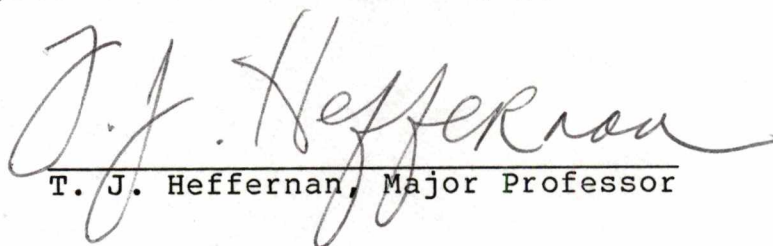
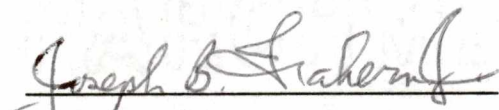
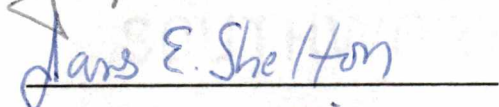
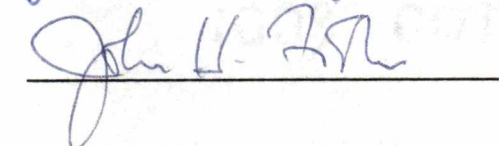


To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a dissertation written by James R. Sprouse entitled "An Edition of the Sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent from the Manuscripts of the Unexpanded Middle English Northern Homily Cycle: Textual and Dialectical Introductions, Text, Table of Variant Readings, and Glossary." I have examined the final copy of this dissertation for form and content and recommend that it be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with a major in English.


T. J. Heffernan, Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:


Vice Provost
and Dean of The Graduate School

AN EDITION OF THE SERMON FOR THE SECOND SUNDAY OF
ADVENT FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE UNEXPANDED
MIDDLE ENGLISH NORTHERN HOMILY CYCLE:
TEXTUAL AND DIALECTICAL INTRODUCTIONS,
TEXT, TABLE OF VARIANT READINGS,
AND GLOSSARY

A Dissertation
Presented for the
Doctor of Philosophy Degree,
The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

James R. Sprouse

May 1989

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In the course of this dissertation project, I have received the generous assistance of several scholars. Particularly, I am indebted to Professor T. J. Heffernan, the director of my committee, who not only consented to read and critique the dissertation but also loaned me his dittoed copies of the manuscripts. I am also indebted to Professor John H. Fisher, who provided me with guidelines for Middle English textual criticism and also kindly consented to read the dissertation. And, I am indebted to Professors Joseph Traherne and James Shelton, both of whom also consented to be readers. Lastly, I wish to thank Professor John Philpot, Department of Statistics; he graciously read the portions of this dissertation dealing with statistical findings for correctness and accuracy. Any errors that remain in this work after their readings are solely my responsibility.

I also wish to thank the staff of the Carrie Rich Memorial Library, Campbell University, Buies Creek, North Carolina, and the administration of the College of Arts and Sciences, Campbell University, for their acquisition of A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English and other scholarly materials for my research. And, I hereby acknowledge with thanks the permission granted by Dr.

Michael Benskin and the Aberdeen University and Pergamon Presses to paraphrase and quote material from A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (1986).

Lastly, I wish to thank my wife, whose typing of this disertation has gone beyond the call of marital duty and has made the ultimate contribution to the final form of this work. Thanks, Patti.

ABSTRACT

The Northern Homily Cycle, extant in three redactions, is the largest collection of rhymed sermons in Middle English. The present work contains an edition of the sermon and exemplum for the Second Sunday of Advent in the Unexpanded redaction of the Cycle. In addition to this text from the Bodleian MS. 6923, the work includes a table of variant readings from nine other manuscript versions of the Unexpanded Cycle: the Bute MS.; the British Museum MS. Additional 30358; the British Museum MS. Additional 38010; the Cambridge University Library MS. Dd I.1; the Cambridge University Library MS. Gg V.31; the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh MS.; the Harley Library MS. 2391; the Huntington Library MS. 129; and the Lambeth Palace Library MS. 260. Also included are a study of the sermon and the exemplum's sources, a textual and dialectical study of the manuscripts, and a glossary.

The study of source materials includes a description of the Fifteen Signs before the Day of Judgement, the prominent eschatological topic of the sermon. Chapter II describes the various sources for the tradition of the Signs, sources which range chronically from the prophecies of the Erythraean Sibyl incorporated in St. Augustine's De Civitate Dei to the twelfth century commentaries of Peter

Comestor. The chapter also describes the narrative sources of the sermon's exemplum, the Black Monk Who Returned From Death.

Chapter IV utilizes random samplings of readings in the sermon and exemplum to determine genetic lines of descent for the Cycle manuscripts. Tabular comparisons of the readings are produced under four determining criteria: lexical similarity, morphological similarity, word order similarity, and graphological similarity.

Lastly, Chapter V contains dialect analyses or summaries of the manuscripts; the scribal dialect of each manuscript has been established in A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (1986), Volume III, or has been analyzed for provenance using a number of Middle English dialect features geographically plotted in the Atlas, Volumes II and IV.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A= Bodleian Library MS. 6923 (olim Ashmole 42).
 adj.= adjective.
 adv.= adverb.
 ANF= Anglo-Norman French.
 aux.= auxiliary.
 B= the Bute MS.
 Bm= British Museum Additional MS. 30358.
 Bo= Bodleian Library MS. 3440 (Archives Selden Supra 52).
 Br= British Museum Additional MS. 38010.
 c.= circa.
 cf.= compare.
 CF= Central French.
 co.= consonant.
 conj.= conjunction.
 Da.= Danish.
 Dd= Cambridge University Library MS. Dd I.1.
 E= Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh MS.
 E.= East(ern).
 Eg= Bodleian Library MS. 30516 (English poetry c.3).
 En= Bodleian Library MS. 31781 (English poetry c.3).
 esp.= especially.
 f., ff.= line or page following, lines or pages following.
 fig.= figuratively.
 Gg= Cambridge University Library MS. GgV. 31.
 h= word-initial aspiration.
 Ha= Harley Library MS. 2391.
 Hu= Huntington Library MS. Hm 129 (olim Phillips 20420).
 ind.= indicative.
 l., ll.= line(s).
 L= Lambeth Palace Library MS. 260.
 L.= Latin.
 LP= Linguistic Profile (from A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English 1986, III).
 Mc= Mercian.
 ME= Middle English.
 MHG= Middle High German.
 MnE= Modern English.
 MS., MSS.= manuscript(s).
 MSw= Middle Swedish.
 Mz= University of Minnesota Library MS. Z 822 .N81 (olim Phillips 8122).
 n.= noun.
 N.= Northern.
 neut.= neuter.
 NME= Northern Middle English.
 OE= Old English.
 OF= Old French.

OI= Old Irish.
ON= Old Norse.
OS= Old Saxon.
P= Porkington Library MS. 10.
pl.= plural.
pple.= participle.
pres.= present tense.
pret.= preterite tense.
pron.= pronoun.
prop. n.= proper noun.
R= Bodleian Latin Miscellany b.17 (olim Robartes).
r= recto.
S.= Southern.
sg.= singular.
v.= verb.
v= verso.
vo.= vowel.
W.= West(ern).
WS= West Saxon.
&= Middle English thorn.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Northern Homily Cycle, extant in three redactions, is the largest collection of rhymed sermons in Middle English. The version of this present study, the Original or Unexpanded Version, encompasses nearly 20,000 lines of octosyllabic couplets. Its purpose, as explained by the anonymous author in a prologue, is to provide a supplementary exposition of the Gospels in the vernacular for laymen who do not understand the Sunday sermons preached in Latin or French (Gerould 1916, 164-65; Nevanlinna 1972, 1).

The Cycle begins with a sermon for the first Sunday of Advent. Thereafter, it contains homilies for all the Sundays of the ecclesiastical year and for some feast days celebrating Christ and Mary. It ends at the twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. Each sermon is introduced by a Latin rubric that identifies the particular sermon day and the Gospel pericope. The rubric usually begins with a tag identifying the sermon day of the particular church season. Afterward, the rubric usually notes the Gospel author with a tag that reads in illo tempore secundum, followed by the author's name. It then presents the first few words of the Gospel passage to be preached and concludes with et cetera or et relicua (Gerould 1916, 167;

Heffernan 1985, 364-65).

A. AUTHORSHIP OF THE CYCLE

Numerous studies have attempted to identify the clerical background of the Cycle's author (a regular, secular, or mendicant background), his particular order (Franciscan, Dominican, Austin Canon, etc.), and his home (usually considered to be York or Durham). Authorship tests normally utilize the author's employment of or divergence from a particular Latin missal used in calculating the church year sermons; scholars argue that the Cycle employs the York missal or the Sarum missal or a mixture of both missals. Nevanlinna (1972) and Heffernan (1985) summarize the authorship arguments; their summaries are presented in the next paragraph.

Gerould (1902, 104; 1916, 169) suggests that the author is a monk or secular priest; if a monk, he must have been "a member of the rich monastic establishments of the north" with "a considerable library at his disposal" (Nevanlinna 1972, 3). Deanesley (1966, 169) believes that the author is an Augustinian canon or parish priest from the area of Durham; Mosher (1911, 86), Owst (1926, 49, 225), and Carver (1938) believe he is a friar. Heffernan (1985) who has studied the sequence and wording of the Cycle's rubrics and compared them to the liturgical

practices of several monastic and mendicant orders and with the practice of the major secular cathedrals, concludes that the Cycle has been written by a member of the Augustinian Canons, an order noted for the eclectic liturgical practices that often reflect "the exigencies of [its] particular locale" (1985, 371).

B. COMPLETE LISTING OF MANUSCRIPTS

The Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle comprises the sixteen manuscripts listed below, as listed from Nevanlinna (1972) and Brown (1916). These manuscripts are assigned sigla by me or sigla adapted from Corbett (1982).

1. A= Bodleian Library MS. 6923 (olim Ashmole 42).
2. B= the Bute MS.
3. Bm= British Museum Additional MS. 30358.
4. Bo= Bodleian Library MS. 3440 (Archives Selden Supra 52).
5. Br= British Museum Additional MS. 38010.
6. Dd= Cambridge University Library MS. Dd.I.1.
7. E= Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh MS.
8. Eg= Bodleian Library MS. 30516 (English poetry c.3).
9. En= Bodleian Library MS. 31791 (English poetry c.4).
10. Gg= Cambridge University Library MS. Gg V.31.
11. Ha= Harley Library MS. 2391.

12. Hu= Huntington Library MS. Hm 129 (olim
Phillips 20420*).
13. L= Lambeth Palace Library MS. 260.
14. Mz= University of Minnesota Library MS. Z 822
.N81 (olim Phillips 8122).
15. P= Porkington Library MS. 10.
16. R= Bodleian Latin Miscellany b.17 (olim
Robartes).

C. SUMMARY STATEMENT CONCERNING THE MANUSCRIPTS
THAT CONTAIN THE SERMON FOR THE SECOND FOR
SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT

Appendix A of this dissertation is a semi-diplomatic transcription of the sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent in A. Appendix A serves as the basis for the discussion of the eschatological tradition of the sermon (Chapter II) and as the base text for the Table of Variant Readings (Appendix B). This sermon (with its exposition and narracio) occurs in A, B, Bm, Br, Dd, E, Gg, and L. In Chapter III, these manuscripts and their various groupings shall be designated as the primary collection. The narracio alone occurs in Bo, Ha, and Hu. Hu is a flawed manuscript that begins imperfectly with the narracio, and

*Nevanlinna (1972, 2) notes this manuscript as Phillips 20422.

Ha and Bo are collections of narraciones taken from the Northern Homily Cycle. Bo has been unavailable to me for examination; consequently, this manuscript, along with Eg, En, Mz, P, and R (which do not contain the sermon), will not be examined in this study. In Chapter III, the various groupings of Ha or Hu and the narraciones of each of the other manuscripts will be designated as the secondary collection. Tabular comparisons in this chapter will be made of readings in both the primary collection and the secondary collection. The folio or page locations for the beginning of the sermon exposition or narracio in each manuscript are noted in the prefatory statements of Appendix A and Appendix B.

CHAPTER II

THE BACKGROUND TRADITIONS OF THE SERMON FOR THE SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT

The Gospel rubric of the sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent is taken from Luke 21:25-33, a passage that embodies the eschatological theme usually emphasized during Advent. Following the rubric is a vernacular paraphrase and exposition of the Gospel passage that laments the state of the English peasantry and church, both victimized by poverty and war, and castigates the English nobility, secure from trouble in "hye towres" (Appendix A, l. 67). The paraphrase concludes with an exhortation concerning the inevitability of judgment for both rich and poor and cites another Biblical passage, Joel 3:14-15 (Appendix A, ll. 80 ff.). Following this section is a presentation of a popular eschatological topic, the Fifteen Signs before the Day of Judgment.

A. THE FIFTEEN SIGNS BEFORE THE DAY OF JUDGMENT

The tradition of the Fifteen Signs has a long and complicated history. Ultimately, the Signs have their origin in the apocalyptic passages of the Old Testament prophets, the inter-testamental Apocrypha, and the apocalyptic passages of the New Testament. As they

evolved through such pseudepigrapha and medieval commentary as the fifth-century Latin Apocalypse of Thomas, the De Civitate Dei XVIII, 23, the Old English Blickling Homily 7 (in a manuscript of the Marquis of Lothian at Blickling Hall, dated 971 A.D.), and the tenth-century Irish Saltair na Rann, the Signs were systematized, first appearing in a group of seven, then in a group of fifteen individual signs. Throughout this evolution, some Signs were dropped, others added. Eventually, five types of the Signs appeared, with one type achieving its highest popularity in the commentaries of Pseudo-Bede, another in the Historia Scholastica of Peter Comestor (died c. 1179; see Appendix F for his description of the Signs). A third type was written into the De Novissimis et Anticristo of Peter Damien (died 1072), a fourth in the twelfth-century Anglo-Norman poem appended to the mystery drama Adam.* A fifth type occupies

*A descriptive statement on the Apocalypse of Thomas is made in Heist (1952, 33). Saint Augustine's Latin translation of the prophecies of the Erythraean Sibyl (prophecies that incorporate several Signs) occurs in the Patrologia Latina XLI, column 579; the passage is given a modern English rendering in Bettenson's translation of the De Civitate Dei (1972, 788-90). The pertinent strophes of the Saltair na Rinn are rendered in Modern English by Heist (1952, 1-21). In the later Middle Ages, the Signs are described in Latin commentaries attributed to Bede but dated to the twelfth century (see the Patrologia Latina XCIV, column 54), in the Historia Scholastica (Patrologia Latina CXCVIII, column 1611), and in Damien's commentary (Patrologia Latina CXLV, columns 840-42). The mystery

a manuscript tradition descended from the Greek acrostic poem attributed to the Erythraean Sibyl and translated by Saint Augustine of Hippo (De Civitate Dei XVIII, 23; see the note on p. 7). Infinite variations, using signs from either the first or second types, exist in German, Frisian, and Middle English (Heist 1952).

In Middle English, the popularity of the Signs can be attested from a listing in Wells' Manual (1926, 328-29). The Signs appear in the Cursor Mundi 22427-710, the Pricke of Conscience 4738-817, the first homily in Mirke's Festial, Esechiel in the Chester mystery plays, and Sir David Lyndesay's Monarchie. And, they appear in the Sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent in the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle (as well as in the second and third redactions of the Cycle*).

The Comestor, Pseudo-Bede, and Northern Homily versions agree in the basic descriptions and listing of the Signs. Damien and the Adam version present somewhat

play Adam and its Anglo-Norman poem exist in MS. 927 of the municipal library of Tours, folio 40v. Heist's study (1952, 23-34, 204-14) cites substantial listings of more manuscript versions.

*The Sermon from the second redaction occurs in only one manuscript: the Bodleian 3933-42 (English poet. a. 1), also known as the Vernon MS. (see Nevanlinna 1972, 3-4). In the third redaction, the Sermon occurs in two manuscripts: MS. Harley 4196 and the MS. Cotton Tiberius E vii, both at the British Museum.

different signs and use a different listing. Other versions, notably the one in Jacobus de Voragine's Legenda aurea, stand as hybrid forms between the versions of Comestor and Damien.* In the list below, each Sign will be described; also, available information on the Scriptural or apocryphal backgrounds of the Signs will be given.

After appealing to the authority of Saint Jerome for the authenticity of the Fifteen Signs**, the Sermon in the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle, Comestor, and Pseudo-Bede present a description of each of the Signs (with some variation among the three). Each sign occurs on a separate day, as follows:

1. The sea shall swell and rise forty cubits above the mountains, according to Pseudo-Bede and Comestor, or sixty cubits or feet above land, according to the sermon. The water shall stand as a hill, mountain, elevated plain, or wall above dry land.

*Another different description and pictorial sequence of the Signs exist in the first stained-glass window from the east on the north aisle of All Saints' Church, North Street, York. Stacpoole (1972, 167-68) claims that the depictions are taken from the Pricke of Conscience.

**An attribution that I have been unable to locate in the extant corpus of Jerome. Comestor's reference to Jerome's "annales Hebraeorum" is frustratingly vague (see Appendix F).

2. The wall of water shall disappear, becoming less than is currently in the sea so that it can scarcely be seen.
- 3a. According to Pseudo-Bede, the sea shall become even, as in the beginning. Comestor and the Sermon omit this sign; the two move all the following signs up by one day and create the sign of the eleventh day. The listing of Comestor and the Sermon will be used for the remainder of the sequence.
- 3b. All marine creatures, such as dolphins and whales, will make a hideous, mourning noise, sorrowful to hear, whose meaning, says Pseudo-Bede, only God will understand. In a Scriptural analogue, Christ similarly mentions the roaring and noise of the sea (Luke 21:25), a passage previously explicated in the Sermon.
4. Salt and fresh water shall burn like fire on the land, from dawn to dusk, says Pseudo-Bede.
5. Grass and trees give forth a bloody dew. IV Esdras 5:5 describes a similar judgment on the Jewish nation, a judgment in which trees shall exude or "sweat" blood or a bloody dew.
6. Towers, walls, and buildings collapse.
7. Stones beat each other into pieces. According to

Pseudo-Bede, the stones shall divide into three parts on the sixth day.*

8. A devastating earthquake shall occur, killing all men.
9. All hills and mountains shall be levelled like a plain. Possible sources for this sign and for the signs of the sixth through eighth days occur in Scripture. Ezekiel 38:20, IV Esdras 3: 18-19, and Revelation 6:14 and 16:17-21 mention the levelling of mountains and the collapse of hills, walls, buildings, and cities.
10. Men shall come out of holes and caves, and run about as mad men, unable or unwilling to speak to each other. Similarly, men in Isaiah 2:10, IV Esdras 16:28-29, and Revelation 6:15-17 hide in caves to escape Divine judgment.
11. The dead arise and their bones stand upon their graves.
12. The stars fall from heaven. Matthew 24:29 and Revelation 6:13 mention the shaking of "heavenly powers" and the falling of stars.**

*The Expanded Version of the Sermon in Harley MS. 4196 also reports that the stones beat each other on the sixth day.

**In Comestor's version, the fifteenth Sign is followed by another astronomical phenomenon, the "signum

13. All living people die so that they may later arise with the previous dead and come before Judgment. This Sign and the eleventh both portray a variation of the Christian doctrine of the resurrection. Matthew 27:52-53 portrays (much like the eleventh Sign) the opening of graves and the release of dead saints. The thirteenth Sign portrays to a certain extent the orthodox version of the resurrection seen in Revelation 20:4-5, where the righteous dead are resurrected to reign with Christ while the wicked dead are not raised for a thousand years afterward.
14. Both the earth and heavens shall burn.
15. The earth and heavens are renewed, and all men arise for Judgment. This Sign, the Sign of the fourth day, and the Sign of the Fourteenth all describe a burning (or disintegration) and renewal of the elements. These Signs seem to originate from St. Peter, who describes the present universe as reserved for fire "in diem iudicii" and who states that the "elementa vero calore solventur" (II Peter 3:7-10, Vulgate).

Filii hominis" of Matthew 24:30, the cross, nails and lance by which Christ was crucified.

After the Fifteen Signs, the sermon details the Last Judgment, in which wicked men are carried to hell by Satan and his "fendes fell". Next, an exemplum is recounted that illustrates the certainty of God's judgment, the narracio of the Black Monk Who Returned From Death.

B. THE BLACK MONK WHO RETURNED FROM DEATH

The narracio of the Black Monk can be defined (like the many other narraciones popularized by the Franciscan and Dominican preachers of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries) as "a short narrative used to illustrate or confirm a general statement" (Mosher 1911, 1). Medieval preachers generally recognized the efficacy of an illustrative tale to instruct or entertain their audiences. Mosher summarizes six purposes of the medieval exemplum, three of which seem especially relevant to the narracio discussed here:

(1) to furnish a concrete illustration of the result of obeying or disobeying some religious or moral law; (2) to give proof or confirmation of the truth of an assertion; (3) to arouse fear in the sinful or to stimulate the zeal of the godly . . . (1911, 8).

Thus, the narracio of the Black Monk amply illustrates the inevitability of judgment for both the wicked and the seemingly righteous (thus inspiring both "fear" and "zeal") and the "result" of praying to Mary for spiritual aid, with the proof of the praying's efficacy.

Gerould (1902, 27) summarizes the plot of the exemplum and analyzes its theme and sources:

The officer in charge of the infirmary of an abbey of "black monks" had a friend, a "cloister monk," who was strongly attached to him. [The officer] fell mortally sick, and during a visit from his friend he promised that if he died he would return to tell how he fared, were he permitted. After [the officer's] decease, the friend prayed for tidings from the dead. At length, while the [friend] was sleeping, his fellow came back and said that he fared well through the help of the Virgin, without whose aid he should have gone to hell. The [friend] marvelled at this, since the [officer] had been considered holy during his life time. [The officer] said in reply that after death he was led to judgment before Christ and, as he stood trembling, heard devils upbraid him. He was then compelled to read the Rule of St. Benedict and to answer for each of its clauses. He would certainly have been damned but for the intercession of Mary whom he had loved in life. She besought Christ that he be sent to purgatory. So [the officer] was in a fair way to be cleansed of sin but still asked his friend to have the brothers pray for his soul.

Accordingly, the exemplum teaches of the inevitability of judgment for even the seemingly righteous, of spiritualism, and of worship of the Virgin. Gerould analyzes closely fifteen analogues to this exemplum and divides the analogues into seven groups according to the presence or absence variously of one or more of the following narrative characteristics:

1. An agreement between two friends (monks or clerks) that the one who dies first shall appear to the survivor;
2. A return from death;

3. A message from the devil;
4. A token or mark given the living man either by friend or devil; and
5. The news of the damnation of the dead or his salvation.

-- 1902, 27.

Of these groups, the exemplum resembles most Gerould's Group D, which contains only one representative: Caesar von Heisterbach's Dialogus Miraculorum, Dist. I, Cap. xxxii. Both exempla share the first, second, and fifth characteristics. However, several discrepancies exist between Heisterbach's version and the Sermon. In Heisterbach, the two friends are clerks (not monks) and students of the Black Arts. The living friend is visited in church while he reads psalms before the image of Mary for the soul of the dead friend. And, the dead friend reports that he is condemned to hell (not purgatory); he counsels his living friend to enter the Cistercian order, where his chances for salvation are better. Clearly, the two exempla show enough varied detail to be considered derivatives of somewhat different sources.

CHAPTER III

THE TEXTUAL RELATIONSHIPS OF THE UNEXPANDED NORTHERN HOMILY CYCLE

In the copying of a manuscript, a Middle English scribe may follow one of three practices. He may copy the manuscript literatim from his exemplar, reproducing faithfully each word, most spellings, and the correct order of such elements from the original. Or, he may produce a complete translation of the usages in his exemplar into his own usages (Atlas 1986, I, 13). Still further, he may produce a "mixture of the spellings of his exemplar and his own spellings" (Laing 1988, 85), a phenomenon known as Mischesprachen. In comparing several manuscripts of a single literary text, one realizes that translated forms distinguish the manuscripts dialectically. Chapter IV will present a discussion of such distinguished forms in the manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle. On the other hand, a grouping of two or more manuscripts that share the same variant readings demonstrates larger genetic relationships among all the manuscripts; this "variational group" indicates that the manuscripts may be descended from an exclusive common ancestor or archetype, a manuscript that stands at the head of two or more lines of manuscript descent. This "possession of an exclusive common ancestor"

characterizes the "variational group" as a "genetic group" (Greg 1927, 4, 13). From a manuscript descended along one line of descent, the scribe copies his manuscript; this descended manuscript, the exemplar, is often removed by several copyings from the archetype. This chapter proposes genetic groupings for the manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle and attempts to determine such genetic groups among the manuscripts from a comparison of four different types of variation: lexical, morphological, word order, and graphological. Before such an analysis, previous scholarship on the textual relationships of the manuscripts shall be summarized below.

A. SCHOLARLY BACKGROUNDS

The textual relationships of A, Br, Dd, E, Gg, Ha, L, and Mz have been studied by Gerould (1902, 10-19). He has examined some of the rubrics, the arrangement of the homilies for the Feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary and the Third and Fourth Sundays in Quadragesima, the inclusion or exclusion of exempla for the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity in Br and Mz, and the inclusion or exclusion in the manuscripts of exempla concerning St. Alexis and Simon Magus. From the findings of this examination, he has organized the manuscripts into two groups: 1) A, Dd,

Gg, Ha, and L; 2) Br, E, and Mz. Next, he has compiled listings of readings from the sermon and exemplum for the Second Sunday of Advent in A and L that demonstrate striking similarities (and thus lead him to theorize an exemplar that he calls A*); readings from the same sermon and exemplum in A*, Br, Dd, E, and Gg; and readings from the sermon and exemplum for the Third Sunday after Epiphany in A*, Dd, E, Gg, and Mz. Gerould thus arrives at a stemma (Figure 1) that accounts for the genetic relationship of the manuscripts, a stemma that theorizes an archetype and three sub-archetypes.

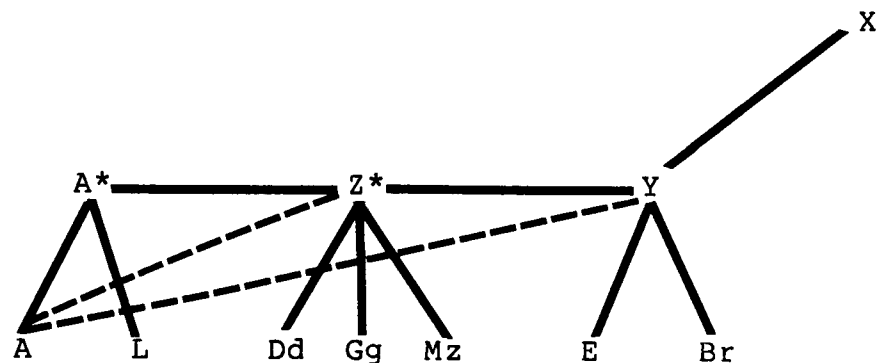


Figure 1. The Manuscript Relationships of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle for A, Br, Dd, E, Gg, L, and Mz, According to Gerould (1902, 18).

Gerould further notes that any inconsistencies between the stemma and the readings occur from scribal carelessness, occurrences that make it "uncommonly difficult to

disentangle the relations of the surviving manuscripts." (18).

No similar study has been produced since Gerould except that of Corbett (1981, 1982). Corbett has studied three representative sermons and their accompanying exempla -- the sermons and exempla for the feast of the Purification (P), for the eleventh sunday after Trinity (XI), and for the fourteenth sunday after Trinity (XIV) -- in twelve manuscripts: A, B, Bo, Br, Dd, E, En, Gg, Ha, Hu, L, and Mz. Her collation of readings has revealed the following relationships:

P: [(E) (Mz) (Hu Dd) (B Bo)] [(A L Ha) (Br Gg)].
XI: [(Mz) (Hu Dd) (B)] [(A Br Ha) (L En Gg)].
XIV: [(Mz) (Hu Dd) (B Bo)] [(A Br Ha L)].

Corbett has claimed that all groupings are consistent, even B Bo in which B contains both sermons and exempla and Bo only exempla.* Accordingly, these manuscripts both have a common ancestor (1982, 101).

B. METHODOLOGY OF THE PRESENT STUDY

This present study is not as extensive as Corbett's or Gerould's. Ten manuscripts have been examined: A, B, Br, Dd, E, Gg, Ha, Hu, L, and the fragmentary British

*Corbett notes that E lacks XI and XIV, Bo lacks XI, Gg lacks XIV, and that the fragmentary En only contains a segment of the exemplum for XI. Nevertheless, she maintains that the collation is "clear in spite of these deficiencies" (1982, 100).

Museum Additional MS. 30358 (Bm), which ends imperfectly in the sermon for the Third Sunday of Advent (Brown 1916, I, 408). Whereas Gerould has analyzed two sermons with accompanying exempla and Corbett three, this study analyzes one -- the sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent with its accompanying exemplum.

This study has determined a genetic line of descent for the manuscripts through a series of separate procedures. The first procedure is a selection of random line samplings taken from both sermon exposition and exemplum. Line 4 of the sermon, as edited from A, has been chosen as an initial sampling, with each sixth line thereafter to the end of the exemplum selected as samplings. The confidence level concerning the accuracy of representation in the sermon and exemplum of the primary collection is 90-95%. The confidence level concerning the accuracy of representation in the exemplum of the secondary collection decreases to approximately 80%. The estimated proportion of agreement between manuscripts of the primary or secondary collections is within 5% of the true value (Philpot 1988). These selected lines have been compared in variable groups consisting of all possible combinations of two manuscripts for the entire lists of the primary collection and of the secondary collection (see pp. 4-5 for an explanation of the primary and secondary collections).

Table 1. Number of Readings in the Samplings
for the Sermon Exposition and
Exemplum of Each Manuscript.

MS.	Sermon	Exemplum	Total
A	193	110	303
B	171	107	278
Bm	192	111	303
Br	191	112	303
Dd	189	110	299
E	188	109	297
Gg	185	111	296
Ha	-	104	104
Hu	-	111	111
L	178	113	291

fifteenth centuries is in flux; often, modern compoundings of two elements do not occur. And, intervening word additions (the insertions of extra words in the line) in one manuscript break up what can be considered a compound in another manuscript. Many times, however, two elements are considered uniformly as compound or separate elements; for example, A 172 contains a sequence of two readings -- "&are"* and "of" -- that are uniformly considered separate words throughout the remaining manuscripts.

The groupings of the manuscripts have been deduced from the shared similarities of variant readings. The readings are analyzed according to four criteria: lexical,

*The manuscript transcription used for this study uses an ampersand in place of the Middle English thorn.

morphological, word order, and graphological. These criteria are based on McIntosh, Benskin and Samuel's criteria for dialectical variation in Middle English (1986, I, 1:7). In this study, McIntosh's graphological and phonological types have been combined into one criterion--graphological. Also, a new criterion--word order--has been introduced.

C. LEXICAL CRITERION

Under the lexical criterion, two readings are considered lexically similar if they convey the same semantic content, even, at times, if the words in question belong to different form or structure classes. Thus, the readings of "All" in A line 274 and of "All thyng" in the corresponding line of Br demonstrate that, although the first "All" is a simple indefinite pronoun and the second "All" is a determiner, both readings are lexically similar, the "thyng" of Br being considered only a word addition.

An exception to the principle above occurs if two readings carry the same semantic content but are etymologically distinctive. Thus, "Kyngrik" of A 40 is discounted as a similarity to "Kyngdome" in B; the former word derives from "Kyng" plus Old Norse "rikja" ("possession"), the latter from "Kyng" plus Old English

"dom" ("jurisdiction"). Similarly, readings of "to/til" have been discounted as lexical similarities. Table 2 records the number of lexically similar readings for the primary collection. The raw figures of Table 2 yield the resolved percentages indicated in Table 3.* And, Table 4 presents both types of figures for the secondary collection.

D. MORPHOLOGICAL CRITERION

Under the morphological criterion, two morphologically similar readings must belong to the same form or structure class, fulfill the same grammatical functions in their larger syntactical structures, and possess the same inflections. If any one of these three standards is not met, the readings are considered morphological variants. The analysis of class and grammatical function is derived from Kolln's description of modern English morphology (1986, 94-144); these functions are listed in Appendix E.

*Since each manuscript contains a different total number of readings in the line samplings, two separate percentages would be adduced concerning the similarity of readings. This discrepancy is solved by calculating a resolved percentage. For example, A and B have 208 lexical similarities; A contains a total of 303 readings, B 278, thus yielding the separate fractions, $208/303$ and $208/278$. The two fractions are added and a simple mathematical calculation ($416/581 = n/100$) is made to produce the resolved percentage.

Table 2. Number of Lexically Similar Readings
in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum
of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	208	233	249	255	257	247	287
B		--	209	223	219	215	218	203
		Bm	--	265	248	250	246	255
			Br	--	255	262	258	249
				Dd	--	261	261	246
					E	--	263	250
						Gg	--	242

Table 3. Resolved Percentages (Rounded to the
Nearest Tenth) of Lexically Similar
Readings in the Sermon Exposition and
Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	71.6	76.9	82.2	84.7	85.7	82.5	96.6
B		--	71.9	76.7	75.9	74.8	76.0	71.4
		Bm	--	87.5	82.4	83.3	82.1	75.8
			Br	--	84.7	87.3	86.1	83.8
				Dd	--	87.6	87.7	83.4
					E	--	88.7	85.0
						Gg	--	82.5

Table 4. Number of Lexically Similar Readings and Resolved Percentages of Such Readings in the Exemplum of the Secondary Collection.

