambourne is donged wyth dede men;	<i>Bannockburn; manured; dead</i>
10 When men ledes men in ropes to buyen and to sellen;	
When a quarter of whaty whete is chaunged for a colt of ten markes; <sup>3</sup>	
When prude prikes and pees is leyd in prisoun;	<i>pride gallops; peace</i>
When a Scot ne may hym hude ase hare in forme that the Englysshe ne shal hym fynde; <sup>4</sup>	
When ryght ant wrong ascenteth to-godere;	<i>conspire</i>
15 When laddes weddeth lovedis;	<i>churls wed ladies</i>
When Scottes flen so faste that for faute of ship hy drouneth hem-selve; — <sup>5</sup>	
Whenne shal this be? Nouther in thine tyme ne in myne.	<i>shall; Neither</i>
Ah comen and gon with-inne twenty wynter ant on.	<i>But [this] shall come to pass</i>

<sup>1</sup> When [a] man would rather have the goods of another than his own

<sup>2</sup> When men make stables out of churches, and capture castles with ladders

<sup>3</sup> When a quarter of moldy (?) wheat is exchanged for a colt of ten marks

<sup>4</sup> When a Scot may not hide like a hare in its lair so that the English can't find him

<sup>5</sup> When Scotts flee so fast that for lack of a ship they drown themselves

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

*Ercyldoun's Prophecy*

(British Library MS Arundel 57 fol. 8v)

*Thomas de Erseldoun, Escor et dysur, dit au rey Aliandre le paroles desuthdites, du rey Edward ke ore est, kaunt yf just à nestre.*

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| To-nyght is boreن a barn in Caernervam,                                      | born; child; Caernarfon          |
| That ssal wold the out ydlis yican.  | shall rule all the outer islands |
| The kyng Alesandre acsede,   | asked                            |
| Hwan sail that be? The menstral zode:  | When shall; minstrel said        |
| 5 Hwan Banockesbourne is y-det myd manais bonis; <sup>1</sup>                | give birth; hearth-stones        |
| Hwan hares kendleth in herith-stanes;  | churls wed ladies                |
| Hwan laddes weudeth levedes;   |                                  |
| Hwan me ledeth men to selle wytth rapis; <sup>2</sup>                        |                                  |
| Hwan Rokysburgh is no burth;   | Roxburgh; city                   |
| 10 Hwan men gyven an folu of twenti pound for an seme of hwete. <sup>3</sup> |                                  |

<sup>1</sup> When Bannockburn is strewn with men's bones

<sup>2</sup> When men are led to market with ropes

<sup>3</sup> When men give a fool twenty pounds for a pack-horse load of wheat

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

*When Rome Is Removed*

(Cambridge Univ. MS Kk.1.5 [IV] fols. 33v-34v)

Qwhen Rome is removyde into Inglaunde,	When; England
And the preste haffys the poppys power in hande,	priest has; pope's
Betuix thre and sex — whoso wyll understande —	Between three and six
Mekyll baret ande bale shall fall in Brutis lande. <sup>1</sup>	
5 When pryd is most in price, ande wyt is in covaryse,	held most dear
Lychory is ryffe, and theffis has haldin thar lyff,	Lechery; widespread; thieves
Holy Chirche is awlesse, and justicis ar lawlesse,	irreverent
Bothie knyghtis and knawys clede in on clething,	knaves; the same dress
Be the yheris of Cryst, comyn and gone,	By; years
10 Fully nynty ande nyne (nocht one wone):	nothing further
Then shall sorow be sett ande unsell,	sorrow and unhappiness subside
Than shall Dame Fortowne turne hir whell.	Fortune; wheel
Scho sall turne up that ar was dounse,	She shall; before
And than sall leawte ber the crowne.	uprightness wield power
15 Betweyne the cheyff of the somer and the sad winter,	height; depths of
For the heycft of the heyte happyne sall wer;	promise; heat; war
And everyche lorde shall austernly werk.	every; harshly
Then shall Nazareth soy well awhile;	suffer
And the Lilly so lele wytth lovelyche flouris	loyal with lovely flowers
20 For harmes of the hardē heyte sall hillyne his ledis,	
Syne speydc him at sped, and spawne in the wynter. <sup>2</sup>	it (the Lily) alone
All the Flowris in the Fyrth sall folow hime one.	
Tatcalders sall call on Carjoun the noyus,	Cadwalader; Conan the troublesome

<sup>1</sup> Much strife and misery shall occur in Brutus's land (England).

<sup>2</sup> Because of injuries from the strong heat shall hide its (the Lily's, i.e., the French) people, / Afterwards they themselves will quickly thrive and multiply in the winter.

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

- |    |   |                             |
|----|---|-----------------------------|
|    | And than sall worthe up Wallys and wrethe othir landis. <sup>1</sup>                  |                             |
| 25 | And erth on tyll Albany, if thai may wyne.  | spur on Scotland; succeed   |
|    | Herme wato alienys, anever thai sall wakyne!  | Evil befall                 |
|    | The Bruttis blude sall thame wakyne and bryttinc wytih brandis of stell: <sup>2</sup> |                             |
|    | Ther sall no bastarde blode abyde in that lande.                                      |                             |
| 30 | Then Albanactus the kene, kynde kyng offe erthe,                                      | Albanact; bold; natural; of |
|    | Uaso the Libert shall leng — leve yhe non othir. <sup>3</sup>                         |                             |
|    | The Lyone, leder of bestis,   |                             |
|    | Shall lowte to the Libert and long hume wytht,  | bow; leopard; belong to him |
|    | And shall stere hume at stryff be stremis of Humber. <sup>4</sup>                     |                             |
| 35 | The stopsonys of the Lyonne, steryt up at ones,                                       | stepsons; lion; stirred up  |
|    | The Leoperde sall thame stryke doun, and stroy thame for ever.                        | destroy them                |
|    | He sall thame kenly kersse, as Cryst has hume bydyne,                                 | boldly condemn; bid him     |
|    | And thus He sall thame doun dryff, ewyne to the ende.                                 | force down; even            |
|    | For thai luf nocht the Lylly nor the Libert lelie,                                    | love; Lily; loyal Leopard   |
|    | And thai halde to the hardē, happyn as it may,  | adhere; brave               |
| 40 | Ay to the tayle of somyr tyne hir lappis.   | destroy their clothing      |
|    | Wytih that sall a Libert be louse, when thai less weyne.                              | Wish; loosed; least think   |
|    | Ane Egle of the est, ande ane aeventruse byrd,  | Eagle; daring bird          |
|    | Shall fande flowrys to fange in that fyrste sesoun;                                   | discover; gather            |
|    | Sterte to the stopsonys, stryke thame doun to-gether,                                 | Attack; stepsons            |
| 45 | To bynde bandis unbrokyne that salbe furthe brocht.                                   | shall be                    |
|    | He sall hime garlandis gete of the gay flowrys  |                             |
|    | At in that sesoune spredis so fayre.  |                             |
|    | And all sall fawle the foulke that the freke strykis;                                 | That                        |
|    | A sely northyrune flaw sall fadyne for ever. <sup>5</sup>                             | fall; folk; warrior         |
| 50 | Herafter on othir syde sorow sall ryse,   | (see note)                  |
|    | The Barge of Bar-Jona bowne to the sonkyne,   | Laymen                      |
|    | Secularis sall set thame in spiritual clothis   | as if they were             |
|    | And occupy thar offices, ennoyntyd as thai war.                                       |                             |

<sup>3</sup> And then Wales shall rise up and assail other lands

<sup>2</sup> Evil [fall] on strangers, if ever they shall rouse! / The Brat's blood shall waken and slaughter them with swords of steel!

<sup>3</sup> To the leopard shall belong — believe you nothing else

<sup>4</sup> And shall rouse himself to battle at the river Humber.

<sup>5</sup> A salty northern soul shall fade forever.

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

- 55 Thar tonsurys tak wytht turnamentis inowe,  
And trow tyyll of trouth that the streth haldis.  
That salbe tene for to tell the tende of thar sorow  
That sall ourdryff the date doun to the boke.  
This most betyde in the time — throw yhe forswthe —  
Qwhen A B C may sett hume to wryte.
- 60 Anon after M<sup>l</sup>, evene to rewle,  
Tre CCC in a sute semblyt to-gether,  
Ande syne, efter ane l, as the lyne askis,  
Tris X ande ane R enterly folowande:  
This is the dolorouse date — understande yhc the glose —  
65 Wheroff whyll Merlyne melys in his bokis.
- Busk ye wyell, Berwyk, be blyth of this wordis,  
That Sant Bede fande in his buk of the byg bergh.  
The trew towne upon Tweede wytht towrys fayre!  
Thow sall releve to thi keng, that is the kende eyr.  
70 Ande othir burghys abowte, wytht thar brade wall,  
Sall wytht the Lyoun be leffe ande longe for-ever.
- torments  
title; power  
shall be grief; title  
delay; period  
happen; eye  
themselves
- one thousand; to measure level  
Three hundred; group assembled  
afterwards; fifty; requires  
Three tens; without exception  
you  
speaks
- Prepare; well; glad; these  
conceived; book  
(Berwick-upon-Tweed)  
natural heir  
broad  
happy; belong

## Notes

### *The Prophecy of Merlin (Dublin MS)*

- 5 Albion. The legendary, antique name for Britain, as in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain*. The fool in *King Lear* quotes this or a related poem when he says: "Then shall the realm of Albion / Come to great confusion" (III.ii.85-86).
- 6 A M CCCC lx and on. RHR does not print this part of the poem, nor does he include the material I have here numbered 7-10 as if it were subjoined to the above six lines. The lyrics are separate poems, yet the thought seems to be related. The dating 1461 should be compared with "When Rome Is Removed" lines 60-63.
- 7-10 Longe berde . . . thrifles. These lines, which constitute a separate poem, are part of a catalogue genre that Siegfried Wenzel terms "Type A" complaint lyrics. Wenzel terms them a priamel, "in which a list of individual instances, the abusiva, leads to a 'particular point of interest or importance,' the 'evil things' of the last line" (*Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric* [Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986], p. 178). The "Type A" lyrics derive from *De duodecim abusivis* (the twelve abuses; seventh century, although attributed to Cyprian), a popular Latin treatise used extensively by medieval preachers; and Wenzel believes that many of these verses "derive from a native and oral tradition" (p. 181). See the discussion and many examples Wenzel provides in chapter 6. Lines 7-10 of the present lyric — which also appears in *The Brut* (Wenzel, p. 180) — resemble the moralizing "Abuses of the Age" lyrics, with their "world upside down" contents. RHR prints the following fragment attributed to "Aluredus king" (sayings of King Alfred) from the flyleaf of Trinity College Cambridge MS 108 (thirteenth-century):

Ald man wiles  
yung man recheles

Old

### Notes

wyman siamcles  
betere ham were liles

shameless  
for them to be

See RHR, p. 328, and the poem which this note glosses ("Bissop lories, / Kyng redeles"); *Abuses of the Age*, I from British Library MS Harley 913 fol. 6v (*Index* § 1820). The "Proverbs of Alfred" (c. 1175, frequently edited) were an amorphous collection of gnomic sayings generically related to *The Distichs of Cato*. See S. O. Arnegard, *The Proverbs of Alfred*, 2 vols. (Lund: Gleerup, 1942–55), and Derek Pearsall, *Old English and Middle English Poetry* (London: Routledge, 1977), pp. 77–79. The Proverbs of Alfred have also been edited by Richard Mowis (EETS o.s. 49, 1872), W. W. Skeat (1907), J. Hall (1920), and Brandl and Zippel (2nd ed., 1927). For similar examples of "Abuses of the Age" verses, see *When Rome Is Removed* lines 5–9 and note to line 5; *The Letter of John Ball* (from Stow's *Annales*); Ball's Letter in the *Addresses of the Commons* from Henry of Knighton's *Chronicon*: lines 35–41.

### *The Prophecy of Merlin (Bodley MS)*

Headnote: *Prophecia Merlini*. "The prophecy of the excellent, learned Merlin." This lyric appears in Oxford University Bodleian MS 6943 fol. 78r but is housed in the Ashmolean collection (MS Ashmole 59). See *Index* § 3986, *Supplement* § 3943.

- 1 *leefe*. So Skeat and Gray. Robbins, *Index and Supplement*, § 3986 transcribes *leefe* as *leese*. The MS can sustain either reading.
- 2 *beon*. So MS; Skeat, Gray *been*.
- 5 *David stall*. David's stable, a reference to Christ's birth in Bethlehem (city of David). Of the apocalyptic element in this poem Gray comments: "On the more intellectual prophetic tradition, reflected in the Joachimite dream of a *renovatio mundi*, compare M. Reeves, *The Influence of Prophecy in the Later Middle Ages* (Oxford, 1969)."
- 7 *Than is the*. Skeat's correction of MS *Pat is is*.
- 7–8 *Than is . . . his confusyoun*. The language and sentiments of this prophecy should be compared with a lyric (No. 40) from the *Fasciculus Morum* printed

### *Poems of Political Prophecy*

by Wenzel (see above, Introduction to Political Prophecies, p. 8). In *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric*, Wenzel argues against the prophetic nature of the Merlin lyrics by pointing to the coincidences of phrasing in lyric no. 40 and the alleged prophetic poems and more generally to the debts they owe to the language of complaint.

#### *The Prophecy of Merlin (Magdalene Coll. MS)*

- 1     *When feythe fayleth.* Versions of this lyric — identified as "Chaucer's Proverbs" — were regularly printed in earlier editions of Chaucer. Richard Morris's edition contains the following lyric:

Qwan prestis faylin in her sawes,  
And Lordis turnin Goddis lawes  
Ageynis ryght;  
And lecherie is holdis as privy solas,  
And robberye as fre purchas,  
Bewar than of ille!  
Than schall the Lord of Albion  
Turnis to confusion,  
As sumtyme it befelle.

As printed in *The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer*, rev. ed. (London: Bell, 1875), vol. 6, p. 307. Skeat prints a similar version of this poem from Caxton's edition of Chaucer, as the first one of the "Sayings" (or proverbs) of Chaucer:

Whan feyth faileth in prestes sawes,  
And lordes hestes ar holden for lawes,  
And robbery is holden purchas,  
And lechery is holden solas,  
Then shal the lord of Albyon  
Be brought to grete confusioune.

See Skeat's *Complete Works of Geoffrey Chaucer*, vol. 7 (Oxford: Clarendon, 1897), p. 450.

- 4     *purchas.* Skeat glosses *purchas* as "bargain." It is that which is acquired.

### *Notes*

- 7     *Goneway . . . Cartays.* Perhaps Gone-Away and Courtesy, allegorical figures of rudeness and politeness respectively. That is, when Rudeness calls upon Courtesy. Another possibility: Goneril and Cordelia from the King Lear story (Geoffrey of Monmouth, *History of the Kings of Britain* book 2, chapters 11–14).
- 7–14    *When Goneway . . . in youre asyse.* RHR prints five and one-half lines of this lyric in his notes to the Trinity College Dublin version of "When lordes wille is londes law." I supply variants from RHR's text in the notes below.
- 8     *Wallys.* Wales. The poet mentions three Celtic regions: Wales, Scotland (line 9), and Ireland (line 11).
- 9     *Albeon Skottlonde.* A pleonasm for Scotland or northern Britain.
- 11     *rede Irlande for.* So MS; RHR (in his partial transcription) *rede londe*. Perhaps a reference to Robert I "the Bruce" (reigned 1306–29), who had red hair and who was noted for his duplicity and self-serving policies. This cryptic line also perhaps alludes to the Battle of Bannockburn (1314). It might, however, refer to John Comyn the Red, who defeated Edward I's forces at Roslin in 1301. Robert Bruce murdered the Red Comyn during a parley at the Greyfriars' church, Dumfries, in 1306.
- 12     *glayvys grownde.* So MS; RHR *glaringe grounde.* RHR's transcription breaks off with these words.

### *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*

Headnote: French reads, "The countess of Dunbar asked Thomas of Erceldoune when the Scots war should come to an end, and he replied and said." The Countess of Dunbar is probably Marjory, who surrendered Dunbar castle in 1296 (Turville-Petre). Both John Pinkerton and Sir Walter Scott believed that this Countess of Dunbar was Black Agnes, sister of Robert the Steward, who stoutly defended Dunbar castle in 1337 and of whom the Earl of Salisbury is reported to have said, when he besieged her castle for six months: "Came I early, came I late, I found Agnes at the gate." The poem and manuscript, however, were probably composed before Black Agnes's legendary defense.

*Poems of Political Prophecy*

- 1    *When man.* Murray translates: "When people have (*mas has*) made a king of a capped man"; perhaps an allusion to Edward II. This line, and the poem's concept generally, anticipates Shakespeare's *King Lear*, especially the Fool's speech in III.ii (on which see *The Prophecy of Merlin* [Dublin MS], line 5 and note). Brandl puts quotation marks around lines 1–16, as if spoken by Thomas; 17a, by the Countess of Dunbar; and 17b–18, by Thomas.
- 3    *Londyon.* MS *londyonas* or *loudyonyr*; Brandl *Londyon*; Turville-Petre *Loudyon*. This line may refer to Loudon Hill (Lothian) and its battle, 1307, when Robert Bruce defeated Aymer de Valence. Or it may refer to the city of London.
- 7    *Rokesbouwh.* Roxburgh, one of the four boroughs of Scotland, which has a famous castle.
- Forweleye. MS and RHR *fforweleye*; Murray and Brandl *Forwyleye*. This place name has not been identified.
- 8    *don noþt.* MS and RHR *don noþr*; Murray *don* (or *dou*) *noþr*; Brandl *dou noþr*.
- 9    *Bambourne.* The battle of Bannockburn, 1314, a stunning defeat for the English. Murray argues that the poem may have been composed "on the eve of the Battle of Bannockburn, and circulated under Thomas's name, in order to discourage the Scots and encourage the English in the battle" (EETS 61: xix). Murray also observes that "twenty wynter ant on" prior to 1314 was 1293, when Thomas was "still alive" (p. xix).
- 13    *When a Scor.* The syntax is difficult. Murray translates: "When a Scot cannot hide like a hare in form that the English shall not find him" (p. lxxvi). The Scots were notorious for their abilities to vanish in battle and to escape detection. Brandl emends *forme* to *forwe* and reads *sal* for *shal*. See also *Wynnere and Wastoure* lines 12–13:

When wasses waxen schall wide and walles benc douȝ,  
And hares appon berthe-stones schall hurcie in hie fourme . . . .

For the text see *Wynnere and Wastoure*, ed. Warren Ginsberg (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1992), p. 13.

### Notes

- 15 *When laddes weddeth lovedis.* Social climbing was a common complaint in "Abuses of the Age" poetry. See also *Ercyldoun's Prophecy*, line 7; *Piers the Plowman's Crede*, lines 748–49 note; *The Plowman's Tale*, lines 301–08; and *Wynnere and Wantoure*, lines 14–15:

And eke boyes of blode with boote and with prude  
Schall wedde ladyes in londe and lede hem at will . . . .

Thomas Bestul comments: "The poet's disgust in *Wynnere and Wantoure* at men of inferior birth who marry their betters is a frequent topic of complaint, but the Harley prophecy (and other examples) show that it is expressed in the conventional diction of political prophecy" (*Satire and Allegory in Wynnere and Wantoure* [Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1974], p. 61).

### *Ercyldoun's Prophecy*

Headnote: "Thomas of Erceldoune, Scot and seer, said to King Alexander the following words, about King Edward who is now ruling, when he [Alexander] was still alive." Alexander = Alexander III of Scotland (1249–86); Edward = Edward II of England (r. 1307–27). Morris reads *auestre* for *ā nestre*.

- 1 *Kaermervam.* Caernarvon, in northwestern Wales (Gwynedd), where Edward II was born as the first English Prince of Wales (Edward I's unsuccessful attempt to placate the Welsh). Alexander III of Scotland died in 1286 without leaving a male heir, which caused a crisis of succession in Scotland. Edward I defeated John Balliol in July 1296, annexed Scotland to England, and carried the Stone of Destiny from Scone to Westminster Abbey. Brandl puts quotation marks around lines 1–2, as if Thomas were speaking; 4a, in the voice of Alexander; and 5–10, as Thomas's reply.
- 2 *Thar . . . yfcan.* Trans.: "Who shall rule the outer islands each one." The line seems to refer to Alexander's hopes for retaining the kingship in his family (see note to line 1). I am indebted to Paul F. Schaffner and Hugh P. Campbell for help translating this line.
- 5 *Banockesbourne.* The Battle of Bannockburn, 21 June 1314, a great victory for the Scots, a crushing defeat for Edward II. See also *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*, note to line 9.

### *Poems of Political Prophecy*

- 6-7 *Hwan hares . . . levedes.* See *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*, lines 4, 15. Morris: *wenddep* for *weuddeth* but with the note *weddep?*
- 9 *Rokysbarth.* See *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*, note to line 7.
- 10 *Hwan men . . . seme of hwete.* This seems to be a variant on *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*, line 11. The idea in both instances is that a time will come when ordinary folk will strike impossibly bad bargains. Morris reads *foin* for *fola*. In his transcription for the EETS, Morris includes lines which I do not find on fol. 8v: "E. ssel. uordo. P. thory. viȝt and strengþe of al Mijt. Er M. þri croked xl. alle bi hoked. Ssel diuerse an daunce þet neuir wes .y. mad. inc fronce."

### *When Rome Is Removed*

This poem is found in three versions, with fragments quoted elsewhere, in eighteen manuscripts. Version A, which is the version printed here, is found in seven manuscripts, with fragments in five others. See RHR, p. 312. RHR suggests that "the original prophecy was apparently Scottish in sympathy; the Camb. text, however, changes the attitude to favor the English" (p. 314). The date of the original is probably c. 1375-80.

- 1 The opening line perhaps alludes to Geoffrey of Monmouth, in his *Prophecies of Merlin*, where he foretells: "Religion shall be destroyed a second time and the sees of the primates will be moved to other places" (trans. Thorpe, p. 172). Certainly the tone of the opening lines is apocalyptic, and the "removal" of Rome to England more a curse than a blessing. ROMA is sometimes mocked in the later fourteenth century as an acrostic for greed: *Radix omnia malorum avaritiae*; and English vernacular complaints often dispraise the Vatican's imperious avarice.
- 2 *And the preste haſſys the poppys power in hande.* The implication seems to be that, given the backing of a corrupt Rome, the English priesthood will behave dictatorially as each priest, in that day, plays pope. It is *remotely* conceivable that some of the fifteenth-century versions of the prophecy used it against Lollardy, the sense of the opening lines implying that when the Vatican is ignored (removed), and each man is a priest and each priest a pope, then strife and sorrow ensue, the land becomes lawless, the Church disrespected, etc. The solution to the riddle depends upon how one understands it.

### Notes

- 3 *Betwix thre and six.* Between three and six: a reference to throws of the dice (a conventional way of announcing a prophecy). Some manuscripts of this prophecy, including BL Sloane 2578 (Haferkorn, p. 155), include diagrams of the dice. For an example of a poem "by the dice," see RHR, p. 120.
- wyf. So RHR; MS wyf-, Lumby wylle.
- whoso wyf understande. The poet enigmatically addresses those readers in the know, a characteristic device of prophetic satire. The effect is not unlike that of the Gospel writer of Mark who speaks of Jesus' parable of the sower as a deliberate obfuscation whereby those who know will, hearing, hear and, seeing, see, while those who don't understand will be excluded (Mark 4:9-12).
- 4 *baret,* from OFr *baret* = "strife," "contention," "fighting"; also "troublous," "sorrow." See, for example, *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, line 21: "Bolde bredden þerinne, baret þat lofdan" (ed. Tolkien and Gordon).
- Brutis lande.* Brutus or Brut — great grandson of Aeneas — was the eponymous founder of Britain in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *History of the Kings of Britain* and in later chronicle histories of England. See also the opening lines of *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*.
- 5 *When pryme.* Here begins a version of a five-line lyric on the Abuses of the Age: "When pride is most in prise / And covetus most wise" (*Index* § 4006). Haferkorn renders the half-line as "an envye myt couetyse." Wenzel, citing *Index* §§ 2356, 3133, 3943, 4005.5, 4006, and 4008, has identified these verses as a version of the "Type B" complaint lyric; and he tracks the thread to John Ball's *Letter* (*Index* § 1791). See *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric*, pp. 196-97.
- 6 *haldin þar lyff.* "? escape hanging" (RHR).
- 8 *Bochte.* Haferkorn omits.
- 9 Haferkorn and RHR insert a line — "Godis fleysh and his blode swore in hethinge" — which appears in all the other MSS. Lumby omits it from his transcription of the Cambridge MS.

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- 10 *Fully nynty ande nyne.* Perhaps an oblique numerological allusion to the parable of the lost sheep, which the Church nowadays ignores, but which in the final year will be found (see Matt. 18:11-14; Luke 15:1-7).
- nocht one wone. Haferkorn glosses as "nothing further, nothing beyond that" (p. 119).
- 11 *sorow . . . unself.* MS *semende*. Lumby reads *semende* as a present participle: "setting, waning, disappearing," with *unself* as adjectival ("unhappy"), which may be correct. RHR reads *sett* as a past participle: "circumscribed."
- 12 *Than.* So MS and Lumby (*Par*); RHR *Pen*.
- hir.* So MS and Lumby; RHR *her*. Haferkorn reads: *And sone Dame Fortun wyth here whele / Shall turne [fall] vp that ere was down.* All other manuscripts, except for the Cambridge MS, read *wyth* for *turne*.
- 15 I follow Haferkorn and RHR in placing a break between lines 15 and 16, although the MS contains no such division; nor does Lumby make a break. Haferkorn assigns formal divisions to lines 1-15 (I), 16-51 (II), 52-59 (III), 60-66 (IV), 68-73 (V). Beginning line 15 the poet reproduces material known as *The Prophecy of Bede*. Prophecies were attached to the name of Bede the Venerable as well as to Merlin, Thomas the Rymer, and Thomas of Erceldoune. See "The Prophecie of Beid" (inc. "Betwixt the chiefe of Summer & the said Winter"), in *The Whole Prophecies of Scotland, England, France, Ireland and Denmarke* (Edinburgh: A. Hart, 1617 [STC 17842]), pp. A5r-A6v; and *The Prophesies of Rymour, Beid, and Marlyng*, Appendix II of *The Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Erceldoune*, ed. James A. H. Murray, EETS o.s. 61 (London: Trübner, 1875), pp. 52-61, especially lines 445-end. Murray's edition is a collation of versions in BL MS Lansdowne 762 and Bodleian MS Rawlinson C. 813. I am indebted to George H. Brown for help with *The Prophecy of Bede*.
- 17 *And everyche . . . werk.* Haferkorn: *And all euerwic londe ernystly [shall] be wrocht.*
- 18 *Nazareth noy well awhile.* RHR quotes Haferkorn: "Christus in anger will turn away and let the evil in the world have its course for a time." Most MSS read *newly* for *nøy well*. *awhile*. MS *A while*.

### Notes

- 19      *the Lilly so lele.* ? France, which was Scotland's ally through much of the mid-to later-fourteenth century.
- 20-21     Perhaps the point is that the Lily (France) goes into hiding as the French suffer from English attacks in the summer, but replenishes itself (*hime*) during the winter.
- 20      *ledis.* Haferkorn *leays.*
- 21      *at sped.* Haferkorn *to spred.*
- 22      *All the Flowris in the Fyrth.* "In May, 1385, Jean de Vienne, Admiral of France, arrived in the Forth with ships of war, arms and plate armour, fifty thousand francs and 'all the flower of chivalry'" (John Prebble, *The Lion in the North* [London: Secker and Warburg, 1971], p. 129). The point may be that the Scots follow the French (the Lily) in their policies against the English oppressors.
- 23      *Tatcalders . . . Carioun.* Tatalders (Cadwallader, d. 689), profligate last king of Britain in Geoffrey's *History of the Kings of Britain*. The Anglo-Saxons defeated him, and he fled to Brittany; when he longed to regain his lost kingdom, an angelic voice forbade him to return. Cariown (Conan, or Conanus Meridioducus) struggled to become king of Britain after the death of his uncle, Octavius, and defeated Maximianus in battle. Later he conquered the Franks in Brittany, ruling in Armorica. Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Prophecies of Merlin* include this prediction: "Cadwallader shall summon Conanus and shall make an alliance with Albany. Then the foreigners shall be slaughtered and the rivers will run with blood" (trans. Thorpe, p. 175). On this, see Rupert Taylor, *The Political Prophecy in England* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1911), pp. 44-45. For the b half-line Haferkorn reads: *on Kynon the nobyll*.
- 24      *and wrethe other landis.* Haferkorn: *and worshippe here londes.*
- 25      *And erth . . . wyne.* Haferkorn: *[And] inheryt in-to Albany at here own wyll.*
- 27      *wakyne.* So MS and RHR; Lumby *waykone*.
- 28      *that lande.* Haferkorn: *this londe.*

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*Libert.* Leopard, symbol of England in this poem. Lions have long been associated with England in English heraldry: "Gules, three lions passant-gardant in pale, Or" (Julian Franklyn, *Shield and Crest: An Account of the Art and Science of Heraldry* [New York: Sterling, 1960], p. 90). This device can be seen in fourteenth- and fifteenth-century depictions of royalty. But the lions of English heraldry have sometimes been identified as leopards: *lion-leopardé*. Edward III minted gold coins in 1344 called "gold leopards" (*leopardi auri*). See Franklyn, *Shield and Crest*, pp. 90-91; Gerard J. Brault, *Early Blazon: Heraldic Terminology in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries with Special Reference to Arthurian Literature* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1972), s.v. *lion passant* (pp. 231-32); Thomas Woodcock and John Martin Robinson, *The Oxford Guide to Heraldry* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), Appendix A: "The Royal Arms of Great Britain," pp. 187-89. The royal banner, including fleurs-de-lys and lions passant-gardant in alternating panels, appears in depictions of Richard II's career (*Froissart's Chroniques*, British Library MS Royal 18 E.1, fol. 175r). For another leopard (=Edward, Duke of York), see "When the cocke in the Northe," line 13 (RHR, p. 115). Referring to *The Cock in the North*, Rupert Taylor says: "The hero is clearly the Lion. In other predictive poems of this same collection the Lion is invariably used as a heraldic symbol for the King of Scotland." Later on Taylor observes: "The Lion was used for several generations of Scottish Kings. When it was found necessary to distinguish it from other lions, it was called the Red Lion, as in the *Rymour Prophecy* in *The Whole Prophecy*. Similarly, though less frequently, the Leopard was used for the English Kings, perhaps only for the first three Edwards" (*The Political Prophecy in England*, p. 76, note 53, pp. 113-14). In *The Prophecy of John of Bridlington* (mid-fourteenth century) occurs the following gloss to the sixth chapter: "*Conjunget flores deliciarum, scilicet armorum Franciae, cum leopardis regni Angliae. . . . Et illi flores deliciarum conjuncti cum leopardis demonstrant annos posteriores guerrarum, scilicet quod erunt magna bella et multa annis sequentibus inter Anglicos et Gallicos*" (Wright, PPS 1:148). In medieval symbolism generally the leopard represents "sin, cruelty, the Devil, and the Antichrist" (*leopard in malo*; see George Ferguson, *Signs and Symbols in Christian Art* [New York: Oxford University Press, 1954], p. 21); but the leopard was often interchanged with the lion in heraldry as a noble, royal beast. The Lyone (line 31), or Scotland, will be subservient to the Leopard, or England. Geoffrey's *Prophecies of Merlin* forecasts the following: "The Lion of Justice shall come next, and at its roar the towers of Gaul shall shake and the island Dragons tremble. In the days of this Lion gold shall be squeezed from the lily-flower and the nettle, and silver shall

### Notes

- flow from the hoofs of lowing cattle" (trans. Thrope, p. 174). I am indebted to Steven C. Perkins for help with this reference. Haferkorn reads *lyly* for *Libert*.
- 31     *The Lyone.* In the MS there is a word scratched out after *Lyone*; Lumby includes ellipses after *bestis*. For this line Haferkorn reads: *The lyon, leder of all [and] lord of all this bestys.*
- 32     *Libert.* Haferkorn *lyly*.
- 34     *stopsonys.* So MS. Lumby and RHR emend to *stepsonys* (also in line 44). For the b half-line Haferkorn reads: *stordy of hem-syf*.
- 35     *The Leoperde . . . for ever.* Haferkorn: *They shall be steryde a stounde and sterie vp at onys, / Son strike down the bestys and strye hem for ever.*
- 36-37     *He sall . . . to the ende.* The sense here is difficult. Haferkorn: *They shall kyndely kerue that Criste hath forbede, / And thus [shall] thos dere dryue in-to the ende.* The sense of the Cambridge manuscript seems opposite to this, however, where he (the Leopard) condemns them (the stepsons) "as Christ has bidden him to do, / And thus Christ [or perhaps the leopard] shall drive them down, even to the end." The point of this apocalyptic vision seems to cast Christ in the role of judge rather than as a pacifier, who destroys the stepsons (border people who are neither English or Scottish?), perhaps as Christ condemns the Laodicians in Apocalypse 3:14-19.
- 38     *thai.* The stepsons.  
*nor the Libert ielle.* Haferkorn: *ne the lyon.*
- 39     *And thai . . . hardē.* Haferkorn: *Ffor they shall hold to the herfe.*
- 41     *Wythi that . . . louse.* Haferkorn: *But they shull lyghtly be lowyd.*
- 45     *unbrokyne.* Haferkorn: *[brykyll].*
- 46     *gete.* RHR's emendation; Lumby *[gather].*
- 48     *fawle.* So RHR; MS and Lumby *fawlo*. For this line Haferkorn reads: *But all shall faile at the freke travysys.* It is possible that *fawle* = *falewen*, "fade," "grow

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pale," as in the frequent moral refrain "al sal falewi þi grene." See English *Lyrics of the XIIIth Century*, ed. Carleton Brown (Oxford: Clarendon, 1932), p. 17, and Brown's Glossary s.v. *falewi*.

- 49 RHR: "Apparently corrupt (*sely* = insignificant). Other MSS. full, fell. Compare *Whole Prophecie* ('Merling sales in his booke'): 'And an fellowne flaw shall fall soone after.' Also Geoffrey of Monmouth, *HRB* vii: 'Tunc exsurget in illum aquilæ; et flores quos zephyrus procreavit eripiet.'" Haferkorn reads: *A fell northryn flaw shall fadyn hem for euer.*
- 50 *Herafter*. So MS (*Herافت*) and Lumby; RHR *Hereafter*.
- 51 *The Barge . . . sonkyne*. Trans. "The Church is ready to sink." RHR, after Lumby, emends MS *sonkyne* to *senkyne* and comments: "Other MSS. syr Bariona . . . bounde to be sonkyn. The barge of Simon Peter, the son of John (Matt. 16.17; John 1.42), i.e., the Church." For *Bar-Jona* the MS, Lumby, and RHR read *bariona*. Christ says: "Beatus es Simon Bar Iona" (Matt. 16.17). Lumby explains: "'The barge of Barjona' is 'the vessel of the Papacy'" (Glossary).
- 52 *Seculariz*. Apparently laymen rather than secular clergy.
- 53 *ennoyntyd*. So MS and Lumby; RHR *ennoynted*.
- 55 *And . . . haldiz*. Trans. "And those who hold the power believe they own the title of truth." *mowth*. So MS and Lumby; RHR *mouthe*.
- 61 *nate*. So RHR (preserving the alliteration); MS and Lumby *fure*.
- 63 RHR comments: "Five texts read R, one V, one VII, and the others 2 (i.e., 1382). Haferkorn (p. 129) suggests the Arabic '2' was read as a medium length 'r.' As the prophecy was recopied, other years were substituted, e.g., 1387, 1482, 1535. The B version is dated 1480, although Haferkorn thinks this best preserves the original Scottish prophecy. A late variant of C is dated 1642." The Cambridge text seems to indicate 1382 or 1385. Lumby in a marginal note reads "one thousand three hundred and eighty-R."
- 64 *underande*. So RHR; MS and Lumby *under*.

### Notes

- 65 *Merlyne . . . his bokis.* A reference to Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Prophecies of Merlin* in his *History of the Kings of Britain* and the prophetic tradition deriving from it.
- 66 *Berwyk.* Berwick-upon-Tweed, an important border town. Berwick surrendered to England in 1333, after the battle of Halidon Hill, when Edward Balliol, supported by Edward III of England, defeated David Bruce. In the 1380s the English-Scottish wars began at Berwick. The wars arose when James, Earl of Douglas opposed Robert II, Richard II's choice for king of Scotland. Richard and John of Gaunt invaded Scotland in 1385, but they were defeated by the Scots and their French allies. But in the summer of 1388 Henry Hotspur and the English forces defeated the Scots and killed the Douglas at the battle of Otterburn. Henry VI of England ceded Berwick to Scotland in 1461; and in 1463 a long truce was established between the kingdoms.
- 67 *fande.* Lumby in a marginal note paraphrases lines 66–71: "Berwick! Be glad of these words that Bede found; thou shalt be true to thy king, the Lion, for ever." RHR suggests the translation "devised" for *fande* (Glossary).
- 68 *trew.* So MS and Lumby; RHR *tewe*.
- 69 *releve.* Haferkorn *be-left*.
- 71 *be leffe.* So MS and RHR; Lumby *beleff*; Haferkorn *be-leue*.



## *Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

### *Introduction*

Protest against political institutions found greatest expression in anticlerical literature: poems and treatises attacking friars, the papacy, Lollards, or religious in general. Satirists and writers of complaint literature — often clerics themselves — deplored the manifest gap between professed ecclesiastical ideals and the too often sordid realities of religious orders and their detractors.

Middle English anticlerical literature derives from a rich tradition of Latin writings on the Investiture Controversy of the eleventh and twelfth centuries and from the later interest in clerical reform as embodied, for example, in estates satire. Earlier writers in the Latin tradition include Peter Damian, Beazo of Alba (who attacked Pope Gregory VII), Serlo of Wilton, Bernard of Morval, Walter Map, Hugo of Orléans, Walter of Châtillon, the Archpoet of Cologne, Gerald of Wales, Nigel Wireker, and the author of the *Apocalypse of Golias*. It is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated that the extensive so-called "goliardic" corpus of verse is concerned less with "wine, women, and song" (in Symonds's celebrated phrase) than with satirical attacks on clerical abuses and contempt of the world.<sup>1</sup> "Golias," who indicts himself through his words, anticipates Jean de Meun's *Faussemblant* and Chaucer's *Pardoner* as much as *Gargantua* or *Pantagruel*.

Anticlerical literature in England was also much influenced by the vicious quarrels between the secular masters and the mendicants at the University of Paris in the mid-thirteenth century. The secular faculty resented the strong (and growing) fraternal influence in the university; and William of St-Amour virtually inaugurated the antifraternal tradition with his influential treatise *De periculis novisorum temporum* (On the dangers of the lastest times), written in 1256.<sup>2</sup> In this treatise, which attempts

<sup>1</sup> Jill Mann, "Satiric Subject and Satiric Object in Goliardic Literature," *Minellareinisches Jahrbuch* 15 (1980), 63–86.

<sup>2</sup> Matthew Paris had prepared the way in his *Chronica Majora* (1247) by attacking the ostentation of mendicant convents and by calling them the "modern Pharisees." And he called the friars "no longer fishers of men, but of coins." See W. R. Thomson, "The Image of the Mendicants in the Chronicles of Matthew Paris," *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum* 70 (1977), 3–34, at 20. For William and his treatise, see M.-M. Dufeu, *Guillaume de Saint-Amour et la*

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to expose the friars as the "many antichrists" of 1 John 2:18 as well as the "lovers of themselves" of 2 Timothy 3 and the "false prophets" of Matthew 24, William draws parallels with the scriptural "last times" or the "consummation of the world" and his own time. He chronicles the forty-one "signs" which distinguish the "true apostles" from the "pseudo-apostles." Jean de Meun imported William's extremist prophecy into his section of *Le Roman de la Rose*, a poem Geoffrey Chaucer says he translated. Viewed in one way, then, the anticlerical literature of the later Middle Ages may be seen as documenting the predicted end of the world. Seen in another way, as it also should be, the attack on friars — the antifraternal tradition — merely refocuses the anticlerical tradition of the "goliard poets" and clerical reformists of the late eleventh and twelfth centuries. Antifraternal writers sharpened the portrait of a society in spiritual disarray; and the friars would become a favorite target of estates satirists, joining the traditional hierarchy of pope, bishop, archdeacon, dean, parson, vicar, monk of *The Apocalypse of Golias*. In this way Chaucer's Friar Huberd takes his place alongside the courtly Prioress, the hunt-loving Monk, the studious Clerk, and the ideal Parson of the General Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales*.

English anticlerical writers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries attacked the new orders in complaint and satire. They regarded the very novelty as both a break with traditional Christianity and as a portent of the end of the world. A poem from Harley MS 2253 — which begins "Qui vodra à moi entendre" — portrays "un Ordre novel," a new order, that combines all the alleged worst aspects of the traditional orders. This is "le Ordre de Bel-Eyse" (the Order of Fair Ease), which encourages frequent meals and drinking (points from Sempringham and Beverly), fine clothes (Hospitalers), meat three times daily (regular canons), drunkenness (Benedictines), fraternization with nuns (secular canons), lewd "praying" with nuns on the floor and private visitation cells (Cistercians), luxury accommodations when traveling (Franciscan friars), horseback riding (Dominican friars), and material enhancement (Austin friars).<sup>3</sup> *The Order of Fair Ease* adopts the outrageous pose of "bishop Golias" and anticipates the carnal pleasures of *The Land of Cokaygne*, an often-printed Middle English poem from Harley MS 913 fol. 3r-6v.<sup>4</sup>

The first anticlerical poem in this collection is a unique lyric against friars from British Library MS Cotton Cleopatra B. ii fol. 63v-65r beginning "Preste, ne monke, ne yit chanoun" (*Index* § 2777), which RHR (following Wr) dates to 1382. (The

polémique universitaire parisienne, 1250-1259 (Paris: Picard, 1972), especially pp. 253-56.

<sup>3</sup> See Wr, *PSE*, pp. 137-48, and Isabel S. T. Aspin, ed., *Anglo-Norman Political Songs* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1953), pp. 130-42.

<sup>4</sup> Printed by RHR pp. 121-27; *Index* § 762.

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foliation differs from the traditional paging since the manuscript was recently refoliated.) Rhyming *aabcccbdeede* in 180 semi-alliterating lines, this piece begins as mock encomium and features a vigorous portrait of the mendicant orders as vagrant peddlars and tricksters; and as in *PPC* and *JU*, this lyric links the four orders to Caym (Cain): Carmelites, Austins, Jacobins (Dominicans), and Minorites. Another antifraternal poem from the same MS (fol. 65v) follows, this one beginning "Of thes Frer Mynours me thenkes moch wonder" (*Index* § 2663, also of 1382). This forty-two line poem, with semi-alliterating verses rhyming *aaaabb* (in stanzas), attacks the Franciscan order for its alleged tendencies to dramatize Minorite piety by making false analogies between modern-day friars and Christ. Joseph Grennem explains the "overriding message" of this lyric as an attack on friars: "for their distortions, lies, heresy, pride, cupidity, and above all hypocrisy, the friars will be 'brent' — consigned to the flames, not as the self-regarding myth in which they see themselves in the role of Elijah in the fiery chariot would have it, but to the flames of hell-fire."<sup>3</sup> The lyric has a refrain (*bb*) beginning "With an O and an I," a formula (exploited in other poems) which has not been convincingly explained. The present texts of both poems are based on a photographic reproduction of the British Library manuscript, which is checked against the editions of Wr. Cook (who reprints Wr's texts), Heuser (for "Of thes Frer Mynours"), RHR, Grennen, and Krochalis and Peters.

Next are two antifraternal poems from St. John's College Cambridge MS 195 (fol. 1v and 1v-2r = flyleaves) beginning "Thou That Sellest the Worde of God" (*Index* § 3697), in three six-line stanzas rhyming *aabccb*; and "Allas, what schul we freris do" (*Index* § 161), in nine four-line stanzas rhyming *abab*. The first poem professes to be an outspoken layman's attack on simoniac clergy — those who sell God's word. The narrator singles out the friars as especially blameworthy and bids them to appear only when summoned. The second lyric purports to be an aggrieved friar's rejoinder to "Thou That Sellest." The narrator reveals his anxieties about laymen's access to Scripture. Mary and Richard Rouse have collected accusations against friars to the effect that they conspired to keep secular clergy away from books of Scripture; and they argue that these charges may reflect actual fourteenth-century conditions.<sup>4</sup> The

<sup>3</sup> "The 'O and I' Refrain in Middle English Poems: A Grammatology of Judgment Day," *Neophilologus* 71 (1987), 620-21.

<sup>4</sup> "The Franciscans and Books: Lollard Accusations and the Franciscan Response" (1987), rpt. in *Authentic Witnesses: Approaches to Medieval Texts and Manuscripts*, ed. Mary A. Rouse and Richard H. Rouse (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1991), pp. 409-24. They cite and quote from *JU*, *Fifty Heresies and Errors of the Friars* (1384?), *How Religious Men Should Keep Certain Articles*, *Of Clerks Possessors*, the prologue to the *Florentine* (1384-96), and the *Opus Ardaum* (1389-90); and they trace such charges to FitzRalph's *Defensio Curar-*

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present texts are based upon an electrostatic print of the Cambridge MS, which is checked against the versions of Utley, RHR, and Person; and I adopt several of Utley's and RHR's readings, notably Utley's reading of line 3 of "Thou That Sellest." Utley and RHR entitle "Thou That Sellest" *The Layman's Complaint*, believing that "Alias! What Schul We Freris Do" (which they entitle *The Friar's Answer* after a marginal inscription) responds directly to it. Browne and Wells suggest that "Thou That" and "Alias, What Schul" were part of the same poem; but Utley argues that they are separate poems, that the author of the former "belonged to the reforming party," and that "his purpose was similar to that of the fourteenth century author of *Pierce the Ploughman's Crede*." Person likewise says: "That the scribe . . . regarded them as a single poem might be inferred from the absence of any break in the MS. and the fact that the title to the latter part has been supplied in the margin by a later hand. . . . In any event, since each of the parts has more meaning in juxtaposition with the other than by itself, it is probably just as safe to look upon it as a sort of dialogue, a plaint and response reminiscent of Chaucer's *Fortune*."<sup>7</sup> If RHR and Person are correct, these poems provide further evidence for a tradition of satirical paired poems (like *FDR* and *UR* or Chaucer's *Friar's* and *Summoner's Tales*).<sup>8</sup>

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orium (see quote on p. 413). The Franciscan William Woodford, in his *Responsiones ad Quaestiones LXV* (Oxford Bodley 703, fol. 41v-57), acknowledged that regular clergy withheld books from secular clergy: "For all such have libraries to keep their books in, whether works on Holy Scripture or on other subjects, which are closed up so that seculars are excluded, for the most part" (p. 416). He observed that restricting access to books was the rule rather than the exception in monastic libraries; that theft was a problem (so books were often chained to library stacks); and that books must be available for use by regular clergy (see p. 418).

<sup>7</sup> Francis L. Utley, "The Layman's Complaint and The Friar's Answer," *Harvard Theological Review* 38 (1945), 143; Henry A. Person, *Cambridge Middle English Lyrics* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1953), p. 79.

<sup>8</sup> On the paired poems see the Introductions to *FDR* and *UR* in *Six Ecclesiastical Satires*, ed. Dean. Another telling example of this paired genre may be found in the *Epistola Jesu Christi ad Prelatos*, a supposed response to Peter Ceffons of Clairvaux's *Epistola Luciferi ad Cleros*, a mid-fourteenth century satiric attack on the clergy. But the alleged refutation is as anticlerical in its way as is the *Epistola Luciferi*. For the *Epistola Luciferi* in Middle English (from Huntington Library HM 114 fol. 319v-325v), see Robert R. Raymo, "A Middle English Version of the *Epistola Luciferi ad Cleros*," in *Medieval Literature and Civilization: Studies in Memory of G. N. Garmonsway*, ed. D. A. Fearsall and R. A. Waldeon (London: Athlone Press, 1969), pp. 233-48. Raymo includes the Latin *Epistola* below the Middle English text.

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Scattergood doubts that the author of "Allas, What Schul We Freris Do" could be a friar because of certain disparaging remarks.<sup>9</sup>

These paired lyrics are followed by a forty-two line macaronic, antifraternal poem in a unique text of about 1490 from Trinity College Cambridge MS 1148 fol. 58v beginning "Freers, freers, wo ye be, ministri malorum" (*Index* § 871). As in so much antifraternal literature, the anonymous author of "Freers, Freers" traces the evils that friars do to their demonic connections. Friars are not merely wicked, they are said to inherit Lucifer's seven deadly sins when the rebel angels fell from heaven. They have a special mission or ministries to deceive, do violence, trick, and grasp. They are greedy for money but also for sex. Scattergood observes that the circumstances of this poem's preservation — it was "evidently copied out by William Womynham, Canon of Kyrkeby 'super Algam'" — reveals the "bad feeling which existed between the secular clergy and the friars."<sup>10</sup> The text of this edition is based on an electrostatic reproduction of the manuscript and checked against the editions of Wr (for *PPS*, reprinted in *Reliquiae Antiquae*) and RHR. On the model of the manuscript, Wr in *Reliquiae Antiquae* prints the Latin half-lines as continuous with the English half-lines and not, as in Wr (*PPS*), RHR, or the present edition, as subjacent.

Samples of Wycliffite or Lollard writings come next: selections from the General Prologue to *The Wycliffite Bible*; and the Prologue to and chapters 3–5 of *The Lanterne of Light*. Wycliffites were the followers of John Wyclif (*Doctor Evangelicus*, died 1384), the Oxford master and controversialist, who formulated influential doctrines on ecclesiastical endowments, on the papacy and church hierarchy, and on theological issues, including transubstantiation. His attacks on clerical abuses found a wide audience in England and on the continent; and until 1382 John of Gaunt protected him from prelates who wished to suppress his more extreme formulations. For most of his career, though, Wyclif was regarded as a first-rank realist philosopher and teacher, with well-known students including Nicholas Hereford, John Aston, Philip Repyngdon, and John Purvey. But he ventured often and trenchantly into polemics after the fashion of Richard FitzRalph, archbishop of Armagh and author of *De paupertate Salvatoris* (On the Lord's Poverty, 1356: a treatise on lordship and dominion), and of *Defensio curatorum* (The Defense of Curates, 1357: a sermon

<sup>9</sup> V. J. Scattergood, *Politics and Poetry in the Fifteenth Century* (London: Blandford, 1971), p. 248.

<sup>10</sup> *Politics*, p. 246.

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attacking friars).<sup>11</sup> His adherents, the so-called Lollards or Wycliffites, were for the most part craftsmen, and they, after Wyclif, "opposed the subjection of the English church to Rome, the temporal rule of the clergy, the doctrine of transubstantiation, clerical celibacy, the consecration of physical objects, masses for the dead, pilgrimages, and the veneration of images."<sup>12</sup> The English term *Lollard* (Lat. *Lollardus*) — first recorded use in 1382 — may derive from the Dutch *lollaert*, mumbler of prayers. Some medieval English writers deliberately confused *Lollard* with *loller*, lazy vagabond, idler, loafer, and sometimes with Latin *lolla*, tares, weeds. The word quickly became a term of abuse signifying a religious zealot;<sup>13</sup> and weeds, probably as a result of the parable of the sower (Matt. 13), became a metaphor for Lollards, as in Chaucer's *Man of Law's Epilogue*, when the Shipman (or, perhaps, the Wife of Bath) complains that the Parson (a possible "Lollere," according to the Host) "wolde sowen som difficulte, / Or springen cokkel in our clene corne" (ll.1183–84). Sometimes known as *bretheren*, *bible men*, or *known men*, the Lollards developed Wyclif's controversial ideas into a political agenda which denounced the established church as hopelessly flawed and prelates (including the pope) as agents of Satan and Anti-christ. Some of Wyclif's ideas about church temporalities found expression in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381; and later chroniclers, such as Thomas Walsingham and Henry Knighton, censured Wyclif as an instigator of the Rising. Whether Wyclif had any connection with the Peasants' Revolt is unclear; but in 1382, at the Blackfriars council in London, Wyclif's opponents at Oxford, induced by William Courtenay, archbishop of Canterbury, condemned ten Wycliffite propositions as heretical and fourteen as erroneous. After 1382 it could be dangerous to be associated with Wyclif's ideas, although Lollard political views enjoyed wide support in certain regions and even in parliament until about 1414–15. After 1401 prelates could seek out and consign heretics to the secular branch for burning according to the edict *De haeretico comburendo*. In 1409 archbishop Thomas Arundel issued his *Constitutions*,

<sup>11</sup> John Trevisa translated the *Defensio curatorum*. See the edition of A. J. Perry: EETS o.s. 167 (London: Oxford University Press, 1925), pp. 39–93.

<sup>12</sup> Steven Oomens, *The Age of Reform 1250–1550* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1980), p. 210.

<sup>13</sup> See Hudson, *The Premature Reformation* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1988), pp. 2–4. The word *Lollard* was also applied to German heretics in the early fourteenth century. A cleric in Liège wrote, in 1309: "Eodem anno quidam hypocritae gyrovagi, qui Lollaedi sive Deum laudantes vocabantur, per Hannoniam et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres nobiles deceperunt." (In that year deceitful wanderers, who are called Lollards or praisers of God, beguiled some noble women in Hainault and Brabant), *Dictionnaire de théologie catholique* (Paris: Letourney and Ané, 1926), 9.1: col. 911.

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which enjoined the possession or reading of unauthorized scriptural translations, which prohibited unlicensed preaching in English, and which remained as law until 1529;<sup>14</sup> and in 1411 a book-burning of Wyclif's writings occurred at Carfax while the chancellor of Oxford University looked on. Persecution of the Lollards only intensified after Sir John Oldcastle, a Lollard knight (and prototype for Shakespeare's Falstaff), tried to incite a rebellion against King Henry V in January, 1414. When Oldcastle refused to abjure his heresy in a trial, the king imprisoned him in the Tower. Oldcastle managed to escape, and he called for a general rebellion; but it failed miserably when Henry learned details of the plot (see below, "Lo, He That Can Be Cristes Clerc").<sup>15</sup> After this revolt, the Lollard movement suffered persecution from the secular arm as well as from the clergy, since the rebellion exposed a threat to the crown. Yet many manuscripts of the Lollard Bible and other Lollard writings survive, attesting to the strength of conviction of these lay craftsmen and women who would be preachers.

The *Wycliffite Bible* — a translation which influenced the King James version and the only complete Bible in English prior to Miles Coverdale's vernacular Bible of 1535 — is a feat of scholarship and a labor of love carried out under difficult circumstances, since clerical authorities discouraged books in English and especially vernacular Scripture. The translators of this English Bible are anonymous, but it is thought that Wyclif's Oxford disciples and colleagues played a central role — men such as Nicholas Hereford, William Middleworth, John Purvey, and perhaps even John Trevisa.<sup>16</sup> It exists in at least two states, an earlier and a later version.<sup>17</sup> The first

<sup>14</sup> Arundel's Constitutions are printed in English translation in *The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe*, ed. Stephen Reed Cattley, vol. 3 (London: Seeley, 1837), 242–48. By Foxe's reckoning, the seventh constitution is that "no man, hereafter, by his own authority translate any text of the Scripture into English or any other tongue, by way of a book, libel, or treatise; and that no man read any such book, libel, or treatise, now lately set forth in the time of John Wycliff, or since, or hereafter to be set forth, in part or in whole, privily or apertly [openly], upon pain of greater excommunication, until the said translation be allowed by the ordinary of the place, or, if the case so require, by the council provincial. He that shall do contrary to this, shall likewise be punished as a favourer of error and heresy" (p. 245).

<sup>15</sup> The most accurate contemporary account of Oldcastle's problems with authorities is Walsingham's. For the story in Latin with facing English translation and explanation, see *Gesta Henrici Quinti*, ed. and trans. Frank Taylor and John S. Roskell (Oxford: Clarendon, 1975), chapter 1 and Appendix 1.

<sup>16</sup> David C. Fowler, "John Trevisa and the English Bible," *Modern Philology* 58 (1960), 81–98; Hudson, *The Premature Reformation*, pp. 395–98. Fowler mounts a plausible though circumstantial case that scholars of Queen's College, Oxford — who for four years resisted the election of Thomas Carlile, a northerner, as provost (1376) — were in an excellent position to serve as translators based on a list of books returned to the provost, a list that includes Higden's

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version, markedly literal and dependent upon Vulgate diction, was completed about 1390; the later, more idiomatic version was completed about 1395. The Lollards and Wyclif, who may have supervised the earlier version, undertook these translations to make Scripture available to lay persons (including women), a decision with political ramifications (see "Alias, What Schul We Freris Do" and "Lo, He That Can Be Cristes Clerc").<sup>17</sup> The Prologue author explains that clerics have appropriated Holy Scripture, depriving "simple" (plain) and "lewid" (lay) folk — not terms of opprobrium — of its knowledge and power:

For though covetous clerks ben woodē by simonie, eresie, and manye oþere synnes, and dispisen and stoppen Holī Writ as myche as thei mous, yit the lewid puple crieth aftir Holī Writ, to kynsc it, and kepe it, with greet cost and peril of here lif. For these resonys and oþere, with commone charite to save alle men in oure rewme, whiche God wole have sauid, a symple creature hath translatid the Bible out of Latyn into Englysh.

The Prologue, printed from Forshall and Madden's edition of the later version and which dates from 1395–96, has often been attributed to John Purvey, and it demonstrates the care with which Lollards attempted to discriminate between literal and figurative interpretations of Scripture. Laurence Muir has written of the General Prologue:

The connection of the Wyclifite versions with the Lollard movement is little apparent in the Biblical text, but rather in the General Prologue, appearing in some of the manuscripts. This Prologue constitutes an introduction to the books of the Old Testament, and it includes statements of the Lollard views about the translating and

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*Polychronicon* (which Trevisa translated), a Bible, and two commentaries of Nicholas of Lyra (often cited by the author of the General Prologue). For the list of twenty-four books, see p. 94. There is evidence of other translations made in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries. See Henry Hargreaves, "The Wyclifite Versions," in *The Cambridge History of the Bible*, ed. G. W. H. Lampe, vol. 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969), 389–90.

<sup>17</sup> Some of the manuscripts that Forshall and Madden identified as belonging to the Earlier Version have been subsequently identified as intermediary stages between the EV and the LV. For an even-handed summary of the state of present scholarship on these controversial issues, see Hudson, *The Premature Reformation*, pp. 239–40.

<sup>18</sup> See also *Chronicon Henrici Knighton*, ed. J. R. Lumby, Rolls Series 92 (1895), 2:151–52.

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reading of Scripture. In addition it includes an enlightened set of principles for translating, principles it exemplified and justified by the revisions themselves.<sup>19</sup>

In a segment from chapter 13 (printed below) the Prologue author complains about proposed curricular changes at Oxford University which would make study of divinity and Scripture even more difficult. "This semith uttirly the develis purpos," he laments, "that fewe men either noon schulen lerne and kunne Goddis lawe."<sup>20</sup> He believes the masters at Oxford foster errors to the detriment of "symplic men" and men "of good wille." He is scrupulous about rendering ("resolving") Latin into English "openli," that is, clearly and accurately. He wants to translate as literally and faithfully as he can, but he acknowledges, with well-chosen examples, that literal translations sometimes result in sentences that are "derk and douteful" (unclear and ambiguous). His program is to honor Jerome's inspired Latin but to make the English accessible to "symplic" and "lewid" people like himself; and he even hopes (or at least originally "parposid"), "with Goddis helpe," to "make the sentence [meaning] as trewe and open in English as it is in Latyn, either more trewe and more open than it is in Latyn" — a bold if not scandalous claim. Assertions like these brought down the wrath of clerical authority, including statutes forbidding translation of Scripture (1407, 1409) and the destruction of Wycliffite Bibles and Lollard writings. The *Statutes of the Realm* rebuke Lollard literacy and unauthorized schooling: "They make unlawful conventicles and confederacies, they hold and exercise schools, they make and write books, they do wickedly instruct and inform people."<sup>21</sup>

The author of the General Prologue writes in Latinate periods, with Latinate diction and word order, as in this sentence opening: "But it is to wite that Holy Scripture . . ." This awkward construction (in English) imitates the common Latin construction *Ex scire*. Also noticeable is the author's concern with literal understanding.

<sup>19</sup> "Translations and Paraphrases of the Bible, and Commentaries," in *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1500*, vol. 2, ed. J. Burke Severs (New Haven: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1970), 403.

<sup>20</sup> For a spirited and learned defense of translating Scripture into English, see C. F. Bühl's edition of "A Lollard Tract," *Medium Aevum* 7 (1938), 167-83. The anonymous author of this treatise points out that better access helps promote the faith and that this is why Jerome translated the Bible into Latin. He also cites precedent for Scripture in English, including Bede the Venerable, King Alfred, and Richard Rolle. The sentiments of this document agree closely with those of John Trevisa in his *Dialogue Between a Lord and a Clerk upon Translation*, which serves as something like a preface to the *Polychronicon*.

<sup>21</sup> Margaret Aston, *Lollards and Reformers: Images and Literacy in Late Medieval Religion* (London: Hambledon Press, 1984), p. 198.

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as he frequently supplies alternate words or phrases to help explain a concept (with *either* = or and *either . . . either* = either . . . or). Forshall and Madden, through their punctuation, made every effort to preserve the periodic nature of the prose style; and they relied heavily on semicolons. Although I base the present text on Forshall and Madden, I often alter their punctuation for better sense; and I have compared Forshall and Madden's version with that in *The True Copye of a Prolog Wyttēn about Two C. Yeres Paste by J. Wyckliffe* (R. Crowley, 1550; STC 25588), and with that of Anne Hudson in *Selections from English Wycliffite Writings* (chapter 15 only).

