

The
Early English Bestiary
based on the
Latin *Physiologus* of Theobaldus Episcopus

Excerpts from

An Old English Miscellany
containing
A Bestiary, Kentish Sermons, Proverbs of Alfred,
Religious Poems of the thirteenth century,
from Manuscripts in the British Museum, Bodleian Library,
Jesus College Library, etc.

edited
With Introduction and Index of Words
by the
Rev. Richard Morris, LL.D.

originally published for the

Early English Text Society [O.S. 49]
by N. Trübner & Co., London, 1872

Introduction to the Digital Edition

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Author: Richard Morris (1833-1894) was an English philologist, born in London. In 1871 he was ordained in the Church of England, and from 1875-1888 was head master of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, near London. His first published work was *The Etymology of Local Names* (1857). Between 1862 and 1880 he prepared twelve volumes for the Early English Text Society, edited Chaucer (1866) and Spenser (1869) from the original manuscripts, and published *Specimens of Early English* (1867). His educational works, *Historical Outlines of English Accidence* (1872), *Elementary Lessons in Historical English Grammar* (1874) and *English Grammar* (1874), had a large sale and exercised a real influence. The rest of his life he devoted to the study of Pali, on which he became a recognized authority, editing a number of texts and doing translations into English for the Pali Text Society.

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partial words that were abbreviated in the manuscript and were expanded in the printed text are shown in *italics*; words or partial words that were missing from the manuscript and were supplied by the editor (Morris) are shown in [square brackets]. In the early English text of the printed edition the archaic long “s” (ſ) was used; in this edition the long “f” has been replaced with the modern “s” to avoid confusion with “f”. The early English “eth” characters (Ð and ð) have been retained; these are equivalent to the modern “th”.

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Preface

(excerpts)

A BESTIARY comes from Arundel MS. 292, in the British Museum,¹ of about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is translated from the Latin Physiologus of Theobaldus.² Appendix I. contains the original text from which our Early English version was made [*see page 37*].

This BESTIARY has been thrice printed; twice by Mr. Thos. Wright, (1) in *Altdeutsche Blätter*, vol. ii, Leipzig, 1837, (2) in *Reliquiae Antiquae*, and by Mätzner in his *Early English Specimens* (Altenglische Sprachproben).

The dialectic peculiarities of this treatise have already been discussed in my preface to *The Story of Genesis and Exodus*, to which I must refer the reader for further information.

Scraps from the *Bestiary* with its curious moralizations are frequently to be met with in our old English authors, and even in Elizabethan writers.

It will not be deemed, we hope, out of place to notice here, that Chaucer quotes a line of our *Bestiary*, probably from the Latin version (*mirie ge singeð ðis mere*), in his *Nonne Prestes Tale*,

and Chaunteclere so free
Sang merier than the mermayde in the see;
For Phisiologus seith sikerly,
How that thay singen wel and merily.

Without reference to a *Bestiary*, what meaning has the following passage in Lyly, where he compares flatterers to “Panthers which haue a *sweete smel*, but a deuouring minde”? (*Euphues*, ed. Arber, p. 149). A reference to p. 24 of the present volume makes the matter very clear and intelligible.³

In another passage in Lyly (p. 341) we are told that the *Wood Culver* “plucketh of hir fethers in winter to keepe others from colde”; and our *Bestiary* tells us, among other things, that this fond dove acts as a mother to other birds.⁴

RICHARD MORRIS

King's College, London
September, 1871

¹ Now in the British Library.

² See Preface to *Popular Treatises on Science*, edited for the Historical Society of Science, by Thos. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., London, 1841.

³ See description of the Panther in *Poems from the Exeter MS.*, ed. Thorpe.

⁴ Duue ne harmed none fugele ne mid bile ne mid fote. and feded bridles þeh hie ne ben noht hire (*O. E. Homilies*, 2nd Series, p. 49).

A Bestiary

[From British Library, Arundel MS. 292, leaf 4 a.]

Natura leonis j^a.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--|
| De leun stant on hille, <i>and</i> he man huntēn here, Oðer ðurg his nese smel, Smake ðat he negge, Bi wile weie so he wile To dele niðer wenden, Alle hise fet steppes After him he filleð, Drageð dust wið his stert ðer he steppeð, Oðer dust oðer deu, ðat he ne cunne is finden, driueð dun to his den ðar he him bergen wille. | 4 8 12 | The Lion stands on a hill. If he hears a man hunting or scents him approaching, in fleeing he erases his track on the ground with his tail, and thus he escapes to his den, where he may rest in safety. |
|---|--------------|--|

ij^a.

| | | |
|--|----------|--|
| An oðer kinde he haueð, wanne he is ikindled tille lið ðe leun, ne stireð he nout of slepe Til ðe sunne haueð sinen ðries him abuten, ðanne reiseð his fader him mit te rem ðat he makeð. | 16 20 | When the cub is first born, he stirs not until the sun has thrice shone about him, then his father rouseth him with his cries. |
|--|----------|--|

ijj^a.

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| De ðridde lage haueð ðe leun, ðanne he lieð to slepen Sal he neure luken ðe lides of hise egen. | 24 | The lion sleeps with his eyes open. |
|--|----|--|

Significacio prime nature.

| | | |
|--|----|------------------------------------|
| Welle heg is tat hil, ðat is heuen riche, | 28 | The high hill is heaven's kingdom. |
|--|----|------------------------------------|

vre louerd is te leun,
 ðe liueð ðer abußen;
 wu ðo him likede
 to ligten her on erðe,
 Migte neure diuel witen,
 ðog he be derne hunte,
 hu he dun come,
 Ne wu he dennede him
 in ðat defte meiden,
 Marie bi name,
 ðe him bar to manne frame.

ij^a et iij^a.

Ðo ure drigten ded was,
and doluen, also his wille was,
 In a ston stille he lai
 til it kam ðe dridde dai,
 His fader him filstnede swo
 ðat he ros fro dede ðo,
 vs to lif holden,
 wakeð so his wile is,
 So hirde for his folde;
 He is hirde, we ben sep;
 Silden he us wille,
 If we heren to his word
 ðat we ne gon nowor wille,

Natura aquile.

Kiðen i wile ðe ernes kinde,
 Also ic it o boke rede,
 wu he neweð his guðhede,
 hu he cumeð ut of elde,
 Siðen hise limes arn unwelde,
 Siðen his bec is al to-wrong,
 Siðen his * fligt is al unstrong,
and his egen dimme;
 Hereð wu he neweð him.
 A welle he sekeð ðat springeð ai
 boðe bi nignt *and* bi dai,
 ðer-ouer he flegeð, *and* up he teð,
 til ðat he ðe heuene seð,
 ðurg skies sexe *and* seuene

Christ is the lion, who
 descended from that hill
 and lighted here on earth.

32

Though the devil was a cunning
 hunter, yet he never knew from
 whence our Lord came, nor how
 36 he housed himself in the maid
 Mary for man's salvation.

40

When our Lord was dead and
 buried, he lay still in the tomb
 until the third day, and then he
 rose from the dead that he

44

might give us life.

48

He is our shepherd and we are
 his sheep.

52

If we are obedient to him, he will
 shield us and keep us from
 going astray.

56

I will now tell you how the
 EAGLE renews his youth, and
 how he gets rid of his old age,
 when his limbs have become
 unwieldy, and his beak altogether
 awry;

60

[* leaf 4 b.] when his flight
 is weak and his eyes dim.

64

He seeks a well—over which he
 flies, 'through skies six and
 seven,' and, hovering in the light
 of the sun, he regains his eyesight.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| til he cumeð to heuene; So rigt so he cunne he houeð in ðe sunne; ðe sunne swideð al his fligt, <i>and</i> oc it makeð his egen brigt, Hise feðres fallen for ðe hete, <i>and</i> he dun mide to ðe wete Falleð in ðat welle grund, ðer he wurdeð heil <i>and</i> sund, <i>and</i> cumeð ut al newe, Ne were his bec untrewē. His bec is get biforn <i>wrong</i> , ðog hise limes senden strong, Ne maig he tilen him <i>non</i> fode him self to none gode, ðanne goð he to a ston, <i>and</i> he billeð ðer-on, Billeð til his bec biforn haueð ðe wengðe forloren, Siðen wið his rigte bile takeð mete ðat he wile. | 68 72 76 80 84 | With scorched wings he drops down into the well, where he would become whole and sound, were it not for his distorted beak, which prevents him from procuring his food. Then goes he to a stone and pecks thereon until his beak loses its distortion. Afterwards with his ‘right bill’ he gets what ‘meat he will.’ |
|--|--|--|

Significacio.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Al is man so is tis ern, wulde ge nu listen, ⁵ Old in hise sinnes dern, Or he bicumeð cristen; <i>and</i> tus he neweð him ðis man, ðanne he nimeð to kirke, Or he it biðenken can, hise egen weren mirke; Forsaket ðore satanas, <i>and</i> ilk sinful dede; Takeð him to ihesu crist, for he sal ben his mede; Leueð on ure loue[r]d crist, <i>and</i> lereð prestes lore; Of hise egen wereð ðe mist, wiles he dreccheð ðore. his hope is al to gode-ward, | 88 92 96 100 104 | Man is like an EAGLE. Before he becomes a Christian he is old in his sins. He renews himself by going to church, by there renouncing the devil and every sinful deed, and by betaking himself to Christ. He then believes on Christ, and learns ‘priest-lore.’ He learns of God’s love, which |
|--|--|--|

⁵ MS listlen.

and of his luue he lereð,
 ðat is to sunne sikerlike,
 ðus his sigte he beteð;
 Naked falleð in ðe funt-fat,
and cumeð ut al newe,
 buten a litel; wat is tat?
 his muð is get untrewē;
 his muð is get wel unkuð
 wið *pater noster* and crede
 Fare he norð, er fare he suð,
 leren he sal his nede;
 bidden bone to gode,
and tus his muð rigten;
 tilen him so ðe sowles fode,
 ðurg *grace* off ure drigtin.

restores his sight.

108 Naked, he falls into the font, and
 comes out all new, save a little
 —for his mouth as yet has not
 uttered *pater noster* nor creed.

112

But he may soon learn what is
 needful, and so set his mouth
 116 right and procure for himself his
 soul's food.

[leaf 5 a.]

Natura serpentis. j^a.

AN wirm is o werlde,
 wel man it knoweð,
 Neddre is te name
 ðus he him neweð,
 ðanne he is forbroken and forbroiden,
 and in his elde al forwurden.
 Fasteð til his fel him slakeð,
 ten daies fulle,
 ðat he if lene and mainles
 and iuele mai gangen
 he crepeð cripelande forð,
 his craft he ðus kiðeð,
 Sekeð a ston ðat a ðirl is on,
 Narwe, buten he nedeð him,
 Nimeð vnneðes ðurg,
 for his fel he ðer leteð;
 his fles forð crepeð,
 walkeð to ðe water-ward,
 wile ðanne drinken.
 Oc he speweð or al ðe uenim
 ðat in his brest is bred
 fro his birde time,
 drinkeð siðen inog,
 and tus he him neweð.

120 A SERPENT thus renews himself
 after he has become worn out
 with old age.

124

He fasts for ten days until his
 skin 'slacks' and he becomes lean
 128 and weak.

132

Then creeping forth he seeks a
 stone with a hole in it; he forces
 132 himself through the aperture,
 and so gets rid of his skin.