	Similar Readings		Resolved Percentages	
	Ha	Hu	Ha	Hu
A	73	94	68.2	85.1
B	55	80	52.1	73.4
Bm	68	89	63.3	80.2
Br	68	94	63.0	84.3
Dd	69	98	64.5	88.7
E	72	94	67.6	85.5
Gg	67	96	62.3	86.5
Ha	--	66	--	61.4
Hu	66	--	61.4	--
L	73	95	67.3	84.8

Morphological variants can occur in several environments. For example, several readings occur that are lexically similar but morphologically distinct:

A22] commen. B] comande.
A28] fruyt. B] fruytes.
A 106] takens. Gg] takynnynges.
A 260] our self. E] us self.

Obvious morphological variations occur in the instances above: in A 22, a past participle is used, in B a present participle; in the variant reading of Gg for that of A 106, the word is a gerund not a simple noun (Mustanoja 1960, 567-74); in A 260 and the corresponding line in E, some confusion must exist in scribal practice over the choice of a first person plural pronoun for use with the

reflexive.

Other readings are both lexical and morphological variants; these readings convey different semantic contents and belong to different word classes:

A 160] oure self. Dd] oure wey.
A 238] Iesus. Bm] oure Lord.

The reading of A 160 is a reflexive pronoun, while the variant reading of Dd is a possessive pronoun and noun. In A 238 and its variant in Bm, a distinction is presented between a proper noun and a common noun elevated to a proper name (for a discussion of proper nouns and proper names, see Huddleston 1984, 229-30).

Conversely, many readings are morphologically similar but lexically distinct:

A 64] wandrethe. Bm] wonder.
A 178] sawmpil. B] synne.

In A 64 and its variant in Bm, both words are common nouns, both occur as objects of prepositions, and both possess zero inflectional endings; in A 178 and its variant in B, both common nouns are objects of a verb and possess zero inflectional endings. Any other difference is considered solely a lexical variation.

Lastly, some morphologically variant readings occur from dialect:

A 28] bringe. Br] bringes
A 94] Comfortes. Dd] Comforti&.

The third person plural indicative reading of Br above is

Northern; the reading occurs in a manuscript that has been given a Yorkshire origin (McIntosh, Benskin, and Samuels 1986, III, 666). Its variant in A is another Northern/northeast Midland form (Moore and Marckwardt 1951, 116-17). In A 94, the third person singular indicative ending is Northern; the variant in Dd is Southern.

Table 5 presents the numbers of morphologically similar readings in the primary collection. Table 6 presents the resolved percentages of morphologically similar readings in the primary collection. And, Table 7 presents both types of figures for the secondary collection.

E. WORD ORDER CRITERION

Under the word order criterion, two readings must occur in the same position within the line and must belong to the same word class to be considered similarities. Otherwise, the readings are considered variants; a few examples of simple word order variation are cited below:

A 112] uppe sall it stande.
B] it sale up stande.
A 184] Hase God schewid.
B] God has schewed.
A 202] To dede I drawe.
B] I drogh to ded.

Word omissions occurring in only one manuscript of a variable group have been considered as lexical, morphological, and graphological variations as well as

Table 5. Number of Morphologically Similar Readings in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	224	254	263	266	267	259	292
	B	--	217	228	221	221	220	218
		Bm	--	270	254	256	253	245
			Br	--	258	268	265	253
				Dd	--	266	259	257
					E	--	271	258
						Gg	--	253

Table 6. Resolved Percentages (Rounded to the Nearest Tenth) of Morphologically Similar Readings in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	77.1	83.8	86.8	88.4	89.0	86.5	98.3
	B	--	74.7	78.5	76.6	76.9	76.7	76.6
		Bm	--	89.1	84.4	85.3	84.5	82.5
			Br	--	85.7	89.3	88.5	85.2
				Dd	--	89.3	87.1	87.1
					E	--	91.4	87.8
						Gg	--	86.2

Table 7. Number of Morphologically Similar Readings and Resolved Percentages of Such Readings in the Exemplum of the Secondary Collection.

	Similar Readings		Resolved Percentages	
	Ha	Hu	Ha	Hu
A	73	97	68.2	87.8
B	57	82	54.0	75.2
Bm	68	94	63.3	84.7
Br	60	96	55.6	86.1
Dd	68	98	63.6	88.7
E	73	98	68.5	89.1
Gg	68	97	63.3	87.4
Ha	--	68	--	63.3
Hu	68	--	63.3	--
L	74	98	68.2	87.5

word order variations. The premise for such a consideration is obvious: word order similarity cannot occur if one manuscript omits the word in question. Neither can lexical, morphological, or graphological similarities occur in such a situation. Examples of word omissions are cited below:

A 22. Bm] to. A] om.
A 172. Bm] lyis and. Dd] om.
A 256. Bm] yar. A Ha Hu L] om.

In other cases, entire lines have been omitted; thus, all types of variation occur. Examples of such omissions occur at A 148, a line omitted by all manuscripts except A and L; at A 166, omitted by B; and A 172, omitted by B and Br.

Word substitutions occurring among the manuscripts are considered in many cases as lexical, morphological, word order, and graphological variations. Lexically, a substitution does not carry the same semantic content; morphologically, the substitution often does not meet the guidelines for morphological similarity mentioned above. Further, a substitution can be considered a word order variation if it does not share the same word class of its counterpart. A few examples can illustrate these considerations:

A 52] and gerre men. Bm] yat many sall.
A 208] &at to do. Dd] &er to.
A 226] whare for. B] ye euchesone.

A 208 illustrates the final assertion mentioned above in determining word order variations; "&at" is a demonstrative pronoun while "&er" seems to be an adverb.

Occasionally, an exception to the word order consideration of the paragraph above occurs, as in the following example:

A 274] All &at here.
Br] All thyng yat her.

The initial position of "All" in both readings and its similar semantic content and orthography qualify these readings as similar under all criteria except morphological (see p. 23 for a previous discussion).

On a larger level, line substitutions may occur. For

example, Ha substitutes different lines for the last four lines of the analysis (i.e., A 268, 274, 280, and 286). The substitutions cause all the readings of these lines to be variations of all four types.

Table 8 presents the number of word order similarities in the manuscripts of the primary collection. Table 9 presents the resolved percentages for the word order similarities in the primary collection. And, Table 10 presents both types of figures for the secondary collection.

F. COLLATIONS UNDER THE LEXICAL, MORPHOLOGICAL, AND WORD ORDER CRITERIA

The number of similarities deduced from the lexical, morphological, and word order criteria produce the following grouping:

[(A L) (Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu)] (B) (Ha)

The grouping seems accurate, whether based on a collation of A and the remaining manuscripts or of any other manuscript and the remaining nine. Ha seems the manuscript most genetically distant, while B seems the next most distant. Bm and Br are more closely grouped to each other than either are to each of the other manuscripts, a relationship not readily apparent in the grouping. The grouping can be converted into the stemma of Figure 2. The stemma posits an archetype for all the

Table 8. Number of Similar Word Order Readings in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	211	250	258	270	261	256	291
	B	--	213	219	216	205	210	203
		Bm	--	271	254	252	253	240
			Br	--	263	259	269	249
				Dd	--	270	268	260
					E	--	263	249
						Gg	--	249

Table 9. Resolved Percentages (Rounded to the Nearest Tenth) of Similar Word Order Readings in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	72.6	82.5	85.1	89.7	87.0	85.5	98.0
	B	--	73.3	75.4	74.9	71.3	73.2	71.4
		Bm	--	89.4	84.4	84.0	84.5	80.8
			Br	--	87.4	86.3	89.8	83.8
				Dd	--	90.6	90.1	88.1
					E	--	88.7	86.4
						Gg	--	84.8

Table 10. Number of Similar Word Order Readings and Resolved Percentages of Such Readings in the Exemplum of the Secondary Collection.

	Similar Readings		Resolved Percentages	
	Ha	Hu	Ha	Hu
A	73	95	68.2	86.0
B	50	72	47.4	66.1
Bm	65	85	60.5	76.6
Br	64	88	59.3	78.9
Dd	71	100	66.4	90.5
E	73	95	68.5	86.4
Gg	65	92	60.5	82.9
Ha	--	66	--	61.4
Hu	66	--	61.4	--
L	74	96	68.2	85.7

manuscripts and two exclusive common ancestors (or sub-archetypes): one for A Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu L and another for A L, with some conflation occurring between Bm and Br. The finding for A L largely agrees with the previous finding of Gerould, but the stemma presents more collateral lines of descent for A L, Br, and Ha than are suggested by Corbett.

G. GRAPHOLOGICAL CRITERION

The final criterion--graphological--states that similar readings must contain the same graphs positioned

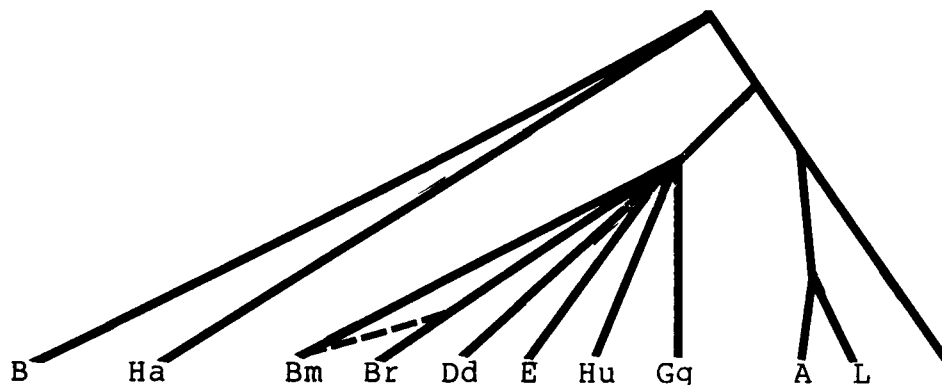


Figure 2. Lines of Descent for the Ten Manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle. Determining Criteria: Lexical, Morphological, and Word Order Similarities.

in the same order within the word. McIntosh, Benskin, and Samuels indicate that two considerations exist concerning graphological data in Middle English manuscripts. The first consideration concerns the phonological aspect of Middle English orthography, or, the aspect of word-spellings that indicate pronunciation differences. The second consideration concerns "purely graphetic variation," spellings that indicate a variation of graph sequences used to represent similar sounds. Examples of graphetic variation cited by the Scottish researchers include <she>/<sche>, <yt>/<itt>, and <mi3t>/<miht>*

*< >'s indicate an exact transcription of graphological data; / /'s indicate IPA transcriptions of phonological data.

(1986, I, 6-7). Examples of obvious phonological variation in the manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle are given below:

A 16] Sall. Dd] Schul.
A 28] fruyte. E] frott.
A 76] Takenynges. B] Tokenes.
A 112] als. Dd] as.
A 154] might. E] moht.
A 244] sare. B] sore.

The variant readings of A 16 and Dd illustrate the traditional dichotomy of Northern initial /s/ and Midlands/Southern initial /ʃ/, both used for the modal auxiliary. Similarly, the Northern /a/ and Midlands/Southern /ɔ/ are distinguished in A 76 and 244, and in the corresponding readings of B. Further, the retention of Old English /y/ may be maintained in Dd's reading of <schul>.

Examples of purely graphetic variation are given below:

A 16] &at. B] yat.
A 22] 3ow. Br] yow.
A 70] Ynowghe. Dd] Inouh.
A 154] might. Dd] myht.
A 166] withe. Dd] wi&.

The variation of <&/>/<y> in scribal practice (as seen in A 16 and the corresponding reading in B) seems to have occurred as an adjunct to the development of written dialects in Middle English. The graphetic pair "provides

a powerful dialectical discriminant" (Laing 1988, 87n).

Table 11 presents figures for the number of graphologically similar readings in the primary collection. Table 12 presents the resolved percentages of such readings in the primary collection. Lastly, Table 13 presents both types of figures for the secondary collection.

The findings from the graphological criterion indicate a different grouping of manuscripts than that made from the other three criteria. The resolved percentages of the graphological data yield this grouping:

[(A Br Gg) (Bm Ha L) (Hu)] (B) (Dd) (E)

The most noticeable difference between this grouping and the one derived from the other criteria concerns Ha; the manuscript has been grouped with Bm L and A Br Gg and is thus not genetically distant from the other manuscripts. The complex relationships of this grouping are better represented by the stemma of Figure 3. The stemma posits a single archetype for the ten manuscripts and three common ancestors (or sub-archetypes): one for A Bm Br Gg Ha Hu L, another for Bm Ha L, a third for A Br Gg. Once again, some conflation exists between Bm and Br. And, A Br Gg and Bm Ha L demonstrate collateral lines of descent from two exclusive common ancestors.

The separation of A Br Gg and Bm Ha L into collateral lines of descent produces a genetic relationship not

Table 11. Number of Graphologically Similar Readings in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	110	117	136	113	100	124	121
B		--	92	109	94	82	107	75
		Bm	--	152	91	87	147	156
			Br	--	86	99	146	124
				Dd	--	91	97	96
					E	--	91	90
						Gg	--	133

Table 12. Resolved Percentages (Rounded to the Nearest Tenth) of Graphologically Similar Readings in the Sermon Exposition and Exemplum of the Primary Collection.

	A	B	Bm	Br	Dd	E	Gg	L
A	--	37.9	38.6	44.9	37.6	33.3	41.4	40.7
B		--	31.7	37.5	32.6	28.5	37.3	26.4
		Bm	--	50.2	30.2	29.0	49.1	52.5
			Br	--	28.6	33.0	48.7	41.8
				Dd	--	30.5	32.6	32.5
					E	--	30.7	30.6
						Gg	--	45.3

Table 13. Number of Graphologically Similar Readings and Resolved Percentages of Such Readings in the Exemplum of the Secondary Collection.

	Similar Readings		Resolved Percentages	
	Ha	Hu	Ha	Hu
A	32	36	29.9	32.6
B	26	36	24.6	33.0
Bm	51	49	47.4	44.1
Br	37	42	34.3	37.7
Dd	28	37	26.2	33.5
E	32	40	30.0	36.4
Gg	45	50	41.9	45.0
Ha	--	37	--	34.4
Hu	37	--	34.4	--
L	51	47	47.0	42.0

discernible in Gerould's stemma. And, these findings indicate a more distant relationship between Dd and Gg than that found in Gerould. In a similar finding to that of Corbett, the graphological data indicate that Ha is genetically close to A Bm Br Gg L. B remains genetically distant.

H. CONCLUSION

The findings of Gerould and Corbett present some interesting comparisons to my findings; these comparisons are summarized below.

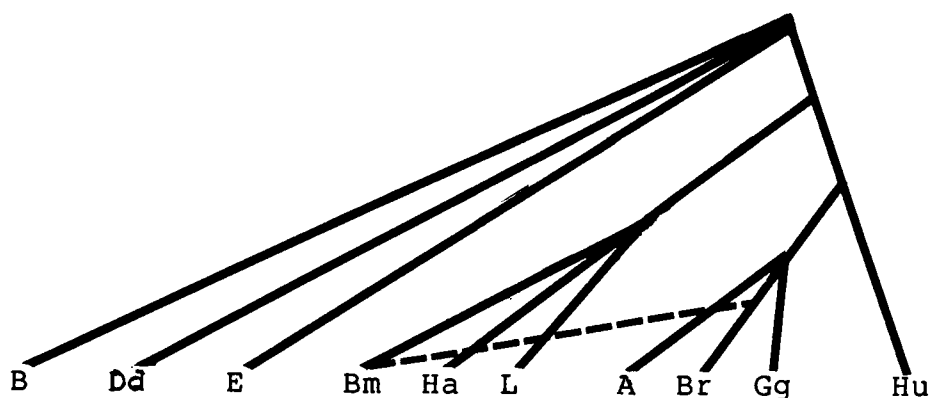


Figure 3. Lines of Descent for the Ten Manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle. Determining Criteria: Graphological Similarity.

My findings under the lexical, morphological, and word order criteria support Gerould's grouping of A L. However, the findings under the graphological criterion posit more collateral lines of descent for A and L. Gerould's ignoring of some graphological data concerning A and L has probably led him to weigh more heavily lexical, morphological, and word order evidence (1902, 11-12). But, divergences in scribal spellings practices from the practices of the exemplar and, by several removes, from those of the archetype may posit interesting evidence concerning the genetic relationships of the manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle.

Concerning Br Dd E Gg, my findings under the first three criteria group these manuscripts more closely than

do the findings of Gerould. However, the findings under the graphological criterion indicate more widely divergent lines of descent for Br E and Dd Gg. The manuscripts have descended from the same archetype as the remainder of the Cycle manuscripts, but neither grouping possesses exclusive common ancestors. In fact, the findings indicate that Br and Gg share a common ancestor with A.

Contrary to Corbett's findings, my findings for Ha propose that this manuscript is more genetically distant from the other manuscripts under all criteria except the graphological. This phenomenon results from the shift in the exemplum to new descriptive material at A 264 (see the "Table of Variant Readings"). My findings also group Dd E Hu (under the first three criteria) and Br Gg (under all criteria) as closely as do those findings of Corbett, yet A and Br are more genetically distant under all criteria except the graphological.

And, in Corbett's findings, the grouping of A L for the sermons and exempla for the Feast of Purification and for the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity are supported by my findings under the lexical, morphological, and word order criteria; paradoxically, my graphological findings support Corbett's distancing of A and L in her collation for the sermon of the eleventh Sunday after Trinity (1982, 100-01).

A final consideration concerning the genetic grouping

of A L can be derived from the findings of Gerould, Corbett, and myself. These combined findings indicate that A's scribe copied from the same exclusive common ancestor as L's. However, both scribes recorded the usages passed down during successive copyings of the text. Each could also have introduced his own usages; such considerations concerning the copying of the manuscripts may account for the seeming genetic distancing inferred from the graphological evidence. However, these scribal practices are difficult to determine in A and L, since we can not identify the exemplars (or any other manuscript in the lines of descent) for these manuscripts. Thus, the graphological evidence may propose an actual distancing in the genetic relationships of A and L. The evidence definitely proposes interesting general conclusions concerning the genetic relationships of the manuscripts of the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle.

CHAPTER IV

THE SCRIBAL DIALECTS OF THE UNEXPANDED NORTHERN HOMILY CYCLE

In present Middle English dialect scholarship, manuscripts can be analyzed utilizing two methodologies. The first methodology examines regional dialect features according to criteria established by the University of Michigan investigators Moore, Meech, and Whitehall (1935); the criteria of this methodology will subsequently be called the Michigan criteria. This methodology relies heavily on phonological and morphological analyses of Old English and Old Norse reflex forms. The methodology involves only eight criteria concerning dialect items and a small number of localized manuscripts used to establish the criteria. The second methodology utilizes the recently published Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English.

Since the publication of the Atlas (1986), dialectologists, historical linguists, literary historians, and textual critics have obtained an invaluable aid for the localization of Middle English manuscripts. Angus McIntosh, M. L. Samuels, and Michael Benskin have collected a formidable amount of information that includes a comprehensive repository index of late Middle English manuscripts; the codification of a 280-item

questionnaire that covers graphological, phonological, morphological, and lexical variations; a series of dot and diatopic item maps; a "County Dictionary" that lists the counties localized for the various diatopic items; and a series of "Linguistic Profiles" (LP's) that accumulate localization evidence for most of the manuscripts consulted for the Atlas. These LP's describe both anchor texts (i.e., texts that have been localized according to non-linguistic criteria: place-name attribution in the text, paleographical features, etc.) and texts that have been localized by the "fit" technique (a method by which texts are placed in a certain provenance by the elimination of all other geographical areas that display diatopic features not recorded in the text).

The remainder of this chapter will utilize both the Michigan criteria and the Atlas for dialect identification. Since A is the copy text for the complete study of this dissertation, the chapter will first present an identification study of A before moving to systematic studies of each of the other manuscripts.

A. THE DIALECT OF A

The regional dialect of A can be identified through employment of the Michigan criteria; the more narrow localization of scribal dialect can then be achieved through the employment of the Atlas (particularly Volumes

II and IV: "Item Maps" and "County Dictionary"). Both methodologies occupy the chapter sections below.

The Michigan Criteria

A cursory survey of dialectical features reveals that the sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent in A is part of a Northern text. Below is an enumeration of the Michigan criteria and corresponding features in A:

1. The reflex of OE a is unrounded-- "bathe" (l. 10) "mare" (ll. 34, 178), "takenynges" (l. 76), "takens" (l. 106), and "sare" (l. 244).
2. The reflex of OE a before nasals is a more ambiguous case. At one place, the reflex remains unrounded ("stande", l. 112); at another, however, the reflex is rounded ("gone", l. 244).
3. The initial sound of the modal auxiliary is /s/-- "sall" (ll. 16, 34, 40, 88, 106, 112, 118, 124, 178) and "suld" (ll. 214, 220).
4. The third person plural pronouns are "&aire" (l. 28) and "&aim" (ll. 142, 154).
5. The third person singular present indicative verb ends in the sibilant-- "comfortes" (l. 94) and "hase" (ll. 184, 280).
6. The third person plural present indicative verb ends in the sibilant ("deres", l. 58) or in a

zero inflection ("bringe", l. 28).

7. No evidence exists for the retention of OE y or eo, the retention of the OE i-umlaut of ea or of the diphthongization of e by an initial palatal consonant, or the use of y for initial f, features prominent in Midlands or Southern texts.

A more precise scribal provenance for A can be deduced from the Atlas (1986), as seen below.

The Scribal Provenance of A

An interesting peculiarity concerning the collection of LP's in Volume III of the Atlas is the lack of an LP for A. Little seems to have been done in identifying the scribal dialect of the manuscript, other than simply skimming it for features that show it is written in "a strong Northern language" (Atlas 1986, I, 145). The purpose of the present section is to use other evidence from the Atlas to identify the dialect of A. The localization process is not straightforward; it is complicated by the presence of Mischesprachen in the text. Accordingly, the concept of Mischesprachen will be summarized before proceeding to a general description of A and a detailed analysis of its diatopic features.

Mischesprachen results from a Middle English scribe's producing a "mixture of the spellings of his exemplar

(i. e., the manuscript from which he is copying) and his own spellings" (Laing 1988, 85). Rather than copying literatim from his exemplar or completely "translating" the dialect of the exemplar into his own dialect, the scribe deliberately or accidentally creates this mixture of forms that are "not consistent with any one regional variety" (ibid.). In the first few folios of a given manuscript, the scribe generally writes Mischesprachen (consisting of relict spellings from his exemplar and his own usages); this practice is known as "progressive translation." Gradually, after the scribe becomes "worked in" on the copying of the manuscript, he will produce a complete translation of the relict forms into his own usages (Atlas I, 13). More often than not, a single Middle English manuscript is the product of two or more scribes, each copying in his particular regional dialect.

The present examination of diatopic features in A has developed through a series of separate procedures. The first procedure involved the selection of the sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent for dialect analysis. The sermon begins on folio 7r and ends on folio 10v; thus, in this section of A, progressive translation may occur.

The second procedure involves selecting random line samplings from the sermon. Line 4 of the sermon has been chosen as an initial sampling, with each sixth line

thereafter to the end of the sermon selected as samplings (see p. 20 for a description of the procedure with regard to manuscript collation); thus, representative samples of dialect items can be presented. In a third procedure, these samplings have been surveyed for features that are plotted in the Atlas.

This third procedure has identified 73 features in A that are listed in the Atlas's item questionnaire. The specific variant forms of these features have been localized by counties in Volume IV of the Atlas. One of these features is assigned an item map in Volume II.* Of the 73 features, 31 have been dropped from consideration; these features indicate an overly broad or an ambiguous provenance for A (i.e., a single feature from each of these 31 occurs in manuscripts from over 35 Northern and Southern counties). The remaining 42 features are classified according to three criteria: 1) features that indicate the broad Northern provenance of A; 2) features that are Mischesprachen; 3) features that identify a narrow scribal provenance for A. The list in Appendix D.I enumerates questionnaire items that indicate a broad Northern provenance. Of the items listed, THEY, SHALL, and AS can serve as typical indicators of the Northern

*Sixty items from the Atlas's questionnaire have been assigned item maps. The one pertinent item mentioned above shall be examined at the end of this section.

provenance of A.

THEY, the third person plural nominative pronoun, occurs in thirteen out of thirteen attestations in A as "&ai".* As recorded in the "County Dictionary," it occurs in manuscripts that have been localized as far north as Northumberland and as far south as Devonshire and Sussex. It most frequently occurs in manuscripts from Yorkshire, West Riding, occurring in more than 2/3 of the attestations of each of ten manuscripts. It occurs least frequently in manuscripts from Devonshire and Monmouth (occurring in 1/3 to 2/3 of the attestations in one manuscript from each county) and from Sussex (occurring in 1/3 to 2/3 of the attestations in each of two manuscripts and in less than 1/3 of the attestations in another manuscript). The form is predominantly Northern; its occurrences in Southern texts are Mischesprachen that have probably resulted from a Southern scribe's translation of a Northern exemplar. Its predominance in A identifies the manuscript as Northern.

SHALL, the modal auxiliary, occurs in 56 out of 56 attestations in A as "sall." This feature was first identified by Moore, Meech, and Whitehall (1935) as an archetypal Northernism. In the Atlas, it is also

*Transcriptions of Middle English orthography in this chapter also represent the thorn as "&."

identified as a predominant Northernism that occurs in its singular form in more than $2/3$ of the attestations in each of 24 manuscripts from Yorkshire, West Riding, 17 manuscripts from Cumberland, and 15 manuscripts from Yorkshire, North Riding. Singular "sall" occurs in manuscripts from as far south as Norfolk, Staffordshire, and Surrey, and from as far north as southern Scotland. In manuscripts from the three southernmost Scottish counties, it occurs in $1/3$ to $2/3$ of the attestations in one manuscript from each county; thus, the feature occurs in these Scottish manuscripts as Mischesprachen. Plural "sall" occurs in manuscripts from a more circumscribed area; it is predominant in manuscripts from Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire, West Riding, and Lancashire.

AS occurs in fifteen out of fifteen attestations in A as "als." In the "County Dictionary," it occurs in more than $2/3$ of the attestations in each of 38 manuscripts from Yorkshire, West Riding and 15 manuscripts from Yorkshire, North Riding. Its occurrence in more Southerly manuscripts is minimal; it occurs in $1/3$ or less of the attestations in one manuscript each from Bedfordshire and Shropshire, and $1/3$ to $2/3$ of the attestations in one manuscript from Northamptonshire and two manuscripts from Warwickshire. However, it occurs in more than $2/3$ of the attestations in each of four manuscripts from Norfolk and

in one manuscript from Ely. These counties make up the form's southern boundary. This form's predominance, along with the predominance of "&ai" and "sall," establish a Northern provenance for A.

Eighteen features in the line samplings can be classified as Mischesprachen. They are itemized in Table 14. Typically, these features and their variant forms are broadly Northern in provenance. However, some variants have been narrowly localized in the "County Dictionary". For example, the weak preterite ending "-d," which accounts for three of the sixteen occurrences of this feature, occurs only in manuscripts from seven northern counties; it occurs in more than 2/3 of the attestations of two manuscripts each from Yorkshire, East and West Ridings, and from Lincolnshire. Similarly, the weak ending "-de" (with two attestations in A) occurs in manuscripts from four northern counties. A variant form of the Atlas item BEGAN TO--"gone"--occurs in more than 2/3 of the attestations of each of two manuscripts from Yorkshire, North Riding, and of one manuscript from Yorkshire, East Riding. Lastly, the case of GAR is peculiar. As "gerr," the feature occurs in manuscripts from four northern counties; it occurs in more than 2/3 of the attestations of two manuscripts each from Yorkshire, East and West Ridings. But, as "gerre," the feature occurs in more than

Table 14. Mischesprachen in the Sermon for the
Second Sunday of Advent in A.

Feature	Total Occurrences	Primary Form / # of Occurrences	Secondary Form(s)
9 THEIR	10	"&aire" / 9	"&air"
19 IS	12	"es" / 11	"is"
36 AGAINST	4	"agaynes" / 2	"agayne"
53 MIGHT aux.	5	"might" / 4	"mi3t"
54 THROUGH	2	None	"&orow, thorow"
59 3rd sg. pres. ind.	32	"-es" / 19	"-is, -s, -ise"
61 Weak preterite	16	"-id" / 9	"-yd, -d, -de"
79 BEGAN TO sg.	3	"gon" / 2	"gone"
101 DAY	22	"daye" / 13	"daie"
119 FELLOW	9	"felawe" / 5	"felowe"
134 GAR pres.	2	None	"gerr, gerre"
142 HAVE pl.	3	"hase" / 2	"haues"
152 HIM	21	"him" / 20	"hym"
169 LIFE	2	None	"lyue, lyfe"
176 MAY	18	"may" / 15	"maye"
181 MY	9	"my" / 5	"mi"
191 NIGH	4	"nere" / 3	"nere- hand"
205 PRAY	6	None	"praye, pray," etc.

2/3 of the attestations of one manuscript from the southern Scottish county of East Lothian.

The Mischesprachen discussed above suggest that A can be localized in Yorkshire. However, a variant form of FELLOW, "felowe," may contradict this claim, since the form occurs in no manuscript from Yorkshire. But, the localization of four of the seven remaining features supports placing A in a Yorkshire provenance. These features are itemized in Table 15.

Table 15. Narrowly Localized Features in A.

Item	Total Occurrences	Form in A
2 THESE	7	"&ir"
71 AMONG	2	"ymange"
85 BOTH	2	"bathe"
87 BROTHER pl.	1	"bre&ir"
113 ENOUGH	1	"ynowghe"
213 SELF pl.	1	"self"
238 TOGETHER	1	"togydir"

In the "County Dictionary," three forms ("&ir," "bathe," and "self") are localized in an area extending from Durham south to Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, an area bounded on the east and west by ocean. Occurrences of "ymange" are restricted to Yorkshire, North Riding. On the other hand, occurrences of "ynowghe" and "bre&ir" belie a possible Yorkshire provenance by their restriction to a

two-county area comprising Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and occurrences of "togydir" belie altogether the suggestion of a Northern provenance with their attestations in manuscripts from the Soke of Peterborough and Hertfordshire. Table 16 summarizes the manuscript occurrences of all these forms, as listed in the "County Dictionary."

The evidence of "&ir," "ymange," "bathe," and "self" suggests Yorkshire for the scribal provenance of A. Occurrences of the other forms can be considered as isolated Mischesprachen in A that do not convincingly argue against the narrowing of possible scribal provenance. Of all these forms, "&ir" alone is plotted in the item maps of the Atlas; the plotting of this form and the more general localizations of "ymange," "bathe," and "self" strongly suggest this Yorkshire provenance.

In the item maps for THESE (Atlas 1986, II, 3ff.), "&ir" occurs dominantly in a manuscript localized on the border of Northumberland and Durham near the present village of Ebchester, in a manuscript localized near the present town of Malton in North Yorkshire, and in a manuscript localized in present west North Yorkshire, in or around the villages of Buckden, Arncliffe, Settle, or Clapham. The area triangulated from these locations covers most of the medieval county of Yorkshire, North Riding and parts of counties Durham and Yorkshire, West Riding. The

Table 16. Occurrences of Localized Dialect Forms in
A, "County Dictionary," A Linguistic Atlas
of Late Mediaeval English (1986).

Form	Counties Localized	# of MSS.: 2/3+ occ. of Form	# of MSS.: 1/3-2/3 occ. of Form	# of MSS.: -1/3 occ. of Form
&ir	Durham	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	1	-	-
	W. Riding	2	-	-
	Notting- hamshire	-	-	1
ymange	Lincolnshire	-	1	1
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	1	-	-
bathe	Durham	3	-	1
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	5	1	1
	W. Riding	4	3	3
	E. Riding	3	1	1
	Lancashire	1	-	-
	York	2	-	-
	Lincolnshire	-	1	2
bre&ir	Notting- hamshire	1	-	-
	Derbyshire	1	-	-
ynowghe	Notting- hamshire	1	-	-
	Northumberland	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
	E. Riding	1	-	-
	W. Riding	1	-	-
	Northampton- shire	2	-	-
togydir	Peterborough	1	-	-
	Hertfordshire	1	-	-

uses of "ymange" and "bathe" suggest primarily the North Riding as a scribal provenance, and secondarily Durham and the West Riding.

Therefore, the scribal provenance of A (i.e., the origin of the copyist of A) is a geographical area of northern medieval England comprising most of Yorkshire, North Riding (particularly the central and western portions of the county), the northern portion of Yorkshire, West Riding, and the southern and central portions of county Durham. Admittedly, the evidence of four features makes this hypothesis tentative. Future line samplings from the whole manuscript and the identification of sampling items that appear on the item maps of the Atlas could further support or disprove this hypothesis. Such samplings would represent the whole and not just the beginning folios of the manuscript affected by progressive translation. Until such samplings are selected and items analyzed, this hypothesis is the best reasonable guess concerning the scribal provenance of A.

B. THE REGIONAL DIALECTS OF THE REMAINING MANUSCRIPTS

The dialects of B, Bm, Br, Dd, E, Gg, Ha, Hu, and L can be broadly (i.e., regionally) localized utilizing the Michigan criteria and more narrowly localized (i.e., by county or even by locale within a county) utilizing the

Atlas. The first methodology is presented below; it involves analyzing two distinct groups of the manuscripts: the Northern texts and the Midlands/Southern texts.

The Michigan Criteria: Northern Texts

A cursory survey of features in the Sermon from Bm, Br, E, Gg, Ha, and L reveals that these manuscripts are Northern. Below is an enumeration of the criteria and corresponding forms in these manuscripts; the locations of these forms in the sermon text are noted using the lineation of the "Table of Variant Readings" (Appendix B).

