

FICTION

Geoffrey Chaucer

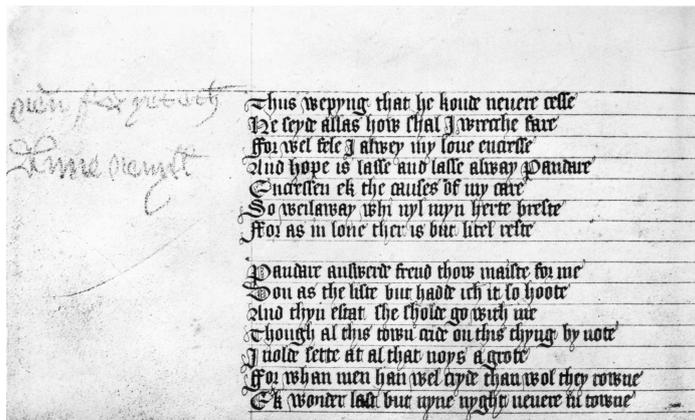
**Complete
Works Volume
2**

A PUBLIC DOMAIN BOOK

A PUBLIC DOMAIN BOOK

 eBookTakeAway

FICTION



MS. CORP. CHR. COLL., CAMBRIDGE. Troil. iv. 575-588

Frontispiece**

THE COMPLETE WORKS
OF
GEOFFREY CHAUCER

EDITED, FROM NUMEROUS MANUSCRIPTS

BY THE
REV. WALTER W. SKEAT, M.A.

LITT.D., LL.D., D.C.L., PH.D.
ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
AND FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

* *

BOETHIUS AND TROILUS

'Adam sciveyn, if ever it thee befalle
Boece or Troilus to wryten newe,
Under thy lokkes thou most have the scalle,
But after my making thou wryte trewe.'
Chaucers Wordes unto Adam.

SECOND EDITION

Oxford
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
M DCCCC

Oxford
PRINTED AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
BY HORACE HART, M.A.
PRINTER TO THE UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS.

{v}

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION TO BOETHIUS.--SS 1. Date of the Work.	
SS 2. Boethius. SS 3. The Consolation of Philosophy; and fate of its author. SS 4. Jean de Meun. SS 5. References by Boethius to current events. SS 6. Cassiodorus. SS 7. Form	

of the Treatise. SS 8. Brief sketch of its general contents. SS 9. Early translations. SS 10. Translation by AElfred. SS 11. MS. copy, with A.S. glosses. SS 12. Chaucer's translation mentioned. SS 13. Walton's verse translation. SS 14. Specimen of the same. SS 15. His translation of Book ii. met. 5. SS 16. M. E. prose translation; and others. SS 17. Chaucer's translation and le Roman de la Rose. SS 18. Chaucer's scholarship. SS 19. Chaucer's prose. SS 20. Some of his mistakes. SS 21. Other variations considered. SS 22. Imitations of Boethius in Chaucer's works. SS 23. Comparison with 'Boece' of other works by Chaucer. SS 24. Chronology of Chaucer's works, as illustrated by 'Boece.' SS 25. The Manuscripts. SS 26. The Printed Editions. SS 27. The Present Edition

vii

INTRODUCTION TO TROILUS.--SS 1. Date of the Work. SS 2. Sources of the Work; Boccaccio's Filostrato. SSSS 3, 4. Other sources. SS 5. Chaucer's share in it. SS 6. Vagueness of reference to sources. SS 7. Medieval note-books. SS 8. Lollius. SS 9. Guido delle Colonne. SS 10. 'Trophee.' SSSS 11, 12. The same continued. SSSS 13-17. Passages from Guido. SSSS 18, 19. Dares, Dictys, and Benoit de Ste-More. SS 20. The names; Troilus, &c. SS 21. Roman de la Rose. SS 22. Gest Historiale. SS 23. Lydgate's Siege of Troye. SS 24. Henrysoun's Testament of Criseyde. SS 25. The MSS. SS 26. The Editions. SS 27. The Present Edition. SS 28. Deficient lines. SS 29. Proverbs. SS 30. Kinaston's Latin translation. SS 31. Sidnam's translation

xlix

BOETHIUS DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIE	1
BOOK I.	1
BOOK II.	23
BOOK III.	51
BOOK IV.	92
BOOK V.	126
TROILUS AND CRISEYDE	153
BOOK I.	153
BOOK II.	189
BOOK III.	244
BOOK IV.	302
BOOK V.	357
NOTES TO BOETHIUS	419
NOTES TO TROILUS	461

INTRODUCTION TO BOETHIUS.

SS 1. DATE OF THE WORK.

In my introductory remarks to the Legend of Good Women, I refer to the close connection that is easily seen to subsist

between Chaucer's translation of Boethius and his *Troilus and Criseyde*. All critics seem now to agree in placing these two works in close conjunction, and in making the prose work somewhat the earlier of the two; though it is not at all unlikely that, for a short time, both works were in hand together. It is also clear that they were completed before the author commenced the *House of Fame*, the date of which is, almost certainly, about 1383-4. Dr. Koch, in his *Essay on the Chronology of Chaucer's Writings*, proposes to date 'Boethius' about 1377-8, and 'Troilus' about 1380-1. It is sufficient to be able to infer, as we can with tolerable certainty, that these two works belong to the period between 1377 and 1383. And we may also feel sure that the well-known lines to Adam, beginning--

'Adam scriveyn, if ever it thee befalle
Boece or *Troilus* to wryten newe'--

were composed at the time when the fair copy of *Troilus* had just been finished, and may be dated, without fear of mistake, in 1381-3. It is not likely that we shall be able to determine these dates within closer limits; nor is it at all necessary that we should be able to do so. A few further remarks upon this subject are given below.

SS 2. BOETHIUS.

Before proceeding to remark upon Chaucer's translation of Boethius, or (as he calls him) Boece, it is necessary to say a few words as to the original work, and its author.

Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus Boethius, the most learned philosopher of his time, was born at Rome about A. D. 480, and was put to death A. D. 524. In his youth, he had the advantage of a liberal training, and enjoyed the rare privilege of being able to read the Greek philosophers in their own tongue. In the particular treatise which here most concerns us, his Greek quotations are mostly taken from Plato, and there are a few references to Aristotle, Homer, and to the *Andromache* of Euripides. His extant works shew that he was well acquainted with geometry, mechanics, astronomy, and music, as well as with logic and theology; and it is an interesting fact that an illustration of the way in which waves of sound are propagated through the air, introduced by Chaucer into his *House of Fame*, ll. 788-822, is almost certainly derived from the treatise of Boethius *De Musica*, as pointed out in the note upon that passage. At any rate, there is an unequivocal reference to 'the felinge' of Boece 'in musik' in the *Nonnes Preestes Tale*, B 4484.

SS 3. The most important part of his political life was passed in the service of the celebrated Theodoric the Goth, who, after the defeat and death of Odoacer, A. D. 493, had made himself undisputed master of Italy, and had fixed the seat of his government in Ravenna. The usual account, that Boethius was twice married, is now discredited, there being no clear evidence with respect to Elpis, the name assigned to his supposed first wife; but it is certain that he married Rusticiana, the daughter of the patrician Symmachus, a man of great influence and probity, and much respected, who had been consul under Odoacer in 485. Boethius had the singular felicity of seeing his two sons, Boethius and Symmachus, raised to the consular dignity on the same day, in 522. After many years spent in indefatigable study and great public usefulness, he fell under the suspicion of Theodoric; and, notwithstanding an indignant denial of his supposed crimes, was hurried away to Pavia, where he was imprisoned in a tower, and denied the means of justifying his conduct. The rest must be told in the eloquent words of Gibbon^[1].

'While Boethius, oppressed with fetters, expected each moment the sentence or the stroke of death, he composed in the tower of Pavia the "Consolation of Philosophy"; a golden volume, not unworthy of the leisure of Plato or Tully, but which claims incomparable merit from the barbarism of the times and the situation of the author. The celestial guide^[2], whom he had so long invoked at Rome and at Athens, now condescended to illumine his dungeon, to revive his courage, and to pour into his wounds her salutary balm. She taught him to compare his long prosperity and his recent distress, and to conceive new hopes from the inconstancy of fortune^[3]. Reason had informed him of the precarious condition of her gifts; experience had satisfied him of their real value^[4]; he had enjoyed them without guilt; he might resign them without a sigh, and calmly disdain the impotent malice of his enemies, who had left him happiness, since they had left him virtue^[5]. From the earth, Boethius ascended to heaven in search of the SUPREME GOOD^[6], explored the metaphysical labyrinth of chance and destiny^[7], of prescience and freewill, of time and eternity, and generously attempted to reconcile the perfect attributes of the Deity with the apparent disorders of his moral and physical government^[8]. Such topics of consolation, so obvious, so vague, or so abstruse, are ineffectual to subdue the feelings of human nature. Yet the sense of misfortune may be diverted by the labour of thought; and the sage who could artfully combine, in the same work, the various riches of philosophy, poetry, and eloquence, must already have possessed the intrepid calmness which he affected to seek. Suspense, the worst of evils, was at length determined by the ministers of death, who executed, and perhaps exceeded, the inhuman mandate of Theodoric. A strong cord was fastened round the head of Boethius, and forcibly tightened till his eyes almost started from their sockets; and some mercy may be discovered in the milder torture of beating him with clubs till he expired. But his genius survived to diffuse a ray of knowledge over the darkest ages of the Latin world; the writings of the philosopher were translated by the most glorious of the English Kings, and the third emperor of the name of Otho removed to a more honourable tomb

the bones of a catholic saint, who, from his Arian persecutors, had acquired the honours of martyrdom and the fame of miracles. In the last hours of Boethius, he derived some comfort from the safety of his two sons, of his wife, and of his father-in-law, the venerable Symmachus. But the grief of Symmachus was indiscreet, and perhaps disrespectful; he had presumed to lament, he might dare to revenge, the death of an injured friend. He was dragged in chains from Rome to the palace of Ravenna; and the suspicions of Theodoric could only be appeased by the blood of an innocent and aged senator.'

This deed of injustice brought small profit to its perpetrator; for we read that Theodoric's own death took place shortly afterwards; and that, on his death-bed, 'he expressed in broken murmurs to his physician Elpidius, his deep repentance for the murders of Boethius and Symmachus.'

SS 4. For further details, I beg leave to refer the reader to the essay on 'Boethius' by H. F. Stewart, published by W. Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh and London, in 1891. We are chiefly concerned here with the 'Consolation of Philosophy,' a work which enjoyed great popularity in the middle ages, and first influenced Chaucer indirectly, through the use of it made by Jean de Meun in the poem entitled *Le Roman de la Rose*, as well as directly, at a later period, through his own translation of it. Indeed, I have little doubt that Chaucer's attention was drawn to it when, somewhat early in life, he first perused with diligence that remarkable poem; and that it was from the following passage that he probably drew the inference that it might be well for him to translate the whole work:--

'Ce puet l'en bien des clers enquerre
Qui *Boece de Confort* lisent,
Et les sentences qui la gisent,
Dont grans biens as gens laiz feroit
Qui bien le lor translateroit' (ll. 5052-6).

I.e. in modern English:--'This can be easily ascertained from the learned men who read Boece on the *Consolation of Philosophy*, and the opinions which are found therein; as to which, any one *who would well translate it for them* would confer much benefit on the unlearned folk:--a pretty strong hint^[9]!

SS 5. The chief events in the life of Boethius which are referred to in the present treatise are duly pointed out in the notes; and it may be well to bear in mind that, as to some of these, nothing further is known beyond what the author himself tells us. Most of the personal references occur in Book i. Prose 4, Book ii. Prose 3, and in Book iii. Prose 4. In the first of these passages, Boethius recalls the manner in which he withstood one Conigastus, because he oppressed the poor (l. 40); and how he defeated the iniquities of Triguilla, 'provost' (*praepositus*) of the royal household (l. 43). He takes credit for defending the people of Campania against a particularly obnoxious fiscal measure instituted by Theodoric, which was called 'coemption' (*coemptio*); (l. 59.) This Mr. Stewart describes as 'a fiscal measure which allowed the state to buy provisions for the army at something under market-price--which threatened to ruin the province.' He tells us that he rescued Decius Paulinus, who had been consul in 498, from the rapacity of the officers of the royal palace (l. 68); and that, in order to save Decius Albinus, who had been consul in 493, from wrongful punishment, he ran the risk of incurring the hate of the informer Cyprian (l. 75). In these ways, he had rendered himself odious to the court-party, whom he had declined to bribe (l. 79). His accusers were Basilus, who had been expelled from the king's service, and was impelled to accuse him by pressure of debt (l. 81); and Opilio and Gaudentius, who had been sentenced to exile by royal decree for their numberless frauds and crimes, but had escaped the sentence by taking sanctuary. 'And when,' as he tells us, 'the king discovered this evasion, he gave orders that, unless they quitted Ravenna by a given day, they should be branded on the forehead with a hot iron and driven out of the city. Nevertheless on that very day the information laid against me by these men was admitted' (ll. 89-94). He next alludes to some forged letters (l. 123), by means of which he had been accused of 'hoping for the freedom of Rome,' (which was of course interpreted to mean that he wished to deliver Rome from the tyranny of Theodoric). He then boldly declares that if he had had the opportunity of confronting his accusers, he would have answered in the words of Canius, when accused by Caligula of having been privy to a conspiracy against him--'If I had known it, thou shouldst never have known it' (ll. 126-135). This, by the way, was rather an imprudent expression, and probably told against him when his case was considered by Theodoric.

He further refers to an incident that took place at Verona (l. 153), when the king, eager for a general slaughter of his enemies, endeavoured to extend to the whole body of the senate the charge of treason, of which Albinus had been accused; on which occasion, at great personal risk, Boethius had defended the senate against so sweeping an accusation.

In Book ii. Prose 3, he refers to his former state of happiness and good fortune (l. 26), when he was blessed with rich and influential parents-in-law, with a beloved wife, and with two noble sons; in particular (l. 35), he speaks with justifiable pride of the day when his sons were both elected consuls together, and when, sitting in the Circus between them, he won general praise for his wit and eloquence.

In Book iii. Prose 4, he declaims against Decoratus, with whom he refused to be associated in office, on account of his infamous character.

SS 6. The chief source of further information about these circumstances is a collection of letters (*Variae Epistolae*) by Cassiodorus, a statesman who enjoyed the full confidence of Theodoric, and collected various state-papers under his direction. These tell us, in some measure, what can be said on the other side. Here Cyprian and his brother Opilio are spoken of with respect and honour; and the only Decoratus whose name appears is spoken of as a young man of great promise, who had won the king's sincere esteem. But when all has been said, the reader will most likely be inclined to think that, in cases of conflicting evidence, he would rather take the word of the noble Boethius than that of any of his opponents.

SS 7. The treatise 'De Consolatione Philosophiae' is written in the form of a discourse between himself and the personification of Philosophy, who appears to him in his prison, and endeavours to soothe and console him in his time of trial. It is divided (as in this volume) into five Books; and each Book is subdivided into chapters, entitled Metres and Proses, because, in the original, the alternate chapters are written in a metrical form, the metres employed being of various kinds. Thus Metre 1 of Book I is written in alternate hexameters and pentameters; while Metre 7 consists of very short lines, each consisting of a single dactyl and spondee. The Proses contain the main arguments; the Metres serve for embellishment and recreation.

In some MSS. of Chaucer's translation, a few words of the original are quoted at the beginning of each Prose and Metre, and are duly printed in this edition, in a corrected form.

SS 8. A very brief sketch of the general contents of the volume may be of some service.

BOOK I. Boethius deploras his misfortunes (met. 1). Philosophy appears to him in a female form (pr. 2), and condoles with him in song (met. 2); after which she addresses him, telling him that she is willing to share his misfortunes (pr. 3). Boethius pours out his complaints, and vindicates his past conduct (pr. 4). Philosophy reminds him that he seeks a heavenly country (pr. 5). The world is not governed by chance (pr. 6). The book concludes with a lay of hope (met. 7).

BOOK II. Philosophy enlarges on the wiles of Fortune (pr. 1), and addresses him in Fortune's name, asserting that her mutability is natural and to be expected (pr. 2). Adversity is transient (pr. 3), and Boethius has still much to be thankful for (pr. 4). Riches only bring anxieties, and cannot confer happiness (pr. 5); they were unknown in the Golden Age (met. 5). Neither does happiness consist in honours and power (pr. 6). The power of Nero only taught him cruelty (met. 6). Fame is but vanity (pr. 7), and is ended by death (met. 7). Adversity is beneficial (pr. 8). All things are bound together by the chain of Love (met. 8).

BOOK III. Boethius begins to receive comfort (pr. 1). Philosophy discourses on the search for the Supreme Good (*summum bonum*; pr. 2). The laws of nature are immutable (met. 2). All men are engaged in the pursuit of happiness (pr. 3). Dignities properly appertain to virtue (pr. 4). Power cannot drive away care (pr. 5). Glory is deceptive, and the only true nobility is that of character (pr. 6). Happiness does not consist in corporeal pleasures (pr. 7); nor in bodily strength or beauty (pr. 8). Worldly bliss is insufficient and false; and in seeking true felicity, we must invoke God's aid (pr. 9). Boethius sings a hymn to the Creator (met. 9); and acknowledges that God alone is the Supreme Good (p. 10). The unity of soul and body is necessary to existence, and the love of life is instinctive (pr. 11). Error is dispersed by the light of Truth (met. 11). God governs the world, and is all-sufficient, whilst evil has no true existence (pr. 12). The book ends with the story of Orpheus (met. 12).

BOOK IV. This book opens with a discussion of the existence of evil, and the system of rewards and punishments (pr. 1). Boethius describes the flight of Imagination through the planetary spheres till it reaches heaven itself (met. 1). The good are strong, but the wicked are powerless, having no real existence (pr. 2). Tyrants are chastised by their own passions (met. 2). Virtue secures reward; but the wicked lose even their human nature, and become as mere beasts (pr. 3). Consider the enchantments of Circe, though these merely affected the outward form (met. 4). The wicked are thrice wretched; they *will* to do evil, they *can* do evil, and they actually *do* it. Virtue is its own reward; so that the wicked should excite our pity (pr. 4). Here follows a poem on the folly of war (met. 4). Boethius inquires why the good suffer (pr. 5). Philosophy reminds him that the motions of the stars are inexplicable to one who does not understand astronomy (met. 5). She explains the difference between Providence and Destiny (pr. 6). In all nature we see concord, due to controlling Love (met. 6). All fortune is good; for punishment is beneficial (pr. 7). The labours of Hercules afford us an example of endurance (met. 7).

BOOK V. Boethius asks questions concerning Chance (pr. 1). An example from the courses of the rivers Tigris and Euphrates (met. 1). Boethius asks questions concerning Free-will (pr. 2). God, who sees all things, is the true Sun (met. 2). Boethius is puzzled by the consideration of God's Predestination and man's Free-will (pr. 3). Men

are too eager to inquire into the unknown (met. 3). Philosophy replies to Boethius on the subjects of Predestination, Necessity, and the nature of true Knowledge (pr. 4); on the impressions received by the mind (met. 4); and on the powers of Sense and Imagination (pr. 5). Beasts look downward to the earth, but man is upright, and looks up to heaven (met. 5). This world is not eternal, but only God is such; whose prescience is not subject to necessity, nor altered by human intentions. He upholds the good, and condemns the wicked; therefore be constant in eschewing vice, and devote all thy powers to the love of virtue (pr. 6).

SS 9. It is unnecessary to enlarge here upon the importance of this treatise, and its influence upon medieval literature. Mr. Stewart, in the work already referred to, has an excellent chapter 'On Some Ancient Translations' of it. The number of translations that still exist, in various languages, sufficiently testify to its extraordinary popularity in the middle ages. Copies of it are found, for example, in Old High German by Notker, and in later German by Peter of Kastl; in Anglo-French by Simun de Fraisine; in continental French by Jean de Meun^[10], Pierre de Paris, Jehan de Cis, Frere Renaut de Louhans, and by two anonymous authors; in Italian, by Alberto della Piagentina and several others; in Greek, by Maximus Planudes; and in Spanish, by Fra Antonio Ginebreda; besides various versions in later times. But the most interesting, to us, are those in English, which are somewhat numerous, and are worthy of some special notice. I shall here dismiss, as improbable and unnecessary, a suggestion sometimes made, that Chaucer may have consulted some French version in the hope of obtaining assistance from it; there is no sure trace of anything of the kind, and the internal evidence is, in my opinion, decisively against it.

SS 10. The earliest English translation is that by king AElfred, which is particularly interesting from the fact that the royal author frequently deviates from his original, and introduces various notes, explanations, and allusions of his own. The opening chapter, for example, is really a preface, giving a brief account of Theodoric and of the circumstances which led to the imprisonment of Boethius. This work exists only in two MSS., neither being of early date, viz. MS. Cotton, Otho A VI, and MS. Bodley NE. C. 3. 11. It has been thrice edited; by Rawlinson, in 1698; by J. S. Cardale, in 1829; and by S. Fox, in 1864. The last of these includes a modern English translation, and forms one of the volumes of Bohn's Antiquarian Library; so that it is a cheap and accessible work. Moreover, it contains an alliterative verse translation of most of the *Metres* contained in Boethius (excluding the *Proses*), which is also attributed to AElfred in a brief metrical preface; but whether this ascription is to be relied upon, or not, is a difficult question, which has hardly as yet been decided. A summary of the arguments, for and against AElfred's authorship, will be found in Wulker's *Grundriss zur Geschichte der angelsächsischen Litteratur*, pp. 421-435.

SS 11. I may here mention that there is a manuscript copy of this work by Boethius, in the original Latin, in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, No. 214, which contains a considerable number of Anglo-Saxon glosses. A description of this MS., by Prof. J. W. Bright and myself, is printed in the American Journal of Philology, vol. v, no. 4.

SS 12. The next English translation, in point of date, is Chaucer's; concerning which I have more to say below.

SS 13. In the year 1410, we meet with a *verse* translation of the whole treatise, ascribed by Warton (Hist. E. Poetry, SS 20, ed. 1871, iii. 39) to John Walton, Capellanus, or John the Chaplain, a canon of Oseney. 'In the British Museum,' says Warton, 'there is a correct MS. on parchment^[11] of Walton's translation of Boethius; and the margin is filled throughout with the Latin text, written by Chaundler above mentioned [i. e. Thomas Chaundler, among other preferments dean of the king's chapel and of Hereford Cathedral, chancellor of Wells, and successively warden of Wykeham's two colleges at Winchester and Oxford.] There is another less elegant MS. in the same collection^[12]. But at the end is this note:--'Explicit liber Boecij de Consolatione Philosophie de Latino in Anglicum translatus A.D. 1410, per Capellanum Ioannem. This is the beginning of the prologue:--"In suffisaunce of cunnyng and witte^[13]." And of the translation:--"Alas, I wrecch, that whilom was in welth." I have seen a third copy in the library of Lincoln cathedral^[14], and a fourth in Baliol college^[15]. This is the translation of Boethius printed in the monastery of Tavistock in 1525^[16], and in octave stanzas. This translation was made at the request of Elizabeth Berkeley.'

Todd, in his Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer, p. xxxi, mentions another MS. 'in the possession of Mr. G. Nicol, his Majesty's bookseller,' in which the above translation is differently attributed in the colophon, which ends thus: 'translatus anno *domini* millesimo ccccx^o. per Capellanum Iohannem Tebaud, alius Watyrbeche.' This can hardly be correct^[17].

I may here note that this verse translation has *two* separate Prologues. One Prologue gives a short account of Boethius and his times, and is extant in MS. Gg. iv. 18 in the Cambridge University Library. An extract from the other is quoted below. MS. E Museo 53, in the Bodleian Library, contains both of them.

SS 14. As to the work itself, Metre 1 of Book i. and Metre 5 of the same are printed entire in Wulker's Altenglisches Lesebuch, ii. 56-9. In one of the metrical prologues to the whole work the following passage occurs, which I copy from MS. Royal 18 A xiii:--

I have herd spek and sumwhat haue y-seyne,
 Of diuerse men^[18], that wounder subtyllye,
 In metir sum, and sum in prose pleyne,
 This book translated haue^[19] suffishantlye
 In-to^[20] Englissh tonge, word for word, wel nye^[21];
 Bot I most vse the wittes that I haue;
 Thogh I may noght do so, yit noght-for-thye,
 With helpe of god, the sentence schall I saue.

To Chaucer, that is floure of rethoryk
 In Englissh tong, and excellent poete,
 This wot I wel, no-thing may I do lyk,
 Thogh so that I of makyng entyrmete:
 And Gower, that so craftily doth trete,
 As in his book, of moralitee,
 Thogh I to theym in makyng am vnmete,
 Yit most I schewe it forth, that is in me.'

This is an early tribute to the excellence of Chaucer and Gower as poets.

SS 15. When we examine Walton's translation a little more closely, it soon becomes apparent that he has largely availed himself of Chaucer's prose translation, which he evidently kept before him as a model of language. For example, in Bk. ii. met. 5, l. 16, Chaucer has the expression:--'tho weren the cruel clariouns ful hust and ful stille.' This reappears in one of Walton's lines in the form:--'Tho was ful huscht the cruel clarioun.' This is poetry made easy, no doubt.

In order to exhibit this a little more fully, I here transcribe the whole of Walton's translation of this metre, which may be compared with Chaucer's rendering at pp. 40, 41 below. I print in italics all the words which are common to the two versions, so as to shew this curious result, viz. that Walton was here more indebted to Chaucer, than Chaucer, when writing his poem of 'The Former Age,' was to himself. The MS. followed is the Royal MS. mentioned above (p. xvi).

BOETHIUS: BOOK II: METER V.

A VERSE TRANSLATION BY JOHN WALTON.

Full wonder *blisseful* was that rather age,
 When mortal men couthe *holde hem-selven*^[22] *payed*
 To fede hem-selve^[23] with-oute suche *ouerage*,
 With *mete* that *trewe feeldes*^[24] have arrayed;
 With *acorne[s]* *thaire hunger* was alayed,
 And so thei couthe sese *thaire talent*;
 Thei had[den] yit no queynt[e] craft assayed,
 As *clarry* for to *make ne pyment*^[25].

To de[y]en purple couthe *thei* noght be-thynke,
The white flees, with *venym Tyryen*;
The rennyng ryver yaf hem lusty drynke,
 And *holsom sleep the[y]* took vpon the grene.
The pynes, that so full of braunches been,
 That was *thaire hous*, to kepe[n] vnder *schade*.
The see^[26] to *kerve* no *schippes* were there seen;
 Ther was no man that *marchaundise* made.

They liked not to sailen vp and doun,
 But kepe hem-selven^[27] where thei weren bred;
Tho was ful huscht the cruel clarioun,
 For *eger hate* ther was *no blood I-sched*,
 Ne therwith was non *armour* yet be-bled;
 For in that tyme who durst have be so *wood*
 Suche bitter *woundes* that he nold have dred,
 With-uten reward, for to lese his *blood*.

I wold oure tyme myght *turne* certainly,

And wise^[28] *maneres* alwey with vs dwelle;
But love of hauyng brenneth feruently,
More fersere than the verray fuyre of helle.
Allas! who was that man *that* wold him melle
 With^[29] *gold and gemmes* that were *kevered* thus^[30],
That first began to myne; I can not telle,
 But that he fond a *perel*^[31] *precious*.

SS 16. MS. Auct. F. 3. 5, in the Bodleian Library, contains a *prose* translation, different from Chaucer's. After this, the next translation seems to be one by George Colvile; the title is thus given by Lowndes: 'Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae, translated by George Coluile, alias Coldewel. London: by John Cawoode; 1556. 4to.' This work was dedicated to Queen Mary, and reprinted in 1561; and again, without date.

There is an unprinted translation, in hexameters and other metres, in the British Museum (MS. Addit. 11401), by Bracegirdle, temp. Elizabeth. See Warton, ed. Hazlitt, iii. 39, note 6.

Lowndes next mentions a translation by J. T., printed at London in 1609, 12mo.

A translation 'Anglo-Latine expressus per S. E. M.' was printed at London in quarto, in 1654, according to Hazlitt's Hand-book to Popular Literature.

Next, a translation into English verse by H. Conningesbye, in 1664, 12mo.

The next is thus described: 'Of the Consolation of Philosophy, made English and illustrated with Notes by the Right Hon. Richard (Graham) Lord Viscount Preston. London; 1695, 8vo. Second edition, corrected; London; 1712, 8vo.'

A translation by W. Causton was printed in London in 1730; 8vo.

A translation by the Rev. Philip Ridpath, printed in London in 1785, 8vo., is described by Lowndes as 'an excellent translation with very useful notes, and a life of Boethius, drawn up with great accuracy and fidelity.'

A translation by R. Duncan was printed at Edinburgh in 1789, 8vo.; and an anonymous translation, described by Lowndes as 'a pitiful performance,' was printed in London in 1792, 8vo.

In a list of works which the Early English Text Society proposes shortly to print, we are told that 'Miss Pemberton has sent to press her edition of the fragments of Queen Elizabeth's Englishings (in the Record Office) from Boethius, Plutarch, &c.'

SS 17. I now return to the consideration of Chaucer's translation, as printed in the present volume.

I do not think the question as to the probable date of its composition need detain us long. It is so obviously connected with 'Troilus' and the 'House of Fame,' which it probably did not long precede, that we can hardly be wrong in dating it, as said above, about 1377-1380; or, in round numbers, about 1380 or a little earlier. I quite agree with Mr. Stewart (Essay, p. 226), that, 'it is surely most reasonable to connect its composition with those poems which contain the greatest number of recollections and imitations of his original;' and I see no reason for ascribing it, with Professor Morley (English Writers, v. 144), to Chaucer's youth. Even Mr. Stewart is so incautious as to suggest that Chaucer's 'acquaintance with the works of the Roman philosopher ... would seem to date from about the year 1369, when he wrote the Deth of Blaunche.' When we ask for some tangible evidence of this statement, we are simply referred to the following passages in that poem, viz. the mention of 'Tityus (588); of Fortune the debonaire (623); Fortune the monster (627); Fortune's capriciousness and her rolling wheel (634, 642); Tantalus (708); the mind compared to a clean parchment (778); and Alcibiades (1055-6);' see Essay, p. 267. In every one of these instances, I believe the inference to be fallacious, and that Chaucer got all these illustrations, *at second hand*, from Le Roman de la Rose. As a matter of fact, they are all to be found there; and I find, on reference, that I have, in most instances, already given the parallel passages in my notes. However, to make the matter clearer, I repeat them here.

Book Duch. 588. Cf. Comment li juisier *Ticius*
 S'efforcent ostoir de mangier;
 Rom. Rose, 19506.
 Si cum tu fez, las *Sisifus*, &c.;
 R. R. 19499.

Book Duch. 623. The dispitouse debonaire,
 That scorneth many a creature.

I cannot give the exact reference, because Jean de Meun's description of the various moods of Fortune extends to a

portentous length. Chaucer reproduces the general impression which a perusal of the poem leaves on the mind. However, take ll. 4860-62 of *Le Roman*:--

Que miex vaut asses et profite
Fortune *perverse et contraire*
Que la mole et *la debonnaire*.

Surely 'debonaire' in Chaucer is rather French than Latin. And see *debonaire* in the E. version of the *Romaunt*, l. 5412.

Book Duch. 627. She is the monstres heed y-wryen,
As *filth over y-strawed with floures*.

Si di, par ma parole ovrit,
Qui vodroit *un femier covrir*
De dras de soie ou *de floretes*; R. R. 8995.

As the second of the above lines from the Book of the Duchesse is obviously taken from *Le Roman*, it is probable that the first is also; but it is a hard task to discover the particular word *monstre* in this vast poem. However, I find it, in l. 4917, with reference to Fortune; and her *wheel* is not far off, six lines above.

B. D. 634, 642. Fortune's capriciousness is treated of by Jean de Meun at intolerable length, ll. 4863-8492; and elsewhere. As to her wheel, it is continually rolling through his verses; see ll. 4911, 5366, 5870, 5925, 6172, 6434, 6648, 6880, &c.

B. D. 708. Cf. Et de fain avec *Tentalus*; R. R. 19482.

B. D. 778. Not from *Le Roman*, nor from Boethius, but from Machault's *Remede de Fortune*, as pointed out by M. Sandras long ago; see my note.

B. D. 1055-6. Cf. Car le cors Alcipiades
Qui de biaute avoit ades ...
Ainsinc le raconte Boece; R. R. 8981.

See my note on the line; and note the spelling of *Alcipiades* with a *p*, as in the English MSS.

We thus see that all these passages (except l. 778) are really taken from *Le Roman*, not to mention many more, already pointed out by Dr. Koppel (*Anglia*, xiv. 238). And, this being so, we may safely conclude that they were *not* taken from Boethius directly. Hence we may further infer that, in all probability, Chaucer, in 1369, was not very familiar with Boethius in the Latin original. And this accounts at once for the fact that he seldom quotes Boethius at first hand, perhaps not at all, in any of his earlier poems, such as the Complaint unto Pite, the Complaint of Mars, or Anelida and Arcite, or the Lyf of St. Cecilie. I see no reason for supposing that he had closely studied Boethius before (let us say) 1375; though it is extremely probable, as was said above, that Jean de Meun inspired him with the idea of reading it, to see whether it was really worth translating, as the French poet said it was.

SS 18. When we come to consider the style and manner in which Chaucer has executed his self-imposed task, we must first of all make some allowance for the difference between the scholarship of his age and of our own. One great difference is obvious, though constantly lost sight of, viz. that the teaching in those days was almost entirely oral, and that the student had to depend upon his memory to an extent which would now be regarded by many as extremely inconvenient. Suppose that, in reading Boethius, Chaucer comes across the phrase 'ueluti quidam clauus atque gubernaculum' (Bk. iii. pr. 12, note to l. 55), and does not remember the sense of *clauus*; what is to be done? It is quite certain, though this again is frequently lost sight of, that he had no access to a convenient and well-arranged Latin Dictionary, but only to such imperfect glossaries as were then in use. Almost the only resource, unless he had at hand a friend more learned than himself, was to guess. He guesses accordingly; and, taking *clauus* to mean much the same thing as *clavis*, puts down in his translation: 'and he is as a *key* and a *stere*.' Some mistakes of this character were almost inevitable; and it must not greatly surprise us to be told, that the 'inaccuracy and infelicity' of Chaucer's translation 'is not that of an inexperienced Latin scholar, but rather of one who was no Latin scholar at all,' as Mr. Stewart says in his Essay, p. 226. It is useful to bear this in mind, because a similar lack of accuracy is characteristic of Chaucer's other works also; and we must not always infer that emendation is necessary, when we find in his text some curious error.

SS 19. The next passage in Mr. Stewart's Essay so well expresses the state of the case, that I do not hesitate to quote it at length. 'Given (he says) a man who is sufficiently conversant with a language to read it fluently without paying too much heed to the precise value of participle and preposition, who has the wit and the sagacity to grasp the meaning of his author, but not the intimate knowledge of his style and manner necessary to a right appreciation of either, and--

especially if he set himself to write in an uncongenial and unfamiliar form—he will assuredly produce just such a result as Chaucer has done.

'We must now glance (he adds) at the literary style of the translation. As Ten Brink has observed, we can here see as clearly as in any work of the middle ages what a high cultivation is requisite for the production of a good prose. Verse, and not prose, is the natural vehicle for the expression of every language in its infancy, and it is certainly not in prose that Chaucer's genius shews to best advantage. The restrictions of metre were indeed to him as silken fetters, while the freedom of prose only served to embarrass him; just as a bird that has been born and bred in captivity, whose traditions are all domestic, finds itself at a sad loss when it escapes from its cage and has to fall back on its own resources for sustenance. In reading "Boece," we have often as it were to pause and look on while Chaucer has a desperate wrestle with a tough sentence; but though now he may appear to be down, with a victorious knee upon him, next moment he is on his feet again, disclaiming defeat in a gloss which makes us doubt whether his adversary had so much the best of it after all. But such strenuous endeavour, even when it is crowned with success, is strange in a writer one of whose chief charms is the delightful ease, the complete absence of effort, with which he says his best things. It is only necessary to compare the passages in Boethius in the prose version with the same when they reappear in the poems, to realise how much better they look in their verse dress. Let the reader take Troilus' soliloquy on Freewill and Predestination (Bk. iv. ll. 958-1078), and read it side by side with the corresponding passage in "Boece" (Bk. v. proses 2 and 3), and he cannot fail to feel the superiority of the former to the latter. With what clearness and precision does the argument unfold itself, how close is the reasoning, how vigorous and yet graceful is the language! It is to be regretted that Chaucer did not do for all the Metra of the "Consolation" what he did for the fifth of the second book. A solitary gem like "The Former Age" makes us long for a whole set^[32]. Sometimes, whether unconsciously or of set purpose, it is difficult to decide, his prose slips into verse:--

It lyketh me to shewe, by subtil song,
With slakke and delitable soun of strenges (Bk. iii. met. 2. 1).

Whan Fortune, with a proud right hand (Bk. ii. met. 1. 1)^[33].'

The reader should also consult Ten Brink's History of English Literature, Book iv. sect. 7. I here give a useful extract.

'This version is complete, and faithful in all essential points. Chaucer had no other purpose than to disclose, if possible wholly, the meaning of this famous work to his contemporaries; and notwithstanding many errors in single points, he has fairly well succeeded in reproducing the sense of the original. He often employs for this purpose periphrastic turns, and for the explanation of difficult passages, poetical figures, mythological and historical allusions; and he even incorporates a number of notes in his text. His version thus becomes somewhat diffuse, and, in the undeveloped state of prose composition so characteristic of that age, often quite unwieldy. But there is no lack of warmth, and even of a certain colouring....

'The language of the translation shews many a peculiarity; viz. numerous Latinisms, and even Roman idioms in synthesis, inflexion, or syntax, which are either wholly absent or at least found very rarely in Chaucer's poems. The labour of this translation proved a school for the poet, from which his powers of speech came forth not only more elevated but more self-reliant; and above all, with a greater aptitude to express thoughts of a deeper nature.'

SS 20. Most of the instances in which Chaucer's rendering is inaccurate, unhappy, or insufficient are pointed out in the notes. I here collect some examples, many of which have already been remarked upon by Dr. Morris and Mr. Stewart.

i. met. 1. 3. rendinge Muses: 'lacierae Camenae.'

" 20. unagreaable dwellinges^[34]: 'ingratas moras.'

i. pr. 1. 49. til it be at the laste: 'usque in exitium;' (but see the note).

i. pr. 3. 2. I took hevене: 'hausi caelum.'

i. met. 4. 5. hete: 'aestum;' (see the note). So again, in met. 7. 3.

i. pr. 4. 83. for nede of foreine moneye: 'alienae aeris necessitate.'

i. pr. 4. 93. lykned: 'astrui;' (see the note).

i. met. 5. 9. cometh eft ayein hir used cours: 'Solitas iterum mutet habenas;' (see the note).

ii. pr. 1. 22. entree: 'adyto;' (see the note).

ii. pr. 1. 45. use hir maneres: 'utere moribus.'

- ii. pr. 5. 10. to hem that despenden it: 'effundendo.'
- " 11. to thilke folk that mokeren it: 'coaceruando.'
- " 90. subgit: 'sepositis;' (see the note).
- ii. met. 6. 21. *the gloss is wrong*; (see the note).
- ii. met. 7. 20. cruel day: 'sera dies;' (see the note).
- iii. pr. 2. 57. birefte away: 'adferre.' Here MS. C. has *afferre*, and Chaucer seems to have resolved this into *ab-ferre*.
- iii. pr. 3. 48. foreyne: 'forenses.'
- iii. pr. 4. 42. many maner dignitees of consules: 'multiplici consulatu.'
- iii. pr. 4. 64. of usaunces: 'utentium'
- iii. pr. 8. 11. anoyously: 'obnoxius;' (see the note).
- " 29. of a beest that highte lynx: 'Lynceis;' (see the note).
- iii. pr. 9. 16. Wenest thou that he, that hath nede of power, that him ne lakketh no-thing? 'An tu arbitraris quod nihilo indigeat egere potentia?' On this Mr. Stewart remarks that 'it is easy to see that *indigeat* and *egere* have changed places.' To me, it is not quite easy; for the senses of the M.E. *nede* and *lakken* are very slippery. Suppose we make them change places, and read:--'Wenest thou that he, that hath lak of power, that him ne nedeth no-thing?' This may be better, but it is not wholly satisfactory.
- iii. pr.9. 39-41. that he ... yif him nedeth = whether he needeth. A very clumsy passage; see the Latin quoted in the note.
- iii. pr. 10. 165. the sovereign fyn and the cause: 'summa, cardo, atque caussa.'
- iii. pr. 12. 55, 67. a keye: 'clauus;' and again, 'clauo.'
- " 74. a yok of misdrawinges: 'detractantium iugum'
- " 75. the savinge of obedient thinges: 'obtemperantium salus.'
- iii. pr. 12. 136. the whiche proeves drawn to hem-self hir feith and hir acord, everich of hem of other: 'altero ex altero fidemtrahente ... probationibus.' (Not well expressed.)
- iii. met. 12. 5. the wodes, moveable, to rennen; and had maked the riveres, &c.: 'Siluas currere, mobiles Amnes,' &c.
- iii. met. 17-19. Obscure and involved.
- iv. pr. 1. 22. of wikkede felounes: 'facinorum.'
- iv. pr. 2. 97. Iugement: 'iudicium' (*misread as iudicium*).
- iv. met. 7. 15. empty: 'immani;' (*misread as inani*).
- v. pr. 1. 3. ful digne by auctoritee: 'auctoritate dignissima.'
- " 34. prince: 'principio.'
- " 57. the abregginge of fortuit hap: 'fortuiti caussae compendii.'
- v. pr. 4. 30. by grace of position (*or* possessioun): 'positionis gratia.'
- v. pr. 4. 56. right as we trowen: 'quasi uero credamus.'
- v. met. 5. 6. by moist fleeinge: 'liquido uolatu.'

SS 21. In the case of a few supposed errors, as pointed out by Mr. Stewart, there remains something to be said on the other side. I note the following instances.

- i. pr. 6. 28. Lat. 'uelut hiante ualli robore.' Here Mr. Stewart quotes the reading of MS. A., viz. 'so as the strengthe of the paleys schynyng is open.' But the English text in that MS. is corrupt. The correct reading is 'palis chyning;' where *palis* means *palisade*, and translates *ualli*; and *chyning is open* means *is gaping open*, and translates *hiante*.
- ii. pr. 5. 16. Lat. 'largiendi usu.' The translation has: 'by usage of large yevinge of him that hath yeven it.' I fail to see much amiss; for the usual sense of *large* in M. E. is *liberal, bounteous, lavish*. Of course we must not substitute the

modern sense without justification.

ii. pr. 5. 35. 'of the laste beautee' translates Lat. 'postremae pulcritudinis.' For this, see my note on p. 431.

ii. pr. 7. 38. Lat. 'tum commercii insolentia.' Chaucer has: 'what for defaute of unusage and entrecomuninge of marchaundise.' There is not much amiss; but MS. A. omits the word *and* after *unusage*, which of course makes nonsense of the passage.

ii. met. 8. 6. Lat. 'Ut fluctus auidum mare Certo fine coerceat.' Chaucer has: 'that the see, greedy to flowen, constreynd with a certein ende hise floodes.' Mr. Stewart understands 'greedy to flowen' to refer to 'fluctus auidum.' It seems to me that this was merely Chaucer's first idea of the passage, and that he afterwards meant 'hise floodes' to translate 'fluctus,' but forgot to strike out 'to flowen.' I do not defend the translation.

iii. pr. 11. 86. Lat. 'sede;' Eng. 'sete.' This is quite right. Mr. Stewart quotes the Eng. version as having 'feete,' but this is only a corrupt reading, though found in the best MS. Any one who is acquainted with M. E. MSS. will easily guess that 'feete' is merely mis-copied from 'seete,' with a long *s*; and, indeed, *sete* is the reading of the black-letter editions. There is a blunder here, certainly; only it is not the author's, but due to the scribes.

iv. pr. 6. 176. Lat. 'quidam me quoque excellentior:' Eng. 'a philosophre, the more excellent by me.' The M. E. use of *by* is ambiguous; it frequently means 'in comparison with.'

v. met. 5. 14. Lat. 'male dissipis:' Eng. 'wexest yvel out of thy wit.' In this case, *wexest out of thy wit* translates *dissipis*; and *yvel*, which is here an adverb, translates *male*.