*The Lanterne of Light*, an anonymous treatise which dates from the early fifteenth century (probably between 1409 and 1415), is one of the most important and influential witnesses to Lollard writings. Unlike so many Lollard writings, which cannot be dated with any precision, *The Lanterne of Light* appears independently in documents of inquisition against a London currier named John Claydon, who was summoned before Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, on charges of heresy on 17 August 1415. The specific charge was possession of books in English, including a volume "bound in red leather, of parchment, written in a good English hand, called the *Lanterne of Light*."<sup>22</sup> Claydon, who could not read, had the book copied by John Gryme, scribe; and Claydon's servants acknowledged that they had heard it read aloud in Claydon's house. The Archbishop asked four friars to examine the book, and they drew up a list of fifteen errors, including: "That the bishop's license, for a man to preach the word of God, is the true character of the beast, i.e. Antichrist; and therefore simple and faithful priests may preach when they will, against the prohibition of that Antichrist, and without license" (§ 3); and "That the Court of Rome is the chief head of Antichrist, and the bishops be the body; and the new sects (that is, the monks, canons and friars), brought in not by Christ, but damnable by the pope, be the venomous and pestiferous tail of Antichrist" (§ 4).<sup>23</sup> Claydon was burned as a heretic on 10 September 1415 at Smithfield.

The prose style of *The Lanterne of Light*, especially in its generous quotations from Scripture (sometimes reminiscent of Chaucer's *Parson's Tale*), is vigorous and engaging not to mention polemical.<sup>24</sup> The author at the outset establishes a crisis atmosphere — an increase in the world's wickedness (a commonplace of the exodus:

<sup>22</sup> *The Lanterne of Light*, ed. Lilian M. Swinburn, EETS o.s. 151 (London: Kegan Paul, 1917), p. viii. For corroboration of Swinburn's dating of the treatise and a retelling of Claydon's story with its implications for Lollardy, see Hudson, *The Premature Reformation*, pp. 13, 211–14.

<sup>23</sup> As quoted in Swinburn's edition (from Fose's *Actes and Monumēnts*), p. ix.

<sup>24</sup> Hudson characterizes it as "Lollard and indeed of the radical wing of Lollardy" (*The Premature Reformation*, p. 213).

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*senium mundi*) — and then tackles the important issue of the nature of Antichrist. He divides Antichrist into his general and specific qualities. Among the former the author mentions that Antichrist generally opposes Christ and commits six sins against the Holy Ghost; among the specific qualities, Antichrist consists of those who promulgate laws contrary to Christ. Antichrist has three parts and five conditions or launches five "assaults" on humans. The present text of the selections from *The Lanterne of Light* is based on an excellent electrostatic print of the Harley manuscript and is checked against Swinburn's edition.

The last work included in this section is an anti-Lollard poem in 152 lines from British Library MS Cotton Vespasian B. xvi. fol. 2v-3r (*Index* § 1926), which begins, "Lo, he that can be Cristes clerc" and which has as its refrain variants of "For lewde lust of Lollardie." RHR titles this poem *Defend Us From All Lollardy* and dates it "after mid 1414 and before end of 1417" (p. 331). It focuses on Sir John Oldcastle, a Lollard knight prominent in the failed revolt of 1414 (often called "Oldcastle's rebellion"); and it depicts Sir John as a corrupt knight-turned-cleric who not only betrays the king and parliament but also leads his followers into spiritual perdition through heretical interpretations of Scripture. The author of this lyric portrays Oldcastle as a shameful traitor to his class in trying to pass himself off as an ecclesiastic, "To bable the Bibel day and night" (line 27). The Lollards who took part in the rebellion apparently wanted to separate the clergy from their temporalities but also to kill the king ("the chief of chivalrie," Henry V), his brothers, and high prelates and magnates of the realm. When the rebellion miscarried, Oldcastle went into hiding; and the poem seems to have been written before his execution in 1417. This lyric is notable for its elaborate metaphor comparing Sir John to a castle that has gone to ruin (unabashed wordplay on Sir John's name). Other writers — including John Hardyng in his verse *Chronicle*, Thomas Hoccleve, and the author of the *Liber Metricus* of Elmham (Rolls Series 1858) — denounced Oldcastle and his ill-fated rebellion. The text for the present edition is based on a (sometimes illegible) photo-static copy of the manuscript, which is checked against the editions of Wright (PPS) and of RHR. The manuscript's scribe has laid out the text with about eight stresses to the line, in staves of four lines each headed by a paragraph (¶).

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*Preste, Ne Monke, Ne Yit Chanoun*

[*The Orders of Cain* (1382)]

(British Library MS Cotton Cleopatra B.ii fols. 63v-65r)

	Preste, ne monke, ne yit chanoun,	canon
	Ne no man of religioun,	
	Gyfen hem so to devocioun <sup>1</sup>	
	As done thes holy frers.	<i>do; friars</i>
5	For summe gyven ham to chivalry	<i>devote themselves; chivalry</i>
	Somme to riote and ribaudery;	<i>debauchery; coarse jesting</i>
	Bot ffifers gyven ham to grete study,	
	And to grete prayers.	
	Who-so kepes thair reule al,	<i>Whoever observes their entire rule</i>
10	Bothe in worde and dede,	
	I am ful siker that he shal	<i>certain</i>
	Have heven blis to mede.	<i>heaven's bliss as reward</i>
	Men may se by thair contynance	<i>countenance</i>
	That thai are men of grete penaunce,	
15	And also that thair sustynaunce	<i>nourishment</i>
	Simple is and wayke.	<i>insufficient</i>
	I have lyved now fourty yers,	
	And fatter men about the neres	<i>buttocks</i>
	Yit sawe I never than are these frers,	
20	In contreys ther thai rayke.	<i>where; wonder about</i>
	Meteles so megre are thai made, <sup>2</sup>	
	And penaunce so pattes ham doun.	
	That ichone is an hors-lade	<i>each one; horse load</i>
	When he shall trusse of toun.	<i>leave town</i>

<sup>1</sup> Give themselves so [wholeheartedly] to worship

<sup>2</sup> They become so gaunt through lack of food

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | Alias, that ever it shuld be so,<br>Suche clerkes as thai about shuld go,<br>Fro toun to toun by two and two,<br>To seke thair sustynaunce!                 | <i>in pairs</i>                          |
|  | By God that al this world wan,<br>He that that ordre first bygan,<br>Me thyak certes it was a man<br>Of simple ordynaunce.                                  | <i>redeemed</i>                          |
|  | For thai have nocht to lyve by, <sup>1</sup><br>Thai wandren here and there,<br>And dele with dyvers marcerye,<br>Right as thai pedlars were.               | <i>I think for sure<br/>rule of life</i> |
|  | Thai dele with purses, pynnes, and knyves,<br>With gyrdles, gloves for wenches and wyves;<br>Bot ever bacward the husband thryves                           | <i>merchandise</i>                       |
|  | Ther thai are haunted till. <sup>2</sup><br>For when the gode man is fro hame,<br>And the frere comes to oure dame,<br>He spares nauther for synne ne shame | <i>belts<br/>adversely</i>               |
|  | That he ne dos his will.  | <i>away</i>                              |
|  | If thai no helpe of hosswyves had,<br>Whan husbandes are not inne,<br>The freres welfare were ful bad,<br>For thai shuld brewe ful thynne.                  | <i>neither<br/>Until he accomplishes</i> |
|  | Somme frers beren pelure aboute,<br>For grete ladys and wenches stoutte,<br>To reverce with thair clothes withoutte —                                       | <i>fare poorly</i>                       |
|  | Al after that, thai ere —   | <i>are</i>                               |
|  | For somme vaire, and somme gryse,<br>For somme bugee and for somme byse.  | <i>(see note)</i>                        |
|  | And also many a dyvers spyse  | <i>spice</i>                             |
|  | In bagges about thai bere.  |  |
|  | Al that for women is plesand  | <i>to; pleasing</i>                      |

<sup>1</sup> Because they have nothing with which to gain their living.

<sup>2</sup> "Where they are accustomed to go" (RHR)

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

	Ful redy certes have thai. But lytel gyfe thai the husband That for al shal pay.	
60	Trantes thai can and many a jape; For somme can with a pound of sape Gete him a kyrtelle and a cape, And somewhat els thereto.	Trenals; tricks soap mantle
65	Wherto shuld I othes swere? Ther is no pedller that pak can bere That half so dere can sell his gere Then a frer can do.	something; in the bargain Why; swear oaths peddler; pack profitably; wares
70	For if he gife a wyfe a knyfe That cost bot penys two, Worthe ten knayves, so mot I thryfe, He wyl have er he go. <sup>1</sup>	only twopence
75	Ich man that here shal lede his life, That has a faire doghter or a wyfe, Be war that no frer ham shryfe, Nauther loude me still.	Each daughter confess them (see note)
80	Thof women seme of hert ful stable, With faire byhest and with fable That can make thair hertes chaungeable And thair likynges fulfille.	Though; heart promises {friends} pleasures (see note)
	Be war ay with the lymitous, And with his felawe bathe; And thai make maystries in thi bouri, It shal turne the to scathe. <sup>2</sup>	companion also
85	Were I am a man that hous helde, If any woman with me dwelde, Ther is no frer bot he were gelde Shuld com with-in my wones.	a householder unless; castrated house

<sup>1</sup> He will receive [in return], before he departs [from the wife]. / The worth of ten knives, so may I prosper

<sup>2</sup> If they make "mysteries" in your bedroom, / You shall be harmed by it

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| 90   | For may he til a woman wynne<br>In priveyté, he wyl not blynnce<br>Er he a childe put hir with-inne —<br>And perhaunce two at ones!<br>Thof he loure under his hode,<br>With semblaunt quayste and mylde, | <i>to; gain access</i><br><i>cease</i>  |
| 95   | If thou him trust, or dos him gode,<br>By God, thou art bygylde.  | <i>Thought; look sad</i><br><i>countenance gentle</i><br><i>do good for him</i><br><i>duped</i> |
| <p>Thai say that thai distroye synne,<br/>And thai mayntene men mosie ther-inne;<br/>For had a man slayn al his kynne,</p> |   |   |
| 100  | Go shryve him at a frere,<br>And for lesse then a payre of shone<br>He wyl assoil him, cleane and sone,<br>And say the synne that he has done<br>His saule shal never dere.                               | <i>confess</i><br><i>shoes</i><br><i>absolve; fully</i>   |
| 105  | It semes sothe that men sayne of hame<br>In many dyvers londe,<br>That that caytyfe cursed Cayme<br>First this ordre fonde.   | <i>soul; harm</i><br><i>true; them</i>  |
| <p>Nou se the sothe whedre it be swa,<br/>That frere Carmes come of a k,</p>   |   |   |
| 110  | The frer Austynes come of a,<br>Frer Iacobynes of i,<br>Of M comen the frer Menours.  | <i>Now observe; truth whether</i>   |
| 115  | Thus grounded Caym thes four ordours,<br>That fillen the world ful of errours<br>And of ypocrisy.   | <i>hypocrisy</i>  |
| 120  | Allie wyckednes that men can tell<br>Regnes ham among;<br>There shal no saule have rowme in hell,<br>Of frers ther is such throug.  | <i>cite</i><br><i>reigns among them</i><br><i>soul; room</i>                                    |
| <p>Thai travele yerne and bysily<br/>To brynge down the clergye;</p>   |   |   |
|  | Thai speken therof ay vilany,<br>And therof thai dose wrong.  | <i>labor eagerly</i><br><i>always</i><br><i>do</i>  |

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

- 125 Whoso lyves ought many yers  
Shall se that it shal fall of frers  
As it dyd of the Templers  
That wonned here us among.  
For thai held no religiou  
Bot lyved after lykyng;  
Thai were distroyed and brought adoun  
Thurgh ordynaunce of the kyng.
- Whoever lives for any length of time  
befall  
who lived  
according to their desires
- 130  
135 Thes frers haunten a dredful thing,  
That never shal come to gode endyng:  
O frer for eght or nyen shal syng,  
For ten or for elleven.  
And when his terme is fully gone,  
Conscience then has he none,  
That he ne dar take of ychone  
Markes sixe or seven.  
Suche annuels has made thes frers  
So wely and so gay,  
That ther may no possessioners  
Mayntene thair array.
- practice  
*One; eight; nine*  
each one  
adroit  
(*see note*)  
match; dress
- 140  
145 Tham felle to lyve al on purchace  
Of almes geten fro place to place;  
And for all that tham holpen has  
Should thai pray and syng.  
Bot now this londe so negh socht is  
That unnethe may prestes seculers  
Gete any service for thes frers.  
And that is wondre thing.  
This is a quaynt custome  
Ordeyned ham among.
- It was their lot to live wholly on begging  
alms gathered  
for those who have helped them*
- 150  
155 That frers shal annuel presses bycome  
And so-gates sellie ther song.
- scarcely  
on account of  
bizarre  
*in this manner*
- Ful wysely can thai preche and say,  
Bot as thai preche, no thing do thai.  
I was a frere ful many a day,  
Therfor the sothe I wate.
- preach; talk  
*I know the truth*

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

- Bot when I sawe that thair lyvynge  
Acordyd not to thair prechynge,  
Of I cast my frer clothing  
And wyghtly went my gate.  
Off  
quickly; way
- 165 Other leue ne toke I none  
Pro ham when I went,  
Bot toke ham to the devel ychone,  
The priour and the covent.  
each one
- Out of the ordre thof I be gone,  
Apostata ne am I none;  
Of twelve monethes me wanted one,  
And odde days nyen or ten.  
I'm not an apostate  
though  
nine
- 170 Away to wende I made me boun,  
Or tyme come of professioune,  
I went my way thurghout the toun  
In syght of many men.  
ready  
Before
- 175 Lord God that with paynes ill  
Mankynsde boght so dere,  
Let never man after me have will  
For to make him frere.  
hard  
redeemed  
the will  
to become

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

*Of Thes Frer Mynours*

[*On the Minorites* (1382)]

(British Library MS Cotton Cleopatra B.ii fol. 65v)

5	Of thes Frer Mynours me theakes moch wonder, That waxen are thus hauteyn, that som tyme weren under. <sup>1</sup> Among men of Holy Chirch thai makes mochel blonder;      cause great confusion Nou He that sytes us above, make ham sone to sonder.      sit; them soon to dispense	Minorites
10	With an O and an I, thai praysen not Seynt Poule, Thai lyen on Seyn Fraunceys, by my fader soule. <sup>2</sup>	
15	First thai gabben on God, that all men may se, When thai hangen him on hegh on a grene tre With leves and with blossomes that bright are of blc, That was never Goddes Son, by my leuté.	<i>smear at; see high; green tree hue faith</i>
20	With on O and an I, men wenem that thai wede, To carpe so of clergy, thai can not thair Crede. <sup>3</sup>	<i>suppose; rage</i>
25	Thai have done him on a croys fer up in the skye, And festised on him wyenges, as he shuld flic. This fals feyned bylyve shal thai soure bye, <sup>4</sup> On that lovelych Lord so forto lye.	<i>placed; cross wings as though lovely</i>
30	With an O and an I, one sayd ful still, Armachan distroy ham, if it is Goddes will.	<i>Richard Fitzralph</i>

<sup>1</sup> *Thar have grown so proud, who once were humble*

<sup>2</sup> *They lie about Saint Francis, on my father's soul*

<sup>3</sup> *To disparage clerics [when they themselves] don't know their Creed*

<sup>4</sup> *For this false, mistaken belief they shall pay dearly*

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

- 20 Ther comes one out of the skye in a grey goun,  
As it were an hog-hyerd hyand to toun.  
Thai have mo goddes then we, I say by Mahoun,  
All men under ham, that ever beres croun.  
With an O and an I, why shuld thai not be shent?  
Ther wantes nocht bot a fyre, that thai nere all brent!<sup>1</sup>
- 25 Went I farther on my way in that same tyde,  
Ther I sawe a frere bledie in myddes of his syde,  
Bothe in hondes and in fete had he woundes wyde,  
To serve to that same frer, the pope mot abyde.  
With an O and an I, I wonder of thes dedes,  
To se a pope holde a dische whyl the frer bledes.
- A cart was made al of fyre, as it shuld be;  
A grey frer I sawe ther-inne, that best lyked me.  
Wele I wote thai shal be brent, by my leausé.  
God graunt me that grace that I may it se.  
35 With an O and an I, brent be thai all,  
And all that helpes thereto, faire mot byfall!<sup>2</sup>
- 40 Thai preche all of povert, bot that love thai nocht,  
For gode mete to thair mouthe the toun is thurgh socht.<sup>3</sup>  
Wyde are thair wonnynges and wonderfully wrought;<sup>4</sup>  
Murdre and horedome ful dere has it boght.<sup>5</sup>  
With an O and an I, ffor sixe pens er thai fayle,  
Sle thi fadere, and jape thi modre, and thai wyl the assoile!<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *I.e., They require only a fire for all of them to be burned*

<sup>2</sup> *And may all those who help [the burning] prosper*

<sup>3</sup> *The town is ransacked for good food for their mouths*

<sup>4</sup> *Spacious are their dwellings and beautifully constructed*

<sup>5</sup> *Murder and villainy have paid dearly for (the great houses)*

<sup>6</sup> *[For sixpence they will] Slay your father and seduce your mother, and they will confess you*

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

*Thou That Sellest the Worde of God*

[*The Layman's Complaint*]

(St. John's College Cambridge MS 195 fol. 1v)

Thou that sellest the Worde of God,	
Be thou berfot, be thou schod,	barefoot; shod
Cum nomore here.	Come
<i>In principio erat Verbum</i>	<i>In the beginning was the Word</i>
5 Is the Worde of God, all and sum,	some
That thou sellest, lewed frere.	ignorant friar
Hit is cursed symonie	It
Ether to selle or to bye	Either; buy
Ony gostly thinge.	Any spiritual
10 Therfore, frere, go as thou come,	thee; thy house
And hold the in thi hows at home	bring thee alms
Til we the almis bryngē.	
Goddis lawe ye reverson,	God's; reverse
And mennes howsis ye persen,	penetrate
As Poul berith wittnes.	bears witness
15 As mydday develis goyng abowte,	devils going
For money lowle ye lowte	you bow low
Flaterynge boythe more and lesse.	both

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

*Allas, What Schul We Freris Do*

[*The Friar's Answer*]

(St. John's College Cambridge MS 195 fols. 1v-2r)

Allas, what schul we freris do  
Now lewed men kun Holy Writ?  
Alle abowte whire I go  
Thei aposen me of it.

shall; friars  
laymen know  
wherever  
argue against; with

5 Then wondrith me that it is so,  
How lewed men kan alle wite.  
Serteinly we be undo  
But if we mo amende it.

I wonder  
know; wisdom  
Certainly; undone  
*Unless we may remedy [the situation]*

10 I trowe the devel browght it aboute  
To write the Gospel in Englishe;  
For lewed men ben nowe so stowt  
That thei geven us neyther fleche ne fishe.

believe; Devil  
ignorant; arrogant

15 When I come in-to a schope  
For to say In principio,  
Thei bidine me "gou forth lewed poppe,"<sup>1</sup>  
And worche and win my silver so.

shop  
work

20 Yif I saie hit longoth not  
For prestis to worche where thei go,  
Thei leggen for hem Holy Writ  
And sein that Seint Polle did soo.

If I say it is not appropriate  
labor  
adduce; themselves  
say; Paul

---

<sup>1</sup> They command me to "go away, [you] illiterate priest"

*Anniclerical Poems and Documents*

Than thei loken on my nabese,  
And sein, "Forsothe withoutton othes,  
Whether it be russet, blakk, or white,  
It is worthe alle oure werynge clothes."  
habit  
say; oaths

25 I saye, "I, not for me,  
Bot for them that have none."  
Thei seyne, "Thou havist to or thre.  
Geven hem that nedith therof oone."  
say; two

30 Thus oure disseytis bese aspiede  
In this maner and mani moo;  
Fewe men bedden us abyde  
But hey fast that we were goo.<sup>1</sup>  
deceits are detected  
more [ways]  
ask us to stay

35 If it goo forthe in this maner,  
It wole doen us myche gylc.  
Men schul fynde unnethe a frere  
In Englonde within a whille.  
things proceed  
cause us much harm  
scarcely one

---

<sup>1</sup> "But they hasten us (on) quickly, so that we might be gone" (RHR)

*Freers, Freers, Wo Ye Be*

(Trinity College Cambridge MS 1144 fol. 58v)

- Froers, froers, wo ye be,  
*ministri malorum!* woe be to you  
 ministers of evil
- For many a mannes soule bryngē ye  
*ad penas infernorum* to the pains of hell
- 5 Whan seynates ffelle ffryst ffom heven,  
*quo prius habitabant,* first  
 in erthe leyfft tho synnus seven  
*et ffratres communicabant.* who originally dwelt [there]  
 (see note)
- Folness was the ffryst ffloare  
*quem ffratres perfulerunt,* and consigned them to the friars
- 10 For folnes and fals derei  
*multi perierunt.* Foulness; first blossom  
 which the friars perfected  
 violence  
 many perish
- Froers, ye can weyl lye,  
*ad ffalandum gentem* lie
- 15 And weyl can blere a mannus ye  
*pecunias habentem.* to deceive people  
 fool; eye  
 to get money
- Yf thei may no more geytie,  
*fruges petunt isti,* get
- they seek the first-fruits
- For folnes walde thei not leste,  
*qui non sunt de grege Cristi.* would; cease
- 20 Lat a ffreer off sum ordur,  
*tecum pernoctare* who are not of Christ's flock  
 of some order
- Odur thi wyff or thi doughtor  
*hic vult violare;* spend the night with you
- 25 Or thi sun he weyl prefur,  
*sicut ffortam ffortis.* Either  
 he will want to violate
- God gyffe syche a ffreer peyn  
*in inferni portis!* son; will abduct  
 like a strong thief  
 give; pain  
 at the gates of hell

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    | Thei weyl assayyle boyth Jacke and Gylle,<br><i>licet sint predones.</i> <sup>1</sup> | will accuse                                      |
| 30 | And parte off pennans take hem tylle,<br><i>qui sunt latrones.</i>                    | who are thieves                                  |
|    | Ther may no lorde of this cuntré<br><i>sic edificare</i>                              | country build in this way                        |
| 35 | As may thes ffreers, were thei be,<br><i>qui vadunt mendicare.</i>                    | wherever who go about begging                    |
|    | Mony-makers I trow thei be,<br><i>regis proditores,</i>                               | Counterfeitors traitors to the king              |
|    | Therfore yll mowyth thei thee,<br><i>ffalsi deceptores.</i>                           | For this may they ill prosper<br>false deceivers |
| 40 | Fader ffyrst in Trinité,<br><i>ffilius atque flamme.</i>                              | Son and Holy Ghost                               |

Omnis dicat Amen.

*Let all now Admire*

<sup>1</sup> Lines 30-31: Although they are [normally] just petty thieves / who help themselves to the penance money

*The Wycliffite Bible: From the Prologue*

*From Cap. XII [Literal and Allegorical Interpretation of Scripture]*

But it is to wite that Holy Scripture hath iiiij. undirstandingis: literal, allegorik,  
moral, and anagogik. The literal undirstanding techith the thing don in deede,  
and literal undirssonding is ground and foundament of thre goostly undirstandingis,  
in so myche as Austyn, in his *Pistle to Vincent*, and othere docstouris seyn,  
5 oonly bi the literal undirstanding a man may argue agens an adversarie. Allegorik  
is a goostly undirstanding that techith what thing men owen for to bileeve of  
Crist either of Hooly Chirche. Moral is a goostly undirstanding that techith men  
what vertues thei owen to sue and what vices thei owen to flee. Anagogik is a  
goostly undirstanding that techith men what blisse thei schal have in hevene. And  
10 these fourre undirstandingis moun be taken in this word *Jerusalem*; forwhi to the  
literal undirstanding it singneifieth an erthly cisee, as Loundoun, either such  
another; to allegorie it singneifieth Hooly Chirche in erthe, that fighth agens  
synnes and fendis; to moral undirstandinge it singneifieth a Cristen soule; to  
15 anagogik it singneifieth Hooly Chirche regnyng in blisse either in hevene, and  
tho that ben therinne. And these thre goostly undirstandingis ben not autentik  
either of belieeve no but tho ben groundid opynly in the text of Holy Scripture,  
in oo place other other; either in opin resoun that may not be distroied; either  
whanne the Gospelis either other apostolis taken allegorie of the Eelde Testament,  
20 and confeermyn it (as Paul in the Pistle to Galat. in iiiij. c. preveth) that  
Sara, the free wijf and principal of Abraham, with Isaac hir sone, singneifieth bi

1 it . . . wite, one should learn; iiij. undirstandingis, four interpretations. 2 anagogik,  
anagogic (see note); in deede, in fact. 3 foundament, foundation; goostly, spiritual. 4 in  
so myche as, in so far as; Austyn, St. Augustine; Pistle, letter; Vincent, Vincentius, Donatist  
bishop of Cartiennes (Téte); doctouris, learned clerics. 5 agens, against. 6 owen, ought.  
7 either, or. 8 owen to sue, should try to emulate. 10 moun be taken, may be observed;  
forwhi, because. 11 singneifieth, signifies. 11-12 either . . . another, or another such (city).  
12 to allegoric, allegorically. 15 tho, those. 16 no but . . . bcs, unless they are; opynly,  
patently. 17 in oo . . . other, in one place or another; opin resoun, plain argument; dis-  
troied, refuted. 17-18 either whanne, or when. 18 takes, use. 18-19 Eelde Testament,  
Old Testament.

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

allegorie the Newe Testament and the sones of biheeste; and Agar, the hand  
mayde, with hir sone Ismael, signeflieth bi allegorie the Elde Testament and  
fleschly men that schulen not be resseyved in to the eritage of God with the  
sones of biheeste, that holden the treuthe and freedom of Cristis Gospel with  
endeles charité. Also Holy Scripture hath many figuratif spechis, and as Austyn  
25 seith in the iij. book *Of Cristen Teching*, that autouris of Hooly Scripture usiden  
moo figuris — that is, mo fygaratif spechis — than gramariens mou gesse, that  
reden not tho figuris in Holy Scripture. It is to be war, in the bigynnyng, that we  
take not to the lettre a figuratif speche, for thanne, as Poul seith, the lettre sleeth  
30 but the spirit, that is, goostly undirstanding, qwykeneth; for whanne a thing which  
is said figuratively is taken so as if it be said proprely, me undirstandingh fleschly;  
and noon is clepid more covenabley the deth of soule than whanne undirstanding,  
that passith beestis, is maad soget to the fleisch in suyng the lettre.

Whatever thing in Goddis word may not be referrid proprely to onesté of  
35 vertues neither to the treuthe of feith, it is figuratyf speche. Onestee of vertues  
perteyneth to love God and the neighebore; treuthe of feith perteyneth to knowe  
God and the neighebore. Hooly Scripture comaundith no thing no but charité,  
it blamith no thing no but coveitise; and in that manere it enfoormeth the  
40 vertues either goode condiscounys of men. Holy Scripture affermith no thing no  
but Cristen feith bi thingis passid, present, and to comynge, and alle these thingis  
perteynes to narsche charité, and make it strong, and to overcome and quench  
covetise. Also it is figuratyf speche, where the wordis maken allegorie, ether a  
45 derk lycnesse either parable. And it is figuratyf speche in i.<sup>e.</sup> c.<sup>r.</sup> of Jeremye: "To  
day I have ordeyned thee on folkis and rewmys, that thou draw up bi the roote,  
and distroie, and bylde, and plaunste." That is, that thou drawe out elde synnes,

21 sones of biheeste, sons of promise (virtuous pagans and Christians). 21-22 Agar . . .  
mayde, Hagar, the handmaiden. 23 fleshly, carnal; resseyved, received; eritage, heritage.  
25 figuratif spechis, figures of speech (figural language); 26 *Of Cristen Teching*, *De doctrina  
Christianorum* (*On Christian Doctrine*); autouris, authors. 26-27 usiden moo, used more. 27  
gramariens . . . gesse, grammarians can think of. 28 It . . . war, One should be careful. 29  
take . . . lettre, don't interpret literally; sleeth, slays. 30 qwykeneth, gives life. 31 proprely  
. . . fleshly, in itself (i.e., literally), I interpret in a carnal manner. 32 clepid . . . deth, called  
more fittingly the death. 33 passith . . . suyng, surpasses that of beasts, is made subject  
to the carnal interpretation in following. 34 onesté, decorum, honesty. 35 neither, nor. 37  
no but, except. 38 blamith . . . coveitise, condemns only avarice; enfoormeth, helps fashion.  
39 condiscounys, conditions, qualities. 40 to comynge, future. 41 narsche, foster. 42-43  
ether . . . either, either a shadowy licenesse or. 44 rewmys, kingdoms. 45 bylde, build; elde  
synnes, old sins.

*Anticlerical Poems and Documents*

and distroie circumstaunces either causis of thoo, and bylde vertues, and plaunte  
goode werkis and customys. Alle thingis in Holy Scripture that seemyn to unwijsc  
men to be ful of wickidnesse agens a man himself either agens his neighebore ben  
figuratif spechis, and the prvytees, either goostly undirstondinges, schulden be  
50 sought out of us, to the feeding either keping of charitē. Such a reule schal be  
kept in figuratif spechis, that so longe it be turned in mynde bi diligent consider-  
acioun, til the expownyng either undirstonding be brought to the rewme of  
charitē; if eny speche of Scripture sounneth propirly charitē, it owith not to be  
gessid a figuratif speche; and forbeedith wickidnesse, either comaundith profyt  
55 either good doyng, it is no figuratif speche; if it seemith to comaunde cruelté,  
either wickidnesse, either to forbede prohif, either good doinge, it is a figuratif  
specche. Crist seith: "If ye eten not the flesch of mannis Sone and drinke not His  
blood, ye schulen not have lif in you." This speche semith to comaunde wickid-  
nessse either cruelté, therfore it is a figuratif speche, and comaundith men to  
60 comune with Cristis passioun, and to kepe in mynde sweetly and profitably, that  
Cristis flesch was woundid and crucified for us. Also whanne Hooly Scripture  
seith, "If thin enemy hungrith, feede thou hym, if he thurstith, geve thou drinke  
to hym," it comaundith benefice, either good doinge. Whanne it seith, "Thou  
schalt gadere togidere coolis on his heed," it seemith that wickidnesse of yvel  
65 wille is comaundid. This is seid bi figuratif speche, that thou undirstonde that  
the coolys of fijer ben brennyng weylyngis, either moornyngis of penaunce, bi  
whiche the pride of hym is mad hool, which sorwith that he was enemy of a man  
that helpith and relevith his wrecchidnesse. Also the same word either the same  
thing in Scripture is taken sumtyme in good, and sumtyme in yvel, as a lyoun  
70 singnefielth sumtyme Crist and in another place it singnefielth the devyl. Also sour  
dough is set sumtyme in yvel, where Crist seith, "Be ye war of the sour dough of  
Farisees, which is ypocrisie"; sour dough is sett also in good, whanne Crist seith,  
"The rewme of hevenes is lyk sour dough," etc. And whanne not oo thing alioone

46 either . . . thoo, or their causes. 47 werkis, works; unwijsc, unwisc. 49 prvytees,  
hidden (understandings). 50 feeding either keping, nourishing or sustenance. 51-52  
consideracoun, contemplation. 52 expownyng, explanation. 53 sounneth, promote.  
53-54 owith . . . gesaid, should not be supposed. 54 forbeedith, (and if it) discourag-  
es. 54-55 either comaundith . . . doyng, (it) either commands (spiritual) profit or  
good actions. 58 lif, life. 62 thurstith, thirsts. 64 gadere . . . heed, gather together  
coals on his head. 65 that thou undirstonde, so that you should understand. 66 coolys  
. . . weylyngis, coals of fire are burning wailings; moorsyngis of, sorrow in. 67 mad  
hool, made whole. 69 taken . . . yvel, understood sometimes in a good sense, some-  
times in an evil sense. 72 Farisees, Pharisees.

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but tweyne, either mo, ben feelid either undirstonden, bi the same wordis of  
75 Scripture, though that it is hid, that he undirstand that wroot it is no perel, if it  
may be prevyd bi othir placis of Hooly Scripture that ech of tho thingis accordith  
with treuthe. And in hap the autour of Scripture seith thilk sentense in the same  
80 wordis which we wolen undirstonde; and certys the Spirit of God, that wroughte  
these thingis bi the autour of Scripture, bifore sigh withoute doute, that thilke  
sentense schulde come to the redere, either to the herere — yhe, the Holy Goost  
purveyde — that thilke sentence, for it is groundid on trewthe, schulde come to  
the redere, either to the herere, forwhi what myghte be purveyed of God largiliere  
85 and plentyvousliere in Goddis spechis than that the same wordis be undirstonden  
in manye maners, whiche maners, either wordis of God, that ben not of lesse  
autorité, maken to be preved. Austin in iij. book *Of Cristen Teching* seith al this  
and myche more, in the bigynnyng therof. Also he whos herte is ful of charité  
comprehendith, withouten any error, the manyfoold abundaunce and largest  
teching of Goddis Scripturis, forwhi Poul seith, "The fulnesse of lawe is charité,"  
90 and in another place, "The ende of lawe," that is, the perfeccoun (either filling)  
of the lawe, "is charité of clene herte, and of good conscience, and of feith not  
feyned"; and Jhesu Crist seith, "Thou schalt love thi Lord God of al thin herte,  
and of al thi soule, and of al thi mynde, and thi neighebore as thi-self, for in  
these twey comaundementis hangith al the lawe and prophetis."

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*From Cap. XIII [Dangerous curricular changes at Oxford University]*

95 Thes worldly foolis schulden wise that hooly lijf is a launterne to bringe a man  
to very kunninge, as Crisostom seith, and the drede and love of God is the  
bigynning and perfeccoun of kunning and wijsdom; and whanee these fleschly  
apis and worldly moldewerpis han neither the bigynnyng of wijsdom, neither

74 tweyne, two; feelid, perceived. 75 it . . . perel, there is no danger (of misinterpretation).  
76 prevyd, tested. 77 in hap . . . autour, perhaps the author. 79 bifore sigh, foresaw. 80  
redere . . . herere, reader . . . hearer; yhe, indeed. 81 purveyde, saw beforehand; that thilke,  
that that (same). 82-83 purveyed . . . plentyvousliere, foreseen by God more broadly and  
universally. 85 Austin . . . Teching, St. Augustine in the third book of *On Christian  
Doctrine*. 88 forwhi, which is why. 89 filling, fulfillment. 90 clene, pure. 91 of . . . herte,  
with all your heart. 93 twey, two. 95 very kunning, true knowledge. 97 apis, ape;  
moldewerpis, moles (lit. "earth-throwers").

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desyren it, what doon thei at Hooly Scripture, to schenschipe of hemself and of  
100 other men? As longe as pride and coveitise of worldly goodis and onouris is  
rootid in her herte, thei maken omage to Sathanas, and offren to him bothe bodi  
and soule, and al her witt and fynding. Such foolis schulden thenke that wijsdom  
schal not entre into an yvel willid soule, neither schal dwelle in a body soget to  
synnes; and Jhesu Crist seith that the Fadir of hevene hijdith the prevytees of  
105 Hooly Scripture fro wijse men and prudent, that is wijse men and prudent to the  
world, and in her owne sight, and schewith tho to meke men; therfore worldly  
foolis, do ye first penaunce for youre synnes, and forsake pride and coveitise, and  
be ye meke, and drede ye God in alle thingis, and love Him over alle other  
thingis, and youre neigheboris as youre self; and thanne ye schulen profile in  
110 stodie of Hooly Writ. But alas, alas, alas! The moost abomynacoun that ever was  
herd among Cristen clerkis is now purposid in Yngelond, bi worldly clerkis and  
feyned religiouse, and in the cheef universitee of oure reume, as manye trewe  
men tellen with greet weylyng. This orrible and develis cursednesse is purposid  
of Cristis enemyes and traytouris of alle Cristen puple, that no man schal lerne  
dyvynite, neither Hooly Writ, no but he that hath doon his fourme in art, that is,  
115 that hath comensid in art, and hath ben regent tweyne yeer aftir. This wolde be  
ix. yeer either ten bifore that he lerne Hooly Writ aftir that he can comunly wel  
his gramer, though he have a good witt and traveile ful soore, and have good  
fynding ix. either x. yeer aftir his gramer. This semith wtirly the develis purpos,  
that fewe men either noon schulen lerne and kunne Goddis lawe. But God seith  
120 bi Amos, on thre greeete trespassis of Damask and on the iiiij., "I schal not con-  
verte him"; where Jerom seith, the firste synne is to thenke yvelis, the ij. synne  
is to consente to weyward thoughtis, the iiij. synne is to fille in werk, the iiiij.  
synne is to do not penaunce aftir the synne, and to plesse himself in his synne. But  
Damask is interpretid drinkyng blood, either birling blood. Lord, whether Oxun-  
125 ford drinke blood and birlith blood, bi sleeinge of quyke men and bi doinge of

98 schenschipe of hemself, (thc) ruination, disgrace of themselves. 99 onouris, honors. 100  
omage, homage. 101 fynding, discoveries. 102 soget, susceptible. 103 hijdith, hides. 105  
tho, such matters. 109 stodie, study; abomynacoun, abomination. 110 herd, heard;  
purposid in Yngelond, intended in England. 111 feyned, false; cheef universitee, i.e.,  
Oxford. 112 weylyng, wailing; orrible, horrible. 113 traytouris, traitors; puple, people. 114  
fourme, classes (form). 115 comensid, received a Master's degree; tweyne yeer aftir, for  
two years afterward. 116 ix. yeer, nine years. 116-17 can . . . gramer, knows generally his  
grammar. 117 traveile ful soore, work very hard. 118 fynding, support. 121 Jerom, St.  
Jerome (author of the Vulgate Bible); ij., second. 122 iiij., third; iiiij., fourth. 124 birling,  
pouring out; whether, (tell me) whether. 125 birlith, poured out; quyke, living.

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sodomye, in leesinge a part of mannis blood, wherbi a chijld myte be fourmed,  
deme thei that knowen; and wher Oxunforde drinke blood of synne, and stirith  
othere men of the lond to do synae bi booldnesse off clerkis, deme thei justly  
that seen it at iye and knownen bi experiens. Loke now wher Oxunford is in thre  
130 orrible synnes and in the fourthe, on which God restith not til He punsche it.  
Sumtyme children and yunge men arsistris weren devout and cleane as aungels in  
comparisoun of othere; now men seyn thei ben ful of pride and leccherie, with  
dispitouse oothis, needles and false, and dispising of Goddis heestis. Sumtyme  
135 cyvilians and canonistris waren devout and so bisy on her lernyng that they  
tooken ful litil reste of bed; now men seyn that thei ben ful of pride and nyce  
array, envye, and coveitise, with leccherie, glotonie, and ydilnesse. Sumtyme  
dyvvynys weren ful hooly and devout, and dispisidem outrily the world, and  
lyveden as aungels in meeknesse, clennesse, sovereyn chastite, and charite, and  
taughten treuly Goddis lawe in werk and word; now, men seyn, thei ben as deligat  
140 of hir mouth and wombe, and as coveitouse as othere worldly men, and flateres,  
and maaken leesingis in preaching, to eschewe bodily persecuscoun, and to gete  
benefices. The firste grete synne is generaly in the universite, as men dreden and  
seen at iye; the ij. orrible synne is sodomye and strong mayntenaunce thereof, as  
it is knownen to many persones of the reume, and at the laste parlement. Alas,  
145 dyvvynys, that schulden passe othere men in clennesse and hoolynesse, as aungels  
of hevenc passen freol men in vertues, ben moost schaundrid of this cursed synne  
agens kynde! The iij. orrible synne is symonic, and forswering in the semble hous,  
that schulde be an hous of rightfulnessse and hoolynesse, where yvelis schulde be  
150 redressid; this symonic with portenauncis thereof is myche worse and more abom-  
ynable than bodily sodomye. Yit on these thre abomynacouns God wolde gra-

126 leesinge, losing; chijld . . . fourmed, child might be educated. 127 wher, (or tell me) whether; stirith, stirs up. 128-29 deme . . . experiens, they judge justly who have seen it with their eyes and have known it through experience. 130 punsche, punish. 131 Sumtyme, At one time; arsistris, masters of arts (*arceiters*). 133 dispitouse oothis, sinful oaths. 134 cyvilians, experts in civil law; canonistris, experts in canon law; so bisy . . . lernyng, so eager for their studies. 135-36 nyce array, foolish dress. 136 ydilnesse, idleness. 137 dyvvynys, theologians (divines); outrily, utterly. 138 lyveden, lived (their lives); clenesse, purity. 139 deligat, greedy. 140 wombe, stomach. 141 maaken leesingis, make lies; eschewe . . . persecuscoun, avoid bodily persecution. 143 at iye, with their eyes; ij. orrible, second horrible. 145 passe, surpass. 146 freol, frail. 146-47 schaundrid . . . kynde, afflicted by this cursed sin against nature. 147 iij., third; forswering . . . semble hous, swearing falsely in the assembly house. 149 portenauncis, appurtenances, accessories.

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ciously converte clerkis if thei wolden do very penaunce, and geve hem hooliche  
to vertues. But on the iiiij. most abomynacoun purposid now to leuen Cristen  
men — yhe, prestis and curatis — to lerne freely Goddis lawe til thei han spendid  
ix. yeer either x. at art, that comprehendith many strong errorris of hethene men  
agens Cristen bileeve, it seemith wel that God wole not ceese of venjaunce til it  
and othere ben punschid soore; for it seemith that worldly clerkis and feyned  
relygiouse don this, that symple men of wit and of fynding knowe not Goddis  
lawe, to preche it generaly agens synnes in the reume. But wite ye, worldly clerkis  
and feyned relygiouse, that God bothe can and may, if it lykith Hym, speede  
155 symple men out of the universitee, as myche to kunne Hooly Writ as maistris in  
the universitee; and therfore no gret charge, though never man of good wille be  
poisend with hethen mennis errorris ix. yeer either ten, but evere lyve wel and  
160 stodie Hooly Writ, bi elde doctouris and newe, and preche treuly and freely agens  
opin synnes, to his deth. See therfore what Jerom seith on Amos. God bifore  
165 seith yvels to comynge, that men hecre, and amende hemself, and be delyvered  
fro the perel neighinge, either if that thei dispisen, thei ben punschid justiliere;  
and God, that bifore seith peynes, wole not punsche men that synnen but that  
thei be amendid. Jerom seith this in the ende of the j. book of Amos. God, for  
His greet mercy, graunte that clerkis here the greet venjaunce manasid of God,  
170 and amende hemself treuly, that God punsche not hem; for if thei amenden not  
hemself, thei ben eretikis maad hard in her synnes. But see what Jerom seith  
agens eretikis and in comendinge of Hooly Scripture. He seith thus on Amos:  
“Eretikis that serven the wombe and glotonye ben clepid rightfully fattest kyin,  
175 either kyin ful of schenschipe.” “We own to take Hooly Scripture on thre man-  
eris. First, we own undirstonde it bi the lettire and do alle thingis that ben  
comaundid to us therinne; the ij. tyme bi allegoric, that is, goostly undirstoonding;

151 very, true; hooliche, wholly. 152 iiiij., fourth; letten, impede. 153 yhe, namely. 153-54  
spendid . . . art, spent nine or ten years studying the arts. 154 hethene, heathen. 155  
bileeve, belief; ceese of venjaunce, cease from vengeance; it, i.e., the nine or ten year study  
of arts. 156 punschid soore, severely punished. 158 wite ye, know this. 161 no gret charge,  
[it is] no great matter. 162 hethen mennis, heathen men's. 164 Jerom, St. Jerome. 165  
yvels to comynge, evils to come. 165-66 delyvered . . . neighinge, rescued from the ap-  
proaching danger. 166 justiliere, with greater justice. 167-68 but . . . amendid, if they  
mend their ways. 168 j. book, first book. 169 here, heed; manasid of, threatened by. 171  
eretikis . . . synnes, heretics hardened in their sins. 173 kyin, cattle, kine. 174 schenschipe,  
destruction; own, ought. 174-75 on thre maneris, in three ways. 175 bi the lettire,  
literally. 176 the ij. . . . allegorie, second time allegorically; goostly, spiritual.

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and in the iiiij. tyme bi blisse of thingis to comynge." Jerom seith this in the ij. book on Amos, and in iiiij. c<sup>o</sup>. of Amos. Natholes for Lyre cam late to me, see what he seith of the undirstanding of Holy Scripture. He writh thus on the ij. prologue on the Bible: "Joon seith in v. c<sup>o</sup>. of Apoc. 'I sygh a book written withinne and withouteforth in the hond of the sittere on the trone'; this book is Holy Scripture, which is seid written without forth as to the literal undirstanding and withinne as to the prevy and goostly undirstanding." And in the j. prologue he declarith iiiij. undirstandingis of Hooly Writ in this manere: "Holy Writ hath this specialit<sup>e</sup>, that undir oo lett<sup>e</sup> it conteyneth many undirstandingis; for the principal autour of Hooly Writ is God Himself, in whose power it is not oonly to use wordis to singnefie a thing as men don, but also He usith thingis singnefied bi wordis to singnefie other thingis; therfore, bi the singnyfying bi wordis is taken the literal undirstanding (either historial) of Holy Scripture, and bi the singnyfying which is maad bi thingis is taken the prevy either goostly undirstanding, which is thre maneres — allegorik, moral (either tropologik), and anagogik. If thingis singnefied bi wordis ben referrid to singnefie tho thingis that Owen to be bileeved in the Newe Testament, so it is taken the sense of allegorik. If thingis ben referrid to singnefie tho thingis whiche we Owen to do, so it is moral sense either tropologik. If thingis ben referrid to singnefie tho thingis that scholen be hopid in blisse to comynge, so it is anagogik sense. The lett<sup>e</sup> techith what is doon; allegoric techith what thou owist for to bileeve; moral techith what thou owist for to do; anagogic techith whodir thou owist to go. And of these iiiij. sensis (either undirstandingis) may be set ensaumple in this word *Jerusalem*. For bi the literal undirstanding *Jerusalem* singnefieith a cytē that was sumtyme the cheef citē in the rewme of Jude; and *Jerusalem* was foundid first of Melchisedech, and afterward it was alargid and maad strong bi Salomon. Bi moral sense it singnefieith a feithful soule, bi which sense it is seid in liij. c. of Iaie, 'Rise thou, rise thou, sette thou *Jerusalem*.' Bi sense allegorik it singnefieith the Chirche fightinge agens synnes and feendis, bi which sense it is seid in xxij. c<sup>o</sup>. of Apoc: 'I sigh the hooly citē newe *Jerusalem* comynge doun fro hevene, as a spouse ounred to hire housbonde.' Bi sense anagogik it singnefieith the Chirche rengninge in blisse; bi

178 *Natholes for Lyre*, Nevertheless, since Nicholas of Lyra, author of important postils on Scripture. 180 sygh, saw. 181 withouteforth, on the outside. 183 prevy, hidden; j. prologue, first prologue. 185 oo, a single. 193 the sense . . . allegorik, in the allegorical (i.e., typological) sense. 197 thou owist . . . bileeve, you should believe. 198 whodir . . . go, where you should end up. 199 may . . . ensaumple, an example may be made. 200 sumtyme, at one time. 201 Jude, Judaea. 202 alargid, enlarged. 205 sigh, saw. 206 ounred to, adorned for. 207 rengninge, reigning.

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210 this sence it is seid in iiiij. c<sup>o</sup>. to Galat.: 'Thilke Jerusalem which is above, which  
is oure modir, is free'; and as ensaumple is set in oo word, so it might be set in  
oo resoun, and as in oon, so and in othere." Lire seith al this in the firste  
prologue on the Bible.

\*

*Cap. XV [Translating Scripture from Latin into English]*

215 For as myche as Crist seith that the Gospel shal be prechid in al the world, and  
Davith seith of the postlis and her preaching, "The soun of hem yede out into ech  
lond, and the wordis of hem yeden out into the endis of the world"; and eft  
220 Davith seith, "The Lord schal telle in the Scripturis of puplis, and of these  
princis that weren in it," that is, in Holi Chirche. And as Jerom seith on that  
vers: "Hooly Writ is the scripture of puplis, for it is maad that alle puples  
schulden knowe it." And the princis of the Chirche that weren therinne ben the  
postlis that haddem autorité to writen Hooly Writ, for bi that same that the  
225 postlis writiden her scripturis bi autorité and confermyng of the Hooly Gocost,  
it is Hooly Scripture, and feith of Cristen men, and this dignité hath noo man  
aftir hem, be he nevere so hooly, never so kunnynge, as Jerom witnessith on that  
vers. Also Crist seith of the Jewis that crieden Osanna to Him in the temple that,  
though thei weren stille, stoonis schulen crie, and bi stoonis He undirstondith  
230 hethen men that worshipiden stoonis for her goddis. And we Englische men ben  
comen of hethen men, therfore we ben undirstonden bi thes stonis, that schulden  
crie Hooly Writ; and as Jewis, interpretid knowlechinge, singnefien clerkis that  
schulden knouleche to God bi repentaunce of synnes and bi vois of Goddis  
heriying, so oure lewide men, suyng the corner ston Crist, mowen be singnefied  
235 bi stonis, that ben harde and abydinge in the foundement. For, though covetouse  
clerkis ben woode by simonie, eresie, and manye othere synnes, and dispisen and  
stoppen Holi Writ as myche as thei moun, yit the lewid puple crieth aftir Holi  
Writ, to kunne it, and kepe it, with greet cost and peril of here lif.

For these resonys and othere, with commune charité to save alle men in oure

209 modir, mother. 212 myche, much. 213 Davith . . . preaching, David says of the apostles  
and their preaching: the soun . . . out, their voices went out. 214 eft, again. 215 puplis,  
peoples. 222 kunnynge, knowledgeable. 229 heriying, praise; suyng, clinging to. 230  
foundement, foundation. 230-31 covetouse . . . woode, greedy clerks are mad. 232  
stoppen, block access to; moun, may.

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235 rewme whiche God wole have savid, a symple creature hath translatid the Bible  
out of Latyn into English. First, this symple creature hadde myche travaile, with  
diverse felawis and helperis, to gedere manie elde Biblis, and othere doctouris  
and commune glosis, and to make oo Latyn Bible sumdel trewe; and thanne to  
studie it of the Newe, the text with the glose, and othere doctouris as he myghte  
240 gete, and speciall Lire on the Elde Testament, that helpide ful myche in this  
werk. The thridde tyme to counseile with elde gramariens and elde dyvynis of  
harde wordis and harde sentencis, hou tho myghten best be undurstonden and  
translatid. The iij. tyme to translate as cheerli as he coude to the sentence, and  
to have manie gode felawis and kunnynge at the correcting of the translacioun.  
245 First it is to knowe that the best translating is out of Latyn into English to  
translate aftir the sentence and not oneli aftir the wordis, so that the sentence be  
as opin (either openere) in English as in Latyn and go not fer fro the lettre; and  
if the lettre mai not be said in the translating, let the sentence evere be hool and  
open, for the wordis owen to serve to the entent and sentence and ellis the  
250 wordis ben superflu either false. In translating into English, manie resolutions  
moun make the sentence open, as an ablative case absolute may be resolvid into  
these thre wordis, with covenable verbe, *the while*, *for*, *if*, as gramariens seyn; as  
thus: *the maistir redinge*, *I stonde* mai be resolvid thus, *while the maistir redith*, *I stande*,  
255 either *if the maistir redith*, etc. either *for the maistir*, etc. And sumtyme it  
wolde acorde wel with the sentence to be resolvid into *whanne* either into *aftir-*  
*ward*; thus, *whanne the maistir red*, *I stood*, either *aftir the maistir red*, *I stood*. And  
sumtyme it mai wel be resolvid into a verbe of the same tens, as othere ben in  
the same resoun, and into this word *et* (that is, *and* in English); as thus, *arescent-*  
*ibus hominibus pae timore*, that is, *and men shulen were drye for drede*. Also  
260 a participle of a present tens either preterit, of actif vois eithir passif, mai be  
resolvid into a verbe of the same tens and a conjuncion copulatif; as thus,  
*dicens*, that is, *seyng*, mai be resolvid thus: *and seith eithir that seith*. And this  
wole, in manie placis, make the sentence open, where to Englisshe it aftir the

235 symple creature, humble person. 237 felawis . . . Biblis, colleagues and helpers, to  
gather together many old Bibles. 237-38 doctouris . . . glosis, doctors of the Church and  
ordinary glosses (scriptural commentaries). 238 sumdel, somewhat. 240 Lire, Nicholas of  
Lyra. 241 dyvynis, theologians. 242 harde, difficult. 243 iij., fourth; sentence, meaning.  
245 it is . . . knowe, one should know. 247 opin (either openere), plain (or plainer). 248  
said, followed. 249 and ellis, otherwise. 250 superflu, superfluous. 251 ablative . . .  
absolute, see note. 252 covenable, appropriate. 255 acorde, harmonize. 256 red, read.  
257 tens, tense. 259 wexe drye, become dry. 263 open, clear; to Englisshe it, to translate  
it into English.

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word wolde be derk and douteful. Also a relativ, which mai be resolvid into his  
265 antecedent with a coniunctional copulatiſ; as thus, *which renneth, and he renneth*.  
Also whanne oo word is oonis set in a reſoun, it mai be set forth as ofte as it  
is understanden either as ofte as reſoun and nede axen. And this word *aurem*  
either vero mai stonde for *forsythe* either for *bur*, and thus I use comounli; and  
270 sumtyme it mai stonde for *and*, as elde gramariens seyn. Also whanne rightful  
conſtruccioun is lettid by relation, I resolve it openli. Thus, where this reſoun,  
*Dominum formidabunt adversarij ejus*, shulde be Engliſhid thus bi the leſtre, *the*  
*Lord hiſe adverſaries shulen drede*, I Engliſhe it thus bi resoluſoun, *the adverſaries*  
275 *of the Lord shulen drede him*; and so of othere reſons that ben like. At the  
bigynnnyng I purpoſide, with Goddis helpe, to make the ſentence as trewe and  
open in English as it is in Latyn, either more trewe and more open than it is in  
Latyn; and I preie, for charitē and for comoun profyt of Cristene soulis, that if  
ony wiſs man fynde ony defaute of the truthe of translacioun, let him ſete in the  
280 trewe ſentence and opin of Holi Writ, but loke that he examyne truli his Latyn  
Bible, for no dout he ſhal fynde ful manye Biblis in Latyn ful false, if he loke  
manie, nameli newe. And the comune Latyn Biblis han more nede to be cor-  
rectid, as manie as I have ſeen in my liſ, than hath the English Bible late trans-  
latid; and where the Ebru, bi witneſſe of Jerom, of Lire, and othere expositouris,  
285 discordith fro oure Latyn Biblis, I have ſet in the margyn, bi maner of a glosse,  
what the Ebru hath, and hou it is understandun in ſum place. And I diſe this  
most in the Sauter, that of alle oure bokis discordith most fro Ebru; for the  
Chirche redith not the Sauter bi the laſte translacioun of Jerom out of Ebru into  
Latyn, but another translacioun of othere men, that haddeſ myche lasſe kunnyng  
290 and holynesse than Jerom hadde; and in ful fewe bokis the Chirche redith the  
translacioun of Jerom, as it mai be previd bi the propre origynals of Jerom,  
whiche he gloside. And where I have translatid as opinli or opinliere in English  
as in Latyn, late wiſe men deme, that knownen wel bothe langagis and knownen wel  
the ſentence of Holi Scripture. And where I have do thus or may, ne dout — thei  
that kunne wel the ſentence of Holi Writ and English togidere and wolen tra-

264 derk, obscure. 265 *renneth*, runs. 267 nede axen, is required. 270 lettid by relation,  
impossible because of the context; openli, unambiguously. 273 ben like, are similar. 274  
purpoſide, intended. 279-80 like . . . newe, examines many (Bibles), especially recent  
ones. 281 late, recently. 282 Ebru, Hebrew. 282-83 Jerom . . . fro, St. Jerome, of  
Nicholas of Lyra, and [of] other expositors, disagrees with. 285 Sauter, that, Psalms, which;  
discordith . . . Ebru, diverges most from the Hebrew version. 290-91 where . . . deme,  
whether I have translated as clearly or more clearly in English than the Latin, let wise men  
judge. 291 langagis, languages. 292 ne dout, (let there be) no doubt.

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295 vaille, with Goddis grace, theraboute — moun make the Bible as trewe and as  
opin, yea, and opinliere, in English than it is in Latyn. And no doute to a symple  
man, with Goddis grace and greet travail, men mightien expoune myche openliere  
and shortliere the Bible in English than the elde greeke doctouris han expounid  
it in Latyn, and myche sharpliere and groundliere than manie late postillatouris,  
eithir expositouris, han don. But God, of His grete merci, geve to us grace to lyve  
300 wel and to seie the truthe in covenable manere, and acceptable to God and His  
puple, and to spille not oure tyme, be it short be it long at Goddis ordynaunce.  
But summe, that semen wise and holi, seyn thus: if men now weren as holi as  
305 Jerom was, thei mightien translate out of Latyn into English, as he dide out of  
Ebru and out of Greek into Latyn, and ellis thei shulden not translate now, as  
hem thinkith, for defaute of holynesse and of kunning. Though this replicacion  
310 seme colourable, it hath no good ground, neither resoun, neithir charite forwhi  
this replicacion is more agens Seynt Jerom and agens the firste LXX. transla-  
touriſ, and agens Holi Chirche, than agens symple men, that translaten now into  
English. For Seynt Jerom was not so holi as the apostlis and evangelistis, whos  
315 bokis he translatide into Latyn, neither he hadde so highe giftis of the Holi Gost  
as thei hadden; and myche more the LXX. translatouriſ weren not so holi as  
Moises and the profetis, and speciali Davith, neither thei hadden so greeke giftis  
of God as Moises and the prophetis hadden. Ferthermore Holi Chirche appreveth  
not oneli the trewe translacioun of meene Cristene men, stidefast in Cristene  
feith, but also of open eretikis, that diden awel manie mysteries of Jhesu Crist bi  
gileful translacioun, as Jerom witnessith in oo prolog on Job and in the prolog  
of Daniel. Myche more late the chirche of Engelond appreve the trewe and hool  
translacioun of symple men, that wolden for no good in erthe, bi here witing and  
power, putte awel the leste truthe — yea, the leste lettre either title — of Holi

294 theraboute, at it (i.e., studying Latin and English and translating). 296 expoune,  
explain. 297 shortliere, more quickly, or, perhaps, concisely. 298 myche . . . groundliere,  
with greater acumen and grounding; late postillacouris, recent exegesis. 301 spille . . . long,  
not waste our time, whether it be short or long. 305 hem thinkith, they think; defaute  
. . . kunning, lack of holiness and of knowledge. 305–06 replicacion . . . colourable, argu-  
ment seems plausible. 306 forwhi, because. 307–08 LXX. translatouriſ, translators of the  
Septuagint (Greek) version. 310 neither . . . so, nor had they such. 314 meene, unsophisti-  
cated; stidefast, steadfast. 316 gileful, cunning, fraudulent. 317 late, recently; appreve,  
authorized. 318–19 bi . . . power, i.e., knowingly and deliberately. 319 putte awel, omit,  
neglect; leste, least; leste lettre, most trivial letter.

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- 320 Writ that berith substaunce either charge. And dispute thei not of the holynesse  
of men now lyvynge in this deadli lif, for thei kunnen not theron, and it is  
reservid oneli to Goddis doom. If thei knownen ony notable defaute bi the trans-  
latouris either helpis of hem, lete hem blame the defaute bi charité and merci  
and lete hem nevere dampne a thing that mai be don lefulli, bi Goddis lawe, as  
325 weeryng of a good cloth for a tyme either riding on an hors for a greet journey,  
whanne thei witen not wherfore it is done; for suche thingis moun be don of  
sympyle men, with as greet charité and vertu as summe that holden hem greete  
and wise kunnen ride in a gilt sadil either use cuysyns and beddis and clothis of  
gold and of silk, with othere vanities of the world. God graunte pité, merci, and  
330 charité, and love of comoun profyt, and putte awei such foli domis, that ben  
agens resoun and charité. Yit worldli clerkis axen gretli what spiryt makith idiotis  
hardi to translate now the Bible into English, sithen the foure greete doctouris  
dursten nevere do this? This replicacion is so lewid that it nedith noon answer  
no but stillnesse eithir curteys scorn; for these greete doctouris weren noon  
335 English men, neither thei weren conversaunt among English men neither in caas  
thei kouden the langage of English, but thei coessiden nevere til they hadden  
Holi Writ in here modir tunge, of here owne puple. For Jerom, that was a Latyn  
man of birthe, translatide the Bible bothe out of Ebru and out of Greek, into  
Latyn, and expounide ful myche therto. And Austyn and manie mo Latyns ex-  
340 pouniden the Bible for manie partis, in Latyn, to Latyn men, among whiche thei  
dwelliden, and Latyn was a comoun langage to here puple aboute Rome and  
biyondis; and on this half, as Englische is comoun langage to oure puple, and yit  
this day the comoun puple in Italie spekith Latyn corrupt, as trewe men seyn that  
345 han ben in Italie. And the noumbe of translatouris out of Greek into Latyn  
passith mannis knowing, as Austyn witnessith in the ij. book *Of Cristene Teching*,  
and seith thus: "The translatouris out of Ebru into Greek moun be noumbrid,  
but Latyn translatouris either thei that translatiden into Latyn, moun not be

320 either charge, or weight. 321 deadli, mortal; for . . . theron, for they know nothing about it. 323 either . . . hem, or anything which might aid them. 324 lefulli, licetly. 325 weeryng of, wearing. 326 witen . . . wherfore, don't know why. 328 gilt . . . cuysyns, golden saddle or use cushions. 330 foli domis, foolishness. 331-32 idiotis hardi, ignorant people bold. 333 duesen . . . do, never dared to do; replicacion . . . lewid, rejoinder is so ignorant. 334 no but . . . scorn, only silence or polite scorn. 335 neither . . . wereen, and neither were they. 335-36 neither . . . kouden, nor did they at all know. 336-37 coessiden . . . tunge, never ceased until they had [translated] Holy Scripture into their mother tongue. 343 this day, today; trewe, honest. 345 passith mannis, surpasses man's. 346 moun be noumbrid, may be numbered (counted).