1. The reflex of OE a is unrounded-- "mar(e)" (ll. 34, 178); "bath" (l. 178); "tak(e)nyng(e)s", "takening(es)", "takyns", "tak(y)nyng(es)", "tacing", "tak yng", "taknyng" (l. 244). However, some relicts from a previous copying of a Southern exemplar exist in Br and L ("both", ll. 10, 178; "more", l. 178).
2. The reflex of OE a before nasals is generally unrounded-- "upstand(e)" (l. 112), "gan(e)" (l. 244).
3. The initial sound of the modal auxiliary is /s/-- "sal(l)" (ll. 10, 16, 34, 40, 88, 106, 112, 118, 124, 178) and "suld" (ll. 214, 220). Again, some relicts exist in Br ("shall", l. 10; "shuld(e)", ll. 214, 220).

4. The third person plural pronouns are "yair", "yer" (l. 28); "yaim", "&ame", "&aim", "yame", "&aim", "yaiem", "yame", etc. (ll. 142, 154, 280).
5. The third person singular present indicative verb ends in the sibilant or in a zero inflection-- "comfortes", "comforthes", "confortes", "comfurth", "comomforts" (l. 94); "has(e)", "haues", "hauis" (ll. 184, 280).
6. The third person plural present indicative verb ends in the sibilant or in a zero inflection-- "bryng(es)", "bring", "bryng" (l. 28); "der(e)s" (l. 58); "lyis", "ligges", "lyges" (l. 172).
7. No evidence exists for the retention of OE y or eo, the retention of the OE i-umlaut of ea or of the diphthongization of e by an initial palatal consonant, or the use of v for initial f, features common to Midlands or Southern texts.

The Michigan Criteria: Midlands/Southern Texts

A cursory survey of features in the Sermon from B and Dd reveals that these manuscripts are Northeast Midlands and Southeast Midlands texts respectively. The case of Hu is more ambiguous (see below). Below is an enumeration of the criteria and corresponding features in these manuscripts.

1. The reflex of OE a is rounded-- "mor(e)" (ll. 34, 178); "tokenes", "tokins", "tok(e)nyng" (ll. 76, 106, 184); "sore" (l. 244). But, relicts or ambiguities exist in Dd ("mar", l. 34) and in Hu ("sar", l. 267).
2. The reflex of OE a before nasals is ambiguously rounded and unrounded-- "stande" and "stond" (l. 112); "gan(e)" (l. 244).
3. In Dd, the retention of OE y may occur as "schul", used as a plural modal auxiliary in ll. 10, 16, and 58 and as a singular in l. 244. More likely, "schul" is the relict of the plural form of the OE preterite-present Class Four verb sculan, which Dd records in the above lines as "schul".
4. The initial sound of the modal auxiliary distinguishes B as a Northeast Midlands text ("sale", ll. 10, 16, 34, 40, 88, 106, 112, 118, 124, 178; "suld", ll. 214, 220) and Dd as a Southeast Midlands text ("schul", ll. 10, 16, 34, 58, 106, 178, 214; "schal" ll. 40, 88, 112, 118; "schuld" l. 220). The scribal transposition in Hu's "sohld" (l. 220) does not definitely establish the text as Midlands or Southern.

5. The third person plural pronouns also distinguish B and Dd as Northeast and Southeast Midlands texts respectively ("yeir", "yem", "hir", "hem": ll. 28, 142, 154, 280). Hu's "&aym" (l. 280) is a Northeast Midlands or Northern relict.
6. The third person singular present indicative verbal suffixes also distinguish B and Dd ("comfortes", "haues", "has"; "comforti&", "ha&: ll. 94, 184, 280). Hu's "ha3t" (l. 280) is somewhat ambiguous.
7. The third person plural present indicative verbal suffix for both B and Dd is typical in East Midlands texts ("brynge" and "bringe", l. 28; "deres" in B, l. 58). No evidence exists for Hu.
8. No evidence exists of the retention of OE i-umlaut or the diphthongization of e by initial palatal, or the use of initial v for f.

From the findings above, one may conclude that Hu is Northern or, at least, Northeast Midlands. However, the manuscript has been considered a Midlands or Southern text for reasons stated in Benskin and McIntosh (1972). This source, and the provenances of the other remaining manuscripts (provenances stated in or deduced from the Atlas) will be discussed below.

C. THE SCRIBAL PROVENANCES OF THE REMAINING MANUSCRIPTS

The exact scribal provenances of B, Bm, Dd, Ha, and L have each been presented in an LP from the Atlas (1986, III). For Br, E, and Gg, scribal provenances have been deduced from the regionalized LP's for each of these manuscripts and from the plotting of features from the "Item Maps" (Atlas II) and "County Dictionary" (Atlas IV). The LP's for Bm, Br, E, Gg Ha, and L confirm that these manuscripts are Northern; also, the LP's for B and Dd confirm that these manuscripts are northeast and southeast Midlands texts respectively. Hu is not analyzed in the Atlas, but its provenance has been determined in the separate article of Benskin and McIntosh.

The Provenance of B

Corbett (1982, 105-07) has assigned the manuscript to the East Midlands; in fact, her analysis of phonology and vocabulary in the three surveyed sermons of the manuscript (see above, p. 19) suggests that the manuscript's scribe copied the manuscript from a Northern exemplar. A revised phonology is indicated in the manuscript by the rounding of Old English a in rhyme words and by the substitution of "is" for "es". Corbett also notes such Midland vocabulary items as "redy" (for Northern "begabbid"). Lastly,

Corbett notes the presence of Northern usages in the manuscript: "yem" and "yer" as third person plural pronouns, the sibilant suffixes for the third person singular present indicative verbs, zero inflections for the third person plural present indicatives and for the infinitives, "er" or "ar" for the third person plural present indicative form of the verb of being, the "-and" suffix for the present participle, the initial /s/ for the modal auxiliaries, and "swilke" or "slyke" for "swich" or "such". These features are assigned varying degrees of frequency. Corbett concludes that B must come "from near the Lincoln-Norfolk border" (1982, 107).

The Atlas' LP of B (Reference Number 549) analyzes pp. 3-16, 160-94, and 373-77 of the manuscript. The analysis thus covers the sermon for the Second Sunday of Advent. A listing of items and forms demonstrates that the scribal provenance of B is Lincolnshire (see Appendix D.II).

Using the "fit" technique, the Atlas' editors have localized the provenance of B to an area of southwest Lincolnshire (II, 385, Key Map 3, LP Reference Number 549). The area seems to be a section of the county between the modern town of Grantham on the west and the village of Threkingham on the east, and between the modern town of Sleaford to the north and the village of

Folkingham to the south. As the Atlas' editors (II, xi, 3) indicate, the precise village of origin for the scribe of the manuscript cannot be known; rather, only a "geographical focus" can be demonstrated. Accordingly, the "focus" of B's scribal dialect seems to be close to a cross-roads one mile west of Threekingham.*

The Provenance of Bm

The Atlas' LP of Bm (Reference Number 190) analyzes folios 1r-10v of the manuscript, thus covering the sermon (and indeed most of this fragmentary manuscript). The listing of selected features from the LP demonstrates that the scribal provenance of Bm is Yorkshire, North Riding (see Appendix D.III).

The Atlas' editors have localized the provenance of Bm to an area of south central Yorkshire, North Riding (II, 385, Key Map 3, Reference Number 190). The "geographical focus" seems to be ten miles north of the city of York, in the modern village of Stillington.

The Provenance of Br

The Atlas' LP for Br (Reference Number 465) indicates that the manuscript is Northern. As to precise

*Modern geographical locations for this and the remaining provenances are mapped in the Times Atlas (1985), plates 56-57.

provenance, the editors note that the "language looks to be mixed: possibly a [Yorkshire, North Riding] basis, with westerly elements from the [Yorkshire, West Riding / Lancashire] border" (1986, III, 666). The LP analyzes folios 7v-4lv (which contain the sermon) but does not enter the manuscript on a Key Map. Appendix D.IV lists some of the manuscript's prominent features.

A closer examination of three selected features-- 2 THESE, 8 THEM, and 5 WHICH-- reveals that the precise provenance of Br cannot be determined. For example, the "County Dictionary" and "Item Maps" (Atlas II, IV) record that "yir" (one of the dominant forms of THESE) occurs dominantly in manuscripts from as far north as north central West Riding, Yorkshire, from as far east as Yorkshire, East Riding, and from as far west as northwest West Riding, Yorkshire, near the lower Lancashire border. "Yame"* (a form of THEM) occurs dominantly in manuscripts from as far north as Roxburghshire, from as far west as Lancashire near the Yorkshire border, from as far east as Yorkshire, East Riding and northern Lincolnshire (in an area just north and south of the Humber estuary), and from as far south as northern Nottinghamshire. Lastly, "the-

*The Atlas indicates that the initial graph in this and similar readings of Br is y. In my transcription of the text, I see a parallel usage of initial &y. See the "Table of Variant Readings," l. 8, for an example.

whilk" (a form of WHICH) occurs dominantly in manuscripts from as far north as southeastern Northumberland, from as far west as southwestern Cumberland (at the mouth of the river Duddon), from as far south as south central Yorkshire, West Riding, and from as far east as central Yorkshire, East Riding. More precise localization is impossible due to the "mixed" nature of the dialectical forms. Yet, the geographical center of these forms seems to be the area of Yorkshire and northern Lancashire. Table 17 summarizes the manuscript occurrences of the three forms as they are listed in the "County Dictionary."

The Provenance of Dd

The Atlas' LP for Dd (Reference Number 558) demonstrates that the manuscript's scribal provenance is the Isle of Ely. The analysis is made from folios 39v-102r, which contain the sermon. Selected features are listed in Appendix D.V. The Atlas' editors have localized the manuscript (in II, 385, Key Map 3, Reference Number 558) to an area of modern Cambridge, in or around the town of Chatteris.

The Provenance of E

The Atlas' LP of E (Reference Number 375) localizes the manuscript in Yorkshire. The LP's analysis does not cover the text of the sermon; it only examines pp. 149-67 of Small's edition (1862). The Sermon occurs on pp. 21-33

Table 17. Occurrences of Localized Dialect Forms in Br, "County Dictionary," A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (1986).

Form	Counties Localized	# of MSS.: 2/3+ occ. of Form	# of MSS.: 1/3-2/3 occ. of Form	# of MSS.: -1/3 occ. of Form
yir	Ayr	1	-	-
	Midlothian	3	-	-
	Roxburghshire	1	-	-
	Northumberland	2	-	1
	Cumberland	2	1	1
	Durham	1	1	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	5	-	1
	E. Riding	2	-	-
	W. Riding	8	-	1
	Lancashire	1	-	-
yame	Roxburghshire	1	-	-
	Wigtownshire	-	1	-
	Northumberland	2	-	-
	Cumberland	2	-	-
	Westmoreland	1	1	-
	Durham	-	1	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	-	1	-
	E. Riding	2	-	2
	W. Riding	7	2	4
	Lancashire	1	1	1
	Lincolnshire	2	1	6
	Nottinghamshire	1	-	-
the- whilk	Northumberland	3	-	-
	Cumberland	2	-	-
	Westmoreland	1	-	-
	Durham	3	1	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	2	-	-
	E. Riding	1	-	-
	W. Riding	3	1	1
	Lancashire	1	-	-
	Lincolnshire	2	-	1
	Leicestershire	-	-	1
	Ely	-	-	1

of Small. The LP analyzes the language of Hand B in the manuscript, the hand that has copied folios 16r-36v and thus the sermon. Accordingly, the LP demonstrates prominent dialectical features in the Sermon, but it may not list all examples of possible progressive translation or Mischesprachen. Appendix D.VI lists some selected features and forms.

Several forms from the list can suggest a more specific provenance for E. Of course, some forms (such as "slic" and "igain") occur only in E and are therefore useless for determining provenance. The forms "sau" and "quilke" might refute the conclusion that E's provenance is Yorkshire, since the first form does not occur at all in the region and the second occurs only as a secondary form in one manuscript from the North Riding. However, the remaining forms all occur as dominant forms in Yorkshire, West Riding, and can be plotted on item maps in the Atlas II to determine exact provenance. Table 18 details the occurrences of all these forms.

From the information afforded from both the "Item Maps" and "County Dictionary," the provenance of E seems to be Yorkshire, West Riding. Dominant occurrences of five forms in nine manuscripts support this conclusion. And the secondary form "slik" has been plotted on item maps; the form occurs dominantly in three West Riding

Table 18. Occurrences of Localized Dialect Forms in E, "County Dictionary," A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English (1986).

Form	Counties Localized	# of MSS.: 2/3+ occ. of Form	# of MSS.: 1/3-2/3 occ. of Form	# of MSS.: -1/3 occ. of Form
&ir	Durham	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	1	-	-
	W. Riding	2	-	-
	Nottinghamshire	-	-	1
&aim	Lincolnshire	-	1	1
	Northumberland	1	-	-
	Durham	1	-	1
	Westmoreland	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	1	-	-
	W. Riding	3	1	2
	Lancashire	-	-	1
	Derbyshire	-	-	1
	Nottinghamshire	-	-	1
	Lincolnshire	2	-	2
	quilke			
	Durham	-	-	1
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	-	1	-
quare	Lancashire	-	-	1
	Lancashire	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
quar	W. Riding	1	1	-
	Norfolk	-	-	1
	Berwickshire	-	-	1
	Northumberland	1	-	-
	Lancashire	1	-	-
thoru	Yorkshire			
	W. Riding	1	-	1
	Durham	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
	W. Riding	2	1	-
	Nottinghamshire	1	-	-
	Norfolk	3	1	1
	Suffolk	1	-	-
	Essex	1	-	-
	Hampshire	1	-	-

Table 18 (cont.)

Form	Counties Localized	# of MSS.: 2/3+ occ. of Form	# of MSS.: 1/3-2/3 occ. of Form	# of MSS.: -1/3 occ. of Form
sau	Derbyshire	1	-	-
	Staffordshire	1	-	-
	Warwickshire	1	-	-
	Worcestershire	1	-	-
	Herefordshire	1	-	-
	Isle of Ely	1	-	-
	Norfolk	1	-	-
	Suffolk	1	-	-

manuscripts out of a total of five. It occurs in an area bounded on the north and east by a location near the modern village of Sheriff Hutton, on the west by a location near the town of Skipton in modern North Yorkshire, and on the south by a location near the town of Penistone in modern South Yorkshire. The forms "quilke" and "sau" would seem to contradict this conclusion, but the occurrence of these two forms out of nine is not overwhelmingly significant. Another possible contradiction could be the occurrence of "slik" in Lancashire, but the form occurs only once and therefore is not a serious contradiction.

The Provenance of Gg

The Atlas' LP of Gg (Reference Number 478) identifies the manuscript as Northern but gives no more specific

localization. The LP surveys folios 6v-24v, which contain the sermon. Selected features and their forms in Gg are listed in Appendix D.VII. Like Br, Gg is a thoroughly mixed text. Precise localization of its dialect is rendered almost impossible by the multiple, dominant forms of several individual features. However, the closer scrutiny of three forms in Table 19 may suggest Yorkshire, West Riding as the manuscript's provenance.

The form "swylk" may present an ambiguous conclusion, but the comprehensiveness of all three forms argues for the West Riding. Occurrences of other forms further support this conclusion. The "County Dictionary" notes that 35 West Riding manuscripts use "yai" as the dominant form, 21 West Riding manuscripts use "yair," three West Riding manuscripts use "o-mang" (in contrast to only one other occurrence in a manuscript from northwest York), and 17 West Riding manuscripts use "gar." These higher numbers of manuscript occurrences (higher than occurrences of other manuscripts) argue that Gg has possibly originated in the West Riding.

The Provenance of Ha

The Atlas' LP for Ha (Reference Number 474) analyzes folios 156v-163v and 190r-208r of the manuscript, folios that are part of Hand B (folios 156v-230v) in Ha. The analysis does not cover the exemplum; however, a cursory

Table 19. Occurrences of Localized Dialect Forms
in Gg, "County Dictionary," A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English
(1986).

Form	Counties Localized	# of MSS.: 2/3+ occ. of Form	# of MSS.: 1/3-2/3 occ. of Form	# of MSS.: -1/3 occ. of Form
yir	Ayr	1	-	-
	Midlothian	3	-	-
	Roxburghshire	1	-	-
	Wigtownshire	1	-	-
	Northumberland	2	-	1
	Cumberland	2	1	-
	Durham	1	1	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	5	-	1
	E. Riding	2	-	-
	W. Riding	8	-	3
	Lancashire	1	-	-
swylk	E. Lothian	1	-	-
	Northumberland	1	-	1
	Westmoreland	1	-	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	4	-	1
	E. Riding	5	-	-
	W. Riding	8	1	4
	York	3	-	-
	Lancashire	1	-	1
	Lincolnshire	8	2	1
	Nottinghamshire	1	-	-
	Norfolk	1	2	1
	Isle of Ely	1	-	-
	Warwichshire	-	-	1
whylk	Northumberland	1	-	-
	Westmoreland	-	1	-
	Yorkshire			
	N. Riding	2	-	-
	E. Riding	1	1	-
	W. Riding	3	-	2
	York	-	1	-
	Lincolnshire	2	3	1

comparison of the exemplum text and of the items listed in the LP (Appendix D.VII) shows no discernible difference of usages. The listing demonstrates that the scribal provenance of Ha is Yorkshire, West Riding; it does so despite such isolated idiosyncrasies as the dominant occurrences of "schuld" for both the singular and plural preterite modal auxiliaries. A more specific localization of Ha is made on Key Map 3 (Atlas II, 385, Reference Number 474); on this map, Ha is placed close to the easternmost tip of the West Riding, close to the south bank of the Humber and between the towns of Goale and Thorne in modern Humberside and South Yorkshire respectively.

The Provenance of Hu

Hu does not have an LP in the Atlas, since it is considered an Anglo-Irish manuscript and will be treated in a "forthcoming work by [Michael] Benskin" (Atlas I, 3, viii). However, the manuscript's provenance has been conjectured in the separate article of Benskin and McIntosh (1972). Utilizing features established from Anglo-Irish anchor texts, the authors list the 41 features of Appendix D.IX.; the enumeration of features in the Appendix is adapted from the "Item Questionnaire" of the Atlas. Eight forms ("vche," "scho," "-and," "&ar," "w(h)ar," "was," "when," and "mot") indicate "an origin in

counties Dublin (from the city of Dublin northwards), north Kildare, Meath, and Louth" (1972, 129). Other forms ("moche" and its variants, "&ay," "&ar," "whare," "&roght" and its variants, "strenght," "afftyr," "fyir," "-ht" as the reflex of Old English -ht, "noght," "nogh") demonstrate affinities between Hu and manuscripts localized to counties Louth and Meath (130). On the basis of these affinities, Benskin and McIntosh group Hu with several northerly Anglo-Irish anchor texts, noting however the presence of other affinities in Hu with more southerly Irish texts.* Hu's location is considered to be an "area bounded by Navan and Trim in the west, Droghela and Balbriggan (Co. Dublin) in the east" (131).

The Provenance of L

The Atlas' LP of L (Reference Number 361) analyzes folios 1r-10v, which contain the sermon. The listing of selected forms in Appendix D.X demonstrates that the scribal provenance of the manuscript is Yorkshire, East Riding. A more specific localization for L is given in the Atlas II, 385. Key Map 3 shows that L has been localized to a central area of Yorkshire, East Riding.

*Another special usage noted is "woche" for "w(h)ich," a usage that "probably indicates an inland rather than a coastal provenance" (Benskin and McIntosh 1972, 130-31).

The area seems focused on the village of Bishop Burton in the modern county of Humberside; the area can be bounded on the north by the village of Leoonfield, on the east by the town of Beverley, on the west by the village of Market Weighton, and on the south by the village of Skidby.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the evidence of the previous chapters, one can theorize that the manuscript tradition of the Unexpanded Northern Cycle has originated in medieval Yorkshire and radiated southward into the Midlands, westward into Ireland, and possibly northward toward Durham. This conclusion can be supported from the authorship and source evidence of Chapters I and II, and by the textual and dialectical evidence of Chapters III and IV.

Heffernan (1985) states that the author, an Augustinian Canon, probably pursued his secular duties in the cathedral at York; the Gospel pericopes used in the rubrication of the Cycle indicate a York missal influence. In addition, the pictorial sequence on the stained-glass window at All Saints' Church, York indicates that the Fifteen Signs before the Day of Judgment was a popular religious topic in this region of northern medieval England.

The statistics of Chapters III and IV indicate that the manuscripts of the Unexpanded Cycle originated from an archetype that was probably based in Yorkshire. Ha, despite its northern dialect, seems least related to the other manuscripts; B is only somewhat more related. The

Anglo-Irish Hu and the East Midlands Dd are more closely related than B and Ha to the other manuscripts and seem to have been copied from northern exemplars. A more precise attribution of the Cycle to Yorkshire may be seen in the Atlas' LP's for Bm, Ha, and L, which identify the provenances of these manuscripts as Yorkshire, North, West, and East Ridings respectively. The LP for E more generally identifies the scribal provenance of this manuscript as Yorkshire. My own analysis (in Chapter IV) of the dialectical forms in E suggests the West Riding as its specific provenance. My analysis and summary of forms in the "Northern" texts of A, Br, and Gg also suggest a Yorkshire provenance for these manuscripts, a finding that agrees closely with the graphological evidence of Chapter III. Accordingly, A is a manuscript written in the North or West Ridings (or in southern Durham), Br (by admission of the Atlas' editors) is a North Riding text with some "westerly elements" from the West Riding / Lancashire border (Atlas 1986, III, 666), and Gg is possibly a West Riding manuscript. The remaining manuscripts-- B, Dd, and Hu-- indicate the radiating movement of the Cycle tradition southward into the East Midlands and southwestward into Ireland.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

THE TEXT OF THE SERMON
FOR THE SECOND SUNDAY OF ADVENT
IN THE UNEXPANDED NORTHERN HOMILY CYCLE

The following text is an edition of the sermon from the Bodleian Library MS. 6923 (olim Ashmole 42); the sermon begins on folio 7r.

In making a semi-diplomatic transcription, I have represented the thorn with & and the yogh with 3. Orthographs representing u/v and initial I/J are spelled u and I respectively. Underlinings signify letters supplied for contractions; contraction markings in the manuscript usually symbolize omissions of vowels, nasals, -r's, or -s's. Brevigraphs are written as words. Superscript letters are on the base line. Letters or words in brackets signify omissions or emendations supplied by the editor. Proper names and the word at the beginning of each line (including any word with an initial doublet) are capitalized. Foliation is indicated in the right margin to the left of the line numbers. The text has been left unpunctuated.

Dominica.ij.in aduentu domini.In illo tempore
secundum Lucam
Erunt signa in sole et luna et stellis et terris.
Et cetera.

To daye Saynte Luke tellis us
In oure gospell what Ihesus

Spake of thinges &at es to come	5
And nameli of &e dāye of dome	
Takenynges he saide sall be done	
Bathe in &e sonne and in &e mone	
And in &e sternes all bedene	
And folk thole bathe traye and tene	10
For folk sall fall for dynne of &e se	
And for barett &at &an sall be	
Oure all &is werld bese radnes	
Wandrethe and waa and ugglynes	
For in heght gastis of &e heuene	15
Sall be afrayed all of &at steuene	
&an sall <u>Criste</u> come &at men may se	
In mageste and grete pouste	
When &at begynnes for to be	
Luke uppe and 3e may se	20
&at 3oure byinge and 3oure pese	
Full nere 3ow commen es	
Him self oure byinge he talde	
For he us bo3t when we ware salde	
When <u>Criste</u> had sayde &is grymly sawe	25
Anothir ensawmpil gon he schawe	
And saide when 3e se leues springe	
And &ir trees &aire fruyte forthe bringe	
&an wate 3e wele &at <u>somer</u> es nere	
Als 3e may witte on &is manere	30
&ir takenynges when 3e se in lande	
&at <u>Criste</u> es &an full nere comande	
For heuen and erde sall awaie fare	<u>7v</u>
Bot my worde sall passe <u>neuer</u> mare	
Als swa &e thinge &at I 3ow tell	35
3e maye ne might fordo ne fell	
When &is werld &at I made of no3t	
Sall begane and to ende be bro3t	
&an sall my worde be sothefaste	
For my kyngrik sall euere laste	40
&is es &e strenghe of oure gospell	
Als man in Ynghlisse tonge may tell	
&e maystir on &is gospell spekes	
And sais &at <u>Criste</u> in it us teches	
Forto forsake &is werldis wyne	45
Full of wricchidhed and synne	
For <u>Criste</u> sais us howe it sall ende	
And warnes us full faire als frende	
He telles to us takenynges snell	
&are he begynnes oure gospell	50
And saise &at kingrik sall snelly rise	
Agaynes kyngrik and gerre men grise	
For bales sall gerr &ir barnes blede	
And make in lande hongir and nede	
&is bale sall balde barett brewe	55

And fell mikil of &is werldis glewe	
Swilk wordes saide Criste of werld[es] weres	
&at pure folk full d̄erfli deres	
F̄or whatkin were fall in lande	
&e pure it is sarest sowande	60
&at felis now wele halikirk	
&at burd of barette be full yrk	
F̄or it and pure men hase bathe	
Of were and wandrethe all &e scatthe	
&is barette pynes pure pride	65
Als &ai wele wate &at walkes wyde	
Bot werldes aght and̄ h̄ye towres	
3eines &ir riche men fra swilk schowres	
For riche men haues aye I wisse	
Ynowghe of mete and drink and blisse	70
And pure tholis &e barette	<u>8r</u>
Ofand hase defaute of clathis and mete	
And forthi warnes Iesus bathe	
Ryche and pure for &aire scatthe	
&are he schewes in oure gospell	75
Takenynges &at burd oure pride fell	
He saise &at takenynges sall be done	
Bathe in sterne and sonne and mone	
&e sonne sall torne in to mirknes	
Als saies Ioel &at beres wittnes	80
Of &ir takenynges &at Criste us schawes	
In oure gospell wi& griseli sawes	
And &e mone he sais sall tornid be	
Into blude &at folk may se	
When sonne and mone sall &usgate torne	85
&an may synfull man morne	
For &ai may &an trow witirly	
&at Criste sall come &an in hy	
Bot godemen sall nathing drede	
For &an may &ai be sikir of mede	90
In &at blissefull land &are &ai	
Sall euer liue in gamen and play	
And <u>Criste</u> in oure gospell forthi	
Comfortes us full myldelye	
And biddes us luke to growand trees	95
For when men leues on &aim sees	
Menne wate &at somer es nere comand	
And right swa may we undirstand	
When we se &ir takens come	
&at nerehand es &e daye of dome	100
Bot for Criste spekes of takenynge	
&at tythandes of &is dome sall bringe	
For thi es gude &at I 3ow tell	
Somethinge of &ir takens snell	
Saynte Ierome says &at fiften	105
Ferli takens sall be sene	

Before &e daye of dome sall	
Ilkane of &aim on sere daie fall	
The first daie sall all &e see	<u>8v</u>
Bolne and ryse and hehgher be	110
&an any hill of all &e lande	
And als a hill uppe sall it stande	
&e heght &are of sall passe &e hilles	
Sexti fete als Ierome telles	
And als mikil &e to&er daye	115
Sall it sattil and wyte awaie	
And be lawher &an it now es	
For watir sall it haue lesse	
&e thrid daye &e mereswyne and qwall	
And o&er grete fuisses all	120
Sall 3ell and make swa rewfull bere	
&at grete sorowe sall be to here	
&e ferde daie frehsse watir and se	
Sall brynne als fyre and growand be	
&e fift daye sall gresse and trees	125
Swete blodye dewe &at griseli bees	
&e sext daie sall toure and wall	
And all &e werldes werk doune fall	
&e seunte daie sall stanes grete	
Togydir smyte and grymli bete	130
And all &e erthe &e eghtend daye	
Sall qwake and stere and all men flaye	
&e nynte daye &e hilles all	
Be made euene wi& &e erde sall	
&e tende daie sall folk oute crepe	135
And als wodemen oute of caues lepe	
&e elleuente daye sall banes rise	
And stand on graues &are men in lyes	
&e twelft daie sall sternes fall	
&e thrittend sall qwik men dye all	140
wi& o&er dedemen to upprise	
And come wi& &aim to &at assise	
&e fourtend daie sall vraymente	
All &e erde brenne and &e firmament	
&e fyftend daye &an &ai bathe	145
Sall newe be made and &at full rathe	
And all men &an sall uprise	<u>9r</u>
And come wi& &aim to &at assyse	
And come before Criste &at hye iustyse	
To take &are &aire Iewyse	150
For &an sall Criste all men deme	
And to all synfull griseli seme	
Swa griseli sall Criste to &aim be	
&at &aim had leuere &ai might fle	
Fra &at dome &at he sall deme	155
&an all &is world swa bees it breme	
To all synfull &at comes &are	

And forthi sall &ai grete full sare
 And saye allas &at we ware borne
 Schamesli oure self haue we lorne 160
 &an sall &aire wickid dedes all
 Stand agaynes &aim and call
 And wi& &aire taken bere wittnes
 Of &air synne and &aire wickidnes
 Of mikil sorowe may &ai tell 165
 For Sathanas withe feres fell
 To bynd &aim sall he be full snell
 And bremely bringe &aim to hell
 &are &ai sall eueremare dwell
 And wafulli in paynes well 170
 &is bees &aire dome &at es in synne
 And will nawyse &are of blynne
 Bot wald &ai think on domis daye
 &an wald &ai leeu &aire synfull playe
 Allas allas &an may &ai saye 175
 Before him &at all mightis maye
 When all men &at was and es
 Sall se &aire sawmpil mare and lesse
 And &e aungelles &at ar in heuene
 And ma fendes &an &ousandes seuene 180
 Agayne saye may &are nane be
 Of &inges &at all men may se
 Of &is openli schewynge
 Hase God schewid many thinge
 Of a taken I herd of tell 9v 185
 &at falles wele till oure gospell

A blak monk in ane abbye
 Was fermore als I herd saie
 He was halden a hali mane
 Ymange his felawes euerilkane 190
 A cloystir monke louyd him wele
 And was to him full speciele
 For ryueli togider drawes
 Faythe ymange gode felawes
 Fell awntir &at &is fermerere 195
 Was seke and hē &at was him dere
 Come to make him glad and blythe
 And his lufe to him to kythe
 He askid him how he him felde
 And his state to him he telde 200
 He saide full hard fele I me
 To dede I drawe als you may se
 His felowe was for him sarye
 And praied him full 3ern forthi
 If God did of him his will 205
 He suld schew his state him till
 &is seke monke hight to come hi[m] to

If he might gete leue &at to do
 I sall he saide if &at I maye
 Come to &e mi state my saye 210
 When &is was saide he dyed sone
 And his felawe askid his bone
 And praied God of his mercye
 &at he suld schewe him openlye
 Ou&er slepeand or wakand 215
 Of his felawe some tithand
 And als he laye apon a nyght
 His felowe come wi& bemes bri3t
 And talde him bothe of heuene and hell
 And prayed him he suld him tell 220
 His state and he saide wele fare I
 Thorow &e helpe of oure Ladye
 Had scho ne bene I had gane 10r
 To wone in hell wi& foule Sathane
 &e to&er tho3t of &at ferlye 225
 And askid him whare for and whi
 And saide we wende wele &at &ou
 Had bene a hali man to now
 How sall it fare of us cayteues
 &at in synne and foly liues 230
 When &ou &at ledde so hali lyfe
 Was demid to hell for to dryfe
 When &is was saide &e dede answerde
 And talde his felowe how it ferde
 And saide sone fra I gaue &e gaste 235
 To dome was I ledde in haste
 And als I foundid my dome to here
 Before Ihesu wi& drery chere
 Of fendes herd I many uppe braide
 A boke before me sone was layde 240
 &at was &e rewle of Saynte Benete
 &at I hight to halde and gete
 &is rewle &ai gert me rapeli rede
 And als I redde sare gone I drede
 For ouer lepe mi3t I make nane 245
 Bot of &e clausis euerilkane
 I 3alde acounte how I &aim helde
 And my consciense gon me 3elde
 I sawe &an &are full openly
 &at I had done wrangewisly 250
 In &e rewle in manye pase
 &at agayne me casten wase
 For thi all maste had I ri3t &are
 Bene demid to hell foreuere mare
 Bot for I lufid wele oure Ladye I 255
 Full gude helpe &orow hir gatt
 For scho beso3t Criste inwardeli
 &at I might in purgatorie

Clense my synne and my foly	
&at I had done wrangewisly	260
For&i I hope to fare full wele	<u>10v</u>
For mi penaunce sall sone kele	
For &i mi frende I <u>praye</u> the	
&ou ger mi felawes <u>pray</u> for me	
When &is was saide awaie he went	265
And his felowe full mikil him ment	
And efftir &is many a daye	
He gert his bre&ir for him praye	
&is tale haue I tald to 3owe	
To schewe on what wyse and how	270
We sall be demid and &eld acounte	
What oure synnes may amounte	
For &are sall come to rounge I wisse	
All &at here missetaken es	
Be &e leste ydil thoght	275
For &are forgiuen bese right no3t	
&an sall we bye oure synnes dere	
Of whilk we ar unschriuen here	
If we be here of synnes schriuen	
&are hase God us all forgiuen	280
For &is us burd oure synnes bete	
Wi& schrift of mouthe and teris wete	
For schrift of mouthe es medecyne	
&at scheldis man fra hell pyne	
For if we clenli us schryue	285
And do ri3t penaunce in &is lyue	
We may be siker on domis daie	
To wende to &at blissefull plaie	
&are Criste euer mare sall be kinge	
For his <u>mercy</u> e he &ider us bringe	290

APPENDIX B

TABLE OF VARIANT READINGS AND OTHER TEXTUAL ITEMS

The sigil of each manuscript is the same as that used by Corbett (1982) with the exception of British Museum Additional 30358:

- A = Bodleian Library MS. 6923 (olim Ashmole 42), folio 6r seq.
- B = Bute MS, p. 9 seq.
- Bm = British Museum Additional MS. 30358, folio 7v seq.
- Br = British Museum Additional MS. 38010, folio 7r seq.
- Dd = Cambridge University Library MS. Dd. I. 1, folio 42v seq.
- E = Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh MS., folio 18v seq.
- Gg = Cambridge University Library MS. Gg. V. 31, folio 11v seq.
- Ha = Harley Library MS. 2391, folio 228r seq.
- Hu = Huntington Library MS. 129, folio 1r seq.
- L = Lambeth Palace Library MS. 260, folio 3r seq.