Of course we must also make allowances for the variations in Chaucer's Latin MS. from the usually received text. Here we are much assisted by MS. C., which, as explained below, appears to contain a copy of the very text which he consulted, and helps to settle several doubtful points. To take two examples. In Book ii. met. 5. 17, Chaucer has 'ne hadde nat deyed yit *armures*,' where the usual Lat. text has 'tinxerat *arua*.' But many MSS. have *arma*; and, of these, MS. C. is one.

Once more, in Book ii. met. 2. 11, Chaucer has 'sheweth *other* gapinges,' where the usual Lat. text has '*Altos* pandit hiatus.' But some MSS. have *Alios*; and, of these, MS. C. is one.

SS 22. After all, the chief point of interest about Chaucer's translation of Boethius is the influence that this labour exercised upon his later work, owing to the close familiarity with the text which he thus acquired. I have shewn that we must not expect to find such influence upon his earliest writings; and that, in the case of the Book of the Duchesse, it affected him at second hand, through Jean de Meun. But in other poems, viz. Troilus, the House of Fame, The Legend of Good Women, some of the Balades, and in the Canterbury Tales, the influence of Boethius is frequently observable; and we may usually suppose such influence to have been direct and immediate; nevertheless, we should always keep an eye on Le Roman de la Rose, for Jean de Meun was, in like manner, influenced in no slight degree by the same work. I have often taken an opportunity of pointing out, in my Notes to Chaucer, passages of this character; and I find that Mr. Stewart, with praiseworthy diligence, has endeavoured to give (in Appendix B, following his Essay, at p. 260) 'An Index of Passages in Chaucer which seem to have been suggested by the De Consolatione Philosophiae.' Very useful, in connection with this subject, is the list of passages in which Chaucer seems to have been indebted to Le Roman de la Rose, as given by Dr. E. Koppel in *Anglia*, vol. xiv. 238-265. Another most useful help is the comparison between Troilus and Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; which sometimes proves, beyond all doubt, that a passage which may seem to be due to Boethius, is really taken from the Italian poet. As this seems to be the right place for exhibiting the results thus obtained, I proceed to give them, and gladly express my thanks to the above-named authors for the opportunity thus afforded.

SS 23. COMPARISON WITH 'BOECE' OF OTHER WORKS BY CHAUCER.

TROILUS AND CRISEYDE: BOOK I.

365.^[35] a mirour.--Cf. B. v. met. 4. 8.

638. sweetnesse, &c.--B. iii. met. 1. 4.

730. What? slombrestow as in a lytargye?--See B. i. pr. 2. 14.

731. an asse to the harpe.--B. i. pr. 4. 2.

786. Ticius.--B. iii. met. 12. 29.

837. Fortune is my fo.--B. i. pr. 4. 8.

838-9. May of hir cruel wheel the harm withstonde.--B. ii. pr. 1. 80-82.

840. she pleyeth.--B. ii. met. 1. 10; pr. 2. 36.

841. than blamestow Fortune.--B. ii. pr. 2. 14.

846-7. That, as hir loyes moten overgoon,
So mote hir sorwes passen everichoon.--B. ii. pr. 3. 52-4.

848-9. For if hir wheel stinte any-thing to torne,
Than cessed she Fortune anoon to be.
B. ii. pr. 1. 82-4.

850. Now, sith hir wheel by no wey may soioirme, &c.--B. ii. pr. 2. 59.

857. For who-so list have helping of his leche.--B. i. pr. 4. 3.

1065-71. For every wight that hath an hous to founde.--B. iv. pr. 6. 57-60.

TROILUS: BOOK II.

*42.^[36] Forthy men seyn, ech contree hath his lawes.--B. ii. pr. 7. 49-51. (This case is doubtful. Chaucer's phrase--*men seyn*--shews that he is quoting a common proverb. 'Ase fele thedes, as fele thewes, quoth Hendyng.' 'Tant de gens, tant de guises.'--Ray. So many countries, so many customs.--Hazlitt).

526. O god, that at thy disposicioun
Ledest the fyn, by luste purveyaunce,
Of every wight. B. iv. pr. 6. 149-151.

766-7. And that a cloud is put with wind to flighte
Which over-sprat the sonne as for a space.
B. i. met. 3. 8-10.

TROILUS: BOOK III.

617.^[37] But O, Fortune, executrice of wierdes,
O influences of these hevenes hye!
Soth is, that, under god, ye ben our hierdes.
B. iv. pr. 6. 60-71.

624. The bente mone with hir homes pale.--B. i. met. 5. 6.

813. O god--quod she--so worldly selinnesse ...
Y-medled is with many a bittermesse.--B. ii. pr. 4. 86, 87.

816. Ful anguisshous than is, god woot--quod she--
Condicion of veyn prosperitee.
B. ii. pr. 4. 56.

820-833.--B. ii. pr. 4. 109-117.

*836. Ther is no verray wele in this world here.
B. ii. pr. 4. 130.

1219. And now swetnesse semeth more swete.--B. iii. met. 1. 4.

1261. Benigne Love, thou holy bond of thinges.--B. ii. met. 8. 9-11.

1625-8. For of Fortunes sharp adversitee, &c.--B. ii. pr. 4. 4-7.

1691-2. Feicitee.--B. iii. pr. 2. 55.

1744-68. Love, that of erthe and see hath governaunce, &c.
B. ii. met. 8. 9-11; 15, 16; 3-8; 11-14; 17, 18.

TROILUS: BOOK IV.

*1-7. (Fortune's changes, her wheel, and her scorn).--B. ii. pr. 1. 12; met. 1. 1, 5-10; pr. ii. 37. (But note, that ll. 1-3 are

really due to the *Filostrato*, Bk. iii. st. 94; and ll. 6, 7 are copied from *Le Roman de la Rose*, 8076-9).

200. cloud of error.--B. iii. met. 11. 7.

391. Ne trust no wight to finden in Fortune
Ay propretee; hir yeftes ben comune.
B. ii. pr. 2. 7-9; 61-2.

*481-2. (Repeated from Book III. 1625-8. But, this time, it is copied from the *Filostrato*, Bk. iv. st. 56).

503. For sely is that deeth, soth for to seyne,
That, oft y-cleped, comth and endeth peyne.
B. i. met. 1. 12-14.

*835. And alle worldly blisse, as thinketh me,
The ende of blisse ay sorwe it occupyeth.
B. ii. pr. 4. 90.

(A very doubtful instance; for l. 836 is precisely the same as Prov. xiv. 13. The word *occupyeth* is decisive; see my note to Cant. Ta. B 421).

958; 963-6. (Predestination).--B. v. pr. 2. 30-34.

974-1078. (Necessity and Free Will).--B. v. pr. 3. 7-19; 21-71.

*1587. ... think that lord is he
Of Fortune ay, that nought wol of hir recche;
And she ne daunteth no wight but a wrecche.
B. ii. pr. 4. 98-101.

(But note that l. 1589 really translates two lines in the *Filostrato*, Bk. iv. st. 154).

TROILUS: BOOK V.

278. And Phebus with his rosy carte.--B. ii. met. 3. 1, 2.

763. Felicitee clepe I my suffisaunce.--B. iii. pr. 2. 6-8.

*1541-4. Fortune, whiche that permutacioun
Of thinges hath, as it is hir committed
Through purveyaunce and disposicioun
Of heighe love. B. iv. pr. 6. 75-77.

*1809. (The allusion here to the 'seventh spere' has but a remote reference to Boethius (iv. met. 1. 16-19); for this stanza 259 is translated from Boccaccio's *Teseide*, Bk. xi. st. 1).

It thus appears that, for this poem, Chaucer made use of B. i. met. 1, pr. 2, met. 3, pr. 4, met. 5; ii. pr. 1, met. 1, pr. 2, pr. 3, met. 3, pr. 4, pr. 7, met. 8; iii. met. 1, pr. 2, met. 2, pr. 3, met. 11, 12; iv. pr. 6; v. pr. 2, pr. 3.

THE HOUSE OF FAME.

*535 (Book ii. 27). Foudre. (This allusion to the thunderbolt is copied from Machault, as shewn in my note; but Machault probably took it from Boeth. i. met. 4. 8; and it is curious that Chaucer has *tour*, not *toun*).

730-746 (Book ii. 222-238).--Compare B. iii. pr. 11; esp. 98-111. (Also *Le Roman de la Rose*, 16957-69; Dante, *Purg.* xviii. 28).

972-8 (Book ii. 464-70).--B. iv. met. 1. 1-5.

1368-1375 (Book iii. 278-285).--Compare B. i. pr. 1. 8-12.

*1545-8 (Book iii. 455-8).--Compare B. i. pr. 5. 43, 44. (The likeness is very slight).

1920 (Book iii. 830). An hous, that *domus Dedali*, That *Laborintus* cleped is.--B. iii. pr. 12. 118.

LEGEND OF GOOD WOMEN.

195 (p. 78). tonne.--B. ii. pr. 2. 53-5.

15. That thee is sent, receyve in buxumnesse.--B. ii. pr. 1. 66-68.

17, 19. Her nis non hoom. Cf. B. i. pr. 5. 11-15.

18. Forth, beste.--B. iii. pr. 3. 1.

19. Know thy contree, lok up.--B. v. met. 5. 14, 15.

XIV. GENTILESSE.

For the general idea, see B. iii. pr. 6. 24-38; met. 6. 2, and 6-10. With l. 5 compare B. iii. pr. 4. 25.

XV. LAK OF STEDFASTNESSE.

For the general idea, cf. B. ii. met. 8.

CANTERBURY TALES: GROUP A.

PROLOGUE. 337-8. Pleyn delyt, &c.--B. iii. pr. 2. 55.

741-2. The wordes mote be cosin to the dede.--B. iii. pr. 12. 152.

KNIGHTES TALE. 925. Thanked be Fortune, and hir false wheel.--B. ii. pr. 2. 37-39.

1164. Who shal yeve a lover any lawe?--B. iii. met. 12. 37.

*1251-4. Cf. B. iv. pr. 6. 147-151.

1255, 1256. Cf. B. iii. pr. 2. 19; ii. pr. 5. 122.

1262. A dronke man, &c.--B. iii. pr. 2. 61.

1266. We seke faste after felicitee,

But we goon wrong ful often, trewely.

B. iii. pr. 2. 59, 60; met. 8. 1.

1303-12. O cruel goddes, that governe, &c.--B. i. met. 5. 22-26; iv. pr. 1. 19-26.

*1946. The riche Cresus. Cf. B. ii. pr. 2. 44. (But cf. Monkes Ta. B. 3917, and notes.)

2987-2993^[38]. The firste moevere, &c.--B. ii. met. 8. 6-11. (But see also the *Teseide*, Bk. ix. st. 51.)

2994-9, 3003-4.--B. iv. pr. 6. 29-35.

3005-3010.--B. iii. pr. 10. 18-22.

3011-5.--B. iv. pr. 6.

GROUP B.

MAN OF LAWES TALE. 295-299. O firste moeving cruel firmament. Cf. B. i. met. 5. 1-3; iii. pr. 8. 22; pr. 12. 145-147; iv. met. 1. 6.

481-3. Doth thing for certein ende that ful derk is.--B. iv. pr. 6. 114-117, and 152-154.

813-6. O mighty god, if that it be thy wille.--B. i. met. 5. 22-30; iv. pr. 1. 19-26.

N.B. The stanzas 421-7, and 925-931, are not from Boethius, but from Pope Innocent; see notes.

THE TALE OF MELIBEUS. The suggested parallels between this Tale and Boece are only three; the first is marked by Mr. Stewart as doubtful, the third follows Albertano of Brescia word for word; and the second is too general a statement. It is best to say that no certain instance can be given^[39].

THE MONK'S PROLOGUE. 3163. Tragedie.--B. ii. pr. 2. 51.

THE MONKES TALE: HERCULES. 3285-3300.--B. iv. met. 7. 20-42. (But see Sources of the Tales, SS 48; vol. iii. p. 430.)

*3329. Ful wys is he that can him-selven knowe. Cf. B. ii. pr. 4. 98-101.

3434. For what man that hath freendes thurgh fortune,
Mishap wol make hem enemys, I gesse.

B. iii. pr. 5. 48-50.

3537. But ay fortune hath in hir hony galle.--B. ii. pr. 4. 86-7.
3587. Thus can fortune hir wheel governe and gye.--B. ii. pr. 2. 37-39.
*3636. Thy false wheel my wo al may I wyte.--B. ii. pr. 1. 7-10.
3653. NERO. See B. ii. met. 6; esp. 5-16.
3914. JULIUS CESAR. No man ne truste upon hir favour longe. B. ii. pr. 1. 48-53.
3921. CRESUS.--B. ii. pr. 2. 44-46.
3951. TRAGEDIE.--B. ii. pr. 2. 51-2. (See 3163 above.)
3956. And covere hir brighte face with a cloude.--B. ii. pr. 1. 42.
NONNE PREESTES TALE. 4190. That us governeth alle as in comune.--B. ii. pr. 2. 61.
4424. But what that god forwoot mot nedes be.--B. v. pr. 3. 7-10.
4433. Whether that godes worthy forwiting, &c.--B. v. pr. 3. 5-15; 27-39; pr. 4. 25-34; &c.

GROUP D.

- *100. WYF OF BATH. He hath not every vessel al of gold.--B. iv. pr. 1. 30-33. (But cf. 2 Tim. ii. 20.)
170. Another tonne.--B. ii. pr. 2. 53.
1109-1116. 'Gentilesse.'--B. iii. pr. 6. 24-38; met. 6. 6, 7.
1140. Caucasus.--B. ii. pr. 7. 43.
1142. Yit wol the fyr as faire lye and brenne.--B. iii. pr. 4. 47.
1170. That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.--B. iii. met. 6. 7-10.
1187. He that coveyteth is a povre wight.--B. iii. pr. 5. 20-32.
1203. Pover a spectacle is, as thinketh me.--B. ii. pr. 8. 23-25, 31-33.
THE FRERES TALE. 1483. For som-tyme we ben goddes instruments.--B. iv. pr. 6. 62-71.
THE SOMNOURS TALE. 1968. Lo, ech thing that is oned in him-selve, &c.--B. iii. pr. 11. 37-40.

GROUP E.

THE CLERKES TALE. Mr. Stewart refers ll. 810-2 to Boethius, but these lines translate Petrarch's sentence--'Nulla homini perpetua sors est.' Also ll. 1155-1158, 1161; but these lines translate Petrarch's sentence--'Probat tamen et saepe nos, multis ac *grauibus flagellis exerceri sinit*, non ut animum nostrum sciat, quem sciuit antequam crearemur ... abunde ergo constantibus uiris ascripserim, quisquis is fuerit, qui pro Deo suo sine murmure patiatur.' I find no hint that Chaucer was directly influenced by Boethius, while writing this Tale.

THE MARCHANTES TALE. Mr. Stewart refers ll. 1311-4 to Boethius, but they are more likely from Albertanus Brixiensis, *Liber de Amore dei*, fol. 30 a (as shewn by Dr. Koppel):--'Et merito uxor est diligenda, qui donum est Dei,' followed by a quotation from Prov. xix. 14.

1582. a mirour--B. v. met. 4. 8.
1784. O famulier foo.--B. iii. pr. 5. 50.
1849. The slakke skin.--B. i. met. 1. 12.
1967-9. Were it by destinee or aventure, &c.--B. iv. pr. 6. 62-71.
2021. felicitee Stant in delyt.--B. iii. pr. 2. 55.
2062. O monstre, &c.--B. ii. pr. 1. 10-14.

GROUP F.

THE SQUIERES TALE. *258. As sore wondren somme on cause of thonder. Cf. B. iv. met. 5. 6. (Somewhat doubtful.)

608. Alle thing, repering to his kinde.--B. iii. met. 2. 27-29.

611. As briddes doon that men in cages fede.--B. iii. met. 2. 15-22.

THE FRANKLEINS TALE. 865. Eterne god, that thurgh thy purveyaunce, &c.--B. i. met. 5. 22, 23; iii. met. 9. 1; cf. iii. pr. 9. 147, 148.

879. Which mankinde is so fair part of thy werk.--B. i. met. 5. 38.

886. Al is for the beste.--B. iv. pr. 6. 194-196.

1031. God and governour, &c.--B. i. met. 6. 10-14.

GROUP G.

THE SECONDE NONNES TALE. I think it certain that this early Tale is quite independent of Boethius. L. 114, instanced by Mr. Stewart, is from 'Ysidorus'; see my note.

THE CANOUNS YEMANNES TALE. *958. We fayle of that which that we wolden have.--B. iii. pr. 9. 89-91. (Very doubtful.)

GROUP H.

THE MAUNCIPLS TALE. 160.

ther may no man embrace
As to destreyne a thing, which that nature
Hath naturally set in a creature.--B. iii. met. 2. 1-5.

163. Tak any brid, &c.--B. iii. met. 2. 15-22.

GROUP I.

THE PERSONES TALE. *212. A shadwe hath the lyknesse of the thing of which it is shadwe, but shadwe is nat the same thing of which it is shadwe.--B. v. pr. 4. 45, 46. (Doubtful.)

*471. Who-so prydeh him in the goodes of fortune, he is a ful greet fool; for som-tyme is a man a greet lord by the morwe, that is a caitif and a wrecche er it be night.--B. ii. met. 3. 16-18. (I think this is doubtful, and mark it as such.)

472. Som-tyme the delycles of a man is cause of the grevous maladye thurgh which he dyeth.--B. iii. pr. 7. 3-5.

SS 24. It is worth while to see what light is thrown upon the chronology of the Canterbury Tales by comparison with Boethius.

In the first place, we may remark that, of the Tales mentioned above, there is nothing to shew that The Seconde Nonnes Tale, the Clerkes Tale, or even the Tale of Melibeus, really refer to any passages in Boethius. They may, in fact, have been written *before* that translation was made. In the instance of the Second Nonnes Tale, this was certainly the case; and it is not unlikely that the same is true with respect to the others.

But the following Tales (*as revised*) seem to be later than 'Boece,' viz. The Knightes Tale, The Man of Lawes Tale, and The Monkes Tale; whilst it is quite certain that the following Tales were amongst the latest written, viz. the Nonne Preestes Tale, the three tales in Group D (Wyf, Frere, Somnour), the Marchantes Tale, the Squieres Tale, the Frankeleins Tale, the Canouns Yemannes Tale, and the Mauncipls Tale; all of which are in the heroic couplet, and later than 1385.

The case of the Knightes Tale is especially interesting; for the numerous references in it to Boece, and the verbal resemblances between it and Troilus shew that *either* the original *Palamoun and Arcite* was written just after those works, *or else* (which is more likely) it was revised, and became the Knight's Tale, nearly at that time. The connection between Palamon and Arcite, Anelida, and the Parlement of Foules, and the introduction of three stanzas from the Teseide near the end of Troilus, render the former supposition unlikely; whilst at the same time we are confirmed in the impression that the (revised) Knightes Tale succeeded Boece and Troilus at no long interval, and was, in fact, the *first* of the Canterbury Tales that was written *expressly for the purpose* of being inserted in that collection, viz. about 1385-6.

SS 25. THE MANUSCRIPTS.

I have now to explain the sources of the present edition.

1. MS. C. = MS. Camb. li. 3. 21. This MS., in the Cambridge University Library, is certainly the best; and has therefore

been taken as the basis of the text. The English portion of it was printed by Dr. Furnivall for the Chaucer Society in 1886; and I have usually relied upon this very useful edition^[40]. It is a fine folio MS., wholly occupied with Boethius (*De Consolatione Philosophiae*), and comments upon it.

It is divided into two distinct parts, which have been bound up together. The latter portion consists of a lengthy commentary upon Boethius, at the end of which we find the title, viz.--'Exposicio preclara quam Iohannes Theutonicus prescripsit et finiuit Anno domini M^oCCCvj viij ydus Iunii;' i.e. An Excellent Commentary, written by Johannes Teutonicus, and finished June 6, 1306. This vast commentary occupies 118 folios, in double columns.

The former part of the volume concerns us more nearly. I take it to be, for all practical purposes, *the authentic copy*. For it presents the following peculiarities. It contains the whole of the Latin text, as well as Chaucer's English version; and it is surprising to find that these are written in alternate chapters. Thus the volume begins with the Latin text of Metre 1, at the close of which there follows immediately, on the same page, Chaucer's translation of Metre 1. Next comes Prose 1 in Latin, followed by Prose 1 in English; and so throughout.

Again, if we examine the Latin text, there seems reason to suppose that it fairly represents the very recension which Chaucer used. It abounds with side-notes and glosses, all in Latin; and the glosses correspond to those in Chaucer's version. Thus, to take an example, the following lines occur near the end of Bk. iii. met. 11:--

'Nam cur rogati sponte recte^[41] censetis
Ni mersus alto uiueret fomes corde.'

Over *rogati* is written the gloss *i. interrogato*.

Over *censetis* is written *i. iudicatis*.

Over *Ni* is *i. nisi*; over *mersus alto* is *i. latenter conditus*; over *uiueret* is *i. vigeret*; and over *fomes* is *i. radix veritatis*.

Besides these glosses, there is here the following side-note:--'Nisi radix veritatis latenter conditus vigeret in abscondito mentis, homo non iudicaret recta quacunq; ordinata interrogata.'

When we turn to Chaucer's version, we find that he first gives a translation of the two verses, thus:--

'For wherefor elles demen ye of your owne wil the rightes, whan ye ben axed, but-yif so were that the norisshinge of resoun ne liuede y-plounged in the depthe of your herte?'

After this he adds, by way of comment:--'This is to seyn, how sholden men demen the sooth of anything that were axed, yif ther nere a rote of soothfastnesse that were y-plounged and hid in naturel principles, the whiche soothfastnesse lived with-in the deepnesse of the thought.'

It is obvious that he has here reproduced the general sense of the Latin side-note above quoted. The chief thing which is missing in the Latin is the expression 'in naturel principles.' But we have only to look to a passage a little higher up, and we find the line--

'Suis retrusum possidere thesauris.'

Over the word *retrusum* is written *i. absconditum*; and over *thesauris* is *i. naturalibus policiis et principiis naturaliter inditis*. Out of these we have only to pick the words *absconditum naturalibus ... principiis*, and we at once obtain the missing phrase--'hid in naturel principles.'

Or, to take another striking example. Bk. iv. met. 7 begins, in the MS., with the lines:

'Bella bis quinque operatus annis
Vltor attrides frigie ruinis,
Fratris amissos thalamos piauuit.'

At the beginning, just above these, is written a note: 'Istud metrum est de tribus exemplis: de agamenone (*sic*); secundum de vlix; tertium, de hercule.'

The glosses are these; over *quinis* is *i. decim*; over *attrides* is *agamenon (sic)*; over *Fratris* is *s. menelai*; and over *piauuit* is *i. vlcissendo (sic) purgauit: troia enim erat metropolis Frigie*.

If we turn to Chaucer's version, in which I print the additions to the text in italics, we find that it runs thus:--

'The wreker Attrides, *that is to seyn, Agamenon*, that wroughte and continuede the batailes by ten yeer, recovered and purgede *in wrekinge*, by the destruccioun of Troye, the loste chaumbres of mariage of his brother; *this is to seyn, that he, Agamenon, wan ayein Eleyne, that was Menelaus wyfhis brother*.'

We see how this was made up. Not a little curious are the spellings *Attrides* and *Agamenon*^[42], as occurring both in the Latin part of this MS. and in Chaucer's version. Again, Chaucer has *ten*, corresponding to the gloss *decim*, not to the textual phrase *bis quinis*. His explanation of *piauit* by *recovered and purged in wrekinge* is clearly due to the gloss *ulciscendo purgavit*. His substitution of *Troye* for *Frigie* is due to the gloss: *troia enim erat metropolis Frigie*. And even the name *Menelaus his brother* answers to *Fratris, s. menelai*. And all that is left, as being absolutely his own, are the words *and continuede, recovered, and wan ayein Eleyne*. We soon discover that, in a hundred instances, he renders a single Latin verb or substantive by two English verbs or substantives, by way of making the sense clearer; which accounts for his introduction of the verbs *continuede* and *recovered*; and this consideration reduces Chaucer's additional contribution to a mention of the name of *Eleyne*, which was of course extremely familiar to him.

Similarly, we find in this MS. the original of the gloss explaining *coempcioun* (p. 11); of the 'Glose' on p. 15; of the 'Glosa' on p. 26; and of most of the notes which, at first sight, look like additions by Chaucer himself^[43].

The result is that, in all difficulties, the first authority to be consulted is the Latin text in this particular MS.; for we are easily led to conclude that it was intentionally designed to preserve both Chaucer's translation and the original text. It does not follow that it is always perfect; for it can only be a *copy* of the Latin, and the scribe may err. In writing *recte* for *recta* (see note on p. xxxviii), he has certainly committed an error by a slip of the pen. The same mistake has been observed to occur in another MS., viz. Codex Gothanus I.

The only drawback is this. The MS. is so crowded with glosses and side-notes, many of them closely written in small characters, that it is almost impossible to consult them all. I have therefore contented myself with resorting to them for information in difficult passages only. For further remarks on this subject, I must refer the reader to the Notes.

Lastly, I may observe that the design of preserving in this MS. all the apparatus referring to Chaucer's Boethius, is made the more apparent by the curious fact that, *in this MS. only*, the two poems by Chaucer that are closely related to Boethius, viz. The Former Age, and Fortune, are actually inserted into the very body of it, immediately after Bk. ii. met. 5. This place was of course chosen because The Former Age is, to some extent, a verse translation of that metre; and Fortune was added because, being founded upon scraps from several chapters, it had no definite claim to any specific place of its own.

In this MS., the English text, like the Latin one, has a few imperfections. One imperfection appears in certain peculiarities of spelling. The scribe seems to have had some habits of pronunciation that betoken a greater familiarity with Anglo-French than with English. The awkward position of the guttural sound of *gh* in *neighbour* seems to have been too much for him; hence he substituted *ssh* (= *sh-sh*) for *gh*, and gives us the spelling *neysshebour* (Bk. ii. pr. 3. 24, foot-note; pr. 7. 57, foot-note.) Nevertheless, it is the best MS. and has most authority. For further remarks, see the account of the present edition, on pp. xlvi-xlviii.

2. MS. Camb. li. 1. 38. This MS. also belongs to the Cambridge University Library, and was written early in the fifteenth century. It contains 8 complete quires of 8 leaves, and 1 incomplete quire of 6 leaves, making 70 leaves in all. The English version appears alone, and occupies 68 leaves, and part of leaf 69 recto; leaf 69, verso, and leaf 70, are blank. The last words are:--'the eyen of the Iuge that seeth and demeth alle thinges. *Explicit liber boecij, &c.*' Other treatises, in Latin, are bound up with it, but are unrelated. The readings of this MS. agree very closely with those of li. 3. 21, and of our text. Thus, in Met. i. l. 9, it has the reading *wyerdcs*, with the gloss *s. fata*, as in li. 3. 21. (The scribe at first wrote *wyerldcs*, but the *l* is marked for expunction.) In l. 12, it has *emptid*, whereas the Addit. MS. has *emty*; and in l. 16 it has *nayteth*, whereas the Addit. MS. wrongly has *naieth*. On account of its close agreement with the text, I have made but little use of it.

It is worth notice that this MS. (like Harl. 2421) frequently has correct readings in cases where even the MS. above described exhibits some blunder. A few such instances are given in the notes. For example, it has the reading *wrythith* in Bk. i. met. 4. 7, where MS. C. has the absurd word *writith*, and MS. A. has *wircheth*. In the very next line, it has *thonder-leit*, and it is highly probable that *leit* is the real word, and *light* an ignorant substitution; for *leit* (answering to A.S. *leget, liget*) is the right M.E. word for 'lightning'; see the examples in Stratmann. So again, in Bk. ii. met. 3. 13, it reads *ouer-whelueth*, like the black-letter editions; whilst MS. C. turns *whelueth* into *welueth*, and MS. A. gives the spelling *whelweth*. In Bk. ii. pr. 6. 63, it correctly retains *I* after *may*, though MSS. C. and A. both omit it. In Bk. ii. pr. 8. 17, it has *wyndy*, not *wyndyng*; and I shew (in the note at p. 434) that *windy* is, after all, the correct reading, since the Lat. text has *uentosam*. In Bk. iii. met. 3. 1, it resembles the printed editions in the insertion of the words *or a goter* after *river*. In Bk. iv. pr. 3. 47, 48, it preserves the missing words: *peyne, he ne douteth nat that he nys entecchid and defouled with*. In Bk. iv. met. 6. 24, it has the right reading, viz. *brethith*. Finally, it usually retains the word *whylom* in places where the MS. next described substitutes the word *somtyme*. If any difficulty in the text raises future discussion, it is clear that this MS. should be consulted.

3. MS. A. = MS. Addit. 10340, in the British Museum. This is the MS. printed at length by Dr. Morris for the Early

English Text Society, and denoted by the letter 'A.' in my foot-notes. As it is so accessible, I need say but little. It is less correct than MS. Ii. 3. 21 in many readings, and the spelling, on the whole, is not so good. The omissions in it are also more numerous, but it occasionally preserves a passage which the Cambridge MS. omits. It is also imperfect, as it omits Prose 8 and Metre 8 of Bk. ii., and Prose 1 of Bk. iii. It has been collated throughout, though I have usually refrained from quoting such readings from it as are evidently inferior or wrong. I notice one peculiarity in particular, viz. that it almost invariably substitutes the word *somtyme* for the *whylom* found in other copies; and *whylom*, in this treatise, is a rather common word. Dr. Morris's account of the MS. is here copied.

The Additional MS. is written by a scribe who was unacquainted with the force of the final *-e*. Thus he adds it to the preterites of strong verbs, which do not require it; he omits it in the preterites of weak verbs where it is wanted, and attaches it to passive participles of weak verbs, where it is superfluous. The scribe of the Cambridge MS. is careful to preserve the final *-e* where it is a sign (1) of the definite declension of the adjective; (2) of the plural adjective; (3) of the infinitive mood; (4) of the preterite of weak verbs; (5) of present participles; (6) of the 2nd pers. pret. indic. of strong verbs; (7) of adverbs; (8) of an older vowel-ending.

The Addit. MS. has frequently *thilk* (singular and plural) and *-nes* (in *wrechednes*, &c.), when the Camb. MS. has *thilke* (as usual in the Canterbury Tales) and *-nesse*.'

The copy of Boethius is contained on foll. 3-40. On fol. 41, recto, is a copy of Chaucer's *Truth*, and the description of the 'Persone,' extracted from the Prologue to the Cant. Tales. The other side of the leaf is blank. This is, in fact, the MS. which I denote by 'At.,' as described in the Introduction to the 'Minor Poems' in vol. i. p. 57.

4. MS. Addit. 16165, in the British Museum. This is one of Shirley's MSS., being that which I denote by 'Ad.,' and have described in the Introduction to the 'Minor Poems' in vol. i. p. 56. I believe this MS. to be of less value than MS. A. (above), and have therefore not collated it; for even A. is not a very good authority.

5. MS. Harl. 2421. The Harleian Catalogue describes it thus: 'Torq. Sever. Boetius: his 5 Books of the Comfort of Philosophy. Translated into English. On vellum, 152 leaves. xv century.'

A small quarto MS. of the middle of the fifteenth century. The first Prose of Bk. i. begins (like MS. A.) with the words: 'In the mene while that y stil recorded these thinges;' &c. Hence are derived the readings marked 'H.' in Morris's edition, pp. 62-64. It rightly reads *writheth*, *wyndy*, *bretheth* (see p. xlii).

6. The celebrated Hengwrt MS. of the Canterbury Tales (denoted by 'Hn.' in the foot-notes to that poem) contains a part of Chaucer's Boethius. See the Second Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 106.

7. There is also a copy in a MS. belonging to the Cathedral Library at Salisbury. It was discovered by Dr. Wulker in 1875; see the *Academy* for Oct. 5, 1875. Bk. i. met. 1 was printed, from this MS., by Dr. Wulker in *Anglia*, ii. 373. It resembles MS. A.

8. In the Phillipps collection, MS. no. 9472 is described as 'Boetius' Boke of Comfort,' and is said to be of the fifteenth century. I do not know its real contents.

SS 26. THE PRINTED EDITIONS.

CAXTON. Chaucer's Boethius was first printed by Caxton, without date; but probably before 1479. See the description in The Biography and Typography of W. Caxton, by W. Blades; second edition, 1882; p. 213. A complete collation of this text with MS. A., as printed by Morris, was printed by L. Kellner, of Vienna, in *Englische Studien*, vol. xiv, pp. 1-53; of which I have gladly availed myself. The text agrees very closely indeed with that printed by Thynne in 1532, and resembles MS. C. rather than MS. A.

Perhaps it is necessary to remark that the readings of MS. C., as given in Kellner's collation, are sometimes incorrect, because MS. C. had not at that time been printed, and the readings of that MS. were only known to him from the foot-notes in Morris's edition, which are not exhaustive, but only record the more important variations. There is a curious but natural error, for example, in his note on l. 1002 of Morris's edition (Bk. ii. met. 3. 14, p. 32, l. 1), where MS. C. has *yeelde* (= *zeelde*). The word is missing in MS. A., but Morris supplied it from C. to complete the text. Hence the footnote has: '[*yeelde*]-from C.; meaning that A. omits *yeelde*, which is supplied from C. This Kellner took to mean that A. has *yeelde*, and C. has *from*. However, the readings of A. and of Caxton are given with all possible care and minuteness; and now that C. is also in type, the slight inevitable errors are easily put right. This excellent piece of work has saved me much trouble.

It turns out that Caxton's text is of great value. He followed a MS. (now lost) which is, in some places, even more correct than MS. C. The following readings are of great importance, as they correct MSS. C. and A. (I denote Caxton's edition by the symbol Cx.)

Bk. i. met. 4. 7. Cx. writheth. (Cf. p. xlii. above, l. 6.)

Bk. i. met. 4. 8. Cx. thonder leyte^[44].

Bk. i. met. 5. 26. Cx. punisheth.

Bk. i. met. 5. 28. Cx. on the nekkes.

Bk. i. pr. 6. 54. Cx. funden (*but read* founden).

Bk. i. pr. 6. 65. Cx. norissing. (Perhaps better than *norissshinges*, as in the MSS.; for the Lat. text has the sing. *fomitem*.) Cf. Bk. iii. met. 11. 27.

Bk. ii. pr. 3. 59. Cx. seeld (*better selde*). It is clear that *yelde* in MS. A. arose from a reading *yelde*, which really meant *zelde*, the Southern form of *selde*. See below.

Bk. ii. met. 3. 14. Cx. selde (*correctly*). And so again in Bk. ii. pr. 6. 15.

Bk. ii. pr. 6. 63. Cx. may I most. (MSS. C. A. *omit* I.)

Bk. ii. pr. 8. 17. Cx. wyndy (which is right; see note, p. 434).

Bk. iii. pr. 1. 26. Cx. thyne (*better thyn*, as in Thynne).

Bk. iii. pr. 10. 10. Cx. denyed (*or read* deneyed).

Bk. iii. pr. 10. 51. Cx. that the fader. (MSS. that this prince.) Caxton's translation is closer; Lat. text, *patrem*.

Bk. iii. pr. 11. 116. Cx. slepen.

Bk. iii. pr. 11. 152. Cx. maistow (Thynne *has* mayst thou) MS. C. *omits* thou; and MS. A. is defective.

Bk. iii. pr. 12. 143. Cx. Parmenides.

Bk. iv. pr. 6. 52. Cx. be cleped.

Bk. iv. pr. 6. 188, 189. Cx. and some dispuse that they mowe not here (*misprint for bere*). MSS. C. and A. omit this clause.

Bk. v. pr. 1. 9, 10. Cx. assoilen to the the dette (where the former *the* = thee).

Bk. v. pr. 3. 142. Cx. impetren.

In a few places, Caxton's text is somewhat fuller than that of the MSS. Thus in Bk. ii. pr. 3. 8, Cx. has: *thei ben herd and sowne in eeres thei, &c.* However, the Lat. text has merely: 'cum audiuntur.' And again, only 9 lines lower (l. 17), Cx. inserts *and ajuste* after *moeve*; but the Lat. text has merely: 'admouebo.' In some cases, it is closer to the Latin text; as, e. g. in Bk. i. met. 3. 9, where Cx. has *kaue* (Lat. *antro*), whereas MSS. C. and A. have the pl. *kaues*. In Bk. i. pr. 3. 41, where C. has the E. form *Sorans*, Cx. preserves the Latin form *Soranos*.

It thus appears that a collation with Caxton's text is of considerable service.

THYNNE. Thynne's edition of Chaucer, printed in 1532, contains Boethius. I suspect that Thynne simply reprinted Caxton's text, without consulting any other authority; for it is hard to detect any difference, except that his spellings are somewhat less archaic. Hence this text, by a lucky accident, is an extremely good one, and I have constantly referred to it in all cases of difficulty. Readings from this edition are marked in the foot-notes with the symbol 'Ed.'

The later black-letter copies are mere reprints of Thynne's text, each being, as usual, a little worse than its predecessor, owing to the introduction of misprints and later forms. I have consulted the editions of 1550 (undated) and 1561. Perhaps the most readable edition is that by Chalmers, in vol. i. of his *British Poets*, as it is in Roman type. It closely resembles the edition of 1561, and is therefore not very correct.

SS 27. THE PRESENT EDITION.

The present edition is, practically, the first in which the preparation of the text has received adequate attention. Caxton's edition probably represents a single MS., though a very good one; and all the black-letter editions merely reproduce the same text, with various new errors. Dr. Morris's edition was unfortunately founded on an inferior MS., as he discovered before the printing of it was completed. Dr. Furnivall's text reproduces the excellent MS. C., but collation was rightly refrained from, as his object was to give the exact spellings of the MS. for the benefit of students. Hence there are several passages, in both of these editions, which do not afford the best sense; in a few places, they are less

correct than the black-letter editions. It is also a considerable drawback to the reader, that they reproduce, of course intentionally and fully, the troublesome and obscure punctuation-marks of the MSS.

Finding the ground thus clear, I have taken occasion to introduce the following improvements. The text is founded on MS. C., certainly the best extant authority, which it follows, on the whole, very closely. At the same time, it has been carefully collated throughout with the text of MS. A., and (what is even more important) with the texts printed by Caxton and Thynne and with the original Latin text (1) as given in the edition by Obbarius (Jena 1843)^[45] and (2) as existing in MS. C. The latter usually gives the exact readings of the MS. used by Chaucer himself. By taking these precautions, I have introduced a considerable number of necessary corrections, so that we now possess a very close approximation to the original text as it left Chaucer's hands. In all cases where emendations are made, the various readings are given in the foot-notes, where 'C.' and 'A.' refer to the two chief MSS., and 'Ed.' refers to Thynne's first edition (1532). But I have intentionally refrained from crowding these foot-notes with inferior readings which are certainly false. Some readings from the excellent MS. li. 1. 38 are given in the Notes; I now wish that I had collated it throughout. I have introduced modern punctuation. As I am here entirely responsible, the reader is at liberty to alter it, provided that he is justified in so doing by the Latin text.

Wherever Chaucer has introduced explanatory words and phrases which are not in the Latin text, I have printed them *in italics*; as in lines 6, 7, and 18 on page 1. However, these words and phrases are seldom original; they are usually translated or adapted from some of the Latin glosses and notes with which MS. C. abounds; as explained above, at p. xxxiii.

I have also adopted an entirely new system of numbering. In Dr. Morris's edition, every line of the *printed* text is numbered consecutively, from 1 up to 5219, which is the last line of the treatise. In Dr. Furnivall's print of MS. C., a new numbering begins on every page, from 1 to 32, 33, 34, or 35. Both these methods are entirely useless for general reference. The right method of reference is Tyrwhitt's, viz. to treat every chapter separately. Thus a reference to 'Bk. 1. met. 2' serves for every edition; but I have further taken occasion to number the lines of every chapter, for greater convenience. Thus the word *accountinge* occurs in Bk. i. met. 2. 10: and even in referring to a black-letter edition, the number 10 is of some use, since it shews that the word occurs very nearly *in the middle* of the Metre. The usual method of referring to editions *by the page* is an extremely poor and inconvenient makeshift; and it is really nearly time that editors should learn this elementary lesson. Unfortunately, some difficulty will always remain as to the numbering of the lines of *prose* works, because the length of each line is indefinite. The longest chapter, Bk. iv. pr. 6, here extends to 258 lines; the shortest, Bk. iii. met. 3, has less than 7 lines.

I have also corrected the spelling of MS. C. in a large number of places, but within very narrow limits. The use of the final *e* in that MS. is exceedingly correct, and has almost always been followed, except where notice to the contrary is given in the notes. My corrections are chiefly limited to the substitution of *in* for *yn*, and of *i* for short *y*, in such words as *bygynnen*, for which I write *biginnen*; the substitution of *y* for long *i*, as in *whylom*, when the MS. has *whilom*; the use of *v* for the MS. symbol *u* (where necessary); the substitution of *sch* or *ssh* for *ss*, when the sound intended is double *sh*; and the substitution of *e* and *o* for *ee* and *oo* where the vowels are obviously long by their position in the word. I also substitute *-eth* and *-ed* for the variable *-eth* or *-ith*, and *-ed*, *-id*, or *-yd* of the MS. Such changes render the text more uniformly phonetic, and much more readable, without really interfering with the evidence. Changes of a bolder character are duly noted.

The introduction of these slight improvements will not really trouble the reader. The trouble has been the editor's; for I found that the only satisfactory way of producing a really good text was to rewrite the whole of it. It seemed worth while to have a useful critical edition of 'Boethius' for general reference, because of the considerable use which Chaucer himself made of his translation when writing many of his later poems.

The Notes are all new, in the sense that no annotated edition of Chaucer's text has hitherto appeared. But many of them are, necessarily, copied or adapted from the notes to the Latin text in the editions by Vállinus and Válpý.

INTRODUCTION TO TROILUS.

SS 1. DATE OF THE WORK. The probable date is about 1380-2, and can hardly have been earlier than 1379 or later than 1383. No doubt it was in hand for a considerable time. It certainly followed close upon the translation of Boethius; see p. vii above.

SS 2. SOURCES OF THE WORK. The chief authority followed by Chaucer is Boccaccio's poem named *Il Filostrato*, in 9 Parts or Books of very variable length, and composed in ottava rima, or stanzas containing eight lines each. I have used the copy in the *Opere Volgari* di G. Boccaccio; Firenze, 1832.

Owing to the patient labours of Mr. W. M. Rossetti, who has collated the *Filostrato* with the *Troilus* line by line, and

published the results of his work for the Chaucer Society in 1875, we are able to tell the precise extent to which Chaucer is indebted to Boccaccio for this story. The *Filostrato* contains 5704 lines; and the *Troilus* 8239 lines^[46], if we do not reckon in the 12 Latin lines printed below, at p. 404. Hence we obtain the following result.

Total of lines in <i>Troilus</i>	8239
Adapted from the <i>Filostrato</i>	
(2730 lines, condensed into)	<u>2583</u>
Balance due to Chaucer	5656

In other words, Chaucer's debt to Boccaccio amounts to *less than* one-third of the whole poem; and there remains more than two-thirds of it to be accounted for from other sources. But even after all deductions have been made for passages borrowed from other authors, very nearly two-thirds remain for which Chaucer is solely responsible. As in the case of the *Knights Tale*, close investigation shews that Chaucer is, after all, less indebted to Boccaccio than might seem, upon a hasty comparison, to be the case.

As it was found impracticable to give Mr. Rossetti's results in full, I have drawn up lists of parallel passages in a somewhat rough way, which are given in the Notes, at the beginning of every Book; see pp. 461, 467, 474, 484, 494. These lists are sufficiently accurate to enable the reader, in general, to discover the passages which are in no way due to the *Filostrato*.

SS 3. I have taken occasion, at the same time, to note *other* passages for which Chaucer is indebted to some other authors. Of these we may particularly note the following. In Book I, lines 400-420 are translated from Petrarch's 88th Sonnet, which is quoted at length at p. 464. In Book III, lines 813-833, 1625-9, and 1744-1768 are all from the second Book of Boethius (Prose 4, 86-120 and 4-10, and Metre 8). In Book IV, lines 974-1078 are from Boethius, Book V. In Book V, lines 1-14 and 1807-27 are from various parts of Boccaccio's *Teseide*; and a part of the last stanza is from Dante. On account of such borrowings, we may subtract about 220 lines more from Chaucer's 'balance'; which still leaves due to him nearly 5436 lines.