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noumbrid in ony manere." For in the firste tymes of feith, ech man, as a Greek  
350 book came to him and he semyde to him-silf to have sum kunnyng of Greek and  
of Latyn, was hardi to translate; and this thing helpide more than lettide undur-  
standing, if rederis ben not negligent, forwhi the biholding of manie bokis hath  
shewid ofte eithir declarid summe derkere sentencis. This seith Austyn there.  
Therfore Grossed seith that it was Goddis wille that diverse men translatiden,  
355 and that diverse translacions be in the Chirche; for where oon seide derkli, oon  
either mo seiden openli. Lord God — sithen at the bigynnyng of feith so manie  
men translatiden into Latyn, and to greet profyt of Latyn men, lat oo symple  
creature of God translate into English, for profyt of English men! For if worldli  
clerkis loken wel here croniclis and bokis, thei shulden fynde that Bede trans-  
360 latide the Bible and expounide myche in Saxon that was English either comoun  
langage of this land in his tyme; and not onell Bede but also King Alvred, that  
foundide Oxenford, translatide in hise laste daies the bigynning of the Sauter into  
Saxon, and wolde more if he hadde lyved lengere. Also Frenshe men, Beemers,  
365 and Britons han the Bible and othere bokis of devocioun and of exposicions  
translatid in here modir langage. Whi shulden not English men have the same in  
here modir langage I can not wite — no but for falsnesse and negligence of  
clerkis either for oure puple is not worthi to have so greet grace and gifte of  
God, in peyne of here olde synnes? God for His merci amende these evelle causis,  
370 and make oure puple to have, and kunne, and kepe trulli Holi Writ to lijf and  
deth! But in translating of wordis equivok — that is, that hath manie significa-  
cions under oo lettcre — mai lightli be pereil; for Austyn seith in the ij. book *Of  
Cristene Teching* that if equivok wordis be not translatid into the sense (either  
undurstanding) of the autour, it is error. As in that place of the Salme, *the feet  
of hem ben swifte to shede out blood*, the Greek word is equivok to *sharp* and  
375 *swifte*; and he that translatide *sharpe feet* erride, and a book that hath *sharpe feet*  
is fals and mut be amendid. As that sentence unkynde yonge trees shulen nor geve

349 *he semyde . . . kunnyng*, he seemed (in his own mind) to have some knowledge. 350  
was hardi, made bold. 351 *rederis*, readers. 352 *derkere sentencis*, more difficult (obscure)  
meanings. 353 Grossed, Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln. 358 *loken . . . bokis*,  
scrutinize their chronicles and books. 359 *expounide*, explicated. 360 King Alvred, King  
Alfred was once thought to have founded Oxford University. 361 *Sauter*, the Psalms. 362  
*wolde . . . lengere*, would have [translated] more if he had lived longer; Beemers, Bohemi-  
ans. 363 *exposicions*, exegesis. 364 *modir langage*, mother tongue. 364–65 *Whi . . . wite*,  
I can't think why Englishmen should not have the same [translations] in their mother  
tongue. 369 *equivok*, equivocal, ambiguous. 372 *Salme*, Psalm. 375 *mut*, must.

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*depe rootis* owith to be thus: *plauntingis of avoutrie shulen not geve depe rootis.*  
Austyn seith this there. Therfore a translatour hath greet nede to studie wel the  
sentence both bifore and aftir, and loke that suche equivok wordis acorde with  
the sentence; and he hath nede to lyve a clene lif, and be ful devout in preiers,

380 and have not his wit occupied about worldli thingis, that the Holi Spiryt, autour  
of wisdom, and kunning, and truthe, dresse him in his werk, and suffre him not  
for to erre. Also this word *ex* signifieth sumtyme *of*, and sumtyme it signifieth *bi*,  
as Jerom seith; and this word *enim* signifieth comynli *forsothe* and, as Jerom  
seith, it signifieth *cause thus, forwhi*; and this word *secundum* is taken for *aftir*,  
385 as manie men seyn, and comynli it signifieth wel *bi* eithir up, thus *bi* *youre word*  
either up *youre word*. Manie such adverbis, conjuncclouns, and preposicioouns ben  
set ofte oon for another, and at fre chois of autouris symtyme; and now tho  
shulen be taken as it accordith best to the sentence. Bi this maner, with good  
lyvynge and greet travel, men moun come to trewe and cheer translating, and trewe  
390 undurstanding of Holi Writ, seme it nevere so hard at the bigynnyng. God  
graunte to us alle grace to kunne wel, and kepe wel Holi Writ, and suffre joicfulli  
sum peyne for it at the laste! Amen.

376 *avoutrie*, adultery. 379 *clene*, pure. 381 *dresse*, guide. 385 *up*, upon. 389 *travel*, labor,  
pains. 390 *seme* . . . hard, although it seem ever so hard.

*The Lanterne of Light*

(British Library MS Harley 2324 fol. 1v-4r, 5r-20v)

This is the prolog

God that is good in Him-silf, faire in Hise aungelis, merveilouse in Hise  
scintis, and merciful upon synners: have merci on us now and ever, and gyve us  
grace to holde the weye of truthe in thise daies of greet tribulacioun. For now  
manye that semeden to have be stable in vertu fallen from her holi purpose,  
5 dredyng losse of worldli goodis and bodili peyne, as Crist seith (Mat. xxiv<sup>o</sup>):  
*Quoniam habundabit iniquitas, refugeset caritas multorum.* That is to seie: "The  
greet plenté and habundaunce of wickidnesse schal kele or make coolde the  
charité of many." For now the devel hath marrid this world bi his leefenaunt  
Anticrist that men bea born aboute in diverse doughtis, as wawis of the see,  
10 wrechidli dividid in wonderful opynions, iche neigbore with othir. But, Seint  
Poul sett oon acorde in al Cristendom, and seith (Eph. iv<sup>o</sup>): *Unus dominus, una  
fides, unum baptisma.* That is to seie: "Ther is but oo Lord that alle men  
schulden drede and love; oo Feith that alle men schulden bïeve withouten  
chaungyng; oo Baptem or Cristendom that alle men schulden kepe withouten  
defouling." Alas, hou is this oonhed or unité broken, that men unrulid walken  
15 aftir her lustis, as beestis in the cornel! Certis, the wickid man that Crist spekith  
of hath done this dede (Matt. xiii<sup>o</sup>): *Inimicus homo supersemnavit zizania.* That  
is to seie: "The enemy of God hath sownen taaris upon the seed" of Jesu Crist.  
This wickid man is Anticrist, that clowtith his lawis as roten raggis to the clene  
20 cloth of Cristis Gospel, and wakith in malise as Judas childe whilis Symon slep-  
ith and takith noon hede. O thou wickid man! Is ther ony othir that may save  
soulis than Crist Jesu? God seith bi the mouthe of Moyses (Deut<sup>o</sup> xxxii<sup>o</sup>): *Per-  
secutum et ego sanabo et non est qui de manu mea possit eruere.* That is to seie: "I

4 semeden, seemed. 5 dredyng, fearing. 7 habundaunce, abundance; kele, cool. 8 leef-  
tenaunt, lieutenant. 9 doughtis, doubts; wawis . . . see, waves of the sea. 10 wonderful,  
wonder-provoking; iche, each. 11 sett oon acorde, made an agreement. 14 Baptem,  
baptism. 15 oonhed, oneness. 18 sownen taaris, sown tares (weeds). 19 clowtith, patches;  
rotten raggis, filthy rags. 20 malise, malice; Judas, Judas's; whilis Symon, whilst Simon  
Peter. 21 takith noon hede, pays no attention.

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schal smyt, and I schal heele, and ther is non that mai skape fro myn hand." 25 Who hath the keies of Davith to opyn hevne gatis, and thanne noon othir closith to close, and thanne noon othir opyneth? Seint Jon seith (Apoc. iii<sup>o</sup>): *Sanctus et verus habet clavem David qui aperit et nemo claudit, claudit et nemo aperit.* That is to seie: "Holi and trewe Crist Jesu hath the keie of Davith the whiche opineth and noon othir closith, closith and thanne noon othir opineth" 30 — who dingeth doun and thanne no man rerith; who rerith, and thanne no man dingeth doun. Job seith (xii<sup>o</sup>): *Si destruxerit nemo est qui edificet; si incusserit hominem nullus est qui aperiat.* That is to seie: "Whanne the Lord God hath distroyed, ther may noon othir bijlde; and whanne the Lord God stressith a man in the prisoun, ther mai noon othir delyver him" ne quite him from hise 35 boondis. And therfore in the vertu of this name Jesu stondith al mannes salvacion, as it is writen (Actus iv<sup>o</sup>): *Nec enim aliud nomen est sub celo datum hominibus unde oporteat nos salvos fieri.* Seint Petir seith: "Ther is noon othir name undir hevne gyven to men but this name Jesu, in the whiche it bihoveth us to be made saaf," for oonli in vertu of this name cometh remyssiona of synnes, as 40 it is writen (Luc. xxiii<sup>o</sup>): *Oportebat predicari in nomine eius penitenciam et remissionem peccatorum in omnes gentes.* That is to seie: "It bihoved to be prechid among alle folkis penaunce and remissiona of synnes in the name of Jesu." Art not thou thanne a wickid man, a foulid schepard, a cruel beest, the sone of perdiccion and Anticrist him-silf that pretendist in thee and in thi membris to 45 bynde and lose, to blesse and curse, biside this name Jesu? Peple withouten noumbre, folowynge thee and thi divided lawis, ben dividid from Crist Jesu, and gon with thee blyndlingis to helle for evermore. And this is greetli to sorow, so ferforthe that Crist makith mornynge therupon and seith (Jon v<sup>o</sup>): *Ego veni in nomine Patris mei et non accepisti me; si alius venerit in nomine eius illum accipietis.* That is to seie: "I have comen in the name of my Fadir, and ye have not taken me; whanne another cometh in his owene name, him ye schal take." And 50 this is Anticrist, as Seint Jon Crisostom seith upon this Gospel (Mat. xi<sup>o</sup>): *Tu es qui venturus es, an alium expectamus.* For who that wole not resceyve Crist, in peyne of synne he is compellid and constreyned to resceyve Anticrist. Therfore

24 smyt, smite; heele, heal; skape, escape. 25 keies of Davith, keys of David; hevne, heaven's. 25-26 thanne . . . opyneth, i.e., such that no one else may close them (heaven's gates) and no one else may open them. 30 dingeth, strikes; rerith, raises up. 33 bijlde, build; stressith, incarcerates. 34 quite, release. 35 vertu, power. 39 saaf, saved. 43 foulid schepard, foolish shepherd. 44-45 membris . . . lose, followers to bind and loose. 47 blyndlingis, blind men. 47-48 so ferforthe, to such an extent. 48 makith mornynge, grieves.

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55 in this tyme of hidouse derknes somme seeken the lanterne of light, of the  
whiche spekith the prophete (Ps. cxviii): *Lucerna pedibus meis verbum tuum*. That  
is to seie: "Lord, Thi word is a lanterne to my feet." For as fer as the light of  
this lanserne schineth, so fer darkness of synne and cloudis of the fenis temp-  
tacioun vanischen awey and moun not abide. And algatis whanne the lanterne  
60 lightneth into the hert, it purgeth and cleansith from corrupcion; it swagith and  
heelith goostli soris. As the wise man seith (Sap. xvi<sup>o</sup>): *Neque herba neque mal-*  
*agma sanavit illos, sed omnipotens sermo tuus, Domine, qui sanat universa*. That  
is to seie: "Neithir herbe ne plastrir hath helid hem, but Lord Thi mighti Word  
65 that heelith alle thingis." For Lord whanne Thou diedist upon the Cros, Thou  
puttidist in Thi Word the spirit of lijf, and gavest to it power of quickenyng bi  
Thin owene preciouse blood, as Thou Thi-silf seist (Jon. vi<sup>o</sup>): *Verba que ego*  
*locutus sum vobis spiritus et vita sunt*. That is to seie: "The wordis that I speke to  
yow, thei ben spirit and lijf."

What is Anticrist in general with .VI. condicouns

Capitulum .iii<sup>o</sup>.

To speke in general, that is in moost in commune, Anticrist is every man that  
70 lyveth agen Crist, as Seint Jon seith (Jon. ii<sup>o</sup>): *Nunc autem sunt multi antichristi*. That is to seie: "Forsythe, now ben manye anticristis." And therfore seith Seint  
Austin, "Who that lyveth contrarie to Crist, he is an anticrist, be thou withynne,  
be thou withoute"; and thou lyve contrarie to Crist, thou arte but chaff, of the  
75 which chaff Crist (Mat. iii<sup>o</sup>): *Paleas autem conburet igni inextinguibili*. That is to  
seie: "Forsythe the chaff schal brenne with fire that mai not be quenchid"; for  
it schal brenne and never quenche, and the soule that is chaff schal evere suffre  
and never die. As the prophete seith (Isaie. ix<sup>o</sup>): *Omnis violenta predacio cum*  
*tumulu et omne vestimentum communium sanguine erit in combustionem et cibus*  
ignis. That is to seie: "Every proud soule that risith in swelling agens his God  
80 and every-bodi that is defoulid in glotonye and in lecherie schal be in to sweyl-

55 hidouse, hideous. 59 moun, may; algatis, especially. 60-61 swagith . . . soris, relieves and heals spiritual wounds. 63 plastrir, healing plaster. 65 lijf, life; quickenyng, giving life. 70 agen, contrary to. 71-72 Seint Austin, St. Augustine. 73 and, if. 76 brenne, burn. 80 glotonye . . . lecherie, gluttony . . . lechery (deadly sins). 80-81 sweyling, burning.

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ing, and mete of the fire." As if he schulde seie, The bodi and the soule dampned schullen feed and norische the fire, the whiche schal evere brenne hem with moost grevous peyne.

85 Six synnes ther ben agen the Holi Goost that turned the wrecchid soule in to this chaff. But the philosophur seith: *Nullum malum vitatur nisi cognitum*. That is to seie: "Ther is non yvel fled but if it be knownen"; and therfore we schullen name hem in this litil tretise for the more lernyng of smale undirstondars.

90 The firste of thise synnes is presumpcioun. That is highe bolnyng of the spirit withouten drede of Goddis rightwisenesse; and of this synne al manere malice and wickidnes cacchith roote that regneth among mankynde in lewid or in lerned. For the wise man seith (Ecc. i<sup>o</sup>): *Qui non timer non poterit justificari*. "He that dredith not, he mai not be made rightwise." Forsothe in whom so that this synne of presumpcious hath noo lordschipe, in him the devel is overcomen; for it is written (Ecc. xv<sup>o</sup>): *Qui timer Deum faciet bona*. "He that dredith the Lord schal do good thingis." And therfore seith the Holi Goost (Ecc. xxvii<sup>o</sup>): *Si non in timore Domini tenueris te instanter, cito subvertetur dominus tua*. That is to seie: "But if thou holde the bisilli in the drede of the Lord, thin hous schal soone be turned upsodoun"; that is, thi bodi and thi soule schullen be turned from God into the fendis service.

100 The secounde synne is desperacious othir wanhope, that is, overe litil triste on the merci of God. Seint Austin seith: *Amare et timere sunt due janue vite*. "Drede of Goddis rightwisenesse and hope of Goddis merci ben twoo gatis of lijf," for bi hem we entren here in to grace, and aftir in to blisse. As the prophete seith (Ps. cxvi): *Bene placitum est Domino super timentes eum, et in eis qui sperant super misericordia eius*. "It is wel plesid unto the Lord upon hem that drenen Him, and in hem that tristen on His mercy." And agenwarde, presumpcioun and desperacioun ben twoo gatis of deeth, bi the whiche men entrien in to synne and cumbraunce, and aftir in to the peyne of helle withouten ende. Seint Jon techith us loore agen this synne, and seith (Jon ii<sup>o</sup>): *Filioli mei, hec scribo vobis ut non peccetis, sed et si quis peccaverit advocatum habemus apud patrem Jesum Christum justum et ipse est propiciatio pro peccatis nostris. Non pro nostris tantum sed pro sociis mundi*. "Mi litil sones, thise thingis I write unto you, that ye synne not in

81 mete of, food for. 81-82 damped, damned. 86 fled, avoided. 87 smale undirstondars, slow learners. 88 bolnyng, swelling, arrogance. 89 rightwisenesse, righteousness. 97 But if . . . drede, Unless you earnestly fear. 98 upsodoun, upside down. 100 wanhope, despair; overe . . . on, too little trust in. 105 It is . . . hem, The Lord is well pleased with them. 106 agenwarde, on the other hand. 107 entrien, enter. 108 cumbraunce, affliction.

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the synne of dispere; but if it be so that ony of us have synned, we have avoket  
115 anenst the Fadir Jesu Crist, oure just Lord, and He is the mercy-asker for oure  
synnes, not oonli for oure synnes but also for the synnes of al the world." Jesu  
is for to scie a Saviour in oure tung, for He hath plentē of medicyn to save all  
mankynde if thei wolde take this medicyn and be saaf. For Gregor seith: *Se*  
*ipsum interimit qui precepta medici observare non vult.* "He sleeth him-silf that  
wole not kepe the biddingis of his leche."

120 The thridde synne is obstinacioun or hardnes of herte, the whiche wole not be  
contrit for compuncionioun neithir be made softe with pitē, ne mevid with prelours  
ne thretengis, and settith nought bi betingis. It is unkynde agen good dedis,  
125 unfeithful to counseils, feeris and wood in doomes, unschamefast in fowle  
thingis; neithir feerful in perelis, neithir manful in manhood; foolhardi agens God,  
forgetil of tyme that is passid, negligent in tyme that is present, not purveiying  
130 for tyme that is to cum. And schortli for to scie, this is that synne that neithir  
dredith God ne schameth man. Thus seith Seint Bernard (v. distinccionioun iiiii"). A  
medicyn for this hard herte techith Lincoln where he seith (dicio cvi): *Cor*  
*durum debet conteri in mortarialo petrino gravi pila. Mortariorum sunt vulnera*  
135 *Christi, pila ex timore pene peccati.* "An harde herte wolde be braied in a morter  
with an hevi pestel. This morter is the bodi of Crist, hoolid or woundid in His  
passioun; this pestel is the drede of dampnacioun, that folowith aftir this synne." Thanne thus thou obstinat man, thou endurid man in synne, thou hard hertiid  
wrecche. Neighe thou to the bodi of Crist, and for drede of dampnacioun, con-  
forme thee to Cristis passioun.

The fourthe synne is fynali inrepentaunt, that is, he that wole never do verri  
penaunce but contynuell ledith his lijf aftir the desiris of his fleische, overcomen  
with the fende and the fals world. For no man doth verri penaunce to God but  
he that fulli leveth that synne, for the whiche he suffrieth penaunce, thus seith

113-14 avoket anenst, advocate with. 117 saaf, saved. 118 sleeth, slays. 119 biddingis  
... leche, doctor's orders. 120 thridde, third; obstinacioun, obstinacy; herte, heart. 121  
contrit, contrite; compuncionioun, compunctions. 121-22 mevid ... thretengis, moved by  
prayers or threats. 122 settith ... betingis, cares nothing about beatings; It, i.e., such a  
one; unkynde, unnatural. 123 feeris ... doomes, fierce and mad in judgments; unschame-  
fast, without shame. 124 neithir ... neithir, neither ... nor; perelis, perils. 125 forgetil,  
forgetful. 125-26 purveiying ... cum, looking ahead to the times that are to come. 130  
braied, ground up. 131 hevi, heavy. 133 endurid ... synne, inured to sin. 134 Neighe  
thou, Approach. 136 fynali inrepentaunt, ultimate impenitence. 136-37 verri penaunce,  
true penitence. 137 ledith ... fleische, leads his life according to the desires of his flesh.  
139 leveth, abandons.

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- 140 Seint Austin. But for thei holden it miche worschipe to write her names in the erthe, thei maken a feyned schrifte to a prest, and taken part of sacramentis; thei bilden chirches with other ournmentis, and fynden prestis to rede and syng; thei releven the pore ned, and meaden placis that ben perilous; but stille thei lien harde, congelid as froost, in olde custum of synne. To thise unrepentaunt men  
145 spekith Gregor moost scharpli in hise Pastorals upon this tixte (Mat. vi<sup>o</sup>): *Nonne anima plus est quam esca, et corpus plus quam vestimentum?* "Whethir is not the liff more than mete, and the bodi more than clothe?" Upon this seith this doctor: *Qui cibum vel vestem pauperibus largitur et anime vel corporis iniquitate polluitur quod magis est contulit culpe quod minus est contulit justicie, sua dedit Deo, se ipsum diabolo.* "He that gyveth mete or clothe to the pore ned and is pollutid or defoulid in wickidenesse of bodi and of soule, that thyng that is moost he gyveth to synne, that thing that is leest he gyveth to rightwisenesse; hise goodis he gyveth to God, him-silf to the devel, for he settith more prijs bi worldli richesse than he doth bi the bodi or the soule, and loveth moost that  
150 God loveth leest, wherfore his love is turned to hate. God hath govun to man fye preciouze giftis. The leest of alle is worldli goodis. Betir than thise is mannes bodi, that God hath dowid with kyndeli strengthis and grauntid in reson to use this world, him-silf to chastise, cloothe, and feede. Aboven thise tweyne is mannes soule, that berith Goddis ymage and his liknes. Lord, what profite were  
155 it to wynne this world and putt peirement to this soule? And the bodi is a wlat-  
160 ful careyn whanne the soule is goo therfro. But Goddis grace passith thise thre; for where this failith, no wisdom availith. Loke thise bem not mys-dispendid, neithir worche oony thing biside ther ordir, but that thei strecche alle to oo ende: to wynne the fifthe, that is the blisse of hevene for evere. Thou that  
165 chaungist this ordir upsodoun, Seint Poul axith this questioun of the (Ro. ii<sup>o</sup>): *An divicias bonitatis eius et pacientie et longanimitatis contemptis? Ignoras quon-*

140 miche worschipe, great honor. 141 feyned schrifte, pretended confession; taken . . . sacramentis, take part in [the] sacraments. 142 ournmentis, adornments; rede, read. 143 releven . . . ned, relieve the needy poor. 145 tixte, text. 146–47 Whethir . . . liff, is not life. 147 mete, food; clothe, clothing. 152 moost, most important. 153 settith . . . bi, sets a higher value on. 154 that, what. 155 govun, given. 157 dowid . . . kyndeli, endowed with natural. 158 tweyne, two (i.e., worldly goods and man's body). 159 that berith . . . liknes, which bears God's image and likeness. 160 putt peirement to, jeopardize. 160–61 wlatful . . . therfro, foul carcass when the soul has departed from it. 162 Loke . . . mys-dispendid, Watch out that these not be ill-spent. 163 biside ther ordir, outside their [proper] order. 163–64 oo ende, a single goal. 165 chaungist . . . upsodoun, reverses this order; axith, asks; the, thee.

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- iam benignitas Dei ad penitenciam te adducit, secundum autem duriciam tuam et  
cor impenitens thesaurizas tibi iram in die ire et revelationis justi judicij Dei qui  
reddet unicuique secundum opera eius. "Whethir dispisist thou the richesse of the  
170 goodnes and pacience and longabidng of thi God? Knowist thou not that the  
goodnes of God ledith othir dryveth thee to penaunce? Forsothe, aftir thin  
hardnes and thin unrepentaunt herte thou tresourist to thee wraththe in the dai  
of wraththe, and schewing of rightwise judgement of God, that schal yelde iche  
man aftir hise werkis."
- 175 The fifte synne is envie of thi brotheris grace, as whanne thi neighbour is wise,  
wel governed, preisid or born up, riche, welthi, strong, faire, or vertuouse in  
greet habundauance of grace. Thanne this enviuose man sclaundrith, upbreidith,  
reproveth, dispisith, hatith, and hyndrith, scorneth, and pursueth, to defoule and  
180 waast his brotheris goodis that ben goostli gracis as miche as he mai. As the wise  
man seith (Prov. xiii<sup>ii</sup>): *Ambulans recto itinere et timens Deum despiciunt ab eo qui*  
*infami gradinar via.* "A man walking in the highe weie and dreding God is dis-  
pisid of him that walkith in the wrong weye." Whanne Jesu Crist kest out a  
185 devel from a man that was doumb, as it is writen (Mat. xii<sup>ii</sup>, Marc. iii<sup>ii</sup>, Luc. xi<sup>ii</sup>),  
anoon this man bigan to speke to puplische this miracle among the peple.  
186 Scribis and Pharises, enviuose sectis that weren a fals privat religioum,  
sclaundrid that Crist wrought this miracle in Belsabub that was prince of develis.  
Belsabub is to seie a god of flighes or ellis a god that makith discorde. Lord,  
sithen thise sectis dursten seie thus to Crist, heed of mannis soule, hou miche  
190 werre schullen they moun dore seie to Hise hous-meynd? Thus prelatis and freris  
in thise daies ben traveillid with this synne agen the Holi Goost, and schamfulli  
sclaundren her symple britherem that casten yvel maners from her soule or  
prechen the Gospel to Cristis entent, to turne the peple to vertuouse lyvynge.  
Thei seien this man hath eten a fligne that gyveth him lore of Goddis lawe. This  
is more foule to eese a fligne than to be a god and chare thise flighes. Thus ha-

169 Whethir . . . thou, Do you hate. 170 longabidng, long-suffering. 171 ledith othir  
dryveth, leads or impels; aftir, according to. 172 tresourist to thee, store up for yourself.  
172-73 in . . . wraththe, on the day of Wrath. 173-74 ylide . . . werkis, yield to each man  
according to his works. 176 born up, commended; welthi, wealthy. 177 habundauance,  
abundance. 177-78 upbreidith, reproveth, censures, chides. 179 goostli, spiritual. 184  
anoon, straightway; puplische, publish; peple, people. 186 sclaundrid, denied; Belsabub,  
Beelzebub. 187 flighes, flies. 189 werre . . . hous-meynd, worse shall they care to say to  
His household. 190 traveillid, burdened. 192 entent, meaning. 194 chare, drive away.

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195 they brought her malice abouate, to sclaudir for Lollardis that speken of God,  
and dryven the peple from the feith that durne not worche ne speke for sclaudir.  
But certis they bea not worthi Crist, that stonyen for barkyng of thise  
houadis; for nooa is worthi to be with this Lord, that schameth His servyse in  
wel or in woo. And suche men schewen hem traitours to God, that with her  
200 sclaudris hindren her britheren and seyn the fende mai and wil make wise hisc  
membris that servea him in synne; but so wole not Crist Hise loved seruauntis,  
that lyven in ciennes to serve Him in vertu. O, I preie you, who hard ever a  
fouler blasfemye? Certis, this dispit strecchith unto the godhed to be punischid  
in the dai of Jugement. For Goddis lawe techith (Prov. iii<sup>o</sup>): *Noli prohibere bene-*  
*facere qui potest si vales et ipse benefac.* "Forbede him not that mai wel do but if  
thou mai do wel thi sill." That a prest schulde not be lettid to preche the  
trouthe, ne Goddis peple to speke of her billeve, is opunli taught in the book of  
Numeri xi<sup>o</sup>. There it is rad that Heleddad and Medad prophecied albeit that thei  
weren not lisensid bi Moises. Josue, the mynster of Moises and chosen of  
manye, gruccidien agens thise men, and mad his pleynt to Moises; and Moises  
scide, "Whi art thou enviouse for me, who mai werne that alle the peple proph-  
ecie, and God graunt His spirit to hem?" This is conffirmed in the Gospel of  
oure Lord Jesu Crist, bothe in Mark ix<sup>o</sup> and in Luc. ix<sup>o</sup>: "*Magister, vidimus quem-*  
*dam in nomine tuo demonia elicientem qui non sequitur nos et prohibuimus eum.*"  
215 *Jesu autem ait: "Nolite prohibere eum."* Seint Jon evaungelist seide unto Crist:  
""Maister, we han sen a man casting out develis in Thi name, that sweth not us,  
and we han forboden him. Forsothe Jesu seide: "Nile ye werne him or forbeede  
him." Alas, how dorne oure bischopis, for schame, offende agens thise bothe  
220 Goddis lawes, and docke her prestis on every side, to gyve hem a charge and  
prive hem ther office! What is to be sett biforse the bodi of Crist that prestis  
sacren? And sithen thei treten Cristes bodi, miche rather, seith Jerom, thei  
schullen preche and blesse the peple (Hec. dist. 99<sup>o</sup>). Bat here the enemyes of

195 *sclaudir* for, slander. 196-97 *durne* . . . *sclaudir*, dare not act or speak for [fear of] slander. 197 *that stonyen* for, who are amazed because of. 198 *nooa*, no one. 199 *wel* . . . *woe*, prosperity or in adversity. 202 *ciennes*, purity; *hard ever*, ever heard. 206 *lettid* to, prevented from. 207 *billeve*, belief; *opunli*, openly. 208 *Numeri*, Numbers; *rad*, read; *Heleddad*, Eldad. 209 *Moises*, Moses; *Josue*, Joshua, son of Nun. 210 *gruccidien agens*, grumbled against; *mad his pleynt*, complained. 211 *enviouse for me*, jealous on my account; *werne*, prohibit. 216 *han sen*, have seen; *that . . . us*, who does not follow us. 217 *forboden*, forbidden; *Nile ye werne*, Don't prevent. 218 *dorne*, dare. 218-19 *thise . . . lawes*, both these laws of God. 219 *docke*, cut short. 220 *prive hem*, deprive them. 221 *sacren*, bless; *miche rather*, much sooner (i.e., it would be much better).

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truthe objectun and leyn for hem Poul, where he seith (Ro. x<sup>o</sup>): *Quomodo predicabunt nisi ministrant?* "How schullen thei preche but if thei be sent?" With this thei blynden mani folk, kutting the sentence from the wordis; for Poul meneth that prestis schulde preche, for thei ben sent bothe of God and of the bischop for to do that office. And the Maister of Sentence in his fourthe book and the xxiiii. dist. seith: "It is the office of a deken to preche the Gospel; thanne bi more strenger resoun it perteyneth to a prest." For Seint Jerom and Seint Beede acorden togider and seyn: *Sicut in forma apostolorum est forma episcoporum, ita in septuaginta duobus discipulis est forma presbiterorum.* "Right as in the apostolis is the forme of bischopis, so in thre score and twelve disciplis is the forme of prestis." But Crist gave charge bothe to thise bischopis and also to thise prestis, and seide (Mat. x<sup>o</sup>): *Ecce ego mitti vos.* And Luc. x<sup>o</sup>: *Designavit Jesus alios septuaginta duos et misit illos, etc.* "Loo, I sende you as schepe among wolves." And esfe Jesu assigned threscore and twelve, and sent hem to preche. How schal thise bischopis maynten ther constitucion agens ther God and holi sciatis? It schal be more suffurable to Sodom and Gomor than to this peple, that disturbien Goddis ordinaunce.

The sixt synne is fighting agens the truthe that a man knowith. That is, whanne the truthe is tolde to the gilti, the whiche disposith him not to be amendid, thanne he makith blynde ungroundid resouns with sotil argumentis and foltid sophisticacionis, and dampneth the truthe agens his conscience with a boold forheed that can not schame, as the prophet Jeromye seith iii<sup>o</sup>: *Frons mulieris meretricis facta est tibi, et noluisti erubescere.* "A strumpetis forhed is made unto thee, and thou woldist not be ashamed." But as Poul seith (Thimo. iii<sup>o</sup>): *Quemadmodum Jambres et Mambres resistiterunt Moysi, ita et hi resistent veritati.* "Right as Jambres and Mambres agen-stooden Moyses in the sight of Pharo, so thise agen-stonden the truthe," corruptid men in ther mynde. And if thou wilt knowe what thise men ben, axe Seint Peter and he wole telle thee; for he clepith hem bi ther name in his epistil, where seith (Il. Petir ii<sup>o</sup>): *Magistri mendaces qui introducent sectas perditionis.* Seint Petir seith: "Thise ben maistir liars that schullen bring in among the peple sectis of perdicoun," that is, of losse and deeth. Though ye rise with Lucifer and make youre nestis among the sterris, from thens

225 kutting the sentence, severing the meaning; meneth, means. 227 Maister of Sentence, Peter Lombard, author of *Sententiar*. 228 deken, deacon. 230 acorden togider, agree. 236 esfe, again. 238 that disturbien, who upset. 241 gilti, sinner. 242 ungroundid resouns, baseless arguments; sotil, subtle; foltid, foolish. 245 strumpetis, strumper's. 248 agen-stooden, stood against (opposed). 250 axe, ask; clepith, calls. 252 maistir liars, master liars.

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- 255 ye schullen be drawnen and thrownen to the grounde. Whanne wole ye marke the wordis of Crist that cursith you for youre apostacie, and for ye pullen as foxis to her hoolis children from fadris? Crist seith to you (Mat. xxiii<sup>9</sup>): *Ve vobis scribe et pharisei, qui circuitis terram et mare, etc.* "Woo to you, Scribis et Pharis, yopcritis, that cumpassen aboue the see and the land to make you a novise, and whanne ye han founden him, ye maken him helle brood double than youre-silf!" As the unkunnynges of Pharoos philosophurs was made knownen, so the fals imputyng of the truthe of thise solil yopcritis schal hastli be made open. Alle men take hede to thise sixe synnes, for thei ben cause of batailes, discencioouns, hounger, pestelence, venjaunce, and of al maner of mischef; and at the laste thise synnes ben cause whi scoules ben chaff, as we seide toforne.

**What is Anticrist in special with his three parties**

*Capitulum .iiii.*

- But of the greet cheef Anticrist, that passingli and in special maner bringith forth fals lawes agens Jesu Crist and pretendith him-silf moost hooli, thus techith the Lord God bi the prophete Isaie ix<sup>6</sup>: *Longevus et venerabilis ipse est caput, propheta docens mendacium, ipse est cauda.* "A man of greet agee and worshipful holden to the world, he is heed and cheef Anticrist; a prophete or a prechour techyng lesing, he is the taile of this Anticrist." Of this taile spekith Seint Petir more pleynli and seith (I Pet. ii<sup>6</sup>): *Fictis verbis in avaricia de vobis negociabuntur.* That is to seie: "Thise ben goostli marchauntis that schal chaffare with the peple in feyned wordis"; and with her sweet likerouse speche thei bigilen the hertis of innocentis. For Jude seith ii<sup>6</sup>: *Mirantes personas hominum questus causa.* That is to seie: "Thei schal worship the persoones of men because of wynnyng." This taile of Anticrist schal not preche freeli. Thomas Alquin seith (li<sup>6</sup>. VII<sup>6</sup>. ca. viii<sup>6</sup>):

255 marke, heed. 257 hoolis, holes; fadris, fathers. 258 Woo, woe. 259 see, sea. 260 helle . . . youre-silf, child of hell twofold more than yourselves. 261 unkunnynges, ignorance. 262 imputyng, slander; solil yopcritis, subtle hypocrites; hastli, quickly. 263 batailes, battles. 264 hounger, hunger; pestelence, plague. 265 toforne, before. 266 cheef, leader; passingli, surpassingly. 269 agee, age. 269-70 woeschipful . . . to, revered by. 271 lesing, lying. 273 goostli marchauntis, merchants of spiritual things; chaffare, deal, trade. 274 feyned, fraudulent; likerouse, (falsely) pleasant; bigilen, seduce. 276 because of wynnyng, for material gain. 277 Thomas Alquin, Thomas Aquinas.

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"But for *mammona iniquitatis* — that is, for covetise — so ferforthe crueli agen-  
280 stooing the prehours of trouthe, that thei schul be holden in ther dales as  
cursid of the peple." And Seint Jon evaungelist seith (Apoc. xiii<sup>ii</sup>): *Quod nemo  
emet neque venderet nisi haberet carecterem bestie.* "Ther schal no man in that  
tyme bie ne selle, be he bonde, be he free, but if he have the mark of the beest"  
either in his forhed or in his right hond or ellis in noumbe; that is to seie, ther  
285 schal no man preche Goddis word in thoo dales neither heare it but if he have  
a special letir of lisence that is clepid the mark of this beest Anticrist, or ellis  
that thei mayten bi woorde or bi dede, or in bothe, that his lawe and his ordin-  
aunce is good and trewe and worthi to be holden of the peple. But it is ferful  
290 that folowith aftir (Apoc. xiii<sup>ii</sup>): *Si quis acceperit carecterem bestie, etc.* Seynt Jon  
seith: "Who that ever woeschipith this beest Anticrist, and takith this forseid  
mark, he schal drink a draught of the wyn of Goddis wraththe, and he schal be  
turmentid in fire and brymston in the sight of holi aungelis and in the sight of  
the Lombe; and the smoke of her tormentrie schal stighe up in to the world of  
worldis, that is, withouten ende."

Of this Anticrist God seith to the prophete Zachare xi<sup>ii</sup>: *Sane tibi vana pastoris  
multa.* That is to seie: "Take thou to thee the vessellis of a folwid schepard." For  
295 loo, I schal suffre Anticrist to be rerid up in lond, the which schal not visite hem  
that ben forsaken; neithir he schal seke hem that ben scatrid, neithir he schal  
hele hem that ben sore. O, thou folwid schepard Anticrist! God seith thou art an  
300 ydole havyng a bischopis habit but neithir vertu ne spirit, lijf ne dede, that  
longith to a bischop. For Poul seith (Rom. viii<sup>ii</sup>): *Qui non habet spiritum Christi  
nec est eius.* "He that hath not the spirit of Crist, he is not His seruaunt "albeit  
305 that he have the outward tookenes; and therfore seith Seint Jon (Apoc. xv<sup>ii</sup>):  
*Quintus angelus effudit phialam suam super sedem bestie, etc.* "The fifthe aungel  
pourid his cruet upon the seete of the beest, and his rewme is made derke; and  
thei eeten her youngis togidir for sorow, and thei blasfemeden God of heven for

278 so ferforthe, to such an extent. 278-79 agenstooing, opposing. 282 bie, buy; be . . . if, whether he is a bondman or a free man, unless. 284 heore, hear. 285 clepid, called. 289 Who that ever, Whoever. 290 wyn, wine. 291 brymston, brimstone; aungelis, angels. 292 tormentrie, torment; stighe, rise. 295 vessellis . . . schepard, instruments of a foolish shepherd. 296 suffre, permit; rerid up, exalted. 297 neithir . . . scatrid, he shall neither seek those who have been scattered. 298 hele . . . sore, heal those who are injured. 299 ydole, idol; bischopis habit, bishop's clothes; lijf ne dede, way of life nor deed. 300 longith, pertains. 302 tookenes, signs. 304 cruet, vial; rewme, kingdom. 305 eeten . . . togidir, eat their tongues together; blasfemeden, blasphemed.

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her sorowis and her woundis, and thei diden no penaunce of her dedis." That is to mene archebisshopis and bischopis ben the soet of the beest Anticrist, for in hem he sittith and regneth over othir peple in the derknes of his heresie; and in this thei deliten hem, magnifyng with her tungis her fals ordinaunce, the whiche

310 is sorow to men of trewe undirstanding, and thus thei putten abak Goddis holi lawe for prechyg of Cristis Gospel, the whiche ben sorowis to hem, gendring synnes in her sowlis that wounden hem to the deeth. And thei thus woundid schullen never do medeful penaunce of dedis, for the whiche thei schal be dampned. Lincoln seith: "I quake, I drede, and ugli I am aferde; but I dare not  
315 be stille leste peraventure that sentence falle on me that the prophete seith (Isaie. vi<sup>ii</sup>): *Ve mihi quia tacui.* 'Wo to me, for I have stilled.' The welle, the bigynnyng, and the cause of al ruyn and myschef is the court of Rome." Now bi the autorité of God and oone accordaunce of Hise holi saintis sueth an open  
320 conclusioun, sadli groundid in trewe bileyve, that in the court of Rome is the heed of Anticrist and in archebisshopis and bischopis is the bodi of Anticrist. But in thise cloutid sectis, as mounkis, chanouns, and freris is the venomous taile  
325 of Anticrist. Thise thre parties ben waried of the apostle Seint Jude, seiying in this forme (ca. 1<sup>st</sup>): *Ve qui in via Caym abierunt et in errore Balaam mercede effuci sunt et in contradiccione Chore perierunt.* That is to seie: "Woo to hem that walken in the weye of Caym: thise ben fals possessioners. And woo to hem that ben schadde out for mede in the error of Balaam: thise ben mighti nedles mendiners. And woo to hem that ben perischide in the agenseiying of Chore":  
thise ben proude, sturdi maysteners.

How this Anticrist schal be destroied God Him-silf techith bi the prophete Daniel, and seith (ca. vili<sup>th</sup>): *Sine manu conteretur.* That is to seie: "This Anti-crist schal be destriued withouten hand," that is, withouten power of man. For Poul seith (II Thess. ii<sup>nd</sup>): *Antichristum deus interficiet spiritu ori sui et destruet illustracione advenus sui.* That is to seie: "Crist schal slee Anticrist with the spirit of His mouthe, that is, with the holi word of His lawe. And the Lord schal

306 of her dedis, for their deeds. 306-07 That . . . mene, That means. 309 delites hem, take delight; magnifyng . . . tungis, glorifying with their tongues. 311 gendring, engendering. 313 medeful, commendable. 314 Lincoln, Robert Grossesesse, bishop of Lincoln; ugli, terribly, sore. 315 peraventure, perhaps. 318 autorité, authority; oone accordaunce, unanimous agreement; sueth, follow. 319 sadli . . . bileyve, anchored seriously in true belief. 321 cloutid . . . chanouns, rag-tag sects, such as monks, canons; vesymous, poisonous. 322 thre . . . waried, three parts (i.e., monks, canons, and friars) are cursed. 325 Caym, Cain. 326 schadde, separated; mede, reward, bribery. 327 mendiners, mendicants, beggars; agenseiying, denying, gainaying. 328 maysteners, defenders. 329 destroied, destroyed.

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335 destrie him with schynnyng of His comyng"; that is, with turnyng of mennes  
hertis bi His grace to His lawe a litiel aforene His doome. But God taught more  
pleynli this loore to Joob, and seide (Job xl. ca<sup>4</sup>): *Ecce spes eius frustrabatur eum  
et videntibus cunctis precipitabitur.* "Loo," seith God, "that hope that Anticrist  
hath in richessis and in worldli favour schal bring him to sought; and alle men  
340 seing he schal be thrownen doun heedlingis, so that alle the peple schal take a  
weiling upon him with greet lamentacion, wariyng him and dampnynge him with  
alle hise fals ordinauncis.

**What is Anticrist in special, with fyve condicouns**

Capitulum .v<sup>o</sup>.

But now at the last we schullen bring to mynde and to witnesse holi Davith  
the kyng, that had yovun to him the ful spirit of prophecie; and he seing the  
345 comyng of Anticrist, his lyvynge and his fal, markith fyve hidouse saughtis, the  
whiche he schal haunt agen the seruaunts of God. Ps. foure score and ten.

The first saught of Anticrist is constitucioun, as the prophete seith: *Constitue,  
domine, legis latorem super eos.* "Lord, suffre thou to ordeyne a lawmaker upon  
the peple," in peyne of her synne, for thei wole not consent to the trouthe. That  
350 is thus to mene: Anticrist useth fals lucratif or wynnyng lawis as ben absoluci-  
ouns, indulgence, pardouns, privelegis, and alle othir hevenli tresour that is  
brought in to sale for to spoile the peple of her worldli goodis; and principali  
thise newe constituciouns bi whos strengthe Anticrist enterditith chirchis, soum-  
355 neth prechours, suspendith resceyvours, and priveth hem ther benefice, cursith  
heerars, and takith away the goodis of hem that fortheren the precheing of a  
prest — yhe, though it were an aungel of hevene — but if that prest scheue the  
mark of the beest, the whiche is turned in to a newe name and clepid a special  
lettir of lisence for the more blyndyng of the lewid peple.

335-36 turnyng . . . doome, conversion of men's hearts by His grace to His law shortly  
before His Judgment. 337 loore to Joob, lesson to Job. 339-40 alle men seing, in the  
sight of all men. 340 thrownen . . . heedlingis, cast down headlong. 340-41 take . . . him,  
mourn for him. 341 wariyng, cursing. 343 Davith, David. 345 saughtis, assaults. 346  
haunt, practice, use. 347 saught, onslaught. 350 fal . . . lawis, false lucre or laws for  
material gain. 352 spoile, despoil. 353 thise newe constituciouns, see note; enterditith,  
interdicts. 353-54 soumeneth, indicts. 354 reaceyvours, receivers; priveth, deprives. 355  
heerars, hearers; goodis of hem, their goods. 356 yhe, yea.

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360      The secounde saught of Anticrist is tribulacioun, as the prophet seith: *Despicis in oportunitatibus in tribulacione.* That is to seie: "Anticrist vexith the peple over  
micht, in hunting hem on mawmentric and doyng of ydolatrie; but ever Anticrist  
maketh hem to wene that thei gon on pilgrimage and therfor he is waried of  
God, that seith bi the prophete Isaye v<sup>o</sup>: *Ve qui dicitis bonum malum vel malum*  
*bonum, ponentes tenebras lucem et lucem tenebras, ponentes amarum in dulce et*  
*dulce in amarum.* That is to seie: "Woo to you that seyn good is yvel and yvel is  
good, putting light in to derknes and derknes in to light, turnyng sweet in to  
bittir and bittir in to sweet." And thus doth Anticrist whanne he transposithe  
vertues in to vicis, and vicis in to vertues, as pilgrimage in to outrage, and out-  
rage in to pilgrimage. And for this weywarde entent God dispisith Anticrist with  
alle hise blindffelt peple, and wlatith alle her myndispended goodis in her moost  
tribulaciouns.

365      The thridde saught of Anticrist is Inquisiciooun. As the prophet seith: *Secun-*  
*dum multinudinem ire sue non queret.* That is to seie: Anticrist enquerith, sechith,  
and herkneth where he mai fynde ony man or womman that writh, redith,  
lerneth, or studieth Goddis lawe in her modir tung, to lede her lijf aftir the  
plesing wille of God; and soone he caccheth hem in hisc sensuris, and aftir  
smytith as he mai moost grevousli hirten hem. But he schal not make this in-  
quisiciooun aftir the multitude or greetnes of his wraththe, for God schal refreyne  
and abregge the powere of his malice, so that he schal no more do than God  
wole suffre him; that knowith the mesure of hise dedis to prove hise servauntis  
bi the furnaise of penaunce acceptable, and Anticrist with hisc meyné, thus  
hardid in malice, inexcusable.

370      The fourthe saught of Anticrist is persecucioun, as the prophet seith: *Insidiatur ut rapiat pauperem.* That is to seie: Anticrist sittith and soutith in pees of this  
world with riche men in her dennes, but the pore, meke, symple, and loweli, hem  
he aspiseth and pursueth; hem he over-lepith and over-renneth, raveisching hem  
bothe bodili and goostli. For God seid unto Job xi<sup>o</sup>: *Habet iudicium quod influar*  
*Jordanis in os eius.* Anticrist hath a triste and a trowing that Jordan mai flowe in

359 saught, assault. 361 mawmentric, idolatry. 362 wene, suppose; waried of, cursed by.  
368 outrage, excess. 370 blindfelt, blindfolded; wlatith, loathes; myndispended, ill-spent.  
374 herkneth, listens. 375 modir . . . aftir, mother tongue, to lead their lives according to.  
376 sensuria, censures. 377 hirten hem, injure them. 378-79 refreyne and abregge, curb  
and restrict. 380 wole . . . knowith, will allow him (to do); who (i.e., God) knows; prove,  
test. 381 furnaise, furnace, crucible; meyné, followers. 382 haerdid, hardened. 384 soutith,  
becomes besotted. 386 aspieth, spies out; over-lepith, leaps upon. 387 goostli, spiritually.  
388 triste . . . trowing, trust and a belief.

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to his mouthe, and therfor he makith his dwelling place in the herte of the see.  
390 As God seith bi the prophete Ezechiel xxviii<sup>393</sup>: *In chathidera Del sedi in corde  
maris cum sis homo et non deus.* Anticrist makith his boast and seith: "I have  
sitten in the chaier of God in the herte of the see, whane thou art but a man and  
not God but ever in wlank countré, fat and habunding of worldli goodis." There  
395 Anticrist with his clerikis bilden her nestis; and if thou loke uttirli abouste thee,  
thou schalt fynde hem among woodis and watris. As Seint Jon seith (Apoc. xvi<sup>394</sup>):  
*Vidi de ore draconis et de ore bestie et de ore pseudoprophecie spiritus tres im-*  
*mundos exisse in modum ranarum.* "I saw," seith Seint Jon, "out of the mouthe  
of the dragoun (that is, the heed of Anticrist) and out of the mouthe of the beest  
(that is, the bodi of Anticrist), and out of the mouthe of the pseudo-prophecie or  
400 fals precheour (that is, the taile of Anticrist) thre unclene spiritis to have passid  
out in the maner of froggis. Froggis sitting in hoolis bi the watir-brink purchas-  
sen of the ground aboven hem and on either sighde hem; but that that is undir-  
nethen hem thei wole not her thankis neither leesen it ne loosen it. So thise thre  
405 spiritis croking in coveitis, glotenie, and lecherie bitokenen Anticrist in hisc  
thre partise. For thei purchassen of lordis that ben aboven hem miche parte of  
her good with the tung of flatering and feyned ypocrisie; and of the comunes  
abousten hem, thei whighlen in to her handis miche parte of her catel. But that  
that thei han wonnen thei holden fast agen the autorisé of bothe Goddis lawes;  
410 and with thise richessis thei nerischen wilde, sturdi, and lawleles highnaen that  
pursuen hem that wullen ought sele agens this cursid synne. But God in this  
persecucioun thorugh his prophete counfertith hise servauntis and seith (Ps.  
xlv): *Deus noster refugium et virtus adiutor in tribulacionibus que invenerunt nos*  
*nimiris propterea non timebimus dum turbabitur terra, et transferentur montes in cor*  
*maris.* That is to sele: "Oure God is refute and vertu; oure God is help in tribu-  
415 laciouns, the whiche hath founden us passingli. Wherefore we schal not drede  
whilis that men lyvyng aftir this world schullen be troublid, and hillis schullen be  
born over in to the hert of the see"; that is, trewe men schal not be abaschid

393 wlank, flourishing; habunding of, abounding in. 394 bilden her nestis, build their nests.  
401-02 hoolis . . . purchassen of, holes by the water's edge control. 402 either sighde hem,  
either side of them. 403 her thankis . . . it, voluntarily either destroy it or surrender it. 405  
partise, parts. 407 whighlen . . . catel, wheedle for themselves much of their goods. 408  
wonnen, acquired. 409-10 thise richessis . . . synne, these riches they abet unruly, bold,  
and lawless knaves who go after those who say anything against this cursed sin. 414 refute  
and vertu, refuge and power. 414-15 tribulaciouns . . . passingli, troubles, which have  
found us exceedingly. 416 whilis, whilst. 417 born over, transported; abaschid, dismayed.

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though proud fleischeli men be confedrid to Anticrist and helpe him in his persecucioun.

- 420      The fift saught of Anticrist is execucioun; as the prophete seith: *rapere pauperem domi strahit eum*. That is to seie: Whanne Anticrist seth that he availith not in thisse forseid turmentis, thanne he executith his malice agens Cristis chosen. To this accordith Seint Jon in his Apoc. xiii<sup>o</sup>: *Faciat ut quicunque non adoraverint ymaginem bestie occidanur*. That is to seie: The beest of the erthe schal gyve power to the beest of the see, for in this tyme of execucioun the viciouse parte of the laité, fro the highest unto the lowest, schullen consent to execute the wickidnes of this viciouse parte of the clergie. Thanne schal this prophecie be fullifilid (Ps. lxxviii): *Effuderunt sanguinem eorum tanquam aquam et non erat qui sepeliret posuerunt morticina servorum tuorum et casus voluntibus celi carnes sacerdotum tuorum bestijs terre*. "Thei schal sheed out innocent blood, and ther schal no man dore birie ther bodies, for thei schal cast ther fleische to foulis of the heire and her careynes to beestis of the erthe." Thanne seith the prophete: *Cadet cum dominatus fuerit pauperum*. That is to seie, as seynt Austin declarith, whanne Anticrist weneth that he hath lordschip over alle the servauntis of God, rering upon hem diverse gynnes of turmentrie, thanne schal he faille to open reprofe for evermore.

- 440      The ful tyme of Anticrist durith thre yeer and an half, but that the Gospel maketh remyssioun and elles schulde not alle fleische be saaf. This tyme was figurid under Helle the prophete and kyng Acab, that wickid man. There tellith the stori that reyn was stoppid (III. Reg. xvii<sup>o</sup>) thre yeere and sixe monethes; that no drope fel on the erthe. Seint Jame berith witnes of this thing in his epistil canonysid. The fleeing of David from Kyng Saule markith this thing, who-so takith hode (I. Reg. xviii<sup>o</sup>) and rede that book to the last ende. Also the bisecheing of Jerusalem maketh knownen this tyme, as Josophus tellith. Daniel taught this noumbre also, in tyme and tymes and half a tyme (Dan. vii<sup>o</sup>) — and this is thre yeere and an half, as Seint Jerom declarith in his book of seyntis. The mighti Machabeies undir this noumbre made clese her temple; wherfore seint Jon in his Apocalyps feele sithis rehersith this noumbre whanne he spekith of

418 confedrid to, allied with. 426 execute, carry out. 430 sheed out, shed. 431 dore birie, dare bury. 431-32 fleische . . . beestis, flesh to birds of the air and their carcasses to beasts. 434 iodeship, dominion. 434-35 rering . . . gynnes, mounting against them divers instruments. 435 reprofe, repudiation. 438 and elles, or else; saaf, saved. 439 Helle . . . Ahab, Elijah (Vulg. Elias); Ahab (Vulg. Achab). 440 reyn, rain. 441 this thing, see note. 443-44 bisecheing, siege. 444 Josophus, Josephus. 447 Machabeies, Machabees. 448 feele sithis, many times.

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450 Anticrist. And Crist kept this nombre for tyme of his precheing, outake that  
leest bi vertu of His passioum. Saint Jon Crisostom upon Mat. (Om. lvii<sup>o</sup>) seith  
thus: *In tribus annis et sex mensibus hoc sacrificium christianorum tollendum est*  
*ab antichristo fugientibus christianis per loca deserta non erit qui aut in ecclesiam*  
*intret aut oblationem offerat Deo.* That is to seie: "Bi thre yeere and sixe  
455 monethis the sacrifice of Goddis preising that schulde be in mannes mouthe, the  
sacrifice of rightwisenesse that schulde be in mannes werkis, and the sacrifice of  
pees that schulde be in treting of Cristis bodi, schal be taken away from all  
feithful thorugh strong woodnes of Anticrist; thanne schallie alle trewe Cristen  
flee the face of Anticrist, so that noon schullen mowen entre in to the Chirche  
460 to do dewe servyce to her God." Aftir this, pepole schal turne hem with al her  
herte, bothe Cristea and Jewis, to the keping of Goddis lawe and doing of verry  
penaunce; as Poul seith (Ro. xi<sup>o</sup>): *Cecitas ex parte contigit in Israel donec plen-*  
*tudo gencium intraret, et sic omnis Israel salvus fieret.* That is to seie: "Blyndnes  
465 fel partie in Israel until the tyme that plente of heithen men schulde entre in to  
Cristendom, and thanne in the ende of the world (that is, after the distruccioun  
of Anticrist) al Israel schulde be mad saaf." No man loke aftir Ennok and Hely  
in persoone, for thanne he mai lightli be bigilid; but in spirit and in vertu now  
thei ben comen to make meanes hertis redi aforn Cristis doome. To whom be  
glori now and evere. Amen.

449 outake, except. 456 pees, peace. 457 woodnes, madnes. 458 schullen mowen, shall  
be able to. 459 dewe, due. 460 verry, true. 462-63 Blyndnes . . . partie, Blindnes struck  
partly. 465 Ennok and Hely, Enoch and Elijah.

*Lo, He That Can Be Cristes Clerc*

[*Defend Us from All Lollardry*]

(British Library MS Cotton Vespasian B.xvi fols. 2v-3r)

- Lo, he that can be Cristes cleric,  
And knowe the knottes of his Crede, (see note)  
Now may se a wonder werke,  
Of harde happes to take goud heede.  
5 The dome of deithe is hevy drede  
For hym that wol not mercy crie.  
Than is my rede, for mucke ne mede,<sup>1</sup>  
That no man melle of Lollardrye. see; wondrous  
misfortunes; good  
judgment of death is a sober fear  
meddle in
- I sey for meself, yet wist I never  
10 But now late what hit shuld be;  
And by my trouth I have wel lever  
No more kym than my a, b, c.  
To lolle so hie in sayche degré,  
Hit is no perfyt profecie;  
15 Sauf seker sample to the and me  
To be war of Lollardie. speak for myself, yet knew  
recently; (*Lollardry*)  
would rather  
know about it than  
mumble (see note)  
*A soft, sure example to you and me*
- The game is noght to lolle so hie,  
Ther fete fallen fondement;  
And yet is a moch folie  
20 For fals believe to ben brent.  
Ther the Bibell is al myswent  
To jangle of Job or Jeremye. preach so pretentiously  
Where feet lack foundation  
yet; great folly  
erroneous (gone astray)  
talk about

<sup>1</sup> Then my advice is, neither for lucre nor reward

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- That construen hit after her entent<sup>1</sup>  
 For lewde lust of Lollardie.  
 ignorant wishes (desire)
- 25 Hit is unkyndly for a knight,  
 That shuld a kynges castel kepe,  
 To bable the Bibel day and night  
 In restyng tyme when he shuld slepe;  
 And carefoly away to crepe,  
 unnatural  
 protect  
 spouse
- 30 For alle the chief of chivalrie:  
 Wel aught hym to waile and wepe,  
 That suyche lust hath in Lollardie.  
 Despite; authority  
 Indeed he ought  
 such craving
- An old castel, and not repaired,  
 With wast walles and woves wide,  
 35 The wages ben ful yvel wared  
 With such a capitayn to abide,  
 That rereth riot for to ride  
 Agayns the kyng and his clergie,  
 With privé Payne and pore pride.  
 ruined; walls  
 spent  
 much  
 Who raised  
 secret
- 40 Ther is a poynt of Lollardie.  
 That's what Lollardy leads to
- For many a man withyn a while  
 Shal aby his gult ful sore;  
 So fele gostes to begile  
 Hym aught to rue evermore.  
 pay for; sins  
 many spirits  
 He should
- 45 For his sorowe shal he never restore  
 That he venemed with envye;  
 But ban the burthe that he was of bore,  
 Or ever had lust in Lollardie.  
 What; poisoned  
 curse the day that he was born  
 Before he
- 50 Every shepe that shuld be fed in felde,  
 And kepte fro wolfes in her folde,  
 Hem nedeth nether spere ne shulde,<sup>2</sup>  
 Ne in no castel to be withholde.  
 sheep; field  
 protected from  
 detained
- For ther the pasture is ful colde

<sup>1</sup> [They] interpret it according to their own lights

<sup>2</sup> To them neither spear nor shield are necessary

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- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    | In somer seson when hit is drie;<br>And namely when the soyle is solde,<br>For lewde lust of Lollardie.   | <i>especially; polluted</i>                              |
| 55 | An old castel draw al don,<br>Hit is ful hard to rere hit newe,<br>With suyche a congregacion<br>That cast hem to be untrewe.                   | <i>drag everything down</i><br><i>such requires them</i> |
| 60 | When beggers mow nether bake ne brewe,<br>Ne have wherwith to borrow ne bie,<br>Than mot riot robbe or reve,<br>Under the colour of Lollardie.  | <i>buy</i><br><i>steal</i><br><i>disguise</i>            |
| 65 | That castel is not for a kynge<br>Ther the walles ben overthrowe;<br>And yut wel wors abidynge<br>Whan the captayn away is flowe,               | <i>overthrown</i><br><i>yet; is in store</i>             |
| 70 | And forsake spere and bowe,<br>To crepe fro knighthode into clergie,<br>Ther is a bitter blast yblowe,<br>To be bawde of Lollardie.             | <i>spear</i><br><i>a pimp</i>                            |
| 75 | I trowe ther be no knight alyve<br>That wold have don so open a shame,<br>For that crafte to studi or strive:<br>Hit is no gentel mannes game.  | <i>nobleman's</i>  |
| 80 | But if hym lust to have a name<br>Of pelour under ipocrasie,<br>And that wer a foule defame<br>To have suyche lose of Lollardie.                | <i>robber; hypocrisy</i><br><i>loss because of</i>       |
| 85 | And, pardē, lolle thei never so longe,<br>Yut wol lawe make hem lowe.<br>God wol not suffre hem be so stronge<br>To bryng her purpos so abowte, | <i>sermonize</i><br><i>bow (humble them)</i>             |
|    | With saunz faile and saunz doute,<br>To rere riot and robberie.   |  |

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- By reson thei shul not long route,  
While the taile is docked of Lollardie. wander about
- 90 Of the hede hit is las charge,  
Whan Grace wol not be his gide;  
Ne suffre hym for to lepe at large,  
But hevely his hede to hide. less serious  
its guide
- 95 Where shuld he other route or ride  
Agayns the chief of chivalrie,  
Not hardi in no place to abide,  
For alle the sekte of Lollardie. Nor allow him to roam around at liberty  
walk  
bold; remain  
sect
- A God! what unkyndly gost  
Shuld greve that God gruchched nought.<sup>1</sup> unnatural spirit
- 100 Thes Lollardes that lothen ymages most  
With mannes handes made and wrought,  
And pilgrimages to be sought,  
Thei seien hit is but mawmentrie. idols  
idolatry
- He that this lose first up brought,  
Had gret lust in Lollardie. evil report
- 105 Ho wor ful lewde that wolde byleve  
In figure maad of stok or ston;  
Yut fourme shuld we nose repreve,  
Nether of Marie ne of Jon, They would be utterly stupid who  
wood
- 110 Petre, Poule, ne other none  
Canonised by clergie;  
Than the seynates everychon  
Be litel holde to Lollardie. Yet the idea of the image; censure  
Nonetheless; everyone  
beholden
- 115 And namly James among hem alle  
For he twyes had turnement;  
Moch mischaunce mot him befallie  
That last beheded hym in Kent, especially  
torment
- Great misfortune might befall him
- And alle that were of that assent.  
To Crist of heven I clepe and crie, persuasion  
call

<sup>1</sup> Should lament for what God never complained about

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- Send hem the same jugement,  
And alle the sekte of Lollardie.
- For that vengans agayns kynde  
Was a poynt of cowardyse;  
And namly seych on to bete or bynde  
That might not stand, set, ne rise.  
*nature*  
*evidence*  
*beat*
- What dome woldē ye hym devyse  
By lawe of armes or gentrie,  
But serve hym in the same wise,  
And alle the sekte of Lollardie.  
*judgment*
- When falsnes failleth frele folie,  
Pride wol preseyn sone amouge;  
Than willerdome with old envy  
Can none other way but wronge.  
For synne and shame with sorowe strong,  
So overset with avutrie,  
That fals believe is fayn to fonge  
The lewde lust of Lollardie.  
*frail folly*  
*press in*  
*willfulness*  
*adultery*  
*glad to seize upon*
- And under colour of suiche lollynge,  
To shape sodeyn surrecccion  
Agaynst oure liege lord kynge,  
With fals yimaginacion.  
And for that corsed conclusion,  
By dome of knighthode and clerie,  
Now turneth to confusion  
The sory sekte of Lollardie.  
*proclaiming*  
*mudden insurrection*
- For Holy Writ berith witnes,  
He that fals is to his kyng,  
That shampful deth and hard distres  
Shal be his dome at his endyng.  
Than double deth for suiche lollynge  
Is hevy, when we shal hennes hyc.  
Now, Lord, that madest of nouȝt all thinge,  
Defende us all fro Lollardie.  
*bears*  
*leave earth*

## Notes

### *Preste, Ne Monke, Ne Yit Chanoun*

- 4 *As done.* The opening lines are ironic encomium. The author praises friars for the very qualities that are attacked in antifraternal literature: their alleged tepid devotion to religion (but their worship of money and food); their hypocrisy; and their avarice and self-indulgence. He drops the ironic pose in line 17 only to resume it sporadically (e.g., 21–22). RHR says: "The light tone of irony of the first six st. describing the contrast between precept and practice (compare lines 162–63) gives way to direct abuse, and the effectiveness of the poem is perhaps lessened by the sledgehammer blows against the friars' lechery and greed" (p. 334). In the manuscript lines 4 and 8 are offset and joined together with a line-rhyme indicator; and lines 9–10 and 11–12 of each stanza are executed as long lines. A large X is drawn over folio 63v and a partial X over folios. 64r and 64v.
- 18 *neres.* "Not kidneys, but the form with unhistoric -n used with *the* instead of *a.* Cf. No. 52, l. 38 (*narse*)" (RHR).
- 22 *puttes ham down.* "So reduced by penance" (RHR citing Wr). The idea, ironically expressed, is that friars are weakened and humbled by their austerities.
- 24 *trusse of town.* See *OED* s.v. *Truss*, signification 4: "To take oneself off, be off, go away, depart," citing *Piers Plowman* A 2.194 (as quoted in Kane's A-text): "[Liar] was nowhere welcome for his many talis, / Oueral yhunitid & yhote trusse" (lines 179–80 in Kane's numbering). Or, perhaps, with puns suggesting "when he shall bind up (truss) the paunch (the tun, i.e., his fat belly as he mounts the horse)."
- 27 *two and two.* Friars usually travelled in pairs, as does the friar of the *Sommoner's Tale*, according to Christ's instructions to his disciples in Luke 10:1: "and he sent them two and two before his face into every city and place whither he himself was to come." The original intent of travelling in pairs was for purposes of institutional discipline, but in antifraternal literature the additional friar is depicted as an accomplice in crime.