A, B, Bm, Br, Dd, E, Gg, and L contain both the sermon and narracio; Ha and Hu contain only the narracio. Obviously, these two manuscripts will not be considered until after line 186 of A.

Thorns and yoghs are represented by &'s and 3's respectively. Orthographs representing u/v and initial I/J in the manuscripts are spelled u and I respectively. Underlined letters indicate letters supplied for contractions; usually the contraction markings in a

manuscript symbolize omissions of vowels, nasals, -r-, or -s-. Brackets indicate missing letters or words, or emendations, supplied by the editor. Dashes represent erasures or smudges in the manuscripts, with one - for each letter missing or obscured. Brevigraphs are written out as words. Superscript letters are on the base line. Unusual uses of both contractions and brevigraphs are noted. Proper names and the word at the beginning of each line (including any word that has an initial doublet) are capitalized. The English lines of the sermon are analyzed; the Latin rubrics and the Vulgate text are not.

In certain places, the editorial practices of J. Small (English Metrical Homilies from the Manuscripts of the Fourteenth Century. Edinburgh, 1862) for E are mentioned. Unless noted otherwise, Small's practice in E of interpreting a final, looped flourish as the suffix -(e)s will be followed in the transcriptions of this table.

3ff. A, a punctus after each line; Bm, a] in the right margin groups each couplet.

3 To daye] A -y-'s dotted; B Bm E Gg L -e om.; Br On a day; Dd This day; E T-om. (scribal error).

Saynte] B Dd Seynt; Bm L -e om.; Br Sante; E Sain; Gg Sant.

Luke] B Luc; Bm Gg L -e om.; E Louk.

tellis] B Br E telles; Bm Gg tels; Dd telli& (all -i-'s dotted); L tell + flourish.

us] All MSS. vary randomly in uses of v and u in initial and medial positions; Br [before the word; L yis.

- 4 oure] Bm oure; Dd E Gg L -e om.
gospell] B gospelle; Dd gospel; E godspel.
what] B Gg yat; Bm yat; Br &e whilk? (MS. faded); Dd &at; E &at.
Ihesus] Dd Ihus; E Iesus; Gg L Ihc.
- 5 Spake] B Bm Gg L -e om.; Dd E Spac.
thinges] B Br Gg thyng; Bm thynges; Dd E &ing; L tynges.
&at] B Gg yat; Bm Br L yat; E &at.
es] B Dd is.
come] E L -e om.
- 6 And] L brevigraph.
nameli] Bm namly; Br Gg L namely; E namlic.
of] L yat es to.
&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye (Bm represents the -y- with a looped descender).
daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
dome] E L -e om.
- 7 Takenynges] B Tokenynges; Bm Taknyngs; Br Takynnyngs; Dd Toknes; E Takning; Gg Takenyges; L Thankyning.
he] Br om.
saide] Bm Gg sayd; Br E -e om.; Dd seyde; L says
sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.
be] Dd ben.
done] E -e om.
- 7,8 Bm reads Bath in ye son and in ye mone / Taknyngs
he sayd sall be done; Br reads And said both in &e
sone and mone / Sall takynnyngs wonderfull be

done.

8 Br inserts And said at the beginning of the line.

Bathe] B Bothe; Bm Gg -e om.; Br Both; Dd Bo&e;
E Ba&e; L Bot.

&e] B Bm Gg L ye; Dd om.

sonne] B see; Bm E L son; Br sone; Dd sunne; Gg
sune.

and] A Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.

in &e] Br om.

in] E L in.

&e] B Bm Gg L ye; Dd om.

mone] E -e om.

9 And] Dd L brevigraph.

in] E L in.

&e] B Bm Gg L ye.

sternes] Dd sterris; E sternes.

Br inserts &hat after sternes.

all] B Dd alle; E al.

bedene] B bydene; Br by dene; Dd be dene; E
biden; L -e om.

9f. B line addition: Wondres many sale be sene.

9,10 Bm reads Folk sall thole wondyr and tene / And in
ye sternes all bedene; Br reads And folk shall
thole wandreth and tene / And in &e sternes &hat
all bydone.

10 And] A L brevigraph; Bm om.

folk] B folke; E folc.

B adds on erthe sale after folke.

Bm Gg add sall after folk; Br adds shall; Dd adds

- schul; E adds sal.
- thole] Dd suffre; E Gg -e om.
- bathe] B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.; L both.
- traye and tene] B grete wo.
- traye] Bm wondyr; Br E Gg wandreth; Dd sorwe; L tray.
- and] A Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.
- tene] E L -e om.
- 11,12 B substitutes three lines: For sorewe of ye see
and flodes mo / yat men for ferde sale wel ner
wode be / For wondres merthe yat yei sale se. . .
- 11 B om.
- For] Dd om.
- folk] E folc.
- Bm inserts fyn after folk.
- sall] E sal; Dd schul.
- fall] Bm dwyn crossed out with fal substituted;
Br dwyne; Dd drede; E duin; Gg dy.
- for] L thorow.
- dynne] Bm Gg L dyn; Br dyne; Dd dene; E din.
- &e] B Bm Gg L ye; E om.
- se] Br see.
- 12 B om.
- And] Dd L brevigraph.
- barett] Dd E Gg L baret.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm scribal error: -at; Br yat; Dd
&at; L yatt.
- &an] B yei; Bm yan; Br &ane; Dd &er; Gg yen; L yai.

- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- be] L se.
- 13 Oure] B Bm Ouer; Br Dd E Ouer; Gg Owyr; L Offer.
- all] B Dd E al.
- &is] B Bm ye; Br Gg L yis; Dd &e.
- werld] B werlde; Bm Dd world; Br warld; E werd; L werld.
- bese] B sale be; Bm sall be; Dd schal ben; E Gg -e om.
- Br inserts gret after bese.
- radnes] B Bm Dd ferdnes; E rednes; L radnese.
- 14 Wandrethe] B Care; Bm Wondyr; Br E Gg L -e om;
Dd Sorwe.
- and] A Bm Dd L brevigraph; E om.
- waa] B Dd L wo; Bm Br wa; E om.; Gg wha.
- and] Bm Gg L brevigraph.
- ugglyness] B Gg uglynes; Bm Br ugglynes;
Dd hardnes; E uglines; L hughnese.
- 15 For] B And.
- in heght] B Br Gg myghty; Bm on hyght (on added above the line by a different hand and indicated by a caret); Dd myhti; E mihti.
- gastis] B spirytes; Bm Br E Gg L gastes; Dd gostis.
- &e] B Gg L ye; Bm Dd om.
- heuene] Bm Br Gg L -e om.; E heuin.
- 16 Sall] B Sale; Dd Schul; E Sal.
- be] Dd ben.
- afrayed] B Bm affrayde; Br Dd Gg L affrayd.

- all] B Br Bm Dd E Gg om.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br E &at; Dd &e.
- Br inserts sture after &at.
- steuene] Bm Br Gg L -e om.; E steuin.
- 17 Bm Br om.
- &an] B L yen.
- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- Criste] B Bm Br Gg Criste; Dd Crist; E L -e om.
- come] E cum; L -e om.
- &at] B al; Dd &at; Gg yat; L yat.
- men] B folk; E Gg L men.
- may] B to; Gg sall.
- 18 Bm Br om.
- In] E In
- mageste] B Gg maystry; Dd maystri; E maistri.
- and] L brevigraph.
- B Dd Gg add in after and; E adds in.
- grete] Dd E Gg L -e om.
- pouste] Gg poyste; L poste.
- 19 When] Dd Whan; E Quen.
- &at] B Bm Gg yis; Br Dd E &is; L yat.
- begynnes] A before the word, a -u- peers through a thin section of the paper from the folio behind (so noted on the photostat belonging to T. J. Heffernan); Bm begyns; Br begynnys; Dd beginni&; E bigines.
- for to] B forto.

- for] L om.
- to] Br om.
- 20 Luke] B Liftes; Bm Br Lyft; Dd Loki&; E Lokes;
Gg Lyfte; L -e om.
- uppe] B Bm Br Dd E L up; Gg om.
- B inserts 3oure heuedes after up Bm inserts 3ore
harts; Br inserts &oure hertes (scribal confusion
of -y- and -&-); Gg inserts your heued.
- and] Bm Br Gg L brevigraph.
- 3e] Br yhe; E ye.
- se] Br see.
- 21 &at] B Gg yat; Bm For; Br That; Dd &at; L yat.
- 3oure] Bm 3ore; Br &oyr (scribal confusion); Dd
Gg L -e om.; E your; L 3or.
- byinge] B Gg -e om.; Bm [by]ing (MS. blotted);
Br byeyung; Dd byeng; E biing; L bying.
- and] A Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and.
- 3oure] Bm 3ore; Br E your; Dd Gg L -e om.
- pese] B -e om.; Bm p[ei]s? (MS. blotted); Br Dd
prys; E pris; Gg pryce.
- 22 B reads Is nere comande withouten les.
- E reads Ful ner cumen tilward you is.
- Full] Dd E Gg Ful.
- nere] Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
- Bm Gg insert to after ner; Br Dd insert toward
after ner; E inserts tilward after cumen.
- 3ow] B Dd L om.; Br yow; E you; L yan.
- Br inserts now after yow; Gg inserts warde after
3ow.

commen] B comande; Bm comand; Br Dd Gg comen; E
cumen; L comyn.

es] B Dd E is.

23 B om.

Him] Bm L Hym; Br Gg Hym.

self] Gg selfe.

Bm inserts God after self.

oure] Bm oure; Br Dd E L -e om.; Gg your.

Br inserts prys and (brevigraph) after our.

byinge] Bm Gg -e om.; Br byhyng; Dd bieng; E
bing? (Small reads biing); L biyng.

he] Bm Gg es.

talde] Bm Dd L cald; Br called; E calld; Gg
calde.

24 B om.

us bo3t] Bm Gg boght us; Br bo[ght] us (-ght is
blotted and crossed out); Dd bouht us; E boht us;
L us boght.

when] Br when; Dd whan; E quen.

we] Bm Br Dd E Gg he (in Bm Br the word is
inserted above the line with a caret below; in Gg
the word is originally om., but inserted in a
cursive hand).

ware] Bm Br Dd Gg was; E wa[s]; L wex.

salde] Bm sold; Br Dd L -e om.

25 When] Br When; Dd Whan; E Quen.

Criste] Bm Cryst; Br Dd -e om.; E L
Crist; Gg he.

had] E hauid; Gg hade.

sayde] B saide; Bm Gg -e om.; Br E said; Dd seyde;
L om.

- &is] B Gg L yis; Bm yat.
- grymly] Bm grisly; Br grymely; Dd grimli; E grimli; Gg grysly; L grimely.
- sawe] B om.; Bm Br sagh; E sau; L -e om.
- 26 Anothir] B One; Bm Br Ane; Dd On; E An; Gg And (scribal error); L Anoyer.
- ensawmpil] B Bm ensaumple; Br Dd ensample; E ensaumpel? (Small reads ensampel); Gg ensampell; L ensampill.
- gon he] Br Dd he gan.
- gon] B om.; Bm Br Dd E Gg gan.
- Br inserts &anie after gan.
- schawe] B schawed; Bm shaw; Br shagh; Dd schewe; E schau; L -e om.
- B inserts in hy at the end of the line.
- 27 And] Dd He; L brevigraph.
- saide] Bm Gg L sayd; Br -e om.; Dd seyde; E saiid? (Small reads said).
- when] Br when; Dd whan; E quen.
- 3e...springe] Br &e leues houyngs.
- 3e] E ye.
- se] Dd seen.
- leues] Bm lefs; Dd leuis; E L lefes.
- springe] B sprynge; Bm Gg spryng; E -e om.; L spryng.
- 28 And] A Dd L brevigraph.
- &ir] B yer; Bm ye; Br Dd &e; Gg L yir.
- trees] Bm treys; Dd L treis; E Gg tres.
- &aire] B yeir; Bm Br E om.; Dd hir; Gg yair;

L yer.

fruyte] B fruytes; Bm Dd Gg frute; Br -e om.;
E L frott.

forthe] B oute; Bm furth; Br Gg L -e om.; Dd
for&; E for&e.

bringe] B brynge; Bm Gg bryng; Br brynges; E -e
om.; L bryng.

29 &an] B Yen; Bm L Yan; Br Than; Gg Yen.

wate] B wote; Dd wite; E Gg -e om.; L wayt.

3e] Br &he; E we.

wele] Dd E -e om.; L well.

&at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br Dd &at.

somer] B somor; Bm Br Dd somer.

es] B Dd is.

nere] Bm Dd E Gg L -e om.

30 Als] Dd L As; Gg Alls.

3e may] Bm Gg may 3e; Br may yhe; E may ye.

witte] B Dd wite; Bm wytt; Br -e om.; E wit; Gg
wyt; L wat.

&is] B Bm Gg L yis; E &at.

manere] Bm Br Dd Gg -e om.; E L maner.

31 B reads Yat when 3e se yise tokenes done; Bm reads
When 3e se yir takyns in land; Br reads When yhe
se &ir takynnyngs in land; Dd reads Whan 3e seen
these tokins in londe; E reads Quen ye se &ir
takeninges in land; Gg reads When 3e se yir
taknyng in lande.

B inserts Yat at the beginning of the line.

&ir] B yise; Bm yir; ; Dd these; Gg L yir.

takenynges] B tokenes; Bm takyns; Br takynnyngs;
Dd tokins; E takeninges; Gg taknyng; L takyng +

flourish.

when] Br when; Dd whan; E Quen; L wen.

3e] Br yhe; E L ye.

se] Dd seen.

in lande] B done.

in] E in.

lande] Bm Br E L -e om.; Dd londe.

32 B reads Goddes kyngdame wille come sone.

L inserts Wit at the beginning of the line.

&at Criste es &an] Dd &an is Crist.

&at] Bm L Yat; Br That; Dd om.; E &at; Gg Yat.

Criste] Bm Cryst; Br Dd L Crist; E -e om.; Gg Criste.

es] Br Dd is.

&an] Bm yan; E L om.; Gg yen.

full] Dd E ful; L om.

nere] Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

comande] Bm Br L -e om.; Dd comynge; E cumand.

33 For] B om.

heuen] B Dd heuene; E heuin; L heuen.

and] Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.

erde] B Dd erthe; Bm Br Gg erth; E er&e; L herth.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

awaie fare] B passe yose; Bm pas yar; Br pass yare; Dd passe &ar; E pas &ar; Gg pase yar.

awaie] L away.

- fare] L -e om.
- 34 Bot] Br Bott; Dd But.
- worde] B wordes; Bm Br E L -e om.; Dd wordis.
- sall] B sale; Dd schul; E om.
- passe] Bm Br -e om.; E passes; Gg L pase.
- neuer mare] B neuermore.
- neuer] Dd Gg neuer; L euer.
- mare] Bm Dd E Gg -e om.
- 35 Als] Bm L All; Dd As; Gg Alls; L Al +flourish.
- swa &e] B who say; Bm Br Gg swa say; Dd who seyth; E qua sai.
- swa] L om.
- &e] B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.; L ye.
- thinge] B Br Gg L thyng; Bm thyng; Dd &ing; E t[h]ing.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br Dd &at.
- 3ow] B Bm 3owe; Br yow; E you.
- tell] B Dd E Gg telle.
- 36 3e] B Bm Dd Gg om.; Br L Ne; E He; Gg Nan.
- maye] B Bm Br Dd Gg L -e om.; E mai.
- ne] B Dd L no; Bm Br E na; Gg wit.
- might] B wight; Bm Gg L myght; Br thyng; Dd &ing; E miht.
- fordo] Bm L for do; Dd fordon.
- L inserts it after for do.
- ne] Bm nor; Br na.
- fell] B Dd E felle.

- 37 When] Dd Whan; E Quen; L Whe[n] (scribal error).
 &is] B Bm Br Gg L yis.
 werld] B werlde; Bm Br Gg warld; Dd world.
 &at] B Gg yat; Bm Br L yat.
 I] Gg es.
 made] Bm E L -e om.
 no3t] B Bm Br Gg L noght; Dd nouht; E noht.
- 38 Sall begane] Bm Base full sned.
 Sall] B Sale; Dd Schal; E Sal.
 begane] B be gone; Br E L gane; Dd be gon.
 and to ende be bro3t] Dd and be brouht to nouht;
 L has and broght crossed out and and to end
 inserted over the line.
 and] A Bm Dd L brevigraph.
 to] B E til; Br till
 ende] Bm Br E Gg L -e om.; Dd nouht.
 be] B Bm E Gg om.; L is.
 bro3t] B Bm Br Gg L broght; Dd brouht; E broht.
- 39 &an] B Gg L Yen; Bm Yan; Br Than.
 sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.
 my] E mi.
 worde] B wordes; Bm E Gg L -e om.; Br wordys; Dd
 wordis.
 be] Dd ben.
 sothefaste] B sothfaste; Bm L sothfast; Br
 southfast; Dd so&fast; E so&efast.
- 40 For] Gg And.
 my] E mi.

kyngrik] B kyngdome; Bm Gg kyngdom; Br kyngrike;
Dd kingdom; E kinric; L kyngryk.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal; Gg om.

euere] B ay; Bm Br E Gg L euer; Dd -e om.

Br inserts more after euer.

laste] Bm Br Dd E L -e om.

41 B om.

&is] Bm Gg L Yis; Br This.

es] Dd is.

&e] Bm Gg L ye.

strenghe] Bm Br Gg strenght; Dd streng&e; E
stren&e; L strengh.

oure] Bm our; Dd E Gg L -e om.

gospell] Dd gospel; E godspel.

42 B om.

Als] Dd As; L All + flourish.

man] Bm Gg men; L man.

in] Bm Br Gg L wit; E wit.

Ynghlisse] Bm Inglysch; Br Inglyssh; Dd Englisch;
E Inglis; Gg Inglys; L Ynglysch.

tonge] Dd tunge; E tung; Gg L -e om.

tell] Dd E tel.

43 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

maystir] B grete clerk; Bm Gg mayster (Bm
scribal error: doubling of master (crossed out)
mayster); Br E maister; Dd mayster; L master.

on] B Bm Br Dd Gg L of.

&is] B Bm Br L yis; Gg ye.

gospell] B gosselle; Dd Gg gospel; E godspel.

spekes] B Br preches; Bm L speks; Dd prechi&; E
Gg preches.

44 And] Br Als; Dd L brevigraph.

sais] Bm written in the left margin with a caret
indicating its place in the line; Br om; Dd seyth;
Gg L says.

&at Criste in it] Dd phrase reversal: her in &at
Crist.

&at] B Bm Gg yat (Bm doubling: first &at
crossed out; Br E &at (Br scribal error: doubling
of &at &at); L yat.

Criste] B Dd Criste; Bm Cryst; Br Crist; Dd E L
-e om.; Gg Criste (scribal error).

in it] B yore in; Bm yerin; Br &arin; Dd her
in; E &ar in; Gg yar in.

in] L in.

teches] Bm techys; Dd techi&; L techis.

45 Forto] Bm Br L For to; Dd To.

forsake] Bm E -e om.; Dd forsakin; Gg for sake;
L sak.

&is] B Bm Gg L yis.

werldis] B werldes; Bm warlds; Br warldys; Dd
worldis; E werdes; Gg worldes; L werldys.

wynne] Bm L wyn; Br Gg wyne; E winne.

46 Full] Dd E Ful.

wricchidhed] B Br Gg wrechednes; Bm wrychednes;
Dd wrechidnes; E wreched hed; L wrychydhed

and] B Bm Dd L brevigraph.

B Br Gg insert of after and.

synne] Bm L syn; Br Gg syne; E sinne.

47 For] B And.

Criste] B om.; Bm Cryst; Br Dd Crist;
E L Crist; Gg Cryste.

sais] B Bm Gg L says; Br said; Dd seyth.

us] L om.

howe] Bm Br Dd Gg L -e om.; E hou.

it] B yis werlde; Bm itt; Br &at; Gg yt.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

ende] Bm be end + flourish; E L -e om.

48 And] L brevigraph.

warnes] B Gg warns; Dd warni&; L werns.

full faire als] B als oure best.

full] Bm Dd Gg om.; E ful.

faire] Bm Dd Gg fayr; E -e om.; L far.

als] Bm doubling: first als crossed out; Dd as.

Bm inserts hys after als; Br inserts his; Gg
inserts our.

frende] E frend; L -e om.

49 He] B And.

telles] Bm L tells; Dd telli&; E Gg tels.

to] B Br Bm Dd E Gg L om.

B inserts ye after us; Bm inserts yer; Br inserts
&ere; L inserts of ye.

takenynges] B tokenes; Bm takynyngs; Br
takenyng; Dd toknyngis; Gg takenyngs; E takeninges;
L takens.

Gg inserts hard and (brevigraph) after takenyngs.

snell] B Dd E snelle; Gg fell.

- 50 &are] B For; Bm L Yer; Br Thare; Dd &er; E Gg -e
om.
begynnes] Bm L begyns; Dd beginni&; E biginnes.
Br inserts in after begynnes.
oure] B &is; Bm hys; Dd Gg L -e om.; E his.
gospell] B Dd gospelle; E godspelle.
- 51 And] B He; Dd L brevigraph.
saïse] B Br E -e om.; Bm Gg L says; Dd seyth.
&at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br Dd E om.
kingrik] B kyngdomes; Bm kyngryks; Br kyngrykes;
Dd kingdom; E kinric; Gg kyngdoms; L kyngryk.
Bm inserts yer after kyngryks.
sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
snelly] B throli; Bm om.; Br trailly; Dd smerth;
E rohly; Gg fell.
ryse] B Dd E rise.
- 52 Agaynes] B Ageyne; Bm Agayne; Dd A3ene; E Igain;
Gg Agayn; L A gayns.
kyngrik] B kyngdomes; Bm L kyngryk; Dd kingdom;
E kinric; Gg kyngdoms.
and gerre men grise] B on dyurse wise; Bm yat
many sall gryse.
and] A Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.
gerre] Br E L ger; Dd make; Gg gar.
men] Bm Br many; E L men.
grise] Bm Br Gg gryse; L g[r]ise (scribal
error?).
53 B reads And wo and wandreth and bale sale brede.
bales] B Bm Br Dd bale; E Gg bal.

- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- gerr] Bm gair; Br E L ger; Dd make; Gg gar.
- &ir] Bm L yer; Dd &e; Gg yir.
- barnes] Bm barns; Br berenes; Dd bernis; E bernes.
- blede] B brede; L -e om.
- 54 And] A Dd L brevigraph.
- make] Bm E Gg L -e om.
- in] L in.
- lande] Bm land + flourish; Br E L -e om.; Dd lond.
- hongir] B hongor; Bm hungre; Br E Gg hunger; Dd hunger; L honger.
- and] A Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph.
- nede] L -e om.
- 55 B om.
- &is] Bm Gg Yis; Br This; L Yat.
- sall] Dd schal; E sal.
- balde barett brewe] Dd reads make many men tame.
- balde] Bm mykyl; Br mekill; E L -e om.; Gg mykyl.
- barett] Br E L baret; Gg sorow.
- brewe] Bm Br L -e om.; E breu; Gg brow.
- 56 B om.
- And] A Dd L brevigraph.
- fell mikil of] Bm fast fell; Br fast down fell; Gg fall fell.
- fell] Dd felle; E fel.

- mikil] Dd mekil; E mikel; L mykyl1.
- of] Bm Br Gg om.
- &is] Bm Gg L yis; Dd om.
- werldis] Bm warlds; Br warldes; Dd worldis; E werdes; Gg worldes; L werlds.
- glewe] Bm Br L -e om.; Dd game; E gleu; Gg glow.
- 57 Swilk] Bm Gg L Swylk; Dd Swiche; E Slic.
- wordes] Bm words + flourish; Br worde; Dd wordis; L words.
- saide] Bm sayd + flourish; Br E -e om.; Dd seyth; Gg says; L sayd.
- Criste] B Criste; Bm Cryst; Br Dd Gg Crist; E L Crist.
- of] L om.
- werld[es]] B Br worldes; Bm worlds; Dd worldis; E &ir; Gg werldes; L werlds.
- weres] Bm wer; Dd werr; E L wers.
- 58 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; E &at.
- Gg inserts ye after yat.
- pure] B Br pouer; Bm L -e om.; Dd pore; E om.; Gg por.
- folk] E folc.
- E inserts in werd after folc.
- full derfli deres] Dd reads schul heueli ber.
- full] B E ful; Bm sall.
- derfli] B mekil; Bm Gg mykyl1; Br mekill; E derf; L derfly.
- deres] Bm der; L ders.
- 59 whatkin] B what; Bm Br L whatkyn; Dd what kyn; E

quatkin; Gg wathym (superscript -t- above the -a-;
written by a later hand).

were] Bm E L -e om., Dd werr.

B Bm Br L insert so after wer(e); Dd inserts so
after werr; E inserts sa after wer.

fall] B falles; Bm Gg fals; Br fell; Dd falle; E
fal.

lande] Bm land + flourish; Dd E L -e om.

60 B Bm Dd insert To at the beginning of the line; Br
inserts Till; E inserts Til; Gg inserts Tyl.

&e] B L ye; Bm Br Dd E Gg om.

pure] B Dd pore; Bm -e om.; Br pouer; E pouer;
Gg por; L pur (written below the line).

B adds men after pore; Bm adds neb after pur; Br
adds men after pouer; E adds folk after pouer; Gg
adds men after por.

it is] Bm es ytt; Br is it; E Gg L es it.

Dd inserts most after is.

sarest] B L sorest; Bm om.; Br sare; Dd sore.

sowande] B smertand; Bm growand + flourish; Dd
grenand; E schouad (Smart reads schouand); Gg --
wande; L -e om.

61 B Dd insert And at the beginning of the line.

&at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br That.

felis] B Br Gg feles; Bm L felys; Dd feli&.

now wele] E wel nou.

now] B now; E nou.

wele] B Dd om.; E -e om.; Gg L well.

hali kirk] B haly kirk; Bm Gg L haly kyrk; Br
haly kirke; Dd holi kirke; E hali kirk.

62 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; E &at.

burd] B om.; Bm burd + flourish; Dd auhte; E
bers; Gg aght.

B inserts swilk after of.

barette] B Dd E Gg L baret; Bm Br -e om.

be] B is; Dd ben.

full] B Dd E ful.

yrk] B Dd E L irk; Bm irke.

63 It] B Holy kirk; Bm Yat; Dd &at; Gg Rych.

and] A B Bm Dd L brevigraph.

pure] B Dd pore; Bm L -e om.; Br pouer; E pouer;
Gg por.

men] E L men.

hase] B om.; Bm hass; Br haues; Dd han
(superscript); E hais; Gg L has.

bathe] Bm Br L -e om.; Dd E ba&e.

64 Of] Br Off; Gg om.

were and wandrethe] B reads swilk werres has.

were] B werres; Bm E L wer; Dd werre; Gg Wa.

and] Bm Dd L brevigraph.

wandrethe] Bm wonder; Br Gg -e om.; Dd wrake;
E wandreht; L wandreth.

Gg inserts and (brevigraph) after wandreth.

all] B Dd E al; L and (brevigraph).

&e] B Bm Br Gg ye; L of.

scathe] B skathe; Bm Br skath; Dd ska&e; E
scha&e; Gg schathe; L schath.

65 &is] B Gg L Yis; Br Dd This.

barette] B Bm Dd E L baret; Br -e om.; Gg

berret.

pynes] B pynches; Bm puys; Br prybes; Dd bringi&; E pinnes; Gg makys; L prines?

Bm inserts wele after puys;
Dd inserts in after bringi&.

pure] B Dd pore; Bm -e om.; Br pouer; E pouer;
Gg por; L prud?

B inserts mens after pore; Bm inserts men after pur; Br inserts mens after pouer.

pride] Bm E L pride; Gg pryde.

66 Als] Dd As; Gg Alls.

&ai] B yei; Bm Gg L yai; Dd &ei.

wele] Dd E Gg -e om.

wate] B wote; Bm wayte; Dd knowin; E Gg L -e om.

&at] B Gg yat; Bm Br? L yat; E &at.

walkes] Bm Gg walkys; Br walked; Dd walkin.

wyde] B Dd E wide; L -e om.

67 Bot] B For; Br Bott; Dd But.

werldes aght] B reads stronge holdes.

werldes] Bm worlds; Br Gg worldes; Dd worldis; E werdes; L werldes.

aght] Dd catel; E haht; Gg gude.

and] Dd L brevigraph.

hye] B heigh; Bm Br hegh; Dd E hey; Gg hy.

towres] B Br Gg toures; Dd touris; E tures; L twores (scribal error).

68 3eines] B E Getes; Bm Br Kepys; Dd Kepe; Gg Getys.

&ir] B yise; Bm L om.; Br &er; Dd &e; Gg yis.

riche] Bm rych; Br -e om.; E cite; Gg L ryche.

men] L men.

fra] B Br fro; Dd fr- (scribal error).

swilk] B Dd E om.; Bm Br Gg many; L swylk.

schowres] B Br stoures; Bm stowres; Dd schouris;
E stures; Gg stours; L schors.

69 For] E For&e.

riche men haues aye] B yei have ever ynough.

riche] Bm Br Gg rych; L ryche.

men] E L men.

haues aye] L es hay (scribal error)

haues] B haue; Bm Br hase; Dd han; E hauis; Gg
has.

aye] Bm Br E Gg -e om.; Dd euer.

wisse] B Dd E wis; Bm Gg L wys; Br wyse.

70 Ynowghe] B om.; Bm Enogh (superscript -o-
indicated by a caret); Br Inogh; Dd Inouh; E
Inohe; Gg Inoght; L Ynoghe.

of] L om.

mete] Br E Gg -e om.; L mett.

and] A B Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and.

drink] B Bm Br Gg drynk; E drinc; L drynk.

and] B Bm Br Dd L brevigraph.

B inserts oyer after and.

blisse] Bm Br Gg blys; Dd E blis; L blyse.

71 And] B Bm E Gg Bot; Br Dd But; L brevigraph.

pure] B Dd pore; Bm L -e om.; Br E pouer; Gg

por.

B inserts men after pore; Bm inserts folk after
pur; Br inserts folk after pouer; Gg inserts folk
after por.

tholis &e barette] B reads has alle ye swynk.

tholis] Bm thols; Br E Gg L tholes; Dd sufferen.

Br inserts all after tholes.

&e] B L ye; Bm ay; Gg mykyl.

barette] Bm Br L -e om.; E Gg baret.

72 Of and] B Bm And; Br That; Dd L And
(brevigraph); E &at; Gg yat.

hase] B om.; Br haues; Dd han; E hais; Gg has.

Dd inserts al &e after han.

defaute] B faute; Bm defawte; Br E -e om.

clathis] B clothe; Bm Br Gg clath; Dd om.; E
cla&e; L clats.

and] A Bm Br L brevigraph; Dd om.

mete] Bm mette; Br L mett; E Gg -e om.

B inserts and drynk after mete.

73 And] Dd om.; L brevigraph.

forthi] B foryi; Bm yerfor; Br E for&; Dd
&erfor; Gg for yi; L forthy.

warnes Iesus] B Criste warnes; Bm Ihecus
warns; Br Ihecus warrennes; Dd warni& Ihesus; Gg
warned Ihecus; L wernes Ihecus.

bathe] Bm Br Gg L -e om.; Dd E ba&e.

74 Ryche] B Br Dd E Riche; Bm L -e om.

and] B Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.

pure] B Dd pore; Bm L -e om. Br pouer; E pouer;
Gg por.

for] B Bm Br Dd E Gg of.

&aire] B yeire; Bm L yer; Br E &air; Dd hir; Gg yair.

scathe] Bm Br skath; Dd ska&e; E scha&e; Gg skathe; L -e om.

75 Bm om.

&are] B yor; Br Thare; Dd &er; E Gg yar; L yer.

schewes] Br shewes; Dd schewi&; E schaues; Gg [s]chewes.

in] E L in.

oure] Br Dd E Gg -e om.; L our.

gospell] B Dd gospelle; E godspelle.

76 Bm om.

Takenynges] B Tokenes; Br Taknynges; Dd Tokins; E Taking + flourish (Small reads Takeninges); L Takyns.

&at] B Gg yat; Br L yat; Dd E &at.

burd] Dd auhte; E bird; Gg aght.

oure] B Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

pride] Br Gg pryd; E L pride.

Dd inserts to after pride; Gg inserts to after pryd.

fell] B Dd E felle.

77 saise] B Br E -e om.; Bm Gg L says; Dd seyth.

&at] B Bm Dd E Gg om.; Br &at; L yat.

takenynges] B tokenes; Bm takynyngs; Br taknynges; Dd tokins; E takeninges; L takyns.

sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.

be] Dd ben.