136

Then he seeks a spring where he
 takes a drink, and spues out all
 the venom, 'bred in his breast from
 140 his birth-time,' and now drinking
 his fill he is altogether renewed.

ij^a.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Ðanne ðe neddre is of his hid naked, and bare of his brest atter, If he naked man se ne wile he him nogt neggen, oc he fleð fro him als he fro fir sulde. If he cloðed man se, cof he waxeð, For up he rigteð him redi to deren, to deren er to ded maken, if he it muge forðen. wat if ðe man war wurðe, <i>and</i> weren him cunne, figteð wið ðis wirm <i>and</i> f[a]reð on him figtande; ðis neddre siðen he nede sal, makeð seld of his bodi, <i>and</i> sildeð his heued; litel him is of hise limes, bute he lif holde. | 144 148 152 156 160 164 | When the adder is thus rid of his skin and of his venom, if he spy a naked man, he will flee from him as from fire; but if he see a clothed man he at once prepares to attack him. Unless the man be wary and fight the adder he will receive injury or perhaps his death-wound. |
|---|--|--|

[Significacio.]

| | | |
|---|--------------------------|--|
| Knov <i>cristene</i> man wat tu <i>crift</i> higest Atte kirke dure, ðar ðu <i>cristned</i> were: ðu higtes to leuen on him, <i>and</i> hise lages luuien, to helden wit herte ðe bodes of holi k[i]rke. If ðu hauest is broken, Al ðu forbreðes, forwurðes <i>and</i> forgelues, Eche lif to wolden, Elded art fro eche blis, So ðis wirm o werld is; Newe ðe forði so ðe neddre doð; | 168 172 176 180 | Each Christian man has promised to believe in Christ, and to love his laws, and to follow the commands of holy church. If thou hast broken them, thou art become altogether feeble and incapable of obtaining eternal life. Renew thyself as the adder does. |
|---|--------------------------|--|

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| It is te ned. | | |
| Feste ðe of stedefastnesse, <i>and</i> ful of ðewes; <i>and</i> help ðe poure * men ðe gangen abuten. | 184 | Confirm thee in steadfastness and in all virtues, assist the poor, [* leaf 5 b.] |
| Ne deme ðe nog[t] wurdi, ðat tu dure loken up to ðe heuene ward; Oc walke wið ðe erðe mildelike among men; no mod ðu ne cune, mod ne mannes vncost; oc swic of sineginge; <i>and</i> bote bid tu ðe ai, boðe bi nig t <i>and</i> bi dai, ðat tu milce mote hauen of ðine misdedes. | 188 | and walk meekly among men; show no pride, but leave off sinning, and pray night and 192 day for forgiveness of thy misdeeds. |
| ðis lif bitokneð ðe sti ðat te neddre gangeð bi, <i>and</i> tis is ðe ðirl of ðe ston ðat tu salt ðurg gon. Let ðin filðe fro ðe, so ðe wirm his fel doð Go ðu ðan to godes hus ðe godspel to heren, ðat is soule drink, sinnes quenching. | 196 | |
| Oc or sei ðu in scrifte to ðe prest sinnes tine, feg ðe ðus of ði brest filde, <i>and</i> feste ðe forðward fast at tin herte, ðat tu firmest higtes. ðus art tu ging <i>and</i> newe; forðward be ðu trewe. Nedeð ðe ðe deuel nogt, for he no mai ðe deren nogt; oc he fleð fro ðe so neddre fro de nakede. | 200 | This is the path by which the serpent goeth, and this is the hole in the stone that thou must go through. |
| On ðe cloðede ðe neddre is cof, <i>and</i> te deuel cliuer on sinnes; Ai ðe sinfule | 204 | Go to God's house and hear the Gospel (the soul's drink and sin's quenching). |
| | 208 | By shrift, get rid of thy breast-filth, by performing what thou didst first promise at thy baptism. |
| | 212 | |
| | 216 | Then wilt thou become young and new. The devil will flee from thee, as the serpent from a naked man. |
| | 220 | As the adder is always ready to hurt a clothed man, so is the devil to hurt the sinner. |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| bisetten he wile, <i>and</i> wið al mankin he haueð nið <i>and</i> win; wat if he leue haue of ure heuen louerd for to deren us, So he ure elders or dede; do we ðe bodi in ðe bale, <i>and</i> bergen ðe soule, ðat is ure heued geuelic, helde we it wurðlic. | 224 | Against all mankind the devil bears hatred. |
| | 228 | |
| | 232 | But let us mortify our bodies and so preserve our souls. |
| <i>Natura formice.</i> | | |
| Ðe mire is magti, mikel ge swinkeð In sumer <i>and</i> in softe weder, So we ofte sen hauen; In ðe heruest hardilike gangeð, <i>and</i> renneð rapelike, <i>and</i> resteð hire seldum, <i>and</i> fecheð hire fode ðer ge it mai finden, gaddreð ilkines sed boðen of wude <i>and</i> of wed, Of corn <i>and</i> of gres, ðat ire to hauen es, haleð to hire hole, ðat siðen hire helpeð ðar ge wile ben winter * agen; caue ge haueð to crepen in, ðat winter hire ne derie; Mete <i>in</i> hire hule ðat ðat ge muge biliuen. ðus ge tileð ðar, wiles ge time haueð, so it her telleð; oc finde ge ðe wete, corn ðat hire gwemeð, Al ge forleteð ðis oðer seð ðat ic er seide; | 236 | The Ant is mighty, much she toils in summer and in mild weather. |
| | 240 | In harvest time she takes little rest, but is constantly employed in procuring her food, which consists of seeds of various kinds, of corn and oil grass. |
| | 244 | |
| | 248 | These she drags to her hole and stores them up against the winter, [* leaf 6 a.] |
| | 252 | when she suffers no harm, having enough in her hole to keep her alive. |
| | 256 | |
| | 260 | Wheat she likes best of all seeds, |

| | | |
|--|-----|---|
| Ne bit ge nowt de barlic beren abuten; oc suneð it <i>and</i> sakeð forð, so it same were. | 264 | but avoids barley. |
| get is wunder of ðis wirm more ðanne man weneð, ðe corn ðat ge to caue bereð al get bit otwinne, ðat it ne forwurðe ne waxe hire fro, er ge it eten wille. | 268 | The corn that she takes to her cave she bites in two lest it perish before she consumes it. |
| | 272 | |

Significacio.

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| De mire muneð us mete to tilen, Long liuenoðe, ðis little wile ðe we on ðis werld wunen for ðanne we of wenden, ðanne is ure winter; we sulen hunger hauen <i>and</i> harde sures, buten we ben war here. do we forði so doð ðis der, ðanne be we derue On ðat dai ðat dom sal ben, ðat it ne us harde rewe Seke we ure liues fod, ðat we ben siker dere, So ðis wirm in winter is, ðan ge ne tileð <i>nummore</i> . ðe mire suneð ðe barlic, ðanne ge fint te wete; ðe olde lage we ogen to sunen, ðe newe we hauen moten. ðe corn ðat ge to caue bereð, all ge it bit otwinne, ðe lage us lereð to don god, <i>and</i> forbedeð us sinne. It bet ⁶ us erðliche ⁷ bodes, | 276 | The ANT admonishes us to labour for our livelihood the while we are in this world. |
| | 280 | Death is our winter time, and unless we have been prudent here we shall then suffer hunger and hardships. |
| | 284 | Let as imitate, then, this little creature, and on doomsday we shall not have cause for sorrow. |
| | 288 | |
| | 292 | This animal shuns barley when she finds wheat. So ought we to shun the old law and keep to the new. |
| | 296 | The Law teacheth us to do good and to forsake sin, but it does not feed body and spirit alike. |

⁶ MS *ben*.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
| <i>and</i> bekued euelike; | 300 | |
| It fet ðe licham and te gost | | |
| oc nowt o geuelike; | | |
| vre louerd <i>cris</i> t it leue us | | But Christ's law will feed us |
| ðat his lage us fede, | 304 | always, now and on doomsday |
| nu <i>and</i> o domesdei, | | and when we have need. |
| <i>and</i> tanne we hauen nede. | | |

Natura cerui.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------------------------------|
| De hert haueð kindes two, | | The HART has two properties. |
| <i>and</i> forbisnes oc al so: | 308 | |
| ðus it is on boke set, | | |
| ðat man clepeð fislologet. | | |
| He drageð ðe neddre of de ston | | He draws out the adder from |
| ðurg his nese up on-on, | 312 | the stone with his nose and |
| of ðe stoc er of ðe ston, | | swallows it. |
| for it wile ðerunder gon; | | |
| <i>and</i> sweleð it wel swiðe, | | The venom causeth the hart |
| ðerof him brinneð siðen | 316 | to burn. |
| of ðat attrie ðing, | | |
| wiðinnen he * haueð brenning: | | [* leaf 8 b.] |
| he lepeð ðanne wið mikel list, | | Then he rushes to the water and |
| of swet water he haueð ðrist; | 320 | drinks greedily until he is full. |
| he drinkeð <i>water</i> gredilike | | |
| til he is ful wel sikerlike, | | |
| Ne haueð ðat uenim <i>non</i> migt | | The venom is thereby rendered |
| to deren him siðen <i>non</i> wigt. | 324 | harmless. |
| oc he werpeð er hise hornes | | Then he sheds his horns, |
| in wude er in ðornes, | | and thus this 'wild deer' |
| <i>and</i> gingid him ðus of wilde der, | | renews himself. |
| So ge hauen nu lered her. | 328 | |

Significacio prima.

| | | |
|---|-----|----------------------------------|
| Alle we atter dragen off ure eldere, | | All we draw poison from our |
| ðe broken drigtinnes word ðurg ðe neddre; | | elders who sinned through the |
| ðer-ðurg haueð mankin | | adder, where-through mankind |
| boðen nið <i>and</i> win, | 332 | have both envy and strife, |
| golsipe ⁸ <i>and</i> giscing, | | lasciviousness and covetousness, |
| giuernesse <i>and</i> wissing, | | greed and lust, pride and |

⁷ MS ebriche.

⁸ MS kolsipe.

pride *and* ouerwene;
 swilc atter i-mene.
 Ofte we brennen *in* mod,
and wurðen so we weren wod;
 ðanne we ðus brennen
 bihoueð us to rennen
 to *cristes* quike welle,
 ðat we ne gon to helle;
 drinken his wissing,
 it quenchet ilc siniging;
 forwerpen pride euril[c] del,
 so hert doð hise hornes;
 gingen us tus to godeward,
and gemen of siðen forðward.

Natura ij^a.

ðe hertes hauen anoðer kinde,
 ðat us og alle to ben minde.
 Alle he arn off one mode;
 For if he fer fecchen sode,
and he ouer *water* ten,
 wile non at nede oðer flen;
 Oc on swimmeð bi-forn,
and alle ðe o oðre folegen,
 weðer so he swimmeð er he wadeð
 Is *non* at nede ðat oðer lateð,
 Oc leigeð his skinbon
 on oðres lendbon.
 gef him ðat biforn teð
 Bilimpes for to tirgen,
 Alle ðe oðre cumen mide,
and helpen him for to her[t]ien,
 beren him of ðat *water* grund
 up to ðe lond al heil *and* sund,
and forðen here nede
 ðis wune he hauen hem bi-twen,
 ðog he an hundred to-giddre ben.

presumption.
 336
 Oft do we burn in rage, and
 become as it were mad. When we
 thus burn then should we run to
 340 Christ's living well—and there
 drink his lore, which quenches sin.
 344
 Let us cast off pride like the hart
 does his horns, and become new
 creatures in God and so ensure
 348 our salvation.
 Harts are all of one mind—for,
 if they cross a river in search of
 food, they keep close together.
 352
 356
 Each lays his shin-bone on the
 360 other's loin-bone.
 If the foremost one gets tired
 the others assist him to reach
 the land.
 364
 368 Such is their custom, though a
 hundred of them be together.

*Significacio*⁹ *ij*^a.

De hertes costes we ogen to munen,
Ne og ur non oðer to sunen,
oc eurilc luuen oðer,
also he were his broder,
wurðen stedefast his * wine,
ligten him of his birdene,
helpen him at his nede;
god giueð ðer-fore mede:
we sulen hauen heuenriche,
gef we bitwixen¹⁰ us ben briche
ðus is ure louerdes lage,
luuelike to fillen,
her-of haue we mikel ned,
ðat we ðar-wið ne dillen.

Let us imitate the hart and
assist our neighbours as
372 though they were our brothers.

[* leaf 7 a.]

Let us lighten their burdens
376 and help them in time of need.

Heaven will be the reward for
our charity.
380 And it is our Lord's will that
we should so do.