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- 35 *marcerye.* "Textiles and small wares" (RHR). The author represents the friars as vagabond peddlars, hawking their wares rather than ministering to the needy. Wandering clerics — *scholares vagi* or *vagantes* of the alleged *ordo vagorum* — were frequent objects of attack in statute and poetry. See Helen Waddell, *The Wandering Scholars*, 7th ed. (New York: Holt, 1934), Appendix E.
- 37 *purses, pynnes, and knyves.* Chaucer's pilgrim Friar carries "knyves / And pynnes, for to yeven faire wyves" (l. 233-34). The coincidence of language is striking. In the present lyric friars make husbands anxious, since mendicants "haunts" (line 40) their doorsteps.
- 38 *wenches and wyves.* Although the chief satiric thrust of this lyric is antifraternal, much of it, starting with this line but especially lines 77-84, is also antifeminist: against philandering wives. The social picture that emerges in the poem is that idle housewives abet vagabond friars in committing fornication while "the gode man is fro hame." See also *Freers, Freers* 23-25; Scattergood's discussion of the fifteenth-century "indecent fable" *Lyarde* (Lincoln Cathedral MS 91), in *Politics*, p. 245; and the fifteenth-century macaronic carol entitled *The Friar and the Nun* ("Ther was a frier of order gray"; *Supplement* § 3443.5), where the "wench" is a nun, and which concludes:

Thus the fryer lyke a prety man,  
*Inducar,*  
Oþe rokkyd the nunns quoniam  
*In temptationibus.*

From *The Oxford Book of Late Medieval Verse and Prose*, ed. Douglas Gray (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), p. 172.

- 40 *till.* Wr, Cook, and Krochalis and Peters read *tille* (and *wille* in line 44). I do not record further instances of final *e* readings.
- 45 *If.* So MS and RHR; Wr, Cook, and Krochalis and Peters *ȝif*.
- 51 *To reverce.* "To turn back or trim (a garment) with some other material" (RHR).
- 52 *ere.* Cook glosses "plow (?)." The meaning may be "They err by following that (fashion)."

### Notes

- 53–54 *vaire . . . gryse . . . bugree . . . byse.* Different kinds of fur: respectively, grey, squirrel fur; another grey fur; lamb's skin (budge); a dark fur, perhaps brown. A fifteenth-century Franciscan rule states: "Also the bretherne as well as the sisters shall haue no furres but of lame skynnes and purses of lether and gerbillis w'oute ey silke & none other, All other vayne araye of the worlde layde aparte after the holsome councell of the prince of the apostels." *The Thirde Order of Seynt Franceys for the Brethren and Sisters of the Order of Penitentis*, in *A Fifteenth-Century Courtesy Book and Two Fifteenth-Century Franciscan Rules*, ed. R. W. Chambers and Walter W. Seton, EETS o.s. 148 (London: Oxford University Press, 1914), p. 49.
- 56 *bagges.* The friar of Chaucer's *Summoner's Tale* travels with another friar and a "sturdy harlot" who carries "a sak" for winnings (III 1754–55). The "bagges" of the present lyric and the "sak" of the *Summoner's Tale* symbolize the proverbial avarice of the mendicants. Chapter 6 of the Franciscan Rule begins: *Fratres nihil sibi approprient, nec domum, nec locum, nec aliquam rem* (Brothers shall own nothing of their own, not a house, not a place, nor anything else.)
- 61 *Tranters.* Trentals: thirty masses for the dead in purgatory, sung for a fee. RHR reads *many iape* for MS *many a iape* (Wr and Krochalis and Peters *many a jape*).
- 68 *Then.* So MS; Cook emends to *At.*
- 73 *Ich.* So MS and RHR; Wr, Cook, and Krochalis and Peters *Iche.*
- 76 *Nanother loude ne still.* "A poetic cliché" (RHR). But here it has the special meaning of neither open nor private confession; that is, one should never reveal secrets to friars, whether in casual conversation or in secret confessional. In the MS *for drede of makynge wo* was lined out and the above line inserted.
- 81 *lymitour.* A fraternal limiter was a friar licensed to beg within a designated jurisdiction. Friar Huberd of Chaucer's General Prologue was a "lymytour" (I.209). Limiters were often singled out as the most dangerous clerics since they were alleged to prey upon the unwary.
- 83 *maystries.* The primary signification of this word is "sexual conquests" (mastery), but there is also a quibble on *masterye*, domination or upper hand. RHR glosses *maystries* as "trick[s]." The word is ironic in this context since the friars were

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criticized for wanting to be called "masters" (according to the antifraternal reading of Matt. 23:7). In the present lyric friars are all too "masterful." Krochalis and Peters read *hour* for *boar* (= error in transcription).

- 92     *two at ones*. The sexual capacities and potency of vagabond clerics were legendary. See Harry Bailly's admiration for the pilgrim Monk, an outrider.
- 96–97    In the manuscript there is a gap of three centimeters between lines 96 and 97.
- 108     *ordre*. So MS and RHR; Wr and Krochalis and Peters *order*.
- 110     *frere Carmes come of a k*. The best-known section of this poem concerns the cryptogram, which spells out the name CAIM, or Cain, if arranged in the poem's order: K (Carmelites), A (Austins or Augustinians), I (Jacobins or Dominicans), M (Minorites or Franciscans). The ideology harks back to the story of Cain's separation from the fellowship of Adam and to the lineage from Cain, the "bad seed" (see Gen. 4). Antifraternal writers connected Cain's exile and vagabond life in the land of Nod with the friars' mendicant existence. For other examples of Cain in antifraternal verse, see PPC 486 and 559; JU 70; FDR 105; Scattergood, *Politics*, p. 238 (on *Mum and the Sothsegger* lines 501–04). Margaret Aston has emphasized Wyclif's influence in the promulgation of CAIM as an explanation of fraternal origins. See "'Caim's Castles': Poverty, Politics, and Disendowment," *The Church, Politics and Patronage in the Fifteenth Century*, ed. Barrie Dobson (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1984), pp. 45–81.
- 120     *such throng*. For another vision of a plenitude of friars, see *The Summoner's Prologue* III.1691–98. The friars have a special "nest" in "the deyeles ers."
- 126     *shal*. So MS, Wr, and Krochalis and Peters. RHR *shelf*.
- 127     *Templers*. RHR: "The Templars had been disbanded and their properties sequestered by Edward II, on orders of the Papacy, starting in 1309." The poem's author links the fraternal order of Knights Templar with the mendicant orders, suggesting they will experience a similar fate.
- 133–41    *dredful thing . . . annuels*. Alludes to the practice of hiring others to perform anniversary masses (*annuels*) for which one is responsible. See also PPC 414, and FDR 505 and note.

### *Notes*

- 143 *possessiores* were beneficed or endowed clergy who were allowed to have possessions. Fraternal rules prohibited the owning of property. See Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Possessioner, Possession*.
- 145 *Tham felle*. Impersonal construction: it fell to them, it was their task.
- 151 *service*. "Particular ritual services paid for by the recipient, the offertories going to the administering priest." FitzRalph bitterly censured the incursion of friars into priestly offices such as this in *Defensio curatorum*.
- 152 *And that*. So MS (dethar); Wr, RHR, Krochalis and Peters *Thor*. The ampersand is partly obscured by the rhyme-link line.
- 155 *frers shall annuel prestes bycome*. Friars could and did stand in for secular priests as *annuelers*, those who sang anniversary masses for a fee. Chaucer describes the pilgrim Parson, a parish priest, as "nat a mercenarye"; and he will not run off to London to seek a *chaunterie* or a job singing anniversary masses for the dead.
- 171 *Of twelve monethes*. Because the customary period of the novitiate lasted a year, and because he left the order before his novitiate was completed — before he was "professed" in the order (see 174) — the narrator claims not to be an apostate. The issue of apostasy was important in the bitter debases between secular and regular clergy. See JU 97–102, and Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Apostata*. The narrator of *Prestes, Ne Monkes* avers that he did not steal away from the order but that he went his way openly and "in syght of many men" (line 176).

### *Of Thes Frer Mynours*

- 1 RHR thinks this poem alludes to Franciscan wall paintings rather than to "pageants and theatrical shows."
- 2 *hauteyn, that*. The manuscript features medial punctuation (caesura, indicated by a period stop) in many lines.
- 5 With an *O* and an *I*. The significance of these letters has not been adequately explained, but several suggestions have appeared (including the notion that the letters are a debased form of "Ho there! Hi!"). R. H. Robbins notes that there are fourteen other poems with a similar refrain (the so-called "O and I"

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poems), but Robbins did not know about the secular "love" lyric with this refrain formula. See D. C. Cox, "A New O-and-I Lyric and Its Provenance," *Medium Ævum* 54 (1985), 33–46. See also the several poems — concerning Jesus's birth and Crucifixion — printed by Heuser in *Anglia*, 27 (1904), 285–89. There are Middle English lyrics with other refrains marked by letters, including "When adam delf & eue span, spir, if pou wil sped" (*Index* § 3921 printed in *RL XIV*, pp. 96–97), which features an "E & I" refrain. The presence of "E & I" refrains tends to call into question the "Ho there! Hi!" explanation of the "O and I" refrain. *Preste, Ne Monke, Ne Yir Chanoun* adduces the letters C, A, I, and M (anagram for Abel's brother Cain) to attack the friars. Richard L. Greene explains the "o" and "i" as "with two strokes of the pen," that is, "very quickly and surely," after line 100 of Dante's *Inferno* 24 ("A Middle English Love Poem and the 'O-and-I' Refrain Phrase," *Medium Ævum*, 30 [1961], 170–75); and Joseph E. Grennen argues that "o" and "i" are "grammatological" — referring to the eschatological phrase *in ictu oculi* — rather than "purely idiophonic" ("The 'O and I' Refrain in Middle English Poems: A Grammatology of Judgment Day," *Neophilologus* 71 [1987], 614–25).

- 6 *seyn*. So MS, RHR, and Grennen; Wr, Heuser, Cook, and Krochalis and Peters *scyn[t]*; Davies *Seint*.
- 8 *him*. The pronoun in this line and in the next stanza refers to contemporary depictions of Saint Francis, who was compared with Christ. The author attacks what he regards as the idolatry of Francis along with the rise of friars to power and prominence.
- 12 *thai*. So MS, Wr, Heuser, Krochalis and Peters (*þni*); Davies *thay*. Cook, RHR, and Grennen emend to *þar*.
- 14 *on him*. So MS, Cook, and Heuser; Wr *on hym*. RHR, Davies, Grennen *in him*. For an illustration of St. Francis receiving the stigmata while Christ hovers above on the Cross (and as if on wings), see the reproduction from the Beaufort Hours (British Library MS Royal 2.A XVIII fol. 9v, fifteenth century) in Edward A. Armstrong, *Saint Francis: Nature Mystic* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973), pl. 6.
- 17 *stiff*. So MS, RHR, Davies, and Grennen. Wr, Cook, Krochalis and Peters *stille*; Heuser *styfe*.

### Notes

- 18 *Armaghan*. Richard FitzRalph (d. 1360), archbishop of Armagh, who denounced mendicancy and fraternal poverty in *De pauperie Salvatoris* (On the Savior's poverty, 1356) and in *Defensio curatorum* (Defense of priests, 1357).
- 19 *grey goun*. Franciscan friars wore grey habits. See also line 32. As in line 8 the reference here is to Saint Francis himself.
- 26–27 *a frere bledē . . . wondēs wydr*. Saint Francis was said to have received the stigmata, and this was often represented in paintings and frescoes, notably by Giotto in the Bardi Chapel fresco, Santa Croce, Florence. (See also above, note to line 14.) RHR and Grennen read *bledē* in line 26; Davies omits this stanza.
- 28 *the pope mor abyde*. A criticism often made against the friars was that they answered only to their Provincial and then the pope; hence they bypassed the ecclesiastical hierarchy observed by other religious institutions.
- 31–33 *A cart . . . be brent*. Condemned criminals stood in carts when they went off to hanging or burning. The poem's author applauds the vision of a greyfriar in a fiery cart since he wants nothing more than to see friars at the stake. These lines also allude — satirically and derisively — to the friars' claim to be the heirs of Elijah, whom God collected at the end of his life in a chariot of fire (2 Kings 2:11). Elijah, who appeared at the Transfiguration (Matt. 17), was expected to convert the Jews just before the Second Coming. For this other perspective on Elijah and the friars, see *The Lanterne of Light* 433 and note.
- 39 *Wyde . . . wroght*. For a satirical description of a spacious friary, see PPC lines 157–218.

### *Thou That Sellest the Worde of God*

- 1 For the title *The Layman's Complaint*, see the Introduction. This poem and *Allas! What Schul We Freris Do* (which follows it in the manuscript) are executed in the same scribal hand.
- 2 *berfor*. An issue of the *usus pauper* (the controversy about the right observance of poverty) was whether friars should wear shoes, as in PPC: "Fraunces bad his bretheren barfote to wenden. / Nou han thei buckled schon for blenyng of her heles, / And hosen in harde weder, yhamled by the ancle" (lines 298–300). The

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whole line "Be thou berfot, be thou schod" seems to echo the Invocation to Book I of Chaucer's *House of Fame*. Asking that his poem not be misinterpreted through malice, the narrator includes both mendicants and lay people: "dreme he barefot, dreme he shod" (line 98).

- 3      *nomore*. So MS and Utley; RHR and Person *severe*.
- 4      *In principio*. John 1:1. The friars' pompous phrase, which they used as something like an incantation before entering homes, is turned against them. The lyric author warns mendicant simoniacs to stay away, according to the formula *In principio erat Verbum*. Chaucer says of Friar Huberd: "For thogh a wydwe hadde nocht a sho, / So plesaunt was his 'In principio,' / Yet wolde he have a ferthyng, er he wente" (I.253-55). See also Jack Upland: "ye winnen more with *In principio* than Crist and Hise apostolis and alle the seintes of hevne" (lines 194-95). In the MS this phrase is written *In principio*. "The words are consistently joined in the MS. Possibly the poet intended to convey that they were uttered as jargon" (Utley, p. 143).
- 5      *aff*. So Utley, RHR; Person *alle*.
- 14-15    *mennes howsis . . . berith wimnes*. Paul writes to Timothy that in the last days many will profess godliness but will be dedicated to worldly things: "For of these sort are they who creep into houses, and lead captive silly women laden with sins, who are led away with divers desires" (2 Tim. 3:6). Langland represents the friars through the figure of Sire *Penetrans Domos* (B passus 20); and Chaucer's Summoner portrays the friar of his tale as infiltrating hearth and home: "In every hous he gan to poure and prye" (III 1738).
- 14      *persen*. So Utley, RHR. Person *presen* (= error in transcription; rhymes with *rewerson*). "Utley sees in this line evidence of the poet's Lollard sympathies, for the Second Version of the Lollard Bible translates II Tim. 3:1-6 . . . 'Of these thei ben that persen housis'" (RHR).
- 16      *mydday devellis*. Psalm 90:6: "[Thou shalt not be afraid] of the noonday devil." Utley comments: "One is reminded of the religious incubi of Chaucer's Wife of Bath's Tale III, 857-81. Professor La Piana has kindly called my attention to the liturgical 'a demonio meridiano libera nos Domine.' No doubt Chaucer and our poet refer to a current jest identifying the demon of the litany with the friars."

### Notes

- 17     *for money lowle ye lowte.* Antifraternal writers represent the friars as falsely humble and zealous in pursuit of money. Chaucer's Friar Huberd expects silver rather than weeping or prayers (1.231-32); and the friar of the *Summoner's Tale* is accompanied by a servant who carries "a sak" for the friar's winnings.

### *Allas, What Schul We Freris Do*

- 1     "The fryers Compleyn" appears in the margin "in later hand" (Utley; see also Person). Utley and RHR entitle this poem *The Friar's Answer*, regarding it as a response to *Thou That Sellest* ("The Layman's Complaint").
- 2     *Iewed men kun Holy Writ.* Two charges against Lollards, reflected in this poem, were that they made Scripture available to laymen and women and that they translated the Bible into English (see lines 9-10). A late fourteenth-century defense of translating the Bible into English, perhaps by John Purvey, begins with mention of friars: "Heere the freris with ther fautours [abettors] seyn that it is heresye to write thus Goddis lawe in English and make it knownen to lewid men" (taken from *Middle English Literature*, ed. Charles W. Dunn and Edward T. Byrnes [New York: Harcourt, 1973], p. 488). The whole defense was inserted into a translation into English of Wyclif's complaint against friars from *De Officio Pastorali*, but there is no equivalent passage in Wyclif's Latin. The chronicler Henry Knighton accused Wyclif of translating "the Gospel from Latin into English so that it was more open to laymen and ignorant people, including 'women who know how to read,' whereas previously it had been the preserve of well-read clerks of good understanding." See Margaret Aston, *Lollards and Reformers* (London: Hamledon Press, 1984), p. 206. Archbishop Arundel enjoined unauthorized Bible translations in 1409.
- 11     For. MS, RHR, Person ffor; Utley Ffor. So also at line 18.
- 12     *neyther fleche ne fishe.* This phrase has the look of a (later) proverb, as Heywood's "She is nother fishe nor fleshe, nor good red hearyng [herring]" or Shakespeare's "Why? she's neither fish nor fleshe; a man knows not where to have her" (*I Henry VI* III.iii). As quoted in *The Oxford Dictionary of English Proverbs*, comp. William George Smith, s.v. *Fish nor flesh (nor good red herring), neither*. The narrator alleges that Lollards and other lay clerics produce a translation that is neither proper Latin nor good vernacular, with the further

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implication that they should abstain altogether from writing the Gospel (as one would fast in Lent).

- 14     *In principio*. John 1:1: "In the beginning [was the Word]." See *Thou That Seldest*, line 4 and note. In the MS *for to* appears as *for to* and *In principio* as *in principio*.
- 15     *poppe*. So MS, RHR, Person. "Although not so rec. O.E.D., poppe here seems to mean any priest . . . Utley reads coppé" (RHR).
- 16     *worche and wit*. Friars received frequent criticism for begging rather than working. See especially *UR* 330-53 and note.
- 17     *saiie*. Utley's emendation of MS *sae* (= the reading of RHR and Person).
- 20     *Seint Polle did sooo*. Acts 18:3: "And because [Paul] was of the same trade, he remained with them, and wrought; (now they were tentmakers by trade)."
- 23     *russet, blakk, or white*. That is, a Franciscan (grey), Dominican (black), or Carmelite (white) gown.
- 24     *oure werynge clothes*. Clothes we wear. MS, RHR, Person: *oure*; Utley *oufer*.
- 25     *I, not for me*. The speaker defends himself by saying something like "Hey, I don't beg for myself," or perhaps "Eh! not as far as I'm concerned!" Utley inserts "[aske]" before "not for me."
- 32     *hey*. So RHR; Person *heyfast*. Utley reads *y* as *p* and emends to *heþfer*, commenting: "The MS *heþ* has probably been copied from an original *heþer* with the *er* curl ignored. Some may prefer to read *hey* "hie, hasten" or even "high"; but our scribe is consistent in preserving the distinction between *p* and *y* by dotting his *y*'s, and there is no dot over the last letter in this word." In fact, the scribe fails to dot the *y* of *werynge* (line 24), *saye* (line 25), *disneytis* (line 29), *abyde* (line 31), *myche gyle* (line 34), *fynde* (line 35).

*Freers, Freers, Wo Ye Be*

- 1     *Freers*. MS *ffreers*. Here and elsewhere in this poem I substitute *F* for initial *ff*. The manuscript lines are written as long lines, with the Latin ending each line.

### Notes

In these notes I do not record Wr's normalizations of the text in *PPS*, which include *a* for *o* in *folnes* and *floure*, final *e* on some words, *doughtour* for *doughtor*, etc. Wr reprints his *PPS* version in *Reliquiae Antiquae*.

- 5      Whan seynies. There is a direct lineal descent from the fallen angels (here called *seynies*) to the satanic friars.
- 7      synnus seven. The author alleges that the fallen angels transmitted the seven deadly sins (pride, envy, anger, sloth, avarice, gluttony, lust) directly to the friars. Wr, *PPS*, reads *the* for *tho* (MS *þo*).
- 9      *ffloure*. Wr, *PPS*, spells *fflaureð*.
- 10     quem. Wr, *R4* and *PPS*, reads *quæ*.
- 18     *fruges*. A reference to the first fruits of Romans 8:23 ("And not only it, but ourselves also, who have the first fruits of the Spirit"). See also *PPC* lines 728–29: "Right so fareth freres with folke opon erthe; / They freten up the farsste-froyt and falsliche lybbeth."
- 23–25    *Odur thi wyff . . . or thi sun*. In antifraternal literature friars were alleged to be lecherous and untrustworthy, especially when they could enter homes. For a parallel see *Preste, Ne Monke, Ne Yit Chanoun*, lines 73–96.
- 29     *Jacke and Gylle*. Proverbial for every male and female. See Whiting, *Proverbs*, J2 and J7.

### The Wycliffite Bible: From the Prologue

- 1–2    my. undirstandingis . . . anagogik. The familiar medieval four-fold interpretation of Scripture developed by exegetical thinkers such as Augustine, Bede, and Rabanus Maurus. The "literal," also called the "historical," interpretation concerns the historical events (what happened, what the Bible says); the other three senses are allegorical or "goostli," involving "deeper meanings" and including the "allegorical" or "typological" understanding (people, places, and things of the Old Testament prefigure Christ and the New Testament); the "moral" understanding (pertaining to good and evil, virtues and vices); and "anagogical" (which concerns the state of souls after death and God's ultimate

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dispensation). *The True Copye of a Prolog* (R. Crowley, 1550) presents the "understandings" in a slightly different order: "Literal, Moral, Algorike, & Anagogike." Henceforth I will record only very significant variants in *The True Copye* (TC), whose orthography reflects sixteenth-century rather than fifteenth-century conventions.

- 4      *Pisile to Vincent*. Vincentius, once a student with Augustine in Carthage, was in the early fifth century the leader of a Donatist sect, the sect of Rogatus, and was stationed at Cartennae (Ténès) in northwest Africa. He wrote to Augustine on the subject of coercion, accusing him of straying too far into polemics and controversies and away from disciplined study. Augustine replied to Vincentius and talked about scriptural interpretation. See Augustine's *Epistle* 93.
- 21     *Agar*. The barren Sarah gave Hagar, her Egyptian slave, to her husband Abraham; Abraham conceived Ishmael by Hagar (Gen. 16). Hagar allegorically symbolizes the Old Testament, which must yield place to the New (= Sarah, matriarch of the chosen people). For the interpretation of Sarah, see the present text lines 18–20 (citing Galatians 4). See especially verses 21–31. For a standard interpretation of Sarah and Hagar, see Augustine, *De Civitate Dei* 15.34.
- 26     *Of Cristen Teching*. *De Doctrina Christiana* (*On Christian Doctrine*). See 3.5.
- 29     *the lette sleeth*. 2 Cor. 3:6; see also Augustine's discussion in *De doctrina Christiana* 3.5.
- 34–35    *onesté of vertues*. TC *honestie and vertuis*.
- 35–37    *Onestee of vertues . . . no but charité*. TC *Honesti of vertuis perteinith to the loue of God and our neyghbours. Truth of feyth perteynith to knowe God and thy neigboure. Holy scripture comandith nothing but charite*.
- 38–39    *enfoormeth the vertues . . . condiscouns of men*. TC *enformith the good vertus either be good conditiōs of men*.
- 43     *Jeremye*. Jer. 1:10.
- 54     *and forbeedith wickidnesse*. TC *And if it forbyd wickidnes*.
- 57–58    *If ye eten not . . . liif in you*. John 6:54.

### Notes

- 62-63 *If this enemy . . . to hym.* Proverbs 25:21; Rom. 12:20.
- 63-64 *Thou schalt gadere . . . heed.* Proverbs 25:22: "For thou shalt heap hot coals upon his head, and the Lord will reward thee"; Romans 12:20: "For, doing this [feeding the enemy], thou shalt heap coals of fire upon his head." In the B text of *Piers Plowman*, Patience counsels love and understanding of one's enemies: "Cast coles on his heed of alle kynde speche; / Both with werk and with word fonde his loue to wynne" (13:144-45).
- 67 *enemy of a man.* TC *enemie of that man.*
- 68-70 *Also the same word . . . singnefieith the devyl.* Interpretation *in bono* (in a good sense), signifying Christ, and *in malo* (in an evil sense), signifying the devil. The lion, king of beasts and destroyer, is the classic example. See *De doctrina Christiana* 3.25.
- 71-72 *Be ye war . . . ypocrisie.* Matt. 16:6.
- 73 *The rewme . . . sour dough.* Matt. 13:33.
- 88 *The fulnesse of lawe is charité.* See 1 Cor. 13:13.
- 89-91 *The ende of lawe . . . feith not feyned.* 1 Tim. 1:5.
- 91-93 *Thou schalt love . . . lawe and prophetis.* See Matt. 22:37-40.
- 97 *moldewerpis.* Moles (*Talpa europaea*), but in this context of flesh versus spirit the word reveals its etymology: *molde* (mould, ground, earth) + *warp* (from OE *weorpan*, throw, cast). In the Middle Ages the mole was proverbial for blindness, avariciousness, and heresy. See Beryl Rowland, *Animals with Human Faces: A Guide to Animal Symbolism* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1973), p. 126.
- 111-12 *trewē men.* This phrase could mean Lollards, men and women of the true faith, as opposed to "prelates," or false ecclesiastics. Compare "symplic men" at line 149 and the phrase "preche treuly and freely" at line 153. See *Addresses of the Commons* line 15 and note, and *Chaucer's Plowman* line 3 and note.

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- 114     *fourme.* A *forme* was "A fixed or prescribed course of study." See *MED* s.v. *forme* 9. First *MED* citation = *Wyclifite Bible*.
- 115-17    *This wolde be ix. yeer either ten . . . aftir his gramer.* The courses of study at medieval Oxford and Cambridge were exceedingly rigorous. Speaking of John Wyclif's career, K. B. McFarlane has written: "An undergraduate who had started at fifteen would be at least thirty-three before he had completed his training — unless, like some well-born lawyers, he succeeded in obtaining a dispensation to telescope parts of the course. Wycliffe was forty or over, having allowed his studies to be interrupted by administrative and other duties; although already a bachelor of arts in 1356, he did not take his D.D. [Doctor of Divinity degree] apparently until 1372. Not a few others were similarly long" (*John Wycliffe and the Beginnings of English Nonconformity* [New York: Macmillan, 1953], p. 21). For a helpful account of courses at Paris and Oxford, see Gordon Leff, *Paris and Oxford Universities in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: An Institutional and Intellectual History* (New York: Wiley, 1968), and William J. Courtenay, *Schools and Scholars in Fourteenth-Century England* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1987).
- 120     *Amos . . . Damask.* See Amos 1:3. Amos begins with a denunciation of Damascus but gets around to censoring Judah and even Israel. The Prologue author's point seems to be that Oxford University is implicated in larger illicit social trends, especially in debarring "trewe men" from the study of Scripture.
- 124     *birfing.* Pouring out (for drinking); from OE *byrefian*, from *byrle*, *byrele*, butler, cup-bearer.
- 131     *arsistris.* Arcisters or arceters were masters of arts who had progressed to the study of philosophy. See *MED* s.v. *arcister*.
- 178     *Lyre.* Nicholas of Lyra (c. 1270-c. 1349), also spelled *Lire* by the Prologue author: Franciscan exegete, who wrote the highly influential *Postilla literalis super totam Bibliam*, a running commentary on the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. The authors of *The Wyclifite Bible* and of its General Prologue frequently advert to Lyra's glosses (along with those of the *Glossa ordinaria*) because Lyra's "commentaries often note differences between Hebrew readings in the Old Testament and readings in the Vulgate Latin" (Hudson, *The Premature Reformation*, p. 244). See also below, lines 221-25.

### Notes

- 216-18 *as Jerom seith . . . knowe it.* Jerome's commentary on Psalm 87:6 (Hudson, *Selections from English Wyclifite Writings*, p. 174).
- 226 *we ben . . . stonis.* "For the identification of the stones allegorically as the gentiles, see Bede's comment on Luke 19:40, PL. 92.570" (Hudson, *Selections*, p. 174).
- 229-30 *lewide men . . . foundement.* Matt. 21:42-44; Acts 4:10-11. The stone = Christ has a venerable history in exegesis, notably in commentary on Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the great image, which is destroyed by the stone cut out of the mountain without hands (Daniel 2:44-45). The Smiting Stone was interpreted as Christ, whose kingdom will on the last day smash world empires.
- 236 *this symple creature.* A plain man. The author sometimes, as here, refers to himself in the third person. He opposes himself to pretentious or arrogant clerics, and he seems to ally himself with "trewe men" or perhaps even "pore prestis." Wyclif sometimes referred to himself as "quidam fidelis," a faithful man; and Margery Kempe would call herself "this creature." See A. Hudson, "A Lollard Sect Vocabulary?" in *Lollards and Their Books*, pp. 165-80. This pose of the plain man should be compared with the persona of Jack Upland (in *JU* and *UR*) or with Piers Plowman.
- 237 *manie elde Biblis.* The author might refer to the Vulgate, with Jerome's commentary, and perhaps with interlinear glosses by others; the Vulgate with the ordinary gloss (*Glossa Ordinaria*); certain translations of Scripture into Old English (including the Gospels); Peter Comestor's *Historia Scholastica* (a retelling of the Bible with Comestor's comments); Richard Rolle's translation of the Psalms into English; and perhaps other translations of Scripture which have not survived. See Deanesly, *The Lollard Bible*, chap. 5 and below lines 335-40.
- 251 *ablatif . . . absolute.* Ablative is the fifth case in Latin, a case with adverbial function indicative of place (where, whence, wherewith) or in what measure, manner or quality. Ablative absolute is ablative combined with a participle to modify as a self-contained phrase the verbal predicate of a sentence. It may be translated into English by the so-called nominative absolute, often by shifting from passive to active voice, as the author of the prologue explains.
- 257 *same tens.* TC *same tyme.*

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- 270     *I resolve it openli. Thus, where this reesoun.* TC punctuates: *I resolve openly thus.*  
          *Where thys reason.*
- 284-85    *I dide . . . the Sauter.* There were two versions of the Latin Psalms, *iuxta Hebraicum* (according to the Hebrew) and *iuxta LXX* (according to the Septuagint: see below, note to line 287). The Hebrew version was in regular use until the time of Alcuin, who substituted the Latin translation of the LXX version; after Alcuin, the *iuxta LXX* or "Gallican" version was standard in medieval Vulgates. The OP authors knew and followed the Hebrew version, with Jerome's comments.
- 288-90    *in ful fewe . . . gloside.* "The writer is referring to the discrepancy between the wording of scriptural passages quoted in Jerome's extensive biblical commentaries (PL 23-26), and that of extant medieval bibles, a discrepancy which would reveal the hazards of textual transmission. As the writer acutely observes, the commentaries, which sometimes involve grammatical analysis, will often provide a check on the accuracy of the Vulgate itself" (Hudson, *Selections*, p. 176).
- 305-06    *replicacions . . . colourable.* See *MED* s.v. *replicacions* ("Answering, an answer, a verbal response, rejoinder; an argument . . . , etc.") and *colourable* (1. "Of arguments, superficially attractive, persuasive, plausible"; 2. "Concealing the real purpose, intended to conceal or deceive").
- 307-08    *LXX. translaturis.* The translators of the Greek Septuagint Bible, third century B.C., which by tradition was said to have been translated by seventy or seventy-two people in seventy-two days (hence, under divine inspiration).
- 332       *fourre greeete doctourir.* St. Ambrose of Milan (d. 397), who wrote significant allegorical commentaries on Scripture and who taught St. Augustine; St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430), the great theologian and author of *Confessions*, *De Trinitate*, *De Doctrina Christiana*, *The City of God*, and influential commentaries on Scripture; St. Jerome (d. 420), who translated the Bible into Latin (the Vulgate version); and St. Gregory the Great (d. 604), who wrote *Moralia in Job* and other major works of exegesis.
- 360-61    *King Alvred . . . Oxenford.* A fourteenth-century legend claimed that King Alfred of Wessex founded University College, Oxford. Forged documents supported this allegation. See, for example, Stow's *Annales* (London: T. Adams, 1615), p.

### Notes

- 956; C. F. Bübler, "A Lollard Tract," *Medium Ævum* 7 (1938), lines 146–47 (p. 174), citing Higden's *Polychronicon* 6.1.
- 361–62 *Sauter into Saxon*. King Alfred translated the first fifty psalms into English prose — the first third of the *Paris Psalter*, a manuscript of the mid-eleventh century. See Janet Bately, "Lexical Evidence for the Authorship of the Prose Psalms in the Paris Psalter," *Anglo-Saxon England* 10 (1982), 69–95.
- 362 *Beemers*. "Czech versions [of Scripture] did exist before the Hussite period" (Hudson, *Selections*, p. 176).

### The Lanterne of Light

- 3 *daies of greet tribulacion*. A frequent refrain in Wycliffite and anticlerical literature, but here there may be topical specificity as well, as suggested in lines 4–5 ("losse of worldli goodis and bodili peyne"). In 1409 Archbishop Thomas Arundel promulgated his Constitutions, which prohibited unlicensed preaching in English (statutes aimed at the Lollards). In a section of the *Lanterne* (*LL*) not printed in this volume, the author complains:

Agen this comandement ["Thou shalt not kill"], the feude in his membris settith wacche and bisie spic where that he may fynde ony peple that wole rede, perwe or apert, Goddis lawe in Englische, that is oure modir tunge. Anoon he schal be summed to come afore his juggis to answer what is seide to him, and bring his book with him; and eithir he must forsake his book and reding of Englische and aligatis he schal foewere to speke of Holii Writ. (*LL*, ed. Swinburn, p. 100 [spelling normalized, punctuation altered])

- 6–8 *Quoniam . . . charitē of many*. Matt. 24:12; in the Wycliffite translation: "And for wickidness schal be plenteous, the charite of manye schal wexe cold." A *locus classicus* for medieval discussions of the world grown old and the end of the world.
- 17 *Inimicus . . . zizania*. Perhaps a conflation of Matt. 13:25 ("Inimicus eius superseminavit zizania") with 28 ("Inimicus homo hoc fecit"). See Swinburn's Appendix to the EETS edition of *LL*, p. 141.

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- 69-70 *Anticrist is every man . . . agen Crist.* The standard definition of "Antichrist in general" as opposed to the specific individual, the Antichrist, who will lead the forces of evil in the world's latemost days. On these definitions of Antichrist, see Richard K. Emmerson, *Antichrist in the Middle Ages* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1981), pp. 62-73.
- 71 *Forsothe, now ben many anticristis.* 1 John 2:18, the *locus classicus* for medieval discussions of sin, Antichrist, and contemporary conditions. The passage was useful to those who would denounce rival Christian organizations, such as friars, or sects, such as the Lollards. The antichrists of 1 John were regularly explained as the hypocrites of Matt. 23 and the false prophets of Matt. 24. See Emmerson, *Antichrist*, p. 63.
- 75 *Forsothe the chaff . . . quenchid.* Matt. 3:12.
- 79-81 *Every proud soule . . . fire.* Isaiah 9:5.
- 82 In margin: *Nota bene.*
- 127-28 *Seint Bernard . . . Lincoln.* St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1090-1153) and Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln (c. 1168-1253). There is a problem in these references since Bernard anachronistically quotes Grosseteste. Ironically, Grosseteste served as regent of the Franciscan school at Oxford (1229-35) and thus fostered the friars whom the author of *LL* deplores as one of the three "parties" of Antichrist. Grosseteste appears often in Lollard tracts because he opposed the power of the Roman church. Of him Ranulph Higden says, in John Trevisa's translation: "He sente to þe ferþe pope Innocencius a pistel scharp inow þat bygynnesþ in þis manere: 'Oure lord Jesus Crist.' [He] sente þat pistel for þe pope greved þe chirches of Engelond wiþ taxes and wiþ paimentis undewe and uncastable" (*Polychronicon* 7.37; Rolls Series 41 8:241).
- 193 *eten a flighe.* "Evidently a taunt brought against the Lollards by their enemies. They are looked upon as followers of Beelzebub, the god of flies, through whose agency they obtain their knowledge of God's law. To have 'eten a flige' is probably equivalent to being possessed by a devil. 'Fly' is used later by B. Jonson for a 'familiar demon' (1610)" (Swinburn).
- 208 *Heldad and Medad.* Numbers 11:26-29.

### Notes

- 227 *Maister of Sentence*. Peter Lombard, author of *Sentences* (1152), an authoritative and systematic exposition of theology and doctrine which became standard in the schools.
- 231 *discipulis* in the margin; also, *est forma presbiterorum* not underlined in the manuscript.
- 245 *A strumpetis forked*. In margin: no[ta].
- 247 *restiterunt*. So the MS; Swinburn *resistiterunt*. In Wordsworth and White's edition of the New Testament Vulgate, the passage reads: "Quemadmodum autem Iamnes et Mambres restiterunt Mosi, ita et hi resistunt veritati" (*Novum Testamentum Latine secundum editionem Sancti Hieronymi* [Oxford: Clarendon, 1920]). In the Stuttgart Vulgate the passage reads: "quemadmodum autem Iamnes et Mambres restiterunt Mosi ita et hii resistunt veritati" (*Biblia Sacra iuxta Vulgarum versionem*, ed. R. Weber [Stuttgart: Württembergische Bibelanstalt, 1969], vol. 2).
- 247–49 *Right as Jambres and Mambres . . . truthe*. 2 Tim. 3:8. Iamnes and Mambres (or Jannes and Jambres) were rabbinical names for Pharaoh's magicians who opposed Moses and performed magic tricks (Exod. 7). William of St. Amour glossed these Old Testament magicians as types of the friars (Szittyá, *The Antifraternal Tradition in Medieval Literature*, p. 218). See the antifraternal *Upland's Rejoinder*, lines 211–12: "Yee, Jamnes and Mambres japid not so the kyng, / As thou with thi cursid seete the kyng and the puple."
- 260 *whanne . . . youre-silf*. For a similar argument see *UR*, lines 257–63.
- 353 *thise newe constitucions*. A reference to new statutes of 1409 formulated by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury (chief architect of *De haeretico comburendo* of 1401).
- 388–89 *Anticrist . . . mouthe*. Job 40:18: "and he [Behemoth, which the Wycliffite author interprets as Antichrist] trusteth that the Jordan may run into his mouth."
- 390 *chathidera*. So MS; Swinburn emends to *cathedra*.
- 420–21 *rapere . . . eum*. Psalm 10 [Hebrew]:9: "to catch the poor, whilst he draweth him to him."

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- 423-24 *Faciat . . . occidantur.* Apoc. 13:15: ". . . and should cause, that whosoever will not adore the image of the beast, should be slain."
- 441 *this thing.* That is, the three and a half year reign of Antichrist, figured in other scriptural occurrences.
- 444 *Josaphus.* Flavius Josephus (A.D. 37?-100?), author of *Antiquities of the Jews* and *Wars of the Jews*.
- 465 *Ennok and Hely.* A scriptural tradition (based on Malachi 4:5) and a persistent medieval tradition was that Enoch and Elijah would return to convert the Jews just before "the great and dreadful day of the Lord." Both were considered godly men who, instead of dying, were taken up by God. See Emmerson, *Antichrist*, pp. 95-101.

*Lo, He That Can Be Cristes Clerc*

- 2 *knottes of his Crede.* Students learned the Apostles' Creed by memorizing words on knots on rosary beads. For the Apostles' Creed, see *Piers the Plowman's Creed*.
- 11 *trouth.* So RHR; Wr *trouthe*. I make no attempt here to record Wr's further interpretation of flourishes as final e's.
- 13 *lolle.* To speak in a mumble or in muffled tones; or to preach like a Lollard. RHR observes that in Latin poems the Lollards are compared with weeds (*lolum*). The Lollards were also known as "Lolleres," as in Chaucer's Man of Law's Epilogue: "'I smelle a Lollere in the wyad,' quod he" (II 1173). The word *lollard* may derive from the Dutch *lollaert* ("mumbler") and was perhaps deliberately confused with the English word *lollere* ("a lazy vagabond, fraudulent beggar" [MED s.v. *lollere*]), though Chaucer's line seems to have scatalogical connotations.
- 20 *For fals . . . brent.* A reference to the statute of 1401 (*De haeretico comburendo*) that authorized the burning of heretics for their beliefs.
- 24 *lewedede lust.* Also lines 56 and 136. "Ignorant wishes" is perhaps too mild a gloss. "Stupid lechery" or "lecherous craving" might be more appropriate.

### Notes

- 25-30 The implication is that Lollard knights slip away at night for secret Bible meetings when they should be sleeping or keeping military watch over the castle.
- 33 *old castel*. A reference to Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, with whom the Lollard insurrection of 1414 was chiefly associated.
- 57 *doun*. So RHR; MS print unclear in this line. Wr, PPS, *doun*.
- 64 *Under*. Wr *Unde/rj*; RHR *Under*; MS *Vnde*.
- 85 *sounz faile . . . sounz doute*. Pretentious French phrases meaning, respectively, "without fail" and "without doubt."
- 105 *He wor*. So MS. Wr *He wer*; RHR *Ho wor*.
- 106 *maad*. So RHR; Wr *mad*. MS print unclear at this point.
- 116 *That last . . . Kent*. The Lollards went out of their way to critique the worship of images as blasphemous and idolatrous. They called these icons "dead images," as in the General Prologue to the Lollard Bible (probably of 1396):

Now men kneel, and pray, and offer fast to dead images, that have neither hunger nor cold; and despise, beat, and slay Christian men, made to the image and likeness of the Holy Trinity. What honour of God is this to kneel and offer to an image, made of sinful man's hands, and to despise and rob the image made of God's hands, that is, a Christian man, or a Christian woman? When men give not alms to poor needy men, but to dead images, or rich clerks, they rob poor men of their due portion, and needful sustenance assigned to them of God himself; and when such offerings to dead images rob poor men, they rob Jesus Christ.

As quoted in Margaret Aston, *Lollards and Reformers*, pp. 159-60. The specific reference here to a statue of St. James beheaded again and again in Kent has not been identified. In another place Aston writes, of image-worship: "It seems fairly safe to regard this as the commonest facet of one of the commonest (if not the commonest) of Lollard beliefs, and the view that it was idolatry to serve saints' images with pilgrimage or other acts of devotion secured wide support." See *England's Iconoclasts*, vol. 1: *Laws Against Images* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1988), p. 105.

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Thomas Hoccleve also was concerned that Lollard types should believe that ordinary Christians would worship the images themselves rather than Christ. See Scattergood, *Politics*, p. 255.

## *Literature of Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

### *Introduction*

The Peasants' Revolt of June and July 1381 was a milestone of medieval English politics and of Richard II's young reign. Polemical chroniclers — Thomas Walsingham, monk of St. Albans (*Historia Anglicana, Chronicorum Anglicarum*); Henry Knighton, Augustinian canon of St. Mary-of-the-Meadows, Leicester (*Chronicorum*); the Benedictine author of *Anonimale Chronicle* (from St. Mary's, York); a chronicler of Westminster (*Chronicorum Westmonasteriensis*); and Sir Jean Froissart in his *Chronicles* — recount the stages of the rebellion in detail; and they represent the events as dangerously revolutionary and damaging to the body politic. These chroniclers are notoriously unreliable as reporters of fact, especially as regards the alleged "peasants" of the rising; and they often present contradictory, partisan testimony concerning the events.<sup>1</sup> Still, the major outlines of the revolt are clear. We know and can infer more about the 1381 rising than about similar incidents in France, in Italy, or in England later on. Some of the more important incidents in the revolt — such as Richard's confrontation with the rebels at Mile End and the death of Wat Tyler — were recorded in well-executed fifteenth-century illustrations.

The rallying-point for the rebellion was the poll tax of 1380–81, a tax that, as an anonymous poet phrased it, "has tenet [harmed] us alle." Worse, this was the third such poll tax, and it was enforced by much-hated commissions of inquiry, which investigated whether all persons were complying with the tax. The unpopular levy of 1377 was followed by the graduated tax of 1379, the latter a failure that resulted in the replacement of the Chancellor, Richard Scrope. In 1380, Parliament allowed the king, through his new Chancellor, Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, to assess a tax of three groats (one shilling) on every man and woman over the age of fifteen. The early 1380s were generally a time of economic hardship, when a miller "hath ygrounde smal, smal, smal" (*Boll's Letter*); and many elements of society, especially the artisan class, bitterly resented the regressive poll tax, which ruthless collectors

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<sup>1</sup> On these issues, see most recently Paul Strohm, *Hocchow's Arrow* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1992), pp. 33–56.

### *Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

extracted and then — so it was alleged — diverted to their own coffers: "The kyng therof had smalle."

Grievances came to a head first in Essex, where the commons attacked tax commissioners, and then in Kent. Events quickly moved beyond tax grievances to include looting, arson, and murder. The leader in Kent was Wat (or Water or Walter) Tyler, who was not a peasant; in fact, many of the commons who took part in the rising were financially comfortable but had grievances against local officials and scores to settle. The commons were urged on by three clerics: Jack Straw, about whom little is known; John Wrawe, a former vicar who led the peasants of Essex; and John Ball, a lapsed priest whom Sudbury had imprisoned three times. On 7 June Tyler and his followers took possession of Canterbury, opened Maidstone prison, and marched toward London, attracting followers along the way. The Essex peasants also converged on London; and on Thursday, 13 June, the rebels gained entrance into the city, streaming through Aldgate (where Chaucer lived in his apartments). They burned John of Gaunt's London palace, the Savoy, along with Fleet Prison and the Hospital of St. John. King Richard, who was only fourteen, rode to Mile End on Friday, 14 June, to hear the rebels' demands, which included provisions for free labor contracts (doubtless a reference to the Statute of Laborers) and the right to rent land at fourpence an acre. Richard promised them justice, with the result that many Essex commons returned home; but other peasants broke into the Tower and executed, among others, Archbishop Sudbury and Robert Hales, Royal Treasurer and Prior of the Hospital of St. John's, who provided something like a flashpoint for the mob's fury. At Smithfield on Saturday Tyler presented the king a list of six points, two of which were "That there should be no seignory except that of the King" and "That there should be no serf in England."<sup>2</sup> These points resemble the doctrines said to have been preached by the renegade priest John Ball, who urged on the peasants with the notion that men and women were created equal, in Eden, according to the formula "When Adam dug and Eve span, / who was then a noble man?" During this conference with the king and after heated words with William Walworth, mayor of London, Tyler was killed by the king's valet.

The rising centered in London was the best-known of 1381; but similar, related revolts occurred at St. Albans (beginning 14 June), Bury St. Edmunds (14 June), Norfolk (14 June), and Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire (15–17 June). On 15 June the townsfolk of Cambridge rioted against the University, particularly attacking Corpus Christi College, which was under the patronage of the Dukes of Lancaster. The leader of the rebels at St. Albans was William Grindcob; at Bury, John Wrawe;

<sup>2</sup> D. W. Robertson, Jr., *Chaucer's London* (New York: Wiley, 1968), p. 148.

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at Norfolk, Geoffrey Litster, hailed as "King of the Commons." Jack Straw, Grindcob, Ball, and Wrawe were all executed. According to one account, Straw confessed before his death that the commons, if their rising had been successful, would have killed all the magnates and high churchmen<sup>3</sup> — a statement which coincides with what Oldcastle acknowledged as the goals of the Lollard rebellion of 1414. Bishop Henry Despenser, who led a bloody "crusade" in Flanders, captured Litster at North Walsham, and quickly confessed and then hanged him.

Richard II won widespread support among the estates in 1395 and 1396 after military successes in Ireland; but as early as 1397 his popular consensus began to unravel. The following events would contribute to Richard's deposition in 1399: his marriage to Isabella, princess of France, who was seven years old; his reluctance to resume the war with France; his elevation of certain lesser aristocracy to ministerial positions (notably Sir John Bushy, Sir Henry Green, and Sir William Bagot); his retaining of household troops bearing his badge of the white hart; the impeachments of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, and his likely complicity in the death of Gloucester at Calais, 1397; his banishment of the Earl of Nottingham for life, and his transmutation of the sentence on Henry of Derby, Duke of Hereford, from ten years to life, confiscating much of his father's estate after Gaunt's death (3 February 1399); his attempts to force seventeen counties which had supported his enemies in 1386–88 to pay a special charge of £10,000 each to regain the *plesance* or royal favor (1398); his thinly-veiled desires to repeal checks on the crown established during the Wonderful Parliament of 1388; his increasingly lavish style of living; his growing wariness and suspiciousness together with his reliance on his household retainers to protect him when he ventured out of the royal residences; and his attempts to emulate his earlier success in Ireland with an ill-timed second expedition. Because of a quarrel between royal officers and London citizens in 1392, Richard suspended the city's liberties and replaced the mayor and sheriffs, with the result that he had lost the confidence and support of England's chief city. Seventeen of twenty-four aldermen present at Parliament in 1392 were among the welcoming committee for Henry of Lancaster.<sup>4</sup> The last two or three years of Richard's troubled reign, as

<sup>3</sup> R. B. Dobson, *The Peasants' Revolt of 1381*, 2nd ed. (London: Macmillan, 1983), pp. 365–66. The secondary literature on the Rising is extensive. For a good start, see Dobson's Bibliography, pp. 405–19.

<sup>4</sup> Ruth Bird, *The Turbulent London of Richard II* (London: Longmans, 1949), p. 110. Richard also enraged Londoners by restoring the privileges of the free fishmongers (9 May 1399), with the result that the prices of fish rose (pp. 112–13).

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well as the early years of Lancastrian rule, occasioned a number of poems on Richard's ministers and on statecraft generally. Of these the best known are *Richard the Redeless* (1399–1400), a narrative poem in passus attacking Richard's inexperienced advisors; *Mum and the Sothsegger* (1403–06), a poem related to *Richard the Redeless*, urging the king to heed truth-tellers; and John Gower's *Cronica Tripertita*, a poem in Latin elegiac couplets condemning Richard's arrogant "young ministers." Printed in this volume are a poem attacking Richard's ministers, especially Bushy, Bagot, and Green ("Ther Is a Busche That Is Forgrowe") and another advising King Henry V on the wisdom of listening to counsel ("For Dred Ofe My Lippes I Steke").

The first poem included here, "Man Be War and Be No Fool" (*Index* § 3306), in two couplets, exists in a unique manuscript: Cambridge University MS Dd. 14. 2 fol. 312r. The couplet of lines 3–4 appears in St. John's Coll. Oxford MS 209 fol. 38r, but this version locates the time, purposefully perhaps, as "the xiiiij yere of kyng Richarde," or 1391, rather than the "liij yere," or 1381. This short lyric helps establish the scene of the Peasants' Revolt, the sense of oppression in the realm. The text of the present edition is based on a paper print from microfilm of the Cambridge manuscript and is checked against the editions of RHR, Sisam, and Wright.

*The Letter of John Ball* follows, in two versions: British Library, Royal MS 13. E. ix (*Index* § 1796), and another text from Stow's *Chronicles of England*, better known as *Annales* (1580; *Index* § 1791). A third version appears in the so-called *Addresses of the Commons* (see below). The Royal MS, which includes the famous letter on fol. 287r, consists of geographical and chronicle material, including the work known as *Chronicon Anglie*. This *Chronicon* forms the basis for Thomas Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*, which contains a slightly different version of Ball's Letter. In his letter — which Walsingham claims was discovered in the pocket of a man who was to be hanged — Ball cryptically and apocalyptically encourages the commons while trying to keep order in the ranks, urging them to stand "togidre in Godes name," to permit Piers Plowman to do his work, to "chastise wel Hobbe the Robbere," and to observe one leader only rather than going their own ways. He refers to himself and his fellow conspirators in code. He is "Johan Schep"; others include "Johan Nameles," "Johan the Mullere," "Johan Cartere," and "Johan Trewman."<sup>3</sup> A Latin poem on the death of Archbishop Sudbury (not printed in this volume) concludes with a list of nick-

<sup>3</sup> This name (and the other names or pseudonyms) should be compared with the nickname for the French peasants in the rising of 1358: *Jacques Bonhomme* ("James Goodman" = peasant, friend, Hodge). The French peasants collectively were called the "Jacquerie." See Justice, pp. 222–24.

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names for the rebels: "Jak Chep [= John Ball; *Chep* = *schep*], Tronche, Jon Wraw,<sup>4</sup> Thom Myllere, Tyler [= Wat Tyler], Jak Straw, / Eric of the Plo, Rak to, Deer, et Hob Carter, Rakstrawe [Jack Straw?]; / Isti ductores in plebe fuere priores" (these were the foremost leaders among the people).<sup>5</sup> Although the allusion to Piers Plowman in the *Addresses of the Commons* has a suspiciously literary quality to it, especially in proximity to Hobbe the Robber, Piers seems to have enjoyed an existence independent of Langland's poem. The anonymous composer of the *Dieulacres Abbey Chronicle*, for example, states that the rebel leaders were "Iohannis B" (presumably Ball), "Iak Straw, and "Per Plowman."<sup>6</sup>

John Ball's *Letters* should be compared with the political prophecies in the first section of this volume and with the *Addresses of the Commons*. The *Letters*, including those in the *Addresses*, combine elements from "Abuses of the Age" lyrics with proverbial sentiments and preaching material, as George Kane, Siegfried Wenzel, and Richard Green have demonstrated.<sup>7</sup> This could mean that Ball, a sometime priest, turned naturally to complaint *topoi* for his epistolary material. Or perhaps the chroniclers represented his writings as containing proverbial and sententious material. Concurring evidence from several sources militates for the former; lack of reliable, firm evidence should urge caution. The text of Ball's *Letter* (Royal MS) is edited from

<sup>4</sup> John Wrawe, leader of a rising at Bury St. Edmunds on Friday, June 14, who administered a mock trial to the prior, John of Cambridge. At Bury St. Edmunds the rebels also killed chief justice Sir John Cavendish and John Lakenheath, the monk who collected the manorial dues and fines.

<sup>5</sup> See WR PPS 1: 230. For another accounting of names, see *Nomina adiutorum communis* in Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*, ed. H. T. Riley, Rolls Series 28.1, 2 (London: Longman, Green, 1864); 11.

<sup>6</sup> As printed in M. V. Clarke and V. H. Galbraith, "The Deposition of Richard II," *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, 14 (1930), 125-81 at 164. Clarke and Galbraith transcribe the *Dieulacres Abbey Chronicle* from Gray's Inn MS No. 9 on pp. 164-81. For a brief discussion of "Per Plowman" in this chronicle, see Anne Hudson, "Epilogue: The Legacy of Piers Plowman," in *Companion to Piers Plowman*, ed. John A. Alford (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988), p. 252. Hudson, citing Kane, mentions that a scribe includes a line in a manuscript of the A version of PP: "Prexit for pers be plowmans soule." See also Susan Crane, "The Writing Lesson of 1381," in *Chaucer's England*, ed. B. Hanawalt (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1992), p. 211.

<sup>7</sup> Kane, "Some Fourteenth-Century 'Political' Poems," in *Medieval English Religious and Ethical Literature: Essays in Honour of G. H. Russell*, ed. Gregory Kratzmann and James Simpson (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986), pp. 82-91; Wenzel, *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1986), pp. 197-98 (in the larger context of Type B complaint lyrics); Green, "John Ball's Letters: Literary History and Historical Literature," in *Chaucer's England*, ed. Hanawalt, pp. 176-200.

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a paper print of the manuscript and is checked against the editions of Thompson and Riley for the Rolls Series, against RHR's edition, and against Green's transcription in the Appendix to his article on "John Ball's Letters," p. 195. The text of Ball's *Letter* (Stow version) is taken from *The Chronicles of England* (London: R. Newberie, 1580), p. 485 (STC 23333), and is checked against the 1611 T. Adams edition of Stow's *Annales* (p. 470; STC 23337); Stow's *A Summarie of Englyshe Chronicles* (H. Binneman, 1574; STC 23324), p. 235; and RHR's edition. RHR prints from the edition of Edmund Howe (1615). In Stow's editions the *Letter* appears as prose.

Related documents include the *Addresses of the Commons* from *Chronicon Henrici Knighton*. Henry Knighton was an Augustinian canon of St. Mary of the Meadows, Leicester (died 1396). His *Chronicon* provides the most complete witness to the Great Plague of 1348–49; and Knighton also demonstrates considerable antipathy to the Lollards, perhaps because Leicester was a center of Lollard activity. His *Addresses of the Commons* include alleged statements by commons like those mentioned in Ball's *Letter* or in the Latin poem on Sudbury — namely, Jakke Mylner (John the Miller), Jak Carter, Jakke Trewman, and John Ball (two more letters). These *Addresses* seem to constitute variants of John Ball's *Letter* dispersed among several voices, for the same themes and personalities appear here: the commons are oppressed, the nation's morals have declined; people are exhorted to work "with skile" (reason), to be careful, to adhere to the values of Piers Plowman (righteousness), and to restrain urges for vengeance and thievery ("Hobbe Robbyoure").<sup>10</sup> These sentiments draw upon themes prominent in "Abuses of the Age" lyrics. The text of the present edition is based on Lumby's recension for the Rolls Series and is checked against R. F. Green's transcriptions in the Appendix to his article on John Ball's *Letters*. Green based his text on British Library, MS Cotton Tiberius C. VII, fols. 174v–174v, which he compared with British Library, MS Cotton Claudius E. III, fol. 269v.

To help complete the story of the Great Rising, I print John Ball's sermon theme as recorded in Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana*. This theme interrogates the notion that class distinctions inhere in the nature of things or that God ordained class when he created Adam and Eve. The couplet could be said to uphold the dignity of work (digging, spinning); and it harmonizes not only with the moral-political elements of Ball's *Letter* and the *Addresses of the Commons* but also with an important four-

<sup>10</sup> Green, citing Dobson, suggests that the *Addresses* are not speeches of commons but additional letters by Ball under his various pseudonyms ("John Ball's Letters," p. 182). He also documents the common phrasing between and among the letters: "Now is time" (pp. 186–87), the grinding small, mention of Piers Plowman, Hobbe the Robber, and the pseudonyms of the commons (p. 181); Ball's pseudonym, the gale motif, and the beware theme (p. 196, note 29). Also see Justice on insurgent literacy, pp. 13–66.

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teenth-century literary theme: *gentilesse*. Dante and Chaucer both distinguish between hereditary gentility ("old riches") and true gentility based on virtuous actions (wealth of the spirit). Ball's reported sermon theme is proverbial as well as moral; and its political content has been doubted.<sup>11</sup> Yet its quasi-literary content agrees with other themes associated with Ball and the Rising.