- done] Bm sene; E L -e om.
- 78 Bathe] B Bothe; Bm Gg L -e om.; Br Both; Dd Bo&e; E Ba&e.
- in] L in.
- Bm inserts &e after in; Br inserts ye; E inserts &e; Gg inserts the (with an initial otiose stroke).
- sterne] B starres; Bm sterns; Br L stern; Dd sterris; E Gg om.
- and] A B Bm brevigraph; Dd E Gg L om.
- E inserts &e after in.
- sonne] B E Gg sone; Bm om.; Br L son; Dd sunne.
- and] A B Dd Gg L brevigraph; Bm om.
- Bm inserts in &e after and; E inserts in &e after and.
- mone] E L -e om.
- 79 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.
- sonne] B sone; Bm Br L son; Dd sunne; E sun.
- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- torne] Bm Dd Gg turne; Br tryn; E turn; L -e om.
- in to] B Gg into; E intil; L into.
- mirknes] B Bm Br Gg myrknes; Dd derknes; L myrknese.
- 80 Als] Dd As; Gg Yat.
- saies] B Br E sais; Bm Gg L says; Dd seyth.
- Ioel] B Br Dd Iohel; Bm Ioeel (scribal error); L Ioyle.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br Dd &at.
- beres] Bm E L bers; Dd beri&; Gg berys.

- wittnes] B Br Dd E witnes; Bm wyttnes; Gg
wyttnes.
- 81,82 Dd line reversal: In our gospel wi& griseli sawis
/ Of these tokins &at Crist us schewis.
- 81 B om.
- Of] Br Off.
- &ir . . . Criste] E reads Crist &at &ir
takeni[n]ges.
- &ir] Bm yer; Br Gg yir; Dd these; L our.
- takenynges] Bm takynyngs; Br taknyngs; Dd
tokins; E takeni[n]ges; L takyny[n]gs (scribal
error).
- &at] Bm Br L yat; E &at; Gg yat.
- Criste] Bm Br God; Dd -e om.; E Gg L Crist.
schawes] Bm Br shewes; Dd schewis; E schawes; Gg
scheus; L schews.
- 82 B om.
- oure] Br Dd E Gg L -e om.; Bm oure.
- gospell] Dd gospel; E godspelle.
- wi&] Bm Br Gg L wit; E wit.
- griseli] Bm gryssly; Br Gg grysly; E grisli; L
grisely.
- sawes] Dd sawis; Gg saues.
- 83 And] B Bm Br Dd Gg om.; E For; L brevigraph.
- &e] B Bm Gg L ye; Br The; E om.
- mone] E L -e om.
- he sais] L om.
- sais] Bm Gg says; Dd seyde.
- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

- tornid] B L torned; Bm Br E Gg turned; Dd
turnid.
- 84 Into] Bm In tyll; Br Dd Gg L In to; E Intil.
blude] B Bm Br Gg blode; Dd E L blod.
&at] B Gg yat; Bm Br L yat.
may] Bm Br sall; Dd schul; E sal.
- 85 When] Dd Whan; E Quenu; L Whenu.
sonne] B Br Gg sone; Bm L son; Dd sunne; E sun.
and] A B Bm Dd L brevigraph.
mone] E L -e om.
sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal; Gg om.
&usgate] B Bm yusgate; Br yusgates; Dd &er; E
&usgat; Gg yus gate; L yusgat?
torne] Bm Dd Gg turne; Br tryn; E turn; L turne.
- 86 B reads Ful sore sale synfull men yan morne.
&an] B yan; Bm Gg yen; Br Than; L yan.
may synfull man] L synfull man may.
L inserts mykyll after may.
may] B sale; Bm Br Gg sall; Dd schul; E sal.
Br inserts &e after sall; Dd inserts &e after
schul; E inserts &e after sal; Gg inserts ye after
sall.
synfull] Bm Dd synful; E sinful.
man] B Bm men; Br Dd E Gg om; L manu.
Bm inserts sar after men; Br inserts sare after
synfull; Dd inserts sore after synful; E inserts
sar after sinful; Gg inserts full sare after
synfull.
morne] Bm murne; Br muone; Dd Gg schurne; E
scurn; L morne.

- 87 &ai may &an] B yen may yei; Bm yan may yay; Br
 &an may yai; Dd &an may &ei; E &an may &ai; Gg yen
 may yai.
- &ai] B yei; Bm yay; Br Gg L yai; Dd &ei.
- &an] B Gg yen; L yan.
- trow] B E wit; Bm wytt; Br witt; Dd witen; Gg
 wyt.
- witirly] B witerly; Bm Gg L wytterly; Dd
 witterli; E witerly.
- 88 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; Dd &at.
- Criste] B Dd Gg -e om.; Bm Br yai; E L Crist.
- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- come] Bm om.; Br do; E L -e om.
- &an] B Dd Gg to deme; Bm Br to ye dome; E to
 dem; L yan.
- in] E in.
- hy] Dd E hi.
- 89 Bot] Dd But.
- godemen] B gode men; Bm gude men; Br gudmen; Dd
 good men; E godmen; Gg gude men; L gud men.
- sall nathing drede] B reads thar have no drede.
- sall] Bm thar; Br thare; Dd schul; E sal.
- nathing] Bm nathyng; Br nothyng; Dd no[&]ing
 (superscript no-); E na &ing; Gg na thyng; L
 nothyng.
- drede] Br? E L -e om.
- 90 &an] B Gg yen; Bm Br yan; L yan.
- may &ai] B sale yei; Bm Br Gg sall yai; Dd &ei
 schul; E sal &ai; L yai may.
- be] Dd ben.

sikir] B Dd sekir; Bm syker; Br siker; E seker;
Gg sykyr; L sekyr.

Dd inserts hir after of.

mede] Bm Br E L -e om.

91 Bm om.

In] Br For.

&at] B Br Gg yat; Dd &at; L yat.

blissefull] Br Gg blyssfull; Dd E blisful; L
blyss full.

land] B Gg lande; Dd lond.

&are] B yer; Br yare; Dd &er; E &at; Gg yat; L
yar.

&ai] B yei; Br Gg L yai; Dd &ei; E &ay.

92 Bm om.

Sall] B Sale; Dd Schul; E sal.

euer] B euermore; Br euermor; E Gg L euer.

liue] B Br life; Dd lyve; E lif; Gg lyf; L om.

in] Br wit; Dd Gg L in.

gamen] B gammen; Dd game; E gamen; L gamen.

and] A B Br Dd L brevigraph.

play] Dd pley.

93 And] Dd L brevigraph.

Criste] B Criste; Bm Cryst; Br Dd Gg Crist; E L
-e om.

in] E L in.

oure] Bm oure; Dd E Gg L -e om.

gospell] B gospelle; Dd gospel; E godspel.

- forthi] B Bm Gg foryi; Br Dd for&i; E for&y; L forthy.
- 94 Comfortes] Bm Comforthes; Dd Comforti&; E Confortes; Gg Comfurth? (MS blotted); L comforts.
full] B Dd E ful.
- myldelye] B Br Gg -e om.; Bm L myldly; Dd myldeli; E mildeli.
- 95 And] Bm Dd L brevigraph.
biddes] Bm bydds; Dd biddi&; E bides; Gg bydes; L byds.
us] Bm om.
luke] B loke; Bm Gg -e om.; Dd lukin; E L lok.
to] Br till; E til.
Dd inserts &e after to.
growand] Bm + flourish; Dd growing; E grouand; Gg grouande; L growand.
trees] Bm treys; Dd tre; E Gg tres.
- 96 For] Bm om.
when] Dd whan; E quen.
men] L men.
leues on &aim] word order reversals: B reads on yem leues; Bm reads of yaim yer lefis; Br reads on yame lefes; Gg reads on yam leues.
leues] Bm lefis; Br lefes; Dd leuis; L leuys.
on] Bm of.
&aim] B yem; Bm yaim yer; Br yame; Dd hem; Gg yam; L yam.
sees] Bm seys; Dd se; Gg sese.
- 97 Menne wate &at] Gg reads yen wat yay(final -y of yay inserted by a different hand); L reads yen wat yat.

Menne] B Bm Br E Men; Dd &ei; Gg Yay; L Yen.

wate] B wote; Bm wayte; Dd witen; E Gg L -e om.

Bm inserts wele after wayte; Br inserts wele after wate.

&at] B yat; Bm Br Gg om.; Dd L yat.

somer es nere comand] E reads fur ner es somer comand (scribal error: fur = ful?).

somer] Bm E L somer; Gg sumyr.

es] B Dd is.

nere] B yan; Bm Br E Gg L -e om.; Dd nerhonde.

comand] Bm + flourish; Dd om.; E comand; Gg cumand.

98 And] L brevigraph.

right] Bm Gg L ryght; Dd E riht.

swa] B Dd L so; E sua.

may] E mai.

we] Bm 3e.

undirstand] Bm undyrstand + flourish; Dd understonde; E understand; Gg undyrstand; L undyrstand.

99 When] Dd Whan; E Quen; L When.

se] B Br see; Dd seen; E om. (scribal error).

&ir] B yise; Bm yir; Dd &es; Gg yir; L yis.

takens] B tokenes; Bm takyngs; Br taknynges; Dd tokins; E takenis; Gg takynnes; L takens.

come] Bm Br -e om.; E cume.

100 &at] B Yat; Bm Yan; Br That; Dd &at; Gg Yen; L Yat.

nerehand] B nerhande; Bm E Gg nerhand; Br ner

at hand; Dd ner hond; L ner.

es] B Dd is.

&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.

daye] B Bm Br Dd Gg L -e om.; E dai.

dome] Br E -e om.

101 B om.

Bot] Br om.; Dd But.

for] Gg so.

Criste] Bm Cryst; Br Dd -e om.; E Gg L Crist.

spekes] Bm L speks; Br spekys; Dd speki&.

takenynge] Bm takynyngs; Br taknynges; Dd
toknynge; E takeninge?; Gg taknyngs; L taknyng.

102 B om.

&at] Bm L Yat; Br That; Dd &at; Gg Yat.

tythandes] Bm thythyng; Br tythand; Dd tiding; E
ti∧ Gg tyland; L tythands.

&is] Bm L yis; Br Dd his; Gg hys.

dome] Dd E -e om.

sall] Dd schal; E sal; Gg om.

bringe] Bm bryng; Br brynge; Gg brynges; L
bryng.

103 B om.

For thi] Bm Gg L For yi; Br For&i; Br E For &;
Dd &er for.

Dd inserts it before is.

es] Dd is.

gude] Br Gg -e om.; Dd good; E L god.

&at] Bm L yat; Dd &at; Gg yat.

- 3ow] Br yhow; E you; Gg 3ou.
tell] Dd E telle.
- 104 B om.
Somethinge] Bm Sum thyng; Br Gg Some thyng; Dd Sum &ing; E Sum&ing; L Some thyng.
&ir] Bm L yer; Br? Gg yir; Dd these.
takens] Bm thythyngs; Br tythandes; Dd tokens; E takeninges; Gg takynynges; L takyngs.
snell] Dd E snelle; Gg fell.
- 105 Saynte] B Dd Seynt; Bm Br L -e om.; E Sain; Gg Sant.
Ierome] B Bm Ione; Br Iohn; Dd E -e om.
says] B Br Gg telles; Bm tels; Dd seyth; E tell + flourish.
&at] B Br Gg yat; Bm L yat; Dd &at.
fiften] B Dd fiftene; Bm Gg fyftene; Br fyfetene; L Roman numerals: xv.
- 106 Ferli] B Wondirfull; Bm Br Selly; Dd Wonderful; Gg L Ferly.
takens] B tokenes; Bm takynyngs; Br taknyng; Dd tokens; E takeninges; Gg takynynges; L takynns.
sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.
be] Dd ben.
sene] E -e om.
- 107 Before] Bm -e om; Br By for; Dd Be forn; E Bifor; Gg Be fore; L Be for.
&e] B yat; Bm Br Gg L ye.
daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
dome] E L -e om.

- B inserts yat after dom(e); Bm Br inserts yat; Dd E Gg insert and (Dd brevigraph); L inserts be.
- sall] B salle; Dd alls; E sal.
- 108 Dd reads In serteyn han or schul befalle.
- Ilkane] B Ilkone; Bm E L -e om.; Gg Ilkon; L Ilk an.
- of &aim] L superscript of yam above ouer.
- &aim] B yem; Bm yaim; Br yame; Gg L yam.
- on] Bm ouer; Gg one.
- sere] Bm serd; E Gg L -e om.; Gg superscript mark after ser.
- daie] B Bm Br Gg L day; E -e om.
- L inserts sall after day.
- fall] B falle; Dd be falle; E fal.
- 109 The] B Bm Gg L Ye; Dd E &e.
- first] Bm L fyrst; Dd firste; Gg fryst.
- daie] B Bm Br Dd Gg L day; E -e om.
- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- all] B Dd E al.
- &e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.
- see] Bm Dd E L -e om.
- 110 Bolne] Bm E -e om.; Dd Swelle; L reads Blod crossed out with Bolne underneath.
- and] B Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.
- ryse] B rise; Dd risen; E ris; Gg ryse.
- and] B Bm L brevigraph.
- hehgher] B heigher; Bm Br Gg hegher; Dd E heyer; L erth? (scribal error: partial subscript

correction indicated with two ellipsis dots).

- 111 Gg line reversal: And als a hylle up sall it
stande/ Yan any fell of all ye lande.

&an] B Yen; Bm Gg Yan; Br Than; L Yan.

any] E ani.

hill] B hille; Bm L hyll; Dd feld; E fel; Gg
fell.

all] B alle; Dd any; E al; L inserted above the
line after of.

&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye; Dd om.

lande] Bm -e om. + flourish; Br E L -e om.; Dd
lond.

112 And] Dd L brevigraph.

als] Dd as; L alls.

a] Dd an.

hill] B walle; Bm fell; Br E felle; Dd hil; Gg
hyll; L hyll.

uppe sall it stande] B reads it sale up stande;
Bm reads sall upstand; Dd reads it schal up
stond.

uppe] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L up.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

it] Bm blotted over.

stande] Bm Br E L -e om.; Dd stond.

113 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

heght] Dd heyne; E heyt.

&are] B Gg yer; Bm Br Dd L yer; E -e om.

of] Gg off.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal; L redundancy:
salls sall (scribal error).

- passe] Bm -e om.; Br pas; Dd passen; L pase.
 &e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.
 hilles] B Br E felles; Bm Gg fells; L hylls.
 114 B Bm Dd insert Be at the beginning of the line; Br
 Gg insert By; E inserts Bi.
 Sexti] Br Gg sixty; L Roman numerals: lxxvj.
 fete] Bm Br Dd Gg fote; E fot; L fette.
 als] Dd as; L alls.
 Ierome] B Ierome; Br Dd E -e om.
 telles] Bm E Gg L tells; Dd tellis.
 115 And] L brevigraph.
 als] Bm L alls.
 mikil] B mekil; Bm mykle; Br mekill; Dd moche; E
 mikel; Gg mekyll; L mykyll.
 B inserts it sale after mekil.
 &e] B Bm Br Gg L ye; Dd &at.
 to&er] B Bm L toyer; Br thothir; Dd o&er; E
 to&er; Gg todyer.
 daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
 116 Sall it] B om.; Bm Gg Sall yt; Dd It schal; E
 Sal it.
 sattil] Bm Gg sattyll; Br L satyll; Dd fallin; E
 sattel.
 B inserts doune after sattil.
 and] Bm Dd L brevigraph; E a[n]d.
 wyte] B worthe; Br wite; Dd wastin; E wit; L
 wytte.
 awaie] B Bm E Gg L away; Br Dd a way.

- 117 And] Dd L brevigraph.
 be] Dd ben.
 lawher] B Bm Gg L lawer; Br lagher; Dd lower; E
 lauer.
 &an] B Bm Gg yen; L yan.
 it now] Br inversion: now it.
 it] L om.
 now] B now; E nou.
 es] B Dd is; E esse.
- 118 For] B And.
 B inserts les after And.
 watir] B E Gg waterer; Bm L watyr; Br watre; Dd
 water.
 sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
 it] B om.; Bm Gg yt.
 haue] Bm E haf; Dd han.
 Bm Br insert wele after haue and haf respectively;
 Dd E Gg insert wel after han, haf, and haue
 respectively.
 lesse] B inserted above; Bm Dd Gg les; Br -e om.
 B inserts I wis at the end of the line.
- 119 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.
 thrid] Bm thyrd; E thrice; Gg thyrde; L Roman
 numerals: iij.
 daye] B Bm Br Dd Gg L -e om.; E dai.
 &e . . . qwall] Dd reads as he telli& in tale.
 B inserts sale after day; Bm inserts sall.
 &e] B L ye; Bm Br E Gg om.

mereswyne] B om.; Bm porpus; Br see swyn; E
mersuine; Gg merswyn; L merswyn.

and] A Bm Gg L brevigraph; B om.

qwall] B whalle; Bm Br L whall; E qualle; Gg
walls.

120 And] Dd om.; L brevigraph + and (scribal error).

Bm inserts all after And; Dd inserts Alle at the
beginning of the line.

o&er] B Bm L oyer; Br Gg othir; Dd om.; E o&er.

grete fuisses all] Bm reads fysch both gret and
small; Dd reads fisches grete and smale; Gg reads
fysches gret and small.

grete] Bm Br E Gg L -e om.

fuisses] B Br Dd fisches; Bm fysch; E fises; Gg
fysches (contraction ?); L fychese.

all] B Dd E alle; Bm inserted above; Gg om.

121 Dd reads For pyne schul make so ruli ber.

Sall] B Sale; Dd Schul; E Sal.

3ell] B Gg 3elle; Bm inserted above the line
with a caret; Br &ell (scribal confusion); E yel;
L 3eld.

and] A B Bm Br Gg L brevigraph.

make] Bm E L -e om.

swa] B Bm Dd so; E Gg sa; L a.

rewfull] Dd ruli; E reuful; Gg rufull.

bere] Bm Dd E Gg L -e om.; Br chere.

122 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; Dd &at.

grete] B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.; L -e om.

sorowe] B sorewe; Bm sorwe?; Br row (scribal
error?); Dd sorwe; E soru; L om.

Dd inserts it after sorwe.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

E inserts it after sal.

be] Dd ben.

B inserts yem after be; Bm inserts yaim after be;
Br inserts &ame after be; Dd inserts it after ben;
Gg inserts yam or yan after be.

to] Br till.

here] Bm Dd E Gg L -e om.

123 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

ferde] B ferthe; Bm fert; Br fyerth; Dd L Roman
numerals: iiij; E fer&e; Gg fourtht.

daie] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L day.

Dd inserts schal after day; L inserts sall.

frehsse] B om.; Bm Dd L fresch; Br fressh; E
freis; Gg fresche.

watir] B wattres; Bm watyrs; Br watres; Dd
water; E Gg L water.

and] B Bm Br Dd L brevigraph; Gg of.

B Bm insert ye after and; Gg inserts ye after of.

se] B Br see.

124 Sall] B Sale; Dd L om.; E Sal.

brynne] B Dd brenne; Bm Br byrne; E bren; Gg
bryne; L Bryn.

als] Bm Dd L as.

fyre] B Br fire; Bm fyr; Dd E fir; Gg L -e om.

and] A B Bm Dd L brevigraph.

growand] B Br L glowand; Bm glewand; Dd glowing;
E glouand; Gg glouande.

- 125 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.
 fift] B fifte; Bm Br L fyft; Dd Roman numeral:
 v; Gg fyfte.
 daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
 sall] B sale; Br all; Dd schal; E sal.
 Bm inserts bath after sall.
 gresse and trees] Gg reads herbes tres and gres.
 gresse] B Dd Gg gres; Bm gryss; Br grysse; E
 greses.
 and] A Bm Dd L brevigraph.
 trees] Dd Gg L tres.
- 126 Br inserts Sall at the beginning of the line (from
 the previous line).
 Swete] Br Gg L -e om.; E Suet.
 blodye dewe] Bm iede blod (+ flourish); Br Gg
 blode.
 blodye] B -e om.; Dd E blodi; L bludy.
 dewe] Dd L -e om.; E deu.
 Gg inserts yen after blode.
 &at] B Br Gg yat; Bm L yat; Dd &at.
 griseli] B grisely; Bm Gg grysly; Br grysely; Dd
 grisli; E grisli; L grisly.
 bees] Dd be; E bes; Gg es.
- 127 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.
 sext] Dd L Roman numerals: vj; E Gg sexte.
 daie] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L day.
 sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
 toure and wall] E doun falle.

toure] Bm -e om.; Dd toure; E tours (from next line); Gg toune; L towr.

and] B Bm Dd L brevigraph.

wall] B Br Dd walle; E halle (from next line).

128 E reads Werdes werks ba&e tours and halle.

And] Dd L brevigraph.

all] B Dd al.

&e] B Bm Gg yis; Br &is; L ye.

werldes werk downe falle] Br wide warld doune
sall bet.

werldes werk] Bm wyde warld (+flourish).

werldes] B werdly; Dd worldis; E werdes; Gg
worlde; L werlds.

werk] E werks; Gg werke.

doune] Bm downe; Dd doun; L don.

fall] B Dd falle.

129 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

seuente] B Bm Gg -e om.; Br seuenth; Dd L Roman
numerals: vij; E seuend.

daie] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L day.

sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.

stones] B L stones; Dd stonys; Gg staunes.

grete] Br grett; E -e om.; L grit.

130 Togydir smyte] B Smyte togider.

Togydir] B E Togider; Bm Togydyr; Br Togedre; Dd
Gg Togeder; L Togyder.

smyte] Bm stryk; Br strike; E smit; L -e om.

and] A B Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and.

grymli] B E bremly; Bm Br Gg brymly; Dd grimli;
L grymly.

bete] Gg bette; L bett.

131 And] A L brevigraph.

all] B Dd E al; Bm om.

&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.

erthe] Bm Br L -e om.; E er&e.

&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.

eghtend] B Bm aghten; Br aghtend; Dd L Roman
numerals: viij; E ahtande; Gg eghten.

daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

132 Sall] B Sale; Dd Schal; E Sal.

quake and stere] B stire and quake; Bm styr and
quake; Br stirr and wak; Dd stir and quake; E stir
and quac; Gg trembyl and quake.

quake] B quake; Br wak; Dd quake; E quac.

and] A B Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph.

stere] B stire; Bm styr; Br stirr; Dd E stir; Gg
trembyl; L styr.

and] A Dd Gg L brevigraph; B Bm Br om.

all] B Bm Br ye; Dd E al; Gg om.

men] B Bm Br Dd Gg folk; E folc; L men.

B Bm Br insert to before flay/slay.

flaye] B slay? (orthographs for f/s are
similar); Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

133 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

nynte] Bm Gg neynt; Br nyghynt; Dd L Roman
numerals: ix; E neynd.

daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

- &e] B Bm Gg L ye; Br the; Dd schul.
- hilles] B mounteynes; Bm fells; Br Gg felles; Dd feldis; E fels; L hylles.
- Br reads ay crossed out after felles.
- all] B Dd E alle.
- 134 B reads Euen with ye erthe be made salle.
- made] Bm madd; Dd E L -e om.
- Dd E insert al after mad.
- euene] B Bm Br Gg L -e om.; E euin.
- wi&] B with; Bm Br Gg L wit; E wit.
- &e] B Bm Gg ye; Dd E L om.
- erde] B Dd E erthe; Bm Br Gg L erth.
- sall] B E salle; Dd falle (scribal error).
- 135 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.
- tende] B E -e om.; Bm tent; Dd L Roman numeral: x; Gg tente.
- daie] B Bm Br Dd Gg L day; E -e om.
- sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.
- Bm inserts ye after sall.
- folk] E folc.
- oute] Br -e om.; Dd E Gg up.
- crepe] E L -e om.
- 136 And] A L brevigraph; B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.
- als] Dd As; L alls.
- wodemen] B Br wode men; Dd wod men; E wodmen; L wod men.
- oute] B Bm Br E Gg om.; Dd L -e om. (L inserted

after caues).

caues lepe] B Br pittes depe; Bm pytts depe; Dd pittis depe; E pittes dep; Gg pyttes depe; L caues out lep.

137 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

elleuente] B elleuend; Bm elleuened (+ flourish); Br Dd L Roman numerals: xj; E elleft; Gg -e om.

daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.

Dd inserts ded mennys after schul.

banes] B L bones; Bm banys; Dd bonys; Gg bannes.

Bm insert up after banys; Br inserts up after banes.

rise] B uprise; Bm Br Gg L ryse.

138 And] Dd L brevigraph.

stand] B stande; Dd stond.

Dd inserts &e after on.

graues] Bm grauys; E graues; L graues.

&are] B yer; Bm whar; Br Dd &er; E -e om.; Gg L yer.

men in] Br reads now men.

men] E Gg L men.

in] B Gg nowe; Bm Br now; E nou; L in.

lyes] B Bm Gg L lyse; Br lyese; Dd lise; E lies.

139 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

twelft] B Bm twelfte; Br Dd L Roman numerals: xij; E Gg tuelft.

daie] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L day.

sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.

Bm inserts ye after sall.

sternes] Bm starns; Dd sterris; E sternes; L
sterns.

fall] B Dd E falle.

140 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

thrirtend] Bm thyrteent; Br Dd L Roman numerals:
xiiij; E &retend; Gg thyrrend.

B inserts day after thrirtend; Bm inserts day
after thyrteent; Br Dd L insert day after xiiij; E
inserts day after &retend; Gg inserts day after
thyrrend.

sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal; L om.

qwik] B Bm Br Gg om.; Dd wikkid; E quek; L qwyk.

men] E L men.

dye] B Br E dey; Bm Gg L -e om.; Dd deyen.

all] B Dd E alle.

141 Gg om.

Wi&] B Br With; Bm Wit; E Wit; L Wyth.

o&er] B Bm L oyer; Br othir; Dd E o&er.

dedemen] B Br Dd E ded men; Bm dede men; L ded
men.

to] B Br forto; Bm for to.

upprise] B E rise; Bm Br ryse; Dd a rise; L
up ryse.

142 Gg om.

And] Bm Dd brevigraph.

come] Br E -e om.

wi&] B with; Bm Br wit; E wit; L om.

&aim] B yem; Bm yaim; Br &ame; Dd hem; L om.

to] L un to.

&at] B Br ye; Bm yer; Dd &e; E om.; L yat.

B inserts grete after ye; Bm inserts grete after yer; Br Dd inserts gret after ye; E inserts gret after to; L inserts gret after yat.

assise] Bm assyse; Br assyese; E asise; L asyse.

143 &e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

fourtend] Bm fourtent; Br Dd L Roman numerals: xij; E faurtend.

daie] B Bm Br Dd E Gg day; L om.

sall] B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.

vraymente] B at o sight; Bm Gg at a syght; Br at a sight; Dd at on schifte; E at a schift; L warament.

144 Marked variation. B reads Both ayre and erthe sale brenne ful bright; Bm reads Sall bath byrne erth and lyft; Br reads Sall bath bryne eerth and lyft; Dd reads Boa&e schul brenne erthe and clifte; E reads Sal ba&e brin ba&e er&e and lift; Gg reads Sall bath bryne erth and gyf lyght.

&e] L Ye.

erde] B Dd erthe; Bm Gg L erth; Br eerth; E er&e.

brenne] Bm byrne; Br Gg bryne; E brin; L bryn.

and] A B Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph.

&e] L ye.

firmament] L firmament.

145 Dd inserts And at the beginning of the line.

&e] B Bm Gg L Ye; Br The.

fyftend daye] Gg fyftenday.

fyftend] B fiftend; Bm fyftent; Br Dd L Roman numerals: xv; E fife tende; Gg fyften.

daye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

&an &ai bathe] B both erthe and ayre; Bm heven and erth inserted by a different hand in the margin with carets after bath (with a caret indicating the phrase's place before bath).

&an] Bm Dd E om.; Br yan; Gg yen; L yan.

Gg inserts sall after yen.

&ai] Br Gg L yai; Dd &ei.

bathe] B both; Bm Br L -e om.; Dd E ba&e.

146 Sall] B Sale; Dd Schul; E Sal; Gg om.

newe be made] B be renewed; Bm Br Gg be made new; Dd be mad euene; E be mad newe.

newe] Bm Br Gg L -e om.

made] Dd E -e om.

and] A B Bm Br Dd L brevigraph.

&at full rathe] B made ful fayre.

&at] Bm L yat; Br Dd Gg fayr; E fair.

full] B Dd E ful.

rathe] Bm Br L -e om.; Dd E ra&e.

147 B reads Ye hornes sale blawe ye ded sale rise.

And] Bm + flourish; Dd L brevigraph.

all] Bm Br Gg ye; Dd alle; E al.

Bm Gg inserts dede after ye; Br inserts ded after ye; Dd inserts ded after alle; E inserts ded after al.

men] L men.

&an sall] Bm Br sall yan.

- &an] Bm yan; Dd E Gg om.; L yan.
- sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.
- uprise] B E rise; Bm Br ryse; Dd a rise; Gg
up rys; L up ryse.
- 148 A repeat of l. 142; B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.
- And] L brevigraph.
- come] L -e om.
- wi&] L wit.
- &aim] L yam.
- &at] L yat.
- 149 And] A Dd L brevigraph; Bm Br To.
- come] E cum; L -e om.
- before] B bifore; Bm L be for; Br Gg be fore; Dd
beforn; E bifor.
- Criste] B Bm om.; Br Dd -e om.; E Gg L Crist.
- &at] B ye; Bm oure; Br Dd E Gg our; L yat.
- hye] B heigh; Bm L he; Br hegh; Dd E Gg om.
- iustyse] B Dd E iustise; Gg -e om.
- 150 B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.
- take] L -e om.
- &are] L yer.
- &aire] L yar.
- Iewyse] L iwysse.
- 151 B reads Yen sale he deme als kyng ful wyse; Bm
reads Yan sall Cryst deme all[s] kyngs full wyse;
Br reads Than sall Crist deme als kyng full wyse;
Dd reads &an schal Crist deme as king wise; E
reads &an sal Crist dem als king ful wis; Gg reads
Yen sall Criste deme als kyng full wys.

&an] B Gg Yen; Bm Yan; Br Than; L Yan.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

Criste] B he; Bm Cryst; Br Dd -e om.; E L Crist.

deme] E -e om.

152 B reads And gar ye synfull ful sore grise; Bm
reads And sett ye synfull att lytyll pryse; Br
reads And gare ye synfull full sare gryse; Dd
reads And make &e synful ful sore a grise; E reads
And ger &e sinful sare grise; Gg reads And ger ye
synfull full sar grys.

And] Bm Dd L brevigraph.

all] L om.

synfull] Dd synful; E sinful.

L inserts full after synfull.

griseli] L grisly.

153 Swa] B Bm Br Dd So; E Gg Sa

griseli] B grisely; Bm grysly; Br gryse; Gg
grysly; Dd grisli; E grisly; L grisely.

sall Criste to &aim be] B to yem sale he be; Bm
to yaim sall he be; Br till &ame sall he be; Gg to
yaime sall he be.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal; L om.

Criste] B Bm Br Dd E Gg he; L om.

to] Br till.

&aim] B yem; Bm yaim; Br &ame; Dd hem; E &aim;
Gg yaime; L yam.

154 &at] B E Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That.

&aim] B yem; Bm yaim; Br yame; Dd hem; E &aim;
Gg yaie; L yam.

had] B Bm Br Dd wer; E Gg war.

leuere] B E leuer; Bm leuyr; Br Dd L -e om.; Gg

leuer.

B inserts yat after lever; Bm inserts yat after leuyr; Br inserts yat after leuer; Dd inserts &at after leuer; E inserts &at after leuer; Gg inserts yat after leuer.

&ai] B yei; Bm Br yai; Dd &ei; Gg yay; L om.

might] Bm Br Gg myght; Dd myht; E moht; L om.

fle] B flye.

155 Fra] B Bm Br Dd Fro.

&at] B Bm Gg yat; Br Dd &at; L yat.

dome] E -e om.

&at] B Br Gg yat; Bm L yat; Dd &at.

sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.

deme] E -e om.

156 &an] B Gg Yen; Bm Yan; Br Than; L Yan.

all] B Dd E al.

&is] B Br Gg L yis; Bm ye.

werld] B werlde; Bm Dd world; Br warld; E werd; Gg worlde.

swa bees it] Dd he is so.

swa] B Bm Br Dd Gg L so; E sa.

bees] B Dd is; Bm L bese; E Gg bes.

it] B Bm Br Dd E Gg he; L yt.

breme] B brenne; Bm bryme; E -e om.

157 To] B Tyl; E Tille.

all synfull &at comes] B reads alle yat ar synfull; Bm reads yaim yat synfull folk er; Br reads yame yat synfull er; Dd reads hem &at sinful come; E reads &aim &at sinful cumes; Gg reads yaime yat synfull folk es.