SS 4. Of course it will be readily understood that, in the case of these 5436 lines, numerous short quotations and allusions occur, most of which are pointed out in the notes. Thus, in Book II, lines 402-3 are from Ovid, *Art. Amat.* ii. 118; lines 716-8 are from *Le Roman de la Rose*^[47]; and so on. No particular notice need be taken of this, as similar hints are utilised in other poems by Chaucer; and, indeed, by all other poets. But there is one particular case of borrowing, of considerable importance, which will be considered below, in SS 9 (p. liii).

SS 5. It is, however, necessary to observe here that, in taking his story from Boccaccio, Chaucer has so altered and adapted it as to make it peculiarly his own; precisely as he has done in the case of the *Knights Tale*. Sometimes he translates very closely and even neatly, and sometimes he takes a mere hint from a long passage. He expands or condenses his material at pleasure; and even, in some cases, transposes the order of it. It is quite clear that he gave himself a free hand.

The most important point is that he did not accept the characters of the three chief actors, *Troilus*, *Criseyde*, and *Pandarus*, as portrayed by Boccaccio; he did not even accept all the incidents which gave occasion for their behaviour. *Pandarus* is no longer the cousin of *Criseyde*, a young and dashing gallant, but her middle-aged uncle, with blunted perceptions of what is moral and noble. In fact, Chaucer's *Pandarus* is a thorough and perfect study of character, drawn with a dramatic skill not inferior to that of Shakespeare, and worthy of the author of the immortal Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*. I must leave the fuller consideration of these points to others; it is hardly necessary to repeat, at full length, the Prefatory Remarks by Mr. Rossetti, whilst at the same time, if I begin to quote from them, I shall hardly know where to stop. See also Ten Brink's *English Literature*, and Morley's *English Writers*, vol. v.

SS 6. It has been observed that, whilst Chaucer carefully read and made very good use of two of Boccaccio's works, viz. *Il Filostrato* and *Il Teseide*, he nowhere mentions Boccaccio by name; and this has occasioned some surprise. But we must not apply modern ideas to explain medieval facts, as is so frequently done. When we consider how often MSS. of works by known authors have no author's name attached to them, it becomes likely that Chaucer obtained manuscript copies of these works unmarked by the author's name; and though he must doubtless have been aware of it, there was no cogent reason why he should declare himself indebted to one in whom Englishmen were, as yet, quite uninterested. Even when he refers to Petrarch in the Clerk's Prologue (E 27-35), he has to explain who he was, and to inform readers of his recent death. In those days, there was much laxity in the mode of citing authors.

SS 7. It will help us to understand matters more clearly, if we further observe the haphazard manner in which quotations were often made. We know, for example, that no book was more accessible than the Vulgate version of the Bible; yet it is quite common to find the most curious mistakes made in reference to it. The author of *Piers Plowman* (B. text, iii. 93-95) attributes to Solomon a passage which he quotes from Job, and (B. vii. 123) to St. Luke, a passage from St.

Matthew; and again (B. vi. 240) to St. Matthew, a passage from St. Luke. Chaucer makes many mistakes of a like nature; I will only cite here his reference to Solomon (Cant. Tales, A 4330), as the author of a passage in Ecclesiasticus. Even in modern dictionaries we find passages cited from 'Dryden' or 'Bacon' at large, without further remark; as if the verification of a reference were of slight consequence. This may help to explain to us the curious allusion to *Zanzis* as being the author of a passage which Chaucer must have known was from his favourite Ovid (see note to Troil. iv. 414), whilst he was, at the same time, well aware that Zanzis was not a poet, but a painter (Cant. Tales, C 16); however, in this case we have probably to do with a piece of our author's delicious banter, since he adds that Pandarus was speaking 'for the nonce.'

There is another point about medieval quotations which must by no means be missed. They were frequently made, not from the authors themselves, but from manuscript note-books which contained hundreds of choice passages, from all sorts of authors, collected by diligent compilers. Thus it was, I strongly suspect, that Albertano of Brescia was enabled to pour out such quantities of quotations as those which Chaucer copied from him in his Tale of Melibeus. Thus it was that borrowers of such note-books often trusted to their strong memories for the words of a quotation, yet forgot or mistook the author's name; as was readily done when a dozen such names occurred on every page. A MS. of this character is before me now. It contains many subjects in alphabetical order. Under *Fortitudo* are given 17 quotations which more or less relate to it, from Ambrose, Gregory, Chrysostom, and the rest, all in less than a single page. And thus it was, without doubt, that Chaucer made acquaintance with the three scraps of Horace which I shall presently consider. It is obvious that Chaucer never saw Horace's works in the complete state; if he had done so, he would have found a writer after his own heart, and he would have quoted him even more freely than he has quoted Ovid. 'Chaucer on Horace' would have been delightful indeed; but this treat was denied, both to him and to us.

SS 8. The first and second scraps from Horace are hackneyed quotations. 'Multa renascentur' occurs in Troil. ii. 22 (see note, p. 468); and 'Humano capiti' in Troil. ii. 1041 (note, p. 472). In the third case (p. 464), there is no reason why we should hesitate to accept the theory, suggested by Dr. G. Latham (*Athenaeum*, Oct. 3, 1868) and by Professor Ten Brink independently, that the well-known line (Epist. I, 2. 1)--

'Troiani belli scriptorem, maxime Lolli,'

was misunderstood by Chaucer (or by some one else who misled him) as implying that Lollius was the name of a writer on the Trojan war. Those who are best acquainted with the ways of medieval literature will least hesitate to adopt this view. It is notorious that *first lines* of a poem are frequently quoted apart from their context, and repeated as if they were complete; and, however amazing such a blunder may seem to us now, there is really nothing very extraordinary about it.

We should also notice that Lollius was to Chaucer a mere name, which he used, in his usual manner, as a sort of convenient embellishment; for he is inconsistent in his use of it. In Book i. 394, 'myn autour called Lollius' really means Petrarch; whereas in Book v. 1653, though the reference is to the Filostrato, Bk. viii. st. 8, Chaucer probably meant no more than that Lollius was an author whom the Italian poet might have followed^[48]. Cf. my note to the House of Fame, 1468, where the name occurs for the third time. We may also notice that, in Book iii. 1325, Chaucer bears testimony to the 'excellence' of his 'auctor.' The statement, in Book ii. 14, that he took the story 'out of Latin' is less helpful than it appears to be; for 'Latin' may mean either Latin or Italian.

SS 9. I have spoken (SS 4) of 'a particular case of borrowing,' which I now propose to consider more particularly. The discovery that Chaucer mainly drew his materials from Boccaccio seems to have satisfied most enquirers; and hence it has come to pass that one of Chaucer's sources has been little regarded, though it is really of some importance. I refer to the *Historia Troiana* of Guido delle Colonne^[49], or, as Chaucer rightly calls him, Guido de Columpnis, i.e. Columnnis (House of Fame, 1469). Chaucer's obligations to this author have been insufficiently explored.

When, in 1889, in printing the Legend of Good Women with an accuracy never before attempted, I restored the MS. reading *Guido* for the *Ouyde* of all previous editions in l. 1396, a clue was thus obtained to a new source for some of Chaucer's work. It was thus made clear that the Legend of Hypsipyle and Medea was primarily derived from this source; and further, that it was from Guido that Chaucer derived his use of *Ilioun* to mean the citadel of Troy (Leg. of Good Women, 936, and note). In the Nonne Prestes Tale, B 4331, as was pointed out by Tyrwhitt long ago, the dream of Andromache is taken from Guido. And I find in Lounsbury's *Studies in Chaucer*, ii. 315, the significant but insufficient remark, that 'it was in Guido da (*sic*) Colonna's work that Chaucer found the martial deeds of Troilus recounted in full, the slaughter he wrought, and the terror he inspired.' Hence we naturally come to the question, what incidents in Troilus are expressly due to Guido?

SS 10. Before answering this question, it will be best to consider the famous *crux*, as to the meaning of the word *Trophee*.

When Lydgate is speaking of his master's Troilus, viz. in his Prologue to the Falls of Princes, st. 3, he says that Chaucer

'made a translacion
Of a boke which called is *Trophe*
In Lumbarde tong,' &c.

No book or author is now known by that name; and, as Chaucer was in this case much indebted to Boccaccio, critics have jumped to the conclusion that *Trophee* means either Boccaccio or the Filostrato; and this conclusion has been supported by arguments so hopeless as to need no repetition. But it is most likely that Lydgate, who does not seem to have known any Italian^[50], spoke somewhat casually; and, as Chaucer was to some extent indebted to Guido, he may possibly have meant Guido.

So far, I have merely stated a supposition which is, in itself, possible; but I shall now adduce what I believe to be reasonable and solid proof of it.

We have yet another mention of *Trophee*, viz. in Chaucer himself! In the Monkes Tale, B 3307, he says of Hercules--

'At bothe the worldes endes, *seith Trophee*,
In stede of boundes, he a piler sette.'

Whence, we may ask, is this taken? My answer is, *from Guido*.

SS 11. If we examine the sources of the story of Hercules in the Monkes Tale, we see that all the supposed facts *except* the one mentioned in the two lines above quoted are taken from Boethius and Ovid (see the Notes). Now the next most obvious source of information was Guido's work, since the very first Book has a good deal about Hercules, and the Legend of Hypsipyle clearly shews us that Chaucer was aware of this. And, although neither Ovid (in Met. ix.) nor Boethius has any allusion to the Pillars of Hercules, they are expressly mentioned by Guido. In the English translation called the Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson (which I call, for brevity, the alliterative Troy-book), l. 308, we read:--

'But the wonders that he wrought in this world here
In yche cuntre ben knowen under Criste evyn.
Tow pyllers he pight in a place lowe
Vppon Gades groundes, that he gotton had.'

And again, further on, the Latin text has:--'Locus ille, in quo predicte *Herculis columpne* sunt affixe, dicitur Saracenicæ lingua Saphy.' To which is added, that Alexander afterwards came to the same spot.

When Lydgate, in translating Guido, comes to this passage, he says:--

'And of the pyllers that at Gades he set,
Which Alexsaundre, of Macedone the kyng,
That was so worthy here in his luyunge,
Rood in his conquest, as *Guydo* list to write,
With all his hoost proudly to visyte ...
And these boundes named be of all
Of Hercules, for he hymselfe them set
As for his markes, all other for to lette
Ferther to passe, as *Guydo* maketh mynde'; &c.
Sieve of Troye, ed. 1555, fol. B6.

We can now easily see that, when Lydgate speaks of the book 'which called is *Trophe* in Lumbarde tong,' he is simply copying the name of the book from Chaucer, though he seems also to have heard some rumour of its being so called in Italy.

SS 12. *Why* this particular book was so called, we have no means of knowing^[51], but this does not invalidate the fact here pointed out. Of course the Latin side-note in some of the MSS. of the Monkes Tale, which explains 'Trophee' as referring to 'ille vates Chaldeorum Tropheus,' must be due to some mistake, even if it emanated (as is possible) from Chaucer himself. It is probable that, when the former part of the Monkes Tale was written, Chaucer did not know much about Guido's work; for the account of Hercules occurs in the very first chapter. Perhaps he confused the name of Tropheus with that of Trogus, i.e. Pompeius Trogus the historian, whose work is one of the authorities for the history of the Assyrian monarchy.

SS 13. It remains for me to point out some of the passages in Troilus which are clearly due to Guido, and are not found in Boccaccio at all.

Book I. 145-7:--

'But the Troyane gestes, as they felle,
In Omer, or in Dares, or in Dyte,
Who-so that can, may rede hem as they wryte.'

The reference here is simply to Guido's history, whence, and not at first hand, both Chaucer and his readers could easily get the required information. Guido constantly refers to these authors; and, although he speaks disrespectfully of Homer^[52], he professes to put great faith in Dares and Dytes, whose names he frequently cites as being those of his best authorities^[53].

With the description of Troilus in ll. 1072-1085, it is interesting to compare the words of Guido, in Book VIII. 'Troilus vero, licet multum fuit corpore magnus, magis fuit tamen corde magnanimus; animosus multum, set multam habuit in sua animositate temperiem; dilectus plurimum a puellis cum ipse aliqualem seruando modestiam delectaretur in illis. In viribus et strenuitate bellandi uel fuit alius Hector uel secundus ab ipso. In toto eciam regno Troie iuuenis nullus fuit tantis viribus nec tanta audacia gloriosus^[54].' The latter part of this description should be compared with Book II. 157-161, where the very phrase 'Ector the secounde' is used; see also ll. 181-189.

SS 14. Book II. 618. 'The yate ... Of Dardanus.' The six gates of Troy are named in Guido, Book IV, 'Quarum vna *Dardanides*, secunda *Tymbrea*, tercia *Helyas*, quarta *Chetas*, quinta *Troiana*, vltima *Anthenorides* vocabantur.'

'The furst and the fairest fourmet was Dardan.'
Allit. Troy-book, l. 1557.

Lydgate keeps the form 'Dardanydes'; cap. xi. fol. F 5.

SS 15. Book IV. 204. 'For he was after traytour to the toun.' The treason of Antenor is told by Guido at great length; see 'Boke xviii' of the allit. Troy-book, p. 364; Lydgate, *Siege of Troye*, Y6, back. Cf. *Dictys Cretensis*, lib. iv. c. 22.

Book IV. 1397, &c. 'For al Apollo and his clerkish lawes,' &c. Guido gives rather a long account of the manner in which Criseyde upbraided her father Chalcas at their meeting. Chaucer says nothing about this matter in Book V. 193, but he here introduces an account of the same speech, telling us that Criseyde *intended* to make it! I quote from Book XIX. 'Sane deceperunt te Apollinis friuola responsa, a quo dicis te suscepisse mandatum vt tu paternas Lares desereres, et tuos in tanta acerbitate Penates^[55] sic tuis specialiter hostibus adhereres. Sane non fuit ille deus Apollo, set, puto, fuit comitiua infernalium Furiarum a quibus responsa talia recepisti.' Cf. allit. Troy-book, 8103-40; and observe that Lydgate, in his *Siege of Troye*, R 3, back, omits the speech of Criseyde to her father, on the ground that it is given in Chaucer. Yet such is not the case, unless we allow the present passage to stand for it. In Book V. 194, Chaucer (following Boccaccio) expressly says that she was *mute*!

Book IV. 1695-1701. This last stanza is not in Boccaccio; but the general sense of it is in Guido, Book XIX, where the interview ends thus:--'Set diei Aurora quasi superueniente uicina, Troilus a Brisaida in multis anxietatibus et doloribus discessit; et ea relicta ad sui palacii menia properauit.' Lydgate, at this point, refers us to Chaucer; *Siege of Troye*, fol. R 2, back. The allit. Troy-book actually does the same; l. 8054.

SS 16. Book V. 92-189. These fourteen stanzas are not in Boccaccio. The corresponding passage in Guido (Book XIX) is as follows:--

'Troilus et Troiani redeunt, Grecis eam recipientibus in suo commeatu. Inter quos dum esset Diomedes, et illum Diomedes inspexit, statim in ardore veneris exarsit et eam vehementi desiderio concupiuit, qui collateralis associando Brisaidam cum insimul equitarent, sui ardoris flammam continere non valens Brisaide reuelat sui estuantis cordis amorem; quam in multis affectuosis verbis et blandiciis necnon et promissionibus reuera magnificis allicere satis humiliter est rogatus. Set Brisaida in primis monitis, vt mulierum moris est, suum prestare recusauit assensum; nec tamen passa est quin post multa Diomedis verba, ipsum nolens a spe sua deicere verbis similibus dixit ei: "Amoris tui oblaciones ad presens nec repudio nec admitto, cum cor meum non sit ad presens ita dispositum quod tibi possim aliter respondere."'

Book V. 799-805^[56]. The description of Diomede in Boccaccio (Fil. VI. 33) is merely as follows:--

'Egli era grande e bel della persona,
Giovane fresco e piacevole assai,
E forte e fier siccome si ragiona,
E parlante quant'altro Greco mai,
E ad amor la natura aveva prona.'

The account in Guido (Book VIII) is as follows:--'Diomedes vero multa fuit proceritate, distensus amplo pectore, robustis scapulis, aspectu ferox; in promissis fallax; in armis strenuus; victorie cupidus; timendus a multis, cum multum esset iniuriosus; sermonibus sibi nimis impaciens, cum molestus seruiantibus nimis esset; libidinosus quidem multum, et qui multas traxit angustias ob feruorem amoris.' Cf. allit. Troy-book, ll. 3794-3803; Lydgate, Siege of Troye, fol. K 1, back.

Book V. 810. To gon y-tressed, &c. Perhaps suggested by the remark in Guido (Book XIX) that Cressid's hair was unbound in her hour of deepest sorrow:--'aureos crines suos a lege ligaminis absolutos a lactea sui capitis cute diellit.' Cf. IV. 736.

Book V. 827-840. Troilus is not described by Boccaccio. Guido's description of him has already been quoted above; see remarks on Book I. 1072; pp. lvi, lvii.

Book V. 1002-4. The parallel passage in Guido has already been quoted, viz.: 'Amoris tui oblaciones ad presens nec repudio nec admitto.' See remarks on l. 92; p. lviii.

Book V. 1013. Obviously from Guido; the passage follows soon after that last quoted. 'Associauit [Diomedes] eam vsquequo Brisaida recipere in sui patris tentoria se debebat. Et ea perueniente ibidem, ipse eam ab equo descendentem promptus adiuit, et vniam de cirothecis^[57], quam Brisaida gerebat in manu, ab ea nullo percipiente furtiue subtraxit. Set cum ipsa sola presensit, placitum furtum dissimulauit amantis.'

For this incident of the glove, cf. allit. Troy-book, l. 8092.

Book V. 1023-1099. This passage is not in Boccaccio. Several hints for it seem to have been taken from Guido, Book XIX, whence I quote the following.

'Nondum dies illa ad horas declinauerat vespertinas, cum iam suas Brisaida recentes mutauerat voluntates,' &c.. 'Et iam nobilis Troili amor ceperat in sua mente tepescere, et sic repente subito facta volubilis se in omnibus variauit. Quid est ergo quod dicitur de constancia mulierum,' &c.

'Tunc ilico Diomedes superuenit . . . qui repente in Troilum irrui, ipsum ab equo prosternit, ab eo auferens equum suum, quem per suum nuncium specialem ad Brisaidam in exennium^[58] destinauit, mandans nuncio suo predicto vt Brisaida nunciet equum ipsum eius fuisse dilecti Brisaida vero equum Troili recepit hilariter, et ipsi nuncio refert hec verba: "Dic secure domino tuo quod ilium odio habere non possum, qui me tanta puritate cordis affectat [Diomedes] Brisaidam accedit, et eam suplex hortatur vt sibi consenciat in multitudine lacrimarum. Set illa, que multum vigeat sagacitatis astucia, Diomedem sagacibus machinacionibus differre procurat, ut ipsum afflictum amoris incendio magis affligat, et eius amoris vehemenciam in maioris augmentum ardoris extollat. Vnde Diomedis suum amorem non negat, etiam nec promittit.'"

In l. 1039, read *he*, i. e. Diomedes; see my note on the line, at p. 499.

In l. 1037, *the story* means the Historia Troiana; and in l. 1044, *in the stories elles-where* means 'elsewhere in the same History.' The passage (in Book XXV) is as follows:--

'Troilus autem tunc amorem Brisaide Diomedis obprobriosis verbis impropert; set Greci Diomedem . . . abstraxerunt' ...

'Interim Brisaida contra patris sui voluntatem videre Diomedem in lecto suo iacentem ex vulnere sibi facto frequenter accedit, et licet sciuisset illum a Troilo dudum dilecto suo sic vulneratum, multa tamen in mente sua reuoluit; et dum diligenter attendit de se iungenda cum Troilo nullam sibi superesse fiduciam, totum suum animum, tanquam varia et mutabilis, sicut est proprium mulierum, in Diomedis declinat amorem.'

Cf. Troy-book, ll. 9942-59; Lydgate, Siege of Troye, fol. U 4.

Book V. 1558-60. The treacherous slaughter of Hector by Achilles is in Guido, near the end of Book XXV. See my note to l. 1558, at p. 503.

Book V. 1771. 'Read Dares.' This merely means that Guido cites Dares as his authority for the mighty deeds of Troilus. In Book XXV, I find:--'*Scripsit enim Dares, quod illo die mille milites interfecit [Troilus] ex Grecis*'; cf. l. 1802 below. So in the allit. Troy-book, ll. 9877-9:--

'As *Dares* of his dedis duly me tellus,
A thowsaund thro knightes throng he to dethe,
That day with his dynttes, of the derffe Grekes.'

So Lydgate, Siege of Troye, fol. U 3, back:--

'And, as *Dares* wryteth specyally,
A thousand knightes this Troyan champyowne
That day hath slayne, rydyng vp and downe,
As myne auctour Guydo lyst endyte;
Saue after hym, I can no ferther wryte.'

I. e. he only knew of Dares through the medium of Guido. In fact, Dares (capp. 29, 31, 32) has 'multos,' not 'mille.'

Book V. 1849-1855. The introduction of this stanza is quite irrelevant, unless we remember that, in Guido, the story of Troy is completely mixed up with invectives against idolatry. In Book X, there is a detailed account of the heathen gods, the worship of which is attributed to the instigation of fiends. See the long account in the allit. Troy-book, ll. 4257-4531, concluding with the revelation by Apollo to Calchas of the coming fall of Troy. Cf. Lydgate, *Siege of Troye*, fol. K 6. Of course, this notion of the interference of the gods in the affairs of the Greeks and Trojans is ultimately due to Homer.

SS 17. With regard to the statement in Guido, that Achilles slew Hector *treacherously*, we must remember how much turns upon this assertion. His object was to glorify the Trojans, the supposed ancestors of the Roman race, and to depreciate the Greeks. The following passage from Guido, Book XXV, is too characteristic to be omitted. 'Set o Homere, qui in libris tuis Achillem tot laudibus, tot preconiis extulisti, *que probabilis ratio* te induxit, vt Achillem tantis probitatis meritis vel titulis exultasses?' Such was the general opinion about Homer in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

SS 18. This is not the place for a full consideration of the further question, as to the sources of information whence Boccaccio and Guido respectively drew their stories. Nor is it profitable to search the supposed works of Dares and Dictys for the passages to which Chaucer appears to refer; since he merely knew those authors by name, owing to Guido's frequent appeals to them. Nevertheless, it is interesting to find that Guido was quite as innocent as were Chaucer and Lydgate of any knowledge of Dares and Dictys at first hand. He acquired his great reputation in the simplest possible way, by stealing the whole of his 'History' bodily, from a French romance by Benoit de Sainte-More, entitled *Le Roman de Troie*, which has been well edited and discussed by Mons. A. Joly. Mons. Joly has shewn that the *Roman de Troie* first appeared between the years 1175 and 1185; and that Guido's *Historia Troiana* is little more than an adaptation of it, which was completed in the year 1287, without any acknowledgment as to its true source.

Benoit frequently cites Dares (or Daires), and at the end of his poem, ll. 30095-6, says:--

'Ce que dist Daires et Dithis
I avons si retreit et mis.'

In his *Hist. of Eng. Literature* (E. version, ii. 113), Ten Brink remarks that, whilst Chaucer prefers to follow Guido rather than Benoit in his *Legend of Good Women*, he 'does the exact opposite to what he did in *Troilus*.' For this assertion I can find but little proof. It is hard to find anything in Benoit's lengthy Romance which he may not have taken, much more easily, from Guido. There are, however, just a few such points in Book V. 1037-1078. Thus, in l. 1038, Criseyde gives Diomedes *Troilus*' horse; cf. Benoit, l. 15046--'lo cheval Vós presterai.' L. 1043 is from the same, ll. 15102-4:--

'La destre manche de son braz
Bone et fresche de ciclaton
Li done en leu de gonfanon.'

Ll. 1051-7 answer to the same, beginning at l. 20233; and l. 1074 is from the same, l. 20308:--'Dex donge bien a *Troilus*!' I doubt if there is much more.

For some further account of the works ascribed to Dares Phrygius and Dictys Cretensis, both duly edited among the 'Delphin Classics,' I must refer the reader to Smith's *Classical Dictionary*.

SS 19. The whole question of the various early romances that relate to Troy is well considered in a work entitled 'Testi Inediti di Storia Trojana, preceduti da uno studio sulla Leggenda Trojana in Italia, per Egidio Gorra; Torino, 1887'; where various authorities are cited, and specimens of several texts are given. At p. 136 are given the very lines of Benoit's *Roman* (ll. 795-6) where Guido found a reference to the columns of Hercules:--

'Et les bonnes ilec fica
Ou Alixandre les trova.'

This hint he has somewhat elaborated, probably because he took a personal interest in 'columns,' on account of their reference to his own name--'delle Colonne.' I believe that the notion of Alexander finding Hercules' Pillars is due to a rather large blunder in geography. Hercules set up his pillars 'at the end of the world,' viz. at the straits of Gibraltar,

whereas Alexander set up his at another 'end of the world,' viz. at the furthest point of India which he succeeded in reaching. So says his Romance; see Alexander and Dindimus, ed. Skeat, l. 1137; Wars of Alexander, l. 5063. The setting up of pillars as boundary-marks seems to have been common; cf. Vergil, AEn. xi. 262. Among the points noticed by Gorra, I may mention the following:--

1. Some account (p. 7) of the *Ephemeris Belli Troiani* by Dictys Cretensis, who, it was pretended, accompanied Idomeneus to the Trojan war. Achilles is depicted in dark colours; he is treacherous towards Agamemnon; falls in love with the Trojan princess, Polyxena; and slays Hector by a stratagem. It appears to have been a work of invention, resting upon no Greek original.

2. Some account (p. 17) of the *Historia de Excidio Troiae* of Dares Phrygius, a work which (as was pretended) was discovered by Cornelius Nepos. This also, in the opinion of most critics, was an original work. At p. 115, there is a comparison of the lists of Greek leaders and the number of their ships (cf. Homer, Il. ii.) as given by Dares, Benoit, and Guido.

3. At p. 123, there is an enumeration of points in which Guido varies from Benoit.

4. At p. 152, is an account of some Italian prose versions of the story of Troy. Such are: *La Istoriotta Trojana*, with extracts from it at p. 371; a romance by Binduccio dello Scelto, with extracts relating to 'Troilo e Briseida' at p. 404; a version of Guido by Mazzeo Bellebuoni, with extracts relating to 'Paride ed Elena' at p. 443; an anonymous version, with extracts relating to 'Giasone e Medea' at p. 458; a version in the Venetian dialect, with extracts relating to 'Ettore ed Ercole' at p. 481; another anonymous version, with extracts at p. 493; and *La Fiorita* of Armannino, Giudice da Bologna, with extracts at p. 532.

5. At p. 265, is an account of Italian poetical versions, viz. *Enfances Hector*, *Poema d'Achille*, *Il Trojano di Domenico da Montechiello*, *Il Trojano a stampa* (i.e. a printed edition of *Il Trojano*), and *L'Intelligenza*. At p. 336, Boccaccio's *Filostrato* is discussed; followed by a brief notice of an anonymous poem, also in ottava rima, called *Il cantare di Insidoria*. It appears that Boccaccio followed some recension of the French text of Benoit, but much of the work is his own invention. In particular, he created the character of Pandaro, who resembles a Neapolitan courtier of his own period.

The most interesting of the extracts given by Gorra are those from Binduccio dello Scelto; at p. 411, we have the incident of Diomede possessing himself of Briseida's glove, followed by the interview between Briseida and her father Calcas. At p. 413, Diomede overthrows Troilus, takes his horse from him and sends it to Briseida, who receives it graciously; and at p. 417, Briseida gives Diomede her sleeve as a love-token, after which a 'jousting' takes place between Diomede and Troilus, in which the former is badly wounded.

For further remarks, we are referred, in particular, to H. Dunger's *Dictys-Septimius: uber die ursprungliche Abfassung und die Quellen der Ephemeris belli Troiani*; Dresden, 1878 (Programm des Vitzthumschen Gymnasiums); to another essay by the same author on *Die Sage vom trojanischen Kriege*, Leipzig, 1869; to Koerting's *Dictys und Dares, &c.*, Halle, 1874; to A. Joly's *Benoit de Sainte-More et le Roman de Troie*, Paris, 1871; and to an article by C. Wagener on Dares Phrygius, in *Philologus*, vol. xxxviii. The student may also consult E. Meybrinck, *Die Auffassung der Antike bei Jacques Millet, Guido de Columna, und Benoit de Ste-More*, printed in *Ausgaben und Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiete für Romanischen Philologie*, Marburg, 1886; where the author concludes that Millet was the originator of the story in France. Also W. Greif, *Die mittelalterlichen Bearbeitungen der Trojanersage*, Marburg, 1886.

SS 20. A few words may be said as to the names of the characters. Troilus is only once mentioned in Homer, where he is said to be one of the sons of Priam, who were slain in battle, *Iliad*, xxiv. 257; so that his story is of medieval invention, except as to the circumstance of his slayer being Achilles, as stated by Vergil, AEn. i. 474, 475; cf. Horace, *Carm.* ii. 9. 16. Pandarus occurs as the name of two distinct personages; (1) a Lycian archer, who wounded Menelaus; see Homer, Il. iv. 88, Vergil, AEn. 5. 496; and (2) a companion of Aeneas, slain by Turnus; see Vergil, AEn. ix. 672, xi. 396. Diomede is a well-known hero in the *Iliad*, but his love-story is of late invention. The heroine of Benoit's poem is Briseida, of whom Dares (c. 13) has merely the following brief account: 'Briseidam formosam, alta statura, candidam, capillo flauo et molli, superciliis junctis^[59], oculis venustis, corpore aequali, blandam, affabilem, uerecundam, animo simplici, piam'; but he records nothing more about her. The name is simply copied from Homer's Briseida, Il. i. 184, the accusative being taken (as often) as a new nominative case; this Briseis was the captive assigned to Achilles. But Boccaccio substitutes for this the form Griseida, taken from the accusative of Homer's Chryseis, mentioned just two lines above, Il. i. 182. For this Italian form Chaucer substituted Criseyde, a trisyllabic form, with the *ey* pronounced as the *ey* in *prey*. He probably was led to this correction by observing the form Chryseida in his favourite author, Ovid; see *Remed. Amoris*, 469. Calchas, in Homer, Il. i. 69, is a Grecian priest; but in the later story he becomes a Trojan soothsayer, who, foreseeing the destruction of Troy, secedes to the Greek side, and is looked upon as a traitor. Cf. Vergil, AEn. ii. 176; Ovid, *Art. Amat.* ii. 737.

SS 21. In Anglia, xiv. 241, there is a useful comparison, by Dr. E. Koppel, of the parallel passages in Troilus and the French Roman de la Rose, ed. Meon, Paris, 1814, which I shall denote by 'R.' These are mostly pointed out in the Notes. Koppel's list is as follows:--

Troilus. I. 635 (cf. III. 328).--Rom. Rose, 8041. 637.--R. 21819. 747.--R. 7595. 810.--R. 21145. 969--R. 12964.

II. 167.--R. 5684. 193.--R. 8757. 716.--R. 5765. 754.--R. 6676. 784 (cf. III. 1035).--R. 12844. 1564.--R. 18498.

III. 294.--R. 7085. 328; *see* I. 635. 1035; *see* II. 784. 1634.--R. 8301.

IV. 7.--R. 8076. 519.--R. 6406. 1398.--R. 6941.

V. 365.--R. 18709.

Some of the resemblances are but slight; but others are obvious. The numbers refer to the beginning of a passage; sometimes the really coincident lines are found a little further on.

The parallel passages common to Troilus and Boethius are noted above, pp. [xxviii-xxx](#).

An excellent and exhaustive treatise on the Language of Chaucer's Troilus, by Prof. Kitteredge, is now (1893) being printed for the Chaucer Society. A Ryme-Index to the same, compiled by myself, has been published for the same society, dated 1891.

SS 22. I have frequently alluded above to the alliterative 'Troy-book,' or 'Gest Historiale,' edited for the Early English Text Society, in 1869-74, by Panton and Donaldson. This is useful for reference, as being a tolerably close translation of Guido, although a little imperfect, owing to the loss of some leaves and some slight omissions (probably) on the part of the scribe. It is divided into 36 Books, which agree, very nearly, with the Books into which the original text is divided. The most important passages for comparison with Troilus are lines 3922-34 (description of Troilus); 3794-3803 (Diomede); 7268-89 (fight between Troilus and Diomede); 7886-7905 (Briseida and her dismissal from Troy); 8026-8181 (sorrow of Troilus and Briseida, her departure, and the interviews between Briseida and Diomede, and between her and Calchas her father); 8296-8317 (Diomede captures Troilus' horse, and presents it to Briseida); 8643-60 (death of Hector); 9671-7, 9864-82, 9926-9 (deeds of Troilus); 9942-59 (Briseida visits the wounded Diomede); 10055-85, 10252-10311 (deeds of Troilus, and his death); 10312-62 (reproof of Homer for his false statements).

At l. 8053, we have this remarkable allusion; speaking of Briseida and Troilus, the translator says:--

'Who-so wilnes to wit of thaire wo fir [further],
Turne hym to TROILUS, and talke^[60] there ynoughe!'

I.e. whoever wishes to know more about their wo, let him turn to TROILUS, and there find enough. This is a clear allusion to Chaucer's work by its name, and helps to date the translation as being later than 1380 or 1382. And, as the translator makes no allusion to Lydgate's translation of Guido, the date of which is 1412-20, we see that he probably wrote between 1382 and 1420^[61]; so that the date 'about 1400,' adopted in the New Eng. Dictionary (s. v. *Bercelet*, &c.) cannot be far wrong^[62].

SS 23. Another useful book, frequently mentioned above, is Lydgate's Siege of Troye^[61], of which I possess a copy printed in 1555. This contains several allusions to Chaucer's Troilus, and more than one passage in praise of Chaucer's poetical powers, two of which are quoted in Mr. Rossetti's remarks on MS. Harl. 3943 (Chaucer Soc. 1875), pp. x, xi. These passages are not very helpful, though it is curious to observe that he speaks of Chaucer not only as 'my maister Chaucer,' but as 'noble Galfride, chefe Poete of Brytaine,' and 'my maister Galfride.' The most notable passages occur in cap. xv, fol. K 2; cap. xxv, fol. R 2, back; and near the end, fol. Ee 2. Lydgate's translation is much more free than the preceding one, and he frequently interpolates long passages, besides borrowing a large number of poetical expressions from his 'maister.'

SS 24. Finally, I must not omit to mention the remarkable poem by Robert Henrysoun, called the Testament and Complaint of Criseyde, which forms a sequel to Chaucer's story. Thynne actually printed this, in his edition of 1532, as one of Chaucer's poems, immediately after Troilus; and all the black-letter editions follow suit. Yet the 9th and 10th stanzas contain these words, according to the edition of 1532:--

'Of his distresse me nedeth nat reherse;
For worthy Chaucer, in that same boke,
In goodly termes, and in ioly verse,
Compyled hath his cares, who wyl loke.
To breke my slepe, another queare I toke,
In whiche I founde the fatal desteny

Of fayre Creseyde, whiche ended wretchedly.
Who wot if al that Chaucer wrote was trewe?
Nor I wotte nat if this narration
Be authorysed, or forged of the newe
Of some poete by his inuention,
Made to reporte the lamentation
And woful ende of this lusty Creseyde,
And what distresse she was in or she deyde.'

SS 25. THE MANUSCRIPTS.

1. MS. Cl.--The Campsall MS., on vellum, written before 1413; prepared for Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V, as shewn by his arms on leaf 2. The poem occupies leaves 2-120; each page usually contains five stanzas. Two pages have been reproduced by the autotype process for the Chaucer Society; viz. leaf 1, recto, containing stanzas 1-5, and leaf 42, verso, containing stanzas 249-251 of Book II, and stanza 1 of Book III. This is a beautifully written MS., and one of the best; but it is disappointing to find that it might easily have been much better. The scribe had a still better copy before him, which he has frequently treated with supreme carelessness; but it is some consolation to find that his mistakes are so obvious that they can easily be corrected. Thus, in Book I, l. 27, he writes *dorst* for *dorste*, though it ruins the grammar and the metre; in l. 31, he actually has *hym* for *hem*, to the destruction of the sense; in l. 69, he has *high* (!) for *highte*; and so on. It therefore requires careful control. In particular, the scribe gives many examples of the fault of 'anticipation,' i.e. the fault whereby the mind, swifter than the pen, has induced him to write down letters that belong to a *later* syllable or word, or to omit one or more letters. Thus in Book I. l. 80, he omits *u* in *pryuely*, writing *pryely*; in l. 126, he omits *and* before *hoom*; in l. 198, he omits *lewede*; in l. 275, he omits *gan*; &c. But the faults of 'anticipation' appear most clearly in such startling forms as *addermost* for *aldermost*, I. 248, where the former *d* is due to the one that is coming; *assent* for *absent*, IV. 1642, for a like reason; *estal* for *estat*, because the next word is *royal*, I. 432; *thyn* for *thyng*, because the next word is *myn*, I. 683; *nat* for *nas*, because the next word is *not*, I. 738; *seynt* for *seyn*, because the next word is *that*, V. 369; *shad* for *shal*, because the next word is *drede*, V. 385; *liten* for *litel*, because *weten* follows, IV. 198; *make* for *may*, because the line ends with *wake*, III. 341; *fjeld* for *feld*, II. 195. Sometimes, however, the scribe's mind reverts to something already written, so that we find *Delphebus* for *Delphicus*, because *Phebus* precedes, I. 70; *bothen* for *bothe*, because *deden* precedes, I. 82; *falles* for *fallen*, after *unhappes*, II. 456; *daunder* for *daunger*, III. 1321; *tolle* for *tolde*, III. 802; &c. Downright blunders are not uncommon; as *incocent* for *innocent* (where again the former *c* is due to the latter), II. 1723; *agarst* for *agast*, III. 737; *right* for *rit*, V. 60. We even find startling variations in the reading, as in III. 1408:--

'Reson wil not that I speke of *shap*,
For it accordeth nough[t] to my matere.'

Certainly, *shap* (sheep) is irrelevant enough; however, Chaucer refers to *sleep*. And again, the line in II. 1554, which should run--

As for to bidde a wood man for to renne

appears in the startling form--

As for to bydde a womman for to renne.

As all the variations of 'Cl.' from the correct text are given in the foot-notes, it is not necessary to say more about these peculiarities. I must add, however, that, as in Boethius, I have silently corrected *yn* to *in* in such words as *thing*; besides altering *ee* and *oo* to *e* and *o* in open syllables, writing *v* for *u*, and the like. See above.

The Campsall MS., now in the possession of Mr. Bacon Frank, has been printed in full, as written, for the Chaucer Society; and I have relied upon the accuracy of this well-edited print.

2. MS. Cp.--MS. No. 61 in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, described in Nasmith's Catalogue, p. 40, as 'a parchment book in folio neatly written, and ornamented with a frontispiece richly illuminated, containing Chaucer's Troilus, in four [error for five] books.' It is a fine folio MS., 12 inches by 8 1/2. This MS., noticed by Warton, has not as yet been printed, though the Chaucer Society have undertaken to print it, upon my recommendation. It contains many pages that are left wholly or partially blank, obviously meant to be supplied with illuminations; which shews that it was written for some wealthy person. On the left margin, near the 83rd stanza of Book IV, is a note of ownership, in a hand of the fifteenth century--'neuer foryeteth: Anne neuyll.' This probably refers to Anne Neville, wife of Humphrey, duke of Buckingham (who was killed at Northampton in 1460), and daughter of Ralph Neville, earl of Westmoreland, and of Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt. That is, she was John of Gaunt's granddaughter; and it seems reasonable to infer that the MS. was actually written for one of John of Gaunt's family. This probability is a very interesting one, when

we consider how much Chaucer owed to John of Gaunt's favour and protection.

The MS. is slightly deficient, owing to the omission of a few stanzas; but not much is missing. It is of a type closely resembling the preceding, and gives excellent readings. I have therefore taken the opportunity of founding the text upon a close collation of Cl. and Cp., taking Cl. as the foundation, but correcting it by Cp. throughout, without specifying more than the rejected reading of Cl. in passages where these MSS. differ. In this way the numerous absurdities of Cl. (as noted above) have been easily corrected, and the resulting text is a great improvement upon all that have hitherto appeared. In a few places, as shewn by the foot-notes, the readings of other MSS. have been preferred.

3. MS. **H.**--MS. Harl. 2280, in the British Museum. An excellent MS., very closely related to both the preceding. Printed in full for the Chaucer Society, and collated throughout in the present edition. It was taken as the basis of the text in Morris's Aldine edition, which in many passages closely resembles the present text. It is certainly the third best MS. One leaf is missing (Bk. V. 1345-1428; twelve stanzas).

4. MS. **Cm.**--MS. Gg. 4. 27, in the Cambridge University Library; the same MS. as that denoted by 'Cm.' in the foot-notes to the Canterbury Tales, and by 'C.' in the foot-notes to the Legend of Good Women. A remarkable MS., printed in full for the Chaucer Society. It exhibits *a different type* of text from that found in Cl., Cp., and H. The most noteworthy differences are as follows. In Bk. ii. 734, 5, this MS. has quite a different couplet, viz.:

Men louyn women *thour* al this *toun* aboute;
Be they the wers? whi, nay, *with-outyn* doute.

Bk. ii. 792 runs thus:--

How ofte tyme may men rede and se.

Bk. iv. 309-15 (stanza 45) runs thus:--

What shulde ye don but, for myn disconfort,
Stondyn for nought, and wepyn out youre ye?
Syn sche is queynt that wont was yow disport^[63],
In vayn from this forth have I seyn tweye;
For^[64] medycyn youre vertu is a-weye;
O crewel eyen, sythyn that youre dispyt
Was al to sen Crisseydes eyen bryght.

Bk. iv. 638 runs thus:--

Pandare answerde, of that be as be may.

After Bk. iv. 735, MS. Cm. introduces the following stanza, which, in the present text, appears a little later (ll. 750-6) in a slightly altered form.

The salte teris from hyre eyyyn tweyn
Out ran, as schour of aprile, ful swythe;
Hyre white brest sche bet, and for the peyne,
Aftyr the deth cryede a thousent sithe,
Syn he that wonyt was hir wo for to lythe,
Sche mot forgon; for which disaurenture
Sche held hire-selue a for-lost creature.

Bk. iv. 806-33 (four stanzas) are omitted; so also are the 18 stanzas referring to Free-Will, viz. Bk. iv. 953-1078. Bk. v. 230-1 runs thus:--

To whom for eueremor myn herte is holde:
And thus he pleynyd, and ferthere-more he tolde.

We cannot believe that Bk. iv. 309-15, as here given, can be genuine^[65]; but it seems possible that some of the other readings may be so. The stanza, Bk. iv. 750-6, as here given, seems to represent the first draft of these lines, which were afterwards altered to the form in which they appear in the text, whilst at the same time the stanza was shifted down. However, this is mere speculation; and it must be confessed that, in many places, this MS. is strangely corrupted. Several stanzas have only six lines instead of seven, and readings occur which set all ideas of rime at defiance. Thus, in I. 1260, *paste* (riming with *caste*) appears as *passede*; in I. 1253, *ryde* (riming with *aspyde*) appears as *rydende*; in III. 351, *hayes* (riming with *May is*) appears as *halis*; &c.

Yet the MS. is worth collating, as it gives, occasionally, some excellent readings. For example, in Bk. i. 143, it preserves the word *here*, which other MSS. wrongly omit; and, in the very next line, rightly has *to longe dwelle*, not *to longe to dwelle*.

The MS. has been, at some time, shamefully maltreated by some one who has cut out several leaves, no doubt for the sake of their illuminated initials. Hence the following passages do not appear: I. 1-70; I. 1037--II. 84; III. 1-56; III. 1807--IV. 112; IV. 1667--V. 35; V. 1702--*end* (*together with a piece at the beginning of the Canterbury Tales*).