An important witness to contemporary attitudes toward Richard and his court is *On the Times*, a 236-line rhymed macaronic complaint lyric in English and Latin beginning "Syng I wolde, butt, alas!" (*Index* § 3113). *On the Times* is preserved complete in three mid-fifteenth-century manuscripts: British Library, MS Harley 536, fols. 34r-35v (A-Text); British Library, MS Harley 941, fols. 21v-23v (B-Text); and Trinity College Dublin, MS 516, fol. 108v-110r (C-Text). The poem was first edited by Thomas Wright for *Political Poems and Songs* (1857). Wright gave the poem its title because of its attacks on contemporary mores and on fashions in clothing, and he dated the poem to 1388 on the basis of references to the retreat of "Jak" and "Jak nobil," whom he identified as Robert de Vere, Duke of Dublin, and Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. He believed that lines 109-12 refer to the flight of de Vere and the Earl of Suffolk to the continent, an allusion that Janet Coleman has accepted in her reading of *On the Times*. Wright printed the C-Text of *On the Times*; but Richard Firth Green has commented on the deficiencies of C and suggests that the B-Text would be preferable as a base-text, certainly to C but also to the A-Text as well. Green argues that the date of the poem is more likely ca. 1380, just prior to the Peasants' Revolt, and that "Jak" refers to Jack Philipot, while "John," he believes, alludes to John of Gaunt. The A-Text has been edited by Jeanne Krochalis and Edward Peters. Following Green's suggestions on preference of manuscript, this edition of the poem is based on B (MS Harley 941). B is written in long lines with the English line as the first half and the Latin as the second. The English half-lines rhyme with the next English half-line, and the Latin with the Latin, in couplets.

Next is a reflection on Straw's rebellion that begins: "Tax has tenet us alle" (*Index* § 3260), a macaronic lyric (English/Latin) in eight-line stanzas and in two versions: Corpus Christi College Cambridge MS 369 fol. 46v (in 48 lines), and Oxford University MS Digby 196 fols. 20v-21r (in 64 lines). The Cambridge version was printed by Wr PPS 1: 224-26 and again by Dobson in *The Peasants' Revolt of 1381*, the latter including English translations of the Latin verses; the Oxford version was printed by RHR and by Krochalis and Peters. In the present text, I follow the Cambridge MS but, like Wr and Dobson, I supplement from the Oxford text in lines 41-60.

<sup>11</sup> For example, Kane has argued that the theme attacks "the parasitism of what Langland called *wastours, drones*" ("Some Fourteenth-Century 'Political' Poems," p. 83). But Ball, according to Wattingham, explicated the proverb as an argument against traditional estates concepts.

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The penultimate poem of this section, which begins "Ther is a busche that is forgrowe" (*Index* § 3529), is a political allegory on Richard II's ministers, including Sir John Bushy, speaker of the Commons in 1394 and 1397; Sir Henry Green; and Sir William Bagot. This occasional lyric addresses political events of Richard's last three years as sovereign, and specifically the struggle for power surrounding the death of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, while at Calais in the custody of Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham (September, 1397). Gloucester (the swan in the poem's animal allegory),<sup>12</sup> Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (the bearward), and Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (the steed), had made an oath to stand against the king, but Nottingham betrayed them to the king, who had them arrested. In the parliament near Westminster, Bushy impeached the three conspirators. Arundel was beheaded on Tower Hill, and Warwick confessed to treason, with the result that Richard banished him for life to the Isle of Man. At the Shrewsbury parliament (1398) Henry of Derby, Duke of Hereford (the heron), alleged that Mowbray (now Duke of Norfolk) informed him Richard was going to proceed against him as he had against Gloucester, Arundel, and Warwick; and he challenged Norfolk to deny it. Richard called for a judicial battle but suspended it when the time came (September, 1398), banishing Hereford for ten years and Norfolk for life. When the Duke of Lancaster died (3 February 1399) Richard confiscated much of the Lancastrian inheritance and extended Hereford's banishment from ten years to life, actions which precipitated Henry's combative return from France just as Richard was leaving England for a second campaign against the rebel Irish. Henry caught up with and executed Bushy and Green at Bristol; Bagot was executed in Cheshire. The poem, in fifteen tail-rhyme stanzas which dates to about 1400, exists in a unique manuscript formerly designated Deritend House, and printed by William Hamper (who at one time owned the manuscript) in *Archaeologia* and by Wr PPS I: 363-66. The manuscript's current whereabouts is a mystery. Hamper transcribed the poem and sent it to the Society of Antiquaries in a letter dated "Deritend House, Birmingham, Dec. 5, 1823," and he provided the somewhat cumbersome title, "Sarcastic Verses, Written by an Adherent to the House of Lancaster, in the last year of the reign of Richard the Second, A.D. 1399." Hamper's letter to Henry Ellis, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, reads: "The attention of the Society of Antiquaries having been lately drawn to the circumstances connected with the latter days of King Richard the Second, I conceive that

<sup>12</sup> John Gower, in *Cronica Tripartita* (about 1400), uses similar animal ciphers for his political allegory: Gloucester is the swan, Warwick the bear, and Arundel the horse. Part 1 of Gower's *Cronica* focuses on the political events of 1387-88; part 2, on 1397; and part 3, on 1399. See John H. Fisher, *John Gower: Moral Philosopher and Friend of Chaucer* (New York: New York University Press, 1964), pp. 109-11.

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the enclosed Verses, from a coeval manuscript in my possession, may be acceptable to them; and shall therefore beg you to introduce them at your leisure." The text of this edition is based on Hamper's and is compared with Wright's version. I have given special consideration to the readings of Hamper's edition, since Wright clearly based his text on Hamper's and not on the manuscript, which he did not have the opportunity to consult.

The final poem included here begins "For dреде оſte my lippeſ I ſteke" but has been entitled *Treuth, Reſte, and Peſ* by Kail (EETS) and *What Profits a Kingdom* (1401) by RHR (*Index* § 817). The poem warns the king — Henry IV — against paying heed to tale-tellers ("false reportours"; "tale-tellere"); and it is couched in the language and conventions of wisdom literature. According to Kail (and repeated by RHR), the poem alludes to certain statutes proclaimed in 1401. On 25 January the Commons asked the king not to listen to those who might report on their deliberations before they had come to a definite conclusion. The Commons also urged the king not to listen to French slander against certain loyal lords. There are other parts of the poem which might be occasional as well (see Kail's Introduction, pp. xi-xii). This is a refrain poem with each stanza concluding with the word "peſ." It exists in a single manuscript — Bodleian Library Oxford MS Digby 102 fols. 100r-101v — and is 167 lines in length (twenty-one stanzas of eight lines each, missing a line, and rhyming abab bcbc), executed as prose (but with stanzas marked with ¶), in a crowded hand. The present text is based on an (imperfect) electrostatic copy of the manuscript folios and is checked against the editions of Kail and RHR.

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Bodleian Library Oxford MS Digby 102 fols. 100r-101v (1400-25)

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### *Introduction*

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*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

1385–1536, 1631–1725. [Discusses *Man Be Ware* (§ 253) on pp. 1510–11, bibliography pp. 1709–10; *The Letters of John Ball and Addresses of the Commons* (§ 256) on pp. 1511–12, bibliography pp. 1710–11; *John Ball's Sermon Theme* (§ 255) on p. 1511, bibliography pp. 1710; *Tax Has Tener Us Allie* (§ 257) on pp. 1512–13, bibliography p. 1712; *There Is a Busch That Is Forgrowe* (§ 87) on p. 1440, bibliography p. 1670; *Truthe, Reste, and Per* (§ 58) on p. 1419, bibliography p. 1661.]

*Man Be Ware and Be No Fool*

(Cambridge Univ. MS Dd.14.2 fol. 312v)

Man be ware and be no fool:  
Thenke upon the ax, and of the stool.  
The stool was hard, the ax was scharp,  
The iiiij yere of kyng Richard.

*executioner's block*

*The Letter of John Ball (Royal MS)*

(British Library, Royal MS 13.E. ix fol. 287r)

*Littera Johannis Balli missa communibus Essexiae*

Johon Schep, som tyme Seynte Marie prest of York, and now of Colchestre,  
greteth wel Johan Nameles, and Johan the Mullere, and Johon Cartere, and  
biddeth hem that thei bee war of gylle in borugh, and stondeth togidre in Godes  
name, and biddeth Peres Ploughman go to his werk, and chastise wel Hobbe the  
Robbere, and taketh with yow Johan Trewman and alle his felawes, and no mo,  
and loke schappe you to on heved, and no mo.

Johan the Mullere hath ygrounde smal, smal, smal;  
The Kynges sone of hevene schal paye for al.<sup>1</sup>  
Be war or ye be wo;  
Knoweth your freend fro your foo.  
Haveth ynow, and seith "Hoo!"  
And do wel and bettre, and fletch synne,  
And seketh pees, and hold you therinne.  
And so biddeth Johan Trewman and alle his felawes.

*Be wary before; sorry  
for  
Be content; Stop  
avoid sin  
stick to it*

<sup>1</sup> *The Son of heaven's King shall redeem everything*

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*The Letter of John Ball (Stow)*

(From Stow, *Annales*)

John Bal Saint Marie priest, greeteth wel all maner of men, and biddeth them  
in the name of the Trinitie, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, stand manlike together  
in truth, and helpe truth, and truthe shal helpe you:

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 5  | Now raigneth pride in price,<br>Covetise is holden wise,<br>Leacherie without shame,<br>Gluttonye without blame:<br>Envie raigneth with treason,<br>And slouth is taken in greate season; | <i>reigns; much valued</i><br><i>Greed is held to be</i><br><i>Envy rules</i><br><i>sloth</i> |
| 10 | God doe bote, for now is time.<br>Amen.   | <i>God provide the remedy</i>   |

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

*Addresses of the Commons*

(From *Chronicon Henrici Knighton*)

*Jakke Mylner*

Jakke Mylner alloquitur socios sic: Jakke Mylner asket help to turne hys mylne aright. He hath grounden smal, smal; the Kings sone of heven he schal pay for alle. Loke thi mylne go aright, with the foure sayles, and the post stande in steddefastnesse.

5	With ryght and with myght, With skyl and with wylle,	<i>intellect; will</i>
	Lat myght helpe ryght, And skyl go before wille	
	And ryght before myght, Than goth oure mylne aryght.	
10	And if myght go before ryght, And wylle before skylle	
	Than is oure mylne mys-adyght.	<i>improperly adjusted</i>

*Jak Carter*

15 Jakke Carter prayes yowe alle that ye make a gode ende of that ye have begunnen, and doth wele and ay bettur and bettur, for at the evyn men heryth the day. For if the ende be wele, than is alle wele. Lat Peres the Plowman my brother duelle at home and dyght us corne, and I will go with yowe and helpe that I may

1 Mylner . . . mylne, Miller . . . mill; alloquitar socios sic, speaks to his comrades in this way; asket, requires. 3 Loke . . . aright, Make sure your mill works properly. 14-15 make . . . begunnen, do a good job of finishing what you have begun. 15 doth wele . . . heryth, do well, and always better and better, for in the evening men praise. 17 dyght us corne, harvest wheat for us.

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

to dyghte youre mece and youre drynke, that ye none fayle. Lokke that Hobbe  
Robbyoure be wele chastysed for lesyng of youre grace; for ye have gret nede to  
take God with yowe in alle youre dedes. For nowe is tyme to be ware.

*Jakke Trewman*

Jakke Trewman doth you to understande that falsnes and gyle have regned to  
long, and trewthe hat bene settic under a lokke, and falsnes regneth in every  
flokke. No man may come trewthe to, bot he syng si dedero. Speke, spende and  
spede, quoth Jon of Banthon, and therefore synne fareth as wilde flode, trew love  
is away, that was so gode, and clerkus for welthe worche hem wo. God do bote,  
for nowghe is tyme.

*Exemplar epistolae Johannis Balle*

Jon Balle grethyth yow wele alle and doth yowe to understande, he hath rungen  
youre belle.

Nowe ryght and myght,

Wyllie and skylle,

God spede everydele.

Nowe is tyme Lady helpe to Jhesu thi sone, and thi Sone to His Fadur, to make  
a gode ende, in the name of the Trinité of that is begunne amen, amen, pur  
charité, amen.

18 to dyghte . . . fayle, fetch your food and drink, so that none of you faint; Lokke that,  
Beware lest. 18-19 Hobbe Robbyoure, Hob the Robber. 19 lesyng, losing. 21 Jakke  
. . . doth, Jack Trewman gives. 21-22 falsnes . . . long, deceit and fraud have reigned too  
long. 22 trewthe . . . lokke, truth (troth) has been locked up. 23 flokke, flock (congrega-  
tion); trewthe . . . dedero, come to truth unless he can sing "If I should give." 23-24 Speke  
. . . quoth, Speak, spend and prosper, says. 24 fareth . . . flode, behaves like a wild river.  
25 clerkus . . . wo, clerks for riches cause them grief; do bote, provide the remedy. 27  
Exemplar . . . Balle, Model for John Ball's letter; grethyth, greets; doth . . . understande,  
lets you know. 31 everydele, in everything. 32 helpe to, to aid. 33-34 pur charité, by  
charity.

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

Prima epistola Johannis Balle

- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 35 | John Balle seynte Marie prist gretes wele alle maner men and byddes hem in<br>the name of the Trinité, Fadur, and Sone and Holy Gost stonde manlyche togedyr<br>in trewthe, and helpez trewthe, and trewthe schal helpe yowe. |
|    | Now regneth pride in pris,  |
|    | And covetyts is bold wys,   |
|    | And lecherrye withouten shame   |
|    | And glotonye withouten blame.   |
|    | Envye regnith with tresone,   |
|    | And slouthe is take in grete sesone.  |
|    | God do boite, for nowe is tyme. Amen.   |

<sup>35</sup> Prima . . . Balle, John Ball's first letter; seynte . . . hem, Saint Mary's priest greets favorably all manner of men and asks them. <sup>36</sup> stondes . . . togedyr, stand together in a manly way. <sup>37</sup> helpege, aid.

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*John Ball's Sermon Theme*

(Walsingham, Historia Anglicana)

Whan Adam dalf, and Eve span,  
Wo was thanne a gentilman?

dug; spun  
Who; nobleman

*On the Times*

Syng I wolde, butt, alas!  
*descendunt prospera grata.*

but  
good times are fading away  
once

Ynglond sum tyme was  
*regnorum gemma vocata,*

called the jewel of realms/nations

5 Of manhood the flowre,  
*ibi quondam floruit omnis;*

where once all flourished  
hour (time)

Now gone ys that oure —  
*traduntur talia sompnis.*

such things are fading into dreams  
sloth

Lechery, slewthe and prude —  
*hec sunt quibus Anglia paret.*

these are the things which England obeys  
Since truth

10 Sethyn trewth was set asyde,  
*dic qualiter Anglia stare.*

tell how England stands

Wheeche oure fryndes were  
*nostri sunt inimici,*

Those who; friends

15 With bow, schyld and spere:  
*poterunt — eu! — talia dici.*

now have become our enemies

Oft tymes we have herd  
*mala nobis esse futura,*

Alas! that such things could be said  
heard

But ever we have deferred  
*a nobis commoda plura.*

that there would be evils for us  
put off

20 Loo! withyn oure lond  
*insurgunt undique guerre.*

more favorable opportunities for ourselves

wars rise up everywhere

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- But God put to his hond,  
flet destructio terre.  
Unless; intervene  
*there will be a destruction of the land*
- 25 On water and on lond,  
que quondam nos timuerunt;  
Now many a thowsand,  
nos per rus per mare querunt.  
[powers] which once feared us  
*seek us out through countryside and by the sea*
- The dred of God ys went,  
humanus sed timor astar.  
fear; has vanished
- 30 Whoo sayth the trewthe ys schent;  
regnum violentia vastat;  
Rowners and flatereres,  
hi sunt regno nocitari;  
but fear of people remains
- 35 Wold God suche klaterers  
substant sua colla securi.  
Ynglond, awake now —  
consurgunt jugiter hostes;  
Whoever speaks; ruined
- 40 And goode hede take thu:  
fac ostia, dirige postes.  
The ryche maketh myry,  
sed vulgus collacrematur;  
violence lays waste to the realm
- 45 The chyrche ys greved  
quia spirituales cedunt.  
And some bene myscheyd;  
plus dampni crescere credunt.  
Whisperers
- 50 Ynglond goose to noght  
plus facit homo viciosus;  
To lust mon ys broght,  
nimis est homo deliciosa.  
these will injure the realm
- 55 Godys dere halydays  
non observantur honeste.  
For unthryfyt playes  
in eis regnant manifeste;  
Humankind
- 60 Unthryft and wombes joyse  
steriles et luxuriori;  
Gentyles, gromes, and boyse,  
socii sunt atque gulosi.  
since (the land) is nearly laid waste
- Sugget and suffrayn  
uno quasi fune trahuntur.  
aggrieved
- bar the gates, batten the doors  
merry
- but the common people weep  
Humankind
- Some are brought to disaster  
they believe more harm is coming
- goes; ruin
- and the sinful creature is more esteemed  
mankind
- Mankind is too given to delights  
God's precious holy days  
aren't observed honorably
- Since profligate diversion  
openly rules these days
- Proligate; bodily  
sterile and lustful
- Nobility, grooms; churls (youth)  
are gluttons all alike
- Subject; sovereign  
are drawn as if with a single line

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- Putt thay bene to Payne  
ad eos quicunque locuntur.
- 65 At Wesmynster halle  
leges sunt valde scientes;  
Noght ellys before thayme alle,  
ibi vincuntur jura potentes.
- 70 That never herd the case,  
juramento mediabit,  
The mater wylle he face  
et justum dampnificabit,  
And an obligacion  
de jure satis valitura
- 75 Throgh a fals cavelacoun,  
erit effectu carinura.  
His own cause mony mon  
nunc judicat et moderatur.  
Law helpis nott then,  
ergo lex evanatur.
- 80 Monsaghner and theft  
crucis ad votum redimuntur.  
Be warre of ylle sponor weft;  
quia pravi prave locuntur.
- 85 Jurors with paynty sleeves,  
inoper famuli dominorum,  
Theys hurtes and greves,  
nobis Deus ipse deorum.  
Grete hurt to this lond  
est usurpata potestas;
- 90 Therefore putt to his hond  
regis metwendi majestas.  
For harmes that wil falle,  
nonnulla statuta parantur;
- 95 The kyng knows nott alle,  
non sunt qui vere loquuntur.  
He and he says wellie,  
sed sermo placere videtur;
- 100 The kattys nek to the bel  
hic et ille ligare veretur.  
What ys the cause of this?  
vere violentia legis.
- torture  
whoever speaks against them
- there are men most learned in law  
Nevertheless
- there the powerful laws are chained  
One who never heard the case  
will arrange things with an oath  
He will outface (face down) the evidence  
and will condemn the just  
legal contract (surety)
- that would be valid enough in law  
legal quibble  
will be emptied of its force
- now judges and overseers
- for alas! the law is eviscerated
- are exonerated when cash speaks up for them  
Beware of ill-spun wool  
since corruption haunts the corrupt  
Juryors; sleeves  
retainers of noblemen  
These; oppress  
God of gods Himself knows  
Great harm  
is power falsely claimed
- the majesty of the fearsome king  
Against; may  
no statutes are drafted
- there are none who speak the truth  
This one and that one  
and the speech seems to please  
cat's neck
- he fears to tie (the string) here and there
- the violence against the law

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- Amend that ys amysse  
poterit clementia regis.  
Now without a jak  
paucos timuit remanere;  
Sum have hym on his bak,  
sed bursa maller habere.  
Goode Jak, where is John?  
ubi gratia nunc requiescit?  
Jak, now grace ys gone;  
ad regna remora recessit.  
Jak nobil with hym ys;  
iter simul accipuerunt.  
Of bothe ys grese mys;  
illos multi modo querunt.  
Galauntes, Purs Penylos —  
per vicos ecce vagannur.  
Yf yt be as I gesse,  
male solvant quod mutuantur.  
On with another anone  
satagit committere guerram.  
Now ys he here, now is he gone,  
destraxit ut advena terram.  
Freshest of the new towche,  
incidunt ridiculose,  
Lytel or noght in the powche,  
pascunnur deficiose.  
Brodder then ever God made  
humoris sunt arte tumentes;  
Narow thay bene, thay seme brod,  
nova sunt haec respice gentes  
They bere a newe facoun,  
humoris in pectore tergo;  
Goddess plasmacoun  
non illis complacet ergo.  
With wyde koleres and hyc,  
gladio sunt colla parata,  
War ye the profacy;  
contra tales recitata.  
Longe spores on the hele,  
et rosira fovent ocrearum.
- what  
*the mercy of the king will be able to*  
*jack (quilted jerkin/coin)*  
*few fear to remain*  
*him (the jerkin/coin)*  
*but would prefer to have him in their purses*  
*(see note)*  
*Where does his grace now lie at rest*  
*he has gone off to distant realms*  
*noble (a coin)*  
*they've gone on a journey together*  
*Both (the duke & his money) are greatly missed*  
*many now seek them*  
*behold, they wander through the countryside*  
*they repay badly what they borrow*  
*One; soon*  
*it bury to commit war*  
*he ravages the earth like a stranger*  
*fashion*  
*they strut ridiculously*  
*purse*  
*they dine deliciously*  
*they puff out (their) shoulders artificially*  
*[Though] narrow; broad*  
*they are a "new fashion" of gentes*  
*fashion*  
*with shoulders in the back of the chest*  
*shaping of them*  
*therefore is not pleasing to them*  
*collars; high*  
*their necks are prepared for the sword*  
*Beware of the prophecy*  
*tales are told against such men*  
*spurs; heel*  
*they cherish the pointed toes of their slippers*

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- They thynk it dose wele,  
si non sit regula Sarum.  
even if it may be not the rule of Sarum  
145 A strayt bend have the hose,  
laqueantur ad corpora crura.  
the shins are adorned to the crotch  
They may noit, I suppose,  
curvare genu sine cara:  
to bend the knee without care  
When other men kneles  
pia Christo vota ferentes,  
kneel  
Thay stondyn at here helys,  
se non curvare valentes;  
saying pious vows to Christ  
For hurtynge of herre hose  
non inclinare laborant  
their heels  
150 I trow, for herre long toose  
dum stant ferialiter orant.  
unable themselves to bend their [knees]  
Mony a mon they lett  
et turbant ad sacra stando;  
For fear of damaging their hose  
Crystys curse they get,  
they take pains not to bend  
155 nisi desistant aliquando.  
believe; their; toes  
Womou, lo! with wantoun brestes  
procendent arte prophana;  
by standing they cause confusion in the service  
Prechers ne pristes  
possunt hec pellere vana.  
unless they desist somewhat  
160 With poyntrys ful stronge  
caligas de more sigillant  
(see note)  
Neither preacher nor priest  
Now schort and now longe,  
venus velud ecce vacillant.  
are able to warn [them] off these vanities  
165 Theyer knokuld elbows  
manice laqueant lacerate<sup>1</sup>  
enormous  
they decorate [their] boots fashionably  
Behold, just as the wind they vary  
In frost and in snows,  
ut aves spectant laqueate.  
behold, just as the wind they vary  
When frost awakes,  
et stringunt frigore gentes,  
like snared birds they look  
170 Theyer teth then quakes,  
sese quasi concientes.  
and people huddle together for cold  
Ful oftymes ywys  
gelido fervent in amore,  
Their; chatter  
There specyall when thay kysse  
as if clattering on their own  
truly  
they burn in icy love  
Their sweetheart; kiss

<sup>1</sup> Their cut sleeves adorn (expose) their knuckled elbows

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- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 180 | distillat nasus in ore.<br>Hufle o galant ther a towche,<br>unguennum stillat amoris.   | the nose drips in the mouth<br>(see nose)<br>she drips the balm of love   |
| 185 | I wolde fulle were there powche<br>tanni dulcedine rovis!<br>Lo! this fore a grete nede,<br>sua miscent ora libenter.         | I wish their pouch (vagina?) were filled<br>with the sweetness of such great dew<br>they freely mix their mouths                |
| 190 | Whoo so ever takes hede<br>manat liquor irreverenter.<br>"Vye velabel!" they kry,<br>fragrantia vina bibentes,                | liquid (saliva?) irreverently flows<br>Long live beauty; cry<br>drinking fragrant wines   |
| 195 | They drynke tyl thay be dry,<br>lingua sensuque carentes.<br>They kry, "Ful the bolles!"<br>"Bonus est liquor, hic maneamus!" | lacking tongue and sense<br>Fill the bowls<br>The liquor is good; let's stay here<br>Christian souls                            |
| 200 | Fore alle Crystyn soles,<br>dum durant vena, bibamus!"<br>Qwen men rest takes,<br>noctis sompno recreati,                     | while the bottles last, let's drink<br>When<br>renewed by a night's sleep   |
| 205 | Seche felows awakes<br>ad dampna patranda parati<br>"Armes, sydes, and blode!"<br>horum quidam recitauit;                     | having been prepared [by drink] for wreaking havoc<br>one of them swears<br>crazed  |
| 210 | Yit when he ys most wode,<br>tunc blandus sermo domauit.<br>Peraventure at an owte<br>porcunt hi tempore plausus              | then the fluttering word will prevail<br>By chance, after an hour<br>They demand [performance] time for clapping                |
| 215 | A countur-tenore,<br>canabit carcere clausur.<br>Of the cherche that I wrytie,<br>non forte placer sibi psalmus;              | shut up in a prison will sing<br>(to sing) a psalm perhaps pleases him (the tenor)<br>shameful behavior<br>so help me sweet God |
|     | Noght say I for despyte,<br>sic me Deus adjuvet almas.<br>Alas and waylaway!<br>decus ecclesie tenebrascit.                   | the glory of the Church grows dark  |
|     | Lyght wylle fayl, darre y say<br>Sanctus nunc Spiritus assit.<br>Symon, that fals man<br>decus nocet ecclesiarum;             | now let the Holy Spirit be here<br>harms the Churches' dignity  |
|     | Myche sorow he began.   |   |

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 220 | virus diffudit amarum.<br>And than fals aavyce<br>satis ecclesiam laqueasti;<br>With mony other vice<br>Christi sponsam violasti.       | poured forth a bitter poison<br>Thereafter<br>you have ensnared the Church enough<br>many a vice                          |
| 225 | Heremekyl more myght I say,<br>tamen ordo vetat feriarum;<br>Of seche more se ye may<br>in libris ecclesiarum.<br>The lanterne of lyght | On this matter a great deal more<br>yet festive propriety prohibits<br>such; you may behold<br>in the books of the Church |
| 230 | non fulger luce serena;<br>Yt ys nott alle oryght:<br>populus bibit ecce venena.<br>Owre kyng and his lond<br>servet, regat et tuetur,  | does not shine with a steady light<br>Behold, the people drink poisons<br>may He keep, rule, and protect                  |
| 235 | God that with Hys bond<br>celum, terram moderatur,<br>In age as he grows<br>sua crescat gratia fructu;<br>Fulle lyttelle he knowes      | judges heaven [and] earth<br>As he [the king] grows older<br>May his grace flourish in fruit [children?]                  |
| 240 | quanto dolet Anglia luctu.  | with how much sorrow England suffers  |

*Hec quicumque legat / non dampnet metra que pugi  
Anglica lingua negat / semet subdere legi.<sup>3</sup>*

*O rex, si rex es, rege te, et eris sine re rex  
Nomen habes sine re, te mini recte regas.*

*Explicit autem scriptum. Nunc finem feci, de mihi quod merui.*

[This work is finished. Now I have made an end. Grant me what I deserve.]

<sup>1</sup> Whoever may read these things / let him not condemn the meters I have fashioned; / The English language refuses / to submit itself to any law.

<sup>2</sup> O king, if you are a king, rule yourself, and you will be a king though you have nothing. / You have the name without the thing, unless you, king, rightly rule yourself.

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

*Tax Has Tenet Us Alle*

(Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge MS 369 fol. 46v)

- Tax has tenet us alle,  
probar hoc mors tot validorum;  
The kyng therof hade smalle,  
*ffuit in manibus cupidorum.*  
5 Hit hade harde honsalle,  
*dans causam fine dolorum.*  
Revrawnce nedc most falle,  
*propter peccata malorum.*
- In Kent this kare began,  
*mox infestando potentes.*  
In rowte the rybawdus ran,  
*sua pompis arma ferentes;*  
Folus dred no mon,  
*regni regem neque gentes.*  
10 Churles were hor chevetan,  
*vulgo pure dominantes.*
- Thus hor wayes thay weste,  
*pravis pravor aemulantes.*  
To London fro Kent  
*sunt predia depopulantes.*  
Ther was an uvel covent,  
*australi parte vagantes;*  
Sythenne they sone were schent,  
*qui tunc fuerant superantes.*  
20
- Bondus they blwun bost,  
*nolentes lege domari;*  
Nede they fre be most,
- ruined  
death of so many worthy folk proves it  
received little of it  
it was in the hands of greedy persons  
fortune  
providing cause in the end for grief  
needs must  
because of the sins of the wicked
- unhappiness  
soon disturbing the powerful  
In a mob the robbers ran  
bearing arms in display  
Fools; fear  
Neither the king's rule nor the people  
Scoundrels; chieftains  
wholly dominating the people
- their  
the wicked emulating the wicked
- emptying estates as they go  
evil  
wandering through the south  
Afterwards; destroyed  
who were once the conquerors
- Bondsmen boast  
unwilling to yield to the law  
must needs be free

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
|    | <i>vel nolent pacificari.</i>                                    | <i>or they would not be peaceful</i>             |
| 30 | Charters were endoest,<br><i>hos libertate morari;</i>           | allowing them to be free                         |
|    | Ther hor fredam thay lost,<br><i>digni pro caede negari.</i>     | their freedom<br>denied because of their murders |
| 35 | Laddus loude thay loghte,<br><i>clamanter voce sonora;</i>       | <i>Charls loudly laughed</i>                     |
|    | The bischop wen thay sloghte,<br><i>et corpora plura decora.</i> | <i>crying with loud voices</i>                   |
|    | Maners down thay drowghte,<br><i>in regno non meliora;</i>       | <i>when; slew</i>                                |
| 40 | Harme thay ded inoghe,<br><i>habuerunt libera lora.</i>          | <i>and many more excellent people</i>            |
|    | Jak Strawe made yt stowte<br><i>in profusa comitiva;</i>         | <i>Manors; pulled</i>                            |
|    | And seyd al schuld hem lowte,<br><i>Anglorum corpora viva.</i>   | <i>none better in the realm</i>                  |
| 45 | Sadly can they schowte,<br><i>pulsant pietatis oliva,</i>        | <i>Injury; did enough</i>                        |
|    | The wycche were wont to lowte,<br><i>aratum traducere stiva.</i> | <i>they had free rein</i>                        |
|    | Hales, that dowghty knyght,<br><i>quo splenduit Anglia tota,</i> | <i>swaggered</i>                                 |
| 50 | Dolefully he was dyght,<br><i>cum stultis pace remota.</i>       | <i>with his host following</i>                   |
|    | There he myght not fyght,<br><i>nec Christo solvere vota.</i>    | <i>bow to them</i>                               |
|    |  | <i>all living Englishmen</i>                     |
|    |  | <i>Powerfully; shout</i>                         |
|    |  | <i>they beat down the olive of piety</i>         |
|    |  | <i>Those who; defer</i>                          |
|    |  | <i>drawing the plow in the furrow</i>            |
|    |  | <i>(see note)</i>                                |
| 55 | Savoy semely sette,<br><i>heu! funditus igne cadebat.</i>        | <i>in whom all England shone</i>                 |
|    | Arcan don there they bett,<br><i>et eos virtute premebat.</i>    | <i>Grievously; dealt with</i>                    |
|    | Deth was ther dewe dett,<br><i>qui captum quinque ferebat.</i>   | <i>when fools banished peace</i>                 |
|    |  | <i>nor reconcile his vows to Christ</i>          |
| 60 |  |  |
|    |  | <i>alas! it fell completely through fire</i>     |
|    |  | <i>And he through his virtue conquered them</i>  |
|    |  | <i>their due debt</i>                            |
|    |  | <i>whoever made them captive</i>                 |

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

Owre kyng hadde no rest,

*ali i latuere caverna;*

*others lay hidden in caves*

To ride he was ful prest,

*recolendo gesta paterna.*

*recalling the deeds of his father*

65 Jak Straw down he best

*Smethefeld virtute supraea.*

*At Smithfield through heavenly grace*

Lord, as thou may best,

regem defende, gubernat.

*defend, rule the king*

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

*There Is a Busch That Is Forgrowe*

[On King Richard's Ministers]

(Olim Deritend House, Birmingham)

	Ther is a busch that is forgrowe;	overgrown
	Crop hit welle, and hold hit lowe,	keep it
	Or elles hit wolle be wilde.	else; will
	The long gras that is so grene,	green
5	Hit most be mowe, and raked clene —	mowed
	For-grownen hit hath the felde.	<i>It has overgrown the field</i>
	The grete bagge, that is so mykille,	<i>i.e., Bagot (see note): mighty</i>
	Hit schal be kettord and maked litelle;	<i>quartered?</i>
	The bothom is ny ought.	<i>The bottom [of the bag] is almost gone</i>
10	Hit is so rotos on ych a side,	<i>rotten; each side</i>
	Ther nul no stych with odur abyde,	<i>No stich will remain with another</i>
	To set theron a clout.	<i>rag</i>
	Thow the busch a swan was sclayn;	<i>(see note)</i>
	Of that sclawtur fewe wer fayne.	<i>slaughter; happy</i>
15	Alas that hit be-tydde!	<i>occurred</i>
	Hit was a cyrer good and able,	<i>brooding falcon</i>
	To his lord ryght profitable;	
	Hit was a gentel bryde.	<i>noble bird</i>
	The grene gras that was so long,	
20	Hit hath sclayn a stede strong	<i>slain; (see note)</i>
	That worthy was and wyth.	<i>strong</i>
	Wat kyng had that stede on holde,	<i>Whatever</i>
	To juste on hym he myght be bold,	<i>joust against</i>
	Als schulde he go to fyth.	<i>Whenever he should; fight</i>
25	A bereward fond a rag:	<i>bear keeper</i>

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- Of the rag he made a bag;  
He dide in gode entent. did it
- Thorwe the bag the bereward is taken;  
Alle his beres han hym forsaken —  
30 Thus is the bereward schent. destroyed
- The swan is ded, his make is woo,  
Her eldest bryd is taken her fro  
In to an uncouth place.  
The stedes colt is ronnon a-way,  
35 An eron hath taken hym to his praye:  
Hit is a wondur casse. heron  
situation
- The berewardes sone is tendur of age;  
He is put to mariage,  
Askyng wille yowe tellie.  
40 Yut he hoputh, thorw myth and grace,  
With the beres to make solas,  
And led hem at his wille. hopes; force  
lead them
- A eron is up and toke his flyt;  
In the north contré he is light  
45 (Thus here ye alle men saye).  
The stede colt with hym he brynges;  
These bath wonder and y thinges  
To se hem thus to playe. heron; flight  
has landed  
hear  
*i.e.*, Thomas  
are; in
- The goes han mad a parlment,  
50 Toward the eron are they went,  
Mo then I con tellie.  
The pecokes that bath so fayr in syght,  
To hym ben comen with alle har myght,  
They thenke with hym to dwelle. have they gone  
More than; can  
are  
their
- Upon the busch the eron wolle rest,  
55 Of alle places is liketh hym beste,  
To loke aftur his pray.  
He wolle fallie upon the grene;  
There he falleth hit wille be sene, heron (*i.e.*, Henry)  
prey  
Where

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- |    |                                      |                              |
|----|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 60 | They wille not welle away.           |                              |
|    | The bag is ful of rotoun corne,      | wheat                        |
|    | So long ykep, hit is forlorne;       | kept; ruined                 |
|    | Hit wille stonde no stalle.          |                              |
| 65 | The pecokes and the ges all so,      | also                         |
|    | And odor fowles mony on mo,          | many other birds             |
|    | Schuld be fed withalle.              |                              |
|    | The busch is bare and waxus sere,    | becomes dried up             |
|    | Hit may no lengur leves bere;        | longer bear leaves           |
|    | Now stont hit in no styde.           | Now it stands in no place    |
| 70 | Ywys I con no nodur bote,            | Truly I know no other remedy |
|    | But hewe hit downe, crop and rose,   | top; root                    |
|    | And to the toun hit lede.            | bring                        |
|    | The longe gras that semeth grene,    |                              |
|    | Hit is rotoun alle bydene:           | all through                  |
| 75 | Hit is non best mete.                | food for an animal           |
|    | Til the rotoun be dynged ought,      | flailed out                  |
|    | Our lene bestes schul not roughe,    | lean; sleep                  |
|    | Hur liflode to gete.                 | livelihood                   |
|    | The grete bage is so ytoron,         | i.e., Bagot; torn            |
| 80 | Hit nyl holde neyther mele ne corne; |                              |
|    | Hong hit up to drye!                 |                              |
|    | Wen hit is drye, then schalt thou se | When                         |
|    | Yif hit wil amended be,              |                              |
|    | A beger for to bye.                  | beggar; buy                  |
| 85 | Now God that mykelle is of myght,    |                              |
|    | Grant us grace to se that syght,     |                              |
|    | Yif hit be thy wille.                |                              |
|    | Our lene bestes to have reste        |                              |
|    | In place that hem lyketh beste,      | best pleases them            |
| 90 | That were in point to spylle.        | about to die                 |

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

*Truthe, Reste, and Pes*

[*What Profits a Kingdom* (1401)]

(Bodleian Library Oxford MS Digby 102 fols. 100r-101v)

For drede ofte my lippes I steke,	keep shut
For false reportours that trouthe mys-famed. <sup>1</sup>	
Yet Charitee chargeth me to speke	requires
Though trouthe be dred, he nys not ashamed.	fearful; is not
5 Trouthe secheth non hernes ther los is lamed; <sup>2</sup>	
Trouthe is worschiped at every des.	dair
In that kyngdom ther trouthe is blamed,	
God sendes vengeance to make trouthe have pes.	
Trouthe is messenger to ryght,	
10 And ryght is counseille to Justice;	
Justice in Goddis stede is dyght. <sup>3</sup>	equal justice
Do evene lawe to fooll and wyse.	
Set mesure in evene assise,	goes
The righte weye as lawe ges.	
15 And lawe be kept, folk nyl not ryse.	If; will not rebel
That kyngdom shal have reste and pes.	
Yif suche a tale-tellere were,	
To a kyng apayre a manrys name,	harm; man's
The kyng shulde bothe partyes here,	hear
20 And punysche the fals for defame.	

<sup>1</sup> On account of false witnesses, who misreport [the] truth

<sup>2</sup> Truth does not seek out corners where reputation is crippled

<sup>3</sup> Justice is appointed as God's representative

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

Than fals men wolde ases for blame;  
For falshed, body and soule it sles.  
Falshed endes ay in shame,  
And trouthe, in worschipe and in pes.

cease  
slays  
always

- 25 Whanne lawe is put fro right assise,  
And domes man made by mede,  
For fawte of lawe yif comouns rise,  
Than is a kyngdom most in drede.  
For whanne vengeaunce a comouns ledc,  
30 Thei do gret harm er they asses.  
There no man other doth mysbede,  
That kyngdom shal have reste and pes.
- When law is deprived of true justice  
judgments; bribery  
lack
- governs  
before; cease  
injure
- Whan craft riseth agens craft  
In burgh, toun, or citée,  
35 They go to lordes whan lawe is laft,  
Whoche party may strengere be.  
But wyse men the sonere se  
By wittes wille they gedre pres,  
Or lordis medle in foli degré,  
40 Let lawe have cours in reste and pes.
- abandoned  
Which; stronger  
more quickly see  
gather [a] crowd  
crime  
take [its]
- Yit there is the thridde distaunce  
Bryngeth a kyngdom in moche noygue:  
Ofte chaunge of governaunce  
Of all degré, lowe and hyghe.  
45 A kyng may not al aspie,  
Summe telle hym soth, summe telle hym lies.  
The whete fro the chaff ye tryghe,  
So mowe ye leve in reste and pes.
- third dissension  
great distress
- observe  
lies  
wheat; sift  
may; live
- I speke not in specyale  
50 Of oo kyngdom the lawe to telle;  
I speke hool in generale  
In eche kyngdom the lawe to telle.  
Also is writhen in the Gospelle  
A word that God Hym-selven ches:
- specially  
a single  
wholly  
chose

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- 55 Rathere than fighte, a man go sellie  
On of his clothes, and bigne hym pes. *purchase*
- A worthi knyght wol worship wynne;  
He wil not yelde hym though me thret,  
But rathere as Malice doth begynne,  
Quenche hit at the firste het. *gain honor*  
*yield; someone threatens*
- 60 For, and ye lete it growe gret,  
Hit brenneth breme as fyre in ges.  
Laweles novellerye loke ye lese,  
So mowe ye lyve in resic and pes. *Stop; blow*  
*if*  
*It burns as fiercely as fire in grease*  
*innovation see that you prevent*
- 65 Old speche is spoken yore:  
What is a kyngdom tresory?  
Bestayle, corn stuffed in store,  
Riche comouns, and wyse clergy;  
Marchaundes, squyers, chivalry *kingdom's*  
*Castle; wheat; reserve*
- 70 That wol be redy at a res,  
And chevalrous kyng in wittes hyghe,  
To lede in were and governe in pes. *Merchants, squires*  
*attack*  
*with keen wit*  
*war*
- Among philosophres wyse  
In here bokes men written fynde *find written*
- 75 That synne is cause of cowardyse;  
Wel lyvng man, hardy of kynde;  
Wikked lyvere, graceles, blynde.  
He dredeth deth, the laste mes. *mass (extreme sanction)*
- The good lyvere hath God in mynde,  
That manys counseil maketh pes. *man's*
- 80 What kyng that wol have good name,  
He wol be led by wys counsayle *led*  
That love worship and dreden shame,  
And boldely dar fende and assayle. *honor*  
*ward off*
- 85 There wit is, corage may not fayle,  
For wysdom nevere worship les. *lost*
- Corage in querell doth batayle,  
And ende of batayle bygynneth pes. *quarrel*

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

	Defaute of wit maketh long counsayle;	<i>Lack</i>
90	For wittelis wordes in ydel spoken.	<i>in vain</i>
	The more cost, the lesse avayle;	
	For fawte of wyt, purpos broken.	<i>lack</i>
	In evyl soule no grace is stoken,	<i>put</i>
	For wikked soule is graceles.	<i>without grace</i>
95	In good lyvere Goddis wille is loken,	<i>behavior; locked up</i>
	That manrys counsell maketh pes.	
	To wete yif parlement be wys,	<i>know whether</i>
	The comoun profit wel it preves.	
100	A kyngdom in comouns lys,	<i>lies</i>
	Alle profytes, and alle myscheves.	<i>misfortunes</i>
	Lordis wet nevere what comouns greves	<i>know; oppresses</i>
	Til here rentis bigynne to ses.	<i>Until their incomes; cease</i>
	There lordis ere, pore comons releves,	<i>show mercy</i>
	And mayntene hem in werre and pes.	
105	Make God youre ful frend;	
	Do the comaundement that He bede.	<i>bade</i>
	Though all the world agen yow wend,	<i>turn against you</i>
	Be God youre frend, ye thar not drede:	<i>If God is; need not fear</i>
	For there as God His frendis lede,	<i>when; leads</i>
110	He saveth hem bothe on lond and sees.	<i>near</i>
	Who-so fighteth, God doth the dode,	
	For God is victorie and pes.	
	What kyngdom werreth hym-self with-yanc	<i>wars with itself</i>
	Distroyeth hym-self, and no mo.	<i>itself; no other</i>
115	With-oute here enemys bygyanc	
	On ecche a syde assayle hem so.	<i>each side</i>
	The comouns, they wil robbe and slo,	<i>kill</i>
	Make fyere, and kyndel stres.	<i>fires; ignite straw</i>
	Whan ryches and manhode is wastede and go,	<i>gone</i>
120	Than drede dryveth to trete pes.	<i>fear impels</i>
	The world is like a fals leman:	<i>sweetheart</i>
	Fayre semblaunt and moche gyle.	<i>appearance; guile</i>
	Withouten heire dyeth no man,	<i>heir dies</i>

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| 125 | God is chief Lord of toun and pyle.<br>God maketh mony heire in a whyle,<br>For God ressayveth eche reles;<br>God kan breke hegge and style,<br>And make an hey wey to pes.  | stronghold<br>many heirs<br>receives; release<br>hedge; stile<br>highway              |
| 130 | God made lordis governoures<br>To governe puple in unysē.<br>The puple, ne ryches, nys not youares:<br>Al is Goddis, and so be ye.<br>Eche day ye may youre myrrour se:<br>Eche man after other deses.   | people<br><i>Neither people nor riches are</i><br>mirror see<br>dies<br>ancestors are |
| 135 | Youre auncetres arm gon, after shal ye,<br>To endeles werre or endless pes.  |   |
| 140 | Eche kyng is sworn to governaunce<br>To governe Goddis puple in right.<br>Eche kyng bereth swerd of Goddis vengeance<br>To felle Goddis foen in fight.<br>And so doth everons honest knyght<br>That bereth the ordre as it wes;<br>The plough, the chirche, to mayntene ryght<br>Are Goddis champyons to kepe the pes. | bears [a] sword<br>slay; foes<br>always<br>upholds; was<br><i>i.e., the commons</i>   |
| 145 | The world is like a chery fayre,<br>Ofte chaungeth all his thynges.<br>Riche, pore, foul, and fayre,<br>Popes, prelates, and lordynge,<br>Alle are dedly, and so ben kynges.   | its   |
| 150 | Or deth lode yow in his les,<br>Arraye by tyme youre rekesynges,<br>And trete with God to gete yow pes.  | mortal<br><i>Before; untruth</i><br>quickly; accounts<br>deal                         |
| 155 | What bryngeth a kyngdom al above?<br>Wys counseil and good governaunce.<br>Eche lord wil other love,<br>And rule wel labourers sustynaunce.<br>God maketh for His frendis no destaunce,  | <i>i.e., into peace</i>   |
|     | For God kan skatre the grete pes.  | dissension<br>scatter; mob  |

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
| 160 | <p>God for His frendis math ordynaunce,<br/>And governeth hem in werre and pes.</p> <p>Good lyf is cause of good name;<br/>Good name is worthi to have reveraunce.</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Synne is cause of grevaunce.</p> | <i>makes [an] ordinance</i><br><i>hangs</i><br><i>runs away</i><br><i>fortune</i> |
| 165 | <p>Eche kyngdom hongeth in Goddis balaunce;<br/>With hym that holdeth, with hym that fles.<br/>Ye have fre wille, chese youre chaunce<br/>To have with God werre or pes.</p>  |   |

## *Notes*

### *Man Be Ware and Be No Fool*

- 1     *Man be ware.* The sentiment has proverbial values. See R. Green, "John Ball's Letters," in *Chaucer's England*, ed. B. Hanawalt, p. 196, note 29; *The Letter of John Ball* (Royal MS), line 9; and *Addresses of the Commons*, line 20.
- 4     *iiiij yere of kyng Richard.* So the Cambridge MS. K. Sisam, *Fourteenth Century Verse and Prose*, prints a couplet from St. John's College, Oxford, MS 209 fol. 57v, that closely resembles lines 3-4 of the present poem: "The ax was sharpe,  
the stokke was harde, / In the xiiiij yere of Kyng Richarde." Sisam entitles the poem "On the Year 1390-91," which was the fourteenth year of Richard II's reign. The fourth (*iiiij*) year of Richard's reign was 1381. After citing the couplet from the St. John MS, RHR comments: "The year 1381 seems more appropriate for this complaint [than 1390-91, as in Sisam], in view of the repression following the Revolt, to which the quatrain may refer." In 1391 Richard was sufficiently at odds with the city of London, however, for Gower to shift his dedication of the *Confessio Amantis* from him to Henry of Lancaster.

### *The Letter of John Ball (Royal MS)*

- 1     *Johan Schep*, or "John the Shepherd," is Ball's pseudonym. Because of other references to *Piers Plowman* in the letter, Ball here may allude to the opening lines of Langland's poem: "In a somer seson, whan softe was the sonne, / I shoop me into shroudes as I a sheep were" (Schmidt ed. of B text). Walsingham characterizes Ball as a "lapsed priest," and Ball himself may refer to his status in the phrase "som tyme Scynte Marie prest of York." *Johan Nameles* is another pseudonym but perhaps without a specific referent. "John Nameless," that is, may simply refer to others who share Ball's political sympathies. In line 2, "John the Mallere," or Miller, and "Johan Cartere," or Carter, may be types, since John is a most common name, as in the carpenter from Chaucer's Miller's Tale. The military leader of the rebellion Wat Tyler was, according to Froissart, a roof tiler by trade.

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- 4      *Peres Ploughman*. Ball appropriates the figure of Piers as symbol of the political cause, representing the commons as industrious and faithful while characterizing their enemies, symbolized by *Hobbe the Robbere* (lines 4–5), as parasites. *Johan Trewman* (line 5) is another pseudonym, this one for a morally righteous Christian such as Chaucer's Plowman, who is "a trewe swynkere [worker] and a good" (I 531). John A. Alford says: "Again and again [late fourteenth-century] writers . . . extol truth as the political virtue *par excellence*" (*A Companion to Piers Plowman*, p. 33). See also Peck, pp. 113–16, on the truth trope in Ball's letters, and Alford, Glossary, s.v. *Treuthe*, and Addresses note to lines 15 and 17. Two "names" in this *Letter* also appear in the *Addresses to the Commons*: *Jakke Mylner* = *Johan the Mullere*; *Jakke Trewman* = *Johan Trewman*.
- 4-5     *Hobbe the Robbere*. Hobbe the Robbere also may derive from *Piers Plowman* since Langland mentions a "Roberd the Robbere" in B passus 5.463. Some have identified this "Hobbe" (a nickname of Robin/Robert [*MED* s.v. *Hobbe*]) as Robert Hales, the hated Treasurer of England just before and during the Rising, whom the mob executed on Friday, 14 June 1381.
- 6      *Ioke schappe you to on heved*. "Obey only one leader (or head)." Ball cautions his troops to observe discipline in the ranks, since there may be spies or infiltrators in their midst. He reinforces the warning in the poem (lines 9–10). Riley transcribes *schappe* as *scharpe* (*Historia Anglicana*, 2:34, and note 3 continued from p. 33); Thompson *iske shape you* (*Chronicon Angliae*, p. 322).
- 7      *Johan the Mullere hath ygrounde*. This cryptic line, in form so like a political prophecy, seems to refer to hard times, the cause for rebellion. Green cites a well-known Latin proverb: "Though its earliest English appearance seems to be in George Herbert's *Jacula Prudentum* (1640), this proverb was certainly known in the Middle Ages: 'Sera decum mola sed tenues molit undique partes.' Walther, *Proverbia* 4:805 (no. 28057); compare 4:815 (no. 28109) and 5:551–52 (nos. 32568a/b)" (p. 198, note 52).
- 9      *Be war or ye be wo*. Proverbial, according to Whiting, *Proverbs*, p. 626 (§ W45). First citation = Ball's Letter; numerous refs. including sententious poems. *ye*. So Riley and Green (*se*); MS and RHR *þe*. Thompson *se*. According to *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, a collection of anti-Wycliffite and pro-mendicant tracts (probably Carmelite) compiled in the late fourteenth century but assembled in the 1430s: "there was a certain company of the sect and doctrines of Wycliffe which conspired like a secret fraternity and arranged to travel around the whole of

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England preaching the beliefs taught by Wycliffe" (as quoted in Dobson, *The Peasants' Revolt of 1381*, p. 378). For information on the *Fasciculi Zizaniorum*, see James Crompton, "Fasciculi Zizaniorum," *Journal of Ecclesiastical History* 12 (1961), 35–45, 155–66. The chroniclers stressed a connection between heresy and the Rising, but modern historians have been unable to confirm it.

- 10 *Knowest your freend.* The *Anonimale Chronicle* says that the commons had among themselves a "wache worde": "With whom haldes yow?" (i.e., whose side are you on?). The reply to this was supposed to be: "Wyth kyng Richardc and wyth the trew communes." On this watchword, see Strohm, *Hochon's Arrow*, pp. 41–42.
- 11 *Haveth ynow, and seith "Hoo!"* This line seems to urge restraint among the insurgents. See also the cautionary note about Hobbe the Robbere in Ball's *Letter* (line 4) and *Addresses of the Commons* (line 17). The Westminster chronicler and Walsingham both emphasize that when the rebels sacked Gaunt's Savoy palace they refrained from looting. Knighton testifies when one rebel tried to carry off a "fine piece of silver," his colleagues threw him and the silver into the fire, saying (in reported speech) that they were "zelatores veritatis et justitiae, non fures aut latrones" (lovers of truth and justice, not robbers or thieves). See *Chronicon Henrici Knightron*, p. 135; Strohm, *Hochon's Arrow*, p. 44; Derek Pearsall, *The Life of Geoffrey Chaucer* (Oxford: Blackwell, 1992), p. 144.
- 12 *do wel and bettre.* An allusion to *Piers Plowman*'s famous *Vita de Dovel, Dobel & Dobesr*. Ball equates "do well" with seeking political justice. As in *Piers Plowman* solutions to political grievances appear to reside as much in heaven (Christ's sacrifice, line 7; fleeing sin, line 11) as in earthly deeds. Peck points out that this is the earliest specific reference to Langland's poem.

### *The Letter of John Ball (Stow)*

In his *A Summariye of the Chronicles of Englande* (London: T. Marshe, 1570) — a forerunner or precursor of his *The Annales or The Chronicles* — Stow first printed Ball's *Letter*, though with significant variation from the *Annales* version. (Ball's *Letter* does not appear in the 1565 *Summarye*.) The following transcription is from a microfilm version of the T. Marshe 1570 edition in the Huntington Library (STC 23322, Reel S1/356; University Microfilms 15587), from fol. 235. I transcribe without editorial intervention:

### *Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

John Ball saint mary priest, greteth well all maner of men, and biddeth them in the name of the trinitie father, sonne, and holy ghost, stand manliche together in truthe, and helpe truthe, & truth shal helpe you, now reigneth pride in price, and covetise is holde wyse, and lechery without shame, & glotonyn without blame, envy reigneth with treason, and slouth is take in great season. God doe boote, for nowe is time amen.

- 1-3 Peck discusses the "stand manlike" trope (p. 114) and sees the line on truth as a variation on John 8:32: "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free" (p. 115). The address "John Bal . . . greeteth," here and elsewhere, reflects a Pauline epistolary formula (p. 114).
- 4 *pride*. This prophecy illustrates well the principle of making predictions in the guise of complaint. The poem mentions six of the seven deadly sins: pride, avarice, lust, gluttony, envy, sloth. Wrath is missing.
- 8 *treason*. So the T. Marshe 1570 (printed above) and H. Binneman 1574 editions of the *Summarie* (STC 23322, 23324, p. 235), and the R. Newberie 1580 edition of *The Chronicles* (STC 23333, p. 485). The T. Marshe 1592 edition of *The Annales* and subsequent editions I have checked emend to *reason*, which is RHR's reading. This reading should be compared with line 39 of *Addresses of the Commons* (*tresone*).
- 10 *for now is time*. Peck comments on the "fierce restlessness or sense of the immediacy of time's demands" as apocalyptic metaphors, both here and in other protest literature surrounding the Peasants' Revolt (p. 116).

### *Addresses of the Commons*

- 1 *mylne*. The mill here seems to be a figure for the political cause, the rebellion. When the mill is working properly, with its four sails turning yarely, then all goes well. But they must proceed with circumspection and reason (*skyl*).
- 3 *foure sayles*. The four sails of a windmill. The *post* is the grinding axel.
- 5-13 *With ryght and with myght*. This lyric is a variant of a popular complaint type, cited by Wenzel (1978) as the first of four special versions of Type B complaint. He prints the following extract from "The Sayings of the Four Philosophers" in *Speculum Christiani*:

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Myste is ryȝie,  
Lyȝie is myȝie,  
Fyȝt is flyȝt.

See *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric*, p. 185; *Index* § 2167. For a version even closer to the lyric type, see *Addresses*, lines 27–29.

- 6 *skyl*. Implies "reason," "intellect," "discretion," or "self-control," as well as "craft."
- 13 *myr-adȝyt*. MED glosses this specific usage as "improperly adjusted," though "ill-used," or "abused" are implicit as well.
- 14 *have*. So Green; Lumby hane.
- 16 *Peres the Plowman*. See *The Letter of John Ball* (Royal MS), line 4 and note.
- 18–19 *Hobbe Robbyoure*. See *The Letter of John Ball* (Royal MS), note to lines 4–5.
- 20 *For nowe is tyme to be ware*. The sentiments in this line appear on fourteenth-century church bells. See Susan Crane, "The Writing Lesson of 1381," in *Chaucer's England*, ed. Barbara Hanawalt (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1992), p. 220, note 36 (citing Caroline Barroa).
- 21–22 *falnes and gyle have regned to long*. These lines should be compared with Wenzel's third poem of the "Type B" complaint lyrics (*Hallas! men planys of litel trwithe*). See below, note to line 23.
- 22 *trwithe*. Truth, with the meaning of *troth*, keeping one's word. Asson has pointed out that this word appears often in Lollard writings. Writing about Knighton's phrases *trewe prechoures* and *false prechoures*, she observes: "Knighton provides no explanation of his two examples, presumably because he expected his reader to understand their force without his aid. It is not difficult to guess their import: *trewe prechoures* are those who propound Wyclifite doctrine, *false prechoures* those who controvert this, or who preach unorthodox beliefs rejected by the Lollards" (*Lollards and Their Books*, p. 166). See also R. F. Green, "John Ball's Letters," pp. 183–84.

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- 23     *si dedero.* A satirical Latin song, in couplets, that begins "Si dedero decus accipiam flatumque favoris: / Ni dedero, nil percipiam, spem perdo laboris." See H. Walther, *Initia carminum ac versuum medii aevi posterioris latinorum* § 17697; *Reliquiae Antiquae*, ed. T. Wright and J. O. Halliwell (New York: Pickering, 1843), 2:6:

Si dedero, decus accipiam flatumque favoris:  
Ni dedero, nil percipiam, spem perdo laboris.  
  
Si dedero, genus accumulo famamque potenter;  
Ni dedero clauso sacculo, perit aes sapientis;  
  
Si dedero, mihi laus, lex, et jus prospera dantur:  
Ni dedero, mihi fraus, fel, fæx adversa parantur;  
  
Si dedero, mereor in summa sede locari:  
Ni dedero, tensi compellor in aede morari;  
  
Si dedero, veneratus ero, vocor et gratiosus:  
Ni dedero, diffamor ego, vocor et vitiosus.

A fourteenth-century quatrain contains a reference to the Latin song: "Now goot fashed in everi flok, / And trwethe is sped under a lok; / Now no man may comen ger to / But yef he singge *si dedero*" (*Reliquiae Antiquae*, ed. Wright and Halliwell, 2:121; *Index* § 2319, *Contra falsos iudices*). For other references, see *The Macro Plays*, ed. Mark Eccles, p. 190 (note to *The Castle of Perseverance* line 879); *Peter Idley's Instructions to His Son*, ed. Charlotte d'Evelyn (London: Oxford University Press, 1935), line 560 and note (p. 216); and W. K. Smart, "Some Notes on Mankind," *Modern Philology*, 14 (1916), 296–97, who adduces John Lydgate's "Si dedero ys now so mery a song." The phrase "Si dedero," according to Smart, "is a popular expression for bribery or buying of favors of any sort" (p. 296). See also *The Simonie*, line 24. I am indebted to Paul F. Schaffner and Siegfried Wenzel for their help with this Latin song.

- 24     *Jon of Baunton.* Not identified. The manuscripts record his name as *Bdthon*.
- 24–25     *trewē love is away.* An important motif of Middle English moral and didactic poetry is that charity — love — has grown cold in the world's last days, according to Christ's description of the end of the world in Matthew 24:12: "And because iniquity hath abounded, the charity of many shall grow cold." This scriptural

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passage was often interpreted to mean that when antichrists (1 John 2, Matt. 24:6), false prophets (Matt 24:11), and specifically the friars (the hypocrites and those who love to be called "master" of Matt. 23) shall effect such iniquity, then Christian charity will cool on earth as "many" will follow these false leaders. See, for example, a lyric from Merton College Oxford MS 248 fol. 166v entitled *De mundo* (On the world):

Hallas! men planys of litel trwthe;  
hit ys dede and tat is rwthe;  
faisedam regnis and es above,  
and byrid es trwlove.

complain  
*it; dead; than; pity*  
*falsehood; it on high*  
*buried is true love*

In *Religious Lyrics of the XIVth Century*, ed. C. Brown, rev. G. V. Smithers, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Clarendon, 1957), p. 54; *Index* § 2145. (I have normalized the spelling.) See also *Manus fir index*, line 23: "Symony is above, and awey is trwlove" (RHR, p. 144), and R. F. Green, "John Ball's Letters," p. 184. Siegfried Wenzel analyzes *Hallas! men planys* as a third popular version of Type B complaint lyrics. This lyric derives from two Latin hexameters. See *Preachers, Poets, and the Early English Lyric*, p. 191.

- 29-31 See above lines 5-13 and note.
- 31 *everydele*. So Green (adopting the reading from the Cotton Claudius MS); Lumby *every ydale* (the reading of the Cotton Tiberius MS). The Cotton Claudius reading is superior, since Ball would not ask God to bring prosperity to "idle men."
- 38-43 *Now regneth pride in pris*. These lines (and material in Jakke Trewman's address) are a version of Wenzel's popular verses of "Type B" complaint lyrics. He cites *Index* § 2356 (*Now pride ys yn pris*) which, like the present poem, contains not the traditional four evils but the seven deadly sins (*Preachers, Poets*, p. 197). See also *When Rome Is Removed into England*, line 5 and note; *The Letter of John Ball* (Stow version).

### *John Ball's Sermon Theme (Walsingham)*

- 1 Both Walsingham's *Historia Anglicana* and the *Chronicon Angliae* claim that John Ball, priest, taught the "perverted doctrine" (*perversa dogmata*) and the "false ravings" (*insanias falsas*) of John Wyclif, whom Walsingham elsewhere

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describes as "vetus hypocrita, angelus Sathanae, antichristi praecambulans" (an old hypocrite, Satan's angel, a walking antichrist) as well as a heretic with "dampnatas opiniones." See *Chronicon Angliae*, ed. E. M. Thompson (Rolls Series 64, 1874), p. 281; *Historia Anglicana*, ed. H. T. Riley (Rolls Series 28.1), 2:32. For another setting of this theme, see the moral lyric beginning "When adam delf & eve span, spir, if þou wil spedc" from Cambridge Univ. MS Dd. 5. 64, III (fols. 35v-36r), as printed in *Religious Lyrics of the XIVth Century*, ed. Carleton Brown and rev. G. V. Smithers, 2nd ed. (Oxford: Clarendon, 1957), pp. 96-97; *Index* § 3921. The theme is proverbial. See Whiting, *Proverbs*, § A38.