Natura wulpis.

A wilde der is
ðat is ful of fele wiles,
fox is hire to name,
for hire queðsipe;
husebondes hire haten,
for hire harm dedes
ðe coc *and* te capun
ge feccheð ofte in ðe tun,
and te gandre *and* to gos,
bi ðe necke *and* bi ðe nos,
haleð is to hire hole;
for-ði man hire hatieð,
hatien *and* hulen
boðe men *and* fules.
Listneð nu a wunder,
ðat of der doð for hunger:
goð o felde to a furg,
and falleð ðar-inne,
In eried loud er in erðchine.
forto bilirten fugeles;

384 The Fox is a cunning animal,
as its name shows.

388 Husbandmen hate her for her
deeds of harm. For the cock and
the capon she often seizes, as
392 well as the gander and the
goose, by the neck and by the
nose, and takes them to her hole.

396

When the fox is hungry she goes
to a furrow and falls therein for
400 to entrap birds.

⁹ MS significacio.

¹⁰ MS ben twixen.

Ne stered̃ ge nogt of ðe stede
 a god stund deies,
 oc dareð so ge ded were,
 Ne draged̃ ge non onde
 ðe rauen is swiðe redi,
 wened̃ ðat ge rotied̃,
and oðre fules hire fallen bi
 For to winnen fode,
 derflike wiðuten dred;
 he wenen ðat ge ded beð,
 he wullen¹¹ on ðif foxes fel;
and ge it wel feleð,
 ligtlike ge lepeð up
and letteð hem sone,
 gelt hem here billing
 raðe wið illing,
 tetoged̃ *and* tetired̃ hem
 mid hire teð sarpe,
 Fret hire fille,
and goð ðan ðer ge wille.

Significacio.

Twifold forbisne in ðis der
 to frame we mugen finden her,
 warsipe *and* wisdom
 wið deuel *and* wið iuel man;
 ðe deuel dereð dernelike,
 he lat he ne wile us nogt biswike,
 he lat he ne wile us ðon non loð,
and bringed̃ us in a sinne *and* ter he us sloð,
 he bit us don ure bukes wille,
 eten *and* drinken wið unskil,
and in ure skemting
 he doð raðe a foxing,
 he billed̃ one ðe foxes fel
 wo so telled̃ idel spel,
and he tired̃ on his ket
 wo so him wið sinne fet,
and deuel geld swilk billing
 wið same *and* wið sending,

404 For a good hour of the day she lies
 there as if she were dead, without
 even drawing a breath.

408 The raven and other birds
 thinking it is carrion,

412 without fear pounce on the fox's
 skin, who on feeling them, leaps
 up and rewards them for their
 pecking,

416

420 by tearing them to pieces with
 her sharp teeth, and then, having
 eaten her fill, goes where she lists.

424 In the fox we see two qualities,
 prudence and wisdom.

428 The same we see in the devil, who
 appears as if he would not
 harm us.

432 He bids us obey our carnal will
 in order to betray us.

436 [* leaf 7 b.]

He who tells idle tales and
 indulges in sin, pecks on the
 fox's skin and tears his flesh; and
 440 the devil requites the sinner
 by leading him to murky hell.

¹¹ ? billen or pullen.

and for his sinfule werk
ledeð man to helle mark.

Significacio.

Ðe deucl is tus ðe [fox] ilik
mið iuele breides *and* wið swik;
and man al so ðe foxes name
arn wurði to hauen same;
for wo so seieð oðer god,
and ðenkeð iuel on his mod,
fox he is *and* fend iwis,
ðe boc ne legeð nogt of ðis;
So was herodes fox *and* flerd,
ðo *crist* kam *in-to* ðis middel-erd,
he seide he wulde him leuen on,
and ðogte he wulde him fordon.

Natura aranèè.¹²

Seftes sop ure seppande,
sene is on werlde,
leiðe *and* lodlike,¹³
ðus we it leuen,
manikines ðing
alle mane to wissing.
ðe spinnere on hire swid ge weueð,
festeið atte hus rof,
hire fodredes
o rof er on ouese,
so hire is on elde;
werpeð ðus hire web,
and weueð on hire wise.
ðanne ge it haued al idigt.
ðeðen ge driueð,
hitt hire in hire hole,
oc ai ge it biholdeð
til ðat ðer fleges faren
and fallen ðer-inne,
wiðeren in ðat web,

444 The devil and the wicked man
with their crafts are like the fox,
and deserve shame.

448 He who with fair words means
evil is a fox and a devil.

452 Herod was such an one, for he
said that he would believe on
Christ when he really intended
to kill him.

456 Our creator has created loathsome
things for man's instruction.

460

The SPIDER spins her a web and
fastens it to the eaves of a house.

464

When it is finished she
hides herself in her hole,

468

472 until she spies a fly struggling in
her web.

¹² MS iranèè.

¹³ MS loldilke.

and wilen ut wenden;
 ðanne renneð ge rapelike,
 for ge is ai redi,
 nimeð anon to ðe net
 and nimeð hem ðere,
 bitterlike ge hem bit
and here bane wurðeð,
 drepeð *and* drinkeð here blod,
 doð ge hire non oðer god,
 bute fret hire fille,
and dareð silden stille.

476

Then runs she quickly, seizes
 the fly,

480

and bitterly bites it, and so kills it,
 and drinks its blood.

484

Having had her fill she again
 goes and hides herself.

Significacio.

Ðis is wirm bitokneð ðe man
 ðat oðer biswikenð
 on stede er on stalle,
 stille er lude,
 in mot er in market,
 er oni oðer wise,
 he him bit
 ðan he him bale selleð,
and he drinkeð his blod
 wanne he him dreueð,
and ðo freteð hem¹⁴ al,
 ðan he him iuel werkeð.

488

This 'worm' betokens the man
 who deceives another, openly or
 privately, in moot, or in market.

492

He bites his neighbour when
 he brings him to grief;

496

he drinks his blood when he
 annoys him; and he devours him
 when he brings evil upon him.

Natura cetegrandie.

Cethegrande is a fis
 ðe moste ðat in water is;
 ðat tu * wuldes seien get,
 gef ðu it soge wan it flet,
 ðat it were á neilond
 ðat sete one ðe se sond.
 ðis fis ðat is vnride,
 ðanne him hungreð he gapeð wide,
 vt of his ðrote it smit an onde,
 ðe swetteste ðing ðat is o londe;
 ðer-fore oðre fisses to him dragen,
 wan he it felen he aren fagen,
 he cumen *and* houen in his muð,

500

The WHALE is the largest of all
 fish.

[* leaf 8 a.]

It looks like an island when it is
 afloat.

504

When he is hungry he gapes
 and out comes a sweet scent, by
 which numbers of fishes are
 drawn into his mouth.

508

¹⁴ ? him.

| | | |
|---|-----|--|
| of his swike he arn uncuð; | 512 | |
| ðis cete ðane hise chaeles lukeð, | | When the whale closes his jaws he |
| ðise fisses alle in sukeð, | | sucks in all these fishes. But it is |
| ðe smale he wile ðus biswiken, | | only the little fish he thus ensnares, |
| ðe grete maig he nogt bigripen. | 516 | the big ones he cannot seize. |
| ðis fis wuneð wið ðe se grund, | | The whale abides at the bottom of |
| <i>and</i> liueð ðer eure heil <i>and</i> sund, | | the sea in fair weather. |
| til it cumeð ðe time | | |
| ðat storm stired ðal ðe se, | 520 | A storm causes him to come to |
| ðanne <i>sumer and winter</i> winnen; | | the surface of the sea. |
| ne mai it wunen ðer-inne, | | |
| So droui is te sees grund, | | |
| ne mai he wunen ðer ðat stund, | 524 | |
| oc stired up <i>and</i> houeð stille; | | |
| wiles ðar ¹⁵ weder is so ille, | | Sailors seeing it mistake it for an |
| ðe sipes ðat arn on se fordriuen, | 528 | island, and cast anchor and land |
| loð hem is ded, <i>and</i> lef to liuen, | | upon it. |
| biloken hem <i>and</i> sen ðis fis, | | |
| an eilond he wenen it is, | 532 | |
| ðer-of he aren swiðe fagen, | | |
| <i>and</i> mid here migt ðar-to he dragen, | | |
| sipes on festen, | | |
| <i>and</i> alle up gangen; | | To warm themselves they light |
| Of ston mid stel in ðe tunder | 536 | a fire. |
| wel to brennen one ðis wunder, | | |
| warmen hem wel <i>and</i> heten <i>and</i> drinken; | | The whale feeling the heat, |
| ðe fir he feleð <i>and</i> doð hem sinken, | | dives down to the bottom of |
| for sone he diueð dun to grunde, | 540 | the sea and drowns them all. |
| he drepeð hem alle wið-uten wunde. | | |

Significacio.

| | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------------|
| Ðis deuel is mikel wið wil <i>and</i> magt, | | The devil is like the whale; |
| So wicches ¹⁶ hauen in here craft, | | he tempts men to follow their |
| he doð men hungren <i>and</i> hauen ðrist, | | sinful lusts, and in return they |
| <i>and</i> mani oðer sinful list, | 544 | find ruin. |
| tolleð men to him wið his onde, | | |
| wo so him folegeð he findeð sonde; | | |
| ðo arn ðe little in leue lage, | | It to the weak in faith, the little |
| ðe mikle ne maig he to him dragen | 548 | ones that he thus beguiles. |

¹⁵ ? ðat.

¹⁶ MS *witches*.

ðe mikle, i mene ðe stedefast
 in rigte leue mid fles *and* gast.
 wo so listneð deueles lore,
 on lengðe it sal him rewen sore;
 wo so festeð hope on him,
 he sal him folgen to helle dim.

Natura Sirene.

In ðe se senden
 selcuðes manie;
 ðe mereman is
 a meiden ilike
 on brest *and* on bodi,
 oc al ðus ge is bunden;
 fro ðe noule niðerward
 ne is ge no man like,
 oc fis to fuliwis
 mid finnes waxen.
 ðis wunder wuneð
 in wankel stede,
 ðer ðe water sinkeð,
 sipes ge sinkeð,
and scaðe ðus werkeð
 mirie ge singeð ðis mere,
and haeuð manie stefnes,
 manie *and* sille,
 oc it ben wel ille;
 sipmen here steringe forgeten
 for hire stefninge,
 slumeren *and* slepen,
and to late waken,
 ðe sipes sinken mitte suk,¹⁷
 ne cumen he nummor up.
 Oc wise men *and* warre
 agen cunen chare,
 ofte arn atbrosten,
 mid he[re] brest ouel;
 he hauen herd told of ðis mere
 ðat tus unie-mete,
 half man *and* half fis,

552 He who listens to the devil's lore
 will rue it sore. He who puts his
 trust in him will follow him
 to dark hell.

[* leaf 8 b.]

In the sea are many wonders.

556 The MERMAID is like a maiden as
 to breast and body—in other
 respects, she is like a fish.

560

564 This marvel dwells in treacherous
 parts of the sea, and causes ships
 to sink.

568

572 Merry she sings, and hath many
 shrill 'voices,' but they are all
 bad, for they cause shipmen to
 slumber and to sleep, and to forget
 their steering.

576

Thus with treachery she
 sinks their ships.

580

584 By this queer beast, half man and
 half fish, something is betokened.

¹⁷ ? *suik*.

sum ðing tokneð bi ðis.

Significacio.

Fele men hauen ðe tokning
of ðis forbisnede ði[n]g,
wiðuten weren wulues¹⁸ fel,
wiðinnen arn he wulues al;
he speken godcundhede,
and wikke is here dede;
here dede is al vncuð
wið ðat spekeð here muð;
twifold arn on mode,
he sweren bi ðe rode,
bi ðe sunne and bi ðe mone,
and he ðe legen sone,
mid here sage *and* mid here song
he ðe swiken ðer imong,
ðin agte wið swiking,
ði soule wið lesing.

588 Many men are like the mermaid;

592 they speak fair but their deeds
are evil.