5. MS. **H2**.--Harleian MS. 3943, in the British Museum. Printed in full for the Chaucer Society in 1875, together with a most valuable line by line collation with Boccaccio's *Filostrato*, by Wm. Michael Rossetti. Referred to in Prof. Lounsbury's *Studies in Chaucer*, i. 398, as 'much the worst that has been printed,' where his object is to depreciate its authority. Yet it is well worth a careful study, and it must be particularly borne in mind that it consists of two parts, written at different dates, and of different value. In Bell's *Chaucer*, we read of it:--'Unfortunately it is imperfect. The first few leaves, and the whole of the latter part of the poem, appear to have been destroyed, and the deficiency supplied by a later copyist.' The late hand occurs in I. 1-70, 498-567, III. 1429-1638, IV. 197--*end*, and Book V; and thus occupies a large portion of the MS. Moreover, two leaves are lost after leaf 59, comprising III. 1289-1428; these are supplied in Dr. Furnivall's edition from Harl. 1239, which accounts for the extraordinary disorder in which these stanzas are arranged. The MS. also omits III. 1744-1771, and some other stanzas occasionally.

This is one of those curious MSS. which, although presenting innumerable corrupt readings (the worst being *Commodious* for *Commeveden* in III. 17), nevertheless have some points of contact with an excellent source. All editors must have observed a few such cases. Thus, in II. 615, it happily restores the right reading *latis*, where the ordinary reading *gates* is ludicrously wrong. In III. 49, it supplies the missing word *gladnes*. In V. 8, it has 'The Auricomus tressed Phebus hie on lofte,' instead of 'The golden tressed'; and this reading, though false, lets us into the secret of the origin of this epithet, viz. that it translates the Latin *auricomus*; see note to the line. In the very next line, V. 9, it preserves the correct reading *bemes shene*^[66], riming with *grene*, *quene*, where other MSS. have *bemes clere*, a reminiscence of the opening line of Book III. Hence I have carefully collated this MS., and all readings of value are given in the Notes. See, e. g. III. 28, 49, 136, 551, 1268, 1703, &c.

6. MS. Harl. 1239 (B. M.). 'It is an oblong folio, written from the beginning in a small, clear character, which ceases at an earlier place [III. 231] than the change occurs in MS. 3943 [IV. 197], leaving the remainder comparatively useless as an authority.'--Bell. Dr. Furnivall has printed the passages in III. 1289-1428, and III. 1744-1771, from this MS. to supply the gaps in H 2 (see above); we thus see that it transposes several of the stanzas, and is but a poor authority.

7. MS. Harl. 2392 (B. M.). A late MS. on paper, not very correct; once the property of Sir H. Spelman. As an example of a strange reading, observe 'O mortal Gower,' in V. 1856. Still, it has the correct reading *sheene* in V. 9; and in III. 49, supplies the rare reading *gladnesse*, which is necessary to the sense.

This MS. has a large number of notes and glosses. Some are of small interest, but others are of value, and doubtless proceeded from the author himself, as they furnish useful references and explanations. I here notice the best of them.

II. 8. 'Cleo: domina eloquencie.' This view of Clio explains the context.

II. 784. Side-note: 'nota mendacium.' A remarkable comment.

II. 1238-9. 'Leuis impressio, leuis recessio.' Clearly, a proverb.

III. 933. 'Dulcarmon: i. fuga miserorum.' This proves that Chaucer confused the 47th proposition of Euclid with the 5th; see note.

III. 1177. 'Beati misericordes'; from Matt. v. 7.

III. 1183. 'Petite et accipi[e]tis'; a remarkable comment.

III. 1415. 'Gallus vulgaris astrologus; Alanus, de Planctu Nature'; see note.

III. 1417. 'Lucifera: Stella matutina.'

III. 1466. 'Aurora: amica solis'; shewing the confusion of *Tithonus* with *Titan*.

IV. 22. 'Herine (*sic*), furie infernales; unde Lucanus, me pronuba duxit Herinis.' This proves that Chaucer really took the name from Lucan, *Phars.* viii. 90, q. v.

IV. 32. 'Sol in Leone'; i. e. the sun was in Leo; see note.

IV. 600. 'Audaces fortuna iuuat'; error for 'Audentes'; see note.

- IV. 790. 'Vmbra subit terras,' &c.; Ovid, Met. xi. 61.
- IV. 836. 'Extrema gaudii luctus'; see note.
- IV. 1138. 'Flet tamen, et tepide,' &c.; Ovid, Met. x. 500.
- IV. 1504. 'Non est bonum perdere substantiam propter accidens.'
- IV. 1540. 'Styx, puteus infernalis.' Chaucer's mistake.
- V. 8. 'The gold-tressed Phebus,' glossed 'Auricomus Sol'; which is from Valerius Flaccus; see note.
- V. 319. Reference to Ovid's Metamorphoses; see note.
- V. 655. 'Latona, i. luna'; shewing that 'Latona' is mis-written for 'Lucina.' Cf. IV. 1591.
- V. 664. Reference to Ovid, Metam. ii. See note.
- V. 1039. For 'she,' MS. has 'he,' correctly (see note); side-note, 'Nota, de donis c. d.', i. e. of Criseyde to Diomedé.
- V. 1107. 'Laurigerus'; see note.
- V. 1110. 'Nisus,' glossed 'rex'; 'douhter,' glossed 'alauda'; see note.
- V. 1548. 'Parodye: duracio'; see note.
- V. 1550. 'Vnbodye: decorporare.'

There are many more such glosses, of lesser interest.

8. MS. Harl. 4912 (B. M.). On vellum; rather large pages, with wide margins; five stanzas on the page. Imperfect; ends at IV. 686. A poor copy. In III. 49, it retains the rare reading 'gladnes,' but miswritten as 'glanes.'

9. MS. Addit. 12044 (B. M.). On vellum; five stanzas to the page. Last leaf gone; ends at V. 1820. Not a good copy. In III. 17, it has 'Comeued hem,' an obvious error for 'Comeueden,' which is the true reading. In V. 8, it has 'golden dressed,' error for 'golden tressed.' Note this correct form 'golden'; for it is miswritten as 'gold' or 'golde' in nearly all other copies.

The next four are in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

10. Arch. Seld. B. 24 is the Scottish MS., dated 1472, described in the Introduction to the Minor Poems, where it is denoted by 'Ar.,' and fully collated throughout the Legend of Good Women, where it appears in the foot-notes as 'A.' It seems to be the best of the Oxford MSS., and has some good readings. In III. 17, it has 'Commeued tham' for 'Commeueden,' which is near enough for a MS. that so freely drops inflexions; and the line ends with 'and amoreux tham made.' In III. 49, it correctly preserves 'gladness.'

11. MS. Rawlinson, Poet. 163. Not a very good copy. It omits the Prologue to Book III. At the end is the colophon:--

'Tregentyll { Heer endith the book of
Troylus and of Cresseyde } Chaucer.'

I take 'Tregentyll' to be the scribe's name^[67]. Besides the 'Troilus,' the MS. contains, on a fly-leaf, the unique copy of the Balade to Rosemounde, beneath which is written (as in the former case) 'tregentil' to the left of the page, and 'chaucer' to the right; connected by a thin stroke. See my 'Twelve Facsimiles of Old English MSS.,' Plate XII.

12. MS. Arch. Seld. supra 56. Small quarto, 8 inches by 5 1/2, on paper; vellum binding; writing clear. A poor copy. The grammar shews a Northern dialect.

13. MS. Digby 181. Incomplete; nearly half being lost. It ends at III. 532--'A certayn houre in which she come sholde.' A poor copy, closely allied to the preceding. Thus, in III. 17, both have *moreux* for *amoreux*; in III. 2, both have *Adornes*; in III. 6, both absurdly have *Off(Of)* for *O*; and so on.

14. MS. L. 1, in St. John's College, Cambridge. A fair MS., perhaps earlier than 1450. Subjoined to the Troilus is a sixteenth century copy of the Testament of Creseide. Quarto; on vellum; 10 inches by 6 1/2; in 10 sheets of 12 leaves each. Leaf g 12 is cut out, and g 11 is blank, but nothing seems to be lost. It frequently agrees with Cp., as in I. 5, fro ye; 21, be this; 36, desespeyred; 45, fair ladys so; 70, Delphicus; 308, kan thus. In I. 272, it correctly has: *percede*; in 337, *nouncerteyne*. In II. 734, it agrees with H.; 735 runs--'And whan hem list no lenger, lat hem leue'; a good line. In II. 894, it has 'mosten axe,' the very reading which I give; and in II. 968, stalkes.

15. MS. Phillipps 8252; the same MS. as that described in my preface to the C. text of Piers the Plowman, p. xix, where it

is numbered XXVIII.

16. A MS. in the Library of Durham Cathedral, marked V. ii. 13. A single stanza of Troilus, viz. I. 631-7, occurs in MS. R. 3. 20, in Trinity College Library, Cambridge; and three stanzas, viz. III. 302-322, in MS. Ff. 1. 6, leaf 150, in the Cambridge University Library; all printed in *Odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems*, ed. F. J. Furnivall, Chaucer Society, 1880, pp. x-xii. In 1887, Dr. Stephens found two vellum strips in the cover of a book, containing fragments of a MS. of Troilus (Book V. 1443-1498); see Appendix to the Report of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, May 24, 1887; pp. 331-5.

The MSS. fall, as far as I can tell, into two main families. The larger family is that which resembles Cl., Cp., and H. Of the smaller, Cm. may be taken as the type. The description of Cm. shews some of the chief variations. Observe that many MSS. omit I. 890-6; in the John's MS., it is inserted in a much later hand. The stanza is obviously genuine.

SS 26. THE EDITIONS. 'Troilus' was first printed by Caxton, about 1484; but without printer's name, place, or date. See the description in *Blades' Life of Caxton*, p. 297. There is no title-page. Each page contains five stanzas. Two copies are in the British Museum; one at St. John's College, Oxford; and one (till lately) was at Althorp. The second edition is by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1517. The third, by Pynson, in 1526. These three editions present Troilus as a separate work. After this, it was included in Thynne's edition of 1532, and in all the subsequent editions of Chaucer's Works.

Of these, the only editions accessible to me have been Thynne's (1532), of which there is a copy in the Cambridge University Library; also the editions of 1550 (or thereabouts) and 1561, of both of which I possess copies.

Thynne's edition was printed from so good a MS. as to render it an excellent authority. In a few places, I fear he has altered the text for the worse, and his errors have been carefully followed and preserved by succeeding editors. Thus he is responsible for altering *io* (= *jo*) into *go*, III. 33; for creating the remarkable 'ghost-word' *gofyssh*, III. 584; and a few similar curiosities. But I found it worth while to collate it throughout; and readings from it are marked 'Ed.' The later black-letter copies are mere reproductions of it.

SS 27. THE PRESENT EDITION. The present edition has the great advantage of being founded upon Cl. and Cp., neither of which have been previously made use of, though they are the two best. Bell's text is founded upon the Harleian MSS. numbered 1239, 2280, and 3943, in separate fragments; hence the text is neither uniform nor very good. Morris's text is much better, being founded upon H. (closely related to Cl. and Cp.), with a few corrections from other unnamed sources.

Thanks to the prints provided by the Chaucer Society, I have been able to produce a text which, I trust, leaves but little to be desired. I point out some of the passages which now appear in a correct form for the first time, as may be seen by comparison with the editions by Morris and Bell, which I denote by M. and B.

I. 136. *derre*, dearer; M. B. *dere* (no rime). 285. *meninge*, i. e. intention; and so in l. 289; M. B. *mevyng*. 388. M. B. insert a semicolon after *arten*. 465. *fownes* (see note); M. B. *fantasye* (line too long). 470. *felle*, fell, pl. adj.; M. B. *fille*, i. e. fell (verb). 590. *no comfort*; M. *comfort*; B. *eny comfort*. 786. *Ticius* (see note); M. *Syciphus*; B. *Siciphus*. 896. *Thee oughte*; M. To oght (no sense); B. The oght (will not scan). 1026. See note; put as a question in M. B.; B. even inserts *not* before *to done*. 1050. *me asterte*; M. *may sterte*; B. *me stert* (better).

II. 41. *seyde*, i. e. if that they seyde; M. B. *seyng* (will not scan). 138. *were* (would there be); M. B. *is*. 180. *wight*; M. B. *knyght* (but see l. 177). 808. *looth*; M. B. *leve*. 834. *Ye*; M. B. *The*. 1596. *For for*; M. B. *For*.

III. 17. *Comeveden* (see note); M. *Comeneden*; B. *Commodious*. *him*; M. B. *hem*. 33. *io* (= *jo*); M. B. *go*. 49. M. B. omit *gladnes*. 572. *Yow thurfte*; M. *Thow thruste*; B. *Yow durst*. 584. *goosish*; M. *goofish*; B. *gofisshe*. 674. M. *Thei voide* [*present*], *dronke* [*past*], and *traveres drawe* [*present*] anon; B. *They voyded*, and *drunk*, and *travars drew* anone. Really, *dronke* and *drawe* are both past participles; see note. 725. *Cipris*; M. *Cyphes*; B. *Ciphis*. 1231. *Bitrent and wryth*, i. e. winds about and wreathes itself; M. *Bytrent and writhe is*; B. *Bitrent and writen is*. *Wryth* is short for *writheth*; not a pp. 1453. *bore*, i. e. hole; M. *boure*; B. *bowre*. 1764. *to-hepe*, i. e. together; M. B. *to kepe*.

IV. 538. *kyth*; M. B. *right* (no sense). 696. *thing is*; M. B. *thynges is*. 818. *martyre*; M. B. *matere* (neither sense nor rime).

V. 49. *helpen*; M. B. *holpen*. 469. *howve*; M. B. *howen*. 583. *in my*; M. B. omit *my*. 927. *wight*; M. B. *with*. 1208. *trustinge*; M. B. *trusten* (against grammar). 1266. *bet*; M. B. *beste*. 1335, 6. *wyte The teres*, i. e. blame the tears; M. B. *wite With teres*. 1386. *Commeve*; M. *Com in to*; B. *Can meven*. 1467. *She*; M. B. *So*. 1791. *pace*; M. B. *space* (see note).

It is curious to find that such remarkable words as *comeveden*, *io*, *voidee*, *goosish*, *to-hepe*, appear in no Chaucerian glossary; they are only found in the MSS., being ignored in the editions.

A large number of lines are now, for the first time, spelt with forms that comply with grammar and enable the lines to be scanned. For example, M. and B. actually give *wente* and *wonte* in V. 546, instead of *went* and *wont*; *knotles* for *knotteles* in V. 769, &c.

I have also, for the first time, numbered the lines and stanzas correctly. In M., Books III. and IV. are both misnumbered, causing much trouble in reference. Dr. Furnivall's print of the Campsall MS. omits I. 890-6; and his print of MS. Harl. 3943 counts in the Latin lines here printed at p. 404.

SS 28. It is worth notice that Troilus contains about fifty lines in which the first foot consists of a single syllable. Examples in Book I are:--

That | the hot-e fyr of lov' him brende: 490.
Lov' | ayeins the which who-so defendeth: 603.
Twen | ty winter that his lady wiste: 811.
Wer' | it for my suster, al thy sorwe: 860.
Next | the foule netle, rough and thikke: 948.
Now | Pandar', I can no mor-e seye: 1051.
Al | derfirst his purpos for to winne: 1069.

So also II. 369, 677, 934, 1034, 1623 (and probably 1687); III. 412, 526, 662, 855 (perhaps 1552), 1570; IV. 176, 601, 716, 842, 1328, 1676; V. 67 (perhaps 311), 334, 402, 802, 823, 825, 831, 880, 887, 949, 950, 1083, 1094, 1151, 1379, 1446, 1454, 1468, 1524.

It thus appears that deficient lines of this character are by no means confined to the poems in 'heroic verse,' but occur in stanzas as well. Compare the Parlement of Foules, 445, 569.

SS 29. PROVERBS. Troilus contains a considerable number of proverbs and proverbial phrases or similes. See, e. g., I. 257, 300, 631, 638, 694, 708, 731, 740, 946-952, 960, 964, 1002, 1024; II. 343, 398, 403, 585, 784, 804, 807, 861, 867, 1022, 1030, 1041, 1238, 1245, 1332, 1335, 1380, 1387, 1553, 1745; III. 35, 198, 294, 308, 329, 405, 526, 711, 764, 775, 859, 861, 931, 1625, 1633; IV. 184, 415, 421, 460, 588, 595, 622, 728, 836, 1098, 1105, 1374, 1456, 1584; V. 484, 505, 784, 899, 971, 1174, 1265, 1433.

SS 30. A translation of the first two books of Troilus into Latin verse, by Sir Francis Kinaston, was printed at Oxford in 1635. The volume also contains a few notes, but I do not find in them anything of value. The author tries to reproduce the English stanza, as thus:--

'Dolorem Troili duplicem narrare,
Qui Priami Regis Trojae fuit gnatus,
Vt primum illi contigit amare,
Vt miser, felix, et infortunatus
Erat, decessum ante sum conatus.
Tisiphone, fer opem recensere
Hos versus, qui, dum scribo, visi flere.'

For myself, I prefer the English.

SS 31. Hazlitt's Handbook to Popular Literature records the following title:--'A Paraphrase vpon the 3 first bookes of Chaucer's Troilus and Cressida. Translated into modern English ... by J[onathan] S[idnam]. About 1630. Folio; 70 leaves; in 7-line stanzas.'

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

I. BOETHIUS.

P. 8, Book I, met. 4, l. 8. *For* thonder-light *a better reading is* thonder-leit; see p. xliii, and the note (p. 422).

P. 10; foot-notes, l. 10. *Read*: C. vnplitable; A. inplitable.

P. 26, Book II, met. 1, l. 11. *For* proeueth *read* proeveth.

P. 29, Book II, pr. 3, l. 3. *Delete the comma after* wherwith.

P. 48, Book II, pr. 7, l. 86. *For* thas *read* that.

P. 50, Book II, pr. 8, l. 17. *For* windinge *read* windy. See pp. xlii, 434.

P. 58, Book III, pr. 3, l. 68. *For* all *read* al.

P. 62, l. 4. Counted as l. 10; it is really l. 9.

P. 63, Book III, pr. 5, l. 41. *For* of *read of* (in italics).

P. 74, Book III, pr. 10, l. 6. *For* has *read* *hast*.

P. 111. The side-number 215 is one line too high.

P. 122, Book IV, met. 6, l. 24. Delete the square brackets; see pp. xlii, xliii.

P. 124, Book IV, pr. 7, l. 61. MS. C. *has* *confirme*; and MS. A. *has* *conferme*. *But the right reading must be* *conforme*; *for the Latin text has* *conformandae*.

II. TROILUS.

P. 159, Book I, 204. *For* *cast* *read* *caste*.

P. 160, Book I, 217. The alternative reading is better; see note, p. 463.

P. 160, Book I, 239. *For* *yet* *read* *yit* (for the rhyme).

P. 162, Book I, 284. *For* *neuer* *read* *never*.

P. 163, Book I, 309. *For* *Troylus* *read* *Troilus*.

P. 163, Book I, 310. *For* *thyng* *read* *thing*.

P. 165, Book I, 401. *Alter ! to ?*

P. 166, Book I, 406. *For* *thurst* *read* *thurste*.

P. 166, Book I, 420. *For* *deye* *read* *dye* (for the rhyme).

P. 171, Book I, 570. *For* *euery* *read* *every*.

P. 172, Book I, 621. *For* *Troylus* *read* *Troilus* (as elsewhere).

P. 173, Book I, 626. Delete the comma after 'fare.'

P. 174, Book I, 656. *For* *y* *read* *I*.

P. 174, Book I, 657. *Insert ' at the beginning*.

P. 181, Book I, 879. *For* *the* *read* *thee*.

P. 192, Book II, 113. *Delete ' at the end*.

P. 194, Book II, 170. *Insert ' at the beginning*.

P. 205, Book II, 529. *For* *penaunc* *read* *penaunce*.

P. 208, Book II, 628. *For* *swych* *read* *swich*.

P. 229, Book II, 1294. *Insert ' at the beginning*.

P. 234, Book II, 1461. *For* *streyt* *read* *streght*, as in MS. H.

P. 260, Book III, 522. *Delete the comma after* *laft*.

P. 260, Book III, 535. *For* *made* *read* *mad or maad*.

P. 261, Book III, 558. *For* *lengere* *read* *lenger*.

P. 264, Book III, 662. *For* *thondre* *read* *thonder*.

P. 271, Book III, 885. *For* *ringe* *read* *ring*.

P. 282, Book III, 1219. *For* *sweet* *read* *swete*.

P. 312, Book IV, 318. *For* *to the peyne* *read* *to my peyne*.

P. 390, Book V, 1039. *For* *she* *read* *he*. Cf. note, p. 499; and p. lx, l. 3.

P. 431, note to Prose 5, 35; l. 3. *Delete* *for* which I find *no* authority. (In fact, *postremo* is the reading given by Peiper, from *one* MS. only; most MSS. have *postremae*, the reading given by Obbarius, who does not recognise the reading *postremo*).

P. 463. Note to I, 217. *Add--*So too in Barbour's Bruce, i. 582: 'Bot oft failyeis the fulis thoct.'

P. 479, last line; and p. 480, first line. *For* represents the Pers. and Arab. *du'lkarnayn*, lit. two-horned; from Pers. *du*, two, and *karn*, horn--*read* represents the Arab, *zu'lkarnayn*, lit. two-horned; from Arab. *zu*, lord of, *hence*, possessing, and the dual form of *karn*, horn.

Notes to I. 948, 951; II. 36, 1335; III. 1219. Dr. Koppel has shewn (in *Archiv für das Studium der neueren Sprachen*, xc. 150, that Chaucer here quotes from Alanus de Insulis, *Liber Parabolarum* (as printed in Migne, *Cursus Patrologicus*, vol. ccx). The passages are:--

Fragrantes uicina rosas urtica perurit (col. 582).

Post noctem sperare diem, post nubila solem;
Post lacrimas risus laetitiamque potes (583).

Mille uiae ducunt homines per saecula Romam (591).

De nuce fit corylus, de glande fit ardua quercus (583).

Dulcius haerescunt humano mella palato,
Si malus hoc ipsum mordeat ante sapor (592).

P. 498, Note to V, 806. *Add*--L. 813 is due to Dares; see p. lxiv, note.

P. 499, Note to V, 1039, l. 6. *For* the rest is Chaucer's addition *read* the statement that she gave it to Diomedes is due to Benoit; see p. lxii. Again, just below, *read* The incidents of the 'broche' and 'pense' are also due to the same; see p. lxii.

BOETHIUS DE CONSOLATIONE PHILOSOPHIE.

BOOK I.

METRE I.

Carmina qui quondam studio florente peregi.

Allas! I, weping, am constreined to biginnen vers of sorowful
 matere, that whylom in florisching studie made delitable ditees.
 For lo! **rendinge** Muses of poetes endyten to me thinges to be
 writen; and drery vers of wrecchednesse weten my face with
 verray teres. At the leeste, no drede ne mighte overcomen tho
 Muses, that they ne weren felawes, and folweden my wey, *that is*
to seyn, whan I was exyled; they that weren glorie of my youthe,
 whylom weleful and grene, comforten now the sorowful **werdes** of
 me, olde man. For elde is comen unwarly upon me, hasted by
 the harmes that I have, and sorow hath comaunded his age to be
 in me. Heres hore ben shad overtymeliche upon myn heved,
 and the **slake** skin trembleth upon myn emped body. Thilke
 death of men is weleful that ne cometh not in yeres that ben
swete, but cometh to wrecches, often **y-cleped**. 5

Allas! allas! with how deef an ere death, cruel, torneth away
 fro wrecches, and **naiteth** to closen wepinge eyen! Why! Fortune,
 unfeithful, favorede me with **lighte** goodes, the sorowful houre,
that is to seyn, the death, hadde almost dreynt myn heved. **But**
now, for Fortune cloudy hath chaunged hir deceyvable chere to
 me-ward, myn unpitous lyf draweth a-long unagreable dwellinges
in me. O ye, my frendes, what or wherto avauntede ye me to
 ben weleful? for he that hath fallen stood nat **in stedefast**
degree. 15

20

C. = MS. li. 3. 21, Cambridge; A. = MS. Addit. 10340 (Brit. Mus.). *The text follows C. mainly*. Ed. = Printed edition (1532), *quoted occasionally*.

1, 2. *Imperfect in C.* 6. C. folweden; A. folweden. 8. C. sorful; A. sorouful. // C. wierdes, *glossed fata*; A. werdes. 11. C. am; A. ben. 12. C. of; A. upon. // C. emptyd; A. emty. 16. C. nayteth; A. Ed. naieth. 17. A. *glosses lighte by sc. temporels*. // C. sorwful; A. sorouful. 19. C. deceyuable; A. disceyuable. 20. C. vnpietous; A. vnpitouse. 22. C. stidefast; A. stedfast.

PROSE I.

Hec dum mecum tacitus ipse reputarem.

Whyle that I stille recordede thise thinges with my-self, and
markede my weeply compleynte with office of pointel, I saw,
 stondinge aboven the heighte of myn heved, a woman of ful greet
 reverence by semblaunt, hir eyen brenninge and cleer-seinge over
 the comune might of men; with a lyfly colour, and with swich
 vigour and strengthe that it ne mighte nat ben **empted**; al were it
 so that she was ful of so greet age, that men ne wolde nat trowen,
 in no manere, that she were of oure elde. The stature of hir was
 of a **doutous** Iugement; for som-tyme she constreinede and shronk
 hir-selven lyk to the comune mesure of men, and sum-tyme it
 semede that she touchede the hevене with the heighte of hir
 heved; and whan she **heef** hir heved hyer, she percede the
 selve hevене, **so that** the sighte of men looking was in ydel. Hir
 clothes weren maked of right **delye** thredes and subtil crafte, of
 perdurable matere; the whiche clothes she hadde woven with hir
 owene hondes, as I knew wel after by hir-self, declaringe and
 shewinge to me the beautee; the whiche clothes a derknesse of a
 forleten and dyspyssed elde hadde dusked and derked, **as it is wont**
 to derken bi-smokede images. 5

10

15

In the nethereste hem or bordure of these clothes men redded, 20
y-woven in, a Grekissh P, *that signifyeth the lyf Actif*, and aboven
that lettre, in the heyeste bordure, a Grekissh T, *that signifyeth*
the lyf Contemplatif. And bi-twixen these two lettres ther weren
seyn degrees, nobly y-wroght in manere of laddres; by whiche
degrees men mighten climben fro the nethereste lettre to the 25
uppereste. Natheles, handes of some men hadde corven that cloth
by violence and by strengthe; and everiche man of hem hadde
born away swiche peces as he mighte geten. And forsothe, this
forseide woman bar smale bokes in hir right hand, and in hir left
hand she bar a ceptre. 30

And whan she say these poetical Muses aprochen aboute my
bed, and endytinge wordes to my wepinges, she was a litel
amoved, and glowede with cruel eyen. 'Who,' quod she, 'hath
suffred aprochen to this syke man *these comune strompetes* of
swich a place that men clepen the theatre? The whiche nat 35
only ne asswagen nat hise sorwes with none remedies, but they
wolden feden and norisshen hem with swete venim. Forsothe,
these ben tho that with thornes and prikkinges of talents or
affecciouns, whiche that ne ben *no-thing fructefyng* nor
profitable, destroyen the corn plentevous of fruites of resoun; 40
for they holden the hertes of men in usage, but they ne delivere
nat folk fro maladye. But if ye Muses hadden withdrawn fro
me, with your flateryes, any uncunninge and unprofitable man, as
men ben wont to finde comunly amonges the poeple, I wolde
wene suffre the lasse grevously; *for-why*, in swiche an unprofitable 45
man, myn ententes ne weren no-thing endamaged. But ye withdrawn
me this man, that hath be norisshed in the studies or
scoles of Eleaticis and of Achademicis *in Grece*. But goth now
rather away, *ye mermaidenes*, whiche that ben swete til it be at
the laste, and suffreth this man to be cured and heled by myne 50
Muses,' *that is to seyn, by noteful sciences*.

And thus this compaigne of Muses y-blamed casten wrothly the
chere downward to the erthe; and, shewinge by reednesse hir
shame, they passeden sorowfully the threshfold.

And I, of whom the sighte, *plunged* in teres, was derked so 55
that I ne mighte not knowen what that womman was, of so
imperial auctoritee, I wex al abaisshed and astoned, and caste my
sighte down to the erthe, and bigan stille for to abyde what she
wolde don afterward. Tho com she *ner*, and sette hir down up-on
the uttereste corner of my bed; and she, biholdinge my chere, 60
that was cast to the erthe, hevye and grevous of wepinge, compleinede,
with these wordes that I shal seyen, the perturbacioun
of my thought.

PR. I. 1. C. While that; A. In the mene while that. 2. C. sawh; A. sawe. 3. C. heyhte; A. heyyt. // C. gret; A. greet. 5. C. myht; A. myyt. 6. C. vygor; A. vigoure. // C. myhte; A. myyt. // C. emted; A. emtid. 7. C. gret; A. greet (*and so often*). 9. C. doughts; A. doutous (*and so ow for ou often*). 10. C. lyk; A. lyche. 11. C. heyhte; A. heyyte (*and so elsewhere*). 12. C. hef; A. heued; Ed. houe. 14. C. riht (*and so h for gh often*). 16. C. knewh; A. knewe. 17. C. dirknesse; A. derkenes. 19. *Both* dyrken. // C. the smokede; A. bysmoked. 21. A. in swiche; C. *om.* swiche. C. *glosses* P by practik. // C. syngnifieth; A. signifieth. 22. C. *glosses* T by theorik. // C. singnifieth; A. signifieth. 23. C. by-twixen; A. by-twene. 24. C. nobely; A. nobly. 25. C. clymbyn (*and so -yn for -en constantly*). // C. Ed. nethereste; A. nethemast. 26. C. Ed. vppereste; A. ouermast. 31. C. say; A. sauy. 33. C. amoued; A. ameued. // C. cruwel; A. cruel. 34. C. sike; A. seek. // C. the; A. thise (Lat. *has*). 37. C. norysyn; A. norysche. // C. hym; A. hem. 39. C. fructefyng; A. frutefyng. 40. C. corn; A. comes (Lat. *segetem*). 41. C. *om.* the. // C. *om.* ne. 42. C. maledye; A. maladye. 44. C. poeple; A. peple. 45. C. greuously; A. greuouly (*and so often os for ous in C.*). 48. C. schooles; A. scoles. 53. C. downward; A. adounward. // C. *om.* and. // C. rednesse; A. redenesse. 54. C. sorwfully. // C. thresshfold; A. threschefolde. 55. C. dyrked; A. derked. 57. C. wax; A. wex. // C. cast; A. caste. 58. C. down to; A. adoun in-to. 59. C. ner; A. nere. 61. C. compleyde; A.

compleinede. 63. C. thowht; A. thouyt.

METRE II.

Heu quam precipiti mersa profundo.

'Allas! how the thought of man, dreint in over-throwinge
deepnesse, dulleth, and forleteth his propre cleemesse, **mintinge**
to goon in-to foreine derknesses, as ofte as his anoyous bisnesse
wexeth with-oute mesure, that is driven to and fro with worldly
windes! This man, that whylom was free, to whom the hevene 5
was open and knowen, and was wont to goon in heveneliche
pathes, and saugh the lightnesse of the rede sonne, and saugh the
sterres of the colde mone, and whiche sterre in hevene useth
wandering **recourses**, **y-flit** by dyverse speres--**this man**, overcomer,
hadde comprehended al this by noumbre *of acountinge in* 10
astronomye. And over this, he was wont to seken the causes
whennes the souning windes moeven and bisien the smothe water
of the see; and what spirit tometh the stable hevene; and why
the sterre aryseth out of the rede eest, to fallen in the westrene
wawes; and what atempreth the lusty houres of the firste somer 15
sesoun, that **highteth** and apparaileth the erthe with rosene flowres;
and who maketh that plentevouse autompne, in fulle yeres, **pleteth**
with hevvy grapes. And eek this man was wont to telle the
dyverse causes of nature that weren y-hidde. Allas! now lyeth
he **empted** of light of his thought; and his nekke is pressed with 20
hevvy cheynes; and bereth his chere enclyned adoun for the grete
weighth, and is constrained to looken on the **fool** erthe!

ME. II. 3. C. dyrk-; A. derk-. 4. C. wordely; A. worldly (Lat. *terrenis*). 5. C. Ed. whilom; A. sumtyme. 7. C. lythnesse; A. lyttnesse. 10. C. comprehendyd; A. Ed. comprehendid. 11. C. seken; A. seche. 14. C. est; A. eest. 15. C. fyrst; A. fyrste. 17. A. that; C. the. // C. autompne; A. autumpne. 19. C. I-hydde; A. yhidde. // C. lith; A. lieth. 20. A. emptid; C. emted. 22. C. the fool; Ed. the fole; A. foule (Lat. *stolidam*).

PROSE II.

Set medicine, inquit, tempus est.

But tyme is now; 'quod she, 'of medicine more than of
compleinte.' Forsothe than she, entendinge to me-ward with alle
the lookinge of hir eyen, seide:--'Art nat thou he,' quod she,
'that whylom y-norissed with my milk, and fostered with myne
metes, were escaped and comen to corage of a parfit man? 5
Certes, I yaf thee swiche **armures** that, yif thou thy-self ne
haddest first cast hem a-wey, they shulden han defended thee
in sikernesse that may nat ben over-comen. Knowest thou me
nat? Why art thou stille? Is it for shame or for astoninge?
It were me lever that it were for shame; but it semeth me that 10
astoninge hath oppressed thee.' And whan she say me nat only
stille, but with-uten office of tunge and al doumb, she leide hir
hand softly upon my brest, and seide: 'Here nis no peril,' quod
she; 'he is fallen into a **litargie**, whiche that is a comune sykenes
to hertes that ben deceived. He hath a litel foryeten him-self, 15
but certes he shal lightly remembren him-self, yif so be that he
hath knowen me or now; and that he may so don, I wil wypen a
litel his eyen, that ben derked by the cloude of mortal thinges.'
Thisse wordes seide she, and with the lappe of hir garment, **y-plyted**
in a frounce, she dryede myn eyen, that weren fulle of the wawes 20
of my wepinges.

PR. II. 4. C. Ed. whilom; A. sumtyme. // C. noryssed; A. I-norschide. 5. C. escaped; A. ascaped. 8. C. Knowestow; A. Knowest thou. 9. C. artow; A. art thou. // C. it is; A. Ed. is it. // C. asthonyng (but astonyng below). 14. C. litarge; A.

litargie. // C. sykenesse; A. sekenes. 15. C. desseyued; A. desceiued. 16. C. remenbren; A. remembren.

METRE III.

Tunc me discussa liquerunt nocte tenebre.

Thus, whan that night was **discussed** and chased a-vey,
derknesses forleften me, and to myn eyen repeirede ayein hir
firste strengthe. And, right by ensauple as the sonne is hid
whan the sterres ben **clustred** (*that is to seyn, whan sterres ben*
covered with cloudes) by a swifte winde that highte **Chorus**, and 5
that the firmament stant derked by wete **ploungy** cloudes, and
that the sterres nat apperen up-on hevene, so that the night
semeth sprad up-on erthe: yif thanne the wind that highte **Borias**,
y-sent out of the **caves** of the contree of Trace, beteth this night 10
(*that is to seyn, chaseth it a-vey*), and discovereth the closed day:
than shyneth Phebus **y-shaken** with sodein light, and smyteth
with his bemes in mervelinge eyen.

ME. III. 1. C. descussed; A. discussed. 2. C. dirk-; A. derk-. // C. om. ayein. 3. C. fyrst; A. firste. 5. C. heyhte; A. hyyt. 6. C. dirked; A. derked. 8. C. hyhte; A. hyyt.

PROSE III.

Haud aliter tristicie nebulis dissolutis.

Right so, and non other wyse, the cloudes of sorwe dissolved
and don a-vey, I **took** hevene, and receivede minde to knowen the
face of my fysicien; so that I sette myn eyen on hir, and fastnede
my lookinge. I **beholde** my norice Philosophie, in whos houses 5
I hadde conversed and haunted fro my youthe; and I seide thus.
'O thou maistresse of alle vertues, descended from the sovereign
sete, why artow comen in-to this solitarie place of myn exil?
Artow comen for thou art maked coupable with me of false
blames?'

'O,' quod she, 'my **norry**, sholde I forsaken thee now, and 10
sholde I nat **parten** with thee, by comune travaile, the charge
that thou hast suffred for envie of my name? Certes, it nere
not leweful ne sittinge thing to Philosophie, to leten with-ouen
companye the wey of him that is innocent. Sholde I thanne 15
redoute my blame, and agrysen as though ther were bifallen a
newe thing? *quasi diceret, non*. For trowestow that Philosophie
be now alderfirst assailed in perils by folk of wikkede maneres?
Have I nat striven with ful greet stryf, in olde tyme, bifore the
age of my Plato, ayeines the foolhardinesse of folye? And eek, 20
the same **Plato** livinge, his maister Socrates deservede victorie of
unrightful death in my presence. The heritage of which Socrates--*the*
heritage *is to seyn the doctrine of the whiche Socrates in his*
opinioun of Felicitee, that I clepe welefulnesse--whan that the
poeple of Epicuriens and Stoiciens and many othre enforceden
hem to go ravishe everich man for his part--*that is to seyn,* 25
that everich of hem wolde drawn to the defence of his opinioun the
wordes of Socrates--they, as in partie of hir preye, to-drownen me,
cryinge and debatinge ther-ayeins, and corven and to-renten my
clothes that I hadde woven with myn handes; and with tho
cloutes that they hadden araced out of my clothes they wenten 30
away, weninge that I hadde gon with hem everydel.

In whiche *Epicuriens and Stoiciens*, for as moche as ther semede
some traces or steppes of myn habite, the folye of men, weninge
tho *Epicuriens and Stoiciens* my famuleres, perverted (*sc. persequendo*)
some through the error of the wikkede or uncunninge 35

multitude of hem. *This is to seyn that, for they semede philosophres,*
they weren pursued to the deeth and slayn. So yif thou hast nat
 knowen the exilinge of **Anaxogore**, ne the enpoysoninge of
 Socrates, ne the tourments of **Zeno**, for they weren straungeres: 40
 yit mightestow han knowen the **Seneciens** and the **Canios** and
 the **Sorans**, of whiche folk the renoun is neither over-olde ne
unsolempne The whiche men, no-thing elles ne broughte hem to
 the deeth but only for they weren enfourmed of myne maneres,
 and semeden most unlyke to the studies of wikkede folk. And 45
 forthy thou oughtest nat to wondren though that I, in the bittre
 see of this lyf, be fordriven with tempestes blowinge aboute, in
 the whiche tempestes this is my most purpos, *that is to seyn*, to
 displesen to wikkede men. Of whiche shrewes, al be the ost
 never so greet, **it is to dispyse**; for it nis governed with no leder
 of resoun, but it is ravished only by fletinge error folyly and 50
 lightly. And if they som-tyme, makinge an ost ayeins us, assaile
 us as strenger, our leder draweth to-gidere hise richesses in-to his
 tour, and they ben **ententif** aboute **sarpulers** or sachels unprofitable
 for to taken. But we that ben heye aboven, siker fro alle
 tumulte and wode noise, warnestored and enclosed in swich a 55
palis, whider as that chateringe or anoyinge folye ne may nat
 atayne, we scome swiche raveres and henteres of fouleste
 thinges.

PR. III. 3. C. fesissien; A. fyciscien; Ed. phisycien. // C. fastnede; A. festned. 4. Lat. *respicio*. 6. C. vertuus; A. vertues.
 7. C. artow; A. art thou. 13. A. *om.* thing. 14. C. compaygnie; A. compaignie. 16. C. trowestow; A. trowest thou. 20. C.
 desseruede; A. deserued. 21. C. eritage; A. heritage. 25. C. rauysse; A. rausche. 26. C. deffence; A. defence. 30. C.
 arraced; A. arased. 31. C. *om.* I. 33. C. or; A. and. 34. A. familers. 36. A. *om.* that. 38. C. *om.* *Ist* of. 40. C. myhtestow; A.
 myytest thou. // C. Seneciens; A. Senectiens; Ed. Senecas. 43. C. enformyd; A. vnfourmed. 44. C. vnlyk; A. vnlyke. 48.
 C. oost, *glossed* i. acies. 50. C. rauyssed; A. rauysched. // C. folyly, i. sine consilio. 52. A. hys rycchesse. 53. C.
 sarpuleris; A. sarpulers. 55. C. tumulte; A. tumulte. // A. stored. 56. C. palis; A. palays (Lat. *uallo*). // C. *om.* that. // C.
 anoyenge; A. anoying. 57 C. atayne; A. attayne. // C. schorne; A. scome.

METRE IV.

Quisquis composito serenus euo.

Who-so it be that is cleer of vertu, sad, and wel ordinat of
 livinge, that hath put under foot the proude werdes and looketh
 upright up-on **either fortune**, he may holde his chere undiscomfited.
 The rage ne the manaces of the see, commoevinge or 5
 chasinge upward **hete** fro the botme, ne shal not moeve that
 man; ne the unstable mountaigne that highte **Vesevus**, that
wrytheth out through his brokene chiminees smokinge fyres. Ne
 the wey of **thonder-light**, that is wont to smyten heye toures, ne
 shal nat moeve that man. Wher-to thanne, o wrecches, drede ye 10
 tirauntes that ben wode and felonous with-oute any strengthe?
 Hope after no-thing, ne drede nat; and so shaltow desarmen
 the ire of thilke unmighty tiraunt. But who-so that, quakinge,
 dredeth or desireth thing that nis nat **stable of his right**, that
 man that so doth hath cast away his sheld and is remoeved fro 15
 his place, and enlaceth him in the cheyne with the which he may
 ben drawn.

ME. IV. 2. C. leuyng; A. lyuyng. // *Both* wierdes; C. *has the gloss fata*. 3. C. may his cheere holde vndescounfited; A.
 may holde hys chiere vndiscomfited. 4. C. manesses; A. manace (Lat. *minae*). 5. hete (Lat. *aestum*). 6. C. hihte; A. hyyt.
 7. Ed. writheth; C. writith; A. wircheth (Lat. *torquet*). // A. chemineys. 9. C. Whar-; A. Wher-. 10. C. felonos; A.
 felownes. 11. C. deseruien; A. desarmen; Ed. disarmen. 14. C. remwed; A. remoeued. 15. A. *om.* the *before* which.

PROSE IV.

'Felestow,' quod she, 'thise thinges, and entren they aught in thy corage? [Artow lyke](#) an asse to the harpe? Why wepestow, [why spillestow teres](#)? Yif thou abydest after help of thy leche, thee bihoveth discovere thy wounde.'

Tho I, that hadde gadered strengthe in my corage, answered 5
and seide: 'And nedeth it yit,' quod I, 'of rehersinge or of amonicioun; and sheweth it nat y-nough [by him-self](#) the sharpnesse of Fortune, that wexeth wood ayeins me? Ne moeveth it nat thee to seen the face or the manere of this place (*i. prisoun*)? 10
Is this the librarie whiche that thou haddest chosen for a right certein sete to thee in myn hous, ther-as thou desputedest ofte with me of the sciences of thinges touchinge divinitee and touchinge mankinde? Was thanne myn habite swich as it is now?
Was than my face or my chere swiche as now (*quasi diceret, non*), 15
whan I soughte with thee secrets of nature, whan thou [enformedest](#) my maneres and the resoun of alle my lyf to the ensaumpel of the [ordre of hevене](#)? Is nat this the guerdoun that I referre to thee, to whom I have be obeisaunt? Certes, thou [confermedest](#), by the [mouth of Plato](#), this sentence, *that is to seyn*, that comune thinges or comunalitees weren blisful, yif they that hadden studied 20
al fully to wisdom governeden thilke thinges, or elles yif it so bifille that the governoures of comunalitees studieden to geten wisdom.

Thou seidest eek, by the mouth of [the same Plato](#), that it was 25
a necessarie [cause](#), [wyse](#) men to taken and desire the governaunce of comune thinges, for that the governements of citees, y-left in the handes of [felonous tormentours citizenes](#), ne sholde nat bringe in pestilence and destruccioun to gode folk. And therfor I, folwinge thilke auctoritee (*sc. Platonis*), desired to putten forth in execucioun and in acte of comune administracioun thilke 30
thinges that I hadde lerned of thee among my secree resting-whyles. Thou, and god that putte thee in the thoughtes of wyse folk, ben [knowinge with me](#), that no-thing ne broughte me to maistrie or dignitee, but the comune studie of alle goodnessse. 35
And ther-of comth it that bi-twixen wikked folk and me han ben grevous [discordes](#), that ne mighten ben releesed by preyeres; for [this libertee](#) hath the freedom of conscience, that the wratthe of more mighty folk hath alwey ben despysed of me for savacioun of right.