- all] B alle.
- synfull] Dd E sinful.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm Br L yat; E &at.
- comes] Dd come; E cumes.
- &are] B yore; Bm Br yan; Dd thar; E -e om.; Gg L yar.
- 158 And] B Bm Br om.; Dd L brevigraph.
- forthi] B foryi; Bm yerfor; Br E for &i; Dd &er for; G for yi; L forthy.
- sall &ai] Bm yai sall.
- sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal.
- &ai] B Gg yei; Bm Br L yai; Dd &ei.
- grete] Br E Gg -e om.; Dd wepe; L gr[e]t.
- full sare] Bm and sar ban; Br and yer dedes ban.
- full] B ful; Dd E om.
- sare] B sore; Dd E Gg L -e om.
- 159 And] A L brevigraph.
- saye] B Bm Br E Gg L -e om.; Dd sey.
- allas] Bm Br Dd alas.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm Br L yat; Dd &at.
- we] B yei; Gg yai.
- ware] B Br Dd L wer; Bm E Gg -e om.
- borne] Dd E L -e om.
- 160 B reads For body and soule we ar forlorne.
Br inserts For at the beginning of the line.
- Schamesli] Bm Schamfully; Br schamefully; Dd Schameli; E Schamlic; Gg Schamly; L Schamesly.

oure self haue we] Bm er we; Br Gg haue we us;
Dd we han our wey; E haf we us self.

oure] Dd L -e om.

haue we] L we haf.

haue] Dd han; E L haf.

lorne] B Bm forlorne; Br E L forlorn; Dd -e om.;
Gg for lorne.

161 &an] B Gg Yen; Bm L Yan; Br Than.

sall] B sale; Dd schul; E salle.

&aire] B yeir; Bm L yer; Br &are; Dd hir; E Gg
yair.

wickid] B euele; Bm wykked; Br wicked; Dd badde;
E wike; Gg L wyked.

dedes] Bm deds; Dd dedis; L dedys.

all] B Dd E alle.

162 Stand] B Br Stande; Bm + flourish; Dd Stond; L
Stand.

E inserts and after Stand.

agaynes] B ageyne; Dd a 3en; E igaines; Gg
agayne; L agan.

&aim] B yem; Bm yaim; Br yame; Dd hem; Gg yaime;
L yam.

and] A B Bm Gg L brevigraph; Dd to; E om.

call] B Dd calle; Br kall; E kalle.

163 And] A Bm Dd L brevigraph.

wi& &aire taken bere] B bere ful suthfast.

wi&] Bm Br L wit; Dd riht; E with; Gg be.

&aire] Bm Br grayth; Dd ther; E &er; Gg yair;
L yer.

taken] Bm takynyng; Br taknyngs; Dd om.; E

takening?; Gg takenyng; L takynings?

bere] Bm Dd E -e om.; Gg ber + superscript flourish; L bers.

wittnes] B Br Dd witnes; Bm wytnes; Gg witnes; L wittnese.

164 Of] Br Off.

&air] B yeir; Bm yair; Br yare; Dd hir; Gg yair + superscript flourish; L yer.

synne] B L synnes; Bm syn; Br Gg syne; E sin.

and] A B Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph.

Gg L inserts of after and.

&aire] B yeir; Bm yair (inserted above the line); E -e om.; Br yare; Dd om.; Gg yar + superscript flourish; L yat.

wickidnes] B Br wickednes; Bm wykkydnes; Dd wikkidnes; E wiknes; Gg wykydnes; L wykednese.

165 Of] Br Off.

mikil] B mekil; Bm mykyl; Br mekill; Dd moche; E mikel; Gg mykill; L mykkyl.

sorowe] B sorewe; Bm sorw; Br Gg L -e om.; Dd sorwe; E soru.

may] B sale; Bm Br Gg sall; Dd schul; E sal.

&ai] B yei; Bm Br Gg L yai; Dd &ei.

tell] B Dd E Gg telle.

166 B om.

Sathanas] E Satenas; Gg Satanas.

withe] Bm Gg L wit; Br -e om.; Dd wi&; E wit.

Bm inserts hys after wit.

feres] Bm E Gg L fers; Dd feris.

fell] Dd E Gg felle.

- 167 B L om.
bynd] Br Dd bynde; E bind.
E inserts &e after bind.
&aim] Bm yaim; Br yame; Dd hem; Gg yam.
sall] Dd schal; E sal.
he] Dd E om.
be] Dd ben.
full] Bm om.; Dd ful.
snell] Dd E Gg snelle.
- 168 B reads When yei with deuels be drawn to helle.
And] Dd L brevigraph.
bremely] Bm derfly; Br L bremly; Dd grimli; E
bremli; Gg brymely.
bringe] Bm Br E draw; Dd drawe; Gg bryng; L
bryng.
&aim] Bm yaim; Br yame; Dd hem; Gg yam; L yam.
to] Bm Br unto; E till.
hell] B Dd E Gg nelle.
- 169,
170 Dd reads Wi& moche sorwe in pyne to welle/And euer
mor &er in to dwelle.
- 169 B Br om.
Gg reads Yar sall yai sorowe euermar dry.
&are] Bm Gg yar; Dd &er in; E -e om.; L yer.
&ai] Bm Gg L yai.
sall] Bm E sal.
eueremare] Bm euer mar; Dd euer mor; E euermare;
Gg euermar (+ superscript flourish); L euer mar.

- dwell] Bm dwel; E duelle.
 170 B Br om.
 Gg reads For yair sawles sall nen mar dye (nen and
 mar + superscript flourish).
 And] Dd Wi&; L brevigraph.
 wafulli] Bm L wafully; Dd moche sorwe; E
 wafullic.
 paynes] Bm paynnys; Dd pyne; E pines.
 Dd inserts to after pyne.
 well] Bm wel; Dd E welle.
 170f. E inserts And endeles of soru telle.
 Gg inserts When beltes dy yair sawles says yen/
 Why ne waryt swa of synfull men.
 171 B Br om.
 &is] Bm Gg L Yis; Dd This.
 bees] Bm beis; Dd is; E bes; L bese.
 &aire] Bm yair; Dd hir; E -e om.; Gg yaier; L
 yer.
 dome] E -e om.; Gg dum.
 &at] Bm Gg L yat; E &at.
 es] Bm Gg er; Dd lyue; E her.
 in] Bm E in.
 synne] Bm L syn; E sin; Gg syne.
 172 B Br om.
 E reads Ligges and wil &air sin noht blin.
 And] L brevigraph.
 Bm inserts lyis and (brevigraph) after And;
 Gg inserts lyges and (brevigraph) after And.

will] Bm E wil; Dd wile; Gg L wyll.

nawyse] Bm not; Dd neuer; E noht; Gg noght; L no
wyse.

Gg inserts synne after noght.

&are] Bm yar; Dd &er; E &air; Gg om.; L yer.

of] E Gg om.

blynne] Bm L blyn; E blinu; Gg blynu.

173 B Br om.

Bot] Dd But.

wald] Dd wold.

&ai] Bm Gg L yai; Dd &ei.

think] Bm Gg L thynk; Dd &enk; E &inc.

of] Bm Dd E Gg L on.

domis] Bm Dd domys; E L domes; Gg dome.

daye] Bm Dd Gg L -e om.; E dai.

174 B Br om.

&an wald &ai] Dd Hem auhte to; E &aim bird.

&an] Bm yan; Gg om.; L yanu.

wald &ai] Gg yai wald.

&ai] Bm Gg L yai.

leeue] Bm leif; Dd Gg L leue; E lef.

&aire] Bm Gg yair; Dd hir; E -e om.; L yer.

synfull] Bm dayildds; Dd synful; E plihtful.

playe] Bm Dd E Gg L -e om.

175 Allas (1)] Bm Alas.

Allas (2)] Bm Br om.

- &an] B Bm Dd Gg what; Br what yan; E quat; L yan.
- may] B sale; Bm Br Gg sall; Dd schul; E sal.
- &ai] B yei; Bm Br Gg L yai; Dd &ei.
- Bm inserts yat day after &ai.
- saye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
- 176 Before] Bm Byfor; Br Byfore; Dd Be forn; E Bifor; L Bo for.
- him] B Bm Br hym; Gg L hym.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm L yat; Br Dd &at.
- all mightis] B almyghtig; Bm Br Gg all myghtes; Dd alle myhtis; E miht ful; L all myghts.
- maye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg L -e om.
- 177 When] Dd Whan; E Quen.
- all] B Dd alle; E al.
- B inserts ye after alle; Bm Br Gg insert ye after all; E inserts &e after al.
- men] L men.
- &at] B Br yat; Bm Gg L yat; Dd &at.
- was and es] B is or was.
- was] Dd wer.
- and] Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and.
- es] B Dd is; E esse.
- 178 Sall] B Sale; Dd Schul; E Sal.
- se] Bm Br see; Dd seen.
- &aire] B yeir; Bm L yer; Br Gg yair; Dd hir; E -e om.
- sawmpil] B Dd synne; Bm dome; Br syn; E sines;

Gg synnes; L ensampyll.

mare and lesse] B and yeir trespas.

Bm inserts bath after dome; Br inserts both after syn; Gg inserts bath after synnes.

mare] Bm Gg L -e om. (Gg + superscript flourish); Br more; Dd mor.

and] A B Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and.

lesse] Bm Dd Gg les; L lese.

179 And] Bm L brevigraph.

B Dd insert alle after and; Bm Br Gg insert all after And; E inserts al after And.

&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.

aungelles] B aungels; Bm aungels; Br angles; Dd angelis; E angels (superscript flourish above the -s); Gg angels; L angells.

&at ar in] Bm Dd Gg of; Br of ye; E of &e.

&at] B yat; L yat.

ar] L ere.

heuene] Bm heuyn; Br Gg L -e om.; E heuin.

180 And] Bm Dd L brevigraph.

ma] B Dd mo; L may.

fendes] Bm feends; Dd fendis; Gg synnes; L fends.

&an] B yen; Bm Br yan; Gg L yan.

&ousandes seuene] B man can neuene; Bm man kan neuen; Br man can neuen; Dd man may nemene; E man mai nefen; Gg man may neuen.

&ousandes] L thowsands.

seuene] L Roman numerals:vij.

181 Dd om.

- Agayne say] Bm Agaynsagh.
- Agayne] B Gayn; Bm Gg L -e om.; E Igain.
- saye] B saying; Bm Br sagh; E sawe; Gg sayng; L -e om.
- &are] B yer; Bm L yer; Br yair; E -e om.; Gg yar + superscript flourish.
- nane] B none; E L -e om.
- be] Br bee.
- 182 Dd om.
- Of] Br Off.
- &inges] B Gg thyng; Bm all; Br thynge; E &ing; L thyngs.
- &at] B Gg yat; Bm Br L yat.
- all] B E alle.
- men] E L men.
- Bm inserts yer after may.
- se] Br see.
- 183 Of] Br Off.
- &is openli] Dd openli and dredful.
- &is] B Bm Br Gg L yis.
- openli] B openly; Bm oppen; Br openlyk; E openlic; Gg L opynly.
- schewynge] B Bm -e om.; Br shewyng; Dd L schewyng; E schauing; Gg scheuyng.
- 184 Hase God] B Gg God has; Br God haues; Dd God ha&; E Hauis Godd; L Has God.
- schewid] B Bm L schewed; Br shewed; E schawed; Gg scheuys.
- many] Bm a fayr; Br men.

thinge] B tokenyng; Bm takynyng; Br takenyngs
Dd toknyng; E tacing? (ligatures unclear); Gg
takying; L toknyng.

185 L inserts And at the beginning of the line.

Of] Br Off.

a] Dd o; Gg om.

taken] B token; Bm Gg takynyng; Br takenyng; Dd
toknyng; E taking; L takeny[n]g.

E inserts &at after taking.

I herd] B wille I; Bm Gg hard I; Br herd I; Dd I
have herd; E I haf herd.

of] B Bm Br Dd E Gg om.

tell] B Dd E telle.

186 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm Yat; Br That; Dd &at.

Br inserts yis day after That.

falles] B acordes; Bm fals; Dd falli&; Gg fels;
L falls.

wele] B om.; Dd E -e om.

till] B E til; Bm L tyll; Dd Gg to.

oure] B yis; Bm oure; Br Dd E Gg L -e om.

gospell] B Dd gosselle; E gosselle.

187 A blak] Ha om. (tear in MS.).

A] Br om.; E written in the left margin.

blak] Br Gg blake; Dd blac.

monk] B monke; Br Gg munke; E munk; Ha ---k
(tear).

in ane abbaye] B als I herde say.

in] E Hu of; L in.

ane] Dd Gg -e om.; E an; Ha Hu L a.

abbaye] Bm Br Gg Ha -e om.; Dd abbey; Hu L nabbay.

188 Bm inserts Yat at the beginning of the line; Br inserts That.

Was] Ha om. (tear in MS.); L Wasse.

fermorere] B L fermerer; Bm Hu in fermory; Br E enfermer; Dd fermer; Gg in a farmory; Ha --rmerer (tear in MS.).

als I herd saie] B in an abbey (half line reversal).

als] Dd Ha Hu as; E of all.

herd] Bm Br Gg Ha hard; L herd.

saie] Bm Br E Gg Ha L say; Dd sey; Hu seyd.

189 He was] Ha om. (tear in MS.).

halden] Bm Br Gg Ha L haldyn; Dd hold; Hu holdyn.

a hali mane] B haly and trewe.

a] Br ane; Dd E Gg Ha Hu an.

hali] B Bm Br L haly; Dd holi; Gg hally; Ha Hu holy.

mane] Bm Br Dd E Ha Hu -e om.

190 Ymange] B Amonge; Bm Gg Omang; Br Omaunges; Dd A mong; E Imange; Ha---ng; Hu Imang (+ flourish); L -e om.

his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.

felawes] B Bm breyer; Br felows; Dd bretherin; E felaus; Gg breyer; Ha felaws; Hu fellowys; L felowes.

euerilkane] B yat him knewe; Bm euerylkane; Br euerilkane; Dd -e om.; E Ha L euerilkan; Gg euerylk ane; Hu euyrrylkane.

191 B reads One of his bre&er yat til him drewe.

A] E An; Ha om. (tear in MS.).

cloystir] Bm closter; Dd Gg cloyster; E Hu
cloyster; Ha ---yster; L clostyr.

monke] Bm Br Dd E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.

louyd] Bm Br L lufed; Dd Hu lould; E loued; Ha
lufd.

him] Bm Br L hym; Gg Hu hym; Ha he.

Bm Br insert full after hym; E inserts ful after
him; Hu inserts ful after hym.

wele] Dd E -e om.; Gg Hu well; Ha welle; L wyll.

192 B reads And ayer lufed oyer wele ynowe; Bm reads
And drogh to hym hys bale to keild; Br reads And
drogh to gedir wit luf and selle; Gg reads And
drought to gedyr wit luf and sell.

And] Dd L brevigraph; Ha om. (tear and
blurring).

to] E til.

him] Bm Ha L hym; E him; Hu hym.

full] Dd E Hu ful.

speciele] Dd special; E -e om.; Hu speciell; L
specyall.

193 B Ha om.

ryueli] Bm ryfly; Br ryfely; E riuelic; Gg
ryuely; Hu comunynk; L r[e]wly.

togider] Bm Gg to gedyr; Br to gedir; Dd
togeder; Hu to gaddy; L to gyder.

drawes] Bm Br draws; Dd drawe; Hu drawys.

194 B Ha om.

Dd reads Trusti and trewe and good felawe; Gg
reads Faythefull frendes and felaus.

- Faythe] Bm L Fath; Br Faith; E Fai&e; Hu Fayt.
- ymange] Bm Br and lufredyn of; E lufreden; Hu of leueredyn; L -e om.
- gode] Bm gude; Br L gud; Dd good; E -e om.
- felawes] Bm felaws; Br felaghes; Dd felawe; Gg felaus; Hu felawis; L felowes.
- 195 Fell] B Felle; Dd E Hu Fel; Ha ---l.
- awntir] B Dd auentur; Bm auenter; Br auentor; E aunter; Gg auntyr; Ha anent; Hu a til; L awnty.
- &at] B Gg Hu yat; Bm at; Br E &at; Ha om.; L yat.
- Gg inserts he after &at.
- &is] B Bm Gg Ha L yis; Hu &ys.
- Bm inserts and after yis; Gg inserts in ye after yis; Hu inserts sik after &ys.
- fermerere] Bm Dd Hu fermer; Br E enfermer; Gg farmory; L -e om.
- 196 Was] Bm Wer.
- seke] Bm E Ha Hu L -e om.; Dd sik.
- and] A Bm Br Dd Gg Ha L brevigraph; B yat; Hu an (superscript -b- over the -n).
- &at] B yat; Bm Gg Ha L yat; Dd &at.
- was him] Hu hym was.
- Dd inserts to after was.
- him] B Gg Hu hym; Bm Br Ha L hym.
- dere] Bm Dd E Hu L -e om.; Gg by.
- 197 Come] Dd E L -e om.
- make] Bm E Ha Hu -e om.
- him] B Gg Hu hym; Bm Br Ha L hym; E him.

- glad] Br Gg glade.
- and] A Bm Br Dd Gg Ha Hu L brevigraph; E and.
- blythe] B blithe; Bm Br Gg Ha Hu L -e om.; Dd E bli&e.
- 198 And] Bm L brevigraph.
- Hu inserts of after And.
- his] Bm Ha Hu L hys; Gg om.
- lufe] B L -e om.; Bm frendchyp; Br luferedyn; Dd loue; E lufredene; Gg lufrede; Ha luff; Hu louerend?
- to] B E til; Bm Hu L om.; Br till; Gg so; Ha un to.
- him] B Br Gg hym; Bm Ha L hym; Hu om.
- to] B at; Br Dd Ha om.; Hu for to.
- kythe] Bm Br Gg Ha Hu -e om.; Dd E ki&e.
- 199 askid] B Bm Br E asked; Gg Ha askyd; Hu eskyd.
- him] B Gg Hu hym; Bm Br Ha L hym; Dd om.
- how] B howe; E hou.
- he him] B Br yat he; Bm Gg L yat he; Ha he hym; Hu hym.
- felde] B Gg fore; Bm for; Br foore; E felid; Ha feilde; Hu -e om.; L felyd.
- 200 B reads And he answerd I ame ful pore; Bm reads And he answard I am full por; Br reads He answerd son I ame full poore; Gg reads And he answerde I am full pore.
- And] Dd L brevigraph.
- Dd E Hu insert he after And.
- his] Ha Hu L hys.
- state] E -e om.; L statte.

- E inserts alle after stat.
- to] E til; L om.
- him] Ha L hym; Hu hym.
- he] Dd E Hu om.
- telde] E telld; Ha teilde; Hu -e om.; L telyd.
- 201 He saide full hard] B For so hard yen.
- He] Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu And.
- saide] Bm sayde; Br E -e om.; Dd seyde; Gg Ha Hu L sayd.
- full] Dd E Hu ful.
- hard] Br Ha L herd; Gg harde.
- felle] Bm Gg Hu L fele; Ha feill; E -e om.
- 202 To dede I drawe] B I drogh to ded; Bm I draw to dede; Br I drawe to ded; Gg I draw to dede (reversals).
- dede] B Br Ha Hu L -e om.; Dd deth.
- drawe] B drogh; Bm Gg Ha Hu L -e om.
- als] Bm Dd Gg Ha Hu L as.
- you] Bm Ha Hu L yu; Br &how; Dd &u; E ye; Gg yow.
- may] E mai.
- 203 His] Bm Gg Ha Hu L Hys.
- felowe] B felauh; Bm Dd Ha Hu L felaw; Br felagh; E felau; Gg -e om.
- was for him] L for hym was.
- him] B Br Hu hym; Bm Gg Ha L hym; E him.
- L inserts full after was.
- sarye] B Gg Hu sory; Bm Br E Ha L -e om.; Dd sori.

- 204 And] Dd L brevigraph.
 Ha blurred mark after And.
 praied] B Bm Br prayed; Gg Ha Hu prayed; Dd
 preyde; Gg Ha Hu prayd; L prayde.
 him] Bm Br Ha L hym; Gg Hu hym.
 Br inserts oft after hym.
 full] B Dd E Hu ful.
 3ern forthi] B tendirly; Bm tenderly.
 3ern] Br grett; Dd 3erne; E gern; Gg gerne; Hu
 bysely; L 3ar.
 forthi] Br Dd Gg foryi; E for&ie; Ha for yi; Hu
 for &y; L forthy.
- 205 B insert yat at the beginning of the line; Bm Gg
 insert yat; Br inserts That; E Hu inserts &at.
 If] Bm Yf; E Yef; Ha Yif; Hu Gyf; L Iff.
 God] E Godd; Ha Gode.
 did] Bm Hu L dyd; Dd dide; Gg dyde; Ha didde.
 him] B Br Ha Hu hym; Bm L hym; E Gg him.
 his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.
 will] B E wille; Bm Ha Hu L wyll; Dd wil.
- 206 B insert Yat at the beginning of the line; Bm
 inserts Yat; Br inserts That; E Hu inserts &at.
 He] Ha -e.
 suld] B walde; Br shuld; Dd Ha schuld; Hu
 schold.
 schew] B schewe; Br shew; Dd schewin; E
 scheu.
 L hys schew crossed out after schew.
 his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.

- state] Bm far; Dd E -e om.
- him] Bm Br Ha L hym; E him; Gg Ha hym.
- till] B E tille; Bm Gg L tyll; Dd til.
- 207 &is] B Bm Gg Ha L Yis; Br This; Dd &e; Hu &ys.
- seke] Bm Gg Ha Hu L -e om.; Dd sike.
- monke] Bm Dd E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.
- hight] Bm Hu heght; Dd hihte; E hiht; Gg Ha L hyght.
- to] Gg at.
- come] Bm E -e om.; Ha cum; Hu L cum.
- hi[m]] A no sign of contraction: scribal error;
B Dd him; Bm Br Gg Ha L hym; Hu hym; E him.
- 208 B reads If god wolde he might so do; Bm reads Yf
he ouer any wyse myght do; Br reads Iff he ouer
any wyse myght it do.
- If] Bm Gg Ha Yf; Br L Iff; E Yef; Hu 3yff.
- might] Br Gg Ha L myght; Dd myht; E moht; Hu
myg[ht] (erasure of elements).
- gete] E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.
- Gg inserts him after get.
- leue] E lef.
- &at to do] Dd &er to; E &ar to; Gg yar to; Hu
&ar &ene ?(blurring).
- &at] Ha &at; L yat.
- 209 B Ha om.
- sall] Dd Hu schal; E sal.
- saide] Bm Gg L sayd; Br E -e om.; Dd seyde; Hu
se[y]d (obscured element: blotting).
- if] Bm Gg yf; E yef; Hu 3yf.

- &at] A smudge or otiose marks after the word; Bm
L yat; Dd E Hu om.; Gg yat.
- maye] Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu L -e om.
- 210 B Ha om.
- Come] Bm E Hu -e om.
- &e] Bm Gg L ye; Dd the.
- mi] Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu L my.
- state] Bm lyfe; Dd E -e om.
- my] A scribal error?; Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu L to.
- saye] Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu L -e om.
- 211 When] Dd Whan; E Quen; Hu Wen; L When.
- &is] B Bm Gg Ha L yis; Hu &ys.
- was] Gg om.
- saide] Bm sade; Br -e om.; Dd seyð; E Ha Hu L
sayð; Gg sayde.
- dyed] Dd deyde; E deyed; Ha deyð; Hu dyd; L
dyde.
- sone] E L -e om.; Gg sonne.
- 212 And] Dd L brevigraph.
- his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.
- felawe] Bm Dd Gg Ha Hu L -e om.; Br felagh; E
felau.
- askid] B Br E Gg L asked; Bm Ha askyð; Hu eskyð.
- his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.
- bone] E L -e om.; Gg bonne.
- 213 And] L brevigraph.
- praied] B Br prayed; Bm E Gg prayed; Dd
preyde; Ha Hu prayd; L prayð.

- God] E Godd.
- Bm inserts garne after God.
- of] B Br Dd E for.
- his mercye] Ha hym haf mercy.
- his] Bm Gg Hu L hys.
- mercye] B Br Gg Hu -e om.; Dd merci; E mercye;
Bm Ha L mercy.
- 214 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm Ha L Yat; Dd &at; Br That.
- suld] Br shulde; Dd schul; Hu wold.
- schewe] Bm E Gg Ha L -e om.; Br shew; Dd
schewin; Hu schow.
- him] Bm Br Gg Ha L hym; Dd om.; Hu hym.
- openlye] B Br E -e om.; Bm opinly; Dd openli; Gg
opynly; Ha oponly; Hu oppynly; L opynly.
- 215 Ou&er] B Ouyer; Bm Owyr; Br Owthir; Dd Eyther; E
O&er; Gg Outhyr; Ha O3yr; Hu Othyr; L Oyer.
- slepeand or wakand] E wakand or slapand.
- slepeand] B in slepe; Bm Br Gg Ha L slepand; Dd
sleping; E slapand; Hu slepend.
- or] Hu othyr.
- Br inserts elles after or; Dd inserts ellis; Gg
inserts els.
- wakand] B Ha wakande; Dd waking.
- 216 Of] Br Off; L If?
- his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.
- felawe] Bm Br felagh; Dd felawis; E Gg Ha Hu -e
om.; L fellow.
- Dd inserts stat after felawis; E Hu insert state
after felaw.

- some] B sume; Bm Dd E Gg Hu sum; Ha sum; L -e om.
- tithand] B tithande; Bm Hu tythand; Dd tiding; E ti∧ Gg tydand; Ha ty3ande; L ty3and.
- 217 And] L brevigraph.
- als] Dd Ha Hu as; L alls.
- laye] B Bm Br Dd E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.
- apon] Bm Gg opon; Dd upon; L apon.
- nyght] Dd nyht; E niht.
- 218 L reads He com to hys fellow full bright.
- His] Bm Gg Ha Hu L Hys.
- felowe] B felawe; Bm E Gg Ha Hu felaw; Br felagh; Dd felow; L fellow.
- come] Dd E L -e om.; Ha com.
- wi&] B with; Bm Br Gg Ha Hu wit; E wit.
- bemes] B lems; Bm Br E lemes; Dd moche; Gg Hu lemys; Ha bemys.
- bri3t] B Br light; Bm Gg Ha Hu lyght; Dd liht; L bright.
- 219 And] Bm Dd L brevigraph.
- E deletes tand after And.
- talde] B Dd tolde; Bm Br E Gg Hu -e om.; Ha told.
- him] Bm om.; Br Hu hym; Gg Ha L hym.
- bothe] Bm Br Gg L bath; Dd bo&e; E ba&e; Ha Hu -e om.
- heuene] B Bm Br Gg Ha L -e om.; E heuin; Hu heuyn.
- and] A B Bm Dd Gg Ha L brevigraph; E and; Hu an.
- hell] B Dd E helle.

- 220 And] Bm L brevigraph.
 B Bm Dd E Ha Hu L insert he after And.
prayed] B Br prayed; Bm Gg Ha Hu L prayd; Dd
 preyde.
 him] B Dd E Gg Ha Hu om.; Bm Br L hym.
 suld] Br shuld; Dd schuld; Hu sohld (scribal
error).
 him] Bm Br L hym; Gg om.; Ha Hu hym.
 tell] B Dd E telle.
- 221 His] Bm Br Gg Ha L Hys.
 state] Dd -e om.
 and] A Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph; Ha punctuated
by.; Hu an.
 saide] Bm Gg Ha Hu sayd; Br E -e om.; Dd seyde;
 L say.
 wele] Dd E -e om.; Gg Hu well; L welle.
 fare] Bm Dd E Gg Hu L -e om.; Br fair; Ha fayr.
- 222 Thorow] B Thorewe; Bm Br Thurgh; Dd &orw; E
 Thoru; Gg Thourgh; Ha Thoro; Hu &rogh; L Thorw.
 &e] B Bm Br Gg Ha L ye.
 helpe] Bm Dd E Ha L -e om.
 oure] Bm Dd E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.
 Ladye] B Gg Leuedy; Bm Br Ha L -e om.; Dd Ladi; E
 Lefdi, Hu Leddy.
- 223 B reads Ne had sche helped with hyr grace.
 Had scho ne] Bm Warn scho had; Br Warne sho
 hade; Dd Ne had sche; E War scho ne hafd; Gg Warne
 scho had.
 Had] Br hade; E hafd.

- scho] B Dd sche; Br sho.
- ne] Ha Hu L noght.
- bene] Dd E L -e om.; Hu b[e]n.
- Gg inserts 3it after bene.
- I had] Gg had I.
- had] Br hade; E haid.
- gane] Dd E L -e om.
- 224 B reads I had gone with Sathanas.
- wone] Bm Br E Ha Hu L -e om.; Gg wonne.
- in] Ha L in.
- hell] Dd E helle.
- wi&] B with; Bm Br Gg Ha Hu L wit; E wit.
- Br inserts the after wit.
- foule] B Bm Dd E Gg Hu om.; Br fende; Ha fowll;
L full.
- Ha Saty- crossed out after fowll.
- Sathane] B Sathanas; Dd Ha L -e om.; E Satan; Gg
Hu Satane.
- 225 &e to&er] B His felawe; Bm Gg Hu Hys felaw; Br
Hys felagh; Dd His felaw; E His felau; Ha &e
to3ir; L Ye toyer.
- tho3t] B Bm Gg Ha thoght; Br thogh[t]; Dd &ouhte;
E thoht; Hu &oght; L toght (scribal error).
- of &at] B Br Ha of yis; Bm E Gg herof; Dd Hu
her of; L of yat.
- ferlye] B Bm Br E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.; Dd ferli.
- 226 And] Dd L brevigraph.
- askid] B Bm E L asked; Br Gg Ha askyd; Hu eskyd.
- him] B Br Gg Hu hym; Bm Ha L hym.

B inserts ye after hym.

whare for] B euchesone; Bm Br Ha L whar for; Dd
Hu wher for; E quar for; Gg whar fore.

and] A Bm Br Dd Gg Ha L brevigraph; B om.

whi] B Bm Br Gg Ha Hu L why; E qui.

227 And] L brevigraph.

saide] B sayde; Bm E Gg Ha L sayd; Br said; Dd
seyde; Hu seyd.

L inserts yat with deletion marks after sayd.

we] Gg I.

wende] Bm Br E Gg Ha L -e om.; Dd wenid?; Hu
wen.

E inserts alle after wend; Ha inserts all; Hu
inserts al after wen..

wele] Br Gg L well; Dd Hu om.; E -e om.

&at] B Br yat; Bm Gg yat; Dd E Hu &at.

&ou] B you; Bm Br yow; Dd Hu &u; Gg yowe; Ha L
yu.

228 Had] E Haud.

bene] B Dd E L -e om.; Hu be.

a hali man] Dd euer ful holi.

a] E Ha an.

hali] B Bm Br Gg L haly; Dd holi; Ha Hu holy.

man] Ha man.

to] Bm Gg tyll; Br till; Dd E Hu til.

now] B Gg nowe; E nou.

229 Ha om.

How] B Howe; E Hou.

sall] B sale; Dd Hu schal; E sal.

it] Bm itt; Gg yt; Hu hyt.

fare] Bm Dd E Hu -e om.; Br faire; Gg be; L fayr.

us] Dd me.

cayteues] B caytifes; Bm caytyfs; Br kaytyfes; Dd caytif; E kaytefes; Gg caytyfes; Hu caytyffys; L katyues.

230 Ha om.

&at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Dd L &at; Br That.

B inserts here after yat; Bm inserts euer after &at; Br inserts here after That; Gg inserts her after &at.

in] L in.

synne] Bm Hu L syn; E sin; Gg syne.

and] B Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph; Hu an.

folly] Dd E foli.

liues] B E lyes; Bm lyfs; Br Gg lyfes; Dd lede my lyf; Hu lyuys; L lyues.

231 Ha om.

When] B Sen; Dd Whan; E Quen; Hu When.

&ou] B you; Bm L yu; Dd Hu &u; Br Gg yow; E written in the margin with its place in the line indicated by a symbol.

&at] B Br E Gg yat; Bm L yat; Dd E Hu &at.

ledde] B Bm E Hu led; Br -e om.; Dd ladde; Gg lyde; L lyfed.

so] E sa.

hali] B Bm Br Gg L haly; Dd holi; Hu holy.

Dd inserts a after holi.

- lyfe] B Br E life; Dd -e om.; Hu lyffe; L lyue.
- 232 Ha om.
- Was] Dd Wer.
- demid] B boune; Bm Br dampned; Dd dampnid; E Gg demed; Hu demyt; L deme.
- to] Bm tyll; Br till; E tille.
- hell] B Dd helle.
- for to] B forto.
- dryfe] B E drife; Dd dryf; Gg L dryue; Hu dryffe.
- 233 When] E quen; Hu Wen; L Whan.
- &is] B Bm Br Gg L yis; Dd he; Hu &ys.
- was] Dd had; Gg whas.
- saide] Bm Gg Ha L sayd; Br E -e om.; Dd Hu seyd.
- &e dede] Hu he.
- &e] B Bm Br Gg L ye; Ha &- (tear in MS.).
- dede] B Br E L -e om.; Ha om. (tear in MS.).
- answerde] B Br Dd Gg Hu -e om.; Bm answard; E ansuerd; Ha om. (tear in MS.); L answerd.
- 234 And] Bm L brevigraph.
- talde] B Dd tolde; Bm Hu told; Br E Gg Ha -e om.; L teld.
- his] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hys.
- felowe] B felawe; Bm Dd E Gg Ha Hu felaw; Br felagh; L -e om.
- how] B howe; E hou.
- L inserts yat after how.
- it] B Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu he; Ha om. (due to tear).

ferde] B Dd E Hu L -e om.; Bm fard; Br faierd;
Gg farde; Ha om. (due to tear).

235 Bm reads Als sone as I gaf ye gast; Br reads Als
sone as I gafe ye gast.

And] A Dd L brevigraph; Bm Br Als.

saide sone] L son sayd.

saide] Bm Br om.; Dd seyde; E -e om.; Gg Ha L
sayd; Hu seyde.

sone] B om.; Dd a non; E L -e om.; Hu soyn.

fra] B Gg when; Bm Br as; Dd whan; E quen; Ha
fro; Hu wen; L aftyr.

gaue] B had gyuen; Bm E Gg Ha gaf; Br gafe; Dd
3af; Hu 3oyff; L 3eld.