596 They swear by the rood, by the
sun and moon, and lie both in
their saw (word) and in their song.

600 They will destroy both a man's
goods and his soul by their
treachery.

Natura elephantis.

Elpes arn in Inde riche,
on bodi borlic berges ilike;
he to-gaddre gon o wolde,
so sep ðat cumen ut of folde,
and behinden he hem sampnen
ðanne he sulen oðre strenen;
Oc he arn so kolde of kinde
ðat no golsipe is hem minde,
til he noten of a gres,
ðe name is mandragores,
Siðen he bigeten on,
and two ger he ðer-mide gon.
ðog he ðre hundred ger
on werlde more wuneden her,
bigeten he neuermor non,
so kold is hem siðen blod *and* bon;
ðanne ge sal hire kindles beren,
In water ge sal stonden,

604 ELEPHANTS are found in India,
and have burly bodies and are
gregarious.

608 They have no concupiscence
until they have eaten of the
mandrake.

612 Two years they go with young,
and give birth to one only.

616 [leaf 9 a.]

620 They bring forth their young

¹⁸ ? *sepes* or *lambes*.

| | |
|--|---|
| In water to mid side, ðat wanne hire harde tide, ðat ge ne falle niðer nogt, ðat is most in hire ðogt, For he ne hauen no lið ðat he mugen risen wið. Hu he rested him ðis der, ðanne he walked wide, herkne wu it telled her, for he is al unride. A tre he seked to fuligewis, ðat is strong <i>and</i> stedefast is, and leneð him trostl[i]ke ðer-bi, ðanne he is of walke weri. ðe hunte haueð biholden ðis, ðe <i>him</i> wille swiken, wor his beste wune is, to don hise willen; Sageð ðis tre <i>and</i> under-set, o ðe wise ðat he mai bet, <i>and</i> hileð it wel ðat he it nes war, ðanne he makeð ðer-to char, him seluen sit olon, bihalt, weðer his gin him out biwalt. ¹⁹ ðanne cumeð ðis elp unride, <i>and</i> leneð him up on his side, slepð bi ðe tre in ðe sadue, <i>and</i> fallen boden so to-gaddre; gef ðer is noman ðanne he falleð, he remeð <i>and</i> helpe calleð, remeð reufulike on his wise, hopeð he sal ðurg helpe risen; ²⁰ ðanne cumeð ðer on gangande, hopeð he sal him don ut standen, Fikeð <i>and</i> fondeð al his migt, ne mai he it forðen no wigt; Ne canna ²¹ ðan <i>non</i> oðer, oc ²² remeð mid his broðer, | <p>standing in the water.</p> <p>624 Great care they take not to fall, for they have no power to raise themselves.</p> <p>628 When the elephant wishes to rest himself he seeks a strong tree and leaneth thereby.</p> <p>632</p> <p>636 The hunter takes note of the beast's haunt, and saws the tree,</p> <p>640 and watches the result of his labours.</p> <p>644</p> <p>When the elephant comes and leans against the tree, 648 then both together fall.</p> <p>Loud he cries for help, and many an one of the herd tries in vain to 652 help him out of his plight.</p> <p>656</p> |
|--|---|

¹⁹ MS *biwarlt*.

²⁰ MS *si-sen*; margin *ri[sen]*.

²¹ Read *ne can he*.

²² MS *o*; *oc* in the margin.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| manie <i>and</i> mikle cume ðer sacande, ²³ | 660 |
| wenen him on stalle maken, | |
| oc for ðe helpe of hem alle | |
| ne mai he cumen so on stalle; | |
| ðanne remen he alle a rem, | 664 |
| so hornes blast oðer belles drem, | Then they all set up a loud cry |
| For here mikle reming | like the blast of a horn, |
| rennande cumeð a gungling, | then a ‘youngling’ comes and |
| raðe to him luteð, | helps up the old one by means |
| his snute him under puteð, | 668 of his ‘snout,’ and thus enables |
| <i>and</i> mitte helpe of hem alle | him to escape the hunter’s snare. |
| ðis elp he reisen on stalle; | |
| <i>and</i> tus * atbrested ðis hundes breid, | 672 |
| oðe wise ðat ic haue gu seid. | [* leaf 9 b.] |

significacio.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Ðus fel adam ðurg a tre, | Thus did Adam fall through a tree. |
| vre firste fader, ðat fele we | |
| Moyses wulde him reisen, | 676 |
| migte it no wigt forðen; | Moses in vain tried to raise him. |
| After him prophetes alle | Afterwards the prophets tried to |
| migte her non him maken on stalle, | restore man to his former position. |
| on stalle, i seie, ðer he er stod, | 680 |
| to hauen heuenriche god. | |
| he suggeden <i>and</i> sorgeden <i>and</i> weren in ðogt, | |
| wu he migten him helpen ovt; | |
| ðo remedem he alle onder ²⁴ steuene | 684 |
| alle hege up to ðe heuene, | A cry went up to heaven, and |
| for here care <i>and</i> here calling | Christ came down to their aid. |
| hem cam to <i>cris</i> t heuen king; | |
| he ðe is ai in heuene mikel, | 688 |
| wurð her man, <i>and</i> tus was litel, | He became man, and by death |
| drowing ðolede in ure manhede, | went, as it were, under Adam and |
| <i>and</i> tus adam he under-gede, | raised him out of ‘dim hell.’ |
| reisede him up, <i>and</i> al mankin, | 692 |
| ðat was fallen to helle dim. | |

²³ MS *sacande*, margin se[*cande*].

²⁴ ? *wonder* or *on der*.

Natura turturis.

IN boke is ðe turtres lif
writen o rime, wu lagelike
ge holdeð luue al hire lif time;
gef ge ones make haueð,
fro him ne wile ge siden
muneð wimmen hire lif,
ic it wile gu reden;
bi hire make ge sit o nigt,
o dei ge goð *and* flegeð.
wo so seit he sundren ovt,
i seie ðat he legeð.
Oc if hire make were ded,
and ge widue wore,
ðanne flegeð ge one *and* fareð,
non oðer wile ge more;
buten one goð *and* one sit,
and hire olde luue abit,
In herte haueð him nigt and dai,
so he were oliue ai.

Significacio.

List ilk lefful²⁵ man her-to,
and herof ofte reche
vre sowle atte kirke dure
ches hire *cris*t to meche,
he is ure soule spuse,
luue we him wið migte,
and wends we neure fro *him*-ward
be dai ne be nigte;
ðog he be fro ure sigte faren,
be we him alle trewe,
non oðer louerd ne leue²⁶ we
ne non * luue newe;
leue we ðat he liueð ai
up on heuen-riche,
and ðeðen he sal cumen eft,
and ben us alle briche,

The TURTLE-DOVE keeps to one
mate, and never will she leave him.

696

She is a pattern to women.

700

Day and night they are together.

Whosoever says that they part
company, I say he lies.

704

If her mate dies, she never chooses
another, but waiteth for her old
love, and keepeth him in her
heart, night and day, as if he
were still alive.

708

712

Each Christian man chooses
Christ for his mate at the
church door.

716

He is our soul's spouse, and we
ought never to forsake him, nor to
be untrue to him though he be
absent from us.

720

[* leaf 10 a.]

724

Let us take no new love, but
believe that he ever liveth in
heaven's kingdom.

728

²⁵ MS *lefful*.

²⁶ ? *luue*.

for to demen alle men,
oc nout on geuelike,
hise loðe men sulen to helle faren,
hise leue to his riche.

Natura pantere.

Panter is an wilde der,
Is non fairere on werlde her;
he is blac so bro of qual,
mið wite spottes sopen al,
wit *and* trendled als a wel,
and itt bicumeð him swiðe wel.
wor so he wuneð ðis panter,
he fedeð him al mid oðer der,
of ðo ðe he wile he nimeð ðe cul
and fet him wel til he is ful.
In his hole siðen stille
ðre dages he slepen wille,
ðan after ðe ðridde dai
he riseð *and* remeð lude so he mai,
ut of his ðrote cumeð a smel
mid his rem forð oueral,
ðat ouer-cumeð haliweie
wið swetnesse, ic²⁷ gu seie,
and al ðat eure smelleð swete,
be it drie be it wete.
For ðe swetnesse off his onde,
wor so he walkeð o londe,
wor so he walked, er wor so he wuneð,
Ilk der ðe, him hereð to him cumeð,
and folegeð him up one ðe wold,
for ðe swetnesse ðe is gu haue told.
ðe dragunes one ne stiren nout
wiles te panter remeð ogt,
oc daren stille in here pit,
als so he weren of dede offrigt.

Significacio.

Crist is tokned ðurg ðis der,
wos kinde we hauen told gu her;

He will come on doomsday to
judge all men, but not all alike.
His foes shall go to hell, but
732 his beloved ones to heaven.

The PANTHER is a beautiful wild
animal.
He is of a black colour with
736 white spots like a rounded wheel.

740 He feeds on other animals, and
having eaten his fill, he goes
to sleep in his cave for three days.

744
748 Then he rises and cries aloud, and
out of his mouth comes a 'smell'
surpassing balsam in sweetness.

752
756 The sweetness of his breath
entices a number of animals to
follow him, except the dragon
which lies trembling in its den.

760

Christ is the Panther.
764

²⁷ MS it.

for he is faier ouer alle men,
 so euen sterre ouer erðe fen;
 ful wel he taunede his luue to man,
 wan he ðurg holi spel him wan,
and longe he lai her *in* an hole,
 wel him dat he it wulde ðolen;
 ðre daies slep he al on on,
 ðanne he ded was in blod *and* bon,
 vp he ros *and* rémede i-wis²⁸
 of helle pine, of heuene blis,
and steg to heuene uuemest,²⁹
 ðer wunē wið * fader *and* holi gast.
 Amonges men a swete [s]mel
 he let her of his holi spel,
 wor-ðurg we mugen folgen him
in-to his godcundne se fin.
and ðat wirm ure wiðerwine,
 wor so of godes word is dine,
 ne dar he stiren, ne noman deren,
 ðer³⁰ wile he lage *and* luue beren.

Natura columbe et significacio.

Ðe culuer haued costes gode,
 alle wes ogen to hauen in mode,
 seuene costes in hire kinde,
 alle it ogen to ben us minde,
 ge ne haued in hire non galle,
 simple *and* softe be we alle;
 ge ne liued nogt bi lagt;
 Ilc robbinge do we of bac.³¹
 ðe wirm ge leteð *and* liued bi ðe sed,
 of cristes lore we haue ned;
 wið oðre briddes ge doð as moder,
 so og ur ilk to don wið oðer;
 woning *and* groning is lic hire song,
 bimene we us, we haven don wrong.
 In *water* ge is wis of heuekes come,

He is fairer than all others.

768 Well he showed his love to man,
 when he died for him, and lay
 three days in a hole.

772 But up he rose the third day
 and ascended to heaven.

776 [* leaf 10 b.]
 A sweet smell came from his holy
 lore, where-through we may follow
 him into his Divine presence.

780 But the devil will not show
 himself wherever he hears the
 din of ‘God’s word.’

784

The DOVE has seven good habits.

788 She has no ‘gall’ in her.
 Let us all be ‘simple and soft.’
 She lives not by plunder.
 792 Let us avoid all robbery.
 She picks up seed only, and avoids worms.
 Of Christ’s lore, we all have need.
 She acts as a mother to the young of
 796 other birds. Let us assist one another.
 Her song is a mournful plaint.
 Let us bewail our sins.
 In water she is aware of the coming of

²⁸ MS *in wif*.

²⁹ MS *vuellest*.

³⁰ ? *ðe*.

³¹ ? *hac = ac*, also.

and we in boke wið deules nome;
In hole of ston ge make hire nest,
In cristes milce ure hope is best.

800 the hawk. So in the book are we taught
to flee from the devil.
In a hole of the rock she makes her nest.
In Christ's mercy our hope is best.