How ofte have I resisted and withstonde thilke man that highte 40
[Conigaste](#), that made alwey assautes ayeins [the prospre fortunes](#) of pore feble folk? How ofte eek have I put of or cast out him, [Trigwille](#), provost of the kinges hous, bothe of the wronges that he hadde bigunne to don, and eek fully performed? How ofte have 45
I covered and defended by the [auctoritee](#) of me, put ayeins perils-- *that is to seyn, put myn auctoritee in peril for*--the wrecched pore folk, that the covetyse of straungeres unpunished tourmenteden alwey with miseyses and grevaunces out of noumbre? Never man ne drow me yit fro right to wronge. Whan I say the fortunes and 50
the riches of the poeple of the provinces ben harmed or amenused, outhur by privee ravynes or by comune tributes or [cariages](#), as sory was I as they that suffreden the harm.

Glossa. *Whan that Theodoric, the king of Gothes, in a dere yere, hadde hise gerneris ful of corn, and comaundede that no man ne sholde byen no corn til his corn were sold, and that at a grevous dere prys, Boece withstood that ordinaunce, and over-com it, knowinge* 55

al this the king him-self.

Textus. Whan it was in the soure hungry tyme, ther was
establisshed or cryed grevous and **implitable coempcioun**, that men
sayen wel it sholde greetly turmenten and endamagen al the
province of **Campaigne**, I took stryf ayeins the **provost** of the pretorie
for comune profit. And, the king knowinge of it, I overcom
it, so that the coempcioun ne was not axed ne took effect. 60

[**Glossa.**] *Coempcioun, that is to seyn, comune achat or bying
to-gidere, that were establisshed up-on the poeple by swiche a manere
imposicioun, as who-so boughte a busshel corn, he moste yeve the king
the fifte part.* 65

[**Textus.**] **Paulin**, a counseiller of Rome, the riches of the
whiche **Paulin** the **houndes** of the palays, *that is to seyn, the officeres*,
wolden han devoured by hope and covetise, yit drow I him out of
the lowes (*sc. faucibus*) of hem that gapeden. And for as moche
as the peyne of the accusacioun aiuged biforn ne sholde nat
sodeinly henten ne punisshen wrongfully **Albin**, a counseiller of
Rome, I putte me ayeins the hates and indignaciouns of the
accusor **Ciprian**. Is it nat thanne y-nough y-seyn, that I have
purchased grete discordes ayeins my-self? But I oughte be the
more assured ayeins alle othre folk (*s. Romayns*), that for the love
of rightwisnesse I ne reserved never no-thing to my-self **to hem-ward**
of the kinges halle, *sc. officers*, by the whiche I were the more
siker. But thorough tho same accusers accusinge, I am condempned. 70
Of the nombir of the whiche accusers oon **Basilius**,
that whylom was chased out of the kinges service, is now **compelled**
in accusinge of my name, **for nede of foreine moneye**. 75

Also **Opilion** and Gaudencius han accused me, al be it so that the
Iustice regal hadde whylom demed hem bothe to go in-to exil for
hir trecheryes and fraudes withoute nombir. To whiche Iugement
they nolden nat obeye, but defendeden hem by the sikemesse
of holy houses, *that is to seyn, fledden into seintuaries*; and
whan this was **aperceived** to the king, he comaundede, that but
they voidede the citee of Ravenne by certein day assigned, that
men sholde merken hem on the forheved with an hoot yren and
chasen hem out of the toune. Now what thing, semeth thee,
michte ben **lykned** to this crueltee? For certes, thilke same day
was received the accusinge of my name by thilke same accusers.
What may ben seid her-to? (*quasi diceret, nichil*). Hath my
studie and my cunninge deserved thus; or elles the forseide dampnacioun
of me, made that hem rightful accusers or no? (*quasi
diceret, non*). Was not Fortune ashamed of this? Certes, al
hadde nat Fortune ben ashamed that innocence was accused, yit
oughte she han had shame of the filthe of myne accusours. 85
90
95
100

But, **axestow in somme**, of what gilt I am accused, men seyn
that I wolde save the companie of the senatours. And desirest
thou to heren in what manere? I am accused that I sholde han
destourbed the accuser to beren lettres, by whiche he sholde han
maked the senatoures guilty ayeins the kinges real maiestee. O
maistresse, what demestow of this? Shal I **forsake** this blame,
that I ne be no shame to thee? (*quasi diceret, non*). Certes, I have
wold it, *that is to seyn, the savacioun of the senat*, ne I shal never
leten to wilne it, **and that I confesse** and am aknowe; but the
entente of the accuser to be destourbed shal cese. For shal I
clepe it thanne a felonie or a sinne that I have desired the
savacioun of the ordre of the senat? (*quasi diceret, dubito quid*).
And certes yit hadde thilke same senat don **by me**, thorough hir 105
110

decrets and hir Iugements, as though it were a sinne or a felonie; 115
that is to seyn, to wilne the savacioun of hem (sc. senatus). But
foleye, that lyeth alwey to him-self, may not chaunge the merite
of thinges. Ne I trowe nat, by the Iugement of **Socrates**, that
it were lewful to me to hyde the sothe, ne assente to lesinges.
But certes, how so ever it be of this, I putte it to gessen or
preisen to the Iugement of thee and of wyse folk. Of whiche 120
thing al the ordinaunce and the sothe, for as moche as folk that
ben to comen after our dayes shullen knowen it, I have put it
in scripture and in remembraunce. For touching the lettres falsly
maked, by whiche lettres I am accused to han hoped the fredom
of Rome, what aperteneth me to speke ther-of? Of whiche 125
lettres the fraude hadde ben shewed apertly, yif I hadde had
libertee for to han used and ben at the confessioun of myne
accusours, the whiche thing in alle nedes hath greet strengthe.
For what other fredom may men hopen? Certes, I wolde that
som other fredom mighte ben hoped. I wolde thanne han 130
answered by the wordes of a man that highte **Canius**; for whan
he was accused by Gaius Cesar, **Germeynes sone**, that he
(*Canius*) was knowinge and consentinge of a coniuracioun
y-maked ayeins him (*sc. Gaius*), this Canius answered thus:
"Yif I hadde wist it, thou haddest nat wist it." In which thing 135
sorwe hath nat so dulled my wit, that I pleyne only that shrewede
folk aparailen felonies ayeins vertu; but I wondre greetly how
that they may performe thinges that they hadde hoped for to
don. For-why, to wilne shrewednesse, that comth peraventure
of oure defaute; but it is lyk a monstre and a merveille, how 140
that, in the present sighte of god, may ben achieved and performed
swiche thinges as every felonous man hath conceived in his
thought ayeins innocents. For which thing oon of thy **famileres**
nat unskilfully axed thus: "Yif god is, whennes comen wikkede
thinges? And yif god ne is, whennes comen gode thinges?" 145
But al hadde it ben lewful that felonous folk, that now desiren
the blood and the deeth of alle gode men and eek of alle the
senat, han wilned to gon destroyen me, whom they han seyn
alwey batailen and defenden gode men and eek al the Senat,
yit had I nat deserved of the faderes, *that is to seyn, of the* 150
senatoures, that they sholden wilne my destruccioun.

Thou remembrest wel, as I gesse, that whan I wolde doon or
seyn any thing, thou thyself, alwey present, rewledest me. At
the city of **Verone**, whan that the king, gredy of comune slaughter,
caste him to transporten up al the ordre of the Senat the gilt of 155
his real maiestee, of the whiche gilt that Albin was accused, with
how gret sikernesse of peril to me defendede I al the Senat!
Thou wost wel that I seye sooth, ne I ne avauntede me never
in preysinge of my-self. For alwey, whan any wight receiveth
precious renoun in avauntinge him-self of his werkes, he amenuseth 160
the secree of his conscience. But now thou mayst wel seen to
what ende I am comen for myne innocence; I receive peyne
of fals felonye for guerdon of verray vertu. And what open
confessioun of felonye hadde ever Iuges so acordaunt in crueltee,
that is to seyn, as myn accusinge hath, that either errour of mannes 165
wit or elles condicioun of Fortune, that is uncertein to alle mortal
folk, ne **submittede** some of hem, *that is to seyn, that it ne enclynede*
som luge to han pitee or compassioun? For al-though I hadde ben
accused that I wolde brenne holy houses, and strangle preestes
with wikkede swerde, or that I hadde greythed deeth to al gode 170
men, algates the sentence sholde han punished me, **present**,

confessed, or convict. But now I am remewed fro the citee of
Rome almost fyve hundred thousand pas, I am with-oute defence
 dampned to proscricioun and to the deeth, for the studie and
 bountees that I have doon to the senat. But O, wel ben they 175
 worthy of merite (*as who seith, nay*), ther mighte never yit non
 of hem be convict of swiche a blame as myne is! Of whiche
 trespas, myne accusours sayen ful wel the dignitee; the whiche
 dignitee, for they wolden derken it with medeling of som felonye,
 they baren me on hand, and lyeden, that I hadde polut and 180
 defouled my conscience with *sacrilege*, for coveitise of dignitee.
 And certes, thou thy-self, that are plaunted in me, chacedest
 out of the sege of my corage al coveitise of mortal thinges; ne
sacrilege hadde no leve to han a place in me biforn thyne eyen.
 For thou droppdest every day in myne eres and in my thought 185
 thilke comaundement of *Pictagoras*, *that is to seyn*, men shal
 serve to godde, *and not to goddes*. Ne it was nat convenient,
ne no nede, to taken help of the foulest spirites; I, that thou
 hast ordeined and set in swiche excellence that thou makedest
 me lyk to god. And over this, the *right clene* secree chaumbre 190
 of myne hous, *that is to seyn, my wyf*, and the companye of
 myn honest freendes, and my wyves fader, as wel holy as worthy
 to ben revered *thorough* his owne dedes, defenden me from
 alle suspeciou of swich blame. But O malice! For they that
 accusen me taken of thee, *Philosophie*, *feith* of so gret blame! 195
 For they trowen that I have had affinitee to *malefice or enchauntement*,
 by-cause that I am replenished and fulfilled with thy
 techinges, and enforced of thy maneres. And thus *it suffiseth*
 not only, that thy reverence ne availe me not, but-yif that thou,
 of thy free wille, rather be blemished with myn offencioun. But 200
 certes, to the harmes that I have, ther bitydeth yit this
 encrees of harm, that the gessinge and the Iugement of moche
 folk ne looken no-thing to the desertes of thinges, but only
 to the aventure of fortune; and iugen that only swiche thinges
 ben purveyed of god, whiche that temporel welefulnesse commendeth. 205

Glose. *As thus: that, yifa wight have prosperitee, he is a
 good man and worthy to han that prosperitee; and who-so hath
 adversitee, he is a wikked man, and god hath forsake him, and
 he is worthy to han that adversitee. This is the opinioun of some
 folk.* 210

And ther-of comth that *good gessinge*, first of alle thing, forsaketh
 wrecches: certes, it greveth me to thinke right now the
 dyverse sentences that the poeple seith of me. And thus moche 215
 I seye, that the laste *charge* of contrarious fortune is this: that,
 whan that any blame is leyd upon a caitif, men wenen that he
 hath deserved that he suffreth. And I, that am put away fro
 gode men, and despoiled of dignitees, and defouled of my name
 by *gessinge*, have suffred torment for my gode dedes. Certes,
 me semeth that I see the felonous covines of wikked men 220
 habounden in Ioye and in gladnesse. And I see that every
 lorel shapeth him to finde out newe fraudes for to accuse gode
 folk. And I see that gode men beth overthrowen *for drede*
 of my peril; and every luxurious tourmentour dar doon alle
 felonye unpunished and ben excited therto by yiftes; and 225
 innocents ne ben not only despoiled of sikemesse but of defence;
 and therefore me list to cryen *to god* in this wyse:--

PR. IV. 1. C. Felistow; A. Felest thou. 2. A. Art thou. // C. wepistow; A. wepest thou. 3. A. spillest thou. 9. C. sen; A. seen. 11. A. sege (*for sete*). 12. *So* A.; C. deunynte. // C. *om.* 2nd touchinge. 13. C. *om.* it is. 14. C. *om.* *quasi ... non*. 17.

After this, C. has nonne; A. has ironice. // C. gerdouns; A. gerdoun (Lat. *praemia*). 18. C. conformedest (Lat. *saxisti*); see note. 19. C. Mowht; A. mouthe. 20. A. comunabletes. 22. A. studieden in grete wisdomes. 25. C. whise; A. wyse. 26. A. of comune citees (Lat. *urbium*). 27. C. citesenes; A. citizenis. 29. A. folowynge. // C. autorite; A. auctoritee. 30. C. excussioun(!); A. excusioun. 32. C. whise; A. wise. 33. A. knowen; C. has the gloss concij (= consci). 34. C. dignete; A. dignite. // C. om. the. 36. So A.; C. descordes. // Above preyeres, C. has i. est inexorabiles. 37. A. om. 2nd the. 38. C. sauacioun; A. saluacioun. 40. C. recisted. // C. hyhte; A. hyyt. 41. C. Ed. prospere; A. propre. 42. A. poure. // C. fookk; A. folke. 45. C. deffended; A. defended. // C. autorite; A. auctorite. 47. C. vnpunyssed; A. -nysched. 49. C. ne drowh; A. drowe. 50. A. rychesse. // C. om. 2nd the. 51. A. eyther (for outhur). // C. pryuey; A. priue. // C. Raueynes; A. rauynes. 54. C. yer; A. yere. 55. C. A. solde. 58. C. sowte; A. soure (Lat. *acerbae famis tempore*). 59. A. establised; C. establised. // C. vnplitable; A. inplitable (Lat. *inexplicabilis*). 61. Ed. Campayne; C. A. Compayne. 64. The gloss (Coempcioun ... part) is misplaced in both MSS., so as to precede When it was (58). 65. C. establised. // A. om. the. 66. C. imposiscioun. // C. bossel; A. busshel. 68. So A.; C. consoler (!). // A. rychesse. 69. C. palyse; A. palays. 70. C. drowh; A. drowe. 71. sc. faucibus from A. 73. C. punisse; A. punischen. // C. conseyley. 75. A. yseyne. 77. A. asseured. 78. After no-thing, C. adds i. affinite. 79. C. om. 2nd the. 81. A. om. 2nd the. 82, 85. C. whilom; A. somtyme. 84. C. caudencius (wrongly). 88. C. sentuarey; A. seyntuaries. 89. C. om. was. 90. C. assignned; A. assigned. 91. C. me (= men); A. men. // C. marke; A. merken. 92. A. om. the. // C. om. thee. 93. C. crwelte. 94. C. resseyued. 98. C. asshamyd; A. asshamed. 99. C. was. 101. A. axest thou. 102. C. desires. 104. C. destorbed; A. distourbed. 106. C. maysteresse; A. meistresse. A. demest thou. 109. C. om. that. 109. C. I am; A. Ed. om. I. 110. C. destorbed. 111. A. a felonie than. 114. C. and (for or). 119. C. A. put. 120. C. whise. 122. C. shellen; A. schollen (*better* shullen). 123. A. om. 2nd in. C. thowchinge. 125. C. om. Of whiche lettres. 129. C. om. what. // C. hoepen. 133. C. om. Canius. 136. C. sorw. 137. C. felonies; A. folies (Lat. *scelerata*). // A. vertues (wrongly). 138. C. han; A. had (*better* hadde). 139. C. om. to. 148. C. gon and; A. Ed. om. and. 151. C. willene; A. wilne. 153. C. rwledest. 154. C. om. 1st the. 155. C. transpor(!). C. vp; A. vp on. 157. C. deffendede. 158. A. om. 2nd ne. 159. C. resseyueth; A. resceiueth. 162. C. resseyue; A. receiue. 163. A. in (for for). // Both gerdoun; Ed. gwerdone. 164. C. crwelte. 171. C. punyssed; A. punysched. 172. A. conuict; C. conuict. // So A.; C. remwed. 173. C. paas. 176. C. merite; A. mercy; (*gloss in C. ironice; O meritos*). 179. C. dirken. 180. C. an; A. on. 181. C. sacrilege; *glossed* sorcerie. 183. C. alle; A. al. 185. C. om. 2nd in. 187. in margin of C.; Homo debet seruire deo et non diis. // C. om. was. // A. no couenaunt (Lat. *Nec conueniebat*). 188. A. spirites; C. spirite (Lat. *spirituum*). 189. C. and; A. or. 190. C. chaumbyr; A. chaumbre. 191. C. compaygnye; A. compaignie. 193. C. deffenden. // C. from; A. of. 195. C. the philosophre; A. the philosophie (Lat. *te*). 196. A. enchaumentz. 198. C. thechinges. 207. A. Glosa. 208. C. who; A. who so. 217. C. desserued. 218. C. of (1); A. from. 223. C. beth; A. ben. 225. C. vnpunynsshed; A. vnpunished. 227. C. wise; A. manere; Ed. maner.

METRE V.

O stelliferi conditor orbis.

O thou maker of the **whele** that bereth the sterres, which that
 art y-fastned to thy perdurable chayer, and tornest the hevene
 with a ravishing **sweigh**, and constreinst the sterres to suffren
 thy lawe; so that the mone som-tyme shynynge with hir **ful homes**,
 meting with alle the bemes of the sonne hir brother, hydeth the
 sterres that ben lesse; and somtyme, whan the mone, pale with
 hir **derke homes**, approacheth the sonne, leseth hir lightes; and
 that the eve-sterre Hesperus, whiche that in the firste tyme of
 the night bringeth forth hir colde arysinges, **cometh eft ayein**
 hir used cours, and is pale *by the morwe* at the rysing of the
 sonne, and is thanne cleped Lucifer. Thou **restreineest** the day
 by shorter dwelling, in the tyme of colde winter that maketh
 the leves to falle. Thou dividest the **swifte tydes** of the night,
 whan the hote somer is comen. Thy might atempreth the
 variaunts sesons of the yere; so that Zephirus the deboneir
 wind bringeth ayein, *in the first somer sesoun*, the leves that
 the wind that highte Boreas hath reft away *in autumpne*, *that*
is to seyn, in the laste ende of somer; and the sedes that the
 sterre that highte **Arcturus** saw, ben waxen heye comes whan the
 sterre **Sirius** eschaufeth hem. Ther nis no-thing unbounde from
his olde lawe, ne foreteth the werke of his propre estat.

O thou governour, governinge alle thinges by certain ende, why
 refusestow only to governe the werkes of men by dewe manere?

Why suffrest thou that slydinge fortune torneth so grete entrechaunginges
of thinges, so that anoyous peyne, that sholde dewely 25
punisse felouns, punissheth innocents? And folk of wikkede
maneres sitten in heye chayres, and anoyinge folk treden, and
that unrightfully, **on** the nekkes of holy men? And vertu cler-shyninge
naturally is hid in **derke derkenesses**, and the rightful
man bereth the blame and the peyne of the feloun. Ne forsweringe 30
ne the fraude, **covered and kembd** with a fals colour,
ne anoyeth nat to shrewes; the whiche shrewes, whan hem list
to usen hir strengthe, they reioysen hem to putten under hem
the sovereyne kinges, whiche that poeple with-ouen noubre
dreden. 35

O thou, what so ever thou be that knittest alle bondes of
thinges, loke on thise wrecchede **erthes**; we men that ben nat
a foule party, but a fayr party of so grete a werk, we ben
tormented in this see of fortune. Thou governour, withdraw
and restreyne the ravishinge flodes, and fastne and ferme thise 40
erthes stable with tilke **bonde**, with whiche thou governest the
hevene that is so large.'

ME. V. 1. C. whel; A. whele. 3. C. Rauessyng; A. rauyssyng. // C. sweyh; A. sweigh; Ed. sweygh. 4. C. wyt (*for* with). 6. A. lasse. // C. wan (*for* whan). 9. C. est; A. eft (Lat. *iterum*). // A. ayeynes. 10. C. *om.* the *after* at. 13. C. falle; A. to falle. // C. swift; A. swifte. 14. C. wan (*for* whan). 15. C. sesoun (*wrongly*); A. sesons. 17. C. hihte; A. hyyt. // C. borias. 19. C. hihte; A. hyyt. // C. sawgh; A. saw. // C. hyye; A. hey. // C. wan. 20. C. eschaufed; A. eschaufeth; (Lat. *urat*). // C. fram. 21. C. the werke; A. hym. 23. C. refowsestow; A. refusest thou. // C. dwwe; A. dewe. 24. C. suffres. // C. so; A. to. // A. vtter; (*for* entre-). 25. C. dwwelly; A. duelly. 26. C. punysshe; A. punissity. 27. C. heere; A. heiye (Lat. *celsos*). // C. chayres; A. chaires. 28. C. oon (*read* on); A. in. 29. A. clere and shynyng (Lat. *clara*). 30. A. Ne the forsweryng. 32. C. weche (*for* whiche). // C. wan (*for* whan). 34. C. weche. // C. nowmbyr; A. noubre. 38. C. *om.* a *bef.* werk. 39. C. this; A. the. // C. withdraw. 40. C. restrayne; A. restreyne. // C. thei (*for* the). // C. rauesyng; A. rauyssyng. 41. C. by whiche; A. with whiche (*better?*)

PROSE V.

Hic ubi continuato dolore delatraui.

Whan I hadde, with a continuel sorwe, sobbed or **borken out**
these thinges, she with hir chere pesible, and no-thing amoeved
with my compleintes, seide thus: 'Whan I say thee,' quod she,
'sorweful and wepinge, I wiste anon that thou were a wrecche
and exiled; but I wiste never how fer thyne exile was, yif thy 5
tale ne hadde shewed it to me. But certes, al be thou fer fro thy
contree, thou nart nat put out of it; but thou hast failed of thy
weye and gon amis. And yif thou hast lever for to wene that
thou be put out of thy contree, than hast thou put out thy-self
rather than any other wight hath. For no wight but thy-self ne 10
michte never han don that to thee. For yif thou remembre of
what contree thou art born, it nis nat governed by emperours, ne
by governement of multitude, as weren the contrees of hem of
Athenes; but **oo lord and oo king, and that is god, that is lord of**
thy contree, whiche that reioyseth him of the dwelling of hise 15
citezenes, and nat for to putte hem in exile; of the whiche lorde
it is a soverayne fredom to be governed by the brydel of him and
obeye to his Iustice. Hastow foryeten tilke right olde lawe of thy
citee, in the whiche citee it is ordeined and establisshed, that for
what wight that hath lever founden ther-in his sete or his hous than 20
elles-where, he may nat be exiled by no right from that place? For
who-so that is contened in-with the **palis** and the clos of tilke citee,
ther nis no drede that he may deserve to ben exiled. But who-so
that leteth the wil for to enhabite there, he forleteth also to deserve
to ben citezein of tilke citee. So that I sey, that the **face** of this 25

place ne moveth me nat so mochel as thyne owne face. Ne I
axe nat rather the walles of thy librarie, aparayled and wrought
with yvory and with glas, than after the sete of thy thought. In
whiche I putte nat whylom bokes, but I putte that that maketh
bokes worthy of prys or precious, that is to seyn, the sentence of 30
my bokes. And certainly of thy desertes, bistowed **in comune
good**, thou hast seid sooth, but after the multitude of thy gode
dedes, thou hast seid fewe; and of the honestee or of the falsnesse
of **things that ben aposed** ayeins thee, thou hast remembred
things that ben knowen to alle folk. And of the felonyes and 35
fraudes of thyne accusours, it semeth thee have y-touched it forsothe
rightfully and shortly, al mighten tho same things betere
and more plentivously ben couth in the mouthe of the poeple
that knoweth al this.

Thou hast eek blamed gretly and compleined of the wrongful 40
dede of the senat. And thou hast sorwed for my blame, and thou
hast wopen for the damage of thy renoun that is apayred; and thy
laste sorwe eschaufede ayeins fortune, and compleinest that guerdouns
ne ben nat evenliche yolden to the desertes of folk. And
in the latere ende of **thy wode Muse**, thou preyedest that thilke 45
pees that governeth the hevne sholde governe the erthe. But
for that manye tribulaciouns of affeccions han assailed thee, and
sorwe and ire and wepinge to-drawen thee dyversely; as thou art
now feble of thought, mightier remedies ne shullen nat yit touchen
thee, for whiche we wol usen somdel lighter medicines: so that 50
thilke passiouns that ben woxen harde in swellinge, by perturbaciouns
flowing in-to thy thought, mowen wexen esy and softe,
to receiven the strengthe of a more mighty and more egre
medicine, **by an esier touchinge**.

PR. V. 1. C. *om.* a. // C. borken (= barked); A. broken (Lat. *delatraui*). 2. A. peisible. 4. C. soruful; A. sorweful. // C. wrechche; A. wrecche. 6. C. nadde; A. ne hadde. // A. to me; C. *om.* to. 8. C. wey; A. weye. 11. C. remembre; A. remembre. 13. C. *om.* hem of. 16. C. cytesenis; A. citezenis. C. put; A. putte. 17. C. brydul; A. bridel. 18. C. hasthow; A. hast thou. 19. C. weche. 20. C. whyht; A. wyyt. 21. C. wer; A. where. 22. C. contyned; A. contened. // C. paly; A. paleis (Lat. *uallo*). 23. C. desserue. 25. C. cytesein; A. Citezein. // C. face, *glossed* i. manere (Lat. *facies*). 26. C. moueth; A. amoeueth. 27. A. Ne I ne axe. // C. wrowht; A. wrouyt. 29. C. put; A. putte (*twice*). // C. whilom; A. somtyme. 30. C. presyous. 32. C. seyde; A. seid. 33. A. vnhonestee (*wrongly*). 34. A. Ed. opposed. // C. remenbryd. 36. C. Acusours. // C. I-twoched (*for* I-touched); A. I-touched. 38. C. mowth; A. mouthe. 42. A. wepen. 43. C. A. gerdouns; Ed. guerdons. 44. C. *om.* nat. 45. C. latere; A. *lattr*. // C. *glosses* wode *by* s. seuientis. 52. A. *perturbacioun* folowyng (*wrongly*).

METRE VI.

*Cum Phebi radiis graue
Cancris sidus inestuat.*

Whan that the hevy sterre of the Cancre eschaufeth by the
bemes of Phebus, *that is to seyn, whan that Phebus the sonne is
in the signe of the Cancre*, who-so yeveth thanne largely hise sedes
to the feldes that refusen to receiven hem, **lat him gon**, bigyled of 5
trust that he hadde to his corn, to acorns of okes. Yif thou wolt
gadre violettes, ne go thou not to the purpur wode **whan the feld**,
chirkinge, agryseth of colde by the felnesse of the winde that highte
Aquilon. Yif thou desirest or wolt usen grapes, ne seke thou nat,
with a glotonous hond, to streyne and presse the stalkes of the
vine in the ferst somer sesoun; for Bachus, the god of wyne, hath 10
rather yeven hise yiftes to autumpne, *the later ende of somer*.

God tokneth and assigneth the tymes, ablinge hem to hir
propres offices; ne he ne suffreth nat the stoundes whiche that
him-self hath devyded and constreyned to ben y-medled to-gidere.

And forthy he that foreteth certain ordinaunce of doinge by over-throwinge 15
wey, he ne hath no glade issue or ende of his werkes.

ME. VI. 1. C. cankyr; A. Ed. cancre. 2. C. beemes; A. beme (Lat. *radiis*). 3. C. cankyr; A. Ed. Cancre. 4. C. feeldes. // C. Reseyue; A. receiuen. // C. glosses hem by s. corn. 5. C. Accornes of Okes; A. acorns or okes. // C. wolt; A. wilt. 6. C. gadery; A. gadre. // C. feeld; A. felde. 7. C. felnesses; A. felnesse. // C. hyhte; A. hyyt. 9. C. stryne; A. streyne. 11. C. later; A. latter. 13. C. propres; A. propre. 16. C. issw; A. issue.

PROSE VI.

Primum igitur paterisne me pauculis rogacionibus.

First woltow suffre me to touche and assaye the estat of thy
thought by a fewe demaundes, so that I may understonde what
be the manere of thy curacioun?'

'Axe me,' quod I, 'at thy wille, what thou wolt, and I shal
answere.' 5

Tho seide she thus: 'Whether wenestow,' quod she, 'that
this world be governed by foolish happes and fortunous, or
elles that ther be in it any governement of resoun?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'I ne trowe nat in no manere, that so
certain thinges sholde be moeved by fortunous fortune; but I 10
wot wel that god, maker and mayster, is governour of his werk.
Ne never nas yit day that mighte putte me out of the sothnesse
of that sentence.'

'So is it,' quod she; 'for the same thing songe thou a litel
her-biforn, and biweyledest and biweptest, that only men weren 15
put out of the cure of god. For of alle other thinges thou
ne doutedest nat that they nere governed by resoun. But owh!
(i. pape!) I wondre gretly, certes, why that thou art syk, sin
that thou art put in so holsom a sentence. But lat us seken 20
depper; I coniecte that ther lakketh I not nere what. But
sey me this: sin that thou ne doutest nat that this world be
governed by god, with whiche governailes takestow hede that
it is govermed?'

'Unnethe,' quod I, 'knowe I the sentence of thy questioun;
so that I ne may nat yit answeren to thy demaundes.' 25

'I nas nat deceived,' quod she, 'that ther ne faileth somewhat,
by whiche the maladye of thy perturbacioun is crept into
thy thought, so as the strengthe of the palis chyning is open.
But sey me this: remembrest thou what is the ende of thinges,
and whider that the entencioun of alle kinde tendeth?' 30

'I have herd it told som-tyme,' quod I; 'but drerinesse hath
dulled my memorie.'

'Certes,' quod she, 'thou wost wel whennes that alle thinges
ben comen and procedeth?'

'I wot wel,' quod I, and answerede, that 'god is beginning
of al.' 35

'And how may this be,' quod she, 'that, sin thou knowest
the beginning of thinges, that thou ne knowest nat what is the
ende of thinges? But swiche ben the customes of perturbaciouns,
and this power they han, that they may moeve a 40
man out of his place, that is to seyn, fro the stables and perfeccioun
of his knowinge; but, certes, they may nat al arace
him, ne aliene him in al. But I wolde that thou woldest
answere to this: remembrestow that thou art a man?'

'Why sholde I nat remembre that?' quod I. 45

'Maystow nat telle me thanne,' quod she, 'what thing is a man?'

'Axestow me nat,' quod I, 'whether that I be a resonable mortal beest? I woot wel, and I confesse wel that I am it.'

'Wistestow never yit that thou were any other thing?' quod she. 50

'No,' quod I.

'Now woot I,' quod she, 'other cause of thy maladye, and that right grete. Thou hast left for to knowen thy-self, what thou art; thorough whiche I have pleyedly founden the cause of thy maladye, *or elles the entree* of recoveringe of thyn hele. 55

For-why, for thou art confounded with foryeting of thy-self, *for-thy* sorwestow that thou art exiled of thy propre goodes. And for thou ne wost what is the ende of thinges, *for-thy* demestow that felonous and wikked men ben mighty and weleful. And for thou hast foryeten by whiche governements the world is governed, *for-thy* wenestow that this mutaciouns of fortune fleten with-oute governour. These ben grete causes not only to maladye, but, certes, grete causes to deeth. But I thanke *the auctor and the maker of hele*, that nature hath not al forleten thee. I have grete *norisshinges* of thyn hele, and that is, the sothe sentence of governaunce of the worlde; that thou bilevest that the governinge of it nis nat subiect ne underput to the folie of these happes aventurous, but to the resoun of god. And ther-for doute thee no-thing; for of this litel spark thyn hete of lyf shal shyne. 60

But for as moche as it is nat tyme yit of *faster* remedies, and the nature of thoughtes deceived is this, that as ofte as they casten away sothe opiniouns, they clothen hem in false opiniouns, of which false opiniouns the derkenesse of perturbacioun wexeth up, that confoundeth the verray insighte: and that derkenesse shal I assaye som-what *to maken thinne and wayk* by lighte and *meneliche* remedies; so that, after that the derkenesse of deceivinge desiringes is don away, thou mowe knowe the shyninge of verray light. 65

70

75

PR. VI. 1. C. woltow; A. wolt thou. // C. estat; A. stat. 6. C. wheyther. // C. weenesthow; A. wenest thou. 8. A. *ins.* wenest thou *after* elles. 9. A. *om.* 2nd I. 11. C. his; A. this (Lat. *suo*). 12. C. put; A. putte. 14. C. lytul; A. lytel. 17. C. dowedest, A. doutest. // C. ow; A. how; Ed. ough. 18. C. syk; A. seek. 19. C. sin that; A. sithen. // A. in-to (*for in*). 20. A. *om.* nere. 21. C. syn; A. sithen. 22. A. takest thou. 23. C. *om.* it. 25. C. *om.* nat. // A. demaunde (Lat. *inquisita*). 26. C. desseyued. 27. C. of thi; A. *om.* thi. 28. C. palys chynnyng; A. paleys schynnyng (Lat. *hiante ualli robore*). 29. C. remembres. // A. *adds thi bef.* thinges; *and om.* and. 30. C. entensyn. 34. A. *proceded*. 35. A. is the. 37. C. syn; A. sithen. 39. A. endyng. 42. C. arrace; A. arace. 44. C. Remenbresthow; A. remembrest thou. 45. C. remembre. 46. C. Maysthow; A. Maiste thou. // C. thinge. 47. C. Axestow me nat; A. Axest not me. // C. wheither. // A. *om.* I *after* that. 48. A. best mortel. 49. C. Wystesthow; A. Wistest thou. 54. C. fwonde; A. knowen. 56. C. confwndyd. 57. C. sorwistow; A. sorwest thou. 58. C. domesthow; A. demest. 59. A. *om.* And. 60. C. ast foryeeten. // C. *gouvernement*; A. *gouvernementz* (Lat. *gubernaculis*). 61. A. wenest thou. 63. C. thi deth; A. (*rightly*) *om.* thi. 64. C. alle; A. al. 65. A. *ins.* and *before* I have. 67. A. subgit. // C. -putte; A. -put. 68. C. Auentros; A. auenturouses; Ed. auenturous. // C. *om.* to. 69. C. lytul; A. litel. 70. A. heet. 71. C. meche (= moche). 72. C. desseyued; A. disseiued. 74. C. dirkenesse; A. derknesse. // C. perturba (!). // C. wexit. 78. C. A. desseyuyng.

METRE VII.

Nubibus atris.

The sterres, covered with blake cloudes, ne mowen *yeten* a-doun no light. Yif the *trouble* wind that hight Auster, turning and walwinge the see, *medleth the hete, that is to seyn,*

the boyling up from the botme; the wawes, that whylom weren
clere as glas and lyke to the faire clere dayes, *withstande* anon 5
 the sightes of men by the filthe and ordure that is resolved.
 And the fleting strem, that *royleth* doun dyversly fro heye
 mountaignes, is arested and resisted ofte tyme by the encountringe
 of a stoon that is departed and fallen from som roche.
 And for-thy, yif thou wolt loken and demen sooth with cleer 10
 light, and *holden* the wey with a right path, *weyve* thou Ioye,
 dryf fro thee drede, fleme thou hope, ne lat no sorwe aproche;
that is to seyn, lat non of these four passiouns over-comen thee
or blende thee. For cloudy and derke is thilke thought, and
 bounde with brydles, where-as these thinges regnen.' 15

ME. VII. 1. C. Ed. yeten; A. geten. 2. C. A. wynde. 4. C. Ed. whilom; A. somtyme. 5. C. lyk; A. lyke. // C. cleere dayes and
 brihte; A. bryyt dayes. // C. withstand; A. withstant. 7. C. hy; A. heyye. 9. C. fram. 14. C. A. dirke. 15. C. were (*for*
 where). // C. reygnen; A. regnen.

Explicit Liber Primus.

BOOK II.

PROSE I.

Postea paulisper conticuit.

After this she stinte a litel; and, after that she hadde gadered
by atempre stillenesse myn attencioun, she seide thus: (*As who
mighte seyn thus: After thise thinges she stinte a litel; and whan
she aperceived by atempre stillenesse that I was ententif to herkene
hir, she bigan to speke in this wyse*): 'Yif I,' quod she, 'have
understonden and knowen outrely the causes and the habit of
thy maladye, thou languishest and art defeted for desyr and
talent of thy rather fortune. She, that ilke Fortune only, that
is chaunged, as thou feyrest, to thee-ward, hath perverted the
cleernesse and the estat of thy corage. I understonde the
fele-folde colours and deceites of thilke merveilous monstre
Fortune, and how she useth ful flateringe familiaritee with hem
that she enforceth to bigyle; so longe, til that she confounde
with unsufferable sorwe hem that she hath left in despeyr unpurveyed.
And yif thou remembrest wel the kinde, the maneres,
and the desert of thilke Fortune, thou shalt wel knowe that,
as in hir, thou never ne haddest ne hast y-lost any fair thing.
But, as I trowe, I shal nat gretly travailen to do thee remembren
on thise thinges. For thou were wont to hurtelen and despysen
hir, with manly wordes, whan she was blaundissinge and present,
and pursewedest hir with sentences that were drawn out of myn
entree, that is to seyn, out of myn informacioun. But no sodein
mutacioun ne bitydeth nat with-oute a manere chaunginge of
corages; and so is it befallen that thou art a litel departed
fro the pees of thy thought.

But now is tyme that thou drinke and ataste some softe and
delitable thinges; so that, whan they ben entred with-in thee,
it mowe maken wey to strengere drinkes of medicynes. Com
now forth therfore the suasioun of swetenesse rethorien, whiche
that goth only the right wey, whyl she forsaketh nat myne estatuts.
And with Rhetorice com forth Musice, a damisel of our hous,
that singeth now lighter moedes or prolaciouns, now hevyer.
What eyleth thee, man? What is it that hath cast thee in-to
morninge and in-to wepinge? I trowe that thou hast seyn
som newe thing and uncouth. Thou wenest that Fortune be
chaunged ayein thee; but thou wenest wrong, yif thou that
wene. Alwey tho ben hir maneres; she hath rather kept, as
to thee-ward, hir propre stablenesse in the chaunginge of hir-self.
Right swich was she whan she flatered thee, and deceived
thee with unleveful lykinges of fals welefulnesse. Thou
hast now knowen and ataynt the doutous or double visage of
thilke blinde goddesse Fortune. She, that yit covereth hir and
wimpleth hir to other folk, hath shewed hir every-del to thee.
Yif thou aprovest hir and thenkest that she is good, use hir
maneres and pleyne thee nat. And yif thou agrysest hir false
trecherye, despysen and cast away hir that pleyeth so harmfully;
for she, that is now cause of so muche sorwe to thee, sholde
ben cause to thee of pees and of loye. She hath forsaken
thee, forsothe; the whiche that never man may ben siker that
she ne shal forsake him.

Glose. *But natheles, some bokes han the text thus:* For sothe,
she hath forsaken thee, ne ther nis no man siker that she ne
hath nat forsaken.

Holdestow than thilke wefulnessse precious to thee that shal
 passen? And is present Fortune dereworthe to thee, which that 55
 nis nat feithful for to dwelle; and, whan she goth away, that
 she bringeth a wight in sorwe? For sin she may nat ben withholden
 at a mannes wille, she maketh him a wrecche whan she
 departeth fro him. What other thing is flittinge Fortune but a
 maner shewing of wrecchednesse that is to comen? Ne it ne 60
 suffyseth nat only to loken on thinge that is present bifom the
 eyen of a man. But wisdom loketh and amesureth the ende
 of thinges; and the same chaunginge from oon in-to an-other,
that is to seyn, from adversitee in-to prosperitee, maketh that the
 manaces of Fortune ne ben nat for to dreden, ne the flateringes 65
 of hir to ben desired. Thus, at the laste, it bihoveth thee to
 suffren with evene wille in pacience al that is don in-with the
 floor of Fortune, *that is to seyn, in this world*, sin thou hast
 ones put thy nekke under the yok of hir. For yif thou wolt
 wryten a lawe of wendinge and of dwellinge to Fortune, whiche 70
 that thou hast chosen frely to ben thy lady, artow nat wrongful
 in that, and makest Fortune wroth and aspere by thyn inpatience,
 and yit thou mayst nat chaunge hir?
 Yif thou committest and bitakest thy sailes to the winde, thou
 shall be shoven, not thider that thou woldest, but whider that the 75
 wind shoveth thee. Yif thou castest thy sedes in-to the feldes,
 thou sholdest han in minde that the yeres ben, **amonges**, other-whyle
 plentevous and other-whyle bareyne. Thou hast bitaken
 thy-self to the governaunce of Fortune, and for-ty it bihoveth
 thee to ben obeisaunt to the maneres of thy lady. Enforcest 80
 thou thee to aresten or withholden the swiftnesse and the sweigh
 of hir turninge whele? O thou fool of alle mortal fooles, if
 Fortune bigan to dwelle stable, she **cesede** thanne to ben
 Fortune!

PR. I. 1. C. lytul; A. litel; (*and so below*). // A. she; C. I (*wrongly*). 2. C. atencioun. 4. C. aperseyuyd; A. aperceiued. 5. C. here; A. hire. // C. wise. 6. A. vtterly. 7. C. maledye. // A. talent and desijr. 9. C. changed; A. chaunged. 10. A. astat. 11. C. feelefold; A. felefolde. // A. colour. // C. meruayles; A. merueillous. 14. C. onsufferabele; A. vnsuffreable. // C. dyspeyr; A. despeir. 15. C. remenbrest. 16. A. om. that. 17. C. thinge. 18. C. remembre; A. remembren. 19. C. on; A. of. // C. hurtelyn; A. hurtlen. 20. C. wan. // C. om. was. 21. C. purswedest; A. pursewedest. 24. A. departed a litel. 26. C. ataast; A. atast. 29. C. suacyoun; A. suasoun. 30. C. estatutes; A. estatutz. 31. A. damoisel. 32. C. A. moedes (Lat. *modos*). // C. probasyons; A. prolaciouns. 36. C. weenes. 38. C. stabylnesse; A. stablenes. // C. ins. standeth bef. in. // C. chaunnynge. 40. C. desseyued; A. desseiued. // C. vnlefful; A. vnleueful. 42. C. coueryht. 43. C. hat (*for* hath). 44. C. thinkest; A. thenkest. // C. god; A. goode. 48. A. to the cause. 53. C. forsake; A. forsaken. 54. C. holdestow; A. holdest thou. // C. presyes; A. precieuse. 56. C. feythfulle; A. feithful. 57. C. whitholden. 62. A. om. a. // A. mesureth. 63. C. fram. 64. C. in-to; A. to. 65. C. manesses; A. manaces. 67. C. wit. 68. C. syn; A. sythen. 69. C. welt; A. wilt; Ed. wolt. 71. C. artow; A. art thou. 75. C. thedyr; A. thider. // C. whedyr. 76. C. A. wynde. // C. in-to; A. in. // C. feeldes. 77. A. om. amonges. 78. C. barayne. 81. C. sweyy; A. sweyes (Lat. *impetum*). 82. C. wheel; A. whele.

METRE I.

Hec cum superba uerterit uices dextra.

Whan Fortune with a proud right hand hath torned hir
 chaunginge stoundes, she fareth lyk the maneres of the boilinge
Eurype. **Glosa.** *Eurype is an arm of the see that ebbeth and
 floweth; and som-tyme the streem is on o syde, and som-tyme on
 the other.* **Text.** She, cruel Fortune, casteth adoun kinges 5
 that whylom weren y-drad; and she, deceivable, enhaunseth up
 the humble chere of him that is discomfited. Ne she neither
 hereth ne rekketh of wrecchede wepinges; and she is **so hard**
 that she **laugheth** and scorneth the wepinges of hem, the whiche
 she hath makd wepe with hir free wille. Thus she pleyeth, 10

and thus she proeueth hir strengthes; and sheweth a greet wonder
to alle hir seruautes, yif that a wight is seyn weleful, and over-throwe
in an houre.

ME. I. 3. C. A. Eurippe (*twice*); Ed. Eurype. 5. C. the; A. that. 6. C. whilom; A. somtyme. // C. enhanseth; A. enhaunseth.
7. C. vmbly; A. humble. // C. descounfited; A. discomfited. // C. Ne; A. and. 9. C. lyssheth; A. lauyeth; Ed. laugheth
(Lat. *ridet*.) 11. A. preueth. // A. strengthe (Lat. *uires*). // C. A. grete. 12. C. whiht; A. wyyt.