- 2 gentilman. Walsingham and especially Froissart describe how Ball preached egalitarian doctrine.

### *On the Times*

- 2 *descendant*. A: *descendunt* with *decedunt* written above. C: *procedunt*, with *discendunt* written above it.
- 5 In B this line was skipped by the scribe, then written in at the top of the page, with an arrow curling downward to locate the place where it should be inserted.
- 7 *oure*. A: *tour*. Wt and C: *honour*.
- 9 *slewthe*. A: *slouthe*. Wt and C: *hus*.
- 11 *Sethyn trewth was*. A: *Sith trouthe ys*. C: *Sone trawyth ys*.
- 13 *asyde*. B: *o syde*.
- 13 *Wheche*. A: *Whiche*. C: *Where*.
- 14 *nostri fiunt*. A: *nostri fient*. C: *nostri sunt iam*.
- 15 *schyld*. A and C: *scheld*.
- 16 *eu*. A: *en*. C: *heu*.
- 17 A: *Ofe tymes have we herd*. C: *Oftyn tyme have we here*.
- 19 A: *But ever desired we*. C: *But ever have we desire*. B clearly reads *deferred* rather than *deserved*. Richard Green (correspondence April 5, 1995) suggests the gloss

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- "we have continually put off more favorable opportunities [i.e., to remedy the situation] for ourselves."
- 20      *commoda*. C: *commercia*
- 26      The scribe has inserted *que* above the line with a caret.
- 28      *per rus*. Or perhaps B: *per ens*. A: *parvo*. C: *per rus et mare*. Green suggests by correspondence: "C's *per rus et mare* is grammatical (unlike A's *paruo per mare*) and yields a sort of sense 'through the countryside and by the sea' but is clumsy at best. Perhaps the original read *parvum per mare* [i.e., 'across the Channel'] which would explain B's *per rus per mare*."
- 29      *went*. B: *wanr*. A and C: *went*.
- 31      C: *Ho seythe truth he is schent*
- 33      *Rowners*. C: *Robberes*
- 35–36     The B scribe skipped the long line, but added it at the bottom of the page, with an arrow indicating where it should be placed.
- 35      *klaterers*. C: *flaterars*
- 36      A and C: *sua subdant colla securi*
- 42      *collacrematur*. A and C: *collachrimatur*.
- 44      *depopulatur*. B: *deppulatur*. A and C: *depopulatur*
- 46      *spirituales cedunt*. A: *spiritualia cadunt*. C: *spiritualia cedunt*.
- 47      A: *Sume bethe myschevyd*. C: *And so sume be myschevyd*.
- 49      *goose*. The second -o is superscript. A: *goith*. C: *goth*
- 50      *plus facit homo viciorū*. A: *plus fecit homo viciorū*. C: *et plus hoc facit ut viciorū*.
- 53      A: *Goddes halydayys ar noght*. C: *Goddes dere halydayys ar noght*. See line 55, which, in B, is also shortened, thus rhyming *halydays/plaies*.
- 55      A: *For unthrifly pley is worght*. C: *For onthryfyl pley ys worght*. See note to line 53 on B's rhyme.

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- 58 B writes *in eis regnant ma* before striking this out and writing *steriles & luxuriosi* above the crossout.
- 62 *fuse.* A and C: *fine.*
- 63 C: *Put these to the peynys.*
- 65–88 *Westmynster.* These lines resemble the complaints about law courts in poems such as *London Lickpenny* and *The Simonie*.
- 67 *Noght ellys.* A: *neuertheles;* C: *neuer Be lesse.*
- 68 *vincuntur.* B: *vincant.* A and C: *vincuntur.*
- 71 *face.* I am indebted to Richard Green for the gloss "outface," or "face down."
- 82 *crucis* here seems to be a reference to a coin.
- 83 Green notes a similar use of the proverb in the *Towneley Second Shepherd's Play*: "Illi spon weft, iwy, ay commys foall owte" (line 587).
- 92 *metuendi.* A and C: *metuenda.*
- 95 *The kyng knows notr alle.* Topos of "the king's ignorance." See *Truthe, Reste, and Pes*, lines 45–46, and *The Simonie*, lines 313–24.
- 99 *The katrys nek to the bel.* This line refers to the well-known fable of beiling the cat which Langland used in his political allegory, *Piers Plowman B Prologue* 146–208. There the cat is probably John of Gaunt, uncle to Richard II and his guardian. In 1376 Bishop Thomas Briason preached a sermon that mentioned the fable of the mice and the cat. The identity of the cat in *On the Times* is less certain.
- 107 B inserts *hym* above the line.
- 109 *Goode Jak . . . John.* Wright identified the first *Jak* with Robert de Vere, Duke of Dublin, and *Jak nobilis* (line 113) with Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk. Green believes "Goode Jak" refers to Jack Philipot, who helped finance Thomas of Woodstock's expedition to France, thus providing the soldiers with "loricos vel tunicas, quas vulgo 'jakkes' vocant." "John" in Green's political explanation denotes John of Gaunt, who might have been expected to reimburse Philipot for aid to his brother (pp. 336–39). That "Jak" probably refers to a person may be seen in the word's repetition in proximity (lines 105, 109, 111, 113).

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- 110 *gratia*. Green suggests a reference to "his grace" John of Gaunt, with a pun on "kindness" and "thanks."
- 112 *regna remota*. Green explains these lines as John of Gaunt's absence from England during the late 1370s and early 1380s, including the 1378 St.-Malo expedition, an expedition to Scotland in 1380, and a diplomatic mission to Scotland in 1381.
- 117 *Purs Penyfles*. This allegorical figure appears in other late medieval writings, including *The First Shepherd's Play* from the Towneley cycle of mystery plays: "I may syng / With purs penneles...." See *MED*, s.v. *penyfles* (b). A satire on contemporary fashion begins in this line with the introduction of *Galaunter* who cavort with *Purs Penyfles* as if they had both wealth and leisure.
- 123 B: *Now ys he here gone*. A & C: *Now is he here, and now is he gon*.
- 125 *Freshest*. B: *Fresher*. A: *Fresshest*. C: *Fresch*.
- new towche*. The phrase is reminiscent of Chaucer's Pardoner: "Hym thoughte he rood al of the newe jet" (CT General Prologue, line 682).
- 131 B: *Narow thay bene thay seme brod*. So too in C. Gloss based on A: *Narugh they be, thouȝ they seme brode*.
- 132 A: *nova sunt; factio gentis*. C: *vana sunt hoc facite, gentes*.
- 139 *War ye*. C's reading. B: *Where ever*. A: *Ware*.
- 144 A: *non sit regula Sarum*. C: *cum non sit regula Sarum*.
- 146 A: *laqueantur a corpore crura*. C: *laqueant ad corpora crura*. Perhaps the sense is: "the legs are laced [with points] to the body."
- 157 *Mony*. B *Moy<sup>2</sup>* (y inserted above a caret).
- 160 B and C: *nisi deus instat aliquando*. Emendation from A.
- 161 B: *Womonly brestes*. A: *Women, lo! with wantonly brestes*. C: *Women lo! with here brestes*.
- 162 B: *pretendunt*. The sense of B 161–62, which reads: *Womonly brestes pretendunt arte prophana*, is perhaps something like "with profane art they puff out their chests like women."

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- 168 A: *ut ventus ecce! vacillant.* C: *ventus velut ecce vacillant.*
- 169 A: *Now knokelyd elbowys.* C: *Her knokelys elbowys*
- 175 A: *Than ther teth quakis.* C: *Here chekys than quakys.*
- 176 A: *sed se quasi concutientes.* C: *sese quasi concutientes.*
- 181 *Huffe o galant.* RHR comments on the phrase: "'Galaunt' continued in use well into the sixteenth century, and there is a considerable body of literature on these overdressed braggarts" (p. 322). RHR edits a satirical lyric against sumptuous clothing that contains the refrain, "Huff! a galawnt, vylabele! / Thus syngyth galawntys in here revelere" (no. 52, *Historical Poems of the XIVth and XVth Centuries*). "Huff" is a term associated with braggarts and bullies, as is indicated by a stage direction in the Digby mystery play: "Her xal entyr a galavnt þus seyng: Hof, hof, hof, a frysche new galavnt!" (RHR, pp. 322–23). A: *Huf a galaunt thee atowche.* C: *Of a galaunt the towch.* Krochalis and Peters gloss "Huf" as "If." Green suggests that the sense of B might be: "If a gallant alludes [OED s.v. *Touch* v. 18b] to it [þer a = þeros?] (with 'it' being the dripping nose)."
- 182 Green wonders if the line might not be an ostentatiously polite way the gallant alludes to his lady's dripping nose?
- 183 *powche.* Perhaps "mouth" rather than "vagina."
- 189 *Vye velabel.* These words are similar to the refrain term in RHR's no. 52, which he entitles "Huf! A Galaunt." See above, note to line 181. Perhaps A is the more sound reading with *Vive la bele!*
- 197–200 appear in C as lines 177–80. Though Krochalis and Peters normally follow A, they follow C's line order in this instance.
- 200 *dampna.* B *dampa* (a inserted above a caret).
- 201 *Armes, sydes, and blode.* Blasphemous oaths against Christ's body.
- 202 *recitauit.* A and C read future tense *recitabir*, which makes better sense. So too in line 204 with *domabit*.
- 206 *poscunt:* A's reading. B: *possunt.*

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- 207 B and A: *A contur tenore.* C: *A countur-tenor at Newgat.* Krochalis and Peters emend according to C, an emendation that provides a more stable meter than that of the London MSS.
- 211 A: *Now sey I for this dispite.* C: *Nowt I say for despyste.*
- 217 *Simon.* Simon Magus (Acts 8:9–24), who gave his name to the word "simony." He offered money to the apostles so that he might pass on the power of the Holy Spirit through the laying on of hands. R. F. Green suggests a possible jibe at Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury at the time of the Peasants' Revolt. See note to "Tax has tenet us alle," line 35, below.
- 227 *ye.* A and B. C: *he*
- 229 *lanterne of lyght.* Perhaps an allusion to John 8:12, the source for the title of the Wyclifite treatise.
- 232 *venena:* C's reading. B: *vena.*
- 233 A: *Oure kynge and oure lond.* C: *Ouer kynge and his lond.*
- 234 *servet;* A & C. B: *servat.*
- et tuematur.* B: *et tutatur.* C: *te a tutatur.* A and Wr: *et teneatur.*
- 238 *fructu.* Glossed here as "fruit [children?]" but perhaps an allusion to St. Paul on the first fruits of grace (Rom. 8:23); or to James 1:18.

Latin epilogue *O rex.* The B Prologue of *Piers Plowman* contains similar verses: "Dum rex a regere dicatur nomen habere / Nomen habet sine re nisi studet iura tenere" (140). Since the name of "king" comes from *regere*, to rule, unless a man takes care to maintain law he bears the name without the substance.

### Tax Has Tenet Us Alle

- 1 Tax. The poll taxes of 1377, 1379, 1380–81, which were one of the chief causes of the rebellion of 1381. The manuscript lines are executed as long lines, with the Latin ending each line. Lines 1–4 might be considered an example of what Embree terms "the king's ignorance topos." See the note to lines 45–46 of *Truthe, Reste, and Pes*, and *On the Times*, lines 93–96.
- 3 *smalle.* The tax collectors diverted much of the collections to their own pockets.

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- 9     *Kent.* "The first concentration of the peasants was at Maidstone under Wat Tyler, and the first town to endorse them was Canterbury" (RHR).
- 25    *blewun.* Wr, R4, *blewif* (?). To "blow" boasts is to boast a lot as a "blowhard" might do.
- 29    *endorst.* Wr, R4, reads *endost*.
- 32    *pro caede.* Wr, R4, reads *procede*.
- 35    *bischop.* Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England, Simon Sudbury, who originated the poll tax. The rebels executed him in London. R. F. Green has argued that the verses below (from *Syng y wold, butt, alas!* [On the Times, Index § 3113]) allude to the archbishop and suggest that the whole poem points to events of 1380 rather than 1388, as previously believed:

Symon, þat fals man,  
decori nocet ecclesianum;  
Myche sorwe he began,  
virur diffudit amarum.  
(C Text)

See "Jack Philipot, John of Gaunt, and a Poem of 1380," *Speculum* 66 (1991), 330–41 at p. 340. Green concludes: "This poem [*Tax Has Tener Us Alle*] too is macaronic, and it bears a striking metrical and stylistic resemblance to *On the Times*. It is tempting to see these two pieces as the work of a single author, who, writing on the eve and on the morrow of the Peasants' Revolt, has, as it were, bequeathed us both prologue and epilogue to that dramatic event" (p. 341).

- 41–60 Not in the Cambridge MS. Supplied from the Oxford text, checked against RHR and Wr.
- 41    *Jak Straw.* In the literature of the Peasants' Revolt, Jack Straw is often cited as a rebel leader. Straw and Thomas Faringdon burned Robert Hales's great manor of Highbury (see note to line 49). Compare also Chaucer's Nun's Priest's Tale: "Certes, he Jakke Straw and his meynee / Ne made nevere shouthes half so shrille / Whan that they wolden any Flemyngh kille, / As thilke day was maad upon the fox" (VII.3394–97).

*Notes*

- 48      *stiva*. Wr, RA, reads *oniva* (?).
- 49      *Hales*. Sir Robert Hales, Prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and Royal Treasurer. When Hales, along with Archbishop Simon Sudbury and others, took refuge in the Tower, the rebels dragged them out to Tower Hill and beheaded them (Friday, 14 June 1381).
- 52      *snuitir*. Wr, RA, reads *snifus*.
- 55      *Savoy*. The wealthy and beautiful ("semely") palace of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, located on the Strand near the river Thames. On Thursday, 13 June, the rebels burned the Savoy to the ground and turned Gaunt's coat of arms upside down (sign of a traitor to the realm).
- 57      *Arcan*. Joshua had forbidden his troops to pillage Jericho after its fall but Achan disobeyed and was stoned to death (*Joshua* 7). The leaders of the Peasants' Revolt also issued orders against looting, but the orders were widely violated. Wr, RA, and Krochalis and Peters, who follow the Digby MS rather than the Cambridge MS, read *Arcadon* for *Arcan don*.
- 61-64    *Owre kyng . . . paterna*. Richard was the son of Edward, the Black Prince, celebrated military leader and hero of the battle of Poitiers (1356), who captured the French king John. The Black Prince led his captive through the streets of London in a triumphal procession. During the Peasants' Revolt, while some secluded themselves from the mob's fury, Richard valiantly confronted the rebels at Smithfield (Saturday, 15 June), parleying briefly with Walter (or Wat) Tyler, the rebel leader. When William Walworth, mayor of London, tried to arrest Tyler and when Tyler drew a dagger, a valet killed Tyler and the crowds eventually dispersed.
- 62      *alii*. Cambridge MS *aliis*.
- 65-66    *Jak Straw . . . superna*. Jack Straw was executed but not at Smithfield. It was Wat Tyler who was struck down at the Smithfield conference.
- 65      *he kent*. So Cambridge MS; RHR *pey cas*.

*Richard II's Reign and the Peasants' Revolt*

*Ther Is a Busch That Is Forgrowe*

- 1      busch. A patent reference to Sir John Bushy, speaker of the House of Commons and one of Richard's favorites. Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford (later King Henry IV), beheaded Bushy at Bristol in 1399. The author of *Richard the Redeless* makes similar punning references to Bushy and Green in passus 2, lines 152–53: "Thus baterid this breed [bird] on bushes aboute / And gaderid gomes on grene ther as they walkyd" (ed. Skeat). In Shakespeare's *Richard II*, Bolingbroke contemptuously refers to Bushy, Green, and Bagot as the "caterpillars of the commonwealth" (II.i.165). See also the Gardener's statements about Richard's ministers in III.iv.
- 4      grene. A reference to Sir Henry Green who, with Bushy (note to line 1), guided Richard's legislation through the House of Commons and who was also beheaded at Bristol.
- 6      the. So Wr; Hamper th'.
- 7      bagge. A reference to Sir William Bagot, another of Richard's ministers in the House of Commons.
- 8      kettord. *MED*, directing to "? Cp. ceter, katar num" (from OF *catre*, four), cites this word only from this poem, with the notation "? Quartered."
- 13     swan. Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, whose badge was a swan (which he had adopted from his father Edward III). Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, executed Gloucester at Calais in 1397. Some have felt that Norfolk was acting under King Richard's orders. The author of the present poem attributes Gloucester's death to Bushy. Hamper identifies the swan as "Hugh Earl of Stafford" and the *eldes byrd* of line 32 as "Edmund Earl of Stafford, eldest surviving son."
- 14     sclawtar. So Wr; Hamper sclawf'.
- 20     stede. "A horse was the crest of the earl of Arundel, who was beheaded in the 21st Ric. II" (Wr). Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, was appealed by eight lords appellant of killing Simon Burley; and John of Gaunt ordered Arundel's property confiscate, condemning him to death. He was executed on Tower Hill in 1397.

### Notes

- 25      *bereward*. "The earl of Warwick banished to Isle of Man" (Wr). His badge was a black bear. RHR glosses the political allegory of this stanza: "a bearward (the Earl of Warwick) found a rag, and made a bag through which he is undone (i.e., he aided to raise up Bagot, who became instrumental in his banishment)." *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050–1500*, ed. Hartung, 5:1440.
- 26      *the*. So Wr; Hamper *th'*.
- 32      *Her eldesr . . . fro*. Trans.: "Her eldest bird has been taken away from her." For this line Wr reads: "Her eldes[i] bryd his taken her fro"; Hamper: "Her eldes bryd his taken her fro." Of the *bryd* Wr glosses: "Humphrey [Plantagenet], Gloucester's only son, was, after his father's death, carried to Ireland and imprisoned in the castle of Trim."
- 34      *stedes colt*. "Thomas earl of Arundel, son of the earl beheaded in the 21st Ric. II" (Wr).
- 35      *An eron*. The heron is Henry Bolingbroke, Duke of Lancaster, whose cause Thomas Arundel has joined.
- 36      *wondur*. So Wr; Hamper *wond'*.
- 37      *berewardes zone*. "Richard Beauchamp, under nineteen, was at this time married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley" (Wr). *tendur*, so Wr; Hamper *tend'*. On "berewardes" see note to line 25.
- 44      *contré*. So Wr; Hamper *contr'*. Hamper glosses: "Ravenspur in Yorkshire, where Henry landed."
- 47      *and y thinges*. So Hamper and Wr. *y* = in. The syntax seems defective.
- 49      *gees*. The Percy family of Northumbria. Hamper's note: "The Commons."
- 52      *pecokes*. The Neville family of Yorkshire. Hamper's note: "The Lords."
- 55      *the busch*. So Wr; Hamper *th' busch*.
- 57      *aftur*. So Wr; Hamper *aft'*.
- 58      *the grene*. So Wr; Hamper *th' grene*.

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- 60 Of lines 34–60 RHR explains: "the steed's colt (Thomas of Arundel) has escaped, and has joined the heron (the Duke of Lancaster); and the bearward's son (Richard Beauchamp) has been married off, but is watching to join the heron. The heron and the colt are up in the North in company with the geese and the peacocks (the Percys and the Nevilles). The heron will alight on the bush, and will fall upon the green."
- 64 *the ges.* So Wr; Hamper *th' ges.* *all so.* So Hamper; Wr *alleso.*
- 67 *sere.* So Wr; Hamper *ser'.*
- 68 *lengur.* So Wr; Hamper *leng'.*
- 70 *Ywys I con no nodur bote.* So Wr; Hamper *y wys y con no nod' bote.*
- 73 *The longe.* So Wr; Hamper *th' longe.*
- 77 *rough.* From OE *hrisian* to snore. See Chaucer's Reeve's Tale, said of Symkyn's family: "Men myghte hir rowtyng heire two furlong; / The wenche rowteth eek, *par compaignye*" (lines 4166–67).
- 83 *Yif.* Wr *5yf.*
- 87 *Yif.* Wr *5yf.*
- 89 *beste.* Wr's insertion (in brackets).
- 90 *were.* So Wr; Hamper *wer'.* Hamper glosses *in point to spyll:* "This expression occurs in Henry's declaratory speech on assuming the royal power. 'The rewme was in point to be undone for defaut of governance, and undoing of the gude lawes.' — *Archaeologia*, vol. XX, p. 201, note p." See also *The Simonie* line 432.

*Truthe, Reste, and Pes (What Profits a Kingdom)*

- 2 *For.* MS *ffor.* I substitute capital F for ff at the beginning of lines throughout this poem. RHR, of the complaints in 1401–02, quotes the following from *English Chronicle*: "And about this tyme the peple of this land began to

### Notes

grucche ayens kyng Harri, and beer him hevy, because he took thair good and paide not therfore; and desirid to haue ayeen king Richarde. Also leitriȝ cam to certayn frendis of Richard, as thay hadde be sent from hymself, and saide that he was alive; wherof moche peple was glad and desirid to haue him kynge ayeen." Kail and RHR base their dating of the poem (1401) on allusions like this.

- 45-46 *A kyng may not al aspie.* Embree has identified the content of these two lines as a *topos*: the "king's ignorance." See "The King's Ignorance: A Topos for Evil Times," *Medium Ævum* 54 (1985), 121-26 at 121. See also *The Simonie* lines 313-24.
- 52 *the lawe to trile.* This looks like dittography from line 50. Perhaps the correct reading in line 52 = *the lawe to sellē* (?).
- 55-56 *Rathere . . . bighe hym per.* See Luke 22:36: "But now he that hath a purse, let him take it, and likewise a scrip, and he that hath not, let him sell his coat, and buy a sword." And compare Matt. 19:21: "If thou wilt be perfect, go sell what thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven." See also the note to lines 57-60.
- 57-60 *A worthi knyght . . . the firste her.* These lines include a rough paraphrase of a famous passage from the Sermon on the Mount: "But I say to you not to resist evil: but if one strike thee on thy right cheek, turn to him also the other: And if a man will contend with thee in judgment, and take away thy coat, let go thy cloak also unto him" (Matt. 5:39-40).
- 60 *at the firste her.* RHR: "at the first go."
- 76 *Wel lyvynge man, hardy of kynde.* The man who lives well (as opposed to the "wikked lyvere"), is by nature courageous. Living well here means living virtuously. See also line 79: "The good lyvere hath God in mynde." The syntax of lines 76-80 is difficult.
- 78 *mer.* Kail glosses this as "adversity," while RHR has "mass, sacrament." The idea is that death is the final rite of passage for the soul, whether for a "wel lyvynge man" or for a "wikked lyvere."
- 94 In the margin next to this line appears the word *nota*, "note."

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- 98 For the concept of the "comoun profit," see Russell A. Peck, *Kingship and Common Profit in Gower's Confessio Amantis* (Carbondale: Southern Illinois University Press, 1978), and Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Commune Profit*.
- 140 *To felle Goddis soon.* "Written apparently in support of the statute *De Haeretico Comburendo* passed in 1401" (RHR). This statute authorized the burning of heretics and had a chilling effect especially on the Lollards.
- 145 *chery fayre.* "A frequent symbol for the transitoriness of life; compare Gower, *Conf. Amantis*, Pro. I.19: 'For al is but a chery feire / This worldes good'; Hoccleve, *De Reg. Principum*, cxxxv.47: 'Thy lyfe, my sone, is but a chery feire'" (RHR). See also Chaucer's *Troilus*: ". . . and thynketh al mys but a faire, / This world that passeth soone as floures faire" (5.1840-41).
- 159 *math.* Syncopated form of *maketh*.
- 163 The MS lacks a line here.

## *Poems against Simony and the Abuse of Money*

### *Introduction*

Poems and documents attacking simony and the abuse of money constitute a significant aspect of medieval anticlerical, political complaint. Simony — from Simon Magus, who offered the disciples money to acquire the power of the Holy Ghost (Acts 8) — is the buying and selling of ecclesiastical preferment. Anticlerical writers censured simony and avarice in general as part of the ecclesiastical reform movement after the Investiture Controversy; and Latin diatribes against Rome continued and extended the antisimoniae tradition.

In the twelfth century poets writing in goliardic meters (trochaic or dactylic tetrameter) attacked, often in parody, the increasing importance of money in Church affairs. Many venality satires may be found in Thomas Wright's still valuable collection for the Camden Society entitled *The Latin Poems Commonly Attributed to Walter Mapes* (1841). The author of the famous *Apocalypse of Bishop Golias*, for example, denounces the archdeacon's selling of the Church (with considerable *paronomasia* on *venal*, *vend* and *venia* [=pardon]):

Ecclesiastica jura venalia  
facit propatulo; sed venalia  
cum venum dederit, vocat a venia,  
quam non inveniens venit ecclesia.  
(169-72, ed. Wright)

(He openly sells rights of the Church; but when he calls this a "venial" sin, as in "pardon," and finds none, he sells the Church.)

Other goliardic poems against ecclesiastical greed in Wright's volume include *Golias in Romanum Curiam* ("Utar contra vitia carmine rebelli," also entitled *Invectio contra avaritiam*), which satirizes the substitution of "money" for "spirit" (*nummus est pro numine*), the silver mark for the Gospel writer (*pro Marco marca*), and the money chest (*arca*) for the altar (*ara*); *De mundi miseria* ("Ecce mundus moritur vitio sepultus"), which ironically speaks of money's restorative properties (lines 29-32); *Contra avaritiam* ("Captivata largitas longe relegatur"); *De crucē denarii* ("Crux est denarii potens in saeculo"). The Benedictbeuern MS (thirteenth century) associated

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with the *Carmina Burana* provides the well-known *Gospel according to the silver mark*, a scriptural parody which begins, "Initium sancti evangelii secundum Marcas argenti."<sup>1</sup> Wright also prints a poem on *Nummus*, coin, which will result later on in the English "Sir Penny" verses. This begins: "Manus ferens munera plumb facit impium."<sup>2</sup>

In this section I include an example of this Latin verse, which begins *Beati qui esuriant / Et sitiunt* (from British Library MS Harley 913 fol. 59r-59v), as edited and translated in Wr PSE pp. 224-30. This poem, written in the manuscript as prose but with alternating four- and three-beat lines and intricate rhyme schemes characteristic of goliardic lyrics, dates from the beginning of the fourteenth century (reign of Edward I) and is entitled by Wright "Song on the Venality of the Judges." I have checked Wright's edition against a photostat of the manuscript. I include but slightly modernize Wright's translation.

One of the chief documents in the Middle English Abuse of Money tradition is *The Simonie*, also known as "On the Evil Times of Edward II" and "Symone and Cosetise" (Index § 4165; Supplement § 1992). The anonymous author of *The Simonie*, which Wright dates to about 1321, complains that those who govern abuse their power egregiously — so much so that God has sent famines and plagues as punishments for wrongdoing. A dominant motif of the poem is that the poor man — "Godes man" — stands outside the doors of court while the rich man, bearing gifts, is welcomed inside (lines 9-30, 55-66, 121-44, 169-80). It offers traditional estates satire that begins with the court of Rome and high prelates and proceeds through the clerical ranks (including monks, parsons, and friars) to knights, squires, justices, bailiffs, sheriffs, beadle, and merchants.<sup>3</sup> The linking of anticlerical satire and the abuse of money anticipates *Piers Plowman*. Like *Piers Plowman*, *The Simonie* is lively and vivid, with touches of arch wit. A newly-installed parson will spend money so quickly that the corn in his barn will not be eaten by mice (lines 69-70). What kind of "penance" do monks perform? "Hil weren socks in here shom [shoes], and feltert bootes above" (line 146). Those who live according to a monastic rule live a life of ease rather than

<sup>1</sup> Text, translation, and commentary in Jill Mann, "Satiric Subject and Satiric Object in Goliardic Literature," *Mittelalterliches Jahrbuch* 15 (1980), 63-86 at 75-77.

<sup>2</sup> In an Appendix to *The Latin Poems of Walter Mapes*, Wright includes a medley of poems on Sir Penny: *Versus de Nummo* (pp. 355-56); *De dan Denier* (French, thirteenth century; pp. 357-59); *In erth it es a biill thing* (pp. 359-61); *Pony is an hardy knyght* (p. 361); and *Rychr fane wald I my quentans mak* (Scottish, sixteenth century, p. 362).

<sup>3</sup> For a summary of *The Simonie*'s contents, see Robbins, "Poems," p. 1437. For the most useful discussion of medieval estates satire, see Jill Mann, *Chaucer and Medieval Estates Satire* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), especially pp. 205-06.

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easing the lives of others (lines 151–56). A false physician will "wagge his urine in a vessel of glaz," swear that the patient is sicker than he really is, and comfort the anxious wife. The author adds that such a doctor may know "no more than a gos [goose] wheither he wole live or die" (lines 211–21). On a few occasions the author includes something like dialogue, as when the false physician says to the housewife, "Dame, for faute [lack] of helpe, thin housebonde is neih [almost] slain" (line 216), or when the beggar in the street cries out, "Allas, for hunger I die / Up rihself" (lines 400–01). There are several apocalyptic passages in the poem. The author points to recent natural disasters as evidence of divine disfavor; and in a memorable sequence he alludes to an English *gamen*, game, in which people begin cursing one another on Monday. And now, he says, God has abandoned the land, sending a great "derthe" that has caused a bushel of wheat to soar to "foure shillinges or more" (line 393). W<sup>r</sup> regards this as a reference to the great famine of 1315 and its consequences. The poem contains colorful language, snatches of song, and proverbs. The new parson, rather than reading the Bible, "rat on the rouwe-bible" ("reads" the fiddle [line 88]); he will discharge "a prest of clene lyf" and then replace him with "a daffe" (lines 97, 99). A wanton priest will provide himself with "a gay wench of the newe jet" and, "when the candel is oute," "clateren cumpelin" ("recite compline" [lines 118–20]).

Pearsall argues that the form of *The Simonie* derives from "the loose septenary/alexandrine long line of the thirteenth century, of mixed Anglo-Norman descent," a verse line that was "invaded," he says, "by the cadences of the native four-stress line, with or without alliteration." This poem "uses the septenary/alexandrine monorhymed quatrain with a bob and sixth line rhyming together, but is deeply infiltrated by the rhythms of the native four-stress line, with sporadic alliteration."<sup>4</sup> The combination of the Anglo-Norman line with the four-stress cadence makes for animated, convincing verse.

*The Simonie* exists in three manuscripts: National Library of Scotland, Advocates Library MS 19. 2. 1, fol. 328v–334v (the Auchinleck MS, about 1330); Cambridge University Library MS Peterhouse 104, fol. 210v–212v, of the late fourteenth century; and Oxford University, Bodleian Library MS 48 fol. 325v–331v of about 1425 (*MED*). Ross tentatively identifies the dialects of the three versions as East Midland (Auchinleck), Kentish (Peterhouse), and East Midland (Bodley). The three MS versions are quite different from one another; Embree and Urquhart have argued that the extant versions derive from a lost original but that the Auchinleck text probably preserves more authentic readings than the other two. They have urged that

<sup>4</sup> *Old English and Middle English Poetry* (London: Routledge, 1977), pp. 151, 152.

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the three versions be printed in a parallel-text edition. Embree is completing such an edition, which will be especially welcome because the three versions of *The Simonie* anticipate and invite comparison with the three states of *PP*. The text of *The Simonie* in this edition is based on the facsimile edition of the Auchinleck MS and is completed by a photostatic copy of the Bodley MS (lines 477-end). These versions are checked against Wright's edition of 1839 (Wr) and the text in Brandl and Zippel's 2nd ed. of *Middle English Literature* (Br), and compared with both the Peterhouse (C) version (as printed by Brandl and Zippel) and the Bodley (B) version (as printed by Ross). Ross rearranges the MS stanzas according to his theories about the poem's logic of composition. I have not followed his rearrangements.

The next two poems of this section concern the venality satire theme of *Sir Penny* (a.k.a. *Dan Denarius*). This theme occurs in fifteenth-century English lyrics with some frequency, but these have precursors in continental literature.<sup>3</sup> These poems depict *Sir Penny* as all powerful in the earthly realm: he is like a king to whom all must bow; and all human "joy" — so these lyrics allege — depends on money. Poems on *Sir Penny* are related to lyrics on the power of the purse (such as those with the refrain "Gramersy myn owyn purs"). Of this latter kind the wittiest is by Geoffrey Chaucer, *The Complaint of Chaucer to His Purse*. The first poem on *Sir Penny* printed in this collection is "Above all thing thou arte a kyng" (*Index* § 113). This is a carol, a unique fifteenth-century text in 80 lines and in quatrains rhyming *abcb* (with internal rhyme in the *a* and *c* lines) from British Library MS Royal 17. B. xlvii fols. 160v-162r. The manuscript bears the title *money, money*; and the lyric emphasizes the importance of money in all spheres of human activity. The present text is based on an excellent electrostatic print from microfilm of the Royal MS and is checked against the editions of Greene and RHR. The second *Sir Penny* lyric printed here begins "In erth it es a litilli thing" (*Index* § 1480), a Scots poem in 123 lines from British Library MS Cotton Galba E. ix fols. 50v-51r, which bears the heading *Incipit narracio de domino denario* (Here begins the statement of Dan Denarius).<sup>4</sup> There is an abbreviated version of this poem from Caius College Cambridge MS 174, which Wright and Halliwell printed in *Reliquiae Antiquae* (2:108-10). The present text is based on a fine electrostatic print from microfilm of the Cotton Galba MS and is

<sup>3</sup> See the Latin poems on *nummar* and the German lyrics on *pfennig* discussed by John A. Yunck, *The Lineage of Lady Meed: The Development of Mediaeval Venality Satire* (Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1963). The medieval penny was a valuable silver coin worth one-twelfth of a shilling. In the time of Edward III the penny contained eighteen grains of silver.

<sup>4</sup> For a summary of the poem's contents, see Robbins, "Poems," p. 1467.

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checked against the editions of Wr (*Walter Mapes*) and of Robbins (*Secular Lyrics of the XIVth and XVth Centuries*, who titles the poem *Sir Penny, II*).

The final poem — "In London There I Was Bent," or *London Lickpenny* (Index § 3759) — offers both a venality satire against the legal system and a lively social picture, including street cries of various sections in and around London. The story concerns a Kentish countryman who visits London seeking justice in the law courts. He enters crowded Westminster Hall, where his hood is stolen, and then he tries the King's Bench, which concerned itself chiefly with criminal law. The law clerks show no interest in the poor Kentishman. Next he moves to the Court of Common Pleas, also in Westminster, but the sergeant of the law with his silk hood will not even say "mum" to him; so he proceeds to the Chancery and the clerks of the Rolls. Although the Kentishman shows considerable deference to these clerks, and though they agree that he has a good legal case, it does not go forward because he lacks money. Deciding he can find no justice in Westminster Hall, he encounters a crowd of Flemish merchants just outside the doors, but he cannot purchase any of their wares, nor can he buy an early meal from cooks at Westminster gate. He wanders to the city of London and hears the street-cries of fruit-sellers and vendors of herbs. He walks through Cheapside, Candlewick street, Eastcheap, and Cornhill, where he discovers his own hood for sale — the one stolen from him in Westminster Hall. Trying to escape from his nightmare visit to London, the plowman goes to Billingsgate but cannot afford to hire a barge man to ferry him over the Thames; eventually he makes his way to Kent, vowing to "meddle" in the law no more. London is called "a lick-penny (as Paris is called by some, a pick-purse) because of feastings" (Skeat). This often-printed poem exists in two manuscript versions from the Harley Collection in the British Library: MS 367, in 112 lines and in rime royal stanzas, and MS 542, in 128 lines and in eight-line stanzas rhyming ababbcbc, the so-called *Monk's Tale* stanza, a common ballade form. Both versions are in four-stress lines. The original poem dates from the early fifteenth century and was formerly attributed to John Lydgate, who composed in both rhyme royal and in the *Monk's Tale* stanza. A headnote to the version in Harley 367 reads: "London Lyckpenny A Ballade compiled by Dan John Lydgate monake of Bery about [space in the manuscript for number] yeres ago, and now newly off'sene and amended." The manuscript version of Harley 367, which RHR prints, was executed by John Stow (died 1605), author of *The Survey of London* and *Annales*, and it evidences considerable emendation to avoid archaic or unknown words and phrases, including *qui tollis*, *woon*, and *umpire*. Both recensions of the poem contain editorial intervention, but the 542 version seems earlier and less redacted than Harley 367; but neither can be said to witness the original poem. The present edition is based on a paper print from the manuscript and is checked against a paper print of Harley 367 and against the editions of Hammond

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(*Anglia* 20 [1898], 542) reprinted in *English Verse between Chaucer and Surrey*, pp. 237–39, 476–78; Holthausen's composite text (*Anglia* 43); Skeat's print of Harley 367 in *Specimens of English Literature 1394–1579* (with valuable notes); and RHR's version of Harley 367.

### *Select Bibliography*

#### *Manuscripts*

British Library MS Harley 913 fols. 59r–59v (c. 1330).

National Library of Scotland, Advocates Library MS 19. 2. 1 (Auchinleck MS), fols. 328r–334v (1330–40) [476 lines in 79 six-line stanzas].

Cambridge University Library, MS Peterhouse 104, fols. 210r–212r (1350) [468 lines].

Oxford University MS Bodley 48 fols. 325v–331r (c. 1425) [414 lines, including 114 lines not found in other versions].

British Library MS Royal 17.B.xlvii fols. 160v–162r (fifteenth century).

British Library MS Cotton Galba E. ix fols. 50v–51r (1440–50).

British Library MS Harley 367 fols. 127r–126v (c. 1600–25).

British Library MS Harley 542 fols. 102r–104r (c. 1600).

#### *Previous Editions*

#### *Beati qui esuriunt*

Wright, Thomas, ed. *The Political Songs of England from the Reign of John to that of Edward II*. London: Printed for the Camden Society by J. B. Nichols and Son, 1839. Pp. 224–30.

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### *The Simonie*

*The Auchinleck Manuscript.* National Library of Scotland, Advocates' MS. 19.2.1. With an Introduction by Derek Pearsall and I. C. Cunningham. London: The Scolar Press; New York: The British Book Centre, 1977. [A folio-sized facsimile edition.]

Hardwick, Charles, ed. *A Poem on the Times of Edward II.* Percy Society 28, no. 2. London, 1849. [Peterhouse MS. Printed in seventy-eight eleven-line stanzas.]

Brandl, A., and O. Zippel, eds. *Mittelenglische Sprach- und Literaturproben.* Berlin, 1915; second ed. 1927. Rpt. under title *Middle English Literature*, New York: Chelsea, 1947, 1949, 1965. [Prints the Edinburgh Auchinleck MS and the Cambridge Peterhouse MS side by side for comparison.]

Wright, Thomas, ed. *The Political Songs of England from the Reign of John to that of Edward II.* London: Printed for the Camden Society by J. B. Nichol and Son, 1839. Pp. 323-45. [From the Auchinleck MS, Glossary at bottom of pages, and Notes at the back of the volume.]

Ross, Thomas W. "On the Evil Times of Edward II." *Anglia* 75 (1957), 173-93. [Prints the Bodley MS with considerable editorial intervention.]

### *Above All Thing Thow Arte a Kyng* (Royal MS)

Greene, R. L., ed. *Early English Carols.* 2nd ed. rev. Oxford: Clarendon, 1977. [§ 393, pp. 231-32. Notes p. 449. Good edition, normalized (with some errors in transcription corrected by RHR). Excellent notes.]

RHR, pp. 134-37.

### *In Erth It Es a Litill Thing* (Sir Penay)

Wright, Thomas, ed. *The Latin Poems Commonly Attributed to Walter Mapes.* Camden Society 16. London: Camden Society, 1841. [Prints the Cotton Galba version in the "Appendix of Translations and Imitations," pp. 359-61.]

Wright, Thomas, and J. O. Halliwell, eds. *Reliquiae Antiquae.* 2 vols. London: Pickering, 1841, 1843. [Volume 2, pp. 108-10. Prints version in Caius College, Cambridge.]

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

RHR, pp. 51-55.

**London Lickpenny**

Hammond, Eleanor, ed. *English Verse between Chaucer and Surrey*. Durham: Duke University Press, 1927. [Prints Harley 542 on pp. 238-39; notes on pp. 476-78.]

—. "London Lickpenny." *Anglia* 20 (1898), 404-20. [Prints Harley 542 and 367 parallel.]

Holthausen, F. "London Lickpenny." *Anglia* 43 (1919), 61-68. [Composite text of both Harley 367 and 542, in the eight-line stanza; attempts to reconstruct the poem's metre as five rather than four stress.]

RHR, pp. 130-34. [Prints Harley 367.]

Skeat, W. W., ed. *Specimens of English Literature from the Ploughmans Crede to the Shephearde's Calendar*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Clarendon, 1879. [Prints Harley 367 on pp. 24-27. Important notes on pp. 373-76.]

**General Studies**

Kaeuper, Richard W. *War, Justice, and Public Order: England and France in the Later Middle Ages*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1988. [See especially chapter 4, "Vox Populi," for historically-informed analyses of satires and complaints.]

Kinney, Thomas L. "The Temper of Fourteenth-Century English Verse of Complaint." *Annuale Mediaevale* 7 (1966), 74-89. [Places *The Simonie* in context of complaint and satire.]

Little, Lester K. *Religious Poverty and the Profit Economy in Medieval Europe*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1978. [An excellent study of changing views of the apostolic life in the later Middle Ages.]

Maddicott, J. R. "Poems of Social Protest in Early Fourteenth-Century England." *England in the Fourteenth Century: Proceedings of the 1985 Harlaxton Symposium*. Ed. W. M. Ormrod. Woodbridge, Suffolk: Boydell Press, 1986. Pp. 130-44. [Contrasts the specificity of later verses of complaint — specifically, the literature of 1381 — with

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earlier fourteenth-century complaints and satires, which Maddicott regards as closer to traditional laments and venality satire. Includes discussion of *The Simonie* and *The Song of the Husbandman*.]

Scattergood, V. J. *Politics and Poetry in the Fifteenth Century*. London: Blandford, 1971. [See chapter 9: "English Society II: Some Aspects of Social Change." VJS discusses "Above All Thing" on pp. 332-33 and 339, and "In Erth It Es a Litill Thing" on p. 338.]

Yunck, John A. "Dan Denarius: the Almighty Penny and the Fifteenth Century Poets." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 20 (1961), 207-22. Reprinted in *Die englische Satire*. Ed. Wolfgang Weiss. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft, 1982. Pp. 69-88. [Examples of poems on Sir Penny, with bibliography.]

—. *The Lineage of Lady Meed: The Development of Mediaeval Venality Satire*. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press, 1963. [A valuable study of Latin, French, and English venality satires with special emphasis on *Piers Plowman* and the English fourteenth century.]

—. "Satire." *A Companion to Piers Plowman*. Ed. John A. Alford. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1988. Pp. 135-54. [Keyed to PP but wide-ranging and valuable.]

### *Studies of The Simonie*

Embree, Dan, and Elizabeth Urquhart. "The Simonie: The Case for a Parallel-Text Edition." *Manuscripts and Texts: Editorial Problems in Later Middle English Literature*. Ed. Derek Pearsall. Cambridge: Brewer, 1985. Pp. 49-59. [Pertinent information about the MSS and their production, with plausible conjecture about authorship and scribal transmission. Three extant MSS derive from a lost original.]

Finlayson, John. "The Simonie: Two Authors?" *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen* 226 (1989), 39-51. [Argues that the Peterhouse MS is "a deliberate and accomplished rewriting of the original poem represented by A (Auchinleck) and B (the Bodley text)."]

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

Pearsall, Derek. *Old English and Middle English Poetry*. London: Routledge, 1977. [Excellent discussion of *The Simonie* in the context of Alliterative Poetry in chapter 6.]

Salter, Elizabeth. "Piers Plowman and *The Simonie*." *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen und Literaturen* 203 (1967), 241-54. [Argues that *The Simonie* was a source for *PP*.]

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Robbins, Rossell Hope. "XIII. Poems Dealing with Contemporary Conditions." *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1300*. Vol. 5. Gen. ed. Albert E. Hartung. New Haven: The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1975. Pp. 1385-1536; 1631-1725. [Discusses *The Simonie* (§ 82) on p. 1437; bibliography on p. 1669; *In Erth It Es a Littil Thing* (§ 154) on p. 1467; bibliography on pp. 1684-85; *Above All Thing Thow Arte a Kyng* (see § 158, under *London Lickpenny*) on p. 1468; *London Lickpenny* (§ 158) on p. 1468, bibliography on pp. 1685-86.]

*Beati qui esuriunt*

[Song on the Venality of the Judges]

(British Library MS Harley 913 fols. 59r-59v)

	Beati qui esuriunt et sitiunt, et faciunt justiciam, et odiunt et fugiunt injuriae nequiciam;	30	quod iudex in judicio nec prece nec precio acceptor sit personae. Quid, Jhesu ergo bone, fiet de iudicibus, qui prece vel munericibus cedant a ratione?
5	quos nec auri copia nec divitium encennia trahunt a rigore, nec pauperum clamore;	35	Revera tales iudices nuncios multiplices habent — audi quare: Si terram vis rogare, accedet ad te nuncius,
10	quac sunt justa iudicant, et a jure non claudicant divitum favore.		et loquitur discretius, dicens, "Amice care, vis tu placitare? Sum cum justitiario
15	Sed nunc miro more multos fallit solum, et trahit in periculum, mundi ob favorem, ut lambeant honorem.	40	qui te modo vario possum adjuvare; si vis impetrare per suum subsidium, da michi dimidium,
20	Hoc facit pecunia, quam omnis fere curia jam duxit in uxorem.	45	et te volo juvare."
	Sunt justiciarii, quos favor et denarii allicit a jure; hii sunt nam bene recolo,	50	Ad pedes sedent clerici, qui velut famelici sunt, donis inhiantes;
25	quod censem dant diabolo, et serviant hii pure. Nam jubet lex naturae,		et pro lege dantes, quod hii qui nichil dederint,

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55	quamvis cito venerint, erunt expectantes.	90	De vicecomitibus, quam duri sunt pauperibus, quis potest enarrare? Qui nichil potest dare, huc et illuc trahitur, et in assisis ponitur, et cogitur jerare, non ausus murmurare.
60	Sed si quaedam nobilis, pulcra vel amabilis, cum capite cornuto, auro circum voluto, accedat ad judicium, haec expedit negotium ore suo muto.	95	Quod si murmuraverit, ni statim satisfecerit, est totum salsum mare.
65	Si pauper muliercula, non habens munuscula, formam neque genus, quam non pungit Venus, infecto negotio suo pergit hospitio, dolendo corde tenus.	100	Hoc idem habent vitium, cum subeunt hospitium cujusdam patriotae, vel abbathiae notae, quo potus et cibaria, et cuncta necessaria, eis dentur devote.
70	Sunt quidam ad hanc curiam, qui exprimunt juditiam; dicuntur relatores; caeteris pejores.	105	Nil prosumt sibi talia, nisi mox jocalia post prandium sequantur, et cunctis largiantur, bedellis, garcionibus, et qui sunt secum omnibus.
75	Utraque manu capiunt, et sic eos decipiunt quorum sunt tutores. Et quid janitores? Qui dicunt pauperibus	110	Nec adjuc pacantur, nisi transmittantur robæ suis uxoribus ex variis coloribus.
80	curiam sequentibus, "Pauper, cur laboras? Cur facis hic moras? Nisi des pecuniam Cuique ad hanc curiam,	115	Si non clam mittantur, et post sic operantur: quotquot habent averia ad sua maneria cum impetu fugantur, et ipsi imparcantur quousque satisfecerint,
85	in vanum laboras. Quid, miser, ergo ploras? Si nichil attuleris, stabis omnino foras."	120	

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125	ita quod duplum dederint; tunc demum liberantur.	135	incipiunt perpropere terras et domos emere, et redditus placentes; nummosque colligentes, pauperes despiciunt, et novas leges faciunt, vicinos opprimentes; fluntque sapientes. In hoc malum faciunt, et patriam decipiunt, nemini parcentes.
130	Clericos irrideo suos, quos prius video satis indigentes, et quasi nil habentes, quando ballivam capiunt; qua capita mox superbunt, et crescant sibi dentes, collaque erigentes,	140	

[Blessed are they who hunger and thirst, and do justice, and hate and avoid the wickedness of injustice; whom neither abundance of gold nor the jewels of the rich draw from their inflexibility, or from the cry of the poor; they judge what is just, and do not fall off from the right for the sake of the rich. / But now the age deceives many in a wonderful manner, and draws them into danger, for love of the world, that they may lick up honors. The cause of this is money, to which almost every court has now wedded itself. / There are judges, whom partiality and bribes seduce from justice; these are they, I remember well, that pay toll to the devil and serve him alone. / For the law of nature commands that a judge in giving judgment should not be an acceptor of anybody either for prayer or money. What therefore, O good Jesus, will be done with the judges, who for prayers or gifts recede from what is just? / In fact such judges have numerous messengers — listen for what purpose: If you wish to claim land, a messenger will come to you and speak in confidence, saying, "Dear friend, do you wish to plead? I am one who can help you in various ways with the judge; if you wish to obtain anything by his aid, give me half, and I will help you." / At his feet sit clerks, who are like people half-famished, gaping for gifts; and proclaiming it as law, that those who give nothing, although they come early, will have to wait. / But if some noble lady, fair and lovely, with horns on her head, and that encircled with gold, come for judgment, such a one despatches her business without having to say a word. / If the woman be poor and has no gifts, neither beauty nor wealthy background, whom Venus does not stimulate, she goes home without effecting her business, sorrowful at heart. / There are some at this court who express judgment, whom they call relaters, worse than the others. They take with both hands and so deceive those whose defenders they are. And what shall we say to the door-keepers? who say to the poor that follow the court, "Poor man, why do you trouble yourself? Why do you wait here? Unless you give money to everybody in this court, you labor in vain. Why then, wretch, do you lament? If you have brought nothing, you will stand altogether out of doors." / Concerning the sheriffs, who can relate with sufficient fulness how hard they are to the poor?

### *Simony and the Abuse of Money*

*He who has nothing to give is dragged hither and thither, and is placed in the assises, and is obliged to take his oath, without daring to murmur. But if he should murmur, unless he immediately make satisfaction, it is all salt sea. / The same people have this vice, when they enter the house of some countryman, or of a famous abbey, where drink and victuals, and all things necessary, are given to them devoutly. Such things are of no avail, unless by and by the jewels follow after the meal, and are distributed to all, beadle and attendant boys, and all who are with them. Nor even yet are they paid, unless robes of various colors are sent to their wives. If these are not sent privately, then they proceed as follows: whatever cattle they find are driven off violently to their own manors, and the owners themselves are put in confinement until they make satisfaction, so that they give the double; then at length they are liberated. / I laugh at their clerks, whom I see at first indigent enough, and possessing next to nothing, when they receive a bailiwick; which received, they next show themselves proud, and their teeth grow. Holding up their necks they begin very hastily to buy lands and houses, and agreeable rents; amassing money themselves, they despise the poor and make new laws, oppressing their neighbors; and they become wise men. In this they do wickedness and deceive their country, sparing no one. (Wright's translation)]*

The Simeonic

[Symonie and Covetise, or On the Evil Times of Edward III]

(Auchinleck MS fol. 328r-334v; and MS Bodley 48 fol. 325v-331v)

	Whil werre and wrake in loande and manslauht is i-come, <sup>1</sup> Whil hunger and derthe on eorthe the pore hath undername, <i>famine; earth; seized</i> Whil bestes ben thus storve, whil corn hath ben so dere, <sup>2</sup> Ye that wolent abide, listneth and ye mowen here The skile. <sup>3</sup>	
5	I nelle liyen for no man, herkne who so wile.	won't lie; listen whoever
	God greteth wel the clergie, and seith theih don amis, And doth hem to understande that litel treuthe ther is;	<i>they do wrong</i>
10	For at the court of Rome, ther Treuthe sholde biginne, Him is forboden the paleis, dar he noht com therinne <sup>4</sup>	<i>fidelity</i> <i>where; originate</i>
	For doute;	<i>fear</i>
	And thossh the Pope clepe him in, yit shal he stonde theroute. <sup>5</sup>	
	Alle the Popes clerkes han taken hem to red,	<i>have decided</i>
	If Treuthe come amonges hem, that he shal be ded.	
15	There dar he noht shewen him for doute to be slain, <sup>6</sup> Among none of the cardinallus dar he noht be sein,	
	For feerd,	<i>cardinals; seen</i> <i>fear</i>
	If Symonic may mete wid him he wole shaken his berd. <sup>7</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Why war and vengeance and manslaughter has come into the land

<sup>2</sup> Why animals are so starved, why wheat has become so expensive

<sup>3</sup> You who will wait, listen and you will hear / The reason.

<sup>4</sup> The palace is off-limits to him. He does not enter it.

<sup>1</sup> And though the pane bid him come in, yet shall he stand outside.

*And though the pope and him come in, yet shall we still  
be here, and have no place for you.*

<sup>1</sup> See also, J. M. C. G. van der Wal, *De Nederlandse politie en de politieke partijen 1945-1960* (The Hague, 1962).

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- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
|    | Voiȝ of clerke is sielde i-herd at the court of Rome;                      | Voice; seldom heard                    |
| 20 | Ne were he never swich a clerk, silverlyes if he come, <sup>1</sup>        |  |
|    | Though he were the wisesse that evere was i-born,                          |  |
|    | But if he swete ar he go, al his weye is born <sup>2</sup>                 |  |
|    | i-souȝt,   |  |
|    | Or he shal singe <i>Si dedero</i> , or al geineth him soȝt. <sup>3</sup>   |  |
| 25 | For if there be in countrē an horeling, a shrewe,                          | fornicator; rascal                     |
|    | Lat him come to the court hisc nedes for to shewe,                         |  |
|    | And bring wid him silver and non other wed,                                | pledge                                 |
|    | Be he nevere so muchel a wrecche, hisc nedes sholden be spedē <sup>4</sup> |  |
|    | Ful stille,  | discreetly                             |
| 30 | For Coveytise and Symonic han the world to wille. <sup>5</sup>             |  |
|    | And erchebishop and bishop, that ouhte for to enquere                      | archbishop                             |
|    | Off alle men of Holi Churche of what liȝt theiȝ were,                      |  |
|    | Summe beith foles hemself, and ledan a sory liȝt,                          | Of; they<br>are fools themselves; lead |
|    | Therfore doren hil noht speke for rising of strif                          | they dare say nothing                  |
| 35 | Thurw clerkes,   | Because of                             |
|    | And that everich biwreied other of here wrecchede werkes. <sup>6</sup>     |  |
|    | But certes Holi Churche is muchel i-brouȝt ther dounē,                     | indeed; much                           |
|    | Siththen Seint Thomas was slain and smiten of his croune. <sup>7</sup>     |  |
|    | He was a piler ariȝt to holden up Holi Churche,                            | stout pillar                           |
| 40 | Thise oþere ben to slouwe, and feintliche kunnen worche, <sup>8</sup>      |  |
|    | i-wis;   | In truth                               |
|    | Therfore in Holi Churche hit fareth the more amis.                         | it goes worse                          |

<sup>3</sup> Even if he is such a clerk, if he comes without silver

<sup>2</sup> Unless he swims before he goes, all his journey is lost.

<sup>3</sup> Either he shall sing Si dedero [If I give], or he shall gain nothing at all.

<sup>4</sup> No matter how much of a scoundrel he is, his needs shall be taken care of.

<sup>3</sup> For Australia and Tasmania have the world as their own.

<sup>4</sup> And because every cloth contained the final details of the other.

I often feel that most of us have lost sight of this.

*Since Saint Thomas à Becket was slain and wrongs of his crown*

*Symony and the Abuse of Money*

- But everi man may wel i-wite, who so take yeme, know; takes heed  
That no man may wel serve tweie lordes to queme. the pleasure of two lords  
45 Summe beth in ofice wid the king, and gaderen tresor to hepe.<sup>1</sup>  
And the fraunchise of Holi Churche hii laten ligge slepe<sup>2</sup>  
Fel stille; Very dormantly  
Al to manye ther beth swiche, if hit were Godes wille.<sup>3</sup>
- And thise erseteknes that ben set to visite Holi Churche, archdeacons  
50 Everich foundeth hu he may shrewedelichest worche;<sup>4</sup>  
He wol take mede of that on and that other, bribes from one (person) or  
And late the parson have a wyf, and the prest another, permit  
At wille:  
Coveytise shal stoppen here mouth, and maken hem al stille. their; silent
- 55 For sone so a parson is ded and in eorthe i-don,<sup>5</sup>  
Thanne shal the patroun have giftes anon;  
The clerkes of the cuatré wolen him faste wowe,  
And senden him faire giftes and presentes i-nowe,  
And the bishop;  
60 And there shal Symonye ben taken bi the cop. head
- Coveytise upon his hors he wole be sone there,  
And bringe the bishop silver, and rounen in his ere  
That alle the pore that ther comen, on ydel sholen theih worche,  
For he that allermost may give, he shal have the churche,  
65 I-wis.  
Everich man nu bi dawe may sen that thus hit is.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Some work for the king, and gather treasure in heaps

<sup>2</sup> And the offices of generosity of Holy Church they allow to lie asleep

<sup>3</sup> There are all too many of these, if it be God's will

<sup>4</sup> Every [archdeacon] strives to work most curiously

<sup>5</sup> For as soon as a person is dead and placed in the earth

<sup>6</sup> Everybody nowadays may see that this is how it is

Simony and the Abuse of Money

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
|    | And whan this newe parson is institut in his churche,<br>He bithenketh him hu he may shrewedelichest worche; <sup>1</sup><br>Ne shal the corn in his berne ben eten wid no muis,<br>But hit shal ben i-spended in a shrewede huis;     | installed<br><br>barn; by; mice<br>cursed house                    |
| 70 | If he may,<br>Al shal ben i-beten out or Cristemesse day.  | before   |
|    | And whan he hath i-gadered markes and poundes,<br>He priketh out of toun wid haukes and wid houndes<br>Into a straunge contré, and halt a wenche in cracche;<br>And wel is hire that first may swich a parson kacche<br>In londe.      | gathered<br>rides; with<br>foreign; holds; bed<br>well for her     |
| 75 | And thus theih serven the chapele, and laten the churche stonde.   |  |
|    | He taketh al that he may, and maketh the churche pore,<br>And levethe there behinde a theef and an hore,<br>A serjaunt and a deile that ledan a sory lif;<br>Al so faire hil gon to bedde as housebonde and wif,<br>Wid sorwe.         | whore<br>dairymaid<br>they   |
| 80 | Shal there no pore lif fare the bet souther on even ne on morwe. <sup>2</sup>  |  |
|    | And whan he hath the silver of wolle and of lomb,<br>He put in his pastener an honne and a komb,<br>A myroure and a koeverchef to binde wid his crok, <sup>3</sup><br>And rat on the rouwe-bible and on other bok<br>No mo;            | wool; lamb<br>snare; whetstone<br>reads; ribble<br>No other (book) |
| 85 | But unthank have the bishop that lat hit so go. <sup>4</sup>   |  |
|    | For thossh the bishop hit wite, that hit bename kouth, <sup>5</sup><br>He may wid a litel silver stoppen his mouth;<br>He medeth wid the clerkes, and halt forth the wenche,<br>And lat the parish for-worthe — the devel him adrenche | takes bribes; supports<br>go to ruin; drown                        |
| 90 |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> He ponders how he may most schemingly work

<sup>2</sup> No poor person shall get along well there, nor in the evening nor in the morning.

<sup>3</sup> A mirror and a kerchief to bind his crook with.

<sup>4</sup> But the bishop will be blamed that allowed things to happen this way.

<sup>1</sup> For although the bishop knew about it, who could attest to it?

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- |     |   |                                     |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 95  | For his werk!<br>And sory may his fader ben, that evere made him clerk.                           | paint<br><i>father be</i>           |
|     | And if the parsoun have a prest of a clene lyf,<br>That be a god consailler to maiden and to wif, | good advisor                        |
|     | Shal comen a daffe and putte him out for a litel lasse,   | fool; less                          |
| 100 | That can noht a ferthing worth of god, unnethe singe a masse <sup>1</sup>                         |                                     |
|     | But ille.   |                                     |
|     | And thus shal al the parish for lac of lore spille.   | <i>lack; teaching; be destroyed</i> |
|     | For riht me thinketh hit fareth bi a prest that is lewed, <sup>2</sup>                            |                                     |
|     | As bi a jay in a kage, that himself hath bishrewed:   | cursed                              |
| 105 | God Engelish he speketh, ac he wot nevere what; <sup>3</sup>                                      |                                     |
|     | No more wot a lewed prest in boke what he rat   | reads                               |
|     | Bi day.   |                                     |
|     | Thanne is a lewed prest no betir than a jay.  |                                     |
|     | But everi man may wel i-wite, bi the swete Rode,  | know; Cross                         |
| 110 | Ther beth so manye prestes, hii ne muwe noht alle be gode.  | they may not                        |
|     | And natheles thise gode men fallen oft in fame,   | nevertheless                        |
|     | For thise wantoune prestes that pleien here nice game,  | their foolish                       |
|     | Bi nihte,   |                                     |
|     | Hii gon wid swerd and bokeler as men that wode flihte.  | <i>They walk around; shield</i>     |
|     |   |                                     |
| 115 | Summe bereth crouse of acolite for the crumpoade crok,  | crumpled                            |
|     | And ben ashamed of the merke the bishop hem bitok;  | gave them                           |
|     | At even he set upon a koife, and kembeth the croket,  | cap; combs the locker               |
|     | Adihteth him a gay wenche of the newe jet. <sup>4</sup>   |                                     |
|     | Sanz doure;   | Without doubt                       |
| 120 | And there hii clateren campelin whan the candel is oute.  | <i>"recite compline"</i>            |
|     | And thise abbotes and priours doa agein here rihtes;  | <i>act contrary to their rights</i> |
|     | Hii rideon wid hawk and hound, and contrefeten knyghtes.  |                                     |

<sup>1</sup> Who doesn't know a farthing's worth of wisdom, *sandj* with difficulty sings a man

<sup>1</sup> For I think it is best that a priest who is ignorant faces this

<sup>3</sup> He speaks good English, but he doesn't know what he said.