Glossarial Index

In the following glossary/index, the numbers refer to the line numbers where the word is found in the poem. The list is alphabetic; words beginning with or containing the “eth” characters Ð and ð are ordered as though they use the modern “Th”; since “u” and “v” are interchangeable in the poem, they are listed together here. The notations in italics indicate the grammatical use of the word.

- Abutem, *prep.* about, 20; *adv.* 263.
Abuuen, *adv.* above, 30.
Adam, 674.
After, *prep.* 8.
Agen, *adv.* again, 581; *prep.* against, 250.
Agte, *s.* property, 602.
Ai, *adv.* always, 62, 194.
Al, *adv.* all, quite, 58.
Alne. *See* Al.
Alre. *See* Al.
Als so, *conj.* as if, 762.
Amonges, *prep.* amongst, 777.
An, *art.* a, 15, 120.
And, *conj.* 41.
And = an, *conj.* if, 2.
Anon, *adv.* 479.
Aren, *v. pl.* are, 510, 531.
Arn, *v. pl.* are, 57, 351.
Arren. *See* Aren.
Atbrested, *v.* 3 *s.* breaks away, escapes, 672; *p.p.* atbrosten, 582.
Atbrosten. *See* Atbrested.
Atte = at þe, at the, 167.
Atter, *s.* poison, venom, 145, 329. A.S. *attor*.
Attri, *adj.* poisonous; *def.* –e, 317.
- Bac, 792, of bac = aback = away, but more probably *hac* (so in MS.) = *hagt* = *agt*, mind, rh. with *lagt*. Maetzner suggests *hac* = *ac* = also.
Bale, *s.* evil, misery, 230, 494.
Bane, *s.* destruction, 482.
Bar. *See* Beren.
Barlic, *s.* barley, 262, 291.
Bec, *s.* beak, 58, 77.
Behinden, *adv.* behind, 608.
Bekned, *v. ind. pres.* 3 *s.* shows, 300.
Belles, *s. g. s.* of bell, 665.
- Ben, *pl.* be, 49.
Beren, *v. inf.* bear, carry, bring forth, 263; bar, 39.
Bergen, *v. inf.* shelter, 14; save, protect, 231.
Berges, *s. pl.* mountains, 605.
Bet, *adv.* better, ? best, 641.
Bet, *v. ind. pres.* 3 *s.* offers, 299.
Bete, *v. inf.* improve, amend, make amends; *ind. pres.* 3 *s.* beteð, 107.
Bi, *prep.* by, 5.
Bi-cumen, *v. inf.* become, turn (to); *ind. pres.* *sg.* 3 bicumeð, 91; suits, 738.
Bidden, *v. inf.* ask, pray for, 116; *imp.* 2 *s.* bid, 194.
Biforn, *adv.* before, 84.
Bigeten, *v. ind. pres.* *pl.* beget, 614.
Bigripen, *v. inf.* sieze, catch, 516.
Behalt. *See* biholden.
Biholden, *v.* behold; *ind. pres.* 3 *s.* bihalt, 644, biholdeð, 472; *p. p.* biholden, 636.
Biholdeð. *See* biholden.
Bihoueð, *v.* 3 *s.* behooves, 340.
Bile, *s.* bill, beak, 86.
Bilimpis, *v.* 3 *s.* happens, 362.
Bilirten, *v. inf.* deceive, 403.
Biliuen, *v. inf.* live by, 254.
Billeð, *v.* 3 *s.* bills, pecks, 83, 84, 436.
Billing, *s.* pecking, 418, 440.
Biloken, *p. p.* look about, 529.
Bimene, *subj. pres. pl.* bemoan, lament, 798.
Birde, *s.* birth, 141.
Birdene, *s.* burden, 375.
Bisetten, *v. inf.* attack, 223.
Biswiken, 515, Biswike, 429, *v. inf.* deceive; *ind. pres.* 3 *s.* biswikeð, 488.
Biten, *v.* bite; *ind. pres. sg.* 3 bit, 269, 296.
Biðenken, *v. inf.* consider, 94.
Bitokneð, *v.* 3 *s.* betokens, 196, 487.

Bitterlike, *adv.* bitterly, 481.
 Bi-twen, *prep.* between, 368.
 Bitwixen, *prep.* betwixt, 379.
 Biwalt, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* deceiveth, 645.
 Blac, *adj.* black, 735.
 Blast, *s.* 665.
 Blis, *s.* bliss, joy, 177.
 Boc, *s.* book, 451.
 Bodes, *pl.* commands, 172, 299.
 Boden, *pron.* both, 649.
 Bodi, *s.* 161.
 Boke, *d. s.* book, 54, 309.
 Bon, *s.* bone, 619.
 Bone, *s.* prayer, 116.
 Borlic, *adj.* burly, huge, 605.
 Boðe, *conj.* both, 63.
 Boðen, *conj.* both, 245, 332.
 Bred, *p. p.* 140.
 Breid, *s.* deceit, guile, 672; *pl.* breides, 445.
 Brennen, *v. inf.* burn, 536; *ind. pres. pl.* 337.
 Brenning, *s.* burning, 318.
 Brest, *s.* breast, 140.
 Briche, *adj.* ? useful, 379, 728.
 Briddes, *s. pl.* young birds, 795.
 Brig, *adj.* bright, 71.
 Brinneð, *v. 3 s.* burns, 316.
 Bro, *s. ? blo,* colour, 735.
 Broder, *s.* brother, 373.
 Broken, *p. p.* broken, 173.
 Broðer, *s.* brother, 659.
 Bukes, *s. g. s.* body's, 432.
 Bunden, bound, limited, 560.
 Buten, *conj.* except, 110, but, 709.

 Calleð, 651.
 Calling, *s.* 686.
 Capun, *s.* capon, 390.
 Care, *s.* sorrow, 686.
 Caue, *s.* cave, 251, 268.
 Cete, *s.* whale, 513.
 Cethegrande, *s.* whale, 499.
 Char, *s.* turn, resort, 643.
 Chare, *v. inf.* turn, return, 581.
 Chaeles, *s. pl.* jaws, 513.
 Clepeð, *ind. pres. 3 s.* called, 310.
 Cliuer, *adj.* ? keen, 221.

Cloðed, *p. p.* clothed, 150; *def.* -e, 220.
 Coc, *s.* cock, 390.
 Cof, *adj.* bold, 151, 220.
 Come, *s.* coming, 799.
 Corn, *s.* 246.
 Costes, *s. pl.* habits, manners, 370, 785.
 Craft, *s.* 131, 542.
 Crede, *s.* creed, 113.
 Crepen, *v. inf.* creep, 251; *ind. pres. 3 s.* crepeð, 130.
 Cripelände, *i. p.* crawling, 130.
 Cristen, *adj.* Christian, 91.
 Cristned, *p. p.* christened, 168.
 Cul, *s. ?* buttocks, 741.
 Culuer, *s.* dove, 785.
 Cumen, *v. inf.* come; *ind. pres. 3 s.* cumeð, 56; *pl.* cumen 363, cume, 660; *pret. s. 3* kam, 43; *subj. pret. sg.* come, 35.
 Cunne, *v. inf.* know, be able; *ind. pres. sg. 3* can, 94; *pl.* cunen, 581; *subj. pres. sg.* cune. 12, 68; *imp. 2 s.* cune, 191, ? show.

 Dai, *s.* day, 43, Dei, 702; *g. s.* deies, 405; *pl.* dages, 744, daies, 127.
 Dareð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* lies still, 406, 486; *pl.* daren, 761.
 Dat, *miswritten for* Ðat, 770.
 De, *miswritten for* Ðe, 219, 311.
 Deað, Ded, *s.* death, 528; *d. s.* dede, 45.
 Ded, *adj.* dead, 40.
 Dede, *s.* deed, 97.
 Defte, *adj.* mild, 37.
 Del, *s.* part, portion, 345.
 Dele, *s. d. s.* dale, 6.
 Demen, *v. inf.* judge, 729.
 Den, *s.* 13.
 Denede, *v. pret. 3 s.* denned, housed, 36.
 Der, *s.* animal, 283, 327.
 Dere, *miswritten for* Ðere, there, 288.
 Derflike, *adv.* violently, 412.
 Derne, *adj.* secret, sly, 34; Dern, 90.
 Dernelike, *adv.* secretly, 428.
 Derue, *adj. pl.* bold, strong, 284.

Derye, *v. inf.* hurt, injure, damage; *deren* 153; *ind. pres. 3 s.* dereð, 428; *subj. pres. sg.* derie, 252.
 Deu, *s.* dew, 11.
 Deuel, *s.* devil, 216; *g. s.* deules, 800.
 Dillen, *v. subj. pres. pl.* oppose, 383.
 Dim, *adj.* 554; *pl.* dimme, 60.
 Dine, *s.* din, sound, 782.
 Diuel, *s.* devil, 33.
 Diueð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* dives, 539.
 Dog, *conj.* though, nevertheless, 34, 79.
 Doluen, *p. p.* buried, 41.
 Dom, *s.* judgement, 285.
 Domesdei, *s.* day of judgement, 305.
 Don, *v. inf.* do, cause, 798.
 Dragen, *v. inf.* draw, 548; *ind. pres. 3 s.* drageð, 9, 311; *pl.* dragen, 329.
 Dragunes, *s. pl.* dragons, 759.
 Dred, *s.* fear, 412.
 Drem, *s.* sound, 665.
 Drepeð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* kills, 483, 540.
 Dreueð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* troubles, 496.
 Dridde, *miswritten for* Ðridde, third, 43.
 Drie, *adj.* 752.
 Dryhten, *s.* lord; Drigten, 40; *gen.* Drigtnnes, 330.
 Drink, *s.* 206.
 Drinken, *v. inf.* drink, 138.
 Driuin, *v. inf.* drive; *ind. pres. 3 s.* driueð, 13, 470.
 Droui, *adj.* troubled, turbib, 523.
 Drowing, *miswritten for* Ðrowing, suffering, passion, 690.
 Dun, *adv.* down, 13.
 Dure, *v. subj. pres. sg.* dare, 187.
 Dust, *s.* 9.
 Eft, *adv.* again, 727.
 Egen, *s. pl.* eyes, 26, 60.
 Eilond, *s.* island, 530.
 Elde, *s.* old age, 56, 125.
 Elde (?), 466.
 Elded, *p. p.* become old, 177.
 Eldere, *s. pl.* parents, forefathers, 229, 329; Elderne, 192.
 Elp, *s.* elephant, 646, 671; *pl.* elps, 604.

Erðe, *s.* earth, 32.
 Er, *conj.* or, 313, 326, 489-492.
 Er, *adv.* before, 272.
 Eried, *adj.* plowed, 402.
 Ern, *s.* eagle, 88; *g. s.* –es, 53.
 Erðchine, *s.* cleft in the earth, 402.
 Erðliche, *adj.* earthly, 299.
 Es = is, 247.
 Eten, *v. inf.* eat, 272.
 Eulike, *adj.* heavenly (things), 300.
 Euen-sterre, *s.* evening star, 766.
 Eure, *adv.* ever, 518, 751.
 Eurile, *adj.* every, 345, 372.
 Fagen, *adj.* glad, 510, 531.
 Faier, *adj.* fair, 765; *comp.* fairere, 734.
 Fallen, *v. inf.* fall; *ind. pres. pl.* fallen, 72; *p. p.* fallen, 693.
 Faren, *v. inf.* go, 731; *subj. pres. sg.* fare, 114; *p. p.* faren, 721.
 Fast, *adv.* 212.
 Fasten, *v. fast; ind. pres. sg. 3* fasteð, 126.
 Fecchen, *v. fetch; ind. pres. sg. 3* fecheð, 242, feccheð, 391; *subj. pres. pl.* fecchen, 352.
 Feden, *v. feed; 3.* fedeð, 740, fet, 301, 439; *subj. pres. sg.* fede, 304.
 Feg, *v. imp. sg. 2.* cleanse, 210.
 Fel, *s.* fell, skin, 126, 203.
 Feld, *s.* field; *d. s.* –e, 400.
 Felen, *v. feel; ind. pres. 3 s.* feleð, 415; *pl.* felen, 510; fele, 675.
 Fen, *s.* dirt, 766.
 Feond, *s.* fiend, devil; Fend, 450.
 Fer, *adv.* far, 352.
 Festen, *v. make fast, fix; ind. pres. 3 s.* festeð, 463; *pl.* festen, 533; *imp. 2 s.* feste, 182, 211.
 Feðres, *s.* feathers, 72.
 Fet-steppes, *s. pl.* footsteps, 7.
 Figteð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* fights, 158; *i. p.* figtande, 159.
 Fikeð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* is busy, fidges, 656.
 Fille, *s.* fill, 422, 485.
 Fillen, *v. inf.* fill, fulfil, 381; *ind. pres. 3 s.* filled, 8.