PROSE II.

Vellem autem pauca tecum.

Certes, I wolde pleten with thee a fewe thinges, usinge the
wordes of Fortune; tak hede now thy-self, yif that she axeth
right. "O thou man, wher-fore makest thou me gilty by thyne
every-dayes pleyninges? What wrong have I don thee? What
goodes have I bireft thee that weren thyne? Stryf or plete 5
with me, bifore what Iuge that thou wolt, of the possessioun
of riches or of dignitees. And yif thou mayst shewen me
that ever any mortal man hath received any of tho thinges to
ben hise in propre, than wol I graunte frely that alle thilke
thinges weren thyne whiche that thou axest. Whan that nature 10
broughte thee forth out of thy moder wombe, I receyved thee
naked and nedy of alle thinges, and I norisshede thee with my
richesses, and was redy and ententif through my favour to
susteyne thee; and that maketh thee now impacient ayeins me;
and I envirounde thee with alle the aboundance and shyninge 15
of alle goodes that ben in my right. Now it lyketh me to
with-drawen my hand; thou hast had grace as he that hath
used of foreine goodes: thou hast no right to pleyne thee, as
though thou haddest outrelly for-lorn alle thy thinges. Why
pleynest thou thanne? I have done thee no wrong. Richesses, 20
honours, and swiche other thinges ben of my right. My seruautes
knownen me for hir lady; they comen with me, and departen
whan I wende. I dar wel affermen hardily, that yif tho thinges,
of which thou pleynest that thou hast forlorn, hadde ben thyne,
thou ne haddest not lorn hem. Shal I thanne only ben defended 25
to usen my right?

Certes, it is leveful to the hevne to make clere dayes, and,
after that, to coveren tho same dayes with derke nightes. The
yeer hath eek leve to apparailen the visage of the erthe, now
with floures and now with fruit, and to confounden hem som-tyme 30
with reynes and with coldes. The see hath eek his right
to ben som-tyme calme and blaudishing with smothe water,
and som-tyme to ben horrible with wawes and with tempestes.
But the covetise of men, that may nat ben stanchid, shal it
binde me to ben stedefast, sin that stedefastnesse is uncouth 35
to my maneres? Swich is my strengthe, and this pley I pleye
continuely. I tome the whirlinge wheel with the torming cercle;
I am glad to chaungen the lowest to the heyest, and the heyest
to the lowest. Worth up, if thou wolt, so it be by this lawe,
that thou ne holde nat that I do thee wronge thogh thou 40
descende adoun, whan the resoun of my pley axeth it.

Wistest thou nat how Cresus, the king of Lydiens, of whiche
king Cyrus was ful sore agast a litel bifom, that this rewliche
Cresus was caught of Cyrus and lad to the fyr to ben brent,
but that a rayn descendede down fro hevne that rescowede 45
him? And is it out of thy minde how that Paulus, consul of
Rome, whan he hadde taken the king of Perciens, weep pitously

for the captivitee of the self kinge? What other thing biwailen
the cryinges of tragedies but only the dedes of Fortune, that
with an unwar stroke overtorneth realmes of grete nobley? 50

Glose. *Tragedie* is to seyn, a ditee of a prosperitee for a tyme,
that endeth in wrecchednesse.

Lemedest nat thou *in Greke*, whan thou were yonge, that
in the entree, or *in the celere*, of Iupiter, ther ben couched two
tonnes; that on is ful of good, that other is ful of harm? What 55
right hast thou to pleyne, yif thou hast taken more plentevously
of the goode syde, *that is to seyn, of my riches and prosperites*;
and what eek if I ne be nat al departed fro thee? What eek
yif my mutabilitee yiveth thee rightful cause of hope to han yit
beter thinges? Natheles dismaye thee nat in thy thought; and 60
thou that art put in the comune *realme* of alle, ne desyre nat to
liven by thyn only propre right.

PR. II. 3. C. makes; A. makest. 4. A. wronges (Lat. *iniuriam*). 5. C. pleten; A. plete (Lat. *contende*). 8. C. reseyuod. // C. tho; A. these. 9. C. thykke; A. thilke. 11. C. browht; A. brouyt. // C. resseyued. 12. A. al thing. // C. norysse; A. norysshed. 13. C. fauor; A. fauour. 19. A. vtterly lom. 20. C. pleynes. 25. C. I shal; A. Shal I. // C. deffendyd. 28. C. coeueryn; A. keuere (*better coveren*). // C. dirk; A. derke. 29. C. apayrelyn; A. apparaile. 30. C. frut; A. fruyt. 32. C. kalm; A. calme. // C. blawndyssynge; A. blaundyshing. 33. C. *om.* 2nd with. 35. C. stidefast; A. stedfast. *So stide(sted-)fastnesse*. 41. C. dessende. // A. doun. // A. *om.* the. 42. C. wistesthow; A. Wost thou (Lat. *Nesciebas*). // A. *om.* the. 44. C. kawth; A. cauyt. 45. C. dessendede; A. descended. 48. C. kapteuite; A. captiuitee. // C. thinge; A. thinges. 49. C. cryenges; A. criinges. 50. A. the realmes; C. *om.* the. // C. noblye; A. nobley. 54. A. seler. // C. cowched; A. couched (Lat. *iacere*). 56. C. hasthow. 57. A. rycchesse. 58. A. *om.* be *and* al. 59. C. yeueth; A. yueth. 60. A. desmaye. 61. A. *om.* the.

METRE II.

Si quantas rapidis flatibus incitus.

Though Plentee, *that is goddesse of riches*, *hiede* adoun
with ful horn, and withdraweth nat hir hand, as many riches
as the see torneth upward sandes whan it is moeved with
ravissinge blastes, or elles as many riches as ther shynen
bryghte sterres on hevne on the sterry nightes; yit, for al 5
that, mankinde nolde not cese to wepe wrecchede pleyntes.
And al be it so that god receyveth gladly hir preyers, and
yiveth them (*as fool-large*) moche gold, and aparaieth covetous
men with noble or clere honours: yit semeth hem haven y-geten
no-thing, but alwey hir cruel ravyne, devouringe al that they 10
han geten, sheweth other *gapinges*; *that is to seyn, gapen and
desyren yit after mo riches*. What brydles mighten withholden,
to any certein ende, the desordenee covetise of men, whan,
ever the rather that it fleteth in large yiftes, the more ay brenneth
in hem the thirst of havinge? Certes he that, quakinge and 15
dredful, weneth him-selven nedy, he ne liveth never-more riche."

ME. II. 1. A. rycche. // *Both* hiede; Ed. hyld. 2. A. recches(!). 4. C. rauyssynge. // A. rycches. 5. A. nytt (Lat. *noctibus*). 6. C. plentes; A. pleyntes. 7. C. resseyueth. // C. preyres; A. prayers. 8. C. A. yeueth. // A. ful (*for* fool). 9. A. folk (*for* men). 10. C. thinge; A. thing. // C. crewel. 12. A. rycchesse. 15. A. threst. 16. C. leueth; A. lyueth. // A. -mo.

PROSE III.

Hiis igitur si pro se tecum Fortuna loqueretur.

Therfor, yif that Fortune spake with thee for hir-self in this
manere, for-sothe thou ne haddest nat what thou mightest answer.
And, if thou hast any-thing wherwith, thou mayest rightfully defenden
thy compleint, it behoveth thee to shewen it; and I wol
yeven thee space to tellen it.' 5

'Certeynly,' quod I thanne, 'thise beth faire thinges, and enointed with hony swetenesse of rethorike and musike; and only whyl they ben herd they ben delicious. But to wrecches is a depper felinge of harm; *this is to seyn, that wrecches felen the harmes that they suffren more grevously than the remedies or the delites of thise wordes mowen gladen or comforten hem*; so that, whan thise thinges stinten for to soune in eres, the sorwe that is inset greveth the thought.' 10

'Right so is it,' quod she. 'For thise ne ben yit none remedies of thy maladye; but they ben a maner norissinges of thy sorwe, yit rebel ayein thy curacioun. For whan that tyme is, I shal moeve swiche thinges that percen hem-self depe. But natheles, that thou shalt not wilne to leten thy-self a wrecche, hast thou foryeten the noumber and the manere of thy welefulnesse? I holde me stille, how that the soverayne men of the citee token thee in cure and kepinge, whan thou were orphelin of fader and moder, and were chosen in affinitee of **princes** of the citee; and thou bigunne rather to be **leef** and dere than forto ben a neighbour; the whiche thing is the most precious kinde of any propinquitee or alyauce that may ben. Who is it that ne seide tho that thou were right weleful, with so grete a nobleye of thy fadres-in-lawe, and with the chastitee of thy wyf, and with the oportunittee and noblesse of thy masculin children, *that is to seyn, thy sones?* And over al this--me list to passen the comune thinges--how thou haddest in thy youthe dignitees that weren werned to olde men. But it delyteth me to comen now to the singuler uphepinge of thy welefulnesse. Yif any fruit of mortal thinges may han any weighte or prys of welefulnesse, mightest thou ever foryeten, for any charge of harm that mighte bifalle, the remembraunce of thilke day that thou saye thy two sones maked conseileres, and y-lad to-gedere fro thyn house under so greet assemblee of senatoures and under the blythenesse of poeple; and whan thou saye hem set in the court in here chayeres of dignitees? Thou, rethorien or pronouncere of kinges preysinges, deservedest glorie of wit and of eloquence, **whan thou**, sittinge bitwene thy two sones, conseileres, in the place that highte Circo, fulfuldest the abydinge of the multitude of poeple that was sprad abouten thee, with so large preysinge and laude, as men singen in victories. Tho yave thou **wordes** to Fortune, as I trowe, *that is to seyn, tho feffedest thou Fortune with glosinge wordes and deceivedest hir*, whan she acoyede thee and norisshede thee as hir owne delyces. Thou bere away of Fortune a yifte, *that is to seyn, swiche guerdoun*, that she never yaf to **privee** man. Wilt thou therfor leye a rekeninge with Fortune? She hath now twinkled first upon thee with a wikkede eye. Yif thou considere the noumber and the manere of thy blisses and of thy sorwes, thou mayst nat forsaken that thou art yit blisful. For if thou therfor wenest thy-self nat weleful, for thinges that tho semeden ioyful ben passed, ther nis nat why thou sholdest wene thy-self a wrecche; for thinges that semen now sorye passen also. 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

Art thou now comen first, a sodein gest, in-to the shadwe or tabernacle of this lyf; or trowest thou that any stedefastnesse be in mannes thinges, whan ofte a swift heure dissolveth the same man; *that is to seyn, whan the soule departeth fro the body?* For, al-though that selde is ther any feith that fortunous thinges wolen dwellen, yit natheles the **laste day** of a mannes lyf is a manere deeth to Fortune, **and also** to thilke that hath dwelt. And therfor, what, wenestow, **thar [thee] recche, yif thou** forlete hir in deyinge, or elles that she, *Fortune*, forlete thee in fleeinge away? 55 60

PR. III. 2. A. *om.* nat. 4. A. tellen (*for* defenden). 6. C. bet (*for* beth); A. ben. 8. C. delysyos; A. deliciose. 15. C. maledye. // C. noryssynges; A. norissynges. // C. sorwes; A. sorwe (Lat. *doloris*). 17. C. swych; A. swiche. 20. C. souerane; A. souerayn. 23. C. begunne; A. bygunne. 24. C. neysshebour; A. neyybour. // C. presyous. 26. A. *om.* tho that. // A. nere (*for* were). // C. fadyris. 27. C. castete; A. chastite. 29. C. lyste; A. lyst. // C. the; A. of. 30. A. thought (*for* youthe); Ed. youthe. 32. C. wel-; A. wele-. // C. frute; A. fruyt. 36. C. A semble; A. Ed. assemble. 37. C. peeple; A. poeple. 39. C. des-; A. de-. 40. C. bitwyen; A. bytwix; Ed. bytwene. 41. C. hihte; A. hyyt. // C. A. Ed. *all insert and before* fulfuldest; *I omit it, because it obscures the sense*. 42. A. *om.* the *and* so. 44. C. to; A. of. 45. *So* Ed.; C. A. desseiuedest. 46. C. noryssede; A. norsshed; Ed. norisshed. // A. hast had (*for* bere away). // C. bar. 47. C. A. gerdoun; Ed. guerdon. 48. C. lye; A. leye; Ed. laye (Lat. *ponere*). 49. C. *om.* a. 50. C. blysse (*wrongly*); A. Ed. blisses. 51. C. art; A. Ed. nart. // C. blysse-; A. blys-. 53. C. the; A. tho (Lat. *tunc*). 57. C. dyssoluede; A. Ed. dissolueth. 59. C. al that thowgh; A. Ed. although that. // Ed. selde; C. yelde (= zelde); A. yelde (= yelde); Lat. *rara*. // C. fortune; A. Ed. fortounous. 62: C. weenestow; A. wenest thou. // C. dar; A. thar. // *I supply* thee. // C. recke; A. recche.

METRE III.

Cum polo Phebus roseis quadrigis.

Whan Phebus, the sonne, biginneth to spreden his cleermesse
with rosene chariettes, thanne the sterre, y-dimmed, paleth hir
whyte cheres, by the flambes of the sonne that overcometh the
sterre-light. *This is to seyn, whan the sonne is risen, the dey-sterre
wexeth pale, and leseth hir light for the grete brightnesse of the
sonne.* 5

Whan the wode wexeth rody of rosene floures, in the first somer
sesoun, thorough the brethe of the winde Zepirus that wexeth
warm, yif the cloudy wind Auster blowe felliche, than goth away
the fairenesse of thomes. 10

Ofte the see is cleer and calm withoute moevinge flodes; and
ofte the horrible wind Aquilon moeveth boilinge tempestes and
over-whelveth the see.

Yif the forme of this worlde is so selde stable, and yif it turneth
by so many entrechaunginges, wolt thou thanne trusten in the
tomblinge fortunes of men? Wolt thou trowen on flittinge goodes? 15
It is certain and established by lawe perdurable, that no-thing that
is engendred **nis** stedefast ne stable.'

ME. III. 1. C. hyr; A. Ed. his. 2. C. palyt. 3. A. flamus. 7. C. rosyn; A. rosene. 9. C. A. wynde. 10. C. thornesse. 11. C. floedes. 13. Ed. -whelueth; C. -welueeth; A. -whelweth. 14. Ed. selde; C. yeelde (= zelde); A. *om.* (Lat. *rara*). 15. C. wolthow; A. Ed. wilt thou. 16. C. towmblynge; Ed. tombling; A. trublynge (Lat. *caducis*). // C. wolthow; A. Ed. wilt thou. // C. Ed. on; A. in. // C. flettynge; A. flitting. 17. C. is it; A. It is. // C. A. establyssed; Ed. establysshed. // C. thinge; A. thing. 18. C. estable; A. stable.

PROSE IV.

Tunc ego, uera, inquam, commemoras.

Thanne seide I thus: 'O notice of alle vertues, thou seist ful
sooth; ne I ne may nat forsake the right swifte cours of my
prosperitee; *that is to seyn, that prosperitee ne be comen to me
wonder swiftly and sone*. But this is a thing that greetly smerteth
me whan it remembreth me. **For in alle** adversitee of fortune, 5
the most unsely kinde of contrarious fortune is to han ben
weleful.'

'**But that thou,**' quod she, 'abyest thus the torment of thy
false opinioun, that mayst thou nat rightfully blamen ne aretten
to thinges: *as who seith, for thou hast yit many habundaunces of
thinges*. 10

Text. **For al be it** so that the ydel name of aventurous
welefulnesse moeveth thee now, it is leveful that thou rekne with

me of how manye grete thinges thou hast yit plentee. And
therfor, yif that thilke thing that thou haddest for most precious 15
in al thy richesse of fortune be kept to thee yit, by the grace of
god, unwemmed and undefouled, mayst thou thanne pleyne
rightfully upon the meschef of Fortune, sin thou hast yit thy
beste thinges? Certes, yit liveth in good point thilke precious
honour of mankinde, [Symacus](#), thy wyves fader, which that is 20
a man maked alle of sapiencie and of vertu; the whiche man
thou woldest byen redely with the prys of thyn owne lyf. He
biwayleth the wronges that men don to thee, and nat for him-self;
for he liveth in sikernesse of any sentences put ayeins him. And
yit liveth [thy wyf](#), that is atempre of wit, and passinge other 25
wimmen in clennessse of chastetee; and for I wol closen shortly
hir bountees, she is lyk to hir fader. I telle thee wel, that she
liveth looth of this lyf, and kepeth to thee only hir goost; and is
al maat and overcomen by wepinge and sorwe for desyr of thee,
in the whiche thing only I moot graunten that thy wefulnessse is 30
amenused. What shal I seyn eek of thy [two sones, conseilours](#),
of whiche, as of children of hir age, ther shyneth the lyknesse
of the wit of hir fader or of hir elder fader? And sin the sovereyn
cure of alle mortel folk is to saven hir owen lyves, O how weleful
art thou, yif thou knowe thy goodes! For yit ben ther 35
thinges dwelled to thee-ward, that no man douteth that they ne
ben more dereworthe to thee than thyn owen lyf. And for-
thy drye thy teres, for yit nis nat everich fortune al hateful to thee-ward,
ne over greet tempest hath nat yit fallen upon thee, whan
that [thyn ances](#) cleven faste, that neither wolen suffren the 40
counfort of this tyme present ne the hope of tyme cominge to
passen ne to faylen.'

'And I preye,' quod I, 'that faste moten they halden; for
whyles that they halden, how-so-ever that thinges ben, I shal wel
fleten forth and escapen; but thou mayst wel seen how grete 45
aparayles and aray that me lakketh, that ben passed away fro
me.'

'I have som-what avansed and forthered thee,' quod she, 'yif
that thou anoye nat or forthinke nat of al thy fortune: *as who
seith, I have som-what comforted thee, so that thou tempest thee nat* 50
thus with al thy fortune, sin thou hast yit thy beste thinges. But
I may nat suffren [thy delices](#), that pleynest so wepinge and
anguissous, for that ther lakketh som-what to thy wefulnessse.
For what man is so sad or of so parfit wefulnessse, that he ne
stryveth and pleyne on som halve ayen the qualitee of his 55
estat? For-why ful [anguissous](#) thing is the condicioun of mannes
goodes; for either it cometh nat al-togider to a wight, or elles it
last nat perpetuel. For sum man hath grete richesces, but he is
ashamed of his ungentel linage; and som is renowned of noblesse
of kinrede, but he is enclosed in so grete anguisshe of nede 60
of thinges, that him were lever that he were unknowe. And
som man haboundeth both in richesse and noblesse, but yit he
bewaileth his chaste lyf, for he ne hath no wyf. And som man is
wel and selily y-mariéd, but he hath no children, and norisssheth
his richesces to the eyres of strange folkes. And som man is 65
gladed with children, but he wepeth ful sory for the trespas of
his sone or of his doughter. And for this ther ne acordeth no
wight lightly to the condicioun of his fortune; [for alwey](#) to every
man ther is in som-what that, unassayed, he ne wot nat; or elles
he dredeth that he hath assayed. And adde this also, that every 70
weleful man hath a ful delicat felinge; so that, but-yif alle thinges

bifalle at his owne wil, for he is impacient, or is nat used to han
 non adversitee, anon he is throwen adoun for every litel thing.
 And ful litel thinges ben tho that withdrawen the somme or the
 perfeccioun of blisfulnesse fro hem that ben most fortunat. How 75
 many men, trowest thou, wolden demen hem-self to ben almost in
 hevene, yif they mighten atayne to the leest party of the remnaunt
 of thy fortune? This same place that thou clepest exil, is
 contree to hem that enhabiten heer, and forthy **nothing [is]**
 wrecched but whan thou wenest it: *as who seith, thou thy-self, ne* 80
no wight elles, nis a wrecche, but whan he weneth him-self a wrecche
by reputacioun of his corage. And ayeinward, alle fortune is blisful
 to a man by the **agreabletee** or by the egalitee of him that
 suffreth it.

What man is that, that is so weleful, that nolde changen his 85
 estat whan he hath lost pacience? The **swetnesse** of mannes
 welefulnesse is sprayned with many biternesses; the whiche welefulnesse,
 al-though it seme swete and ioyful to hem that useth it,
 yit may it nat ben **with-holden** that it ne goth away whan it wole.
 Thanne is it wel sene, how wrecched is the blisfulnesse of mortal 90
 thinges, that neither it dureth perpetuel with hem that every
 fortune receiven agreablely or egaly, ne it delyteth nat in al to
 hem that ben anguissous. O ye mortal folk, what seke ye thanne
 blisfulnesse out of your-self, whiche that is put in your-self?
 Error and folye confoundeth yow. 95

I shal shewe thee shortely the poynt of sovereyne blisfulnesse.
 Is ther any-thing more precious to thee than thy-self? Thou
 wolt answer, "nay." Thanne, yif it so be that thou art mighty
 over thy-self, *that is to seyn, by tranquillitee of thy sowle*, than hast
 thou thing in thy power that thou noldest never lesen, ne Fortune 100
 ne may nat beneme it thee. And that thou mayst knowe that
 blisfulnesse ne may nat standen in thinges that ben fortunous
 and temporel, now understonde and gader it to-gidere thus:
 Yif blisfulnesse be the sovereyn good of nature that liveth by
 resoun, ne thilke thing nis nat sovereyn good that may be taken 105
 away in any wyse, (for more worthy thing and more digne is
 thilke thing that may nat ben taken away); than **sheweth it wel**,
 that the unstableness of fortune may nat atayne to receiven
 verray blisfulnesse. And yit more-over: what man that this
 tounbling welefulnesse ledeth, **either he woot** that it is changeable, 110
 or elles he woot it nat. And yif he woot it nat, what blisful
 fortune may ther be in the blindnesse of ignorance? And yif he
 woot that it is changeable, he moot alwey ben adrad that he ne
 lese that thing that he ne doubteth nat but that he may lesen it;
as who seith, he mot ben alwey agast, lest he lese that he wot wel he 115
may lese it. For which, the continuel dreed that he hath ne
 suffreth him nat to ben weleful. Or yif he lese it, he weneth to
 be dispysed and forleten. Certes eek, that is a ful litel good that
 is born with evene herte whan it is lost; *that is to seyn, that men*
do no more fors of the lost than of the haveinge. And for as moche 120
 as thou thy-self art he, to whom it hath ben shewed and proved
 by ful manye demonstraciouns, as I wot wel, that the sowles of
 men ne mowe nat deyen in no wyse; and eek sin it is cleer and
 certain, that fortunous welefulnesse endeth by the deeth of the
 body; it may nat ben douted that, yif that deeth may take away 125
 blisfulnesse, that alle the kinde of mortal thinges ne descendeth
 in-to wrecchednesse by the ende of the deeth. And sin we knowen
 wel, that many a man hath sought the fruit of blisfulnesse nat
 only with suffringe of death, but eek with suffringe of peynes and

tormentes; how mighte than this present lyf maken men blisful,
sin that, whan thilke selve lyf is ended, it ne maketh folk no
wrecches?

130

PR. IV. 1. C. vertuus; A. vertues. 4. C. om. a. 6. C. vnyely (= vnzely); A. Ed. vnsely. 8. A. abaist (!). // C. tormentz; A. tourment (Lat. *supplicium*). 10. C. -daunce; A. Ed. -daunces. 13. C. leefful; A. leueful. 15. C. thinge; A. thing. 19. C. leueth; A. lyueth. 21. C. om. 2nd of. 24. C. leueth; A. liueth. 29. C. maad; A. maat; Ed. mate. 30. C. thinge; A. thing. 31. C. amenyssed; A. Ed. amenused. 32. C. lyke-; A. lyk-. 33. A. Ed. eldefadir. 35. A. But (*for* For). 36. So C. Ed.; A. dwellyng. // A. -wardes. 40. A. cliue. 42. A. fallen. 43. A. holden. 44. C. A. halden. 45. C. mayste. 49. A. forthenke. 52. C. delites (?); A. Ed. delices (Lat. *delicias*). 55. C. Ed. and; A. or. 57. A. om. nat. 58. A. lasteth. // A. perpetuely. // A. rycchesse. 59. A. renommed. 60. anguisshe of] A. angre for. 63. Ed. chaste; C. caste; A. chast. 64. C. zelyly; A. Ed. selily. // C. hat. // C. noriseth; A. norissheth. 66. C. A. sory; Ed. sore. 69. A. is in mest som-what. 71. A. wel (*for* ful). 72. Ed. is; C. A. om. 77. A. remenaunt. 79. *I supply* is; Lat. *nihil est miserum*. 80. C. ho; A. who. 81. A. no (*for* a). 83. C. egreablete; A. agreablete. 86. C. what (!); A. whan. // C. lost; A. lorn. 87. C. sprayngd (!); A. y-spranid; Ed. spraynte. // C. betere-; A. bitter-. // C. weche. 89. C. wan. // C. woole; A. wol. 92. C. resseyuen; A. receyuen. 100, 106. C. thinge; A. thing. 101. A. bynyme. 102. A. om. ne. 107. C. take; A. taken. 108. C. resseyuen; A. receyue. 110. A. om. it. 115. C. list; A. lest. 116. A. om. it. 118. A. forleten hit. 120. C. A. lost; Ed. losse. // C. meche (*for* moche). 126. C. dessendeth; A. descendith. 128. C. frut; A. fruit.

METRE IV.

Quisquis uolet perennem Cautus ponere sedem.

What maner man, stable and war, that wole founden him
a perdurable sete, and ne wole nat ben cast down with the loude
blastes of the wind Eurus; and wole despise the see, manasinge
with flodes; lat him eschewen to bilde on the cop of the mountaigne
or in the moiste sandes. For the felle wind Auster
tormenteth the cop of the mountaigne with all his strengthes;
and the lause sandes refusen to beren the hevy wighte.

5

And forthy, if thou wolt fleen the perilous aventure, *that is to
seyn, of the worlde*; have minde certeinly to ficchen thyn hous of
a merye site in a lowe stoon. For al-though the wind, troubling
the see, thondre with over-throwinges, thou that art put in quiete,
and weleful by strengthe of thy palis, shalt leden a cleer age,
scorninge the woodnesses and the ires of the eyr.

10

ME. IV. 1. C. waar. 7. Ed. lose; A. lowe see(!); (Lat. *solutae*). // A. weyyte. 10. C. lowh; A. Ed. lowe. 12. C. A. palys (Lat. *ualli*).

PROSE V.

Set cum rationum iam in te.

But for as moche as the norisshinges of my resouns descenden
now in-to thee, I trowe it were tyme to usen a litel strengre
medicynes. Now understond heer, al were it so that the yiftes of
Fortune ne were nat brutel ne transitorie, what is ther in hem
that may be thyn in any tyme, or elles that it nis foul, yif that it
be considered and loked perfilty? Richesses, ben they precious
by the nature of hem-self, or elles by the nature of thee? What is
most worth of richesses? Is it nat gold or might of moneye
assembled? Certes, thilke gold and thilke moneye shyneth and
yeveth betere renoun to hem that despenden it thanne to thilke
folk that mokeren it; for avarice maketh alwey mokereres to ben
hated, and largesse maketh folk cleer of renoun. For sin that
swich thing as is transferred fram o man to another ne may nat
dwellen with no man; certes, thanne is thilke moneye precious
whan it is translated into other folk and stenteth to ben had, by
usage of large yevinge of him that hath yeven it. And also: yif
that al the moneye that is over-al in the worlde were gadered
toward o man, it sholde maken alle other men to ben nedy as of that.

5

10

15

And certes **a voys al hool**, *that is to seyn, with-oute amensinge*,
fulfilleth to-gidere the hering of moche folk; but certes, youre
richesses ne mowen nat passen in-to moche folke with-oute
amensinge. And whan they ben apassed, nedes they maken
hem pore that for-gon the richesses. 20

O! streite and nedy clepe I this richesse, sin that many folk
ne may nat han it al, ne al may it nat comen to o man with-uten
povertie of alle other folk! And the shyninge of gemmes, *that*
I clepe precious stones, draweth it nat the eyen of folk to hem-ward,
that is to seyn, for the beautee? But certes, yif ther were
beautee or bountee in the shyninge of stones, thilke cleernesse is
of the stones hem-self, and nat of men; for whiche I wondre
gretly that men mervailen on swiche thinges. For-why, what
thing is it, that **yif it wanteth** moeving and loynture of sowle and
body, that by right mighte semen a fair creature to him that hath
a sowle of resoun? For al be it so that gemmes drawn to hem-self
a litel **of the laste** beautee of the world, through the entente of
hir creatour and **through the distinccioun** of hem-self; yit, for as
mochel as they ben put under youre excellence, they ne han nat
deserved by no wey that ye sholden mervailen on hem. And
the beautee of feldes, delyteth it nat mochel un-to yow?' 25 30 35

Boece. '**Why sholde it nat** delyten us, sin that it is a right fair
porcioun of the right faire werke, *that is to seyn, of this world*?
And right so ben we gladed som-tyme of the face of the see
whan it is cleer; and also mervailen we on the hevене and on the
sterres, and on the sonne and on the mone.'

Philosophye. 'Aperteneth,' quod she, 'any of thilke thinges to
thee? Why darst thou glorifyen thee in the shyninge of any
swiche thinges? Art thou distingwed and embelised by the
springinge floures of the first somer sesoun, or swelleth thy
plentee in the frutes of somer? Why art thou ravished with
ydel loyes? Why embracest thou straunge goodes as they weren
thyne? Fortune ne shal never maken that swiche thinges ben
thyne, that nature of thinges hath makid foreine fro thee. Sooth
is that, with-uten doute, the frutes of the erthe owen to ben to
the norissinge of bestes. And yif thou wolt fulfille thy nede after
that it suffyseth to nature, than is it no nede that thou seke after
the superfluitee of fortune. For with ful fewe things and with ful
litel thinges nature halt hir apayed; and yif thou wolt achoken
the fulfillinge of nature with superfluitees, certes, thilke thinges
that thou wolt thresten or pouren in-to nature shullen ben unioyful
to thee, or elles anoyous. Wenest thou eek that it be a fair
thing to shyne with dyverse clothinge? Of whiche clothinge yif
the beautee be agreeable to loken up-on, I wol mervailen on the
nature of the matere of thilke clothes, or elles on the werkman
that wroughte hem. But also a long route of meynee, maketh
that a blisful man? The whiche servants, yif they ben vicious of
condiciouns, it is a great charge and a distrucconioun to the hous,
and a greet enemy to the lord him-self. And yif they ben goode
men, how shal straunge or foreine goodnesse ben put in the
noubre of thy richesse? So that, by all these forseide thinges,
it is clearly y-shewed, that never oon of thilke thinges that thou
accountedest for thyne goodes nas nat thy good. In the whiche
thinges, yif ther be no beautee to ben desyred, why sholdest thou
ben sory yif thou lese hem, or why sholdest thou reioysen thee
to holden hem? For yif they ben faire of hir owne kinde, what
aperteneth that to thee? For also wel sholden they han ben
faire by hem-selve, though they weren departed fram alle thyne 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75

richesses. Forwhy faire ne precious ne weren they nat, for that they comen among thy richesses; but, for they semeden faire and precious, ther-for thou haddest lever rekne hem amonges thy richesses. 80

But what desirest thou of Fortune with so grete a noise, and with so grete a fare? I trowe thou seke to dryve away nede with habundaunce of thinges; but certes, it tometh to you al in the contrarie. Forwhy certes, it nedeth of ful manye helpinges to kepen the diversitee of precious [ostelments](#). And sooth it is, 85 that of manye thinges han they nede that manye thinges han; and ayeinward, of litel nedeth hem that mesuren hir fille after the nede of kinde, and nat after the outrage of coveityse. Is it thanne so, that ye men ne han no proper good y-set in you, for which ye moten seken outward youre goodes in foreine and [subgit](#) 90 thinges? So is thanne the condicioun of thinges torned up-so-down, that a man, that is a devyne [beest](#) by merite of his resoun, thinketh that him-self nis neither faire ne noble, but-yif it be thorough possessioun of ostelments that ne han no sowles. And certes, al other thinges ben apayed of hir owne beautee; but ye 95 men, that ben semblable to god by your resonable thought, desiren to aparailen your excellent kinde [of the lowest](#) thinges; ne ye understonden nat how greet a wrong ye don to your creatour. For he wolde that mankinde were most worthy and noble of any othre erthely thinges; and ye threste adoun your dignitees benethe the lowest thinges. For [yif that al](#) the good of every thinge be more precious than is thilke thing whos that the good is: sin ye demen that the fouleste thinges ben youre goodes, thanne submitten ye and putten your-selven under tho fouleste thinges by your estimacioun; [and certes](#), this tydeth nat 100 with-oute youre desertes. For certes, swiche is the condicioun of alle mankinde, that only whan it hath knowinge of it-selve, than passeth it in noblesse alle other thinges; and whan it forleteth the knowinge of it-self, than is it brought binethen alle beestes. For-why al other livinge beestes han of kinde to knowe nat hem-self; 110 but whan that men leten the knowinge of hemsself, [it cometh](#) hem of vice. But how brode sheweth the errour and the folye of yow men, that wenen that any thing may ben aparailed with straunge aparailments! But for sothe that may nat ben doon. For yif a wight shyneth with thinges that ben put to him, *as thus, if thilke thinges shynen with which a man is aparailed*, certes, thilke thinges ben comended and preysed with which he is aparailed; but natheles, the thing that is covered and wrapped under that dwelleth in his filthe. 115

And I denye that thilke thing be good that anoyeth him that hath it. [Gabbo I of this?](#) Thou wolt seye "nay." Certes, richesses han anoyed ful ofte hem that han tho richesses; sin that every wikked shrewe, (and for his wikkednesse the more greedy after other folkes richesses, wher-so ever it be in any place, be it gold or precious stones), [weneth](#) him only most worthy that hath hem. Thou thanne, that so bisy dredest now the swerd and now the spere, yif thou haddest entred in the path of this lyf a voide [wayferinge](#) man, than woldest thou singe befor the theef; *as who seith, a pore man, that berth no richesse on him by the weye, may boldely [singe](#) biforn theves, for he hath nat wherof to ben robbed*. O precious and right cleer is the blisfulnesse of mortal richesses, that, whan thou hast geten it, than hast thou lorn thy sikernesse! 120 125 130

PR. V. 1. C. A. norysinges; Ed. norisshynges. // C. dess-; A. desc-. 6. A. Richesse. 8. A. worthi. // A. rycchesse. // C. om. it. 15. C. stenteth; A. stynteth. 19. A. al hool; Ed. al hole; C. om.; (Lat. *tota*). 21. A. rycchesse. 24. A. thise rycchesses. 25. A. om. 1st ne. 27. A. in-to. 28. C. beautes; A. Ed. beaute. // C. But; A. For. 29. A. om. the. 31. C. gretely; A. gretly. 32. C. loyngture; A. ioynture. 33. C. myht; A. myyt. 35. C. last; A. laste. 36. C. om. and. 38. C. A. desserued. // A. shullen. 41. C. ryhte; A. ryyt. 46. C. darsthow; A. darst thou. 47. C. Arthow; A. Art thou. 49. A. om. the. // C. fructes; A. fruytes. // C. arthow. // C. rauyssid; A. rauyshed. 52. A. om. hath. // A. Syche (!). 53. A. on (*for 2nd to*). 59. C. shollen; A. shullen. 60. C. anoyos; A. anoies; Ed. anoyous. 64. C. wrowht; A. wrouyt. 70. oon] A. none. 71. A. accoumptedest. 75. A. as (*for al-so*). 77, 78, 80. A. rycchesse. 90. A. outwardes. 98. A. ne ye ne, &c. 100. A. Ed. erthely; C. wordly. 103. C. tho; A. the. // C. A. foulest. 104. A. summytten. // C. the; A. tho. 106. A. desert. 110. A. om. livinge. // C. hym-; A. hem-. 111. C. om. that. 119. *So* A.; C. felthe. 122. A. rycchesse (*thrice*). // C. tho; A. the. 125. C. A. Ed. and weneth; *but and must be omitted (see Latin text)*. // C. hat. 126. A. om. 2nd now. 128. A. wayfaryng. 132. A. rycchesse.

METRE V.

Felix nimium prior etas.

Blisful was the first age of men! They helden hem apayed
with the metes that the trewe feldes broughten forth. They
ne distroyede nor deceyvede nat hem-self with outrage. They
weren wont lightly to slaken hir hunger at even with acomes
of okes. **They ne coude** nat medly the yifte of Bachus to the 5
cleer hony; *that is to seyn, they coude make no piment nor clarree;*
ne they coude nat medle the brighte fleeses of the contree of
Seriens with the venim of Tyrie; *this is to seyn, they coude nat*
deyen whyte fleeses of Serien contree with the blode of a maner
shelfisshe that men finden in Tyrie, with whiche blood men deyen 10
purpur. They slepen hoolsom slepes up-on the gras, and
dronken of the renninge wateres; and layen under the shadwes
of the heye pyn-trees. Ne no **gest ne straungere** ne carf yit
the heye see with ores or with shippes; ne they ne hadde seyn
yit none newe strondes, to leden marchaundyse in-to dyverse 15
contrees. Tho weren the cruel clariouns ful hust and ful stille,
ne blood y-shad by egre hate ne hadde nat deyed yit **armures**.
For wher-to or which woodnesse of enemys wolde first moeven
arnes, when they seyen cruel woundes, ne none medes be of
blood y-shad? 20

I wolde thatoure tymes sholde torne ayein to the olde
maneres! **But the anguissous** love of havinge brenneth in folk
more cruelly than the fyr of the mountaigne Ethna, *that ay brenneth*.
Allas! what was he that first dalf up the gobetes or the weightes 25
of gold covered under erthe, and the precious stones that wolden
han ben hid? **He dalf** up precious perils. *That is to seyn, that*
he that hem first up dalf, he dalf up a precious peril; for-why for
the preciousnesse of swiche thinge, hath many man ben in peril.

ME. V. 2. Ed. felde; C. feeldes; A. erthes. 3. C. desseyuyd; A. desceyued. 4. C. accornes; A. acomes. 6. C. nor; Ed. or; A. of. 7. C. fleezes; A. flies; Ed. fleces. 8. A. siriens (Lat. *Serum*). 9. C. flezes; A. flies; Ed. fleces. // C. syryen; A. sirien; Ed. Syrien. 10. C. shyllle-; A. Ed. shel-. 13. A. om. 3rd ne. // C. karue; A. karf; Ed. carfe. 16. C. crwel (*and so again below*). // C. Ed. hust; A. whist. 17. A. y-shed. // A. armurers (!). 18. C. wer to. 19. C. say; A. seien. 22. C. angwissos; A. anguissous. 23. C. om. 2nd the. // A. Ed. of Ethna; C. om. of. // A. euer (*for ay*). 27. C. om. 2nd he. 28. A. om. thinge. // A. ben; C. be.

PROSE VI.

Quid autem de dignitatibus.

But what shal I seye of dignitees and of powers, the whiche
ye men, that neither knowen verray dignitee ne verray power,
areysen hem as heye as the hevене? The whiche dignitees and
powers, yif they comen to any wikked man, they don as grete
damages and destruccions as doth the flaumbe of the mountaigne 5

Ethna, whan the flaambe walweth up; ne no deluge ne doth so
 cruel harmes. Certes, thee remembreth wel, as I trowe, that
 thilke dignitee that men clepen [the imperie of consulers](#), the
 whiche that whylom was biginninge of fredom, youre eldres
 coveiteden to han don away that dignitee, for the pryde of the
 consulers. And right for the same pryde your eldres, bifom that
 tyme, hadden don away, out of the citee of Rome, the kinges
 name; *that is to seyn, they nolde han no lenger no king*. But
 now, yif so be that dignitees and powers be yeven to goode men,
 the whiche thing is ful selde, what agreable thing is ther in tho
 dignitees or powers but only the goodnesse of folkes that usen
 hem? And therfor it is thus, that honour ne comth nat to vertu
 for cause of dignitee, but ayeinward honour comth to dignitee for
 cause of vertu. But whiche is thilke youre dereworthe power,
 that is so cleer and [so requerable](#)? O ye ertheliche bestes,
 considere ye nat over which thinge that it semeth that ye han
 power? Now yif thou saye a mous amonges other mys, that
 chalaunged to him-self-ward right and power over alle other mys,
 how greet scorn woldest thou han of it! **Glosa.** *So fareth it by
 men; the body hath power over the body*. For yif thou loke wel
 up-on the body of a wight, what thing shall thou finde more
 freele than is mankinde; the whiche men wel ofte ben slayn with
 bytinge of smale flyes, or elles with the entringe of crepinge
 wormes [in-to the privetees of mannes body](#)? But wher shal man
 finden any man that may exercen or haunten any right up-on
 another man, but only up-on his body, or elles up-on thinges
 that ben lowere than the body, [the whiche I clepe](#) fortunous
 possessionis? Mayst thou ever have any comaundement over
 a free corage? Mayst thou remuen fro the estat of his propre
 reste [a thought](#) that is clyvinge to-gidere in him-self by stedefast
 resoun? As whylom a tyraunt wende to confounde [a free man](#)
 of corage, and wende to constreyne him by torment, to maken
 him discoveren and acusen folk that wisten of a coniuracioun,
which I clepe a confederacie, that was cast ayeins this tyraunt;
 but this free man boot of his owne tonge and caste it in the
 visage of thilke wode tyraunt; so that the torments that this
 tyraunt wende to han maked matere of crueltee, this wyse man
 maked it matere of vertu.

[But what](#) thing is it that a man may don to another man, that
 he ne may receyven the same thing of othre folk in him-self:
*or thus, what may a man don to folk, that folk ne may don him the
 same?* I have herd told of [Busirides](#), that was wont to sleen his
 gesses that herberweden in his hous; and he was sleyn him-self
 of Ercules that was his gest. [Regulus](#) hadde taken in bataile
 many men of Affrike and cast hem in-to feteres; but sone after
 he moste yeve his handes to ben bounde with the cheynes of
 hem that he hadde whylom overcomen. Wenest thou thanne
 that he be mighty, that hath no power to don a thing, that othre
 ne may don in him that he doth in othre? And yit more-over,
 yif it so were that these dignitees or poweres hadden any propre
 or natural goodnesse in hem-self, never nolden they comen to
 shrewes. For contrarious thinges ne ben nat wont to ben
 y-felawshipped to-gidere. Nature refuseth that contrarious thinges
 ben y-ioigned. And so, as I am in certein that right wikked folk
 han dignitees ofte tyme, than sheweth it wel that dignitees and
 powers ne ben nat goode of hir owne kinde; sin that they suffren
 hem-self to cleven or ioinen hem to shrewes. And certes, the
 same thing [may I](#) most digneliche iugen and seyn of alle the

yiftes of fortune that most plenteuously comen to shrewes; of
the whiche yiftes, I trowe that it oughte ben considered, that no 65
man douteth that he nis strong in whom he seeth strengthe; and
in whom that swiftnesse is, sooth it is that he is swift. Also
musike maketh musiciens, and phisike maketh phisiciens, and
rethorike rethoriens. For-why the nature of every thing maketh
his propretee, ne it is nat entremedled with the effects of the 70
contrarious thinges; and, *as of wil*, it chaseth out thinges that
ben to it contrarie. But certes, richesse may not restreyne
avarice unstaunched; ne power ne maketh nat a man mighty
over him-self, whiche that vicious lustes holden destreynd with
cheynes that ne mowen nat be unbounden. And dignitees that 75
ben yeven to shrewede folk nat only ne maketh hem nat digne,
but it sheweth rather al openly that they ben unworthy and
undigne. And why is it thus? Certes, for ye han loye to clepen
thinges with false names that beren hem alle in the contrarie;
the whiche names ben ful ofte *reproved* by the effecte of the 80
same thinges; so that these ilke richesces ne oughten nat by
right to ben cleped richesces; ne swich power ne oughte nat
ben cleped power; ne swich dignitee ne oughte nat ben cleped
dignitee.

And at the laste, I may conclude the same thing of alle the 85
yiftes of Fortune, in which ther nis nothing to ben desired, ne
that hath in him-self naturel bountee, as it is ful wel y-sene. For
neither they ne ioignen hem nat alwey to goode men, ne maken
hem alwey goode to whom that they ben y-ioigned.