<sup>4</sup> Furnishes himself with a fan-loving wench of the latest fashion.

*Somony and the Abuse of Money*

- Hii sholde leve swich pride, and ben religious.  
And nu is pride maister in everich ordred houſe;  
I-wis,  
Religioun is eycle i-holde and fareth the more a-mis.<sup>1</sup>
- For if there come to an abey to pore men or thre,  
And aske of hem helpe *par sainte charité*,  
Unnethe wole any don his ernde other yong or old,  
But late him courſe ther al day in hunger and in cold,  
And sterue,  
Loke what love ther is to God, whom theih seien that hii serve!
- But there come another and bringe a litel lettre,  
In a box upon his hepe, he shal spedē the betre;  
And if he be wid eny man that may don the abot harm,  
He shal be lad into the halic, and ben i-mad full warm  
Abouſe the mawe.  
And Godes man stant ther-oute — sory is that lawe!
- Thus is God nu served thurwout religioun;  
There is He al to sielde i-sein in eny devocioun. too ſeldom ſeen  
His meynē is unwelcome, comen hii erliche or late;<sup>2</sup>  
The porter hath comauademēt to holde hem wiðouſe the gate,<sup>3</sup>  
In the fen.  
Hu mihiſe theih loven that Loverd, that ſeruen thus His men? Lord
- This is the penaunce that monkes don for ure Lordes love:  
Hii weren ſockes in here ſhon, and felfed boites above. They wear; ſhoes  
He hath forsake for Godes love bothe hunger and cold;  
But if he have hod and cappe fured, he nis noht i-told<sup>4</sup>  
In covent;
- Ac certes wlaunknesse of wele hem hath al ablent.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Religion is in ill repute and fares worse and worse

<sup>2</sup> His people are not welcome, whether they arrive early or late

<sup>3</sup> The gate-keeper is commanded to detain them outside the gate

<sup>4</sup> Unless he has [a] hood and furred cap, he is not esteemed

<sup>5</sup> But indeed swaunness in prosperity has blinded them all

Simony and the Abuse of Money

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
|     | Religioun was first founded duresce for to drie,<br>And nu is the moste del i-went to else and glotonie. <sup>1</sup><br>Where shal men nu finde fattere or raddere of leres?<br>Or betre farende folk than monekes, chanons, and freres? | hardship; bear<br><i>ruddier complected [men]</i><br><i>better off</i>                           |
| 155 | In uch toun<br>I wot non cysiere lyf than is religioun.   | <i>each town</i><br><i>no more comfortable</i>   |
|     | Religioun wot, red I, uch day what he shal don.<br>He ne carez noht so muche for his mete at non;<br>For hous-hire ne for clothes he ne carez noht;   | <i>read; each</i><br><i>soo; noon</i>  |
| 160 | But whan he cometh to the mete, he maketh his mawe touht<br>Off the beste;<br>And anon therafter he fondeth to kacche reste.  | <i>stomach taste</i><br><i>From the best [food]</i><br><i>tries to nap</i>                       |
|     | And yit there is another ordre, Menour and Jacobin,<br>And freres of the Carme, and of Seint Austin,<br>That wolde preche more for a busshel of whete<br>Than for to bringe a soule from helle out of the hete<br>To rest.                | <i>Minorites; Dominicans</i><br><i>Carmelites; Austin</i><br><i>preach; wheat</i><br><i>heat</i> |
| 165 | And thus is coveytise loverd bothe est and west.  | <i>lord; east</i>  |
|     | If a pore man come to a frere for to aske shrifte,<br>And ther come a ricchere and bringe him a gifte,<br>He shal into the freitur and ben i-mad ful glad,<br>And that other stant therowte, as a man that were mad<br>In sorwe.          | <i>confession</i><br><i>refectory</i><br><i>stands outside</i>                                   |
| 170 | Yit shal his ernde ben undon til that other morwe.  | <i>errand; unfulfilled</i>   |
|     | And if there be a riche man that evel hath undername,<br>Thanne wolen thise freres al day thider come;<br>And if hit be a pore lyf in poverte and in care,<br>Sorwe on that o frere that kepereth come thare. <sup>2</sup>                | <i>undertaken</i><br><i>continually</i><br><i>anxiety</i>  |
| 175 | Ful loth;   | <i>loath</i>   |
| 180 | Alle wite ye, gode men, hu the gamea goth.  |  |

<sup>1</sup> And now the greatest part has gone to comfort and gluttony.

<sup>3</sup> Woe be to that one friar who comes to come thence

Simony and the Abuse of Money

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
|     | And if the riche man deie that was of eny mihte,<br>Thanne wolen the freres for the cors sihte.<br>Hit nis noht al for the calf that kow lowweth,<br>Ac hit is for the grene gras that in the medewe grouweth                         | die; power<br>fight over the body<br>meadow                 |
| 185 | So god.<br>Alle wite ye what I mene, that kunnen eny god. <sup>1</sup>  | good  |
|     | For als ich evere brouke min hod under min hat,<br>The frere wole to the direge, if the cors is fat.<br>Ac bi the feith I owe to God, if the cors is lene,<br>He wole wagge abouste the cloistre and kepen hise fet clene             | as I; hold<br>funeral; body<br>move; clean                  |
| 190 | In house.<br>Hu mihte theih faire forsake that hii ne ben coveytouse?   |   |
|     | And officials and denes that chapitels sholden holde,<br>Theih sholde chastise the folk, and theih maken hem bolde.<br>Mak a present to the den ther thu thenkest to dwelle,<br>And have leve longe i-nouh to serve the fend of helle | deans; chapters<br>They<br>dean where<br>enough             |
| 195 | To queeme.<br>For have he silver, of sinne taketh he nevere yeme.   | pleasure<br>heed  |
|     | If a man have a wif, and he ne love hire noht,<br>Bringe hire to the constorie ther treuthe sholde be souht,<br>And bringge tweye false wid him and him self the thridde,<br>And he shal ben to-parted so faire as he wole bidde      | consistory court where<br>two false people with<br>divorced |
| 200 | From his wif.<br>He shal ben holpen wel i-nouh to lede a shrewode lyf. <sup>2</sup>   |   |
|     | And whan he is thus i-deled from his rihte spouse,<br>He taketh his neiheboures wif and bringeth hire to his house;<br>And whiles he hath eny silver the clerkes to sende,<br>He may holde hire at his wille to his lives ende        | parted; lawful<br>her                                       |
| 205 | Wid unskile;  | maintain her  |
|     | And but that be wel i-locked, curs in here bile.  | Without just cause<br>unless; well-locked after; their      |
| 210 |   |   |

<sup>1</sup> You all know what I mean — you who know anything good

<sup>3</sup> He shall be helped very well to lead a wicked life.

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- |     |   |                                     |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
|     | And yit ther is another craft that toucheth the clergie,<br>That ben thise false fisiciens that helpen men to die;<br>He wole wagge his urine in a vessel of glaz,<br>And swereth that he is sekere than ever yit he was, | physicians<br>wave; glass<br>sicker |
| 215 | And sein,<br>"Dame, for faute of helpe, thin housebonde is neih slain."<br>Jack; almost   |                                     |
|     | Thus he wole afraien al that ther is inne,<br>And make many a lesing, silver for to winne.<br>Ac afterward he fondaith to conforte the wil,   | alarm; those who<br>lie             |
| 220 | And seith, "Dame, for of thin I wole holde his lyf,"<br>But tries<br>And liye,<br>for you; preserve<br>Thouh he wite no more than a gos whether he wole live or die. lie<br>knows; goose                                  |                                     |
|     | Anon he wole biginne to blere the wives eigh;<br>He wole aske half a pound to bien spicerie.  | deceive the wife<br>buy spices      |
| 225 | The viii shillinges sholen up to the win and the ale,<br>And bringe rotes and rindes bret ful a male<br>Off noht; <sup>1</sup><br>Hit shal be dere on a lek, whan hit is al i-wrought. <sup>2</sup>                       | eight; pay for                      |
|     | He wole preisen hit i-nohw, and sweren, as he were wod,<br>For the king of the lond the drink is riche and god;   | enough; mad<br>good                 |
| 230 | And geve the gode man drinke a god quantité,<br>And make him worse than he was — evele mote he the,<br>That clerk,<br>That so geteth the silver, and can noht don his werk!   | may he ill prosper                  |
|     | He doth the wif sethe a chapoun and piece beef, <sup>3</sup><br>Ne tit the gode man noht therof, be him nevere so leof;   | toucher; glad (slef)                |
| 235 | The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe touht,<br>And geveth the gode man soupe, the leue broth that nis noht<br>For seke;   | stomach taut<br>isn't               |
| 240 | That so serveth eny man, Godes curs in his cheke!   | For a sick person                   |

<sup>1</sup> And bring a chest crammed full with roots and rinds / Worth nothing

<sup>2</sup> It shall be an expensive look, when all's said and done.

<sup>3</sup> He causes the wife to boil a capon and a slice of beef

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

	And thilke that han al the wele in freth and in feld, Bothen eori and baroun and kniht of o shield, Alle theih beth i-sworn Holi Churche holde to rihte. Therfore was the ordre mad for Holi Churche to fihte,	woodland one shield
245	Sanz faille; And nu ben theih the ferste that hit sholen assaile.	Without fail
	Hii brewen strut and stuntise there as sholde be pes; <i>strife and foolishness</i> Hii sholde gon to the Holi Lond and maken there her res, <i>their assault</i> And fihte there for the Croiz, and shewe the ordre of knihts, <i>kniighthood</i> 250 And awreke Jhesu Crist wid launce and speir to fihte <i>avenge</i> And shield; And nu ben theih liouns in halle, and hares in the feld.	
	Knihtes sholde weren woden in here manere, After that the ordre asketh also wel as a frere. <sup>1</sup>	clothes
255	Nu ben theih so degysed and diverseliche i-diht, Unnethe may men knowe a gleman from a kniht, Wel neih; So is mieknesse driven adoun, and pride is risen on heih.	clothed; arrayed Scarcely; minutel Almost meekness; high
260	Thus is the ordre of kniht turned up-so-doun, Also wel can a kniht chide as any skolde of a toun. Hii sholde ben also hende as any levedi in londe, And for to speke alle vilanie nel nu no kniht wonde. <sup>2</sup>	upside down town scold polite; lady
	For shame; And thus knihtshipe is acloied and waxen al fot-lame. <sup>3</sup>	
265	Knihtshipe is acloied and deofulliche i-diht; <i>hindered; grievously disposed</i> Kunne a boy nu breke a spere, he shal be mad a kniht. <i>If a boy knows how</i> And thus ben knihtes gadered of unkinde blod, <sup>4</sup> And envenimeth that ordre that shold be so god	poisons

<sup>1</sup> As the order [of kniighthood] requires as well as a friar

<sup>2</sup> And now no knight will stay to speak churlish things

<sup>3</sup> And thus kniighthood is debased and has become wholly crippled

<sup>4</sup> And thus knights are collected from non-noble blood

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

	And hende;	gracious
270	Ac o shrewe in a court many man may shende.	one churl; ruin
	And nu nis no squier of pris in this middel erd,	worth; middle earth
	But if that he bere a babel and a long berd,	Unless; wears; bubble
	And swere Godes soule, and vuwe to God and hote;	vow; promise
	But sholde he for everi fals uth lese kirtel or kote,	oath; tunic
275	I leve,	believe
	He sholde stonde stanc naked twye o day or eve.	twice a
	Godes soule is al day sworn, the knif stant a-strout,	sticks out
	And thous the botes be torn, yit wole he maken hit stout;	boots; stand around
	The hod hangeth on his brest, as he wolde spewe therinne,	nomis
280	Ac shortliche al his contrefaiture is colour of sinne,	
	And bost,	
	To wraththe God and painen the fend hit serveth allermost.	most of all
	A newe taille of squierie is nu in everi toun:	style
	The raye is turned overthuer that sholde stonde adoun.	raiment; crosswise
285	Hil ben degised as turmentours that comen from clerkes plei;	
	Hil ben i-laft wid pride, and cast nurture awey	have abandoned
	In diche;	In a ditch
	Gentille men that sholde ben, ne beth hil none i-liche. <sup>1</sup>	
	And justises, shirreves, meires, baillifs, if I shal rode aricht,	sheriffs; mayors
290	Hil kunnen of the faire day make the derke niht;	They know how
	Hil gon out of the heile wey, ne leven hil for no skaundre, <sup>2</sup>	
	And maken the mot-hall at hom in here chaumbre,	half of justice
	Wid wouh;	evil
	For be the bond i-whited, it shal go god i-nouh.	(see note)
295	If the king in his werre seat after mihti men,	war
	To helpe him in his nede, of sum toun .ix. or .x.	nine; ten
	The stiffeste sholden bileyve at hom for .x. shillinges or .xii., <sup>3</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Those who should be like gentlemen are nothing like them

<sup>2</sup> They walk off the beaten track, nor do they desist for slander

<sup>3</sup> The finest should remain at home for ten or twelve shillings

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- And sende forthe a wrecche that may nocht helpe himselfe  
At nede.
- 300 Thus is the king deceyved, and pore men sheat for mede.      ruined; bribery
- And if the king in his load maketh a taxacioun,  
And everi man is i-set to a certein raunczoun,      assigned; amount  
Hit shal be so for-pinchet, to-toilled, and to-twicht,      belabored; reproached  
That halvendel shal goa in the fendas flift      one half  
305 Off helle.  
Ther beth so manye parteners may no tunge telle.      Of  
partakers
- A man of .xi. poundes-worth god is leid to .xii. pans rounde;      goods; pence  
And also much paith another that povertie hath brought to grounde,  
And hath an hep of girles sittende aboute the flet.      floor
- 310 Godes curs moten hil have, but that be wel set  
And sworn,  
That the pore is thus i-piled, and the riche forborn!      robbed; indulged
- Ac if the king hit wiste, I trowe he wolde be wroth,  
Hou the pore beth i-piled, and hu the silver goth;      But; knew it  
315 Hit is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere,  
That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togidere,  
And accounted;  
An if a pore man speke a word, he shal be fosule afrounted.      robbed  
scattered around  
half; stolen before  
accounted for  
wickedly attacked
- Ac were the king wel avised, and wolde worche bi skile,  
Litel nede sholde he have swiche pore to pile;<sup>1</sup>      reason
- 320 Thurfte him nocht seke tresor so fer, he mihte finde ner,  
At justices, at shirreves, cheiturs, and chaunceler,  
And at les;<sup>2</sup>  
Swiche mihte finde him i-noush, and late pore men have pes.      Need; near  
let; peace
- 325 For who so is in swich ofice, come he nevere so pore,  
He fareth in a while as thouh he hadde silver ore;      rudder

<sup>1</sup> He would have little need to rob from such poor people

<sup>2</sup> Among justices, sheriffs, escheators, and the chancellor, / and among lesser men

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- Theih bien londes and ledes, ne may hem non astonde.<sup>1</sup>  
What sholde pore men ben i-piled, when swiche men beth in londc  
So fele?  
330 Theih pleien wid the kinges silver, and breden wod for wele.  
*(see note)*
- Ac shrewedeliche for sothe hii don the kinges heste; *But curstly; bidding*  
Whan everi man hath his part, the king hath the leste, *least*  
Everi man is aboute to fille his own purs;  
And the king hath the leste part, and he hath al the curs,  
335 Wid wronge. *Unjustly*  
And sende treuthe into this lond, for tricherie dureth to loage.<sup>2</sup>
- And baillifs and bedeles under the shirreve, *beadles*  
Everich fondeth hu he may pore men most greve.<sup>3</sup>  
The pore men beth over al somouned on assise;<sup>4</sup>  
340 And the riche sholen sitte at hom, and ther wole silver rise  
To shoa. *To be shown*  
Godes curs moten hii have, but that be wel don! *may*
- And countours in banche that stondeth at the barre,  
Theih wolen bigile the in this hond, but if thu be warre.  
345 He wole take xl. panns for to doum his hod,  
And speke for the a word or so, and don the litel god,<sup>5</sup>  
I trouwe.  
And have he turned the bak, he makketh the a mouwe.<sup>6</sup>
- Attourneis in cuntré theih geten silver for noht; *Attorneys; doing nothing*  
350 Theih maken men biginne that they nevere hadde thought.  
And whan theih comen to the ring, hoppe if hii kunne.  
Al that theih muwen so gete, al thinketh hem i-wonne

<sup>1</sup> They buy lands and possessions; none may withstand them

<sup>2</sup> And may truth be sent into this land, for treachery has endured too long

<sup>3</sup> Every [bailliff and beadle] seeks how he may most oppress poor men

<sup>4</sup> The poor men generally are summoned to the court of assizes

<sup>5</sup> And speak a word or two on your behalf, and do little good for you

<sup>6</sup> And when he turns his back on you, he makes a face at you

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

Wid skile.<sup>1</sup>

Ne triste no man to hem, so false theih beth in the bile.

- 355 And sumtime were chapman that treweliche bouhten and solde;  
And nu is thilke assise broke, and nas noht yore holde.<sup>2</sup> Trade; wont  
great pity
- Chaffare was woned to be maintened wid treuthe,  
And nu is al turned to treecherie, and that is muchel reuthe  
To wite,
- 360 That alle manere godnesse is thus adoun i-smite. struck down
- Unnethe is nu eny man that can eny craft  
That he nis a party los in the haft; knows any  
(see note)
- For falsnesse is so fer forth over al the londe i-sprungre,  
That wel neih nis no treuthe in hond, ne in tungue, widespread  
tongue
- 365 Ne in herfe.  
And tharfore nis no wonder thouh al the world it smerte. injure
- Ther was a gamen in Engelond that durede yer and other:<sup>3</sup>  
Erliche upon the Monenday uch man bishrewed other; Early; Monday; cursed
- So longe lastede that gamen among lered and lewed  
370 That nolde theih nevere stinten, or al the world were bishrewed,<sup>4</sup> cursedness
- I-wis.  
And therfore al that helpe sholde fareth the more amis.
- So that for that shrewedom that regneth in the lond,  
I drede me that God us hath for-laft out of His hond, dismissed us
- 375 Thurw wederes that he hath i-sent cold and unkinde. weather; unnatural
- And yit ne haveth no man of Him the more minde  
Ariht;
- Unnethe is any man aferd of Godes muchele miht. great

<sup>1</sup> Everything they may acquire in this way they think they have won / With their reason

<sup>2</sup> And once there were merchants who honorably bought and sold; / And now is that custom abrogated, and has not been observed for a long time

<sup>3</sup> There was in England a game that lasted two years

<sup>4</sup> That they would never cease until all the world should be accursed

### *Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- God hath ben wroth wid the world, and that is wel i-sene;  
380 For al that whilom was murthe is turned to treis and teme. once; vexation; sorrow  
He sente us plenté i-nouh, suffre whiles we wolde,  
Off alle manere sustenaunce grouwende upon mode      *Of: growing; earth*  
So thicke;  
And evere agenes His godnesse we weren i-liche wicke.      *equally wicked*
- 385 Men sholde noht sumtime finde a boy for to bere a lettire,      *servant*  
That wolde eten eyne mese, but it were the betre.      *eat any food unless*  
For beef me for bakoun, ne for swich stor of house,      *beef: pork; provisions*  
Unnethe wolde eyn don a char, so were theih daungerouse      *labor; disinclined*  
For wlanke;  
390 And siththen bicom ful reulich that thanne weren so ranke.      *pride*  
*pitiful; arrogant*
- For tho God seih that the world was so over gart,  
He sente a derthe on eorthe, and made hit ful smarte.      *when; saw; proud*  
A bussel of whete was at foure shillinges or more,  
And so men mihte han i-had a quarter noht yore      *famine; painful*  
395 I-gon;      *not long*  
So can God make wane, ther rathere was won.<sup>1</sup>      *Ago*
- And thanne gan bleiken here blé, that arst lowen so loude,<sup>2</sup>  
And to waxen al hand-tame that rathere weren so proude.      *earlier*  
A mannes herte mihte bleede for to here the crie      *hear*
- 400 Off pore men that gradden, "Allas, for hunger I die      *Of: complain*  
Up rihte!"  
This auhste make men aferd of Godes muciele miht.      *ought to*
- And after that ilke wante com eft wele i-nouh,  
And plenté of alle gode grouwende on uch a bouh.      *scarcity; abundance*  
405 Tho god yer was agein i-come, and god chep of corn,      *growing on every bough*  
When; market for wheat  
Tho were we also muciele shrewes, as we were beforne,      *Then; scoundrels*  
Or more.  
Also swithe we forgeten His wreche and His ire.      *Quickly; punishment; teaching*

<sup>1</sup> In this way God can make scarcity where formerly there was plenty

<sup>2</sup> And then their complexion paled, which before laughed so loudly

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- 410      Tho com ther another sorwe that spradde over al the lond.      Then; sorrow  
A thusent winter ther bifore com nevere non so strong.      thousand  
To binde alle the mene men in mourning and in care      hardened  
The orf deiede al bidene, and maden the lond al bare      cattle died straightaway  
So faste.  
Com nevere wrecche into Engelond that made men more agaste.      wretchedness
- 415      And tho that qualm was astint of bestic that bar horn,      when; plague; ceased  
Tho seate God on eorthe another derthe of corn,  
That spradde over al Engelond bothe north and south,  
And made selli pore men aifingred in here mouth      simple; hungry  
Ful sore;  
420      And yit unnethe any man drodeth God the more.
- And wid that laste derthe com ther another shame,      famine  
That ouhte be god skile maken us alle tame.      reason; obedient  
The fead kidde his maistri, and arerede a strif,  
That everi lording was bisi to sauve his own lyf,      displayed; mounted  
425      And his good.  
God do bote theron, for His blessedde blod!      save  
property  
provide a remedy
- Gret node hit were to bidde that the pes were brought,      pray  
For the lordinges of the lond, that swich wo han i-wrought,  
That nolde spare for kin that o kosin that other;<sup>1</sup>  
430      So the fend hem prodded each man to mourdrem other      prodded; murder  
Wid wille,  
That al Engelond i-wis was in point to spille.      Wilfully  
So that; about to die
- Pride prikede hem so faste, that nolde theih nevere have pes      they would not  
Ar theih hadden in this lond maked swich a res<sup>2</sup>  
435      That the beste blod of the lond shamliche was brought to grounde,      shamefully  
If hit betre mihte a ben; alas, the harde stounde      have been; time  
Bitid,  
That of so gentille blod i-born swich wrecche was i-kid.      Came about  
devastation; shown

<sup>1</sup> Who would not for kinship spare one relative or another

<sup>2</sup> Pride urged them so vigorously that they never would have peace / Until they had created in this land such a rage

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- 440 Alias, that evere sholde hit bifalle that in so litel a throwe,  
Swiche men sholde swich deth thole, and ben i-leid so lowe.  
Off eorles ant of barouns baldest hii were;  
And nu hit is of hem bicome riht as theih severe ne were  
I-born.  
God loke to the soules, that hii ne be noht lorn!
- 445 Ac whiles thise grete lordinges thus han i-hurled to hepe,<sup>1</sup>  
Thise prelatz of Holi Churche to longe theih han i-slepe.  
Al to late theih wakeden, and that was muchel reuthe;  
Theih weren ablen wid coveytise, and mihte soht se the treuthe  
For mist.
- 450 Theih dradden more here lond to lese, than love of Jhesu Crist.  
For hadde the clergie harde holden to-gidere,  
And noht fleched abovate nother hidre ne thidere,  
But loked where the treuthe was, and there have bilieved,  
Thanne were the barnage hol, that nu is al to-drevet
- 455 So wide.  
Ac certes Engelond is shent thurw falsnesse and thurw pride.
- Pride hath in his paunter kauht the heie and the lowe,  
So that unmethe can eny man God Almihti knowe.  
Pride priketh aboute, wid nithe and wid onde;
- 460 Pes and love and charisē hien hem out of londe  
So faste  
That God wole for-don the world we muwe be sore agaste.
- Alle wite we wel it is oure gilt, the wo that we beth inne;<sup>2</sup>  
But no man knoweth that hit is for his own sinne.
- 465 Uch man put on other the wreche of the wouh;  
But wolde uch man renckake himself, thanne were al wel i-nouh  
I-wrought.
- But nu can uch man demen other, and himselfe nouht.
- short a time*  
*suffer*  
*earls; barons; boldest*  
*look after; lost*  
*too*  
*great pity*  
*blinded*  
*feared; lose*  
*held close together*  
*wavered*  
*baronage united ; separated*  
*ruined*  
*trap; high*  
*rises; with discord; envy*  
*Peace; hasten*  
*destroy; must; afraid*  
*Each; blame; wickedness*  
*scrutinize*  
*judge*

<sup>1</sup> But while these great lords that were thrown on a heap

<sup>2</sup> We all know we are to blame for the lamentable situation that we are in

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

	And thise assisours that comen to shire and to hundred,	(see note)
470	Damneth men for silver, and that nis no wonder.	is no
	For whan the riche justise wol do wrong for mede,	peaceful justice; bribery
	Thanne thinketh hem theih muwen the bet, for theih ham more nede. <sup>1</sup>	
	To winne.	prosper
	Ac so is al this world ablent, that no man douteth sinne.	Just; blinded; fears
475	But bi saint Jame of Galice, that many man hath souht,	
	The pilory and the cucking-stol beth i-mad for soht,	
	Fore whenne is al a-contith and y-cast to the hepe,	reckoned
	Bred and ale is the derer and nevere the beser chepe	more expensive
	Fore that.	
480	So is trecherie a-bove, and treuthe is al to squat.	utterly put down
	Hit is rewthe to speke therof, ho-so right dursie deme: <sup>2</sup>	
	Of bedeles and of bayleffes that hath the townes to yeme,	beadle; manage
	That suffer such falsnesse reyse in breth and ale,	raise; bread
	And thow the pouer hem pleyne, ne mow they get no bale,	though; poor; redress
485	I wen,	believe
	And haulf is stole that they take of wretchede the pouer men. <sup>3</sup>	
	A sely workman in a toun that lyve in trewthe fre	simple
	And hath a wif or children, peraunter to or thre,	by chance two
	He sueteth many a suetes drope, and swynk he never so sore. <sup>4</sup>	
490	Alday fore a peny or fore a peny more,	
	Be cas,	By chance
	At eve whan he setteth hit, half is stole alas!	puts it down
	Thes bakers and this brewers beth so bolde in here yifte	their bribery
	That fore a litel mercymant or fore a symple gifte,	fee
495	On may fore xij d. at a court do xi <sup>th</sup> schillingwerd schame, <sup>5</sup>	
	But how so ever hit falle, the pouer han al the grame	happens; have; harm

<sup>1</sup> Then they themselves think they must fare the better, for they themselves need more

<sup>2</sup> It is a pity to speak of it, whoever rightly dares to judge

<sup>3</sup> And half of what they take from wretched poor men is stolen

<sup>4</sup> He sweats many a drop of sweat, and no matter how hard he toils

<sup>5</sup> One may for twelve pence at a court session do forty shilling's worth of wrong

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

	At mele.	<i>On such occasions (or, For supper)</i>
	Now God amende pouermen that can wel dight and dele.	<i>poor men; dig; delve</i>
500	That riot reyneth now in londe everyday more and more,	<i>wanton behavior reigns</i>
	The lordis beth wel a-paith therwith and lisneth to here lorc,	<i>get satisfaction</i>
	But of the pover mannes harm, therof is now no specche.	
	This bondes warien and widous wepen and crie to God for wreche	
	So fast, <sup>1</sup>	
	How myghte hit be but such men mystymeth ate last.	<i>are ruined at the end</i>
505	Fore al is long on lordis that suffre thus hit go.	
	They scholde mayntene the porayle, and they do nocht therto. <sup>2</sup>	
	But take methe and sle the sole in as moche as they may.	<i>bribes; slay</i>
	The pore han her purgatorie; the riche kepe her day	<i>have their suffering</i>
	In helle.	
510	That so scorneth God and Hise, can I non other telle. <sup>3</sup>	
	How myghte hit be but God hem wreke of schame that never doth	<i>punish them</i>
	That clerk ne knyght, hie ne lowe, loveth right no soth.	<i>nor truth</i>
	Now nocht this sely chepmen in that they bye or selle	<i>simple merchants</i>
	Or with hepe or with croc . . .	
515	Of gyle.	
	Yit thynket hem that cometh with wrong yeldeth best the wile. <sup>4</sup>	
	But crafty Kyng of kende that ever set al thyng,	<i>nature; ordained</i>
	He sey how al misfarde and how they ledde the kyng.	<i>saw; went wrong</i>
	He sente bose of bale and awrak here deith,	<i>remedy of destruction; avenged</i>
520	But thus seth men falsnesse, how hit to grounde geth	<i>perished</i>
	On cnde.	
	Fore hit may never be les, that wrong wil hom wende.	<i>comes home to roost</i>

<sup>1</sup> These husbandmen curse and widows weep and cry to God for vengeance / Very soon

<sup>2</sup> For all the problems must be attributed to lords who allow things to proceed in this way. / They should support the poor people, but they do nothing on their behalf

<sup>3</sup> Of those who so scorn God and His followers, I can say no more

<sup>4</sup> Yet those who come think that fraud yields the best results over time

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- 525     But covetise overcombreth so al that now lyve  
That ho-so were riche ynow and hadde aght to gyve,  
He may han at his wille the lewthe and the clerk,  
And make a fals fondaement and schende al the werk  
At anes.  
But such baret breweres, ybrest be here bones!<sup>1</sup>
- 530     That fore alle the hard happens that God on erthe schewes,  
Unnethe is eny the warrer that ne wile be schrewes.  
Flaterers and fals, wikketh and unrast,  
Of al the wreche that is come, be we noght agast  
Ne aferd;  
And therfore hath this schamnesse thus schak us be the berd.
- 535     But alther ferst grevaunce fel to the pouer wrecchen  
That lay doum be the strete — for hunger dethe they streccchen.  
On men fel the ferst wo: such was here hap,  
And seththe on the riche cam the after-clap  
Fol sore.
- 540     And yit is to direde ther wile come more.
- 545     But Lord, fore that blisseth blot that ran out of Thi side,  
Graunt us rightfol lif to lede wile we here abide,  
So that we mow oure giltis knowe with sorwe and schrifte of mouthe,  
And ever to serve God the bet, for that I haf yow seith nowthe  
Y-told,<sup>2</sup>  
And come to Hym that fore us was to the Jwes sold.

overwhelms  
whoever; anything  
have; ignorant man  
foundation; ruin  
*At once*

tough circumstances  
warier; scoundrels  
wicked; frail  
misery

shame; beard

first; wretches  
their fortune

grievous  
it may be feared

blessed blood  
lead while

on our behalf; Jews

*Explicit Symonye and Covetise*

<sup>1</sup>*But may the bones be burned of such fomenters of strife*

<sup>2</sup>*So that we may know our sins with sorrow and oral confession / And always to serve God better,  
for of that I have now / Told you*

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

*Above All Thing Thow Arte a Kyng*

[Money, Money!]

(British Library MS Royal 17.B.xvii fols. 160v-162r)

*Money, money, now hay goode day!  
Money, where hast thou be?  
Money, money, thou hast away  
And wylt not byde wyth me.*

*have a  
been*

*Above all thing thou art a kyng,  
And rulyst the world over all;  
Who lakythe the, all joy, pardé,  
Wyll sone then frome hym flail!*

*rule; everywhere  
worships thee; by God  
soon; from*

- 5      In every place thou makyste solas,  
          Gret joye, spoorie, and welfare;  
When money ys gone, comfort ys none,  
          But thought, sorowe, and care.  
  
 10     In kynges corte, where money dothe route,  
          Yt makyth the galandes to jett,  
And for to were gorgeouse ther gere,<sup>1</sup>  
          Ther cappes awry to sett.  
  
 15     In the heyweyes ther joly palfreys<sup>2</sup>  
          Yt makyght to lepe and praunce,  
It maket justynge, pleys, dysguysynges,  
          Ladys to syng and daunce.

*comfort  
diversion; prosperity  
anxiety*

*court; gather  
gallants; swagger*

*causes  
jousts; masquerades*

<sup>1</sup> And to wear their gorgeous clothing

<sup>2</sup> In the highways there [are] splendid palfreys (saddle-horses)

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- For he that alway wantyth moacy  
Stondyth a mated chere,  
Can never wel syng, lang daunce nor springe,  
Nor make no lusty chere.<sup>1</sup>
- At cardes and dyce yt bereth the pryce,  
As kyng and emperoure;  
At tables, tennes, and al othere games,  
Money hathe ever the floure.
- Wythe squyer and knyght and every wyghte  
Money maketh men fayne;  
And causeth many in sume compeney  
Theyr felowes to dysdayne.
- In marchandys who can devyse  
So good a ware, I say?  
At al tymys the best ware ys  
Ever redy money.
- Money to incresse, marchandys never to cease  
Wyth many a sotell wyle;  
Men say the wolde for sylver and golde  
Ther owne faders begyle.
- Women, I trowe, love money also  
To by them joly gere;  
For that helpythe and oft causethe  
Women to loke full fayre.
- In Westmyaster Hall the criers call;  
The sergeautes plede apace.  
Attorneys appere, now here, now ther,  
Renning in every place.
- Whatesoever he be, and yf that he

*always lacks  
flustered countenance  
long*

*backgammon, tennis  
is foremost*

*person  
eager*

*merchandise*

*defense*

*subtle ruse  
they  
deceive*

*buy; apparel*

*Westminster  
barristers*

*Running*

<sup>1</sup> "Nor provide lively entertainment, joyful welcome" (*RH&R*)

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- Whante money to plede the lawe,  
Do whate he cane in ys mater than  
Shale prove not worthe a strawe.  
*Lacks; plead*  
*Whatever he can do in his lawsuit then*
- I know yt not, but well I wotte  
I have harde often tymys tell,  
Prestes use thys gayse, ther benefyoc  
For moyenc to bey and sell.  
*know*  
*heard*  
*buy*
- Craftysmen that be in every cysé,  
They worke and never blynn;  
Sum cutte, sume shave, sume knoke, sum grave,  
Only money to wynne.  
*Guildsmen*  
*cease*  
*hammer; engrave*  
*money to wynne*
- The plowman hymselfe dothe dyge and delve  
In storme, snowe, frost, and rayne,  
Money to get with laboure and swete,  
Yet small geynes and muche peyne.  
*dig*  
*sweat*  
*gains*
- And sume for money lye by the wey  
Another mannes purse to get;  
But they that long use yt amonoge  
Ben hangyd by the neke.  
*wait in ambush*  
*get*  
*neck*
- The beggers eke in every strete  
Ly walowyng by the wey;  
They begge, the crye, oft the come by,  
And all ys but for money.  
*Lie wallowing*  
*they*
- In every coste men love yt mosic,  
In Ynglonde, Spayne, and Francs,  
For every man lackingy yt than  
Is clene owt of countenaunce.  
*country*  
*England; France*  
*Is utterly humiliated*
- Of what degré so ever he be,  
Of werteouse conyng he have,  
And wante moné, yet men wyll sey,  
That he ys but a knave.  
*useful scholarship*  
*If [he] lacks money*

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

Where indeede, so God me spede,  
Sey all men whate they cane;  
Yt ys allwayes sene nowadayes  
That money makythe the man.

80

*whatever they can*

*finis*

*In Erth It Es a Litill Thing*

[Sir Penry]

(British Library MS Cotton Galba E.ix fols. 50v-51v)

#### *Incipit narracio de domino denario.*

- |    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
|    | In erth it es a litill thing,<br>And regnes als a riche king,<br>Whare he es lent in land.<br>Sir Peni es his name calde:<br>He makes both yong and alde<br>Bow untill his hand.                    | is<br>reigns as<br>loaned<br>called<br>old<br>to   |
| 5  | Papes, kinges, and emperoures,<br>Bisschoppes, abbottes, and priowres.<br>Person, prest, and knyght,<br>Dukes, erles, and ilk barowne,<br>To serve him er thai ful bounce<br>Both bi day and ayght. | Papes<br>priors<br>Parson<br>each baron<br>are; ready  |
| 10 | Sir Peny chaunges mans mode,<br>And gers them oft do doun thaire hode.<br>And to rise him ogayne.<br>Men honoris him with grete reverence,<br>Makes fulmekell obedience<br>Unto that litill swaine. | man's mood<br><i>causes them often to take off their hoods again</i><br>considerable<br>little boy |
| 15 | In kinges court es it no bote,<br>Ogaines Sir Peni forto mote,<br>So mekill es he of myght;<br>He es so witty, and so strang,<br>That be it never so mekill wrang,<br>He will mak it right.         | is; remedy<br>Against; argue<br>great he is<br>much wrong  |
| 20 |   |  |

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- 25 With Peny may men wemen till,  
Be thai never so strange of will,  
So oft may it be sene.  
Lang with him will thai nocht chide,  
For he may ger tham trayl syde  
30 In gude skarlet and grene.
- He may by both hevyn and hell,  
And ilka thing that es to sell,  
In erth has he swilk grace;  
He may lese, and he may bind,  
The pouer er ay put behind,  
35 Whare he cumes in place.
- When he bigines him to mell,  
He makes meke that are was fell,  
And walk that bold has bene.  
All the nodes ful sone er sped  
Bath withowten borgh and wed  
40 Whare Peni gase bitwene.
- The domes-men he mase so blind  
That thai may nocht the right find,  
Ne the suth to se.  
Porto gif dome tham es ful lath,  
Tharwith to make Sir Peni wrath,  
45 Ful dere with tham es he.
- Thare strif was, Peni makes pese;  
Of all angers he may relese  
In land whare he will leade.  
Of fasse may he mak frendes sad,  
Of counsail thar tham never be rad  
50 That may have him to frende.
- That sire es set on high dese,  
And served with mani riche mese,  
At the high borde.  
The more he es to men pleasé,
- seduce women (plow)  
strong
- provide them with trailing gowns  
scarlet; green
- buy; heaven  
each; is  
such  
loose  
poor are always ignored
- interfere  
those who formerly were fierce  
weak those who once were bold  
are accomplished  
Both; security; pledge  
goes
- judges; makers
- truth see  
To render judgment they are so reluctant  
Thereby; angry  
beloved; them
- peace  
relieve  
dwell  
enemies; faithful  
advice they need never be afraid  
as a friend
- dais  
meals  
table  
abundant

Simony and the Abuse of Money

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 60 | The more yernid alway es he,<br>And halden dere in horde.  | sought after<br><i>And dearly held in hoard</i>                      |
|    | He makes mani be forsworse,<br>And sum life and saul forlorne,<br>Him to get and wyn.<br>Other god will thai none have | <i>some; soul to lose</i>  |
| 65 | Bot that litil round knave<br>Thaire bales forto blin.   | <i>Their miseries to end</i>   |
|    | On him halely thaire hertes sett,<br>Him forto luf will thai noght let,<br>Nowther for gude ne ill.                    | wholly<br><i>love; cease</i>   |
| 70 | All that he will in erth have done,<br>Ilka man grantes it ful sone,<br>Right at his awin will.                        | Neither; good<br><i>Each<br/>own</i>                                 |
|    | He may both lene and gyf,<br>He may ger both sla and lif,<br>Both by frith and fell.                                   | <i>lend<br/>cause; murder<br/>woods and field</i>                    |
| 75 | Peni es a gude felaw;<br>Men welcums him in dede and saw,<br>Cum he never so oft.                                      | <i>good fellow<br/>i.e. word</i>                                     |
|    | He es noght welkumnd als a gest,<br>Bot evermore served with the best,<br>And made at sit ful softe.                   | <i>honored; seat</i>   |
| 80 | Whoso es sted in any nede,<br>With Sir Peni may thai spedre,<br>Howsoever bytide.                                      | <i>Whoever is beset by any need<br/>prosper<br/>Whatever happens</i> |
|    | He that Sir Peni es with all<br>Sal have his will in stede and stall,<br>When other er set byside.                     | <i>Shall; everywhere<br/>When others are set aside (rejected)</i>    |
| 85 |  |  |

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- |     |   |   |
|-----|---|---|
|     | Sir Peny gers in riche wede<br>Ful mani go and ride on stede, <sup>1</sup><br>In this werldes wide.<br>In ilka gamin, and ilka play,<br>The maystri es gifen ay<br>To Peny for his pride.               | causes; clothing<br>wide world<br>each pastime<br>victory is always given   |
| 90  | Sir Peny over-all gettes the gré,<br>Both in burgh and in ceitē,<br>In castell and in towre;<br>Withowten oþther spere or schelde<br>Es he the best in frith or felde,<br>And stalworkest in stowre.    | victory (prize)<br>town; city<br>tower<br>spear or shield<br>wood or field<br>battle  |
| 95  | In ilka place the suth es sene:<br>Sir Peni es over al bidene,<br>Maister most in mode.<br>And all es als he will cumand,<br>Organis his stevyn dar no man stand,<br>Nowther by land ne flode.          | truth is seen<br>everywhere completely<br>is as; command<br>Against his voice<br>Neither; water                                       |
| 100 | Sir Peny mai felmekill availle<br>To tham that has sede of cownsaill,<br>Als sene es in assise.<br>He lenkithe life and saves fro dede,<br>Bot luf it noght over wele, I rede,<br>For sin of covetysse. | help very much<br>advice<br><i>As seen in the court of assizes</i><br>lengthens; death<br>don't love it too much, I advise<br>avarice |
| 105 | If thou have happ tresore to win,<br>Delite the noght to mekill tharin,<br>Ne nything thareof be;<br>Bot spend it als well as thou can,<br>So that thou luf both God and man<br>In parfite charité.     | have the fortune<br>too much in it<br>niggardly<br>perfect  |
| 110 |   |   |
| 115 |   |   |

<sup>1</sup> Sir Peny causes [many people] to wear fine clothing / And many to go about on horseback

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

God graunte us grace with hert and will  
The gudes that he has gifen us till  
Well and wisely to spend;  
And so our lives here forto lede  
That we may have his blis to mede,  
Ever withouten end. Amen

*London Lickpenny*

(British Library MS Harley 542 fols. 102r-104r)

- In London there I was bent,  
I saw my-selfe, where trouthe shuld be aseynte;  
Fast to Westminstar-ward I went  
To a man of lawe, to make my complayst.  
5 I sayd, "For Marys love, that holy seynt,  
Have pity on the powre, that would procede.  
I would gyve sylvar, but my pars is faynt."  
For lacke of money, I may not spede.
- As I thrast thrughe-out the thronge  
10 Amonge them all, my hode was gonn;  
Netheles I let not longe,  
To kyngs benche tyll I come.  
Byfore a juge I kneled anon;  
I prayd hym for Gods sake he would take hede.  
15 Full rewfully to hym I gan make my mone;  
For lacke of money I may not spede.
- Benethe hym sat clerks, a great rowt;  
Fast they writhen by one assent.  
There stode up one, and cryed round about,  
20 "Richard, Robert, and one of Kent!"  
I wist not wele what he ment  
He cried so thike there in dede;  
There were stronge theves shamed and shent,  
But they that lacked money mowght not spede.
- Unto the Comon Place I yowde thoo  
Where sat one with a sylken houde.  
I dyd hym reverence as me ought to do;  
I tolde hym my case, as well as I coude,  
And seyd all my goods, by nowrd and by sowde,  
25 I am defraudyd with great falshed;
- 30
- where; hastening  
achieved
- Mary's  
poor; litigate  
silver; light  
succeed
- pushed; crowd  
head-covering; gone  
did not hesitate  
*Until I came to the king's bench*
- complaint
- company  
common agreement
- quickly  
powerful thieves; ruined  
might
- Court of Common Pleas; went then  
hood
- north, south  
falsehood

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

He would not geve me a momme of his mouthe. give; man  
For lake of money, I may not spede.

Then I went me unto the Rollis court of Rollis  
Before the clerks of the Chauncerie. Chancery  
35 There were many qui tollis, (see note)  
But I herd no man speke of me.  
Before them I knelyd upon my kne, kneeled  
Shewyd them myne evidence and they began to reade.  
They seyde trewer things might there never be,  
40 But for lacke of money I may not spede.

In Westminster Hall I found one  
Went in a longe gowne of ray. striped cloth  
I crowched, I kneled before them anon;  
For Marys love, of helpe I gan them pray.  
45 As he had be wrothe, he voyded away  
Bakward, his hand he gan me byd.  
"I wot not what thou menest," gan he say.  
"Ley downe sylvar, or here thow may not spede."

In all Westminstar Hall I could find never a one  
50 That for me would do, thowghe I shuld dye.  
Without the dores were Flemings grete woon; Outside; large group of Flemings  
Upon me fast they gan to cry  
And sayd, "Mastar, what will ye copen or by —  
Fine felt hatis, spectacles for to rede?" barter or buy  
55 Of this gay geref, a great cause why  
For lake of money I might not spede.

Then to Westminster gate I went  
When the sonc was at highe prime. nine o'clock  
Cokes to me, they toke good enteat,  
60 Called me nere, for to dyne,  
And proferyd me good brede, ale, and wyne.  
A fayre clothe they began to sprede,  
Rybbes of bese, bothe fat and fine;  
But for lacke of money I might not spede.

*Simony and the Abuse of Money*

- 65 In to London I gan me by;  
Of all the lond it bearethe the prise. hasten  
*is the best*  
"Hot pescods!" one gan cry,  
"Strabery type, and chery in the rysel"  
One bad me come nere and by some spice; Strawberry; branch  
*buy*  
70 Pepar and saffron they gan me bede,  
Clove, grayns, and flowre of rice.  
For lacke of money I might not spede. *offer*  
*branch*
- Then into Chepe I gan me drawne,  
Where I sawe stond moche people. Cheapside; went  
75 One bad me come nere, and by fine cloth of lawne,  
Paris thred, coton, and umple. linen  
*fine gauze*  
I seyde there-upon I could no skyle,  
I am not woot there-to in dede. *knew nothing about it*  
One bad me by an hewre, my hed to hele:  
80 For lake of money I might not spede. *buy a cap; cover*
- Then went I forth by London Stone  
Thrwghe-out all Canwyke strete.  
Drapers to me they called anon;  
Grete chepe of clothe, they gan me hete; Candlewick  
85 Then come there one, and cried "Hot shepes fetel!"  
"Risshes faire and grene," an othar began to grete;  
Both melwell and makarell I gan mete,  
But for lacke of money I myght not spede. *bargains in cloth; offer*  
*sheeps' feet*  
*Rushes; another*  
*mulvel (cod)*
- 90 Then I hied me into Eastchepe.  
One cried, "Ribes of beef, and many a pie!" hastened; Eastcheap  
*beef*  
Pewtar pottis they clatteryd on a heape.  
Ther was harpe, pipe and sawtry. poultry  
"Ye by Cokke!" "Nay by Cokke!" some began to cry; *(see note)*  
Some sange of Jenken and Julian, to get themselvs mede. *reward*  
95 Fall fayne I wold hadd of that mynstralsie,  
But for lacke of money I cowld not spede.
- Into Cornhill anon I yode  
Where is moche stolane gere amonge.  
I saw wher henge myne owne hode went  
*stolen goods*  
*hung; hood*

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- 100 That I had lost in Westminstar amone the throng.  
Then I beheld it with lokes full longe;  
I kenned it as well as I dyd my Crede. longingly  
recognized; Creed
- To be myne owne hode agayne, me thought it wrong,  
But for lacke of money I might not spede.
- 105 Then came the taverner, and toke my by the sleve,  
And seyd, "Ser, a pint of wyn would yow assay?"  
"Syr," quod I, "it may not greve; it cannot hurt  
For a peny may do no more then it may."  
I dranke a pint, and therefore gan pay;
- 110 Sore a-hungred away I yede; went  
For well London Lykke-peny for ones and eye,  
For lake of money I may not spede. for once and for all
- Then I hyed me to Byllingesgate,  
And cried "Wagge, wagge yow hens!" Billingsgate  
Move; hence
- 115 I praye a barge man, for Gods sake,  
That they would spare me myn expens.  
He sayde, "Ryse up, man, and get the hens.  
What wenist thou I will do on the my almes-dede?  
Here shapethe no man, by-methe ij. pens!"<sup>1</sup>
- 120 For lacke of money I myght not spede.
- Then I conveyed me into Kent,  
For of the law would I medle no more; brought myself  
meddle (in)  
By-caus no man to me would take entent,  
I dight me to the plowt, even as I ded before. set myself
- 125 Jhesus save London, that in Bethelem was bore,  
And every trew man of law, God graunt hym souls med;<sup>2</sup>  
And they that be othar, God theyr state restore: —  
For he that lackethe money, with them he shall not spede!

*Explicit London Lykke-peny*

<sup>1</sup> Do you think I will perform an act of charity for you? / Here no man gets away with paying less than twopence

<sup>2</sup> And God grant reward to the souls of every true lawyer

## Notes

### *Beati qui esuriunt*

- 1      *Beati qui esuriunt*. A poetic rendition of Matt. 5:6: "Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice: for they shall have their fill."
- 3      *justiciam*. So Harley MS (*i[us]ticia[m]*); Wr *justitiam*. See also line 5: *nequiciam/ nequitiam*, and *passim*.
- 7      *encennia*. The Royal MS reads *exhennia*, treasures.
- 34     *cedunt*. Above this word the MS scribe has written "*i. re*" or "*I.e., recedunt*."
- 59     *cum capite cornuto*. "The head dress of the ladies of rank and fashion at this period was arranged in the form of two horns" (Wr).
- 73     *relatores*. Middlemen who deliver the complaint to the judges.
- 78     *janitores*. Door-keepers in venality satires always present special difficulties to those wishing access to courts. For similar lines, see *Cux est denarii potens in seculo* (*De cruce denarii*) especially lines 77–100; or *Qui potest capere quod loquor capiat* (*De mundi cupiditate*) lines 53–68. See also Yunck, *The Lineage of Lady Meed*, p. 80 (citing a Latin poem attacking the Court of Rome): "Si das, intrabis protinus: si non, stas, stabis eminus" (If you give, you shall quickly enter: if you don't, you remain standing; you shall remain standing, far off), and *The Simonie* lines 142–44: "The porter hath comauendement to holde hem widoute the gate, / In the fen. / Hu mihte theih loven that Loverd, that serven thus His men?"
- 111    *bedellis*. Bailiffs and beadle were associated with legal and bureaucratic harassment in venality satire and complaint literature. A bailiff was "an officer of justice under a sheriff, who executes writs and processes, distrains and arrests"; a beadle was "a messenger of justice; a warrant officer; an under-bailiff" (Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Baillif* and *Bedele*). Alford cites PP B.3.2: "Now is made

### Notes

... Wiþ bedelis & baillifs ybrouȝt to þe king." For a similar view of beadle, see *The Simonie* 337–41, and *Song of the Husbandman* 37–39, 51–56. The beadle became proverbial for overzealous officiousness, as the beadle in Shakespeare's *2 Henry IV* (V.iv) whom Doll Tearsheet calls, among other things, a "thin man in a censer" and a "filthy-famish'd correctioner."

- 114 *transmittantur*. Wr's emendation of MS *transmutantur*.
- 119 *averia*. "The term *averium* is commonly used to signify all kinds of moveable property; but more particularly to signify cattle and horses" (Wr).
- 126 *Clericos*. "The scribe has written above this word, in the MS. 'i. pauperes.'
- 130 *bailivam*. Wr translates as "bailliwick," the jurisdiction or district of a bailliff. For similar views of bailiffs, see *The Simonie*, lines 289–94; *Song of the Husbandman*, lines, 25–28; and *God Spede the Plough*, lines 37–39.

### *The Simonie*

- 1 *Whil were*. In the Bodley MS (B) the equivalent of these opening lines occurs at lines 19–24. B opens with: "Lordyngis leve and dere, lisneþ to me a stounde / Of a new þefte that nwlich was yfounðe," and continues for sixteen lines with text not found elsewhere.
- 9 *Treuthe*. Truth/Troth is personified in this stanza and the next. He/him in lines 10–11 and 15–18 refer to this personification. For the various meanings of this term in legal contexts, see Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Treuthe*.
- 18 *shaken his berd*. "challenge him"; or, perhaps, "cuckold him." See Whiting, *Proverbs*, § B118, and line 534 below.
- 24 *Si dedero*. Singing "Si dedero" (a venality satire trope) means, in effect, to pay the piper, to bribe; the sense is, "If I give, I receive; if I don't give, I receive nothing." See note to *Addresses to the Commons* line 21 (in Jakke Trewman's testimony). This trope also appears in the works of Rutebeuf. See Yunck, *The Lineage of Lady Meed*, p. 198.

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- 38     *Seint Thomas.* Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury appointed by king Henry II, was assassinated in Canterbury cathedral in 1170. Henry II did public penance for his murder. Thomas was at first a popular saint, but by the later Middle Ages all classes came to venerate his memory and the site where he was struck down. Hence Canterbury became a major pilgrimage center and tourist attraction after Jerusalem, Rome, and St. James of Compostela.
- 45–47     *Summe . . . Ful stille.* The poet complains that clerks (once educated for holy orders) enter the civil bureaucracy for economic advantage, depriving the Church of their talents.
- 74     *wid haukes and wid houndes.* Hawking and hunting with hounds were symbols of the worldly, secular life. See line 2 of "Were beþ þey biforen vs weren" from *The Sayings of St. Bernard* (Index § 3310): "Houndes ladden and hauekes beren" (*EL XIII*, ed. Carleton Brown, p. 85); and Walter, of Chaucer's Clerk's Tale, who spends his time hawking and hunting (immersed in his "lust present") while neglecting his realm's welfare (IV.78–81). The author of *The Simonie* links persons with avarice for benefices (lines 55–90) and priests with illicit sexual activity (lines 109–20).
- 88     *rat on the rouwe-bible.* Wordplay: he "reads on the ribible" (= rebeck, an early type of violin), with a pun on "Bible" ("and on other bok / No mo").
- 104–08     *As bi a jay . . . no betir than a jay.* With this might be compared Chaucer's description of the Summoner in the General Prologue of *The Canterbury Tales*:  
A fewe termes hadde he, two or thre,  
That he had lerned out of some decree —  
No wonder is, he herde it al the day;  
And eek ye knowen wel how that a jay  
Kan clepen "Watte" as wel as kan the pope. (I.639–43)  
See also *UR* 1–9 (about a chough rather than a jay), and Whiting, *Proverbs*, §§ J18, J19.
- 115     *croune . . . crok.* "Crown of acolite for the crumpled crook" (?). The sense of the line seems to be that the "wantoune prestes" mock prelates, with perhaps an allusion to Christ's crown of thorns.

### Notes

- 117 *kembeth the croket*. The croket is a rolled hair fashion introduced into the court of Henry III, which flourished into the late fourteenth century. See *PIT* line 306 and note.
- 118 *newe jet*. A phrase Chaucer uses for the Pardoner's dress: "Hym thoughte he rood al of the newe jet" (l.682). See *MED* s.v. *jet* n.1 (a) and (b) and *Above all thing thow arte a kyng* 10 and note.
- 119 *Sanz doute*. A French phrase appropriate for courtly literature but highly ironic in this context.
- 120 *clateren cumpelein*. To "clatter [=make noise] compline" is a euphemism for their bedroom activity "whan the candel is oute." Compline is the last monastic hour of the day. In Malory, Lancelot clatters so loudly in his sleep after making love to Elayne, that Guenevere hears him in the next room and knows what has happened. The Gawain-poet uses the verb *clattered* to describe the noise of the ax being ground on the gyndelston (line 2201; cf. 731). *MED* cites this phrase as an example of *compline* sense 3: "Used humorously with reference to chatting and snoring." The other cited example is Chaucer's Reeve's Tale (l.4171).
- 121-22 *thise abbotes . . . contrefeten knihtes*. In the General Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales* Chaucer depicts the monk — "A manly man, to been an abbot able" (l.167) — as "An outridere, that lovede venerie [hunting]" (line 166).
- 123 *religious*. MS *religions*.
- 126 *a-mis*. Supplied in a different hand; so Wr and Br.
- 142-44 *The porter . . . His men*. On this motif of the hostile doorkeeper, see *Beati qui emerunt* line 78 and note.
- 147 *He hath forsake*. Ironic, with a change of pronoun from "monekes" (line 145) and "Hii" (line 146) to "He" (line 147).
- 153 *Where shal . . . leres?* Compare *Preste, Ne Monke, Ne Yir Chanoun*: "I have lyved now fourty yers, / And fatter men about the neris / Yit sawe I never than are these frers" (lines 17-19). Compare also the Dominican friar in his refectory (mess hall): *PPC* lines 219-26.

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- 183     *Hit nis . . . loweth.* "It is not only for the calf that the cow lows." That is, the cow moos for other reasons. On this phrase as proverbial, see Whiting, *Proverbs*, § C9.
- 193     *officials.* An official was "an officer subordinate to an archbishop or bishop, especially a bishop's chancellor, who presided over consistory court; a canon-law judge" (Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Official*).
- 195     *Mak a present . . . dwelle.* The dean was "a church official invested with jurisdiction over a subdivision of an archdeaconry." Alford (*Glossary*, s.v. *Dene*) cites William Holdsworth's *A History of English Law*: "It was the duty of Rural Deans to report on the manners of the clergy and laity: this rendered them necessary attendants at the episcopal visitation . . . and gave them at one time a small jurisdiction." Of such local officials, Scott L. Waugh states: "The village represented the basic level of governance. For most people, the manorial court was the primary jurisdiction and the lord's officials the paramount authority. Chaucer's reeve, for example, was feared more than the plague by those beneath him. Church officials were equally dreaded, though less conspicuous. Responsible for supervising churches, priests, and parishioners, archdeacons and rural deans were hated for their hypocritical, corrupt meddling in villagers' lives, as Chaucer's Friar's Tale reveals. One or more constables were elected by the village and were responsible for keeping order. They watched suspicious persons, organized the pursuit of wrongdoers whenever the hue and cry was raised, arrested criminals, and seized felons' chattels." *England in the Reign of Edward III* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991), p. 154. The author of the *Apocalipsis Goliae* characterizes the dean as the "archdeacon's dog": "Decanus canis est archidiaconi" (*Die Apokalypse des Golias*, ed. Karl Strecke [Rome: Regenberg, 1928], stanza 49).
- 211     *And yit ther is.* In B this stanza is preceded by a stanza not found in the other MSS which reads (in Ross's transcription):
- And as I seide first, hit is a gret mischaunce,  
Pat pat synne reynget so porow pat synfol soffraunce.  
Be bischop feynel on his side and takeþ a prive mede,  
And sely demys and officialis dare noȝt seie fore drede  
    To swiche.  
Pus is Englund schent fore synne, sykerliche.

### Notes

The three folios prior to the stanza are missing in B.

- 211-40 B follows these five stanzas on "false fisiciens" with a sixth stanza, not in A, which reads (Ross's transcription):

He maket hym merie þe ferst, as mery as he can,  
And loke þat he fare wel his hors and his man.  
A-morewe he taket þe uryne and schaket ayen þe sonne.  
"Dame," he seis, "drede þe noȝt. þe maister is wonne,"  
And liȝtet]. here  
it delighted  
But þus he fereþ a-wey þe silver and þe wif be skicket. plundered

C includes a version of the stanza.

- 221 *And.* So Wr and Br. MS ad.

- 228 *Hit . . . i-wrouhr.* "It shall be expensive enough when all is said and done." The phrase *dere on a lek* is reminiscent of a proverbial expression found in Chaucer: *deere ynough a leek* (*CT* VIII.795). The leek was thought to be worthless. See the note on this proverb in *The Riverside Chaucer*, ed. Benson, p. 949.

- 254 *also wel as a frere.* Knights should wear dress appropriate for their vocations, as do friars (or as friars should do).

- 264 *is.* So Wr and Br; lacking in MS but needed for the sense.

- 277 *Godes soule . . . sworn.* A reference to swearing on God and God's body. See the Pardoners disquisition on swearing and oaths in the Pardoners Tale VI.629-59.

- 280 *contrefaiture*, counterfeit quality. The false knight goes from a seemingly harmless imitation to outright sin such that he angers God and pays the devil most of all (line 282).

- 283-88 B follows this stanza with a unique stanza after which the arrangement of stanzas differs radically from A and P. The stanza reads in Ross's transcription and emendation:

Sily man to conterfeyte, fondist in his wise,  
But litel fondyng is maket toward Godis service, devotion  
devotion

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Where half þe bisnesse do to God þat is do to þe [fend],  
To goderele al þe worl but Crist, my lef frend  
[and kynde].  
þe most deel of þe worl is blent, fore overall hit is [blvnde].

- 285 *turmentours*. A reference to the dress of Christ's tormentors in mystery plays, which were staged by clerks.

292 *moot-hall*. "The annals of Edward's reign are filled with complaints against the King's officers . . . In 1321, a charge was leveled against Hugh Despenser the Younger, who put his own officers into the King's household, where he was chamberlain (*Annales paulini*, in Stubbs . . . , pp. 292-97). This might be the basis for the reference in A and P to the moot-hall in the chamber" (Ross, p. 183, note 81). For various uses of the moot hall in *PP* and other works, see Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Mothalle*.

294 *i-whited*. "Silvered," i.e., bribed, crossed with silver.

295 *If the king*. In this section on petty justices, the poet regards the king as a victim along with the poor. The king's army suffers through bribery in the conscription process; and he loses tax monies. This was a common complaint in fourteenth-century literature. See, e.g., *Against the King's Taxes*, a macaronic poem (Anglo-Norman French and Latin) from MS Harley 2253, lines 16-20, in *Anglo-Norman Political Songs*, ed. Isabel S. T. Aspin, Anglo-Norman Texts 11 (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1953), p. 109. See also note to lines 313-24 below.

303 *for-pinched, to-toilled, and to-reihr*. *Wr* glosses these colorful terms as "pinched to pieces," "laboured away," and "twitted away" respectively. The idea, as in *Taxe Has Tenet Us Alle*, is that "The kyng therof hadde smalle" (line 3).

309 *girdles*. Although the word need not denote females, but only youth, here the signification seems to mean "young females."

313-24 Topos of the "king's ignorance." See *Truthe, Reste, and Per* note to lines 45-46.

321 *Thurftie him . . . ner*. "Should he dare not seek wealth so far away, he might find it nearer to hand." This seems to be a criticism of Edward II's foreign policy.

325 *come he . . . pore*: no matter how poor he was before assuming high office.