Filsten, *v. inf.* support, help; *nd. pret. sg. 3* filstneð, 44.
 Filðe, *s.* filth, foulness, 202; Filde (a miswriting), 210.
 Fin, *adj.* fine, fair, 780.
 Finden, *v. inf.* find, 12; 3. fint, 292, fíndeð, 546.
 Finnes, *s. pl.* fins, 564.
 Fint. *See* Finden.
 Fir, *s.* fire, 149, 538.
 Firmest, *adv.* at first, 213.
 Firste, *adj.* 675.
 Fis, *s.* fish, 499; *pl.* fisses, 509.
 Fisiologet, *Physiologus*, 310.
 Fleges, *s. pl.* flies, 473.
 Flegeð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* flies, 64, 702.
 Fleon, *v. inf.* fly, flee; *nf.* flen, 354; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* fleð, 148.
 Flerd, deceit, 452.
 Fles, *s.* flesh, 136.
 Flet, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* floats, 502.
 Fligt, *s.* flight, 59, 70.
 Fod, *s.* food, 287, Fode, 80, 118.
 Fodredes, *s. pl.* means or mode of getting food, sustenance, 464.
 Folde, *s.* fold (of sheep), 48, 607.
 Folgen, *v. inf.* follow, 554; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* folegeð, 546, 757; *pl. folegen*, 356.
 Fondeð, *v. id. pres. 3 s.* tries, 656.
 Forbeoden, *v.* forbid; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* forbedeð, 298.
 Forbisne, *s.* example, 424; *pl.* forbisnes, 308.
 Forbisned, *adj.* serving as an example; *d. s.* –e, 589.
 Forbreðes, *v. ind. pres. 2 s.* decayest, 124.
 Forbroken, *p. p.* broken up (with age), 124.
 Fordon, *v. inf.* destroy, ruin, 455.
 Fordriuen, *p. p.* driven, 527.
 Forgelues, *v. ind. pres. 2 s.* forfeits, 175.
 Forgeten, *v. pl.* forget, 574.
 Forlesen, *v.* lose; *p. p.* forloren, 85; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* forleteð, 260.
 Forleten, *v. inf.* leave, forsake; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* forleteð, 260.
 Forsaken, *v.* forsake, renounce; *ind. pres. 3 s.* forsaket, 96.

Forð, *adv.* forth, 130.
 Forðen, *v. inf.* accomplish, 155, 657; *ind. pres. pl.* forðen, 367.
 Forði, *adv.* therefore, 283, 395, Fordi, 179.
 Forðward, *adv.* henceforth, 215, 348.
 Forðward, *s.* covenant, 211.
 Forto = to before infinitives, 403.
 Forwerpen, *v. inf.* cast off, 345.
 Forwurðen, *v.* perish; *ind. pres. 2 s.* forwurðes, 175; *subj. pres. sg.* forwurðe, 270; *p. p.* forwurden, 125.
 Fox, *s.* 386; *g. s.-es*, 414.
 Foxing, *s.* a foxlike trick, 435.
 Frame, *s.* advantage, profit, benefit, 39, 425.
 Freten, *v.* eat, devour; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* fret, 422, 485, freteð, 497.
 Fro, *prep.* from, 148, 702; fro-ward, 719.
 Fugel, *s.* fowl, bird; *pl.* fugeles, 403, fules, 410.
 Ful, *adj.* full, 183; *pl.* fulle, 127.
 Fules. *See* Fugel.
 Fuliwis, indeed, truly, 563, Fuligewis, 632.
 Funt-fat, *s.* font-vessel, font, 108.
 Furg, *s.* furrow, 400.
 Gaddreð, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* gathers, 244.
 Galle, *s.* gall, 789.
 Gin, *s.* snare, 645.
 Ging, *adj.* young, 214.
 Gingen, *v. inf.* make young again, 347; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* gingid, 327.
 Giscing, *s.* covetousness, 333.
 Giuen, *v. inf.* give; *ind. pres. 3 s.* giueð, 377.
 Giuernesse, *s.* greediness, gluttony, 334.
 God, *s.* god, 377; *d. s.* gode, 116.
 God, *adj.* good, 405.
 Godcundhede, *s.* divinity, 592.
 Godcundnesse, *s.* divinity, 780.
 Golsipe, *s.* lasciviousness, 333, 611.
 Gon, *v. inf.* go, walk; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* goð, 82; *pl.* gon, 606; *subj. pres. pl.* gon, 53; *imp. sg. 2.* go, 204.
 Gos, *s.* goose, 392.
 Grace, *s.* 119.
 Gredilike, *adv.* greedily, 321.
 Gres, *s.* grass, 246.

Gret, *adj.* great; *pl.* grete, 516.
 Groning, *s.* groaning, 797.
 Grund, *s.* bottom, 74, 365.
 Gungling, *s.* young one, 667.
 Guðhede, *s.* youth, 55.

Habben, *v. inf.* have; *inf.* hauen, 196; *ind. pres. sg.* 1. haue, 673; 2. haueð, 15; *pl.* hauen, 237.
 Haleð, *v. ind. pres.* 3 *s.* draws, 248, 394.
 Haliweie, *s.* balsam, 749.
 Hard, *adj.*; *pl.* -e, 281.
 Harde, *adv.* hard, sore, 286, 623.
 Hardilike, *adv.* boldly, 239.
 Harm-dedes, *s. pl.* deeds of harm, 389.
 Hatie, *v. inf.*; *ind. pres.* 3 *s.* hatieð, 395; *pl.* hatien, 396, haten, 388.
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 He, *pron.*; *d. s. m.* him, 14; *g. s. f.* hire, 271, ire, 247; *g. pl.* her, 679; *d. pl.* hem, 418; *a. pl.* hem, 417.
 heg, *adj.* high, 27.
 hege, *adv.* high, loudly, 685.
 Heil, *adj.* hale, hearty, 75, 366.
 Helde = ‘holde (we),’ let (us) hold, 233.
 Helden, *v. inf.* incline, obey, 171.
 Helle, *s.* hell, 342.
 Helpen, *v. inf.* help, 376; *ind. pres.* 3 *s.* helpeð, 249; *imp.* 2 *s.* help, 184.
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 Heruest, *s.* harvest, 238.
 Hete, *s.* heat, 72.
 Heten = eten, eat, 537.
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Heuen-lord, *s.* lord of heaven, 227.
 Heuen-riche, *s.* kingdom of heaven, 28.
 Hid, *s.* hide, skin, 144.
 Hiden, *v.* hide; *ind. pres. sg.* 3 hitt, 471.
 Higtēs, *v. ind. pret.* 2 *s.* promised, 169, Higtēst, 166.
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 Hu, *adv.* how, 35.
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 Hulen, *v. ind. pres. pl.* howl at, 396.
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 Hungren, *v. inf.* hunger, 543; *ind. pres. sg.* 3. *used impersonally,* hungreð, 506.
 Hunte, *s.* hunter, 34, 636; *g. s.* huntes, 672.
 Hunten, *v. inf.* hunt, 2.
 Hus, *s.* house, 204.
 Husebondes, *s. pl.* husbandmen, 388.
 Hus-rof, *s.* house roof, 463.

Ic, *pron.* I, 261, I, 549.
 Idel, *adj.* idle, vain, 437.
 Idigt, *p. p.* arranged, 469.
 If, *conj.* 51.
 Ikindled, *p. p.* brought forth, whelped, 17.
 Ilc, *adj.* each, every, 344, Ilk, 97.
 Ilik, *adj.* like, 444; ilike, 558.
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 Ilkines = ilc kines, of every kind, 244.
 Ille, *adj.* evil, bad, 526.
 Illing, *s.* malice, 419.
 Imong, *adv.* among, 601.
 Inde, India, 604.

Inog, enough, 142.
 Is, *pron. a. pl.* them, 13, 171.
 Iuel, *adj.* evil, 427; *pl.* -e 445.
 Iuele, *adv.* ill, with difficulty, 129.
 Iwis, *adv.* certainly, 450.

Ket, *s.* carrion, 438.
 Kinde, *s.* nature, property, 15, 53; *pl.* kindes, 307.
 Kindles, *s. pl.* young, 620.
 Kirke, *s.* church, 93, 167.
 Kiðen, *v. inf.* make known, 53; *ind. pres 3* s. kiðeð, 131.
 Knowen, *v.* know; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* knoweð, 121; *imp. 2 s.* knov, 165.
 Kold, *adj.* cold, 619; *pl.* -e, 610.

Lage, *adj. pl.* low, 547.
 Lage, *s.* law, 23; *pl.* lages, 170.
 Lagelike, *adv.* faithfully, 695.
 Lagt, *s.* plunder, 791.
 Lat, *v. ind. pres. 3 s.* pretends, 429; lateð, leaves, 358.
 Lede, *v. inf.* lead, guide; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* ledeð, 443.
 Lef, *adj.* dear, 528; *pl.* leue, 732.
 Lefful, *adj.* faithful, believing, 713.
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 Leggen, *v. inf.* lay; *ind. pres. sg. 3.* leigeð, 359.
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 Win, *s.* war, strife, 225, 332.
 Wine, *s.* friend, 374.
 Winnen, *v. inf.* win, gain, 411; *ind. pret.* 3
 s. wan, 768.
 Winnen, *v. ind. pres. pl.* strive, war, 521.
 Winter, *s.* 250; *pl.* wintre, 132.
 Wirm, *s.* worm, reptile, 120, 158.
 Wis, *adj.* aware, 799.
 Wise, *s.* manner, 468.
 Wisdom, *s.* 426.
 Wissing, *s.* wishing, lust, 334.
 Wissing, *s.* guidance, teaching, doctrine,
 343, 461.
 Wit, *prep.* with, 171.
 Wit, *adj.* white, 737; *pl.* -e, 736.
 Witen, *v. inf.* know, 33.
 Wið, *prep.* with, 9, 86, near, 517.
 Wiðeren, *v. ind. pres. pl.* struggle, 475.
 Wiðerwine, *s.* adversary, 781.
 Wiðinnen, *adv.* within, 318, 591.
 Wiðuten, *adv.* without, 590; *prep.* 412.
 Wod, *adj.* mad, 338.
 Wold, *s.* wood, weald, 757.

Wolden, *v. inf.* wield, possess, 176.
 Woning, *s.* lamentation, 797.
 Wor, *adv.* where, 638.
 Wore = were, 706.
 Wor-so, *adv.* whereso, 739, 754.
 Wor-ðurg, *adv.* wherethrough, 779.
 Wos = whose, 764.
 Wo so, whoso, whoever, 437, 553.
 Wrengðe, *s.* crookedness, 85.
 Writen, *p. p.* wrote, 695.
 Wrong, *p. p.* wrung, twisted, crooked, 78;
 wrong, s. 798.
 Wu, *adv.* how, 31, 55.
 Wude, *s.* wood, 245, 326.
 Wulf, *s.* wolf; *g. s.* wulues, 590; *pl.* wulues,
 591.
 Wullen, *miswritten for* billen, 414.
 Wunde, *s.* wound, 540.
 Wunder, *s.* wonder, 266, 398, miracle.
 Wune, *s.* custom, 368, 638.
 Wunen, *v. inf.* dwell, 522; *pl.* wunen, 277;
 subj. pret. pl. wuneden, 617.
 Wurdeð, *v. ind. pre. or fut. sg.* 3. become,
 turn (to), be, 75, wurdeð, 482; *pl.*
 wurðen, 338; *pret. 3 s.* wurð, 689; *subj.*
 pres. sg. wurðe, 156.
 Wurdi, *miswritten for* Wurði, *adj.* worthy,
 186.
 Wurði, *adj.* worthy, 447.
 Wurðlic, *adv.* worthily, 233.