PR. VI. 1. A. seyne. 2. A. *om.* ye. 5. C. flawmbe; A. flamme (*twice*). 6. A. *ins.* wit (!) *bef.* walweth. 7. C. crwel. // C. remenbryth. 8. A. thilke; C. thikke. // A. emperie; C. Imperiye. 11. A. conseilers. 13. A. kyng; C. kyng. 15. Ed. selde; C. A. zelde. // C. A. Ed. thinges; *read* thing (Lat. *quid placet*). 19. A. *om.* thilke. 22. C. musy; A. myse; Ed. myce. 23. C. mysy; A. myse; Ed. myce. 26. C. shalthow. 27. A. mannes kynde. // A. whiche ben ful ofte slayn. 29. A. mennes bodyes. 33. C. Maysthow. 34. C. Maysthow remwen. 35. A. cleuyng. // C. stidefast; A. stedfast. 40. Ed. caste; C. A. cast. 42. C. crwelte. 45. C. resseyuen; A. receyue. 48. A. herburghden. 52. C. *om.* he. // C. whylom; A. somtyme. // C. weenesthow. 53. C. thinge; A. thing. 54. A. *om.* *1st* in. // A. to (*for 2nd* in). 63. Ed. I (*after* may); C. A. *omit*. 67. C. *om.* it. 68. *So* A.; C. musiciens, phisiciens. 70. A. *effectis*; C. effect. // A. *om.* the. 72. C. A. to it ben. 73. A. *om.* *2nd* ne. 81, 82. A. rycchesse (*twice*). 82, 83. A. whiche (*for* swich; *twice*). 87. C. I-seene; A. sene.

METRE VI.

Nouimus quantas dederit ruinas.

We han wel knowen how many grete harmes and destrucciouns
weren don *by the emperor Nero*. He leet brenne the citee of
Rome, and made sleen the senatoures. And he, cruel, whylom
slew *his brother*; and he was maked moist with the blood of
his moder; *that is to seyn, he leet sleen and slitten the body of* 5
his moder; to seen wher he was conceived; and he loked on every
halve up-on her colde dede body, ne no tere ne wette his face, but
he was so hard-herted that he mighte ben domes-man or luge of
hir dede beautee. And natheles, yit governede this *Nero* by
ceptre alle the poeples that Phebus the sonne may seen, cominge 10
from his outereste arysinge til he hyde his bemes under the
wawes; *that is to seyn, he governed alle the poeples by ceptre imperial*
that the sonne goth aboute, from est to west. And eek *this*
Nero governed by ceptre alle the poeples that ben under the
colde sterres that highten "*septem triones*"; *this is to seyn, he* 15
governede alle the poeples that ben under the party of the north.
And eek *Nero* governed alle the poeples that the violent wind
Nothus scorkleth, and baketh the brenning sandes by his drye
hete; *that is to seyn, alle the poeples in the south*. But yit ne

mighte nat al his hye power tome the woodnesse of this wikked
Nero. **Allas!** it is a grevous fortune, as ofte as wikked swerd
is ioigned to cruel venim; *that is to seyn, venimous crueltee to
lordshippe.* 20

ME. VI. 2. C. let; A. letee (!). 3. C. crwel. // C. whylom; A. somtyme. 5. C. lette (*wrongly*); A. let. 6. C. conseued; A. conceiued. 7. A. half. // C. wecte; A. wette. 9. A. yitte neuertheles. 11. A. hidde. 12. C. sceptre; A. ceptre. 15. C. vii. tyryones (*sic*); A. the seuene triones; Ed. the Septentrions. 16. A. parties. 18. C. Ed. scorklith; A. scorchith. 19-21. A. *om.* But yit ... Nero; Ed. *retains it, omitting hye.* // For Allas ... it is, A. *has*--But ne how greuous fortune is; C. *om.* a *bef.* greuous, but Ed. *retains it.* C. *repeats* it is. 22. C. crwel; crwelte.

PROSE VII.

Tum ego, scis, inquam.

Thanne seyde I thus: 'Thou wost wel thy-self that the coveitise
of mortal thinges ne hadde never lordshipe of me; but
I have wel desired matere of thinges to done, *as who seith, I
desire to han matere of governaunce over comunalitees*, for vertu,
stille, ne sholde nat elden;' *that is to seyn, that [him] leste that,
or he wex olde, his vertu, that lay now ful stille, ne should nat
perisse unexercised in governaunce of comune; for which men
mighten speken or wryten of his goode gouvernement.* 5

Philosophye. 'For sothe,' quod she, 'and that is a thing that
may **drawen to governaunce** swiche hertes as ben worthy and
noble of hir nature; but natheles, it may nat drawen or tollen
swiche hertes as ben y-brought to the fulle perfeccioun of vertu,
that is to seyn, coveitise of glorie and renoun to han wel administred
the comune thinges or don gode desertes to profit of the
comune. For see now and considere, how litel and how voide of
alle prys is thilke glorie. Certein thing is, as thou hast lerned by
the demonstracioun of astronomye, that al the environinge of the
erthe aboute ne halt nat but the resoun of **a prikke** at regard of the
greetnesse of hevene; that is to seyn, that yif ther were maked
comparisoun of the erthe to the greetnesse of hevene, men wolden
iugen in al, that the erthe ne helde no space. Of the whiche litel
region of this worlde, the ferthe partye is enhabited with livinge
bestes that we knowen, as thou thyself hast y-learned by **Tholomee**
that proveth it. And yif thou haddest with-drawn and abated in
thy thought fro thilke ferthe partye as moche space as the see and
the mareys contenen and over-goon, and as moche space as the
region of droughte over-streccheth, *that is to seyn, sandes and
desertes*, **wel unnethe** sholde ther dwellen a right streit place to
the habitacioun of men. And ye thanne, that ben environed and
closed with-in the leste prikke of thilke prikke, thinken ye to
manifesten your renoun and don youre name to ben born forth?
But your glorie, that is so narwe and so streite y-throngen in-to so
litel boundes, how mochel coveiteth it in largesse and in greet
doinge? **And also sette** this there-to: that many a nacioun,
dyverse of tonge and of maneres and eek of resoun of hir livinge,
ben enhabited in the clos of thilke litel habitacle; to the whiche
naciouns, what for difficultee of weyes and what for dyversitee of
langages, and what for **defaute** of unusage and entrecomuninge of
marchaundise, nat only the names of singuler men ne may nat
strecchen, but eek the fame of citees ne may nat stretchen. At
the laste, certes, in the tyme of **Marcus Tullius**, as him-self writ in
his book, that the renoun of the comune of Rome ne hadde nat
yit passed ne cloumben over the mountaigne that highte **Caucasus**;
and yit was, thilke tyme, Rome wel waxen and greetly redouted of
the **Parthes** and eek of other folk enhabitinge aboute. Seestow 45

nat thanne how streit and how compressed is thilke glorie that ye
 travailen aboute to shewe and to multiplie? May thanne the
 glorie of a singuler Romaine strecchen thider as the fame of the
 name of Rome may nat climben ne passen? And eek, seestow nat
 that the maneres of dyverse folk and eek hir lawes ben discordaunt
 among hem-self; so that thilke thing that sommen
 iugen worthy of preysinge, other folk iugen that it is worthy of
 torment? And ther-of comth it that, though a man delyte him in
 preysinge of his renoun, he may nat in no wyse bringen forth ne
 spreden his name to many maner poeples. There-for every man
 oughte to ben apayed of his glorie that is publissed among his
 owne neighbours; and thilke noble renoun shal ben restreyned
 within the boundes of o manere folke. But how many a man,
 that was ful noble in his tyme, **hath the wrecched** and nedy
 foryetinge of wryteres put out of minde and don away! Al be
 it so that, certes, thilke wrytinges profiten litel; the whiche
 wrytinges long and derk elde doth away, bothe hem and eek hir
 autours. But ye men semen to geten yow a perdurabletee, whan
 ye thenken that, in tyme to-cominge, your fame shal lasten. But
 natheles, yif thou wolt maken comparisoun to the endeles spaces
 of eternitee, what thing hast thou by whiche thou mayst reioysen
 thee of long lastinge of thy name? For yif ther were maked comparisoun
 of the abydinge of a moment to ten thousand winter,
 for as mochel as bothe the spaces ben **ended**, yit hath the
 moment somporcioun of it, al-though it litel be. But natheles,
 thilke selve noubre of yeres, and eek as many yeres as
 ther-to may be multiplyed, ne may nat, certes, ben comparised
 to the perdurabletee that is **endeles**; for of thinges that han ende
 may be maked comparisoun, but of thinges that ben with-outen
 ende, to thinges that han ende, may be maked no comparisoun.
 And forthy is it that, al-though renoun, of as long tyme as ever
 thee list to thinken, **were thought** to the regard of eternitee, that
 is unstaunchable and infinit, it ne sholde nat only semen litel, but
 pleyliche right naught. But ye men, certes, ne conne don
 nothing a-right, but-yif it be for the audience of poeple and for
 ydel rumours; and ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of conscience
 and of vertu, and ye seken your guerdouns of the smale wordes of
 straunge folk.

Have now heer and understonde, in the lightnesse of swich
 pryde and veine glorie, how a man scornede festyvaly and merily
 swich vanitee. Whylom ther was a man that hadde assayed
 with stryvinge wordes another man, the whiche, nat for usage of
 verray vertu but for proud veine glorie, had taken up-on him
 falsly the name of a philosophre. **This rather man.** *that I spak*
of thoughte he wolde assaye, wher he, thilke, were a philosophre
 or no; that is to seyn, yif that he wolde han suffred lightly in
 pacience the wronges that weren don un-to him. This feynede
 philosophre took pacience a litel whyle, and, whan he hadde
 received wordes of outrage, he, as in stryvinge ayein and reioysinge
 of him-self, **seyde** at the laste right thus: "understondest
 thou nat that I am a philosophre?" That other man answerde
 ayein ful bytingly, and seyde: "I hadde wel understonden it, yif
 thou haddest holden thy tonge stille." But what is it to thise
 noble worthy men (for, certes, of swiche folke speke I) that seken
 glorie with vertu? What is it? quod she; 'what atteyneth fame
 to swiche folk, whan the body is resolved by the deeth at the
 laste? For yif it so be that men dyen in al, *that is to seyn, body*
and sowle, the whiche thing our resoun defendeth us to bileven,

thanne is ther no glorie in no wyse. *For what sholde thilke glorie*
ben, whan he, of whom thilke glorie is seyed to be, nis right naught 105
 in no wyse? And yif the sowle, whiche that hath in it-self science
 of goode werkes, unbounden fro the prison of the erthe, wendeth
 frely to the hevене, **despyseth it** nat thanne alle erthely occupacioun;
 and, being in hevене, reioyseth that it is exempt fro alle
 erthely thinges? *As who seith, thanne rekketh the sowle of no* 110
glorie of renoun of this world.

PR. VII. 4. A. desired. 5. *I supply him (to make sense)*. // Ed. leste; C. A. list. 6. A. wex; C. wax. 7. C. perise; A. perisshe. //
 Ed. vnexercysed; C. A. vnexercised. 17. A. *om. Ist the*. // C. *om. of*. 21. A. that erthe helde. 26. A. and mareys. // C.
 spaces (*for space*). 28. C. vel; A. wel. 32. C. narwh; A. narwe. 36. A. cloos. 37. C. deficulte; A. difficulte. // C. deficulte
 (*repeated*); A. Ed. diuersite. 38. A. *om. and after vnusage*. 39. Ed. synguler; C. A. syngler. // A. *om. nat (bef. Ist*
strecchen). 41. C. marchus; A. Marcus. // Ed. Tullius; C. A. Tullius. // C. writ; A. writeth. 43. C. *om. yit*. // A. hyyt. 44. C.
 thikke; A. thilk. // A. wexen. 45. C. sestow; A. Sest thou. 48. Ed. synguler; C. singler; A. singlere. // A. Strecchen; C.
 strechchen. 49. C. seysthow; A. sest thou; Ed. seest thou. 51. C. thinge; A. thing. 56. A. paied. // Ed. publysshed; C.
 publyssed; A. puplissed. 57. A. neyybores; Ed. neyghbours; C. nesshebours. 59. A. nedy and wrecched. 63. A.
 autours; Ed. auctours; C. actorros (!). // A. Ed. ye men semen; C. yow men semeth. 64. A. thenke; C. thinken. // A.
 comyng (*om. to-*). 65. A. space (Lat. *spatia*). 69. C. A. Ed. *insert for bef. yit (wrongly)*. 70. A. it a litel. 73. C. -durablyte;
 A. -durablete. // A. eenles (*for endeles*). 74, 75. A. *om. but of ... comparisoun*. 77. A. by (*for 2nd to*). 82. C. A. gerdouns;
 Ed. guerdones. 84. A. whiche (*for swich*). 89. A. speke. 90. C. weere he; A. where he; Ed. wheder he. 91. A. *om. that*. 94.
 C. resseyuyd; A. receiued. 95. C. vnderstondow. 97. A. *om. it*. 98. C. *glosses it by s. fama*. 102. A. *om. it*. 103. C.
 deffendeth; A. defendith. 105. A. for (*for whan*). 107. C. *glosses erthe by i. corporis*. 108. C. *glosses it by i. anima*. 110,
 111. A. *om. As who ... this world.*

METRE VII.

Quicunque solam mente praecipiti petit.

Who-so that, **with overthrowinge thought**, only seketh glorie of
 fame, and weneth that it be sovereyn good: lat him loken up-on
 the brode **shewing** contrees of hevене, and up-on the streite site
 of this erthe; and he shal ben ashamed of the encrees of his
 name, that may nat fulfille the litel compas *of the erthe*. O!
 what coveiten proude folk to liften up hir nekkes in ydel in the
dedly yok *of this worlde*? For al-though that renoun y-sprad,
 passinge to **ferne** poeples, goth by dyverse tonges; and al-though
 that grete houses or kinredes shynen with clere titles of honours;
 yit, natheles, deeth despyseth alle heye glorie of fame: and deeth
 wrappeth to-gidere the heye hevedes and the lowe, and maketh
 egal and evene the heyeste to the loweste. Wher wonen now the
 bones of trewe **Fabricius**? What is now **Brutus**, or stierne
Catoun? The thinne fame, yit lastinge, of hir ydel names, is
 marked with a fewe lettres; but al-though that we han knowen
 the faire wordes of the fames of hem, it is nat yeven to knowe
 hem that ben dede and consumpte. **Liggeth** thanne stille, al
 outrely unknowable; ne fame ne maketh yow nat knowe. And
 yif ye wene to liven the longer for winde of your mortal name,
 whan o **cruel** day shal ravisshe yow, **thanne is** the seconde deeth
 dwellinge un-to yow.' **Glose.** *The first deeth he clepeth heer the*
departinge of the body and the sowle; and the seconde deeth he
clepeth, as heer, the stintinge of the renoun of fame.

3. C. cyte (*for site*); A. sete (*error for site*; Lat. *situm*). 6. A. liften vpon hire nekkes in ydel and dedely. 7. A. *om. that*. 9.
 A. *om. that*. // C. cler; A. clere. 13. A. stiem; Ed. sterne. 17. A. Ed. consumpt. 18. A. vtterly. 21. Ed. to (*for un-to*); A. in. //
 A. Ed. the; C. *om. (after heer)*.

PROSE VIII.

Set ne me inexorable contra fortunam.

'But for as mochel as thou shalt nat wenen', quod she, 'that I

bere **untretable** bataile ayeins fortune, yit som-tyme it bifalleth that
 she, deceyvable, deserveth to han right good thank of men; and
 that is, whan she hir-self opneth, and whan she discovereth hir
 frount, and sheweth hir maneres. Peraventure yit understonest 5
 thou nat that I shal seye. It is a wonder that I desire to telle,
 and forthy unnethe may I **unpleyten** my sentence with wordes; for
 I deme that contrarious Fortune profiteth more to men than
 Fortune debonaire. For alwey, whan Fortune semeth debonaire,
 than she lyeth falsly in bihetinge the hope of welefulnesse; but 10
 forsothe contrarious Fortune is alwey soothfast, whan she sheweth
 hir-self unstable thourgh hir chaunginge. The amiable Fortune
 deceyveth folk; the contrarie Fortune techeth. The amiable
 Fortune bindeth with the beautee of false goodes the hertes of
 folk that usen hem; the contrarie Fortune unbindeth hem by the 15
 knowinge of freele welefulnesse. The amiable Fortune mayst
 thou seen alwey **windinge** and flowinge, and ever misknowinge of
 hir-self; the contrarie Fortune is atempre and restreyned, and wys
 thourgh exercise of hir adversitee. At the laste, amiable Fortune
 with hir flateringes draweth miswandringe men fro the sovereyne 20
 good; the contrarious Fortune ledeth ofte folk ayein to soothfast
 goodes, and haleth hem ayein as with an hooke. Wenest thou
 thanne that thou oughtest to leten this a litel thing, that this **aspre**
 and horrible Fortune hath discovered to thee the thoughtes of thy
 trewe freendes? For-why this ilke Fortune hath departed and uncovered 25
 to thee bothe the certain visages and eek the doutous
visages of thy felawes. Whan she departed away fro thee, she
 took away hir freendes, and lafte thee thyne freendes. Now whan
 thou were riche and weleful, as thee semede, with how mochel
 woldest thou han bought the fulle knowinge of this, *that is to seyn,* 30
the knowinge of thy verray freendes? Now pleyne thee nat thanne
 of richesse y-lorn, sin thou hast founden the moste precious kinde
 of richesces, that is to seyn, thy verray freendes.

PR. VIII. A. *omits to end of* bk. iii. pr. 1. 3. C. desseyuable. // C. desserueth. 7. So C.; Ed. vnplyten. 13. C. desseyueth. 17. C. maysthow. 30. C. woldesthow.

METRE VIII.

Quod mundus stabili fide.

That the world with **stable feith** varieth acordable chaunginges;
 that the contrarious qualitee of elements holden among hem-self
 aliaunce perdurable; that Phebus the sonne with his goldene
 chariet bringeth forth the rosene day; that the mone hath commaundement 5
 over the nightes, which nightes Hesperus the eve-sterre
hath brought; that the see, **greedy to flowen**, constreyneth
 with a certain **ende** hise flodes, so that it is nat leweful to strecche
 hise brode **termes or boundes** up-on the erthes, *that is to seyn, to*
covere al the erthe:--al this acordaunce of thinges is bounden with
Love, that governeth erthe and see, and hath also commaundements 10
 to the hevenes. And yif this Love **slakede** the brydeles,
 alle thinges that now loven hem to-gederes wolden maken a bataile
 continuely, and stryven to fordoon the fasoun of this worlde, the
 whiche they now leden in acordable feith by faire moevinges.
 This Love halt to-gideres poeples ioigned with an holy bond, and 15
 knitteth sacrament of mariages of chaste loves; and Love endyteth
 lawes to trewe felawes. O! weleful were mankinde, yif thilke
 Love that governeth hevne governed youre corages!

ME. VIII. 6. C. hat. 7. C. lueful; Ed. leful. 8. erthes; Lat. *terris*.

Explicit Liber secundus.

BOOK III.

PROSE I.

Iam cantum illa finierat.

By this she hadde ended hir song, whan the sweetness of hir ditee hadde thorough-perced me that was desirous of herkninge, and I astoned hadde yit **streighte** myn eres, *that is to seyn, to herkne the bet what she wolde seye*; so that a litel here-after I seyde thus: 'O thou that art sovereyn comfort of anguissous corages, **so** thou hast remounted and norissed me with the weighte of thy sentences and with delyt of thy singinge; so that I trowe nat now that I be **unparigal** to the strokes of Fortune: *as who seyth, I dar wel now suffren al the assautes of Fortune, and wel defende me fro hir*. And tho remedies whiche that thou seydest her-bifom weren right sharpe, **nat only that** I am nat **a-grisen** of hem now, but I, desirous of heringe, axe gretely to heren the remedies.' 5

Than seyde she thus: 'That felede I ful wel,' quod she, 'whan that thou, ententif and stille, **ravisshedest** my wordes; and I abood til that thou haddest swich habite of thy thought as thou hast now; or elles til that I my-self hadde maked to thee the same habit, which that is a more verray thing. And certes, the remenaunt of thinges that ben yit to seye ben swiche, that first whan men tasten hem they ben bytinge, but whan they ben receyved withinne a wight, than ben they swete. But for thou seyest that thou art so desirous to herkne hem, with how gret brenninge woldest thou glowen, yif thou wistest whider I wol leden thee!' 10

'Whider is that?' quod I. 15

'To thilke verray welefulnesse,' quod she, 'of whiche thyn herte dremeth; but for as moche as thy sighte is ocupied and distorbed by imaginacioun *of erthely thinges*, thou mayst nat yit seen thilke selve welefulnesse.'

'Do,' quod I, 'and shewe me what is thilke verray welefulnesse, I preyre thee, with-oute taryinge.' 20

'That wole I gladly don,' quod she, '**for the cause of thee**; **but I wol** first marken thee by wordes and I wol enforcen me to enformen thee thilke *false cause of blisfulnesse* that thou more knowest; so that, whan thou hast fully bi-holden thilke false goodes, and torded thyn eyen to that other syde, thou mowe knowe the cleernesse of verray blisfulnesse.' 25 30 35

PR. I. 3. C. streyhte; Ed. streyght. 5. C. angwissos. 7. C. weyhte; Ed. weight. // C. sentences; Ed. sentences. 8. C. vnparigal; Ed. vnperregall. 10. C. deffende; Ed. defende. 11. C. hir-; Ed. here-. 12. C. desiros; Ed. desyrous. 17. C. Ed. had. 21. C. resseyued. 22. C. wit; Ed. with. 23. C. woldesthow; Ed. woldest thou. 26. C. thyng (!); Ed. thyn; Lat. *tuus*. 28. C. herthely; Ed. erthly. 31. C. tarynge; Ed. taryeng; Lat. *cunctatione*. 33. C. the (*for thee*); Ed. *om*.

METRE I.

Qui serere ingenuum uolet agrum.

Who-so wole sowe a feeld plentivous, lat him first delivere it fro thomes, and kerve asunder with his **hook** the bussches and the fern, so that the corn may comen hevvy of eres and of greynes. **Hony** is the more swete, yif mouthes han first tasted savoures that ben wikkid. The sterres shynen more agreably whan the wind **Nothus** leteth his **ploungy** blastes; and after that Lucifer the day-sterre hath chased away the derke night, the day the fairere 5

ledeth the rosene hors *of the sonne*. And right so thou, bi-holdinge
first the false goodes, **begin** to with-drawn thy nekke
fro the yok *of erthely affeccious*; and after-ward the verray goodes 10
shollen entren in-to thy corage.'

ME. I. 1. A. of (*fōr* fro). 2. A. bushes; Ed. busshes; C. bosses. 3. C. heres; A. eres. 5. A. wikke. // C. agreeably. 7. C. dirke; A. derke. 8. A. *om.* And. 10. C. verre; A. verrey.

PROSE II.

Tunc defixo paullulum uisu.

Tho fastnede she a litel the sighte of hir eyen, and with-drow
hir right as it were in-to the **streite sete** of hir thought; and bigan
to speke right thus: 'Alle the **cures**,' quod she, 'of mortal folk,
whiche that travaylen hem in many maner studies, goon certes by
diverse weyes, but natheles they enforcen hem alle to comen only 5
to oon ende of blisfulnesse. And blisfulnesse is swiche a good,
that who-so that hath geten it, he ne may, **over that**, no-thing
more desyre. And this thing is forsothe the **sovereyn good** that
conteyneth in him-self alle maner goodes; to the whiche good yif
ther failede any thing, it mighte nat ben cleped **sovereyn good**: 10
for thanne were ther som good, **out of this ilke sovereign good**, that
mighte ben desired. Now is it cleer and certain thanne, that
blisfulnesse is a parfit estat by the congregacioun of alle goodes;
the whiche blisfulnesse, as I have seyde, alle mortal folk enforcen
hem to geten by diverse weyes. For-why the coveitise of verray 15
good is naturally y-plaunted in the hertes of men; but the miswandringe
errorr mis-ledeth hem in-to false goodes. Of the
whiche men, som of hem wenen that **sovereyn good** be to liven
with-oute nede of any thing, and travaylen hem to be haboundaunt
of riches. And som other men demen that **sovereyn good** be, 20
for to ben right digne of reverence; and enforcen hem to ben
reverenced among hir neighbours by the honours that they han
y-geten. And some folk ther ben that holden, that right heigh
power be **sovereyn good**, and enforcen hem for to regnen, or elles
to ioignen hem to hem that regnen. And it semeth to some other 25
folk, that noblesse of renoun be the **sovereyn good**; and hasten
hem to geten glorious name by the arts of werre and of pees.
And many folk **mesuren** and gessen that **sovereyn good** be loye
and gladnesse, and wenen that it be right blisful thing to ploungen
hem in voluptuous delyt. And ther ben folk that entrechaungen 30
the causes and the endes of these forseide goodes, as they that
desiren riches to han power and delytes; or elles they desiren
power for to han moneye, or for cause of renoun. In these thinges,
and in swiche othere thinges, **is torded** alle the entencioun of
desiringes and of werkes of men; as thus: noblesse and favour 35
of people, whiche that yeveth to men, as it semeth hem, a maner
cleer nesse of renoun; and wyf and children, that men desiren for
cause of delyt and of **merinesse**. But forsothe, frendes ne sholden
nat be rekned a-mong the godes of fortune, but of vertu; for it is
a ful holy maner thing. Alle these othere thinges, forsothe, ben 40
taken for cause of power or elles for cause of delyt.

Certes, now am I redy to referren the goodes of the body to
these forseide thinges aboven; for it semeth that strengthe and
gretnesse of body yeven power and worthinesse, and that beautee
and swiftnesse yeven noblesse and glorie of renoun; and hele of 45
body semeth yeven delyt. In alle these thinges it semeth only
that blisfulnesse is desired. For-why thilke thing that every man
desireth most over alle thinges, he demeth that it be the **sovereyn**

good; but I have defyned that blisfulnesse is the sovereyn good;
 for which every wight demeth, that thilke estat that he desireth 50
 over alle thinges, that it be blisfulnesse.

Now hast thou thanne biforn thyn eyen almost al the purposed
 forme of the welefulnesse of man-kinde, that is to seyn, riches, 55
 honours, power, and glorie, and delys. The whiche delyt only
 considerede Epicurus, and iuged and establisshed that delyt is
 the sovereyn good; for as moche as alle othre thinges, as him
 thoughte, bi-refte away loye and mirthe fram the herte. But I
 retorne ayein to the studies of men, of whiche men the corage
 alwey reherseth and seketh the sovereyn good, al be it so that 60
 it be with a derked memorie; but he not by whiche path, right
 as a dronken man not nat by whiche path he may retorne him to
 his hous. Semeth it thanne that folk folyen and erren that
 enforcen hem to have nede of nothing? Certes, ther nis non other
 thing that may so wel performe blisfulnesse, as an estat plentivous
 of alle goodes, that ne hath nede of non other thing, but that is 65
 suffisaunt of himself unto him-self. And folyen swiche folk thanne,
 that wenen that thilke thing that is right good, that it be eek right
 worthy of honour and of reverence? Certes, nay. For that thing
 nis neither foul ne worthy to ben despised, that wel neigh al the
 entencioun of mortal folk travaylen for to geten it. And power, 70
 oughte nat that eek to ben rekened amonges goodes? What
 elles? For it is nat to wene that thilke thing, that is most worthy
 of alle thinges, be feble and with-oute strengthe. And cleemesse
 of renoun, oughte that to ben despised? Certes, ther may no
 man forsake, that al thing that is right excellent and noble, that it ne 75
 semeth to ben right cleer and renommed. For certes, it nedeth nat
 to seye, that blisfulnesse be [nat] anguissous ne drery, ne subgit to
 grevaunces ne to sorwes, sin that in right litel thinges folk seken
 to have and to usen that may delyten hem. Certes, thise ben
 the thinges that men wolen and desiren to geten. And for this 80
 cause desiren they riches, dignitees, regnes, glorie, and delices.
 For therby wenen they to han suffisaunce, honour, power, renoun,
 and gladnesse. Than is it good, that men seken thus by so many
 diverse studies. In whiche desyr it may lightly ben shewed how
 gret is the strengthe of nature; for how so that men han diverse 85
 sentences and discordinge, algates men acorden alle in lovinge the
 ende of good.

PR. II. 2. C. cyte; A. sete; Lat. *sedem*. 5. C. enforzen; A. enforced; Ed. enforzen. 6. A. *om*. And blisfulnesse. 10. A. *om*.
 cleped. 14. C. enforzen; A. enforzen. 18. A. is (*for* be). 20. C. ben; A. be. 22. C. nesshebers; A. neyghbours. 23. A.
 halden. // C. heyh; A. heyye; Ed. hye. 24. A. to b (*for* be). 28. C. by (*for* be); A. Ed. be. 29. A. *om*. thing. 32. A.
 rycchesse. 35. A. *om*. *Ist* of. // C. fauor; A. fauour. 36. A. *om*. to men *and* hem. 38. A. shollen. 39. A. Ed. the; C. tho. 45.
 C. swift-; A. swifte-. 49. C. deffyned; A. Ed. diffined. 52. A. *om*. thy eyen; C. thy (*for* thyn); Ed. thyn. // A. almost. 55.
 A. *om*. and *bef*. iuged. // C. A. establyssed; Ed. establysshed. 59. A. *ins*. of *after* good (*wrongly*). 60. C. dirkyd; A.
 derke; Ed. dyrked. // A. *om*. but he ... path. // C. paath (*twice*). 62. C. foleyen; A. folyen. 65. C. A. *ins*. it *bef* is; Ed. *om*.
 66. C. A. foleyen; Ed. folyen. 69. C. wel neyh; Ed. wel nygh; A. *om*. // C. alle; A. Ed. al. 77. *I supply* nat. // C. angwyssos.
 // C. subgyd; A. subgit. 81. A. rycches. 86. C. allegates; A. algates. // A. lyuynge (!).

METRE II.

Quantas rerum flectat habenas.

It lyketh me to shewe, by subtil song, with slakke and delitable
 soun of strenges, how that Nature, mighty, enclineth and flitteth
 the governements of thinges, and by whiche lawes she, purveyable,
 kepeth the grete world; and how she, bindinge, restreyneth alle
 thinges by a bonde that may nat ben unbounde. Al be it so that
 the lyouns of the contre of Pene beren the faire chaynes, and 5

taken metes of the handes of folk that yeven it hem, and dreden
 hir **sturdy** maystres of whiche they ben wont to suffren betinges:
 yif that hir horrible mouthes ben be-bled, *that is to seyn, of bestes
 devoured*, hir corage of time passed, that hath ben ydel and rested, 10
 repeyareth ayein; and they roren grevously and remembre on hir
 nature, and slaken hir nekkes fram hir chaynes unbounde; and
hir mayster, first to-torn with bloody tooth, assayeth the wode
 wrathes of hem; *this is to seyn, they freten hir mayster*. And the
iangelinge brid that singeth on the heye braunches, *that is to seyn,* 15
in the wode, and after is enclosed in a streyt cage: al-though that
 the **pleynging businesse** of men yeveth hem honiede drinkes and
 large metes with swete studie, yit natheles, yif thilke brid, skipinge
 out of hir streyte cage, seeth the **agreables** shadewes of the 20
 wodes, she defouleth with hir feet hir metes y-shad, and seketh
 mourninge only the wode; and twitereth, desiringe the wode, with
 hir swete vois. The yerde of a tree, that is haled a-doun by
 mighty strengthe, boweth redily the crop a-doun: but yif that the
 hand of him that it bente lat it gon ayein, anon the crop loketh 25
 up-right to hevене. The sonne Phebus, that falleth at even in
 the westrene wawes, retorneth ayein eftsones his carte, **by privee
 path**, ther-as it is wont aryse. **Alle thinges** seken ayein to hir
 propre cours, and alle thinges reioysen hem of hir retorninge ayein
 to hir nature. Ne non ordinaunce nis bitaken to thinges, but that
 that hath ioyned the endinge to the beginninge, and hath maked 30
 the cours of it-self stable, *that it chaungeth nat from his propre
 kinde*.

ME. II. 3. A. om. the. 8. A. om. betinges. 9. C. horyble. 11. A. that (*for 1st* and). 13. A. to-teren. 15. A. Iangland. // A. this
 (*for 2nd* that). 16. A. inclosed. // C. streyht; A. streit. 17. C. pleynynge; A. pleiyng; Lat. *ludens*. 19. A. Ed. agreable. 24.
 C. bent; A. bente. 27. A. in-to (*for to*). 30. C. hat; A. hath.

PROSE III.

Vos quoque, o terrena animalia.

Certes also ye men, that ben ertheliche **beestes**, dremen alwey
 youre beginninge, al-though it be with a thinne imaginacioun;
 and by a maner thoughte, al be it nat cleerly ne parfitly, ye loken
 fram a-fer to thilke verray fyn of blisfulnesse; and ther-fore naturel 5
 entencioun ledeth you to thilke verray good, but many maner
 errors mis-torneth you ther-fro. Consider now yif that by thilke
 thinges, by whiche a man weneth to geten him blisfulnesse, yif
 that he may comen to thilke ende that he weneth to come by
 nature. For yif that moneye or honours, or thise other forseide
 thinges bringen to men swich a thing that no good ne fayle hem 10
 ne semeth fayle, certes than wole I graunte that they ben maked
 blisful by thilke thinges that they han geten. But yif so be that
 thilke thinges ne mowen nat performen that they bi-heten, and
 that ther be defaute of manye goodes, sheweth it nat thanne
 cleerly that **fals beautee** of blisfulnesse is knowen and ateint 15
 in thilke thinges? First and forward thou thy-self, that haddest
 habundaunces of riches nat long agon, **I axe** yif that, in the
 habundaunce of alle thilke riches, thou were never anguissous
 or sory in thy corage of any wrong or grevaunce that bi-tidde thee
 on any syde? 20

'Certes,' quod I, 'it ne remembreth me nat that evere I was
 so free of my thought that I ne was alwey in anguiss of
 som-what.'

'And was nat that,' quod she, 'for that **thee lakked** som-what

that thou noldest nat han lakked, or elles thou haddest that thou
noldest nat han had?' 25

'Right so is it,' quod I.

'Thanne desiredest thou the presence of that oon and the
absence of that other?' 30

'I graunte wel,' quod I.

'Forsothe,' quod she, 'than nedeth ther som-what that every
man desireth?'

'Ye, ther nedeth,' quod I.

'Certes,' quod she, 'and he that hath lakke or nede of aught
nis nat in every wey suffisaunt to himself?' 35

'No,' quod I.

'And thou,' quod she, 'in al the plentee of thy riches haddest
thilke lakke of suffisaunse?'

'What elles?' quod I.

'Thanne may nat riches maken that a man nis nedy, ne that
he be suffisaunt to him-self; and that was it that they bi-highten,
as it semeth. And eek certes I trowe, that this be gretly to
considere, that moneye ne hath nat in his owne kinde that it
ne may ben bi-nomen of hem that han it, maugre hem?' 40

'I bi-knowe it wel,' quod I. 45

'Why sholdest thou nat bi-knowen it,' quod she, 'whan every
day the strengre folk bi-nemen it fro the febler, maugre hem?
For whennes comen elles alle thise foreyne compleyntes or
quereles of pletinges, but for that men axen ayein here moneye
that hath ben bi-nomen hem by force or by gyle, and alwey
maugre hem?' 50

'Right so is it,' quod I.

'Than,' quod she, 'hath a man nede to seken him foreyne
helpe by whiche he may defende his moneye?'

'Who may sey nay?' quod I. 55

'Certes,' quod she; 'and him nedede non help, yif he ne hadde
no moneye that he mighte lese?'

'That is douteles,' quod I.

'Than is this thinge torned in-to the contrarye,' quod she.
'For riches, that men wenen sholde make suffisaunce, they
maken a man rather han nede of foreyne help! Which is
the manere or the gyse,' quod she, 'that riches may dryve away
nede? Riche folk, may they neither han hunger ne thirst?
These riche men, may they fele no cold on hir limes on winter?
But thou wolt answeren, that riche men han y-now wher-with they
may staunchen hir hunger, slaken hir thirst, and don a-wey cold. 60

In this wyse may nede be counforted by riches; but certes,
nede ne may nat all outrely ben don a-wey. For though this nede,
that is alwey gapinge and gredy, be fulfilled with riches, and axe
any thing, yit dwelleth thanne a nede that mighte be fulfilled. I
holde me stille, and telle nat how that litel thing suffiseth to
nature; but certes to avarice y-nough ne suffiseth no-thing. For
sin that riches ne may nat al don away nede, but riches
maken nede, what may it thanne be, that ye wenen that riches
mowen yeven you suffisaunce? 70 75

PR. III. 2. A. *om.* youre biginninge. 15. C. ataynt; A. a-teint. 24. A. that (*for* And). // A. *om.* nat that ... for. // A. thou lakkedest; Ed. the lacked. 34. A. a wyyt (*for* aught). 35. C. suffysaunte; A. suffisaunt. 37, 40. A. rycchesse. 46. C. sholdesthow. 47. A. bynymen. // C. febelere; A. febler. 50. C. *om.* hem. 54. C. deffende. 56. A. nedith. 60. A. rycchesse. 63. A. threst. 64. C. the; A. thei. 65. A. y-nouy. 66. A. threst. 68. C. *om.* nat. // C. vtrelly; A. outerly. 69, 70. C. fulfyd; A. fulfilled (*twice*). 72. C. aueryce; A. auarice. 73. C. rychesse (*1st time only*); A. rychesse (*twice*). // C. alwey; A. away.

METRE III.

Quamvis fluente diues auri gurgite.

Al were it so that a riche coveytous man hadde a river fletinge
 al of gold, yit sholde it never staunchen his coveitise; and though
 he hadde his nekke y-charged with precious stones of the rede
 see, and though he do ere his felde plentivous with an hundred
 oxen, never ne shal his bytinge bisnesse for-leten him whyl he
 liveth, ne the lighte riches ne sholle nat beren him companye
 whan he is ded. 5

ME. III. 1. A. *om.* 2nd a. 2. A. couetise. 4. A. eryl. // C. feeldes. 6. C. leuith; A. lyueth. // C. shol; A. shal. // C. A. compaignie.

PROSE IV.

Set dignitates.

But dignitees, to whom they ben comen, maken they him
 honorable and reverent? Han they nat so gret strengthe, that
 they may putte vertues in the hertes of folk that usen the lordshipes
 of hem? Or elles may they don a-wey the vyces? Certes, they
 ne be nat wont to don away wikkednesse, but they ben wont
 rather to shewen wikkednesse. And ther-of comth it that I have
 right grete desdeyn, that dignitees ben yeven ofte to wikked
 men; for which thing Catullus cleped a consul of Rome, that
 highte Nonius, "postum" or "boch"; as who seyth, he cleped him
 a congregacioun of vyces in his brest, as a postum is ful of corrupcioun,
 al were this Nonius set in a chayre of dignitee. Seest thou nat
 thanne how gret vilenye dignitees don to wikked men? Certes,
 unworthinesse of wikked men sholde be the lasse y-sene, yif they
 nere renommed of none honours. Certes, thou thyself ne mightest
 nat ben brought with as manye perils as thou mightest suffren
 that thou woldest beren the magistrat with Decorat; that is to
 seyn, that for no peril that mighte befallen thee by offence of the king
 Theodorike, thou noldest nat be felawe in governaunce with Decorat;
 whan thou saye that he hadde wikked corage of a likerous shrewe
 and of an accuser. Ne I ne may nat, for swiche honours, iugen
 hem worthy of reverence, that I deme and holde unworthy to han
 thilke same honours. Now yif thou saye a man that were fulfild
 of wisdom, certes, thou ne mightest nat deme that he were unworthy
 to the honour, or elles to the wisdom of which he is
 fulfild?--'No,' quod I.--'Certes, dignitees,' quod she, 'apertienen
 proprely to vertu; and vertu transporteth dignitee anon to
 thilke man to which she hir-self is conioined. And for as moche
 as honours of poeple ne may nat maken folk digne of honour, it
 is wel seyn cleerly that they ne han no propre beautee of dignitee.
 And yit men oughten taken more heed in this. For yif it so be
 that a wikked wight be so mochel the foulere and the more out-cast,
 that he is despysed of most folk, so as dignitee ne may nat
 maken shrewes digne of reverence, the which shrewes dignitee
 sheweth to moche folk, thanne maketh dignitee shrewes rather so
 moche more despysed than preysed; and forsothe nat unpunished:
 that is for to seyn, that shrewes revengen hem ayeinward
 up-on dignitees; for they yilden ayein to dignitees as gret guerdoun,

whan they bi-spotten and defoulen dignitees with hir
 vilenye. And for as mochel as thou mowe knowe that thilke
 verray reverence ne may nat **comen by** these shadewy transitorie 40
 dignitees, undirstond now thus: yif that a man hadde used and
 had **many maner** dignitees of consules, and were comen peraventure
 amonge straunge naciouns, sholde thilke honour maken
 him worshipful and redouted of straunge folk? Certes, yif that
 honour of poeple were a naturel yift to dignitees, it ne mighte 45
 never cesen nowher amonges no maner folk **to don his office**,
 right as fyr in every contree ne stinteth nat to eschaufen and to
 ben hoot. But for as moche as for to ben holden honourable or
 reverent ne cometh nat to folk of hir propre strengthe of nature,
 but only of the false opinioun of folk, *that is to seyn, that wenen* 50
that dignitees maken folk digne of honour; anon therfore whan
 that they comen ther-as folk ne knowen nat thilke dignitees, hir
 honours vanisshen away, and that anon. But that is amonges
 straunge folk, mayst thou seyn; but amonges hem ther they
 weren born, ne duren nat thilke dignitees alwey? Certes, the 55
 dignitee of the **provostrie** of Rome was whylom a gret power;
 now is it nothing but an ydel name, and the **rente** of the senatorie
 a gret charge. And yif a wight whylom hadde **the office** to taken
 hede to the vitales of the poeple, as of com and other things, he
 was holden amonges grete; but what thing is now more out-cast 60
 thanne thilke provostrie? And, as I have seyde a litel her-bifom,
 that thilke thing that hath no propre beautee of him-self receiveth
 som-tyme prys and shyninge, and som-tyme leseth it by the
opinioun of usaunces. Now yif that dignitees thanne ne mowen
 nat maken folk digne of reverence, and yif that dignitees wexen 65
 foule **of hir wille** by the filthe of shrewes, and yif that dignitees
 lesen hir shyninge by chaunginge of tymes, and yif they wexen
 foule by estimacioun of poeple: **what is it** that they han in hem-self
 of beautee that oughte ben desired? *as who seyth, non*;
 thanne ne mowen they yeven no beautee of dignitee to non other. 70

PR. IV. 2. C. honorable, *glossed* ironice. 3. C. lordshippys; A. lordshipes. 5. A. *om.* ne. // A. wikkednesses (*twice*); Lat. *nequitiam*. 6. C. *om.* to *bef.* shewen. 7. C. desdaign; A. desdeyne. 9. C. nomyus; A. nonius. // Ed. postome. 11. C. nomyus. // C. *om.* a. // C. Sesthow. 12. C. fylonye; A. vylenye; Ed. vylonies; Lat. *dedecus*. 16. C. Ed. the; A. thi. // A. magistrat; C. magestrat. 17. A. by the offence; C. by offense; Ed. by offence. 19. Ed. saw. // C. lykoros; A. likerous. 22. Ed. sawe. 25. A. Ed. quod she; C. *om.* 29. C. they, *glossed*, s. honurs. 30. A. more; C. mor. // C. *om.* it. 30-5. A. For if it so be that he that is most out-cast that most folk dispisen. or as dignite ne may nat maken shrewes worthi of no reuerences. than maketh dignites shrewes more dispised than preised. the whiche shrewes dignit (*sic*) scheweth to moche folk. and forsothe not vnpunished; Ed. for if a wight be in so muche the more outcast, that he is dispysed of moste folke, so as dignyte ne may not maken shrewes worthy of no reuerence, than maketh dignite shrewes rather dispysed than praysed, the whiche shrewes dignite sheweth to moche folk. And forsothe not vnpunished. 38. C. A. gerdoun; Ed. guerdons. // C. by-spetten; A. byspotten; Lat. *commaculant*. 40. C. thyse shadwye; A. the shadewy. 41. A. this (*for* thus). 47. A. enchaufen. 50. C. *om.* that *bef.* wenen. 53. C. vanesshen; A. vanissen. 54. C. maysthow. // A. but; C. Ed. ne. 56, 58. C. whylom; A. som-tyme (*twice*). 57. C. *om.* the *bef.* senatorie. 59. A. and what other; Ed. and of other. 62. C. resseyueth; A. resceyueth. 66. C. felthe; A. filthe. // C. *om.* that *after* yif (*3rd time only*). 70. C. dignete.