&e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.

gaste] Bm Br Dd L -e om.; Ha om. (due to tear).

236 B reads I was led to dome in haste.

To] Br Till; E Tille.

Bm Dd Gg Hu insert my after To; Br inserts my
after Till; E inserts my after Tille.

dome] E L -e om.

was I] Dd Hu I was; Gg whas I.

ledde] B Bm E Ha Hu L led; Br -e om.; Dd lad; Gg
lede.

in] Br Ha L in.

haste] Bm Br Dd L -e om.

237 als] Dd Ha Hu as; L alls.

foundid] B Br Hu stode; Bm Dd E Gg stod; Ha
fondid.

my] E mi.

- dome] E -e om.
- here] Dd E L -e om.; Ha he[r] (tear in MS.).
- 238 Before] B Bifore; Bm L -e om.; Br Hu By for;
Dd Beforn; E Bifor; Ha Be for.
- Ihesu] B Ihesus; Bm oure Lord; Br Ihesus; E
Iesus; Ha Iesu?; Hu Ihecu?
- wi&] B Br with; Bm Ha Hu wit; E wit; Gg wyht (a misspelling, whyt, is deleted before the word); L
wyth.
- drery] Dd E dreri; L dryry.
- chere] Bm Dd E Ha Hu L -e om.
- 239 Of] Br Hu Off.
- fendes] Bm feend (+ flourish); Dd fendis; Ha
feinds; Hu fendys; L fend (+ flourish).
- herd I many] B I had many; Gg many had I.
- herd] Bm Hu hard.
- I] E Ic.
- many] E mani.
- uppe braide] B Bm Gg upbrayde; Br Dd upbrayd; E
Hu upbrayd; L upbrad; Ha upb[raid] (tear).
- 240 B E Gg Hu insert And at the beginning of the line;
Dd inserts a brevirgraph.
- boke] Bm L buk; E boc; Gg buke; Ha -e om.
- before me sone was] B was bifore me; Bm was yan
be for me; Br was yan byfor me; Dd was befor me;
E was bifor me; Gg was before me; Hu was befor me.
- before] B bifore; Bm -e om.; Br byfor; Dd
beforn; E bifor; Ha Hu L befor.
- sone] B Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu om.; L -e om.
- layde] Br laide; Dd E Ha Hu -e om.; L laid.
- 241 &at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; Dd Ha &at.

- &e] B Bm Gg L ye.
- rewle] B Gg reule; Br rewl1; Dd rule; E Ha reuel; Hu roule.
- Saynte] B Dd L Seynt; Bm -e om.; Br Ha Saint; E Sain; Gg Sant; Hu Seyn.
- Benete] B E Gg -e om.; Bm Br Benett; Ha Benit; Hu Bened; L Benyt.
- 242 &at] B Ye whilk; Bm Ye whylk; Br The whilk; E Hū &at; Gg Yat; L Yat.
- I] E Ic.
- hight] B Bm Hu heght; Dd behihte; E hiht; Gg Ha L hyght.
- Hu inserts for after heght.
- to] Bm tyll.
- halde] B Dd holde; Bm E Gg Hu L -e om.; Ha hold.
- and] A B Bm Dd Ha L brevigraph.
- gete] B E Ha Hu -e om.; Bm kep; Br kepe; L gett.
- 243 &is] B Bm Gg L Yis; Br This; Dd &e; Hu &ys.
- rewle] B Gg reule; Br rewl1; Dd rule; E reul; Ha reuel; Hu roule.
- B inserts yore after reule.
- &ai] B yei; Bm Br Gg Ha L yai; Dd &ei; E thi?
(Small interprets a contraction symbol as -h-); Ha &an; Hu &ey.
- gert] Bm Gg Ha gart; Dd mad; Hu makyd.
- rapeli rede] Dd to rede.
- rapeli] B Dd om.; Bm Gg L rathly; Br raythly; E rapli; Ha Hu raply.
- rede] Ha reyde; Hu L -e om.
- 244 And] Dd L brevigraph.

als] Dd Gg Ha Hu as; L alls.

redde] B Bm E Ha Hu red; Br L -e om.

sare] B Dd Hu sore; Bm E Gg Ha L -e om.; Br
sarr.

gone] B Br Dd E Gg gan; Bm L -e om.; Ha gun; Hu
gane.

drede] Br Hu L -e om.; Ha dreyd.

245 For] Dd om.

ouerlepe . . . nane] B I myght ouer hyppe right
noght.

ouer lepe] B ouer hyppe; Bm ouerloup; Br
ouerloupe; Dd Ouerhip; E ouerlop; Gg ouer lepe; Ha
our[e]lep; Hu ouer lepe; L ourlope.

mi3t] B Bm Br Gg Ha Hu L myght; Dd myhte; E
moht.

make] Bm Ha Hu -e om.; E mac.

Bm inserts yer after mak.

nane] B noght; Bm mone? (scribal error); Dd non;
E -e om.; L nan.

246 B reads Of al yat reule howe I it wroght.

Bot] Br Bott; Dd Hu But.

&e] Bm Br Gg L ye.

clausis] Bm rewles; Br resonns; E Hu clauses; Gg
resouns; Ha clause; L clawses.

euerilkane] Bm Ha euer ilk ane; Br euer ilkane;
Dd euerilkon; E -e om.; Gg euerylkane; Hu
euerylkane; L euer ilkan.

247 B om.

Dd reads Hard acounte I gan to 3elde &er.

Hu inserts &at at the beginning of the line.

I 3alde] Bm 3eild; Br I Yhalde; Dd I. . .3elde;
E Yald Ic; Gg 3alde I; Ha L I 3eld; Hu 3old I.

acounte] Bm Ha a count; Br a compt; Dd acounte;
E -e om.; Gg acunte; Hu a cownt; L a coynt.

how] E hou.

&aim] Bm yaim; Br &am; Gg yam; Ha L yam; Hu &aym.

helde] Bm Br E Ha Hu L -e om.

248 B om.

And] Dd L brevigraph.

consciense] Bm Br witt; Dd conscience; E
conciens; Gg conciens; Ha consiens; Hu conscyens;
L consience.

gon me] Hu me gan.

gon] Bm Gg agayne; Br agaynes; Dd began; E Hu
gan.

me] Dd to; Gg om.

3elde] Bm Br melled; Dd answer; E Hu meld; Ha L
-e om.

249 Ha om.

I sawe &an &are] B And yore I fonde; Bm Yat
schowd yer; Br That shewed &are; Dd It schewid; E
It schawed; Gg It schewed; Hu I schauyid &ar.

sawe] L -e om.

&an &are] L yer yen.

&an] Bm Br Dd E om.; L &en.

&are] B yore; Bm L yer; Dd &er; E Hu -e om.; Gg
yar.

full] B Dd E Hu ful; Gg om.

openly] Bm Gg Hu opynly; Dd openli; E openlye;
L opynly.

250 Ha om.

&at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; E Hu &at.

had done] B lifed her ful; Bm my lyf led; Br my lyfe led; Dd lad my lyf; E led mi lif; Gg lede my lyfe; Hu led my lyff; L had don.

L inserts yer after don.

wrangewisly] B wrongwisly; Bm Gg L wrangwysly; Br wrangwisly; Dd wrongwisli; E wrangwislie; Hu wrangwyssy.

251 Ha om.

B Bm Br Dd E Hu insert For at the beginning of the line.

&e] B Gg yat; Bm Br L ye.

rewle] B Gg reule; Br rewell; Dd rule; E reul; Hu roule.

in manye pase] B many poynte is.

in] B Dd Hu is; Bm Br er; E Gg es.

manye] B Bm Br Dd Gg Hu L -e om.; E mani.

Bm Br Gg Hu insert a after many.

pase] B poynte; Br paas; Dd E pas; Hu plasse; L plase.

252 B reads Yat I in life held al omys.

Ha om.

Hu inserts &an at the beginning of the line.

&at] B Gg Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That.

Gg inserts yen after &at; E inserts &an.

agayne] Bm agayns; Br agaynes; Dd a3en; E i gain; Gg agaynnes; Hu agaynys; L a gan.

me casten] Bm my lyfyng.

casten] Br full gretly; Dd cast(a first ocurrence is deleted with sub-script ellipses); Gg

castyn; Hu tokyn; L gastly.

wase] Br Dd E Gg -e om.; Hu wasse.

253 For thi] B L Foryi; Bm Whar thurgh; Br Ware
thurgh; Dd Wher for; E Quar &oru; Gg Whar thorght;
Ha &er thuroh; Hu Wher throght.

all maste had I] Bm I had almost; Br I hade
all mast; Dd I had al most.

all maste] B almoste; Bm Hu almost; Br L -e om.;
Dd al most; E almost; Gg almaste; Ha all mast.

had] Br hade; E hauled.

ri3t] B Bm Br E Gg L om.; Dd riht; Ha reght; Hu
ryght.

&are] B yere; Bm Ha yar; Br Gg L yare; Dd Hu -e
om.

254 Bene] B Ha -e om.; Dd Hu Be; E Ben.

demid] B Bm dampned; Br Gg Ha L demed; Hu demyt.

to] Br till; E til.

hell] B Dd E helle.

foreuere mare] B for euermore; Bm for euermar;
Br forto faire; Dd Hu for to far; E Gg for to
fare; Ha for euermare; L for euermar.

255 Bot] Br Bott; Dd Hu But.

lufid] B worchiped; Bm lufd; Br lufede; Dd
luid; E Gg L lufed; Ha loued; Hu louyd.

wele] B om.; Br Hu L well; Dd E Gg -e om.

oure] Bm oure; Dd E Ha Hu L -e om.; Gg owr.

Ladye] B Leuedy; Bm Br Ha L -e om.; Dd Ladi; E
Lefdy; Gg Lauedy; Hu Leudy.

255f. Bm inserts Whyls I lyfyd I had foryi; Br inserts
Whiles I liffed I hadd forthy; Dd inserts Whil &at
I leuid I had for&i; E inserts Quil I lifd Ic hafd
for&ie; Gg inserts Whyls I leued her I had foryi;
Ha inserts Wyls I lyued I had foryi; Hu inserts

Whyle I leuyt I had for thy.

256 B om.

Full] Bm Br Dd Gg om.; E Hu Ful.

gude] Bm Gg L -e om. (Bm contains a flourish
above the -u-); Br Gudd; Dd Good; E Hu god; Ha
gode.

helpe] Bm Dd E Ha L -e om.; Hu holp.

Bm E insert yar after help; Br inserts yare after
helpe; Dd inserts ther after help; E inserts &ar
after help; Gg inserts yar after helpe.

&orow hir gatt] L of hyr had I.

&orow] Bm Br Ha thurgh; Dd &orw; E &oru; Gg
thurght; Hu &rogh.

hir] Bm Gg Ha Hu L hyr.

gatt] Bm Br E Ha mercy; Dd merci; Gg Hu mercy.

257 B reads To Criste for me sche prayed mercy.

scho] B sche; Br sho.

beso3t] Bm Hu L be soght; Br by soght; Dd
besouht; E bisoht; Gg be scoght; Ha be soght.

L inserts Ihesu after besoght.

Criste] Bm Br Cryst; Dd Crist; E Ha Hu L Crist.

inwardeli] Bm Gg Ha Hu inwardly; Br inwardely;
Dd inwardli; E inwardlie; L inwardly.

258 &at] B E Gg Ha Yat; Bm L Yat; Br That; Dd E Hu
&at.

might in purgatorie] B in purgatorie myght.

might] B Bm Br Gg Ha L myght; Dd myhte; E moht;
Hu moght.

L inserts be after myght.

in] Bm turne to; Ha in.

purgatorie] Bm Hu L purgatory; Br Gg Ha
purgatory; Dd purgatori.

259 Bm reads Yar to clens me of my foly.

L inserts To at the beginning of the line.

Clense] Bm E Gg Ha Hu L -e om.

Br inserts all after clense.

my] E mi.

synne] Br synnes; E sin; Ha Hu L syn.

and] A B Br Dd Ha L brevigraph; Hu an.

my foly] B al my plight.

my] E mi.

foly] Dd foli; E folye.

260 A repetition of line 250.

B Bm Br Dd E Gg Ha Hu om.

L reads And 3orgh hyr had I mercy.

261 For&i] B Foryi; Br For&i; Bm Yer for; Dd &er
for; Gg For; Ha L For yi; Hu Forthy.

I hope] Br hope I; E Ha hop I; Hu hopp I.

to fare full wele] Hu ful wel to far.

fare] Bm Dd E Hu L -e om.; Br faire; Ha fayr.

full] B Dd E Hu ful.

wele] Dd Hu -e om.; E welle.

262 Hu reads Of al my sorow and my sar.

For] B And al.

mi] B Bm Br Gg Ha Hu L my.

penaunce] B sorewe; Bm Gg Hu sorow; Br sorew; Dd
sorwe; E soru; L pennans.

- sall sone] B sone sale.
- sall] B sale; Dd schal; E sal.
- sone] E L -e om.
- kele] Ha kyle.
- 263 For &i] B Bm Gg Foryi; Dd &er for; Ha L For yi;
Hu Forthy.
- mi] B Bm Br Dd E Gg Ha L my; Hu leue.
- frende] Bm freend; Dd E Hu L -e om.; Ha freind.
- pray] B Br Dd Gg pray; E prai.
- B Br inserts it after pray; Bm inserts itt after pray; Gg inserts yt after pray.
- the] B Bm Gg Ha L ye; E Ha Hu &e.
- 264 E Hu insert &at at the beginning of the line; Gg inserts Yat.
- &ou] B You; Bm Ha L Yu; Br Thow; Dd Hu &u; Gg Yow.
- ger] B Bm Gg Ha gar; Br garr; Dd make; Hu mak.
- mi] B Bm Br Dd Ha L my; E Gg Hu om.
- felawes] B breyers; Bm felaws; Br felaghes; Dd felawis; E felaues; Ha felaws; Hu felawys; L felows.
- Dd inserts to after felawis.
- pray] B Bm pray; Dd prey; E prai.
- 264ff. The text of Ha becomes a different narracio.
- 265 When &is was saide] B With yat worde.
- When] Br L When; Dd Whan; E Quen; Hu Wan.
- &is] Bm Br Gg L yis; Hu &ys.
- saide] Bm -i- inserted above the line with a caret; Br E -e om.; Dd Hu seyð; Gg L sayð.

- awaie] B Bm Br Dd Gg Hu L away; E -e om.
- went] Bm wentt; Dd wente.
- 266 And] Bm Dd L brevigraph.
- his] Bm Gg Hu L hys.
- felowe] B broyer; Bm Dd Gg Hu felaw; Br felagh;
E felawe; L -e om.
- full] B Dd E Hu ful.
- mikil] B Dd mekil; Bm mykle; Br mekill; E
mikel; Gg mekyll; Hu mekyl; L mykyll.
- him] Bm Br Gg L hym; E hem; Hu he.
- ment] Bm mentt; Dd be mente; E L ment.
- 267 And] A L brevigraph.
- efftir &is] Dd afterward.
- efftir] B Br aftir; Bm Gg aftyr; E efter; Hu L
eftyr.
- &is] B Bm Br Gg L yis; Hu &e.
- B Br insert sight after yis; Bm Gg insert syght; E
inserts siht; Hu inserts seght after &e.
- many] E mani.
- daye] B Bm Br Dd Gg Hu L -e om.; E dai.
- 268 B For his soule yen gert he pray.
- He gert] Bm Br E Gert he; Dd He made; Gg Gart
he; Hu He mad..
- his bre&ir for him] Bm for hys sall; Br for his
saul; Dd for his soule to; E for his sawell; Gg
for hys saule; Hu for hym hys felaws.
- his] Bm Gg Hu L hys.
- bre&ir] L br[e]dyr.
- him] L hym.

- praye] B Bm Br Dd Gg -e om.; E prai; Hu L pray.
 L a rubrication before the line.
- 269 &is] B Bm Gg L Yis; Br Dd This; Hu Thys.
 tale] Br tall; E -e om.; Gg sampyll; Hu tald.
 Br blot after tall.
 haue I] Dd I haue.
 haue] Bm E Gg haf; L hawe.
 B inserts here after I.
 tald] B tolde; Dd Hu told; Gg talde.
 to] B Dd E Hu L om.
 3owe] Bm Dd Gg Hu L -e om.; Br yow; E you.
- 270 Hu inserts And at the beginning of the line.
 schewe] Bm E Gg L -e om.; Br shew; Hu schaw.
 on] Dd in.
 L inserts 3ow after on.
 what] E quat; Gg wat.
 wyse] B Br E Gg maner; Bm Dd Hu maner.
 and] A B Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph; E a[n]d (no
 brevigraph mark); Hu an.
 how] B howe; E hou.
- 271 sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal; Hu schal.
 be] Dd ben.
 demid] B Bm Br E Gg L demed; Hu demyt.
 and] A B Bm Br Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and.
 3eld] B Dd Gg 3elde; Br yheld; E yeld.
 acounte] Bm a counte; Br a compt; Dd acounte; E
 a count; Gg a cunte; Hu a kownt.

- 272 B inserts To at the beginning of the line.
 What] E Quat.
 Bm inserts all after What.
 oure] Br Dd E Gg Hu L -e om.; Bm oure.
 synnes] B life; Bm lyf tyme; Dd synne; E sinnes;
 Hu synnys; L synes.
 may] E mai.
 B inserts here after may.
 amounte] Bm L amownte; Br -e om.; Dd amounte; E
 amount; Gg a munte; Hu a mownt.
- 273 &are] B alle; Bm yar; Br Gg L all; Dd E Hu al.
 sall] B sale; Dd Hu schal; E sal.
 come to rounge] B yore be knowen; Bm be knawen;
 Br yare be knawen; Gg be knawen yar; Hu euer to
 rekenyng (+ flourish).
 come] E L -e om.; Hu on.
 rounge] Dd reknyng; L re[k]enyng (crossed out
and inserted by the same hand, in the left
margin).
 wisse] B Dd E wis; Bm Gg Hu wys; Br wyss; L
 wyse.
- 274 B Yat in oure life here done is.
 All] Dd Al; E &ar; Gg Ye thyng.
 Bm inserts thyng after All; Br inserts thyng.
 &at] B Br yat; Bm Gg L yat.
 here] Bm Br Dd E Gg Hu L -e om.
 missetaken] Bm Hu mystakyn; Br mysstaken; Dd
 mys takin; E mistakin; Gg mystakyne; L mistaken.
 es] B Dd Hu is; E isse; Gg yis.

- 275 Be] Br Hu By; Dd And also; E Bi.
 &e] B Bm Br Gg L ye.
 leste] Bm leest; Br E Gg L -e om.
 ydil] B ydel; Bm euyll; Br &uell (scribal error); E idel; Gg ydyl; Hu idyll; L ydyll.
 thoght] Dd &ouht; E &ohht; Hu &oght.
- 276 B reads Or ye leste dede yat euer was wroght.
 &are] Bm Gg yar; Br yare; Dd &er; E -e om.; Hu om.; L &ar.
 forgiuen] Bm forgetyn; Br forgotten; Dd for3euen; E forgifnes; Gg for getene; Hu for gyffen; L forgyuen.
 bese] Br E Gg -e om.; Dd is; Hu bees; L byse.
 right] Bm Gg Hu L ryght; Dd E riht.
 no3t] Bm Br Gg Hu L noght; Dd nouht; E noht.
- 277 &an] B Gg Yen; Bm Yan; Br Then; L Yer.
 sall] B sale; Dd schul; E sal; Hu schal.
 bye] B Bm Br Gg L -e om.; Dd bey; Hu byre.
 oure] B yo-?; Bm yer; Br Dd Gg L -e om.; E &e; Hu om.
 synnes] Bm syns; E sines; Hu synnys; L synes.
 B inserts ful after synnes.
 dere] Bm Br Dd Hu L -e om.
- 278 Of] Br Gg Hu Off.
 whilk] Bm Gg Hu whylk; Dd whiche; E quilke; L wylk.
 ar] B are; Bm Br E Gg L er; Dd Hu be.
 unschriuen] B noght schryuene; Bm unschreuen (first occurence crossed out); Br noght schrywen; Dd not schreuen; E noht schriuen; Gg noght

- schryuen; Hu noght schryuyn; L unschryuen.
- here] Bm Dd Gg Hu L -e om.
- 279 Bm Her of oure synnes yf we be schryuen.
- If] Bm Gg L Yf; Br Iff; E Yef; Hu 3yff.
- be] Dd ben.
- here] Bm Dd E Gg -e om.; Hu om.; L hyr.
- of] Hu off.
- Bm inserts oure after of; Hu inserts our after off.
- synnes] Dd synne; E sines; Hu synnys; L synes.
- schriuen] B schryuene; Bm Gg schryuen; Br schrywen; Dd schreuyn; E schriuen; Hu schryuyn; L schryuen.
- 280 &are] B Gg Yen; Bm Yan; Br Then; Dd &er; E -e om.; Hu &an; L Yar.
- hase] B Gg -e om.; Dd ha&; E hais; Hu ha3t.
- God] E Godd.
- us all] B yem alle; Br yat all; Dd hem us; E us &aim; Gg &aim all; Hu us &aym.
- us] Bm inserted above the line with a caret.
- forgiuen] B forgyuene; Bm Br L forgyfen; Dd for3euyn; E forgiuen; Gg L for gyfen; Hu for 3yffyn.
- 281 B om.
- For &is] Bm Gg L Foryi; Br E For &i; Dd &er for; Hu Forthy.
- us burd] Bm Br burd us; Dd we auhte; E birdd us; Gg burde us; Hu most us.
- Bm inserts all after us.
- oure] Bm oure; Br Dd E Gg Hu L -e om.

- synnes] Dd synne; E sin; Hu syn; L syns.
- bete] Bm bette; Hu -e om.; L bett.
- 282 B om.
- Wi&] Bm Br Gg Hu L Wit; E Wit.
- schrift] Bm [s]chryft; Br Gg Hu L schryft; Dd schrifte.
- mouthe] Bm L mowth; Br Hu -e om.; Dd mow&; E mou&; Gg mowht.
- and] A Bm Dd Gg L brevigraph; E and; Hu an.
- teris wete] Bm hartly grete; Br tere gret; Dd penans swete; E wonges wete; Gg teres wete; Hu wordys swet; L teres wett.
- 283 schrift of mouthe es] Dd &at is &e beste.
- schrift] B schrifte; Bm Br Gg Hu schryft; E schrift; L schryf.
- mouthe] Bm L mowth; Br Hu -e om.; E mou&; Gg moutht.
- es] B Dd Hu is.
- medecyne] Bm Hu medycyn; Br medesnys; Dd medicyne; E medecine; Gg medesyne; L medsyn.
- 284 &at] B Bm Gg Yat; Br That; E &at; Hu &at; L Yat.
- scheldis] B scheldes; Bm L scheld (+ flourish); Br childys; Dd schildi&; E schildes; Gg scheldys; Hu sauyt.
- man] E L man.
- Gg inserts saule after man.
- fra] B Bm Dd Hu fro.
- hell] B Dd E helle.
- pyne] E pin; Hu L -e om.
- 285 If] Bm Gg L Yf; Hu 3yff.

L inserts ryght after we.

clenli us schryue] Bm clenly schryfe us her; Br
clense here us; E schrif us clen of sinne.

clenli] Bm L clenly; Br clense; Dd clene; E Hu
clen; Gg clenne.

B inserts here after clenli; Bm inserts her after
us; Br inserts here after clense; Gg inserts her
after clenne.

schryue] B Bm Gg schryfe; Br schryft; E schrif;
Hu schrywe.

286 Bm And worthy penawnse tak wit gude cher; E Wit
penanz ded we sal haf winne.

And] Bm Dd L brevigraph.

do] Hu de.

ri3t] B Br right; Dd riht; Gg Hu L ryght.

penaunce] B penaunce; Bm penawnse; Dd penans; E
penanz; Gg penance; Hu penansce; L pennans.
Br inserts her after penaunce.

Gg inserts her after penance.

in] Gg L in.

&is] B oure; Br Gg Hu L our.

lyue] B life; Br lyfe; Hu leve.

287 We] E And.

may] E mai.

be] Dd ben.

siker] B Br Dd sekir; Bm Hu sekyr; Gg L seker.

on] Hu at.

domis daie] B L domesday; Bm domys day; Br domes
day Dd Gg Hu domys day; E domes dai.

288 B reads To haue yat blisse yat lastes ay.

- wende] Dd gon; E wind; Hu -e om.; L wend.
- to] Br Gg unto; Dd un to; E intil; Hu in to.
- &at] B Br Gg Hu yat; Bm L yat.
- blissefull] Bm blyssed; Br blysfull; Dd E blisful; Gg Hu blysful; L blystfull.
- plaie] Bm Br Dd Gg Hu L play; E -e om.
- 289 &are] B Yer; Bm L Yar; Br That; Dd &er; E &at; Gg Yar; Hu &ar.
- Criste] Bm Br Cryst; Dd -e om.; E Hu Crist; Gg Criste; L Kryst.
- euer mare sall be] B sale euermore be; Bm sall euer mar be; Br sall euer be; Dd schal euer mor ben; E sal euer mar be; Gg sall euer; Hu schal be euer mar.
- euer mare] B -more; Bm mar (+ florish); Br Gg euer; Dd euer mor; E Hu L -e om.
- sall] B sale; Bm E sal; Dd Hu schal.
- be] Dd ben.
- kinge] B Bm Br kyng; Dd E -e om.; Gg L kyng; Hu kyng (+ flourish).
- 290 B To yat blisse us alle he brynge. Amen.
- L inserts And at the beginning of the line.
- For] Hu Be for.
- his] Bm Gg Hu L hys.
- mercye] Bm Gg Hu L -e om.; Br mercy; Dd E merci.
- he] Bm inserted above the line with a caret by the same hand; Br Hu om.
- &ider us] Bm Hu us yedyr; Br yedir us; Dd thider us; E &ider us; Gg yeder us; H L yider us; Hu us &edyr.
- bringe] B Bm Br brynge; Dd -e om.; E bring; Gg

bryng; Hu bryng (+ flourish); L bryng.

B Bm Dd Hu end the sermon with Amen.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

The following glossary provides definitions for Middle English lexical items that have not survived in Modern English or that have spellings or meanings different from those in Modern English. The items are primarily lifted from readings in A; but, in addition, the lexical variants of the other nine manuscripts are also given definitions. The definitions consist of etymological information, identifications of word class, and brief explanations of meaning. Some readings seem ambiguous; I have attempted to present the full range of possible meanings for these readings. The explanations have been either quoted or adapted from the Oxford English Dictionary or the Middle English Dictionary. Line numbers following the explanations refer to the occurrence of items in either A or the Table of Variant Readings (Appendix B). Any abbreviations are given in the "List of Abbreviations" on pp. xi-xii.

AGHT (<OE aeht) n. --collective possessions, wealth; with werldes, worldly goods, material possessions. 67.

ASSISE (<OF asise, assise) n. --judgement, sentence; delivery of opinion; fig., the Last Judgment (cf. (Cursor Mundi, l. 22780). 142, 148.

AWNTIR (<OF aventure <L adventura) adv. --(1). that which occurs without design. (2). by chance. 195.

AYE (<early ME a33, ai, ei <OE a) adv. --(1). all the time, unceasingly. (2). eternally, forever. (3). on every occasion, in every case. (4). in each instance. pron. -- enough, a sufficient amount. 69, 288.

BALDE (<OE bald, WS beald) adj. --(1). fierce, strong. (2). pronounced, firmly seen or experienced. 55.

BALE (<OE balu, bealu) n. --harm, destruction, infliction of death or suffering, disaster; with brew(e), to prepare woe or misery. 53, 55.

BARETT(E) (<OF barat) n. --trouble, distress, care, woe, anguish, wretchedness. 12, 55, 62, 65, 71.

BARN (<ME bern(e) <OE beorn) n. --(1). a warrior, hero, soldier, man of valor. (2). a man or male person. (3). a human being or a person. 53.

BEDENE (<ME bidene < ? + OE aene. cf. ME at ene) adv. --(1). in a single body or company or gathering, together. all bedene: all together, completely; altogether. (2). right through so as to include the whole quantity or number; one after another. 9.

BELT(E) (<ME belthe? <OE bale) n. --misfortune, evil; possibly, infliction of death. 170.

BENETE prop. n. --St. Benedict of Nursia (c. 480- c. 547), whose formulation of the Benedictine Rule for the monastery at Monte Cassino, Italy is regarded as the foundation of Western monastic tradition. 241.

BERE (<ME beare, ibere <OE gebaere) n. --clamour, shouting, outcry; the roaring noise of men or animals. 121.

BET(EN) (<OE beatan) v. --(1). to fall heavily. 128. (2). fig., with sinnes, to chastise or castigate oneself for commission of sinful deeds. 281.

BLEDE(N) v. --fig., to suffer anguish. Cf. MnE to bleed. 53.

BLYNNE(N) (<OE blinn-an) v. --with of, to cease or desist from, to stop or give up. 172.

BOLNE(N) (<ON bolgna) v. --to swell; of the sea, to surge or rise. 110.

BONE (<ME bene <OE ben, <ON bon) n. --(1). a prayer, entreaty, request. (2). a petition for a favor. 212.

BREM(E)LY (<OE breme + lich) adv. --(1). fiercely, strongly, vehemently, violently. (2). loudly, distinctly, shrilly. (3). speedily, quickly. (4). intensively, terribly, strongly, greatly. 130.

BREWE(N) (<ME breuen <OE breowan, <ON brugga) v. --to contrive, bring about, cause, concoct. 55.

BURD (<OE bryd?) n. --a woman, lady; used fig. for halikirk (61). 62. (<ME bird <OE brudlian?) v. --(1). control or restrain. 76, 174. (2). to command? 281.

BYE v. --to pay the penalty for, suffer for. 277.

CATEL (<ANF catel, CF chatel <late L Capitale <L capitale neut.) n. --with werlðes, earthly goods, material possessions.

CAYTEF (<ANF caitif) n. --a wretched miserable person, one in a piteous case, a wretch. 229.

CHERE (<OF ch(i)ere) n. --(1). the face or countenance. (2). disposition, frame of mind or mood as seen in the external demeanor. (3). behavior, manner, bearing. 121, 238, 286.

CLENLI (<OE claenlic) adv. --completely, wholly, entirely, quite. 285.

COMPT (<CF) n. --a calculation of measurement. cf. MnE count, account. 247, 271.

DAYILDDS (<unknown origin) adj. --(1). daily? constant? (2). of dalliance? idle, frivolous, trivial? 174.

DEDE n. --(1). the form of "death" used by NME writers. (2). a dead man, or ghost. 202. adj. --dead. 141

DEFAUTE (<OF defaute) n. --absence of, want, lack. 72.

DERE (<OE derian, derigan) v. --in a reflexive sense, to be afraid. 58.

DERFLI (<ON djarbliga) adv. --(1). grievously, terribly. (2). cruelly, painfully, wretchedly. 58, 168.

DRY (<OE dreogan) v. --to endure, suffer, bear something burdensome, grievous, painful, or torturous. Cf. N. MnE and Scottish dree. 169.

DRYFE (<OE drifan) v. --to experience (hardship, grief, etc.), to bear or to suffer. 232.

DWYN (<OE dwinan) v. --to languish or pine. 111.

DYNNE (<OE dyne, <ON dynr) n. --a loud noise, a reverberation that produces a confused or resonant sound that distresses or perplexes or stuns. 11.

ENSAWMPIL (<OF essample) n. --an illustrative instance of a general truth. 26, 278, 269.

ENCHESONE (<OF enchaison < L. occasionem) n. --something that produces an effect; a reason or cause. 226.

EUERILKANE (<OE aefre + ealc + aenne) pron. --every one, one and all. Used as an appositive in 190; 246.

FARMORY (<OF) n. -- (1). a monastic infirmary. (2). a refectory. 195.

FELL adj. --(1). (<OF fel) fierce, savage; cruel; dreadful, terrible. (2). (<OE fela) many, much. 166. adv. (<OE fela) --greatly; often, frequently. 51.

FELL (<ON fiall) n. --a hill or mountain; an upland waste or pasture, a moor or down. 111, 112, 113, 133.

FERDE n. --the emotion of fear; the state of being afraid. 12.

FERDNES n. --(1). the emotion of fear or terror. (2). a proneness to fear. 13.

FERE (<OE gefer) n. --a group of followers or associates; a company or crowd. 166.

FERLYE (<OE faerlic <ON farligr) n. --something wonderful, a marvel or wonder, a wonderful adventure or story. 225.

FERMORERE (<OF) n. --the officer in charge of a monastic infirmary, an infirmarer. 188, 195.

FLAYE (<OE flean) v. --(1). lit., to strip or pull the skin off a person's or animal's body. (2). fig., to

kill or destroy. 132.

FORDON (<OE for + don) v. --(1). to render ineffective or useless, to frustrate. (2). to prevent something from taking place. 36.

FORTH (<OE for&y, for&i) pronominal adv. & conj. -- for that, on that account, therefore, consequently, accordingly. 204, 253, 256, 261, 263.

FOUNDE(N) (<OE fundian) v. --to come or proceed, to set out, to advance. pret. sg.: 237.

FYN (<OF) n.? --outcome? result? eventual or final course of events. 11.

GAME(N) (<OE gamen) n. --amusement, delight, mirth. 56, 92.

GERRE (<OE gierwan) v. --to do, perform, make, cause. Pret. gert. 52, 53, 243, 264?, 268.

GLEWE (<OE gliw, gleow) n. --glee, entertainment, mirth, sport, rejoicing. 56.