INCIPIT LIBER FIOLOGUS A THETBALDO ITALICO COMPOSITUS.

[MS = Harleian MS. 3093, Ad. = Additional MS. 10,415. Ar. = Arundel MS. 243.]

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Tres leo naturas <i>et</i> tres habet inde figuras. | [leaf 36, col. 2.] |
| Quas ego <i>christe</i> tibi <i>ter</i> seno carmine ³² scripsi. | |
| [Altera diuini memorant <i>animalia</i> libri ³³] | |
| De quibus apposui quæ rursus ³⁴ mistica noui. | 4 |
| Temptans diuersis si possem scribere metris. | |
| <i>Et</i> numero nostrum ³⁵ complent simul addita soldum. | |
| <i>Nam</i> leo stans fortis <i>super</i> alta cacumina montis. | |
| Qualicunque uia uallis descendit ad ima. | 8 |
| Si uenatorem <i>per</i> notum sentit hodorem ³⁶ | |
| Cauda cuncta linit quæ pes uestigia figit. | |
| Quatinus inde ³⁷ suum non possit querere lustrum. | |
| Qui ³⁸ quociens dormit nunquam sua lumina claudit. | 12 |
| Natus non uigilat dum sol se tercio girat. | |
| <i>Sed</i> dans rugitum pater eius suscitatur illum. | |
| Tunc quasi uiuescit tunc sensus quinque capescit. | |
| Sic tibi qui celsi resides in culmine cæli. | 16 |
| Cum libuit tandem terrenam uisere partem. | |
| Vt genus humanum releuare crimine lapsus. | |
| Non penitus notum fuit ulli demoniorum. | |
| Viscera MARIE tibi <i>christe</i> fuisse cubile. | 20 |
| <i>Et</i> qui te genuit triduum post surgere fecit ³⁹ | |
| Cum mortis uindex ⁴⁰ crucis mortem ⁴¹ ipse subires. | |
| Tu nos custodis tu ⁴² nullo tempore dormis. | |
| Peruigil ut pastor ne demat de grege raptor. | 24 |
| Esse ferunt aquilam ⁴³ super omne uolabile primam. ⁴⁴ | |
| Quæ sic se renouat quando senecta grauatur. | |

³² That is, in the thrice six or eighteen lines, 7-24. Some copies wrongly read *bisseno*.

³³ From Ad.

³⁴ Ad. rursus *que*. Ar. que prorsus.

³⁵ Ar. *nostro*.

³⁶ Ad. odorem.

³⁷ Ar. ille.

³⁸ Ad. Et.

³⁹ Ad. fecit.

⁴⁰ MS. uindex.

⁴¹ MS. mortem crucis. Ad. crucis mortem

⁴² Ar. qui. Ad. *quod*.

⁴³ Ad. aquilas.

⁴⁴ Ad. primas.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| <i>Fons ubi sit quærit qui nunquam surgere desit.</i> | |
| <i>It super hunc cælo fitque propinqua deo.</i> | 28 |
| [<i>Tunc sibi sol ambas accendit feruidus alas.</i> | |
| <i>Et minuit grandes a[l]leuiatque graues.]</i> ⁴⁵ | |
| <i>Tunc quoque caligo consumitur igne propinquo</i> | [leaf 36, back] |
| <i>Quam confert oculis uita uetusta suis.</i> | 32 |
| <i>Mox ruit et fo[n]tis liquidis se mergit in undis</i> | |
| <i>Vtque cadit nido sic noua fit</i> ⁴⁶ <i>subito.</i> | |
| <i>Est autem rostrum quo carpitur esca retortum.</i> | |
| <i>Vix ualet ex aliquo sumere pauca cibo.</i> | 36 |
| <i>Sed feriens petram uel mordens ut solet escam</i> | |
| <i>Atterit obliquum sic capit inde cibum.</i> | |
| <i>Est homo peccatis que sunt ab origine matris.</i> | |
| <i>Qualis adest aquila sed renouatur ita.</i> | 40 |
| <i>Nubes transce[n]dit solisque incendia sentit.</i> | |
| <i>Mundum cum pompis despiciendo suis.</i> | |
| <i>Fit nouus in christo ter mersus gurgite uiuo.</i> ⁴⁷ | |
| <i>De se sum uiuus fons ait</i> ⁴⁸ <i>ille pius.</i> | 44 |
| <i>Obterit</i> ⁴⁹ <i>obliquum per uerba precancia rostrum.</i> ⁵⁰ | |
| <i>Quod christus petra [sit]</i> ⁵¹ <i>firmat apostolus id.</i> | |
| <i>Iam nouus est panem</i> ⁵² <i>super omnia mella suauem.</i> ⁵² | |
| <i>Panis id est christus. fit sine morte cibus.</i> | 48 |

DE SERPENTE

| | |
|---|----|
| <i>Iam senex serpens nouus esse gaudet.</i> | |
| <i>Atque ieiunans macie perhorret.</i> | |
| <i>Pellis effeta tremit. ossa neruis.</i> | |
| <i>Sola manent his.</i> ⁵³ | 52 |
| <i>Querit angustum lapidis foramen.</i> | |
| <i>Vix mouens sese ueniens que tandem.</i> | |
| <i>Inde pertransit spoliat que carnem.</i> | |
| <i>Pelle uetusta.</i> | 56 |
| <i>Quoslibet riuos repetens aquarum.</i> | |
| <i>Vt sitim perdat uomit ante uirus.</i> | |

⁴⁵ From Ad.

⁴⁶ MS. sit. Ad. fit.

⁴⁷ Ar. sacro.

⁴⁸ Ar. Desorsum uiuus fons fluit.

⁴⁹ Ad. & Ar. Os terit.

⁵⁰ Ad. christum. Ar. crestum.

⁵¹ From Ad.

⁵² MS. panis ... suauis ; Ad. & Ar. panem ... suauem.

⁵³ MS. mantis.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| In <i>aquis ergo minus hunc</i> timebo. | |
| <i>Absque ueneno.</i> | 60 |
| Si <i>uirum quemquam</i> sine ueste spectat. | |
| <i>Longius serpens</i> ut ab igne cessat. | |
| At <i>uidens illum qui fert amictum.</i> | |
| <i>Surgit in ipsum.</i> ⁵⁴ | 64 |
| <i>Quem uir</i> ut <i>uincit sequiturque</i> multum. | |
| <i>Negligit corpus facit</i> inde <i>scutum.</i> | |
| <i>Verticis uero</i> tenet <i>usque curam.</i> | |
| <i>Ne moriatur.</i> | 68 |
| <i>Fonte qui</i> sacro <i>semel</i> es <i>nouatus.</i> | |
| <i>Denuo pecca[n]s silicernus</i> extas. | |
| <i>ErGo sis semper</i> imitator anguis. | |
| <i>Cum ueterascis.</i> | 72 |
| <i>Sit cibus parcus</i> <i>minuantur artus.</i> | |
| <i>Vnde non</i> <i>mandis miseros iuuabis.</i> | |
| <i>Penitens defle dominoque semper</i> ⁵⁵ | |
| <i>dic miserere.</i> | 76 |
| <i>Signat hunc</i> <i>callem lapidis foramen.</i> | |
| <i>Signat et christum</i> <i>petra nam per ipsum.</i> | |
| <i>Fit nouus quisque</i> <i>capit atque</i> ⁵⁶ <i>uitam.</i> | |
| <i>Fine carentem.</i> | 80 |
| <i>Cuius ad celsum</i> <i>uenie[n]do templum.</i> | |
| <i>Vt bibas sacrum</i> <i>beatumque uerbum.</i> | [leaf 36, back, col. 2] |
| <i>Euomas primum, quod habes</i> <i>nociuum.</i> | |
| <i>Corde uenenum.</i> | 84 |
| <i>Corde sunt</i> <i>iræ magis angue nigræ.</i> | |
| <i>Et</i> <i>velud</i> ⁵⁷ <i>matres odium creantes.</i> | |
| <i>Corde sunt</i> <i>rixæ inuidiæque nigræ.</i> | |
| <i>Non bene amicæ.</i> | 88 |
| <i>Corde conceptis</i> <i>furiis superbis.</i> | |
| <i>Et quoequales</i> ⁵⁸ <i>superos que tempnis.</i> | |
| <i>Plena sunt</i> <i>istis aliis que</i> <i>multis.</i> | |
| <i>Conda uenenis.</i> | 92 |
| <i>His quidem</i> <i>purus quasi</i> <i>ueste nudus.</i> | |
| <i>Dæmones</i> <i>anguis tipicus</i> <i>fugabis.</i> | |
| <i>Noctis</i> <i>ut cæcas reprimi</i> <i>tenebras.</i> | |

⁵⁴ Ad. illum.

⁵⁵ Ad. sepe.

⁵⁶ Ad. inde.

⁵⁷ MS. Velud et. Ad. Et uelut.

⁵⁸ Ad. coequales.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Orbita solis. | 96 |
| <i>Sed tamen multas paciere pugnas.</i> | |
| <i>Atque dum uiues in agone fies.</i> | |
| <i>Vnde serpentes imitare prudens.</i> | |
| Verticis auctor. | 100 |
| <i>Via nouus uitam sine fine dignam.</i> | |
| <i>Semper illesum caput est habendum.</i> | |
| <i>Hoc caput dico quod habes in ipso.</i> | |
| Principe christo. | 104 |

DE FORMICA

| | |
|--|-----|
| Exemplum nobis prebet formica laboris. | |
| <i>Quando suo solitum portat in ore cibum.</i> | |
| <i>Inque suis factis res monstrat spirituales.</i> | |
| <i>Quas quia iudeus non amat inde reus.</i> | 108 |
| <i>Vt ualeat brumæ fieri segura future.</i> | |
| <i>Est calor. interea non requiescit ea.</i> | |
| Nosque laboremus fratres dum tempus habemus. | |
| Securi fieri tempore iudicii. | 112 |
| <i>Hæc frumenta legit. si comperit ordea spernit.</i> | |
| <i>Ipsè nouam legem colligo non ueterem.</i> | |
| <i>Sed ne de pluuiis aspersum germinet udis.</i> | 116 |
| <i>Aut ea ne pereat esse quod hinc nequeat.</i> | |
| <i>Granum quod legit prudens formica bipartit.</i> | |
| <i>Hoc est quod binas lex habet una uias.</i> | |
| <i>Quæ terrena sonat simul et celestia monstrat.</i> | 120 |
| <i>Nunc mentem pascit et modo corpus alit.</i> | |
| <i>Nos utinam repleat famis ut formido recedat.</i> | |
| <i>Tempore iudicii quod simile⁵⁹ est hiemi.</i> | |

DE VVLPE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Plena dolis multis uocitatur subdola uulpis. | |
| <i>Hanc amat⁶⁰ agricola quod rapit altilia.</i> | 124 |
| <i>Si[n]⁶¹ habet illa famem. que desunt inuenit artem.</i> | |
| <i>Qua sibi cracantes prendere possit aues.</i> | |
| <i>In terram scissam se tendit namque supinam.</i> | |
| <i>Et quasi mortua sit flamina nulls trahit.</i> | 128 |

⁵⁹ MS. similæ.

⁶⁰ Ar. odit.

