The article demonstrates that while each Latin stanza translates the preceding Middle English stanza, the translation also substitutes new poetic devices and alters the visual layout of the poem to emphasize different aspects of this multivalent poem. In addition to encouraging readers to meditate on these nuances, the bilingual poem also lent itself to being incorporated into sermons in both English and Latin.

Résumé. La version bilingue du poème lyrique sur la mortalité “Erthe upon Erthe” dans le manuscrit “Kildare” (BL, Harley 913), éditée et traduite ici, est la seule copie connue qui…

This analysis thus conceives of the Book as a literary and theological pilgrim, impressed by the European context through which Margery is described as traveling. Arguing for a more pan-European and comparative approach to medieval women’s vernacular theology, this paper illuminates both the Book’s place in its international context and its appropriative localization of Continental traditions. Bookmark. by Godelinde Gertrude Perk.

One of the three most important medical herbals composed in Middle English, both in terms of physical length and for the number of species treated, and regularly quoted not only by the editors of the Oxford English Dictionary or the more. The excellence of the Middle English lyrics of MS. Harley 2253 has long been recognized. W. P. Ker, for example, gave them a prominent place in his English Literature: Mediæval, and said that the manuscript contained ‘everything best worth remembering in the old lyrical poetry’. Unfortunately the lyrics have not been very easily accessible. Many of the lyrics have been printed by Carleton Brown in his Religious Lyrics of the Fourteenth Century and English Lyrics of the Thirteenth Century, but his labours, valuable though they were, have not rendered a new edition unnecessary. Carleton Brown’s chief contribution to the study of the Middle English lyric was the collection of material from a wide variety of sources.