### Notes

- 328     ~~ben~~ inserted above the line with a karat. Wr and Br print in brackets.
- 330     *Theih pleien . . . wele.* "They use the king's silver for their own pleasures, and produce wood, or tallies, instead of contributing to the prosperity of the people" (Wr).
- 337-38     *baillifs and bedeles . . . greve.* See also *Beati qui esuriant* line 111 and note; *Song of the Husbandman* lines 37-56 and note to line 13; and *Gode Spede the Plough* line 37. For an account of an early fourteenth-century bailliff charged with bedeviling tenants, see the case of the poor tenants of Bocking manor, who drew up a petition of grievance against John le Doo, bailliff who, by not agreeing to customary fines (amercentments), "of his own conceit, increased their burdens twofold or even threefold and by such means has vexed the tenants and brought them to destruction, against all reason and the Great Charter that Holy Church ought to uphold." As quoted in Dobson, *The Peasants' Revolt of 1381*, p. 79.
- 345     *He wole . . . hod.* "He will take forty pence to put on his hood," i.e., to begin his official duties.
- 355-60     *And sumtyme . . . i-smite.* Ross mentions "numerous contemporary complaints against tradesmen's offences," including "the King's ordinances which were directed against certain tradesmen, notably brewers, whose prices were too high" (p. 186, note 111).
- 362     *That he . . . haft.* That he is somewhat loose in the handle, i.e., unstable, unreliable. See *MED* s.v. *haft* (b). Whiting identifies the phrase as proverbial (*Proverbs*, § H10). C reads: "That he nis a party lose in the haft" (line 140); B "Pat he is more þan halfendel los in þe haft" (line 211).
- 363-65     *For falsnesse . . . Ne in herte.* These traditional sentiments about the failure of truth in the modern era are reminiscent of Chaucer's short poems "Truth," "Gentilesse," and especially "Lak of Stedfastnesse."
- 366     *And tharfore . . . smerte.* C "For sothe thei nyl sese ar God make hem to smert"; B "Perfore is no wonper pow al þe worle smerte."
- 373-78     *So that . . . muchele miht.* Although complaints against the weather were widespread in Latin and vernacular verse, this verse paragraph may allude to

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"the terrible storms and shortages of 1315-16" (see Ross's quotations from contemporary chroniclers on pp. 186-87, note 119).

- 382     *sustenaunce*. So A and B; C *fruse*.
- 384     *i-liche wicke*. B "unwrast and wicke."
- 385-90   Lacking in C and B.
- 385-86   *Men . . . betre*. The idea in these lines (and in the verse paragraph) is that people have become too proud in times of plenty. Langland develops this idea in *Piers Plowman* passus 5 and 6 (B text). It is also a prominent feature of *Wymnere and Wastoure*. C omits this stanza.
- 391-96   C concludes with this stanza, whose final four lines read: "Whan bestes beth i-storve and corne waxeth dere, / And honger and pestilence in ech lond, as ge mow ofte here / Overal; — / But if we amende us, it will wel wers befall. Explicit" (lines 465-68).
- 392     *a derthe*. Perhaps a reference to the great famine of 1315. For the importance of famines in literature and history, see R. W. Frank, "The 'Hungry Gap,' Crop Failure, and Famine: The Fourteenth-Century Agricultural Crisis and *Piers Plowman*," in *Yearbook of Langland Studies* 4 (1990), 87-104.
- 409     *Tho*. Although there is no large letter in A, in B the scribe left a space for a large letter in the equivalent stanza. Ross comments: "MS leaves a space here for a large capital which was never added. The scribe evidently felt that this stanza marked a divisional point in the poem, as indeed it does. The Auchinleck MS offers corresponding lines once again, beginning with this stanza" (p. 189).
- 415     *assint*. So Wr and Br; MS *assir*. B *a synr* (line 283).
- 469     *assisours*. An assizer was "one of those who constituted the assize or inquest, whence the modern jury originated; a sworn recognizer (*OED*)" (Alford, Glossary, s.v. *Sisour*). Alford cites PP B.20.161: "Hir sire was a Sysour þat neuere swoor truþe, / Oon Tomme two-tonge, atteynt at ech a queste [inquest]"; and Jacob's Well: "False cysourys gon vp-on qwestys, & puttyn a man fro his ryȝt thrugh a false verdyȝte, & wytnessen aȝens trewþe."

### Notes

*hundred*. An administrative division of a county containing one hundred homesteads and having its own court.

- 476 A ceases with this line. Lines 465-end are supplied from B and checked against Ross's transcription.
- 483 *brest* (= bread). The scribe of B regularly spells final -d as þ (-th). See also *wretcherhe*, wretched, line 486; *a-paith*, apaid, line 500; *merthe*, meed, line 507; *lewthe*, lewd (=ignorant), line 525; *wikketh*, wicked, line 531; *blisseth bloth*, blessed blood, line 541.
- 494 *merciment*. Says Skeat in his note to *Piers Plowman* B 1.159: "Blount, in his Law Dict., says — 'There is a difference between *amerciaments* and *fines*: these [i.e. the latter], as they are taken for punishments, are punishments certain, which grow expressly from some statute; but *amerciaments* are arbitrarily imposed by affeerors.'" Alford defines *Merciment* as "A penalty imposed 'at the mercy' of the court (as distinct from a statutory fine), an *amercement*." See *Glossary*, s.v. *Merciment*.
- 495 *at a*. B: *ata*.
- schillingwerd*. B: *schilligwerd*. Ross emends to *schilli[n]jwerd*.
- 496 *han*. Ross mistranscribes as *him*. *Have* and *hað* are the more common forms of the verb to have in B, but see lines 508 and 525 where *han* is the recurrent form in B. See also lines 13, 30, 241, 394, 428, 445, 446, 496.
- 497 *at mele*. B: *at m*. Ross's emendation to suit the rhyme. The phrase is ambiguous and could mean "on such occasions," or "for their supper," with a pun reaching back to what "bakers" and "brewers" provide.
- 514 The words of this are blotted after *with*.
- 517-40 These lines appear as the antepenultimate and the penultimate stanzas of B. Ross in his edition transposes these stanzas to his lines 325-60. I retain the lines according to their position in B because they seem to develop the thought of the previous stanzas.
- 534 See note to line 18.

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- 536     *for hunger . . . strecchen.* The meaning seems to be that they achieve death because of hunger (after first lying down in the street like beggars). See *MED* s.v. *strecchen* 5 (c).

*Above All Thing Thow Arte a Kyng*

*Refrain*, line 3. MS and Greene gostr; RHR gostr.

- 4     The word *money* in the margin appears to indicate the refrain after each quatrain for the first nine stanzas and also 11-12; stanzas 10 and 13-20 have the phrase *money &c.*
- 5     *place thow makyste.* MS *palice somake thou makyste.*
- 8     *But thowght.* MS *but so thowght.*
- 10     *galander.* Gallants — what later ages would call “swells” — were fashionably-dressed young men. In moral lyrics they became symbols or topoi of pride and presumption. See, for example, “an acrostic on the name ‘Galaunt’ (built on the Seven Deadly Sins)” as printed in *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English*, 5:1469, and the three poems on galaunts mentioned on page 1470 (§§ 161-63). The MS seems to read *garlandes* rather than *galander* (= RHR’s and Greene’s reading).

*jer.* Derives from Lat. and Fr *iaciare*, *jetter* but has the sense of “to carry oneself confidently or conceitedly, to talk boastfully of oneself, to boast, brag, vaunt oneself, make an ostentatious display” (*OED* s.v. *Jer* v.<sup>2</sup>). See also *The Simonie* 118 and note.

- 13     *the.* So Greene and RHR; MS *they* (anticipation of *hey weys*).
- 15     *dyngystynges.* “Allegorical entertainments, the forerunners of the Tudor masques” (Greene).
- 17     *wanyth.* MS *yr* written above the line.
- 18     *a mated chere.* “With the air of one checkmated or baffled” (Greene, cited by RHR).

*Notes*

- 19     *springe*. So RHR; MS *spnge*.
- 22     *As kyng*. MS and RHR *at kyng*; Greene *As*.
- 23     *tables*. Backgammon, as in Chaucer's *Book of the Duchess*, line 51: "Then playe either at ches or tables."
- 25     *and knyght . . . wyghte*. MS *and & knyght . . . wyghte*. Emendations by Greene and RHR.
- 28     *Theyr*. MS *thery*; RHR *theyr*, Greene *Theyr*.
- 33     *incresse*. MS *Icresse*; Greene, RHR emend to *Incresse*.
- 35     *the*. So MS; Greene emends to *thefyj*. RHR directs to line 67 (*the crye*), where Greene also reads *thefyj*.
- 36     *faders*. MS *faſh faders*.
- 39     *oft*. So MS and RHR; Greene *offtj*.
- 41     *Westmyanter*. MS *wystmyanter*; Greene emends to *Westmynster*, RHR to *westmynster*.
- 43     *ther*. So MS and Greene; RHR *there*.
- 45     *Whatesoever*. MS *Whate so every*; RHR *Whate-so-ever*; Greene *Whatoeuer*.
- 48     *Shale prove not*. So Greene and RHR; MS *shale not proue not*.
- 52     *moyeny*. So MS (*e* inserted above the line); RHR emends to *money*.
- 53     *that be in*. So MS and RHR; Greene *that in*.
- 55     *Sum cutte*. So RHR; MS *Su[m]j knowe cutte*.
- 57     *dothe*. So MS and RHR; Greene *doth*.
- 60     *peyne*. So MS and RHR; Greene *payne*.

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- 67 *oft the.* So MS; RHR *of them.* Greene reads *of theſyf.*
- 75 *monē.* So MS and RHR; Greene emends to *moneſyf.*
- 76 *That he ys.* So RHR; MS *that he r ys.* Greene *That i heys.*
- 79 *Yt ys.* MS *ye yt ys.*

*In Erth It Es a Litill Thing*

- 25 *till.* See *OED* s.v. *Till* v.<sup>3</sup> signification 1: "To draw, attract, persuade; to entice, allure, coax; to win over."
- 29 *For he . . . trayl syde.* "i.e. To wear low trailing gowns" (RHR). *Trayl* = "To walk with trailing garments" (RHR Glossary).
- 30 *grene.* The color green; but also, perhaps, "sexual passion." See MED (n.2).
- 33 *grace.* So RHR; MS *gce.*
- 34 *leſe . . . bind.* Alludes to the pope's power to "bind and loose." See Matt. 16.19 and 18.18.
- 41 *borgh and wed.* *Borgh* (from OE *borg*) = surety, pledge, security-money; *to borwe* = as a pledge, as security. *Wed* (from OE *wedd*) = pledge, compact, as in Chaucer's Knight's Tale: "Lat hym be warf his nekke lith to wedde" (I.1218). The author of this lyric often writes in doublets, including some tags from the alliterative tradition. For example: "life and saul" (line 62), "get and wyn" (line 63), "lene and gyf" (line 73), "frith and felde" (line 98, compare line 75), "stede and stall" (line 86), "spere or schelde" (line 97).
- 44 *thai.* So RHR (*hai*); MS *he.*
- 52 *fase.* Scots spelling of *foes.*
- 67 *hertes.* RHR *hert es*, which may be the correct reading. In the manuscript the letters are crowded together, but there may be a break between *hert* and *es.*

### *Notes*

- 81      *made . . . softe*. That is, he is seated at the place of honor.
- 92      *gifen*. So MS; RHR *gyfen*.
- 94      *grē*. The first degree, the prize, the victory, pre-eminence, top of the ladder, reward.
- 105     *Nowther*. So MS (*nouþer*); RHR *nouþer*.
- 108     *assize*. The court of Assizes determined legal matters of fact by means of assessors or jurymen (*sisours*). See Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Sise*, and *The Simonie* line 469 and note.

### *London Lickpenny*

- 2      *trouthe*. So MS; Hammond, Holthausen *truthe*.
- 5      *Marys*. MS *maris*.
- 6      *procede*. Bring legal proceedings, litigate.
- 7      *I would gyve sylvar*. MS reads *I would gyve money sylvar*. The scribe may have anticipated *money* in line 8, *my purs is fayre*. For this language about purses and money, see Chaucer's humorous short lyric "The Complaint of Chaucer to His Purse," with its considerable word-play on "heavy" and "light."
- 10     *my hode was gonn*, that is, stolen. See lines 99–100. The hood in this sense is a covering for the head worn under a hat.
- 12     *kyngs benche*. "One of the three superior courts of common law (the other two being the Exchequer and the Court of Common Pleas)." "The King's Bench was concerned primarily with criminal law; the Court of Common Pleas, with civil actions." See Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Bench* and *Kinges Bench*, and Alford's citations from *Piers Plowman*. Of the courts in Westminster, Hammond quotes from Stow's *Survey of London*: "At the entry on the right hand the common place [i.e. Common Pleas], where ciuill matters are to be pleaded, especially such as touch lands or contracts; at the vpper end of the Hall, on the right hand or Southwest corner, the king's bench, where pleas of the Crowne haue their

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hearing; and on the left hand or Southwest corner sitteth the Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the master of the Rowles and other men . . . called masters of the Chauncerie." She comments: "This last-named court [Chancery] handled all cases relating to revenue, and the King's Bench and Common Pleas, as Stow says, took cognizance respectively of trespasses against the King's peace and of disputes between private persons" (*English Verse*, p. 476).

20      *Richard . . . Kent.* Apparently clerks are calling names for impending court cases. The "one of Kent" might be the Kentish countryman.

25      *the Common Place.* "Held at Westminster, the Court of Common Pleas had jurisdiction over civil actions brought by one subject against another, all real actions, and the decisions of local and manorial courts; it was inferior to the Court of King's Bench, since error lay from it to that court" (Alford, *Glossary*, s.v. *Common Pleas*).

26      *a sylken houde.* Worn by sergeants at law. Alford quotes from *Piers Plowman*: "Shal no sergeant for þat seruice were a silk howse, / Ne no pelure in his pancelon for pledyng at þe barre" (B.3.295; *Glossary* s.v. *Sergeant* II).

31      *would not . . . mouthe.* Wouldn't even say "mum"; i.e., said nothing.

34      *Chauncerie.* This court functioned as a court of appeals, "moderating the rigour of the common law, and giving relief in cases where there was no remedy in the common-law courts" (*OED*).

35      *qui tollis.* Apparently a legal formula by which clerks would summon claimants to the bar. Hammond suggests: "Thou who hast a grievance, present it."

42      *gowne of ray.* "Ray, a striped cloth, was much worn by lawyers" (Hammond).

49      *In all Westminstar Hall.* MS *In all westminstalF hall.* The scribe seems to have anticipated the -all of hall.

51      *Flemings grete woon.* A great abundance of Flemings. For this signification of *woon*, see *OED* s.v. *Wone* sb.<sup>3</sup> (obsolete and poetic) II.3, 4. Stow or his copy-text rewrites this passage to: "which seing, I gat me out of the doore / where flemynge began on me for to cry" (lines 45–46 of Hammond's edition of Harley 367). The Flemings were introduced into England to help increase the wool

### Notes

trade, and a number of them emigrated to England, bringing with them their expertise in cloth-making. But English laborers resented the competition from the Flemings, and many Flemings were killed during the Great Rising of 1381.

- 54     *felt hants*. These words also appear in the margin of the MS.
- 65     *In to London*. "Our countryman crossed Long Ditch after leaving Westminster Hall by the Gate, walked by White Hall along the Strand, entered the City through Ludgate, and passed along Fleet Street to St. Paul's and the west end of Cheapside" (Hammond).
- 73     *Chepe*. The ward of Cheap, one of the great market areas of medieval London. In 1319 Cheap contained "mercers, pepperers, fishmongers, cheesemongers, bakers, poulters, and cordwainers" (D. W. Robertson, *Chaucer's London* [New York: Wiley, 1968], p. 23). This Cheap in the west, near the Shambles and Newgate, should be distinguished from Eastcheap, which the narrator also visits (see lines 89-96). The word *chepe* appears in the margin of the MS.
- 74     *sawre*. MS *sawwe*.
- 76     *umple*. "A fine kind of linen stuff" (*OED* s.v. *Umple*); "Fine gauze or lawn" (Hammond). Earliest *OED* citation = mid-fifteenth century. Stow or copy-text rewrites to: "here is parys thred the fyndest in the land" (line 68 of Hammond's edition of Harley 367).
- 79     *hewre*. *MED* reads this word as an error for *hewe*, *houve*, *houwe* (from OE *hūfē*): "A headdress; esp. a close-fitting cap or coif." See *MED* s.v. *houve* (a). The word *herwe* appears in the left margin of the MS.
- 81     *London Stone*. The so-called "London Stone," or part of it, was built into the wall of St. Swithin's church. It originally might have been a Roman *milliarium* stone, or milestone, which measured distances. John V. Morris's map of fourteenth-century London on p. 14 of *Chaucer's London* designates the "London Stone" as landmark no. 29.
- 82     *Canwyke strete*, or Candlewick Street, one of the wards of the city (near Walbrook), which contained "chandlers, weavers, and drapers" (Robertson, *Chaucer's London*, p. 41). For the location, consult the detailed fold-out "Sketch Map of London in the Time of the Peasants' Revolt, 1381," in Ruth

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Bird, *The Turbulent London of Richard II* (London: Longman, 1949), following p. 156. This is based on a map by M. B. Honeybourne.

- 83     *Drapers* deal in cloth and other fabrics.
- 89     *Estchepe*. East Cheap, between Candlewick Street and Tower Street, contained "butcher's stalls, the shops of turners and basketmakers, and some cookshops" (Robertson, *Chaucer's London*, p. 59).
- 93     "Ye by Cokke!" "Nay by Cokke!" "Yes, by God!" "No, by God!" *Cokke* = euphemism for God, as in the Host's oath in Chaucer's *Manciple's Prologue*: "see how, for cokkes bones, / That he wol falle fro his hors atones!" (*CT* IX.9-10).
- 94     *Jenken and Julian*. "Evidently a song or songs by itinerant beggars" (Hammond).
- 97     *Cornhill*. Another great market ward of medieval London, which contained a great variety of merchants as well as more transient populations. Robertson lists the following as for sale in Cornhill: "laces, points, bows, caps, light coats, purses, hats, spurs, gaming-tables, paternosters, pen-cases, boxwood combs, pepper mills, thread, girdles, paper, and parchment" (*Chaucer's London*, p. 48). The narrator of the C text of *Piers Plowman* claims he lives in Cornhill as well as in the north country (passus 11).
- 100    in *Westminster*. Hammond surmises that these words might be gloss (scribal or editorial) that has been worked into the text.
- 113    *Byllingergate*. Billingsgate, one of the city gates (between Botolph's Wharf and the Wool Quay), and the fish market there, which was notorious for its bustle, noise, and abusive language.
- 118    on the *my almes-dede*. MS on the *my <sup>no</sup> almes dede*. The superscript *no* is in a different hand.

## *Plowman Writings*

### *Introduction*

The success of William Langland's *Piers Plowman* (three versions: 1368–74, 1377–81, and 1381–85) inspired a tradition of what might be called English "plowman writings," an important subgenre of late medieval political satire and complaint. Even before Langland certain authors, notably the anonymous poet of *Song of the Husbandman* (printed here from MS Harley 2253 of about 1330), idealized the hard-working farmer as a symbol of spiritual truth in the face of oppression and material deprivation. But Langland was the first to equate the plowman with Christ (*Petrus id est Christus*); and because Langland offered satiric attacks on the clergy in his poem, later writers, including Chaucer and John Ball of the Peasants' Revolt, used Piers the Plowman to represent true Christian virtue as opposed to the corrupt established ecclesiastical order. These plowmen not only labored, uncomplaining, for the common profit, they also came to represent faith performing good works. Through their charitable examples they tutor even the knightly classes, as when Piers instructs the world in labor and asks the knight to defend and protect the other estates (PP B passus 6). The best-known writings in the later plowman tradition are *Piers the Plowman's Crede* and the pseudonymous *Plowman's Tale*.<sup>1</sup>

The figure of the plowman has political dimensions — and poems about plowmen belong in this volume — because the plowman, in fact and in literary portrayals, was integral to the commonwealth but yet suffered poverty and hardship. The word *plough* was synonymous with the Commons, as in *What Profits a Kingdom*, line 143, "The plough, the chirche, to mayntene ryght," where *plough* and *chirche* represent two of the three estates. In the literature he provides a sharp contrast to the pampered regular clergy and to venal prelates concerned only about their temporalities.

Not all fourteenth-century English depictions of the peasant classes were positive. In his recreation of the Great Rising (*Vox Clamantis*), John Gower portrays the third estate as lazy, grasping, and proud. In this negative representation Gower is less interested in overturning the estates ideal than in recording his personal reaction to

<sup>1</sup>See *Six Ecclesiastical Satires*, ed. James Dean (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1991).

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the frightening events of 1381. But Langland himself, in B passus 6 and the Prologue, shows how manual laborers in good times will turn away from hard work and become slothful. They become wasters rather than winners, as in *Wynnere and Wantoure*, the alliterative poem of the early 1350s, which represents the wasters — an army of friars and merchants — as big spenders and revelers who yet help stimulate a sluggish economy. In *How the Plowman Learned His Paternoster* (STC 20034), the plowman may be expert at husbandry — indeed, his house is as fully stocked with foodstuff as a typical waster's — but he must be instructed in the Lord's Prayer by the local parson.

In fact, the plowman was not always idealized. During the years of the Great Plague in England (1348–49), labor became scarce and laborers could command increased wages for their services. In a society that had depended on serfdom and a system of tenant farmers, the rise in wages, hence higher market prices for food, combined with flight from the manor, alarmed king and parliament. As early as 1349 Edward III issued a proclamation about labor that parliament would write into law in 1351. Edward complained of "excessive wages" brought on by the death of "workmen and servants" after the plague; and he predicted "grievous incommodities" as a result of "the lack of plowmen and such laborers." He commanded that any able-bodied laborer under sixty years old not engaged in a craft "shall be required to serve in suitable service" of whosoever "shall require him." Most important, such persons shall be bound "to take only the wages, livery, meed, or salary which were accustomed to be given [five or six years previously] in the places where he oweth to serve."<sup>2</sup>

The first work in this section is *Song of the Husbandman*, a poem of complaint from British Library MS Harley 2253 fol. 64r (Index § 696, earlier fourteenth century);<sup>3</sup> seventy-two heavily-alliterating long lines, composed in alternating eight-line and four-line stanzas rhyming abab (cdcd), with touches of chain verse or concatenation. This lyric has often been regarded as an important witness to the so-called "alliterative revival" and as a precursor of *Wynnere and Wantoure* and *Piers Plowman* and of later writings of complaint and satire. Unlike many poems of morality and complaint, this lyric, written as a first-person testimony, includes vivid, convincing descriptions of oppressions committed against peasant farmers. The poet, for example, depicts beadle — petty officials with their account books — as harassing the bondman with extortion:

<sup>2</sup> *Medieval Culture and Society*, ed. David Herlihy (New York: Harper, 1968), p. 359.

<sup>3</sup> This famous Harleian manuscript also supplies *Thomas of Erceldoune's Prophecy*. See above p. 11.

## *Introduction*

Yet cometh budeles with ful mucle boſt:  
"Greythe me ſclver to the grene wox.  
Thou art written y my weit, that thou wel wox!"

*budeles; arrogance  
Prepare  
it; well know*

Later the narrator characterizes the "maister budel" as being "bruste [bristled] aſc a bore." In this poem we find a cast of unscrupulous rogues — the hayward (in charge of grain or perhaps of boundaries and fences); the bailiff (who enforced the law); the woodward (in charge of forests). The husbandman looks to the king for relief but is always disappointed; the poor rob the poor, and the wealthy prey upon rich and poor alike. The text for this edition is based on a photostat of the manuscript and is checked against the editions of Wr (in *PSE*) and RHR.

The second poem printed here, *God Spede the Plough*, exists in a unique manuscript in the British Library: MS Lansdowne 762, fols. 5r-6v (*Index* § 363; early sixteenth century). In this refrain poem various clerical and civic officials — parson, clerk, sexton, purveyors, bailiffs, beadles, friars, summoner, priests, students, constables — demand tithes and food from the beleaguered husbandmen. To this extent the poem includes estates satire with the farmers as plaintiffs; they produce food for the common good whereas those who prey on them are managers and bureaucrats. The husbandmen are normative in that they represent the oppressed and overtaxed elements of society. The present text is based on a photostat of the manuscript checked against Skeat's edition in *Pierce the Ploughmans Crede* (EETS 30). A corner of the manuscript at the bottom right of fol. 5r and 5v is missing. I reproduce Skeat's speculation as to the missing portions.

The third poem in this section, "I-blessyd Be Cristes Sonde" (entitled by modern editors *God Speed the Plough*), exists in a unique manuscript: Oxford University MS Archbishop Selden B. 26 fol. 19r (Summary Catalogue No. 3340; with music; *Index* § 3434; *Supplement* § 1405.5). This poem, which Chambers and Sidgwick date about 1450 (citing E. W. B. Nicholson's dating in *Early Bodleian Music*), celebrates husbandmen and asks God to bless the plow and to ensure plenty. The tone is quite different from the other two plowmen works in this section, which feature complaint and satire. The present text is based on an excellent electrostatic print of the manuscript and is checked against the facsimile and transcriptions in Stainer's *Early Bodleian Music* and against the editions of Chambers and RHR.

The final piece is Chaucer's portrait of the Plowman from the General Prologue to *The Canterbury Tales*: Fragment I[A].529-41. Chaucer's Plowman is one of three estates ideals — that of the commons (*laboratores*: those who work), the other two being the Knight, representative of the chivalric class (*belligatores*: those who fight) and the Plowman's brother, the Parson, representative of the clergy (*oratores*: those

### *Plowman Writings*

who pray). Like Langland's Piers the Plowman, Chaucer's Plowman is spiritualized, with few touches of individualism. As Derek Brewer has written:

The Parson, and especially the Ploughman, are the most idealised of all the pilgrims, and the least individually realised. They are theories rather than persons. But the concrete details of the descriptions, and the moral beauty of the ideals when understood in their proper contexts, are extremely attractive and effectively presented.<sup>4</sup>

The Plowman works for the common profit "For Cristes sake, for every poore wight"; and he not only pays all his tithes, he is said to live "in pees and parfit charitee" and to love God "best with al his hoole herte." Although Chaucer's Plowman manifests none of the potentially revolutionary aspects of Langland's or John Ball's Piers, Chaucer does call him "a trewe swynkere," a phrase that recalls Ball's appeal to "trewe men" (those who would work for social reform). In the fifteenth century the terms "true men" and "true preachers" become code words for Lollards. The pilgrim Plowman stands as a silent rebuke to the luxurious friars and worldly monks satirized in estates literature generally and in *The Canterbury Tales* specifically.

Although the Plowman is one of Chaucer's three ideal pilgrims, he is also one of seven pilgrims for whom Chaucer wrote no tale. The reasons for his failure to include a tale for this idealized pilgrim have been a source for speculation. Perhaps he had no suitable material at hand; or perhaps the figure of the Plowman had become too highly charged politically in the aftermath of the Peasants' Revolt and Ball's invocation of Piers the Plowman. But later editors of Chaucer saw fit to insert the pseudonymous *Plowman's Tale*; and MS Christ Church Oxford 152 includes a version of Thomas Hoccleve's *Sleeves of the Virgin*, with a Prologue meant to resemble the prologues in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. This has recently been printed by John M. Bowers in the Middle English Texts Series.<sup>5</sup>

The present text is based on the facsimile and transcription of the Hengwrt MS — National Library of Wales, Peniarth 392, abbreviated Hg — edited by Paul Ruggiers (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1979), fol. 6v (transcription on p. 29), and is checked against the "working facsimile" of the Ellesmere MS (San Marino, Henry E. Huntington Library MS EL 27 C 9), abbreviated El (Woodbridge: D. S. Brewer, 1989), fol. 6v, together with the versions in *The Text of The Canterbury Tales*, ed. John M. Manly and Edith Rickert (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940).

<sup>4</sup> *An Introduction to Chaucer* (London: Longman, 1984), p. 173.

<sup>5</sup> *The Canterbury Tales: Fifteenth-Century Continuations and Additions* (Kalamazoo: Medieval Institute Publications, 1992).

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*Song of the Husbandman*

(British Library MS Harley 2253 fol. 64r)

	Ich herde men upo mold make mucne mon, Hou he beth itened of here tilyngne: Gode yeres and corn bothe beth agone; Ne kepereth here no sawe ne no song synge. <sup>1</sup>	upon earth; lamentation they are weary; their plowing Good years; have gone away
5	Nou we mote worche, nis ther non other won, Mai ich no lengore lyve with mi lesinge; Yet ther is a bitterore bid to the bon: <sup>2</sup> For ever the furthe peni mot to the kynge.	must work, there is no other way longer; my falsehoods fourth penny; must go
10	Thus we carpeth for the kyng, and carieth ful colde, And weneth forte kevere, and ever bath a-cast. Whose hath eny god, hopeth he nouht to holde, Bote ever the levest we leoseth alast.	complain to hope to recover; are cast down Whoso; doesn't expect dearest [thing]; lose at last
15	Luther is to leosen ther-ase litel ys, <sup>3</sup> And haveth monie hynen that hoiplieth ther-to. The hayward heteth us harm to habben of his; The bailif bockneth us bale and weneth wel do; <sup>4</sup>	seized; [you] counted upon harms us by requiring use of
20	The wodeward waiteth us wo, that loketh under rys; Ne mai us ryse no rest, rycheis, ne ro. Thus me pileth the pore, that is of lute pris. <sup>5</sup> Nede in swot and in swynk swynde mot swo. <sup>6</sup>	woodkneper; branch wealth; repose
	Nede he mot swynde, thah he hade swore That nath snot en hod his hed forte hude. <sup>7</sup>	<i>He must needs waste away</i>

<sup>1</sup> They neither preserve their [old] sayings nor sing songs

<sup>2</sup> Yet is there a more bitter command into the bargain

<sup>3</sup> It is grievous to lose when [you have] little

<sup>4</sup> The bailiff summons up misery for us and thinks he does well

<sup>5</sup> Thus they rob from the poor, who are worth little (see note)

<sup>6</sup> Need must waste away in sweat and toil

<sup>7</sup> That he has no hood to hide his head in

*Plowman Writings*

Thus wil walketh in lond, and lawe is forlore,  
And al is piked of the pore, the prikyares prude.<sup>1</sup>

25	Thus me pileth the pore and pyketh ful cleane, The ryche me raymeth withouten ey ryht; Ar londes and ar leodes liggeth fol lene, Thorb biddingyng of baylyfs such harm hem hath hiht. <sup>2</sup>	they rob steal <i>Their; people lie; lean (poor)</i>
30	Meni of religioun me halt hem ful hene, Baroun and bonde, the cleric and the knyght. Thus wil walketh in lond, and wondred ys wene, Falsshipe fatseth and marreth wyth myht.	<i>Many; they bear themselves odiously</i> <i>Credulity is saved falsehood fattens</i>
35	Stont stille y the stude, and halt him ful sturne, That maketh beggares go with bordon and bagges. Thus we beth honted from hale to hurne; That er werede robes, nou wereth ragges.	<i>quietly in; pace; sternly barden hunted; hall; corner Those who before wore</i>
40	Yet cometh budeles with ful muche bost: "Greythe me selver to the grene wax. Thou art wrisen y my writ, that thou wel wost!" <sup>3</sup> Mo then ten sithen told I my tax. Thenne mot ich habbe hennen arost, Feyr on fyssh day launprey and lax.	<i>beadles; arrogance Prepare More; times; paid roasted hen lamprey; salmon</i>
45	Forth to the chepya geyneth se chost, Thah I sulle mi bil and my borsax. Ich mot legge my wed wel yef I wolle, Other sulle mi corn on gras that is grene. Yet I shal be foul cherl, thah he han the fulle; <sup>4</sup> That ich alle yer spare, thenne I mot spene. <sup>5</sup>	<i>"Forth to the market gains not cost" (Wr) Though I should sell my halberd and my axe must place my pledge well if Or self</i>

<sup>1</sup> And the proud riders steal everything from the poor

<sup>2</sup> Through the commands of the bailiffs such injury has befallen them

<sup>3</sup> You are written down in my book, that you know well

<sup>4</sup> "Yet I shall be a foul churl, though they have the whole" (Wr)

<sup>5</sup> That which I save up all year I must then spend

*Plowman Writings*

	Nede I mot spene that I spared yore,	<i>Needs must I spend what I saved earlier</i>
50	Ageyn this cachereles cometh thus I mot care; <sup>1</sup>	
	Cometh the maister budle, brust ase a bore,	<i>bristled as a boar</i>
	Seith he wole mi bugging bringe ful bare.	<i>my dwelling strip</i>
	Mede I mot munten, a mark other more,	<i>Bribery; offer; or</i>
	Thah ich at the set dey sulle mi mare.	<i>appointed day sell</i>
55	Thus the grene wax us greveth under gore,	<i>coar (i.e., to the core)</i>
	That me us honteth ase hound doth the hare.	<i>They hurt us at</i>
	He us hontethe ase hound hare doth on hulle;	<i>hunts us at; kill</i>
	Seththe I tek to the land such sene me wes taht. <sup>2</sup>	
	Nabbeth ner budeles boded ar sulle,	<i>(see note)</i>
60	For he may scape and we aren ever caht.	<i>escape but; caught</i>
	Thus I kippe and cacche cares ful colde,	<i>seize</i>
	Seththe I counte and cot hade to kepe. <sup>3</sup>	
	To seche selver to the kyng I mi seed solde;	<i>To obtain</i>
	Forthi mi lond leye lith and leorneth to slepe.	<i>fallow</i>
65	Seththe he mi feire feh fatte I my folde, <sup>4</sup>	
	When I thenk o mi weole wel neh I wepe.	<i>think of my weal I nearly</i>
	Thus bredeth monie beggares bolde,	<i>breed many</i>
	And ure ruye ys roted and ruls er we repe. <sup>5</sup>	
	Ruls ys oure ruye and roted in the stre,	<i>Spoiled; rye; straw</i>
70	For wickede wederes by broke and by bryake.	<i>bank</i>
	Thus wakeneth in the world wondred and woe	<i>dismay and woe</i>
	Ase god is swynden anom as so forte swynke. <sup>6</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> "I must thus take care against the time these catchpoles come" (Wr)

<sup>2</sup> "Since I took to the land such hurt was given me" (Wr)

<sup>3</sup> Since I possessed a (tax) account and a cottage

<sup>4</sup> "Since they fetched my fair cattle in my fold" (Wr)

<sup>5</sup> And our rye is rotten and is spoiled before we reap

<sup>6</sup> "It is as good to perish right away as to labor so" (RHR)

God Spede the Plough

(British Library MS Lansdowne 762, fols. 5r-6v)

*A process or an exhortation to tendre the chargis of the true husbandys*

- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
|    | As I me walked over feldis wide<br>When men began to ere and to sowe,<br>I behelde husbandys howe faste they hide,<br>With their bestis and plowes all on a rowe.             | broad fields<br>cultivate<br>farmers; hastened        |
| 5  | I stode and behelde the bestis well drawe<br>To ere the londe that was so tough;<br>Than to an husband I sed this sawe,<br>"I pray to God, spedē wele the plough."            | cultivate<br>said these words<br>may the plow prosper |
| 10 | The husbandys helde up harte and hande,<br>And said, "That is nedefull for to praye,<br>For all the yere we labour with the lande,<br>With many a comberous clot of claye,    | year<br>clot of dirt<br>sustain                       |
|    | To mayntayn this worlde yf that we maye,<br>By downe and by dale and many a slough.<br>Therfore it is nedefull for to saye,<br>'I praye to God, spedē wele the plough.'       | swamp   |
| 15 | "And so shalde of right the parson praye,<br>That hath the tithe shefe of the londe;<br>For our sarvauntys we moste nedis paye,<br>Or ellis ful still the plough maye stonde. | servants  |
| 20 | Than cometh the clerk anon at hande,<br>To have a shef of corne there it growe,<br>And the sexten somwhat in his hande.<br>'I praye to God, spedē wele the plough.'           | where it grew<br>season                               |
| 25 | "The kyngis purviours also they come,<br>To have whete and otys at the kyngis nede;<br>And over that befe and mutton,<br>And butter and pulleyn, so God me spedē!             | purveyors<br>oats<br>more than that beef<br>poultry   |

Plowman Writings

- |    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| 30 | And to the kyngis courte we moste it lede,<br>And our payment shal be a styk of a bough; <sup>1</sup><br>And yet we moste speke faire for drede.<br>'I praye to God, sped wele the plough.'  | amiably; fear                                |
| 35 | "To paye the fiftene ayenst our ease,<br>Beside the lordys rente of our londe —<br>Thus be we shepe shorne, we may not chese, <sup>2</sup><br>And yet it is full lytell understande.<br>Than bayllys and bedellis woll put to their hande<br>In enquestis to doo us sorwe inough,<br>But yf we quite right wele the londe;<br>'I praye to God, sped wele the plough.'                                | little understood<br>inquests                |
| 40 | "Than cometh prisoners and sheweth their nede,<br>What gret sorowe in prisoun theye drye.<br>'To buye the kyngis pardon we most take hede';<br>For man and bestie they woll take money.<br>Than cometh the clerkes of Saint John Frary,<br>And rode in their bokis mennyis namyis inough.<br>And all they live by husbandrye —<br>'I praye to God, sped wele the plough.'                            | endure<br>men's names                        |
| 45 | "Then comme the graye Freres and make their mone,<br>And call for money our soulis to save;<br>Then comme the white Freres and begyn to grose,<br>Whese or barley they woll fayne have;<br>Then commeth the Freres Augustynes and begynneth to crave<br>Corne or chese, for they have not inough;<br>Then commeth the blak Freres which wolde fayne have.<br>'I praye to God, sped wele the plough.' | complaint                                    |
| 50 | "And yet, amongst other, we may not forgeete<br>The poore Observauntes that been so holy.<br>They muste amongst us have corne or mete;<br>They teche us always to flee from foly,  | among other (things);<br>wheat; food<br>flee |
| 55 |  |  |

<sup>1</sup> And our payment shall be with [the bearing] of a stick.

<sup>2</sup> Thus are we blessed, we may not choose

*Plowman Writings*

And live in vertue full devowtely,  
Preching dayly sermonys inough  
With good examples full graciously.  
'I praye to God, spedē wele the plough.'

*sermons*

- 65 "Than cometh the sompner to have som rente,  
And ellis he woll teche us a newe lorc,  
Saying we have lefte behynde unproved som testament,  
And so he woll make us lese moche more.  
Then commeth the grenewex which greveth us sore,  
With ronnyng in retragis it doth us sorowe inough,  
And after, we knowe nother why ne where-fore:  
'I praye to God, spedē wel the plough.'
- summoner  
(*see note*)  
*arrears*  
*neither; nor why*
- 70 "Then commeth prestis that goth to Rome  
For so have silver to singe at *Scala celi*.  
Than commeth clerkys of Oxford and make their mone,  
To her scole hire they most have money.  
Then commeth the tipped-staves for the Marshalse,  
And saye they have prisoners mo than inough;  
Then commeth the mynstrellis to make us gle —  
'I praye to God, spedē wele the plough.'
- priests  
(*see note*)  
*complaint*  
*For their*  
(*see note*)  
*minstrels; entertainment*
- 75 "At London also yf we woll plete,  
We shal not be spared, good chepe nor dere.  
Our man of lawe may not be forgete,  
But he mosic have money every quartiere;  
80 And somme comme beging with the kyngis charter,  
And saye, bisshoppis have graunted ther-to pardon inough;  
And wymen commeth weping on the same maner.  
'I praye to God, spedē wele the plough.'
- plead  
expensive  
*lawyer; forgotten*  
*women*
- 85 And than I thanked this good husband,  
And prayed God the plough to spedē,  
And all tho that laboreth with the londe,  
And them that helpeth them with worde or dede.  
God give them grace such life to lede,  
That in their concience maye be mery inough,  
90 And heven blisse to be their mode,  
And ever I praye, "God spedē the plough."
- heaven's; reward*

*I-blessyd Be Cristes Sonde*

[*God Speed the Plough*]

(Oxford Univ., MS Archbishop Selden B. 26 fol. 19r)

*The merthe of alle this londe  
Maketh the gode husbonde,  
With eryng of his plowe.*

*plowing*

1 I-blessyd be Cristes sonde,  
That hath us sent in honde  
Merthe and joye y-nowe.

*dispensation*

5 The plowe goth mony a gate,  
Bothe erly and eke late,  
In wynter in the clay.

*course*

*also*

*soil*

A-boute barly and whete,  
That maketh men to swete,  
God spede the plowe al day!

*barley; wheat*

*sweat*

*May God always bless the plow*

10 Browne, Morel, and gore  
Drawen the plowe ful sore,  
Al in the morwenyng.

*(see note)*

*morning*

15 Rewarde hem therfore  
With a shefe or more,  
All in the evenyng.

*them*

Whan men bygynae to sowe,  
Fel wel here corne they knowe  
In the mounthe of May.

*their wheat*

20 Howe-ever Janyuer blowe,  
Whether hye or lowe,  
God spede the plowe all way!

*However January*

*Plowman Writings*

Whan men bygynneth to wede  
The thystle fro the sede,  
In somer whan they may.

*weed our  
seed  
summer*

- 25 God lete hem wel to sped,  
And longe gode lyfe to lede,  
All that for plow-men pray.

*let them prosper well  
lead  
who*

*Chaucer's Plowman*

(Hengwrt MS fol. 6v; *Canterbury Tales* I[A]529-41)

- With hym ther was a Plowman, was his broother,  
 [530] That hadde ylad of donge ful many a foother.<sup>1</sup>  
 A trewe swynkere and a good was he,  
 Lyvynge in pees and parfit charitee.
- 5 God loved he best with al his hoole herte  
 At alle tymes, thogh hym gamed or smerte,  
 And thanne his neighebore right as hymselfe.  
 He wolde thresshe, and thereto dyke and delve,<sup>2</sup>  
 For Cristes sake, for every povre wight,
- 10 Withouten hyre, if it lay in his myght.  
 His tythes payde he ful faire and wel,  
 Both of his propre swynk and his catel.  
 In a tabard he rood upon a mere.

*worker  
peace; charity  
whole  
whether in joy or distress  
just as  
poor person  
payment  
tithes he paid  
own work; possessions  
smock; robe; mare*

<sup>1</sup> With him (the Parson) there was a Plowman, his brother, / Who had handled very many a cartload of dung

<sup>2</sup> He would thresh, and also make ditches and dig

## *Notes*

### *Song of the Husbandman*

- 1      *Ich . . . mon.* Wr translates this: "I heard men on the earth make much lamentation"; but Brown and Robbins, *Index* (§ 696), place the lyric in the category of poems beginning "Each": "Ich herdeman vpo mold make muche mon," or "Each herdman on the earth makes much lamentation." The manuscript reads, however, "Ich herde men."
- 4      *syng.* So MS, Sampson, and RHR; Wr *syng.*
- 5      Wr, Brandl, and Sampson begin the "song" — with quotation marks — with this line; quotation marks conclude with the end of line 20.
- 6      *mi.* So MS and RHR; Wr and Sampson *my.*
- 7      *bid.* So MS, Wr, and RHR; Brandl emends to *bir.*
- 12-13    *the levest we leoseth . . . ther-ase lutel ys.* These lines, and the two stanzas, are linked according to the prosodic convention of chain verse or concatenation. Stanza linking by concatenation occurs also in lines 20-21, 24-25, 48-49, 56-57, 60-61, 68-69.
- 15      *The hayward.* RHR comments: "The husbandman lists the officials who extort money from him: the hayward, a local official responsible for maintaining fences separating the common from enclosed lands; the bailiff, who enforced the law; the woodward, in charge of the forest timber; and the beadle (line 37), a warrant officer working under the bailiff" (p. 250). John Alford cites the following lines from *Piers Plowman* (C.13.45-47): "If þe marchaunt make his way ouer menne corne / And þe hayward happe with hym for to mete, / Oper his hatt or his hood or elles his gloues / The marchaunt mote forgo or moneye of his porse." See Robbins' *Glossary*, s.v. *Hayward*. For the tyranny of such local officials, see *The Simonie*, note to line 195.

*Plowman Writings*

- 17 Brandl punctuates: *þe wodeward waiteþ us, wo, þar lokeþ . . .* This passage about the lurking woodward anticipates Chaucer's watchful pilgrim Reeve, of whom the narrator says:
- Ther nas bailif, ne hirde, nor oother hyne,  
That he ne knew his sleighe and his covyne;  
They were adrad of hym as of the deeth. (I[A]603-05)
- 19 *me pileþ*. Ethical dative: "they rob."
- 22 *en*. Brandl emends to *an*.
- 24 *is*. Brandl emends to *hab*.
- 25 See note to line 19.
- 26 *me*. So MS and RHR, in which case the sense is "steal from me." Brandl *me[n]*, the sense being parallel to the ethical datives of lines 19 and 25, i.e., "they (men) steal." Wr and Sampson omit.
- 28 *Thorh biddyng*. MS *biddyng*; Wr, Sampson, Brandl, and RHR *biddyng*. Wr translates: "through asking of bailiffs such harm has befallen them."
- 29 *Meni*. So Wr. Brandl interprets MS as *Mem* and emends to *Men*; Sampson *Men*.
- 33 *Stont . . . stude*. So MS and RHR; Wr and Sampson *Stont fulle yþe stude*. Wr translates: "He stands full in the place." This should be instead: "He stands quietly in the place."
- 35 *kale*. Brandl *hal/lie*.
- 37 *bor*. This word has at least two possible significations for this poem: "boast," "arrogance," on the one hand (*MED* *bost* senses 1 and 2), and "noise," "clamor," "outcry," on the other (sense 4[a]). For the latter signification, see *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight*, ed. Tolkien and Gordon, 2nd ed., line 1448: "þat buskkez after þis bor with bost and wytþ noyse," and *PP C* 16.89-90, ed. Pearsall: "And where be bettere to breke? lasse boest hit maketh / To breke a beggares bagge then an yren-bounden coffres." Pearsall glosses *boest* at 21.251 as "self-vaunting" (and see *MED* sense 1[c]). The *MED* traces this word to "AF"

### Notes

bos/ boasting, ostentation (prob. from Gmc.: cp. MHG *būs* swelling, Norw. *bær* haughty." See also *MED* *boistous* adj. senses 1 and 2.

- 38     *grene war*. A seal of green wax was affixed to documents delivered by the Exchequer to sheriffs (OED). See note to line 55. Like Chaucer's Pardoner, who carries "our liege lordes seal on my patente . . . that no man be so boold . . . me to destourbe of Cristes hooly werk" (VI[C]337–40), the beadle carries this greenwax document as a sign of authority as he extracts taxes from the husbandman. Line 39 reminds one of the friar in Chaucer's Summoner's Tale, who announces names on the ledger as he tries to "collect" from his congregation — "lo! Heere I write youre name" (III[D]1752).
- 42     *fīsh*. So MS and RHR; Wr and Sampson *fīshē*. Brandl emends to *fīshday*.
- and. MS and RHR &; Wr and Sampson *an*. Also in line 44 and *passim*.
- 55     *Thur*. So the MS and RHR; Wr *Ther* (misreading the abbreviation).
- the *grene war*. Documents from sheriffs sealed with green wax struck fear and grief into those who received them ("us greveth under gore"). See also *God Speed the Plough*: "Then commeth the grenewex which greveth us sore, / With ronnyng in reragis [arrears] it doth us sorowe insough" (lines 69–70).
- 56     *dōh*. Emendation of Wr, Sampson, and RHR; MS and Brandl *dēb*.
- 57     *dōh*. MS and Wr *dōh*; Sampson *dōhr*; Brandl *dōh/r*; RHR emends to *dōb*. The concatenated phrase in line 56 reads, in the MS, *are hound dēb* [for *dōb*] *þe hore*.
- 58     *tek*. Brandl emends to *tok*.
- 59     *Nabbeth . . . suffe*. RHR comments: "Difficult: tr. The beadles have never told their giver (i.e., have never said who he was). Brandl reads *fulle* (possible in MS.), and so Sampson, who tr. have never suffered" (p. 250). Wr translates the line: "the beadles have never asked their . . ."
- 70     *broke*. So MS. Wr, Sampson, and Brandl *brok*; RHR *brokes*.
- 72     *is*. So MS, Wr, Sampson, and Brandl; RHR *in* (an error in transcription for *is*).

*Plowman Writings*

*God Spede the Plough*

- 1     *As I me walked.* "This line is omitted in its right place; but is written perpendicularly on the inner margin of the leaf, with a guide-line to shew its position" (Sk).
- 10-88    *And said.* The husbandman's testimony takes up 79 lines of the poem. The narrator is merely a witness to the testimony.
- 11-12    *londe, cloye.* The corner of the leaf is torn away; *londe* and *cloye* are Sk's conjectures based on the rhyme words.
- 22     *growe.* MS *growtheth*. Sk observes that *groweth* and *plough* (line 24) do not rhyme; he suggests the word might have been *grewe*, which comes closer to rhyme.
- 33     *the fistene.* "Fifteenth, a tax amounting to a fifteenth of one's property" (Sk).  
*ease.* MS *eases*.
- 37     *baylyrs and bedellir.* Bailiffs and beadle. See *Song of the Husbandman* note to line 15.
- 43     *To buye the kyngis.* I adopt Sk's conjecture about this portion of the line. The corner of the leaf is torn away. Sk comments: "The words within square brackets are conjectural, and were suggested by the fact recorded in *Piers Plowman*, that getting pardon for a bribe even from a King is not altogether a thing unknown . . ." Words are also lacking at the beginning of lines 40, 41, and 42. I adopt Sk's likely readings of *I.*, *Than comefth*, and *What gret*.
- 45     *clerkes of saint John Frary.* Clerks of the friary of St. John. "There was one such in Clerkenwell" (Sk).
- 49-55    *graye Freres . . . blak Freres.* *Graye Freres* = Franciscans (Minorites); *white Freres* = Carmelites; *Freres Augustynes* = Austins or Augustinians; *blak Freres* = Dominicans or Jacobins. Sk comments: "On fol. 9b of this very Lansdowne MS. we find the following. "Fratres London. Whitefreres in fletestrete, Carmelitaram. Blak freres within lodgate, predicatorum vel Jacob: Greye freres within

### Notes

- newgate, Minorum. Augusteyn freres by saint Antonyes, Augustinencium. Crowched freres, Fratres sancte Crucis."
- 58      *poore Observantes*. Friars observants. "Observants, a branch of the Franciscan order, otherwise called *Recollects*." Imperial Dict." (Sk).
- 69      *the grenewax*. "Greenwax was used for estreats [copies of court fines, for use in prosecution] delivered to the sheriffs out of the king's exchequer. These estreats were under the seal of that court, made in green wax. See Blount's Law Dictionary" (Sk). See also *Song of the Husbandman*, lines 38 and 55 and notes.
- 74      *Scala celi* or "Ladder of heaven": the name of a chapel in Rome. "It derives its name from a vision of St. Bernard's, who, while celebrating a funereal mass, saw the souls for whom he was praying going up to heaven by a ladder" (Sk). In the anticlerical context of this poem, *Scala celi* is ironic.
- 77      *tipped-staves*. "Tipstaves, constables. So called from their bearing a staff tipped with metal" (Sk). *Marshalise* = Marshalsea court and prison.
- 93      *God*. MS Gog here and in line 96.

### *I-blessyd Be Cristes Sonde*

- Refrain* This poem has music. "The burden and first stanza are first written for two voices; then the last line and whole first stanza are repeated for three voices" (RHR).
- 4      *goth*. So MS, Greene, and RHR; Stainer and Chambers *gothe* (interpreting the flourish as final e; also *makethe* in line 8). Chambers considerably normalizes the spelling. I do not record his normalizations in these notes.
- 10      *Browne, Morel and gore*. I accept Greene's reading of the first two as names for oxen. "'Browne' and 'Morel' (dark-coloured) seem to be the names of the plough-oxen. 'Gore' has presented difficulty to previous editors. Neither Stevens's 'dark-coloured' nor Robbins's suggestion of 'gray' meets the case. It is more likely that it is a dialect word for 'goad' and that the meaning is either 'Brown, Morel, and the goad' or alternatively, with 'Brown' as an adjective,

### *Plowman Writings*

'Brown Morel and Gore,' the second ox being named for the goad" (pp. 464-65).

- 14      *shefe*. The clerk begs "a shef of corne" in *God Spede the Plough* line 22. A "sheaf" is an arm-load bundle, tied.

### *Chaucer's Plowman*

- 2      *foother*. So Hg (rhyming with *broother*); El, Manly-Rickert, Benson, Robinson *brother / fother*. *Fother* derives from OE *fodder*, fodder (related to food), food for cattle but also "that in which food is carried": "a cart or cart-load." See *An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, ed. J. Bosworth and T. Northcote Toller (London: Oxford University Press, 1898), s.v. *Fōðer*.
- 3      *trewē swynkere*. The phrase could be charged, since the Lollards referred to themselves as "true preachers" or "true mea," and plowmen (and workers generally) were sometimes associated with subversion of the commonwealth after the 1381 Rising. See *Addresses of the Commons*, lines 21-22 and note, and the Prologue to *The Wycliffite Bible*, lines 111-12 and note.
- 4      *parfit charitee*. For the tradition of *sancta rusticitas* before Langland and Chaucer, see Jill Mann, *Chaucer and Medieval Estates Satire* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), pp. 68-69, and the references in endnotes 65 and 66.
- 6      *hym*. So Hg, Manly-Rickert, Benson (*him*), Robinson (*him*); El *he*. Robinson comments: "thogh him gamed or smerte, in pleasure or pain; one of a number of phrases current in early English to denote 'under all circumstances,' 'in all respects'" (p. 665).
- 8      *dyke and delve*. Benson (*The Riverside Chaucer*, p. 820) and Mann, citing the *MED*, emphasize the formulaic nature of this phrase, which means "to work hard." Mann also quotes from *Piers Plowman*: "I dyke and I delue I do that treuthe hoteth; / Some tyme I sowe and some tyme I thresche" (B passus 5; *Chaucer and Medieval Estates Satire*, p. 70).
- 10     *Withouten hyre*. Working without payment, notes Helen Cooper, offers "a marked contrast to the ploughmen of Chaucer's England as represented in the

### *Notes*

landowners' complaints about relentless demands for high wages, or to the lazy labourers of estates satire or Piers's half-acre" (*The Canterbury Tales*, Oxford Guides to Chaucer [New York: Oxford University Press, 1989], p. 53). For another mention of labor shortages after the Great Plague of 1349, see Benson, *The Riverside Chaucer*, p. 820.

- 13      *mere*. The poorer classes rode mares. Other horses mentioned in the General Prologue include the Monk's *palfrey* (one of his *deynfee* saddle-horses), the Wife of Bath's *amblere* (a pacing horse with a comfortable riding gait), and the Reeve's *stot*, a sturdy farm horse. In addition, the Knight's horse is characterized as "goode" and the Clerk's, as "leene . . . as is a rake."



## Glossary

ac but	can, kan, kunnen know
acloien lame, hinder; obstruct; pt acloled	certes, certys certainly, indeed; in truth,
aftir according to	in fact
agens, ayenst, ogaines against; contrary to	clene pure, free from sin; completely, entirely
agensey gainsay, deny; contradic	clepem call, name; part. clepid
agenstond oppose; withstand	coveltise avarice, covetousness
alday continually	demen judge, think
alder-, alther- of all; alther ferst first of all; alderbest best of all	dark dark; obscure, unclear; derknes darkness
als as; also	dom judgment; Domesday Judgment Day
and, ande, ant and; if	Ebru Hebrew
Austyn St. Augustine	eche, iche, uch, ych each
autour author; pl autouris	eft again, anew
axen ask; require	eighe eye
ay always; continually	either either; or
be be, by	elde old
ben be, been, are	elles, ellis else; otherwise
bi by	eny, ony any
bie, bye buy, purchase	er, ar, or before
bilhest, promise	ere cultivate, plow; erynge plowing
bote remedy, cure; do bote provide remedy, redress	eretik heretic; pl eretikis
brennen burn; part. brennyng	erthe earth
bulle beadle	es is
but, but yif unless	eten eat
by buy, purchase	everich every; everich a each

## Glossary

<b>fadir</b> <i>father</i>	<b>ich</b> <i>I; each</i>
<b>falshed</b> <i>falsehood; error</i>	<b>i-lliche</b> <i>alike; equally</i>
<b>fer</b> <i>far</i>	<b>i-nouh, ynou, ynow</b> <i>enough</i>
<b>figuratif, figuratyf, figuratijf</b> <i>figurative;</i> <i>allegorical, symbolic</i>	<b>i-piled</b> <i>robbed, fleeced</i>
<b>fijr, fijer, fyer</b> <i>fire</i>	<b>i-wis, ywis</b> <i>indeed; certainly</i>
<b>fonden</b> <i>strive, endeavor</i>	<b>kan, kunne</b> <i>know; be familiar with</i>
<b>forwhi, for whi</b> <i>because</i>	<b>kunnynge</b> <i>knowledge; expertise</i>
<b>frere, freer</b> <i>friar</i>	<b>kynde</b> <i>nature, what is natural; agens</i>
<b>fro</b> <i>from; away from</i>	<b>kynde</b> <i>unnatural, unnaturally</i>
<b>ful</b> <i>very; full; ful sore very hard</i>	
<b>gar, ger</b> <i>make, do; cause, cause to be done</i>	<b>lered</b> <i>learned, literate</i>
<b>gilt</b> <i>sins, fault</i>	<b>lernsen</b> <i>learn; teach</i>
<b>goostili</b> <i>spiritual; spiritually</i>	<b>late (v)</b> <i>let</i>
<b>grame</b> <i>anger, rage; harm; torment</i>	<b>late</b> <i>recently</i>
<b>greet</b> <i>great</i>	<b>letten</b> <i>prevent, hinder; part. lettide</i>
<b>gyle, gile</b> <i>fraud, guile</i>	<b>lesing</b> <i>lie, falsehood</i>
<b>han</b> <i>have</i>	<b>lewed, lewid</b> <i>ignorant, illiterate; lay</i>
<b>hede, heed, hevid</b> <i>head</i>	<b>libert</b> <i>leopard</i>
<b>hem, ham, thame</b> <i>them</i>	<b>lijf</b> <i>life</i>
<b>here</b> <i>their; here; hear</i>	<b>likerouse, leccherouse</b> <i>lecherous; flattering; pleasant</i>
<b>herte</b> <i>heart; pl hertis</i>	<b>londe</b> <i>land; pl londis, landes</i>
<b>heste</b> <i>commandment; pl heestis, hestis</i>	<b>lore, loore</b> <i>teaching; knowledge</i>
<b>heven, hevene</b> <i>heavens</i>	<b>luytel, litelle, littill</b> <i>little</i>
<b>hie, highe</b> <i>high; hasten; quickly</i>	
<b>hil</b> <i>they; see also thei</i>	<b>mede, methe</b> <i>bribery, meed; reward</i>
<b>hir, hire, her(e), hur</b> <i>their; her</i>	<b>mete</b> <i>food</i>
<b>his</b> <i>its; his</i>	<b>mo, moe</b> <i>more; other</i>
<b>hise</b> <i>his</i>	<b>modir</b> <i>mother</i>
<b>hit</b> <i>it</i>	<b>mon</b> <i>man; poss. mannis, mannes, mennes</i>
<b>honde</b> <i>hand; pl bondis, handis</i>	<b>mone</b> <i>complaint; complain</i>
<b>hu</b> <i>how</i>	<b>morwe, morowwe</b> <i>morrow, morning; tomorrow</i>
<b>hwun</b> <i>when</i>	<b>moun, mowe</b> <i>may</i>

## Glossary

**muchel, mykill, mekill, miche, myche,**  
**moche** great, powerful; much

**ne not; nor**

**neithir . . . neithir** neither . . . nor

**nis, nys** is not

**no but unless; except**

**noht, nouht, nougnt** not; nothing

**nu now**

**o, oo one; a single**

**off of; off**

**ogaines against**

**ony any**

**oonis once**

**oonli, onely only**

**other, outhier, odur other; or odur . . .**

**odur either . . . or**

**owen ought, should; owe**

**pardé by God, certainly, to be sure**

**parfit perfect**

**peny penny**

**perhunder, peraventure perhaps, by chance**

**pes peace**

**pilen rob, plunder; l-pilled robbed**

**pleyne, playne complain, lament**

**pleynate complaint, lament**

**pore, pouer, povre poor**

**poverté poverty, indigence**

**prechour preacher; friar preacher  
(Dominican)**

**pref, preve proof, evidence,  
documentation**

**prest priest; prestis priests**

**preven prove, show; test, try; part.**

**prevyd**

**prevytee hidden thing; secret; allegorical figure**

**puple people**

**qwhen when**

**redy ready**

**rewme, reume kingdom, realm; domain**

**sall, ssal, shal, schul shall; salbe  
shall be**

**saught, assault; onslaught**

**schemes shows, reveals, permits**

**schrift confession**

**sele say; 3 sg seith; pl seyn; pt seide**

**sely innocent, simple, good; hapless**

**sentense, sentence meaning; true  
meaning**

**shent ruined, destroyed**

**singeflien signify, mean**

**sith, siththen, seththe since; afterward;  
then**

**skile reason; by skile reasonably**

**soth, sooth, suth truth**

**soewe, sorowe sorrow**

**speche speech**

**spede succeed; prosper; hasten**

**speken speak**

**stinten, stenten stop, cease, desist**

**suffre, suffer allow, permit; suffer,  
endure**

**said followed, adhered to; suyng  
following, holding to**

**summe some**

## Glossary

swich, suche, swylk	such	verry, very true
swinken, swynken	work, toil, labor	
synne	sin	
thanne	than; then	
tharfen, thurfen	need, require	
thei, theih	they	
theih	though	
thereto	of it, about it, concerning it	
thilke	that, that same, that very (one)	
thenken, thynken	think	
ther(e), thair	their; there; where	
thise, this	these	
tho, tho	those	
thow, thurgh, thorugh, thrub	through; by means of	
thow, thah	though, although	
thridde	third	
togidere	together	
travaille	work, labor, toil	
trewe	true	
trouthe, trothe	truth, troth	
uch	each	y I; in
undirstanding	interpretation; understanding	yeden went
unnethe	scarcely, with difficulty	yif, yef if
		yit, yet yet
		ypocrisie hypocrisy
		ypocrite hypocrite
		yvel evil