GON (<OE agen, togeanes?) prep. -- against. 248

GREN v. --to ensnare; to choke or strangle. 60.

GRETE (<OF grater) v. --to grate; to affect painfully; to fret, harass, irritate. 129. n. --grating or painful action of penitence. 282.

GRIMLI (<OE grimlice) --(1). adv. --in a grim manner; with stern or cruel action; fiercely, cruelly; uncompromisingly. (2). adj. --grim, stern, uncompromisingly so. 25, 230.

GRISEN (<OE agrisan) v. --to shudder, feel horror, be frightened. (pres. pl. grise). 52, 152.

GRISELI (<OE grislic) adj. --causing, horror, terror, or extreme fear. 82, 126, 152, 153.

HARDNES (<OE heard + ness) n. --cruelty; severity of experienced pain or torment; hardship. 14.

HARTLY (<OE heorte + -lich?) adj. --heartfelt, genuine, serious, unfeigned, devout. 282.

HIGHT (<OE hatan) v. -- (1). to promise, to pledge oneself. 207. (2). to be commanded or ordered. 242.

HOUYNG (<OE v. hafian?, hebean) n. --an object that is suspended in air; fig. a bud on a tree. 271.

HUGHNESE (<OF ahoge or ahuge + nese) n. -- monstrosity of events; large number of catastrophic occurrences. 14.

IEWYSE (<OF juise, joise) n. --a judicial sentence, punishment; damnation. 150.

INWARDELI (<OE in-weardlice) adv. --earnestly, fervently; with intensity in the soul, spirit, or heart. 257.

KELEN (<OE adj. cilian & WS ciele) v. --to be assuaged, reduced, quenched; pres. ind. kele, the sense of having a penitential punishment reduced. 262.

KYNGRIK (<OE cyning + rice) n. --the territory over which a king rules; a king's authority, power, or sovereignty; kingdom. 40, 51, 52.

KYTHEN (<OE cy&an) v. --to make known by speech or writing; to say or tell. 198.

LEME (<OE leoma) n. -- bright beams of light. 218.

LEUERE (<OE leof, liof) adv. --comparative form of lef: used in impersonal constructions to indicate expressions of choice or preference. 154.

LUFREDEN (<OE luf + raeden) --(1) n. friendship, kindness, love. (2). adj. friendly, kind, loving. 194.

MAYSTIR (<L. magister) n. -- master or teacher. The word probably refers to the Gospel author Luke in 64.

MAYSTRY (<OF maistre) n. --rulership; victory, as in a contest; authority. 18.

MELD(EN) (<OE meldian) v. --to accuse, to call into account. 248.

MENEN (<OE maenan) V. -- to remember. Pret. usage in 266.

MERESWYNE (<OE mere, maere + swin) n. --a sea swine, dolphin, porpoise. 119.

MERTHE (<OE maer&u) n. --a glorious thing, a marvel. 12f.

MIKIL (<OE micel) --much, a great deal, a large quantity or amount of something. 115, 165, 266.

MIRKNES (<OE mirce; <OS mirki; <ON myrk-r; <OI myrkr? + ness) n. --darkness; murky atmospheric condition?; gloom; (in) hiding. 79.

NAWYSE adv. --not at all, in no way or wise. 172.

NEMENE (<OE nemnan) v. --to tell or speak the name of; to specify. 180.

NEREHAND adj. --"near at hand"; nearly, close in space or time. 100.

NEUEN(E) (<OE niwian, neowian) v. --(1). to invent or compose? (2). to repeat? cf. nemene. 180.

OFAND (< OE oft?) adv. -- N. form of "often?" 72.

OUERHIP (<OE ofer + hyppan, <MHG hupfen) --(1). to omit material. (2). to overlook. (3). to jump over, as in the reading of a text. 245.

OUERLEPE (<OE oferhleapan) v. --(1). to jump over. (2). to omit material, as in the reading of a text. 245.

PASE (<OF pas, <L passus) n. --a section of a narrative, treatise, or monastic rule. 251.

PESE (<OF pais, paix) n. --the peace resulting from the observation of Gos's will; concord or reconciliation between God and man; fig., the one who brings such a peace, i.e. Christ. 21.

PORPUS (<ANF porpeis, <CF porpois) n. --the common porpoise (Phoecana phoecana). 119.

POUSTE (<ANF pouste, <CF poeste) --the power or authority of something or someone, esp. God. 18.

PRINC (<OE n. princ) v. --to signal with the eye or a winking of the eye. Cf. prybe, puy, pyne in 65.

PRYBE (<unknown origin) v. --to cause to go away? fig., to puncture or to deflate? to bring an end to a last remaining thing? Cf. princ, puy, pyne in 65.

PRYS (<OF pris, preis) n. --(1). Christ or Christ's blood as the non-monetary payment for or means of one's redemption. 21. (2). value, worth. 152.

PUY (<unknown origin) v. --(1). to cause to go away? (2). (Ironic) to accord with. cf. princ, prybe, pyne in 65.

PYNE (<OE pennian) v. (1). to confine, imprison, shut up? (2). to retain? Cf. princ, prybe, puy in 65.

PYNE (<OE v. pinian) n. --punishment; pain or injury resulting from punishment; torture or torment. 284.

QWALL n. --NME spelling for "whale." 119.

QWIK (<OE cwicu) adj. --living, live, animate. 140.

RADNES (<ON; OI hraeddr? + ness) n. --fear or terror. 13.

RAPELI (<ON; OI hrapalliga) adv. --hastily, quickly, swiftly. 243.

RATHE (<WS hrade; Mc hrae&e) adv. --immediately, quickly, rapidly, at once. 146.

RATHLY adv. --See rathe. 243.

REWFULL (<OE n. hreow + full) adj. --expressive of sorrow or suffering; piteous. 121.

ROHLY (<OF roe, the Wheel of Fortune, + ly) adv. --by means of Fortune or Providence. 51.

ROUNGE (<OF v. rongier, roungier) n. --(1). the infliction of torment, torment. (2). gnashing of teeth. (3). fig., of divine judgment? 273.

RYUELI (<OE adj. hrife, rife + ly) adv. --(1). frequently. (2). typically? usually? 193.

SALL (<OE sceal, sculan?) v. --the modal auxiliary "shall"; ought, to be obligated. 165 et. al.

SARE (<OE sare) adv. --(1). violently; severely. 158. (2). deeply, intensely. (3). with great distress or unsettling of mind. 244.

SATTIL (<OE setlan) v. --to subside, go down, or flow

back; to settle. 116.

SAW (<OE sagu) n. --a Biblical saying, discourse, or quotation. 82.

SAWMPIL (<ANF sa(u)mple <OF essample) n. --(1). an example to be avoided. (2). a proof of something. 178. See ensampill.

SCATHE (<ON; OI skadi) n. --(1). harm resulting from punishment. 74. (2). harm resulting from war or battle. 64.

SCHIFTE (<OE v. sciftan) n. --lot destiny. at a schifte = with a common fate. 143.

SCHOWRE (<OE scur) n. --fig., an attack by Fortune; a hardship or difficulty. 68.

SCHURNE (<OF eschurnir? <ON skirra?) v. --to be frightened on account of something. 86.

SELL (<OF seel) n. --(1). fig., a mark of something inviolate and intimate. (2). a mark indicating the joining of two people or things. 192.

SERE (<OI ser, dative of reflexive pronoun sik?) adj. --various, diverse, different. 108.

SIKER (<OE sycor <L securus) adj. --(1). free from danger; safe. (2). spiritually safe. 90, 287.

SMERTH (<OE smeart) adv. --quickly, swiftly. 51.

SNELL (<OE snell) adj. --swift, quick, rapid in motion or action. 167.

SNELLY adv. --See snell. 51.

SOTHEFASTE (<OE so& + faest) adj. --veracious, truthful, accurate in prediction or promise. 39, 163.

STERNES n. --strong/weak plural of "star." 9, 139.

STEUENE (<OE stefn) n. --(1). noise, tumult, din. (2). a set or appointed time or occasion. 16, 78.

STURE (<OE stor) adj. --violent, fierce; severe; grievous. 16.

TAKENYNG (<OE tacen) n. --a story or sign that

indicates a fact or event. 7, 31, et. al.

TENE (<OE teona) n. --injury, hurt, mischief, damage. 10.

THOLE (<OE &olian) v. --to suffer, be subjected or exposed to, be afflicted with. 10, 71.

THROLI (<ON &rar + ly) adv. --(1). in a violent or persistent manner. (2). spasmodically, in a periodically violent manner. 51.

TOLL (<OE n. toll, v. tollian?) v. to exact or levy a payment for something, fig., to be punished for one's sins. past pple.: 252.

TRAILY adv. --variant of throli. 51.

TRAYE (<OE trega, <ON tregi) n. --pain, affliction, trouble. See esp. tray and tene. 10.

TROW (<OE truwian, trewan) v. --to trust or believe something. 87.

TYLAND n. --news? information? tidings? 102. See tythand.

TYTHAND (<OE tidung, v. tidan) n. --announcement of an event or occurrence, information. 102, 216.

&ANIE (<OE &anne, &onne, &aenne) adv. --then; at a specified time. 26.

&IR (<OE genitive plural of se: &ara? <ON &eir, &aer) pron. -- these; those. 28 et al.

&USGATE (<OS thus + ON gata) adv. --in this way, thus; in such a way or manner. 85.

VRAYMENTE (<OF vray + ment) adv. --truly, certainly. 143. cf. warament.

WARAMENT adv. --See vraymente. 143.

WARYT (<OF warant, guarant) n. --warrant? security or safety for someone? guarantee? 170f.

WANDRETH (<ON vandraedi) n. --misery, distress, hardship. 101, 13, 64.

WATE v. --pret. sg. of witte. 30, 66, 97.

WELL (<OE wiellan, wyllan?) v. --to emanate or flow out of?; fig., to experience in an outflowing manner? 170.

WENDE (<OE wendan) v. --(1). to turn in thought or purpose to or from a person, course of action, etc. 227. (2). to depart by death into an afterlife (heaven, hell, blis, etc.). 288.

WERE (<OE wyrre, werre) n. --war; hostile, armed contentions between rival groups (states, leaders, nobles, etc.). 57, 59, 64.

WHATKIN (<OE hwaet + cynn) adj. --of what kind or sort. 59.

WHILK (<OE hwilc) pron. --which, referring to the selection of a certain thing. 242, 278.

WISSE (<OE witan) v. --archaic past tense form of witte (see below). "I wisse" = "I think" or "know" or "believe". 273.

WITIRLY (<MSw. witterliga? early Da. witterlige?) adv. --clearly, plainly, evidently. 87.

WITTE (<OE witan) v. --to know or have knowledge of. 29, 116. pret. sg.: 30, 66, 97.

WODE (<OE wod) adj. --out of one's mind, insane. 136.

WONE (<OE wunian) v. --to inhabit or dwell. 224.

WONGE (<OE wang) n. --the cheek. 282.

WORTHE (<OE weor&an) v. --to pass or go. 116.

WRAKE (<OE wraec) n. --damage, disaster, devastation, destruction. 64.

WRICCHIDHED (<OE n. wrecca + hede) n. --wretchedness, misery. 46.

WYNNE (<OE winn) n. --(1). strife or contention; conflict. (2). possessions, riches, wealth. 45.

3ALDE (<OE gieldan) v. --N. variant of the 3rd pret. sg. form of "to yield." Cf. 3elde 247.

3EINEN (<unknown origin) v. --to protect? 68.

3ELDE (<OE gieldan) v. --S. variant of the 3rd pret.
sg. form of "to yield." Cf. 3alde. 248.

3ELL (<OE gellan) v. -- to shout, clamor, yell. 121.

3ERN (<OE georne) adv. --eagerly, earnestly,
zealously. 204.

YRK (<ME v. irke-n) adj. --weary, tired; troubled.
62.

APPENDIX D

ABRIDGED LINGUISTIC PROFILES

The following lists are abridged versions of the LP's in the Atlas III for each manuscript (except A and Hu) in the Unexpanded Northern Homily Cycle. These lists are cross-referenced with Chapter IV. According to the Atlas' editors, the forms of each feature are graded as to frequency using a system of parentheses:

 Variants [sic] forms not enclosed by parentheses stand in dominant frequency. Single parentheses enclose forms that occur about one third to two thirds as frequently as the dominant form. Double parentheses enclose forms that occur less than about one third as commonly as the dominant form The treatment is obviously crude, but for the material in question it works reasonably well: an overtly impressionistic rendering, that is immediately accessible to the reader, has been preferred to presentation of the raw analyses in quantitative and indigestible form [III, xiv, 13.1].

Arabic numerals and capitalized words signify features isolated for dialect analysis in the Atlas' "Item Questionnaire" (I, 552ff.).

I. THE LIST FOR A

7	THEY &ai	133	FRUIT fruyte
8	THEM &aim	140	GROW grow-
22	SHALL sg. /pl. sall	142	HAVE 3rd sg.
23	SHOULD sg. suld		pres. ind. hase
33	IF if	152	HIM him
34	AS als	176	MAY pl. aux. may
51	THERE &are	204	POOR pure
52	WHERE where	211	SEE past pple. sene
102	DEATH dede	256	WHY whi

II. THE LIST FOR B

2	THESE yise ((yese, yes))	71	AMONG amonge
7	THEY yei	79	BEGAN TO sg./pl. gon (gan) ((began-to))
8	THEM yem	80	BOTH bothe, both
9	THEIR yeir (yeire) ((yer))	87	BROTHER broyer
10	SUCH swilk	101	DAY day
11	WHICH whilk (ye-whilk)	102	DEATH ded
16	MUCH mekil (mykel) ((mikel))	113	ENOUGH ynough
17	ARE are, ar (er) ((bes, ben))	119	FELLOW felawe ((felaugh-, felauh))
19	IS es ((is))	133	FRUIT froyte (fruyte)
22	SHALL sg./pl. sale	134	GAR pres. gar-, gar ((ger-))
23	SHOULD sg. suld ((schuld))	140	GROW grow-
33	IF if	142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. has
34	AS als ((as))	142	HAVE pl. haue
36	AGAINST ageyne ((ageynes))	142	HAVE inf. haue
51	THERE yer, yore (yer-) ((yere, yore yare))	149	HIGH heigh, hegh (hyh, high)
52	WHERE wher-, wher, where	152	HIM him ((hym))
53	MIGHT aux. myght, might	169	LIFE life ((lif))
54	THROUGH thorewe (thurgh) ((thurh))	176	MAY aux. may
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -es ((-se, -s))	181	MY + c. my
61	Weak pret. suffix -ed ((-ede, -de, -id, -d))	181	MY + vo. myne
		181	MY + h. myh, my
		191	NIGH nere, ner
		204	POOR pore ((pouer))
		205	PRAY pray
		211	SEE se ((see))
		211	SEE 3 sg. sees
		211	SEE pret. sg. sawe
		213	SELF self
		238	TOGETHER to-gider
		256	WHY why ((whi))

III. THE LIST FOR Bm

2	THESE yer, yer, yier (?yeis)	17	ARE er
7	THEY yai ((yay))	19	IS es
8	THEM yaim ((yam))	22	SHALL sg. sall
9	THEIR yer, yair ((yer, yar))	22	SHALL pl. sall ((sal))
10	SUCH swylk	23	SHOULD sg. suld (sold)
11	WHICH ye-whyhk, whylk	33	IF yf (if)
16	MUCH mykyl (mykle)	34	AS als (as) ((alls))

III. THE LIST FOR Bm (continued)

36	AGAINST agayne (agaynes, agayns) ((ogayns))	134	GAR pret. gart, gert
51	THERE yar, <u>yer</u> ((yair))	142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. hase ((has, ?hafes))
52	WHERE whar	142	HAVE haf ((hafe))
53	MIGHT aux. myght	149	HIGH hegh, he
54	THROUGH thurgh	152	HIM hym, ((hym))
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -s (<u>-es</u> , -es) ((-ys))	169	LIFE lyfe ((lyf))
61	Weak pret. suffix -ed (-yd)	176	MAY aux. may
71	AMONG emang	181	MY + co., h. my
79	BEGAN TO sg./pl. gan	181	MY + vo. myne
85	BOTH bath ((both))	191	NIGH ner, negh
101	DAY day	204	POOR pur
102	DEATH dede	205	PRAY <u>pray</u> (pray)
113	ENOUGH enogh	211	SEE se ((see))
119	FELLOW felaw ((felagh))	211	SEE 3 sg. seys, sese
133	FRUIT frute	211	SEE pret.-sg. sagh
134	GAR pres. gar	213	SELF self
		238	TOGETHER to-gydyr, to-gedyr
		256	WHY why

IV. THE LIST FOR BR

2	THESE yir, their ((yere, <u>yer</u> , yer, ther, yese, yis, yeir))	23	SHOULD sg. shuld ((shulde))
7	THEY yai ((thai, ?yi))	23	SHOULD pl. shulde, shuld
8	THEM yame (yam, yaim, yaim) ((yem, theyme))	33	IF if (Iff) ((gif))
9	THEIR yair (yare, their, yar, <u>yer</u> , yaire)	34	AS als
10	SUCH swilk ((swylk, swilke))	36	AGAINST agaynes (agayne) ((agane))
11	WHICH the-whilk, whilk	51	THERE thare (yare, <u>yer</u> yer, yair, thair)
16	MUCH mekill	52	WHERE whare, whar
17	ARE er ((ar))	53	MIGHT aux. myght ((might))
19	IS es ((is))	54	THROUGH thurgh (thurght) ((thoro))
22	SHALL sg. sall (shall)	59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -es ((-e3, -ys, -is))
22	SHALL pl. sall		

IV. THE LIST FOR Br (continued)

61	Weak pret. suffix -ed, -ud, -ede, -et	142	HAVE haue
71	AMONG o-mange ((emanges, emang, o-mang))	149	HIGH hegh
79	BEGAN TO sg./pl. gan ((can, gane))	152	HIM hym, hym
85	BOTH bath ((both))	169	LIFE lyfe, lyue, (lyve)
87	BROTHER broyer	176	MAY aux. may ((?mey))
101	DAY day	181	MY + co. my
102	DEATH ded (died, deth)	191	NIGH ner
113	ENOUGH I-nogh	204	POOR pouer ((poure, poer, poyer, pore))
119	FELLOW felagh ((felow, felaw))	205	PRAY pray-, pray, pray, prai-
133	FRUIT frute	211	SEE see, se
134	GAR pres. ger, gare, gar-, garr	211	SEE pret.-sg. sawe, saw
134	GAR pret. gert	211	SEE pret.-pl. saghe
140	GROW grow-	211	SEE past pple. sen
142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. haues (hase, has)	213	SELF self (selfe)
		238	TOGETHER to-gedir, to-gedre, to-gedir
		256	WHY why

V. THE LIST FOR Dd

2	THESE these (&ese) ((&es, &is))	51	THERE &er (ther) ((&er))
7	THEY &ei	52	WHERE where, wher
8	THEM hem	53	MIGHT sg.aux. myhte (myghte) ((myht, maughte))
9	THEIR hire, hir	53	MIGHT pl. aux. mighten, myghten
10	SUCH swiche, swich	54	THROUGH &orw, thorw
11	WHICH &e whiche, whiche, &e-which, which	59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -i& (-ith) ((e&, -th))
16	MUCH moche, mekil	61	Weak pret. suffix -id (-yd, -ed, -ide)
17	ARE ben (arn) ((be, beth))	71	AMONG a-mong ((amonges, among))
19	IS is	79	BEGAN TO gan, began-to
22	SHALL sg. schal ((scal))	85	BOTH bo&e
22	SHALL pl. schul	87	BROTHER bro&er, brothir (brother)
23	SHOULD sg./pl. schulde, schuld	101	DAY day
33	IF if		
34	AS as ((als))		
36	AGAINST a-3ens, a-3en, a-geyn, ageyns		

V. THE LIST FOR Dd (continued)

102	DEATH deth ((deeth, dee&, de&))	181	MY + vo. myn ((myne))
113	ENOUGH Inow, I-nough, (I-nowh)	181	MY + h. myn
119	FELLOW felaw ((felow))	191	NIGH neygh, ney, ner, nere
133	FRUIT frute (froyt)	204	POOR pore ((pouer))
140	GROW grow-	205	PRAY prey ((pray, preve))
142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. ha&, hath	211	SEE se
142	HAVE pl. han ((haue))	211	SEE 3 sg. seeth, see&
142	HAVE inf. haue, han(a)	211	SEE pl. seen
149	HIGH heye, hey, heygh	211	SEE pt. sg. saw
152	HIM him ((him))	211	SEE past pple. seen
169	LIFE lyf	213	SELF self
176	MAY sg. aux. may	238	TOGETHER to-geder
176	MAY pl. aux. mown	256	WHY whi
181	MY + co. my ((myne, myn))		

VI. THE LIST FOR E

2	THESE &IR ((&IS))	71	AMONG imange, imang
7	THEY &AI ((&ay, &aie))	79	BEGAN TO gan
8	THEM &aim	85	BOTH ba&e
9	THEIR &air	87	BROTHER bro&er
10	SUCH slic (slik, suilc)	101	DAY dai, day ((-daye))
11	WHICH quilke	102	DEATH ded
16	MUCH mikel	113	ENOUGH inohe, inoh
17	ARE er	119	FELLOW felau, felaw
19	IS es	133	FRUIT froit
22	SHALL sg./pl. sal	134	GAR pres. ger
23	SHOULD sg. suld ((sold, sulde))	134	GAR past pple. gert
23	SHOULD pl. suld	142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. havis (haues) ((hafes, has))
33	IF yef ((if, ef))	142	HAVE inf. haf
34	AS als	149	HIGH hey
36	AGAINST igain ((igaines))	152	HIM him ((him, hym))
51	THERE &ar	169	LIFE lif ((liu-))
52	WHERE quare, quar	176	MAY aux. mai (may)
53	MIGHT aux. moht (miht)	181	MY + co. min, mi (my)
54	THROUGH thoru	181	MY + vo. min
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -es ((-is, -s, -z))	191	NIGH nehe, ner
61	Weak pret. suffix -ed (-id)	204	POOR pouer, pouer
		205	PRAY praye, pray, prai

VI. THE LIST FOR E (continued)

211	SEE se	211	SEE past pple. sen
211	SEE 3 sg. sees, ses	213	SELF self, seluen
211	SEE pret. sg. sau (sawe, saw)	238	TOGETHER to-gider
		256	WHY qui

VII. THE LIST FOR Gg

2	THESE yir	79	BEGAN TO gan (gun, gane)
7	THEY yai ((yay))	85	BOTH bath ((bathe))
8	THEM yaim, yaim, yaime, yam, yam (yeme, yem) ((yame, yaiem))	87	BROTHER broyer, brothir
9	THEIR yair (yar, yaier, yayr, yer)	101	DAY day
10	SUCH swylk ((swylke))	102	DEATH dede
11	WHICH whylk	113	ENOUGH i-noght
16	MUCH mykill, mekyl (mykyl) ((mekyl mykyl))	119	FELLOW felaw ((felow))
17	ARE er (ar)	133	FRUIT frute (frou)
22	SHALL sg./pl. sall	134	GAR pres. gar
23	SHOULD sg. suld ((swld, sulde, sould))	134	GAR pret. gart, gert
23	SHOULD pl. suld	140	GROW grow-
33	IF if, yf	142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. has ((haues))
34	AS als (as)	142	HAVE haue (hafe, haf) ((af))
36	AGAINST agaynes, agayn, agayne, agaynnes, agayns	149	HIGH heght ((hy))
51	THERE yar ((yer, yer))	152	HIM hym (him) ((hyme))
52	WHERE whare, whar	169	LIFE lyf, lyue
53	MIGHT aux. myght ((mygh))	176	MAY aux. may
54	THROUGH thurght, thurgh	181	MY + co. my
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -es, -ys, -s ((-is))	181	MY + vo. myn, myne
61	Weak pret. suffix -ed (-ede) ((-yd))	181	MY + h. my
71	AMONG o-mang (omange)	191	NIGH ner
		204	POOR pore ((pouer))
		205	PRAY pray, pray
		211	SEE se
		211	SEE pret. sg. saw
		211	SEE past pple. sene
		213	SELF selfe, self
		238	TOGETHER to-gedyr to-geder
		256	WHY why, wy

VIII. THE LIST FOR Ha

2	THESE yise (yis) ((yer, yir))	61	Weak pret. suffix -yd (-ed) ((-yde))
7	THEY yai (yay) ((ya, yy)	79	BEGAN TO gun ((gan, be-gan-to, be-gane- to))
8	THEM yam, yam (yame, yem) ((yaime))	85	BOTH both
9	THEIR yer, yar ((yer, yare))	87	BROTHER bro3ir (brodyr)
10	SUCH swylk ((swilk, sclyk))	101	DAY day
11	WHICH ye-whilk, wylk	102	DEATH deed, ded (deyd)
16	MUCH mekyll ((mekyll, mekill))	113	ENOUGH e-nogh, I-noght, e-noght
17	ARE er (ar)	119	FELLOW felaw ((felow))
19	IS es ((is))	133	FRUIT frou, frowt
22	SHALL sg. sall ((schall))	134	GAR pres. gar (ger-)
22	SHALL pl. sall	134	GAR pret. gert, gart (gartt, gartte)
23	SHOULD sg. schuld (suld) ((sulde, schud))	142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. has ((haues))
23	SHOULD pl. schuld ((sulde, schud))	142	HAVE haff (haue)
33	IF yf, yff ((3if, yif, if))	149	HIGH hy (hey)
34	AS as ((als))	152	HIM hym ((hym))
36	AGAINST a-gans, a-gayn (a-ganes, agayn, agayns)	169	LIFE lyf ((lyff, lyfe, lif))
51	THERE yer, yar (ther)	176	MAY aux. may (ma)
52	WHERE whar ((wher, war))	181	MY + co. my
53	MIGHT aux. myght ((might))	181	MY + vo. myn
54	THROUGH thrugh, thoro (thurgh) ((throgh, thrught, throught, thwrgh))	181	MY + h. my
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -es, -es, -is, -ys, (-us, -3)	191	NIGH nere, ny
		204	POOR pore (por)
		205	PRAY pray, pray
		211	SEE se
		211	SEE 3 sg. seys
		211	SEE pret. sg. saw
		213	SELF selff, self ((selffe))
		256	WHY why

IX. THE LIST FOR Hu

3	THOSE &ay ((&ey))	78	BEFORE adv. ar(e) [2]
4	SHE scho	91	BUT mot
6	IT hyt, hit [1]	117	FATHER fadyr, -ir (-yr, -ir spellings ccur in other words) [1]
7	THEY &ay [1]	124	FIRE (fyir)
8	THEM ham [1]	144	HEAR hyre, hire [1]
9	THEIR har [1]	198	OR othyr ((owthyr)) [1]
11	WHICH w(h)ilk, whylk (woche) ((weche)) [2]	227	STEAD styd, stid [1]
12	EACH vche [1]	238	TOGETHER to-giddy (to-gaddy, to- gyddy) [2]
13	MANY fale [1]	--	SELL sill [1]
16	MUCH moche (mokyl(1), mokill) ((mochill, mochyl, mykill))	--	<u>Doubling of medial and final consonants</u> [1]
17	ARE beth [1]	--	<u>Infinitive forms with survival of -y, with occasional back spellings</u> [1]
18	WERE w(h)ar, was	--	<u>Sporadic use of i- in the past pple.</u> [1]
29	AFTER (affytyr)	--	<u>Loss of morphological significance of -e</u> [1]
32	THOUGH &egh (&eght) ((&ogh, &oght)) [1]	--	<u>w for v, and occa- sional v for w</u> [1]
42	STRENGTH strenth (streynth) [1]	--	<u>n for nd, with some back spellings</u> [2]
45	NOT? no (nor) ((not)) [2] ((nogth, nogh))	--	<u>l(1) for ld, with some back spellings</u> [2]
46	NOR? no (nor) ((not)) [2]	--	<u>((-ht)) as the reflex of OE -ht</u>
51	THERE &ar		
52	WHERE &ar, whare		
54	THROUGH &roght (&rogh, &row) ((throgh, throught, throw)) [1]		
55	WHEN when ((w(h)an))		
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. (-yt) [2]		
60	Pres. pl. ind. (-yt) [2]		

-- Benskin and Mc Intosh 1972. Enumerations are adapted from the "Item Questionnaire," Atlas I. -'s indicate a form that has no corresponding item in the "Questionnaire." Numerals in []'s place the form in one of the two lists of Anglo-Irish dialectical features presented in McIntosh and Samuels, 1968.

X. THE LIST FOR L

2	THESE yir	71	AMONG ymang, ym <u>ange</u>
7	THEY yai ((yay))	79	BEGAN TO gon
8	THEM y <u>am</u> ((ham))	85	BOTH bath (both) ((bathe))
9	THEIR y <u>er</u> ((yair, thar))	87	BROTHER broy <u>er</u>
10	SUCH swylk ((slik, sclik))	101	DAY day
11	WHICH wylk	102	DEATH ded (dede) ((deyd))
16	MUCH mykyl1 (mykkyl1) ((mykell, mykill))	113	ENOUGH I-noghe, ynoghe
17	ARE er	119	FELLOW fellow, ((felaw))
19	IS es	133	FRUIT frott (frute)
22	SHALL sg./pl. sall	134	GAR pres. ger ((gar))
23	SHOULD sg. suld	142	HAVE 3rd sg. pres. ind. has (hase)
33	IF if, iff, yf, gyf ((gyff, yff))	142	HAVE haue ((haf, hafe, hawe))
34	AS alles, as (alls) ((ales))	149	HIGH hy, hye
36	AGAINST a-gayn (a-gayne, a-gaynes a-gan)	152	HIM h <u>ym</u> (hym)
51	THERE y <u>er</u> (yar, yare)	169	LIFE l <u>yf</u> , lyue (lyfe, lyef)
52	WHERE whar ((qwhar))	176	MAY aux. may
53	MIGHT aux. myght (might)	181	MY + co. my
54	THROUGH thorgh (thorow) ((thurgh, yorghe, thorw, thorghe 3orgh))	181	MY + vo. myn
59	3rd sg. pres. ind. suffix -es (-es, -ys)	191	NIGH ner
61	Weak pret. suffix -ed (-yd) ((-ytt))	204	POOR pur (pour) ((pore))
		205	PRAY pray, <u>pray</u>
		211	SEE se
		211	SEE pret. sg. saw
		211	SEE past pple. sene
		213	SELF self (seluen)
		238	TOGETHER to-gy <u>der</u>
		256	WHY why

APPENDIX E

GRAMMATICAL CLASSIFICATIONS USED TO DETERMINE MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATION

Noun	Determiner
Proper	Article
Case	Definite
Common	Indefinite
Non-Countable	Possessive Noun
Case	Possessive Pronoun
Countable	Demonstrative Pronoun
Case	Indefinite Pronoun
Number	Auxiliary (uses)
Verb	Modality
Infinitive	Emphasis
Finite	Aspect
Tense	Voice
Person	Tense
Aspect	Conjunction
Number	Subordinating
Mood	Phrasal
Voice	Simple
Participle	Coordinating
Tense	Relative
Adjective	Pronoun
Degree	Adverb
Positive	Correlative
Comparative	Qualifier
Superlative	Preposition
Adverb	Interrogative
Degree	Expletive
Positive	
Comparative	
Superlative	
Pronoun	
Personal	
Case	
Person	
Number	
Gender	
Demonstrative	
Number	
Indefinite	
Interrogative	
Case	
Gender	

APPENDIX F

THE FIFTEEN SIGNS BEFORE THE DAY OF

JUDGMENT IN PETER COMESTOR'S

HISTORIA SCHOLASTICA

Hieronymus autem in annalibus Hebraeorum invenit signa quindecim dierum ante diem iudicii, sed utrum continui futuri sint dies illi, an interpolatim, non expressit. Prima die eriget se mare quadraginta cubitis super altitudinem montium stans in loco suo quasi murus. Secunda tantum descendet, ut vix posset videri. Tertia marinae belluae apparentes super mare, dabunt rugitus usque ad caelum; quarta ardebit mare, et aquae; quinta herbae et arbores dabunt rorem sanguineum; sexta ruent aedificia; septima petrae ad invicem collidentur; octava fiet generalis terrae motus; nona aequabitur terra; decima exhibunt homines de cavernis, et ibunt velut amentes, nec poterunt mutuo loqui; undecima surgent ossa mortuorum, et stabunt super sepulcra; duodecima cadent stellae; tredecima morientur viventes, ut cum mortuis resurgant; quartadecima ardebit caelum, et terra; quintadecima fiet caelum novum, et terra nova, et resurgent omnes. . . .

--Historia scholastica, Cap. CXLI, in
Patrologia Latina CXCVIII, column 1611.

VITA

James Richardson Sprouse was born in Gallatin, Tennessee on September 26, 1957. He attended elementary and junior high schools in that city and graduated from Gallatin Senior High School in January 1976. In that same month, he entered Tennessee Temple University, Chattanooga, and in August 1980 he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in English. In the fall of 1981, he accepted a graduate fellowship at the University of Mississippi, where he was awarded the Master of Arts degree in English in May 1983.

Soon after receiving the Master's degree, he accepted a teaching assistantship in English at the Graduate School of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, where he taught and studied for four years. In the fall of 1987, he accepted an instructor's position at Campbell University, Buies Creek, North Carolina, where he presently teaches. In May 1989, he received the Doctor of Philosophy degree with a major in English language and literature from the University of Tennessee.

The author is a member of the Southeastern Medieval Association, the Southeast Conference on Linguistics, and the South Atlantic Modern Languages Association. Mr. Sprouse will continue to be employed after graduation by Campbell University for an indefinite period of time.