⁶¹ Ad. Sin.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Cornix aut ater coruus putat esse cadauer. | [leaf 37] |
| Insidet ut comedat. morsibus excoriat. | |
| Illa leuis surgit subitoque uolatile sumit. | |
| Dentibus et tristem reddit edendo uicem. | 132 |
| Inde tenet duplam quam prodest nosse figuram. | |
| Nunc zabulo similis par aliquando uiris. | |
| Mortuus est uere quod ⁶² mortem fecit habere. | |
| Nos et dissimulat quod mala non faciat. | 136 |
| Cuius edit carnem qui rem facit omnis inanem. | |
| Hoc est peccatum quodlibet atque malum. | |
| Quem quasi deglutit cum secum ad tartara ducit. | |
| Dæmon ab insidiis. uulpeculæ est similis. | 140 |
| Et cum fraude uiri sunt uulpis nomine digni. | |
| Quales hoc omnes tempore sunt homines. | |
| Herodesque fuit. qui christum querere iussit. | |
| Crederet se simulans prendere dissimulans. | 144 |

DE CERUO

| | |
|---|-----|
| Ceruus habere duas naturas atque figuras. | |
| Dicitur a phisio cum docet inde logo. | |
| Nam quamuis grandes cum narribus extrahat angues. | |
| De caueis terre de latebris ue petræ. | 148 |
| Quos uorat et tetro mox feruescente ueneno. | |
| Estuat ad liquidas pergere fontis aquas | |
| Quas cum forte bibit his plenus toxica uincit. | |
| Se iuuenemque facit cornua quando iacit. | 152 |
| Nos quoque cum prisci serpentis fraude reuicti. | |
| Virus contrahimus urimur et facibus | |
| Hoc est luxuria quæ fert odium uel et iram. | |
| Aut etiam nimia eris auaricia. | 156 |
| Ad fontem uiuum debemus currere christum. | |
| Qui cum nos udat sumpta uenena fugat. | |
| Et sumus his dempti ⁶³ iuuenes factique superni. ⁶⁴ | |
| Quæ quasi cornua sunt cum miseros feriunt. | 160 |
| Cornua sunt homini quæ portant uertice cerui. | |
| Sed non dedecori inde uidentur heri. | |
| Si fluuios tranant par nant pariterque peragant. | |
| Longius et pergunt pascua quando petunt. | 164 |

⁶² Ad. qui.

⁶³ Ad. demptis.

⁶⁴ Ad. superbis.

Portant suspensum gradientes ordine mentum.
 Alter in alterius clunibus impositus.
 Hunc retinent usum si sint uel in agmine centum.
 Sed qui precedit fessus ad ima redit. 168
 Sic se uertentes cuncti mutuoque fere[n]tes.
 Nunquam deficiunt atque uiam peragunt.
 Per tales mores alienos ferre labores. [leaf 37, col. 2]
 Cum pietate monent atque iuuare docent. 172
 Sic lex est christi nobis complenda magistri.
 Cuius qui faciet pascua repperiet.⁶⁵

DE ARANEA

Vermis araneus exiguus.
 Plurima fila net assiduus. 176
 Texere que studet artificus.
 Retia sunt ea musca tibi.
 Vt uolitans capiaris ibi.
 Dulcis et utilis esca sibi. 180
 Huic placet illud opus tenue.
 Sed sibi nil ualet ut fragile.
 Quælibet aura trahit patulum.
 Rumpitur et cadit in nichilum. 184
 Hos sequitur homo uermiculos.
 Decipiendo suos socios.
 Quos comedit faciens miseros.
 Et placet inde sibi nimium. 188
 Quando nocere potest alium.
 Ille tamen mala quique facit.
 Cum moritur. quasi tela cadit.
 Quo modo dictus araneus it. 192

DE BALENA

Est super omne pecus quod uiuit in æquore cætus.
 Monstrum grande satis cum super extat aquis.
 Prospiciens illum montem putat esse marinum.
 Aut quod in oceano insula sit medio. 196
 Hic si quando famem quam fert sepissime grandem.
 Alleu[i]are uelit ca[l]lidus. os aperit.⁶⁶

⁶⁵ MS. repperiet.

⁶⁶ MS. asperit.

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------------|
| Vnde uelud <i>florum</i> se flatus reddit <i>hodorum</i> . | | |
| Ad se pisciculos ⁶⁷ ut <i>tra[h]at</i> exiguos. | 200 | |
| Exiguos <i>tantum quoniam comprehe[n]dere magnvm</i> . | | |
| <i>Perfectumque</i> nequit. <i>sed</i> nec in ore <i>premit</i> . | | |
| Piscis pisciculos claudit degluti[t] <i>et</i> illos. | | |
| Non sic non sic iam sorbuit ille ionam. | 204 | |
| Si sit <i>tempestas cum</i> uadit uel uenit <i>estas</i> . | | |
| <i>Et pelagus fundum</i> turbidat <i>omne suum</i> . | | |
| Continuo <i>summas</i> se tollit <i>cætus</i> ad <i>undas</i> . | | |
| Est <i>promunctorium ce[r]nere non modicum</i> . ⁶⁸ | 208 | |
| Huic religare <i>citam pro tempestate carinam</i> . | | |
| Nautæ <i>festinant</i> . ut <i>que</i> foras <i>saliant</i> . | | |
| <i>Accendunt</i> uigilem <i>quem</i> nauis portitat <i>ignem</i> . | | |
| Vt cale se faciant ⁶⁹ aut comedenda quoquant | 212 | [leaf 37, back] |
| Utque <i>focum</i> sentit <i>tunc</i> se fugiendo <i>remergit</i> . | | |
| Vnde prius ⁷⁰ uenit sicque <i>carina</i> perit. | | |
| Uiribus <i>est zabulus quasi cetus corpore magnus</i> . | | |
| Vt mon[s]trant magni quos <i>facit</i> ille <i>magi</i> . | 216 | |
| Mentes <i>cunctorum</i> qui <i>sunt ubicunque uirorum</i> . | | |
| Esurit atque sitit quosque potest <i>perimit</i> . | | |
| <i>Sed</i> <i>modicos fidei trahit</i> in <i>dulcedine uerbi</i> . | | |
| Namque <i>fide firmos non trahit</i> ille <i>uiros</i> . | 220 | |
| In quo <i>confidit quisquis</i> uel <i>spem</i> sibi <i>ponit</i> . | | |
| Ad <i>stigium</i> rapitur <i>quam</i> male <i>decipitur</i> . | | |

DE SIRENIS

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| Sirenæ sunt <i>monstra maris resonancia multis</i> ⁷¹ | | |
| Vocibus <i>et modulis cantus formancia multis</i> | 224 | |
| Ad quas incaute ueniunt <i>sepissime naute</i> . | | |
| Quæ faciunt <i>sompnum</i> <i>nimia dulcedine uocum</i> | | |
| <i>Et modo naufragium modo</i> dant <i>mortale periculum</i> . | | |
| Quo qui <i>fugerunt</i> hii tales esse <i>tulerunt</i> . | 228 | |
| Ex <i>umbilico</i> sunt ut <i>pulcherrima uirgo</i> . | | |
| Quod <i>que facit monstrum uolucres sunt inde deorsum</i> . | | |

⁶⁷ MS. pisciculos.

⁶⁸ MS. moduum.

⁶⁹ MS. faciunt.

⁷⁰ MS. primum. Ad. prius.

⁷¹ *magnis* is written above this word.

DE HONOCENTAURIS

Est honocentauris eadem natura biformis.
In quibus est asinus humano corpore mixtus. 232
Quam plures homines si[c] ⁷² sunt in more biformes.
Vnum dicentes aliud tibi mox facientes.
Qui foris ut fantur sic intus non operantur.
Vtpote sunt multi qui de uirtute locuti. 236
Clunibus indulgent his o quam pulpita fulgent.

DE HELEPHANTE

Corpore tam grandes apud indos sunt elepha[n]tes.
Vt bene firmares montibus esse pares.
Hii simul incedunt ut oues cum pascua querunt. 240
Aduersi coeunt cum sibi conueniunt.
Atque semel pariunt quamuis tot tempora uiuunt.
Hoc est ter centum nec faciunt geminum.
Ast unum generans et per duo tempora gestans. 244
Cum facit ⁷³ in magna ne cadat extat aqua.
Non habet ut surgat. quia nunquam crura recuruat.
Si qua forte ruit. hoc genitrix timuit. ⁷⁴
Cum uult pausare. uel somno se recreare. 248
Incumbit ligno corporis exiguo.
Quam notat atque secat uenator et obice celat.
Clamque sedens spectat dum requiem repetat.
Ille uelud quondam securus ad a[r]boris umbram. 252 [leaf 37, back, col. 2]
Cum uenit incumbit cumque ruente ruit.
Sin homo non aderit gemit et tum denique barrit.
Tunc unus currit. qui releuare cupit.
Sed nequit et satagit complorans his quoque barrit. 256
Multi uel magni tunc ueniunt alii.
Cum nequeunt omnes contendunt mittere uoces.
Ad quas fit subitus paruulus ac minimus.
Cuius et est mirum promuscida subleuat illum. 260
Et sic predictas effugit insidias.
Deque pilis huius si sit sub domate fumus.

⁷² Ad. sic.

⁷³ Ar. parit.

⁷⁴ Ad. metuit.

Serpentes cedunt quæque uenena gerunt.
 Sic homo primus adam per lignum cum cecidit iam. 264
 Quem moyses uoluit tollere nec potuit.
 Post hunc prophete uoluerunt. nec potuere.
 Ipsorum precibus uenit. ad hunc dominus.
 Qui cum sit paruus quoniam deus est homo factus. 268
 Sic releuauit eum in comedendo reum.
 Cuius hodor plenus de uerbis scilicet eius.
 Si cui rite uenit inde beatus erit.
 Omne quod est uicium fugiet de corde per ipsum. 272
 Causa de hinc læti nulla nocebit ei.

DE TVRTVRE

Tvrtur inane. nescit amare.
 Nam semel uni. Nupta marito.
 Semper adibit [cum simul ipso].⁷⁵ 276
 Nocte dieque iuncta manebit.
 Absque marito. Nemo uidebit.
 Sed uiduata. Si caret ipso.
 Non tamen ultra. Nubet amico. 280
 Sola uolabit. Sola sedebit.
 Et quasi uiuum. Corde tenebit.
 Opperiensque. Casta manebit.
 Sic anima extat.⁷⁶ Queque fidelis. 284
 Facta uirili. Federe felix.
 Namque maritus. Est sibi christus.
 Cvm sua de se. Pectora replet.
 Et bene uiuens. Semper adheret. 288
 Non alienum. Querit amicum.
 Quamlibet orcus Sumserit illum.
 Quem superesse. Credit in æthre.
 Inde futurum. Spectat eundem. 292
 Vt microcosmum. Iudicet omnem.

DE PANTHERA.

Est quadrupes panter quo non⁷⁷ pulcrior alter.
 Qui niger ex albo conspergitur orbiculato.
 Diuersis pastus uenatibus et saciatus. 296

⁷⁵ From a printed copy.

⁷⁶ MS. *est*.

⁷⁷ MS. *non est*.

Se recipit. dormitque cauo. prostratus in antro.
 Post triduum surgit. tum uero denique rugit.
 Exit hodor talis de gutture tamque suauis. [leaf 39]
 Qui uirtute sua superat uel aromata multa. 300
 Ad quem mox tendit quæ uocem belua sentit.
 Ac sectatur cum nimia dulcedine plenum.
 Sic faciunt omnes. soli pantera dracones.
 Cum sonat aut fugiunt aut segnes corpore fiunt. 304
 In caueisque latent. ipso nec tempore parent.
 Est autem christus panther per mistica dictus.
 Qui superest homines forma collatus ad omnes.
 Et satur ille fuit quia quot uult tot sibi sumit. 308
 Et somnum cepit cum nos moriendo redemit.
 Rugitum misit postquam do morte reuixit.
 Celos ascendens ubi regnat cum patre presens.
 Quem gentes cuncte sunt sic credendo secute. 312
 Aut fugit atque latet nec ab ipso tempore paret.
 Serpens antiquus qui nobis est inimicus.
 Namque palam nullos licet audet fallere multos.
 Quos cum defendat qui secla per omnia regnat. 316
 Carmine finito sit laus et gloria christo.
 Cui sinon alii placeant hec metra tebaldi.

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