METRE IV.

Quamvis se, Tyrrio superbus ostro.

Al be it so that the proude Nero, with alle his wode luxurie,
 kembde him and aparailede him with faire purpres of **Tirie**,
 and with whyte perles, algates yit **throf** he hateful to alle folk:
this is to seyn, that al was he behated of alle folk. Yit this
 wikked Nero hadde gret lordship, and yaf whylom to the 5
reverents senatours the **unworshipful** setes of dignitees. *Unworshipful*
setes he clepeth here, for that Nero, that was so wikked, yaf

tho dignitees. Who-so wolde thanne resonably wenen, that blisfulnesse
were in swiche honours as ben yeven by vicious shrewes? 10

ME. IV. 2. A. kembed; apparaild. 5. C. lorshippe; A. lordship. // C. Ed. whylom; A. som-tyme. 6. C. reuerentz; Ed.
reuerent; A. dredeful; Lat. *uerendis*. 8. A. tho; C. Ed. the. // A. *om.* so. 10. C. vysios; A. vicious.

PROSE V.

An vero regna regumque familiaritas.

But **regnes** and **familiaritees** of kinges, may they maken a
man to ben mighty? **How elles**, **whan** hir blisfulnesse dureth
perpetuely? But certes, the olde age of tyme passed, and eek
of present tyme now, is ful of ensaumples how that **kinges ben**
chaunged in-to wrecchednesse out of hir welefulnesse. O! a 5
noble thing and a cleer thing is power, that is nat founden
mighty to kepen it-self! And yif that power of reaumes be
auctour and maker of blisfulnesse, yif thilke power lakketh on
any syde, amenuseth it nat thilke blisfulnesse and bringeth in
wrecchednesse? But yit, al be it so that the reaumes of mankinde 10
strecchen brode, yit mot ther nede ben moche folk, over
whiche that every king ne hath no lordshipe ne comaundement.
And certes, **up-on thilke syde that** power faileth, which that
maketh folk blisful, right on that same syde **noun-power** entreth
under-nethe, that maketh hem wrecches; in this manere thanne 15
moten kinges han more porcioun of wrecchednesse than of
welefulnesse. **A tyraunt**, *that was king of Sisile*, that hadde
assayed the peril of his estat, shewede by similitude the dredes
of reaumes by gastnesse of a swerd that heng over the heved
of his familier. What thing is thanne this power, that may nat 20
don away the bytinges of businesse, ne eschewe the prikkes of
drede? And certes, yit wolden they liven in sikernesse, but
they may nat; and yit they glorifye hem in hir power. Holdest
thou thanne that thilke man be mighty, that thou seest that 25
he wolde don that he may nat don? And holdest thou thanne
him a mighty man, that hath envirowede his sydes with men
of armes or **seriaunts**, and dredeth more hem that he maketh
agast than they dreden him, and that is put in the handes of
his servaunts for he sholde seme mighty? But of familieres
or servaunts of kinges **what** sholde I telle thee anything, sin 30
that I myself have shewed thee that reaumes hem-self ben
ful of gret feblesse? The whiche familieres, certes, the ryal
power of kinges, **in hool** estat and in estat abated, ful ofte
throweth adown. **Nero** constreynede Senek, his familier and
his mayster, to chesen on what death he wolde deyen. **Antonius** 35
comaundede that knightes slowen with hir swerdes Papinian
his familier, which Papinian hadde ben longe tyme ful mighty
amonges hem of the court. And yit, certes, they wolden bothe
han renounced hir power; of whiche two **Senek** enforceded him
to yeven to Nero his riches, and also to han gon in-to 40
solitarie exil. **But whan** the grete weighte, *that is to seyn*, of
lordes power or of fortune, draweth hem that shullen falle,
neither of hem ne mighte do that he wolde. What thing is
thanne thilke power, that though men han it, yit they ben agast;
and whanne thou woldest han it, thou nart nat siker; and 45
yif thou woldest forleten it, thou mayst nat eschuen it? But
whether swiche men ben frendes at nede, as ben conseyled by
fortune and nat by vertu? Certes, **swiche folk** as weleful
fortune maketh frendes, contrarious fortune maketh hem
enemys. And what **pestilence** is more mighty for to anoye a 50

wight than a familiar enemy?

PR. V. 3. C. perpetually; A. perpetuely. 7. A. realmes. 8. C. auctor; A. auctour. 10. A. realmes (*om. the*). 11. C. node (*for nede*). 12. C. lorshipe. 14. C. A. nounpower. 19. A. realmes. 20. C. famyler. 23. A. yit; C. yif. 24. C. seyst; A. seest; Lat. *uideas*. 27. A. seruauantes. // A. *om. hem*. 31. A. realmes. 32. A. feblenesse. // A. real; Ed. royal. 34. C. hyr famyler (*sic*); A. his familiar. 37. C. famyler; A. familiar. // C. that hadde; A. *om. that*. 41. C. solutarie; A. solitarie. 42. C. sholen; Ed. shullen; A. sholden; Lat. *ruituros*. 44. C. yit; Ed. yet; A. that. 47. C. wheyther.

METRE V.

Qui se uolet esse potentem.

Who-so wol be mighty, he mot daunten his cruel **corage**,
ne putte nat his nekke, overcomen, under the foule reynes of
lecherye. For al-be-it so that thy lordshipe strecche so fer,
that the contree of Inde quaketh at thy comaundements or at
thy lawes, and that the last *ile in the see, that hight Tyle*, 5
be thral to thee, yit, yif thou mayst nat putten away thy foule
derke desyrs, and dryven out fro thee wrecched complaintes,
certes, it nis no power that thou hast. 8

ME. V. 1. C. wole; Ed. wol; A. wolde. 4. C. thath (!). // A. contre Inde. // A. comaundement. 5. A. leest (*for last*); Lat. *ultima*.

PROSE VI.

Gloria uero quam fallax saepe.

But glorie, how deceivable and how foul is it ofte! For
which thing nat unskillfully a tragedien, *that is to seyn, a maker
of ditees that highten tragedies*, cryde and seide: "O glorie,
glorie," quod he, "thou art nothing elles to thousandes of folkes
but a greet sweller of eres!" For manye han had ful greet
renoun by the false opinioun of the poeple, and what thing
may ben thought fouler than swiche preysinge? For thilke folk
that ben preysed falsly, they moten nedes han shame of hir
preysinges. And yif that folk han geten hem thonk or preysinge
by hir desertes, what thing hath thilke prys eched or
encreded to the conscience of wyse folk, that mesuren hir good,
nat by the rumour of the poeple, but by the soothfastnesse of
conscience? And yif it seme a fair thing, a man to han
encreded and spred his name, than folweth it that it is demed
to ben a foul thing, yif it ne be y-sprad and increded. But, 10
as I seyde a litel her-bifom that, sin ther mot nedes ben many
folk, to whiche folk the renoun of a man ne may nat comen,
it befalleth that he, that thou wenest be glorious and renommed,
semeth in the nexte partie of the erthes to ben with-oute glorie
and with-oute renoun. 20

And certes, amonges these things I ne trowe nat that the
prys and grace of the poeple nis neither worthy to ben
remembred, ne cometh of wyse Iugement, ne is ferme perdurably.
But now, of this name of **gentillesse**, what man is it
that ne may wel seen how veyn and how flittinge a thing it
is? For yif the name of gentillesse be referred to renoun and
cleernesse of linage, thanne is gentil name but a foreine thing,
that is to seyn, to hem that glorifyen hem of hir linage. For it
semeth that gentillesse be a maner preysinge that comth of the
deserte of ancestres. And yif preysinge maketh gentillesse, 25
thanne moten they nedes be gentil that ben preysed. For
which thing it folweth, that yif thou ne have no gentillesse of
thy-self, *that is to seyn, preyse that comth of thy deserte*, foreine
30

gentillesse ne maketh thee nat gentil. But certes, yif ther be any good in gentillesse, I trowe it be al-only this, that it semeth as that a maner necessitee be imposed to gentil men, for that they ne sholden nat outrayen or forliven fro the virtues of hir noble kinrede.

35

PR. VI. 4. A. Ed. he; C. she (!). 6. A. *om. the bef. poeple*. 9. C. of (*for or*). 15. A. ne encresed. 19. A. parties of the erthe; Lat. *parte terrarum*. 23. C. remembred. 24, 26, 29. C. gentellesse; A. gentillesse. 26. C. refferred. 30. A. decert; Ed. desertes. 32. A. folweth; C. folueth. 36. C. inposed.

METRE VI.

Omne hominum genus in terris.

All the linage of men that ben in erthe ben of semblable birthe. On allone is fader of thinges. On allone ministrerth alle thinges. He yaf to the sonne hise bemes; he yaf to the mone hir homes. He yaf the men to the erthe; he yaf the sterres to the hevене. He encloseth with membres the soules that comen fro his hye sete. Thanne comen alle mortal folk of noble sede; why noisen ye or bosten of youre eldres? For yif thou loke your biginninge, and god your auctor and your maker, thanne nis ther no forlived wight, but-yif he norisshe his corage un-to vyces, and forlete his propre burthe.

5

10

ME. VI. 4. A. Ed. hir homes; C. hyse homes. 5. C. menbrys. 8. Ed. ye loke; Lat. *spectes*. // A. thy (*for 1st your*); Lat. *uestra*.

PROSE VII.

Quid autem de corporis uoluptatibus.

But what shal I seye of delices of body, of whiche delices the desiringes ben ful of anguisshe, and the fulfillinges of hem ben ful of penaunce? How greet syknesse and how grete sorwes unsufferable, right as a maner fruit of wikkednesse, ben thilke delices wont to bringen to the bodies of folk that usen hem! Of whiche delices I not what loye may ben had of hir moevinge. But this wot I wel, that who-so-ever wole remembren him of hise luxures, he shal wel understonde that the issues of delices ben sorrowful and sorye. And yif thilke delices mowen maken folk blisful, than by the same cause moten these bestes ben cleped blisful; of whiche bestes al the entencioun hasteth to fulfille hir bodily lolitee. And the gladnesse of wyf and children were an honest thing, but it hath ben seyde that it is over muchel ayeins kinde, that children han ben founden tormentours to hir fadres, I not how manye: of whiche children how bytinge is every condicioun, it nedeth nat to tellen it thee, that hast or this tyme assayed it, and art yit now anguissous. In this approve I the sentence of my disciple Euripidis, that seyde, that "he that hath no children is weleful by infortune."

5

10

15

PR. VII. 12. A. *om. an*. 15. A. Ed. euery; C. euere. 18. Ed. Euripidis; C. Eurydyppys; A. Euridippus; Lat. *Euripidis* (gen.).

METRE VII.

Habet omnis hoc uoluptas.

Every delyt hath this, that it anguissheth hem with prikkes that usen it. It resembleth to these flyinge flyes that we clepen been, that, after that he hath shad hise agreable honies, he fleeth away, and stingeth the hertes, of hem that ben y-smite, with bytinge overlonge holdinge.

5

PROSE VIII.

Nihil igitur dubium est.

Now is it no doute thanne **that these weyes** ne ben a maner misledinges to blisfulnesse, ne that they ne mowe nat leden folk thider as they biheten to leden hem. But with how grete harmes these forseide weyes ben enlaced, I shal shewe thee shortly. For-why yif thou enforcest thee to asemble moneye, 5
 thou most bireven him his moneye that hath it. And yif thou wolt shynen with dignitees, thou most bisechen and **supplien** hem that yeven tho dignitees. And yif thou coveitest by honour to gon biforn other folk, thou shalt defoule thy-self thorough humblesse of axinge. Yif thou desirest power, thou 10
 shalt by **awaytes** of thy subgits anoyously ben cast under manye periles. Axest thou glorie? Thou shalt ben so **destrat** by aspre thinges that thou shalt forgoon sikemesse. And yif thou wolt leden thy lyf in delices, every wight shal despisen thee and forleten thee, as thou that art thral to thing that is right foul 15
 and **brotel**; that is to seyn, servaunt to thy body. Now is it thanne wel seen, how litel and how brotel possessioun they coveiten, that putten the goodes of the body aboven hir owne resoun. For mayst thou sormounten these olifaunts in gretnesse or weight of body? Or mayst thou ben stronger than the bole? 20
 Mayst thou ben swifter than the tygre? Bihold the spaces and the stablenesse and the swifte cours of the hevене, and stint som-tyme to wondren on foule thinges; the which hevене, certes, nis nat rather for these thinges to ben wondred up-on, than for the resoun by which it is governed. But the shyning of thy forme, *that is to seyn, the beautee of thy body*, how swiftly passinge is it, and how transitorie; certes, it is more flittinge than the mutabilitee of flowers of the **somer-sesoun**. For so **Aristotle** 25
 telleth, that yif that men hadden eyen of a beest that highte lynx, so that the lokinge of folk mighte percen thorough the thinges that with-stonden it, who-so loked thanne in the entrailes of the body of Alcibiades, that was ful fayr in the superface with-oute, it shold seme right foul. And forthy, yif thou semest fayr, thy nature maketh nat that, but the desceivaunce of the feblesse of the eyen that loken. But preyse the goodes of the 30
 body as mochel as ever thee list; so that thou knowe algates that, what-so it be, *that is to seyn, of the goodes of thy body*, which that thou wondrest up-on, may ben destroyed or dissolved by the hete of a fevere of three dayes. Of alle whiche forseide thinges I may reducen this shortly in a somme, that these worldly 40
 goodes, whiche that ne mowen nat yeven that they biheten, ne ben nat parfit by the congregacioun of alle goodes; that they ne ben nat weyes ne pathes that bringen men to blisfulnesse, ne maken men to ben blisful.

PR. VIII. 9. C. shal. 10. A. by (*for* thorough). 11. C. be (*for* by). // A. vndir many; C. Ed. vndyr by many; Lat. *periculis subiacebis*. 12. C. A. destrat; Ed. distracte. 16. C. brwtel (*for* brotel; *1st time*). 19. A. mayst thou; C. maysthow. 20. C. weyhty (!). 32. C. in superfyce (*om.* the). 34. A. desceivaunce of the; Ed. disceyuauce of; C. deceyuable or (!). 37. A. the goodes of thi; Ed. the goodes of the; C. godes of the. 40. A. Ed. a somme; C. *om.* a. // C. wordly. 42. C. ne ne ben. // A. Ed. by the; C. *om.* the. 43. C. man (*for* men; *1st time*).

METRE VIII.

Eheu! quae miseros tramite deuios.

Allas! which folye and which ignoraunce misledeth wandringe

wrecches fro the path of verray goode!

Certes, ye ne seken no gold in grene trees, ne ye ne gaderen
nat precious stones in the vynes, ne ye ne hyden nat your
[ginnes](#) in the hye mountaignes to cacchen fish of whiche ye 5
may maken riche festes. And yif yow lyketh to hunte to roes,
ye ne gon nat to the fordes of the water that highte [Tyrene](#).
And over this, men knowen wel the crykes and the cavernes
of the see y-hid in the flodes, and knowen eek which water 10
is most plentivous of whyte perles, and knowen which water
haboundeth most of rede purple, *that is to seyn, of a maner
shelle-fish with which men dyen purple*; and knowen which
strondes habounden most with tendre fisshes, or of sharpe fisshes
that highten [echines](#). But folk suffren hem-self to ben so blinde, 15
that hem ne reccheth nat to knowe where thilke goodes ben
y-hid whiche that they coveiten, but ploungen hem in erthe
and seken there thilke good that sormounteth the hevene that
bereth the sterres. What preyere may I maken that be digne
to the nyce thoughtes of men? But I preye that they coveiten 20
richesse and honours, so that, whan they han geten tho false
goodes with greet travaile, that ther-by they mowe knowen the
verray goodes.

ME. VIII. 4. A. *om.* nat. 5. C. hye mountayngnes; A. heyve mountaignes. // C. kachche; A. kachen; Ed. catchen (= cacchen). 6. C. honte; A. Ed. hunte. // C. rooes; Ed. roes; A. roos. 8. A. crikes; Ed. crekes; C. brykes; Lat. *recessus*. 9. A. Ed. in the; C. *om.* the. 14. Ed. Echines; C. A. echynnys. 15. C. rechcheth; A. rechith. // C. weere (*for* where).

PROSE IX.

Hactenus mendacis formam.

It suffyseth that I have shewed hider-to the forme of false
welefulnesse, so that, yif thou loke now cleerly, the order of
myn entencioun requireth from hennes-forth to shewen thee the
verray welefulnesse.'

'For sothe,' quod I, 'I see wel now that suffisaunce may nat 5
comen by richesces, ne power by reames, ne reverence by
dignitees, ne gentilesse by glorie, ne loye by delices.'

'And hast thou wel knowen the causes,' quod she, 'why it is?'

'Certes, me semeth,' quod I, 'that I see hem right as though 10
it were [thorough a litel clifte](#); but me were levere knowen hem
more openly of thee.'

'Certes,' quod she, 'the resoun is al redy. For thilke thing
that simply is o thing, with-outen any devisioun, the errour
and folye of mankinde departeth and devydeth it, and [misledeth](#)
it and transporteth from verray and parfit good to goodes that 15
ben false and unparfit. But sey me this. [Wenest thou](#) that
he, that hath nede of power, that him ne lakketh no-thing?'

'Nay,' quod I.

'Certes,' quod she, 'thou seyst a-right. For yif so be that 20
ther is a thing, that in any partye be febler of power, certes,
as in that, it mot nedes ben nedy of foreine help.'

'Right so is it,' quod I.

'Suffisaunce and power ben thanne of o kinde?'

'So semeth it,' quod I.

'And demest thou,' quod she, 'that a thing that is of this 25
manere, *that is to seyn, suffisaunt and mighty*, oughte ben

despysed, or elles that it be right digne of reverence aboven alle thinges?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'it nis no doute, that it is right worthy to ben reverenced.' 30

'Lat us,' quod she, 'adden thanne reverence to suffisaunce and to power, so that we demen that thise three thinges ben al o thing.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'lat us adden it, yif we wolen graunten the sothe.' 35

'What demest thou thanne?' quod she; 'is that a derk thing and nat noble, *that is suffisaunt, reverent, and mighty*, or elles that it is right noble and right cleer by celebritee of renoun? **Consider** thanne,' quod she, 'as we han graunten her-biforn, that he that ne hath nede of no-thing, and is most mighty and most digne of honour, yif him nedeth any cleernesse of renoun, which cleernesse he mighte nat graunten of him-self, so that, for lakke of thilke cleernesse, he mighte seme the febler on any syde or the more out-cast?' **Glose.** *This is to seyn, nay; for who-so that is suffisaunt, mighty, and reverent, cleernesse of renoun folweth of the forseyde thinges; he hath it al redy of his suffisaunce.* 40 45

Boece. 'I may nat,' quod I, 'denye it; but I mot graunte as it is, that this thing be right celebrable by cleernesse of renoun and noblesse.'

'Thanne folweth it,' quod she, 'that we adden cleernesse of renoun to the three forseyde thinges, so that ther ne be amonges hem no difference?' 50

'**This is a consequence,**' quod I.

'This thing thanne,' quod she, 'that ne hath nede of no foreine thing, and that may don alle thinges by hise strengthes, and that is noble and honourable, nis nat that a mery thing and a loyful?' 55

'But whennes,' quod I, 'that any sorwe mighte comen to this thing that is swiche, certes, I may nat thinke.'

'Thanne moten we graunte,' quod she, 'that this thing be ful of gladnesse, yif the forseyde thinges ben sothe; and certes, also mote we graunten that suffisaunce, power, noblesse, reverence, and gladnesse ben only dyverse by names, but hir substaunce hath no diversitee.' 60

'It mot needly been so,' quod I. 65

'Thilke thing thanne,' quod she, 'that is oon and simple in his nature, the wikkednesse of men departeth it and devydeth it; and whan they enforcen hem to geten partye of a thing that ne hath no part, **they ne geten hem** neither thilke partye that nis non, ne the thing al hool that they ne desire nat.' 70

'In which manere?' quod I.

'Thilke man,' quod she, 'that secheth riches to fleeen povertie, he ne travaileth him nat for to gete power; for he hath levere ben derk and vyl; and eek withdraweth from him-self many naturel delyts, for he nolde lese the moneye that he hath assembled. But certes, in this manere he ne geteth him nat suffisaunce **that power forleteth**, and that molestie prikketh, and that filthe maketh out-cast, and that derkenesse hydeth. And certes, he that desireth only power, he wasteth and scatereth richesse, and despyseth delyts, and eek honour 75 80

that is with-oute power, ne he ne preyseth glorie no-thing.
Certes, thus seest thou wel, that manye thinges faylen to him;
for he hath som-tyme defaute of many necessitees, and many
anguisshes byten him; and whan he ne may nat don tho defautes
a-wey, he foreteth to ben mighty, and that is the thing that 85
he most desireth. And right thus may I maken semblable
resouns of honours, and of glorie, and of delyts. For so as
every of these forseide thinges is the same that these other
thinges ben, *that is to seyn, al oon thing*, who-so that ever
seketh to geten that oon of these, and nat that other, he ne 90
geteth nat that he desireth.'

Boece. 'What seyst thou thanne, yif that a man coveiteth
to geten alle these thinges to-gider?'

Philosophie. 'Certes,' quod she, 'I wolde seye, that he wolde
geten him sovereyn blisfulnesse; but **that shal he nat finde** in 95
tho thinges that I have shewed, that ne mowen nat yeven that
they beheten.'

'Certes, no,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod she, 'ne sholden men nat by no wey seken
blisfulnesse in swiche thinges as men wene that they ne mowen 100
yeven but o thing senglely of alle that men seken.'

'I graunte wel,' quod I; 'he no sother thing ne may ben
sayd.'

'Now hast thou thanne,' quod she, 'the forme and the causes
of false welefulnesse. Now torne and flitte the eyen of thy 105
thought; for ther shalt thou sen anon thilke verray blisfulnesse
that I have bihight thee.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'it is cleer and open, thogh it were to
a blinde man; and that shewedest thou me ful wel a litel her-bifom,
whan thou enforcedest thee to shewe me the causes 110
of the false blisfulnesse. For but-yif I be bigyled, thanne
is thilke the verray blisfulnesse parfit, that parfitly maketh a
man suffisaunt, mighty, honourable, noble, and ful of gladnesse.
And, for thou shalt wel knowe that I have wel understonden
these thinges with-in my herte, I knowe wel that thilke blisfulnesse, 115
that may verrayly yeven oon of the forseide thinges, sin
they ben al oon, I knowe, douteles, that thilke thing is the
fulle blisfulnesse.'

Philosophie. 'O my **norie**,' quod she, 'by this opinioun I
seye that thou art blisful, yif thou putte this ther-to that I 120
shal seyn.'

'What is that?' quod I.

'Trowest thou that ther be any thing in these erthely mortal
tounbling thinges that may bringen this estat?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'I trowe it naught; and thou hast shewed 125
me wel that over thilke good ther nis no-thing more to ben
desired.'

'These thinges thanne,' quod she, '*that is to sey, erthely
suffisaunce and power and swiche thinges*, either they semen
lykenesses of verray good, or elles it semeth that they yeve to 130
mortal folk a maner of goodes that ne ben nat parfit; but thilke
good that is verray and parfit, that may they nat yeven.'

'I acorde me wel,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod she, 'for as mochel as thou hast knowen

which is thilke verray blisfulnesse, and eek whiche thilke thinges
ben **that lyen** falsly blisfulnesse, *that is to seyn, that by deceite
semen verray goodes*, now behoveth thee to knowe whennes and
where thou mowe seke thilke verray blisfulnesse.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'that desire I greetly, and have abiden longe
tyme to herknen it.'

'But for as moche,' quod she, 'as it lyketh to my disciple
Plato, in his book of "**in Timeo**," that in right litel thinges men
sholden bisechen the help of god, what iugest thou that be now
to done, so that we may deserve to finde the sete of thilke
verray good?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'I deme that we shollen clepen the fader
of alle goodes; for with-outhe him nis ther no-thing founden
a-right.'

'Thou seyst a-right,' quod she; and bigan anon to singen
right thus:--

PR. IX. 5. A. *om.* sothe and 2nd I. 6. A. richesse. // A. Ed. realmes. 8. A. hast thou; C. hastow. // A. cause; Lat. *causas*.
16. A. inparfit. // C. Wenesthow. 20. A. fieble; C. Ed. febler; Lat. *imbecillioris ualentiae*. 21. C. mot; Ed. mote; A. most.
25. C. demesthow. 29. A. nis (*twice*). 36. C. demesthow. // Ed. derke; C. dyrk; A. dirke. 38. A. of (*for by*). 53. A. And this
(*for This*). // C. consequens; Ed. consequence; A. consequente *or* consequence. 54. C. hat (*for hath*). // A. no nede. 58.
Ed. whence; A. wenest (!); Lat. *unde*. 72. A. rychesse. 74. Ed. derke; C. dyrk; A. dirk. 75. C. delices (*or delites*); A. delitz;
Ed. delytes. 77. Ed. molestie; C. A. moleste; Lat. *molestia*. 78. A. derknesse; C. dyrkenesse. 80. C. schatereth. // C.
delytz; A. delices (*or delites*). 83. C. Ed. defaute; A. faute. 84. Ed. anguysshes; A. anguysses; C. angwyssos. 86. A.
semblable; C. semlable. 90. C. oothre. 92. C. seysthow. 101. C. A. senglely. 104. C. hastow. 106. C. shalthow. 109. A. *om.*
ful wel. 115. C. Ed. that thilke; A. *om.* that. 118. A. the fulle of (*wrongly*). 119. C. norye; A. nurry. 130. A. likenesse; Lat.
imagines. 141. A. disciple; C. dissipule. 142. C. in tyme; A. in thimeo; Lat. *uti in Timaeo Platoni*. 143. C. byshechen. //
A. *om.* now.

METRE IX.

O qui perpetua mundum ratione gubernas.

'O thou fader, creator of hevene and of erthes, that governest
this world by perdurable resoun, that comaundest the tymes to
gon from **sin that age hadde beginninge**; thou that dwellest
thy-self ay stedefast and stable, and yevest alle othre thinges
to ben moeved; ne foreine causes **necesseden** thee never to

compoune werk of **floteringe matere**, but only the forme of
soverein good y-set with-in thee with-oute envye, *that moevede
thee freely*. Thou that art alder-fayrest, **beringe** the faire world
in thy thought, formedest this world to the lyknesse semblable
of that faire world in thy thought. Thou drawest al thing of
thy sovereign ensaampler, and comaundest that this world,
parfitliche y-made, have freely and absolut his parfit parties.

Thou bindest the elements by noumbres proporcionables, that
the **colde** thinges mowen acorden with the hote thinges, and
the drye thinges with the moiste thinges; that the fyr, that
is purest, ne flee nat over hye, ne that the hevynesse ne drawe
nat adoun over-lowe the erthes that ben plounged in the waters.

Thou knittest to-gider the mene sowle of treble kinde, moevinge
alle thinges, and devydest it by membres acordinge; and whan
it is thus devyded, it hath asembled a moevinge in-to two
roundes; it goth to tome ayein to him-self, and environeth a
ful deep thought, and tometh the hevene by semblable image.

Thou by evene-lyke causes enhanest the sowles and the lasse
lyves, and, ablinge hem heye by lighte **cartes**, thou sowest hem
in-to hevene and in-to erthe; and whan they ben converted to
thee by thy benigne lawe, thou makest hem retorne ayein to

thee by ayein-ledinge fyr.

O fader, yive thou to the thought to styen up in-to thy streite sete, and graunte him to enviroune the welle of good; and, the lighte y-founde, graunte him to fichen the clere sightes of his corage in thee. And scater thou and to-breke thou the weightes and the cloudes of erthely hevynesse, and shyne thou by thy brightnesse. For thou art cleernesse; thou art peysible reste to debonaire folk; thou thy-self art biginninge, *berer*, leder, path, and terme; to loke on thee, that is our ende.

ME. IX. 3. A. for to gon. // C. from sin that; A. from tyme that; Ed. syth that. 7. A. *om.* thee *after* with-in. 10. A. alle thinges. 11. A. comandedist. 12. C. *om.* and absolut. 13. A. Ed. porporcionables; C. porcionables. 16. A. fleye (*for* flee). // A. Ed. drawe; C. drawn. 18. C. *glosses* sowle by anima mundi. 19. C. membres. 20. C. in to two; A. in two; Ed. in to. 22. C. tomet; A. tournith. 24. C. Ed. sowest; A. sewest. 26. A. Ed. benigne; C. bygynnyng (!). 28. A. thi thouyt (*wrongly*); C. *has the gloss*: s. boecii. // A. thi streite; Ed. thy strayte; C. the streite. 29. A. *om.* him. // C. enuerowne; A. enuiroune. 31. A. *om.* 2nd thou. 33. A. *om.* reste. 34. C. paath. 35. A. *om.* that.

PROSE X.

Quoniam igitur quae sit imperfecti.

For as moche thanne as thou hast seyn, which is the forme of good that nis nat parfit, and which is the forme of good that is parfit, now trowe I that it were good to shewe in what this perfeccioun of blisfulnesse is set. And in this thing, I trowe that we sholden first enquire for to witen, yif that any swiche maner good as thilke good that thou has diffinished a litel heer-biform, *that is to seyn, soverein good*, may ben founde in the nature of thinges; for that *veyn* imaginacioun of thought ne deceyve us nat, and putte us out of the sothfastnesse of thilke thing that is summited unto us. But it may nat ben denyed that thilke *good ne is*, and that it *nis right as* welle of alle goodes. For al thing that is cleped inparfit is *proeved* inparfit by the amenusinge of perfeccioun or of thing that is parfit. And ther-of comth it, that *in every thing general*, yif that men sen any-thing that is inparfit, certes, in thilke general ther mot ben som-thing that is parfit; for yif so be that perfeccioun is don away, men may nat thinke ne seye fro whennes thilke thing is that is cleped inparfit. For the nature of thinges ne took nat hir beginninge of thinges amenused and inparfit, but it procedeth of thinges that ben al hoole and absolut, and *descendeth* so down in-to outterest thinges, and in-to thinges empty and with-ouen frut. But, as I have y-shewed a litel heer-biform, that yif ther be a blisfulnesse that be freele and veyn and inparfit, ther may no man doute that ther nis som blisfulnesse that is sad, stedefast, and parfit.'

Boece. 'This is concluded,' quod I, 'fermely and sothfastly.'

Philosophie. 'But considere also,' quod she, 'in wham this blisfulnesse enhabiteth. The comune acordaunce and conceite of the corages of men proeveth and graunteth, that god, prince of alle thinges, is good. For, so as nothing ne may ben thought bettre than god, it may nat ben doubted thanne that he, that *nothing nis bettre*, that he *nis good*. Certes, resoun sheweth that god is so good, that it proveth by verray force that parfit good is in him. For yif god ne is swich, he ne may nat ben prince of alle thinges; for certes som-thing possessing in it-self parfit good, sholde ben more worthy than god, and it sholde semen that thilke thing were first, and elder than god. For we han shewed apertly that alle thinges that ben parfit ben

first or thinges that ben unparfit; and for-thy, **for as moche** as
that my resoun or my proces ne go nat a-wey with-oute an
ende, we owen to graunten that the sovereign god is right ful
of sovereign parfit good. And we han established that the
soverein good is verray blisfulnesse: thanne mot it nedes be,
that verray blisfulnesse is set in sovereign god.'

'This take I wel,' quod I, 'ne this ne may nat ben withseid
in no manere.'

'But I preye,' quod she, 'see now how thou mayst proeven,
holily and with-oute corrupcioun, this that I have seyde, that the
soverein god is right ful of sovereign good.'

'In which manere?' quod I. 50

'Wenest thou aught,' quod she, 'that **this prince** of alle
thinges have y-take thilke sovereign good any-wher out of him-self,
of which sovereign good men proveth that he is ful, right
as thou mightest thinken that god, that hath blisfulnesse in
him-self, and thilke blisfulnesse that is in him, weren dyvers in
substaunce? For yif thou wene that god have received thilke
good out of him-self, thou mayst wene that he that yaf thilke
good to god be more worthy than is god. But I am bi-knowen
and confesse, and that right dignely, that god is right worthy
aboven alle thinges; and, yif so be that this good be in him
by nature, but that it is dyvers fro him by weninge resoun,
sin we speke of god prince of alle thinges: **feigne** who-so
feigne may, who was he that hath conioigned these dyverse
thinges to-gider? And eek, at the laste, see wel that a thing
that is dyvers from any thing, that thilke thing nis nat that
same thing fro which it is understonden to ben dyvers. Thanne
folweth it, that thilke thing that by his nature is dyvers fro
soverein good, that that thing nis nat sovereign good; but certes,
that were a felonous corsesnesse to thinken that of him that
nothing nis more worth. For alwey, of alle thinges, the nature
of hem ne may nat ben better than his biginning; for which
I may concluden, by right verray resoun, that thilke that is
biginning of alle thinges, thilke same thing is sovereign good
in his substaunce.'

55

60

65

70

Boece. 'Thou hast seyde rightfully,' quod I. 75

Philosophie. 'But we han graunten,' quod she, 'that the
soverein good is blisfulnesse.'

'And that is sooth,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod she, 'moten we nedes graunten and confessen
that thilke same sovereign good be god.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'I ne may nat denye ne withstonde the
resouns purposed; and I see wel that it folweth by strengthe
of the premisses.'

'Loke now,' quod she, 'yif this be proved yit more fermely
thus: that ther ne mowen nat ben two sovereign goodes that
ben dyverse amonge hem-self. For certes, the goodes that
ben dyverse amonges hem-self, that oon nis nat that that other
is; **thanne ne [may]** neither of hem ben parfit, so as either of
hem lakketh to other. But that that nis nat parfit, men may
seen apertly that it nis nat sovereign. The thinges, thanne, that
ben sovereignly goode, ne mowen by no wey ben dyverse. But
I have wel concluded that blisfulnesse and god ben the sovereign
good; for whiche it mot nedes ben, that sovereign blisfulnesse

85

90

is sovereign divinitee.'

'Nothing,' quod I, 'his more soothfast than this, ne more
ferme by resoun; ne a more worthy thing than god may nat
ben concluded.' 95

'Up-on these thinges thanne,' quod she, 'right as these geometriens,
whan they han shewed hir proposiciouns, ben wont
to bringen in thinges that they clepen *porismes*, or *declaraciouns*
offorseide thinges, right so wole I yeve thee heer as a *corollarie*,
or a mede of coroune. For-why, for as moche as by the getinge
of blisfulnesse men ben maked blisful, and blisfulnesse is
divinitee: thanne is it manifest and open, that by the getinge
of divinitee men ben maked blisful. Right as by the getinge
of Iustice [*they ben maked iust*], and by the getinge of sapience
they ben maked wyse: right so, nedes, by the semblable resoun,
whan they han geten divinitee, they ben maked goddes. Thanne
is every blisful man god; but certes, by nature, ther nis but
o god; but, by the participacioun of divinitee, ther ne let ne
desturbeth nothing that ther ne ben manye goddes.' 100

'This is,' quod I, 'a fair thing and a precious, clepe it as
thou wolt; be it *porisme* or *corollarie*,' or *mede of coroune* or
declaringes. 105

'Certes,' quod she, 'nothing nis fayrer than is the thing that
by resoun sholde ben added to these forseide thinges.' 110

'What thing?' quod I.

'So,' quod she, 'as it semeth that blisfulnesse conteneth many
thinges, it were for to witen whether that alle these thinges maken
or conioignen as a maner body of blisfulnesse, by dyversitee of
parties or of membres; or elles, yif that any of alle thilke thinges
be swich that it acomplishe by him-self the substaunce of
blisfulnesse, so that alle these othre thinges ben referred and
brought to blisfulnesse,' *that is to seyn, as to the cheef of hem*. 120

'I wolde,' quod I, 'that thou makedest me cleerly to understonde
what thou seyst, and that thou recordedest me the forseide
thinges.' 125

'Have I nat iuged,' quod she, 'that blisfulnesse is good?'

'Yis, forsothe,' quod I; 'and that sovereign good.'

'Adde thanne,' quod she, 'thilke good, *that is maked blisfulnesse*,
to alle the forseide thinges; for thilke same blisfulnesse
that is demed to ben sovereign suffisaunce, thilke selve is sovereign
power, sovereign reverence, sovereign cleernesse or *noblesse*, and
soverein delyt. **Conclusio.** What seyst thou thanne of alle these
thinges, that is to seyn, suffisaunce, power, and this othre thinges;
ben they thanne as membres of blisfulnesse, or ben they referred
and brought to sovereign good, right as alle thinges that ben brought
to the chief of hem?' 130

'I understonde wel,' quod I, 'what thou purposest to seke;
but I desire for to herkne that thou shewe it me.' 135

'Tak now thus the discrecioun of this questioun,' quod she.
'Yif alle these thinges,' quod she, 'weren membres to felicitee,
than weren they dyverse that oon from that other; and swich is
the nature of parties or of membres, that dyverse membres compounen
a body.' 140

'Certes,' quod I, 'it hath wel ben shewed heer-biform, that alle
these thinges ben alle o thing.' 145

'Thanne ben they none membres,' quod she; 'for elles it
sholde seme that blisfulnesse were conioigned al of on membre
allone; but that is a thing that may nat be don.' 150

'This thing,' quod I, 'his nat doutous; but I abyde to herknen
the remnaunt of thy questioun.'

'This is open and cleer,' quod she, 'that alle othre thinges ben
referred and brought to good. For therefore is suffisaunce requered,
for it is demed to ben good; and forthy is power requered, 155
for men trowen also that it be good; and this same thing mowen
we thinken and coniecten of reverence, and of noblesse, and of
delyt. Thanne is sovereign good the somme and the cause of al
that aughte ben desired; for-why thilke thing that with-holdeth
no good in it-self, ne semblaunce of good, it ne may nat wel in 160
no manere be desired ne requered. And the contrarie: for
thogh that thinges by hir nature ne ben nat goode, algates, yif
men wene that ben goode, yit ben they desired as though that
they weren verrayliche goode. And therfor is it that men oughten
to wene by right, that bountee be [the sovereign fyn](#), and the cause 165
of alle the thinges that ben to requeren. But certes, thilke that
is cause for which men requeren any thing, it semeth that thilke
same thing be most desired. As thus: yif that a wight wolde
ryden for cause of hele, he ne desireth nat so mochel the moevinge
to ryden, as the effect of his hele. Now thanne, sin that 170
alle thinges ben requered for the grace of good, they ne ben nat
desired of alle folk more thanne the same good. But we han
graunted that blisfulnesse is that thing, for whiche that alle these
othre thinges ben desired; thanne is it thus: that, certes, only
blisfulnesse is requered and desired. By whiche thing it sheweth 175
clearly, that of good and of blisfulnesse is al oon and the same
substaunce.'

'I see nat,' quod I, 'wherfore that men mighten discorden in
this.'

'And we han shewed that god and verray blisfulnesse is al oo
thing.' 180

'That is sooth,' quod I.

'Thanne mowen we conclude sikerly, that the substaunce of
god is set in thilke same good, and in non other place. 184

PR. X. 6. A. diffinissed; C. dyffynnyssed; Ed. diffynished. 10. *After* us, A. *ins.* this is to seyne (*needlessly*). // C. A. denoyed (*error for* denyed); Ed. denied. 12. A. al; C. alle. 14. C. ther-of; A. Ed. her-of. // C. comht (*for* comth). 20. C. absolut, i. laws. 21. C. dessendeth. 28. C. conseite; A. conceite. 31. A. *om.* he that. 32. A. is bettre. 35. C. Ed. it-self; A. hym self. 36. A. *om.* it. 39. A. inperfit. 40. C. as that; A. *om.* that. // A. Ed. proces; C. processes. 41. owen] A. ouyt. 44. A. *om.* that ... is. 50. A. *om.* In which ... I. 51. C. Wenesthow awht. 56. A. receyued; C. resseyud. 58. A. goode (*for* worthy). 61. A. it is; C. is is (*sic*). // fro him] A. *om.* him. 63. A. *om.* hath. 70. A. Ed. nis; C. is. 73. A. *om.* sovereign. 84. A. *om.* yit. 86, 87. A. *om.* For certes ... hem-self. // C. othre. 88. A. *om.* ne. // C. A. Ed. mowen; *read* may. 90. A. Ed. nis; C. is. 106. *I supply* they ben maked iust; Lat. *iusti*. 110. C. by thy (*wrongly*); A. Ed. by the. 119. A. witen; C. whyten. // C. wheyther that; A. *om.* that. // A. thise; C. this. 120. A. Ed. by; C. be. 121. C. or of; A. *om.* of. 122. Ed. accomplysshe; C. acomplyse; A. acomplise. 126. A. recordest. 134. C. *om.* thise. 141. Ed. discrecion; A. discressioun; C. descressioun. 143. C. swhyche. 157. C. coniecten; A. coneiten; Lat. *coniectare*. 159. C. awht; A. auyt. 161. A. requered; C. required. 171. A. requered; C. required. 176. C. of good; A. *om.* of; Lat. *boni*.

METRE X.

Huc omnes pariter uenite capti.

O cometh alle to-gider now, ye that ben y-caught and y-bounde
with wikkede cheynes, by the deceivable delyt of erthely thinges
enhabitinge in your thought! Heer shal ben the reste of your

labours, heer is the havene stable in peysible quiete; this allone
 is the open refut to wrecches. **Glosa.** *This is to seyn, that ye* 5
that ben combred and deceived with worldely affeccions, cometh now
to this sovereign good, that is god, that is refut to hem that wolen
comen to him. **Textus.** Alle the thinges that the river **Tagus**
 yeveth yow with his goldene gravailes, or elles alle the thinges 10
 that the river **Hermus** yeveth with his **rede brinke**, or that **Indus**
 yeveth, that is next the hote party of the world, that **medleth** the
 grene stones with the whyte, ne sholde nat cleeren the lookinge
 of your thought, but hyden rather your blinde corages with-in hir
 derknesse. Al that lyketh yow heer, and excyteth and moeveth
 your thoughtes, the erthe hath norissed it in hise lowe caves. 15
 But the shyninge, by whiche the hevene is governed and whennes
 he hath his strengthe, **that eschueth** the derke overthrowinge of
 the sowle; and who-so may knowen thilke light of blisfulnesse,
 he shal wel seyn, that the whyte bemes of the sonne ne ben nat
 cleer.' 20

ME. X. 3. A. Ed. Here; C. He. 6. A. deceyued; C. desseyued. 10. A. Ed. Hermus; C. Herynus (!). 12. C. grene stones, *i. smaragdes*; with the whyte, *i. margaretes*. 14. Ed. derkenesse; C. dyrknesse. 16. A. by the whiche. 17. C. eschueth; A. chaseth; Lat. *uitat.* // A. derke; C. dyrke.

PROSE XI.

Assentior; inquam.

Boece. 'I assente me,' quod I; 'for alle thise thinges ben
 strongly bounden with right ferme resouns.'

Philosophie. 'How **mochel** wilt thou preysen it,' quod she,
 'yif that thou knowe what thilke good is?'

'I wol preyse it,' quod I, 'by prys with-outen ende, yif it shal 5
 bityde me to knowe also to-gider god that is good.'

'Certes,' quod she, 'that shal I do thee by verray resoun, yif
 that tho thinges that I have concluded a litel her-biform dwellen
 only in hir first graunting.'

'They dwellen graunted to thee,' quod I; *this is to seyn, as* 10
who seith: I graunte thy forseide conclusiouns.

'Have I nat shewed thee,' quod she, 'that the thinges that ben
 requered of many folkes ne ben nat verray goodes ne parfite, for
 they ben dyverse that oon fro that othre; and so as ech of hem
 is lakkinge to other, they ne han no power to bringen a good that 15
 is ful and absolut? But thanne at erst ben they verray good,
 whanne they ben gadered to-gider alle in-to o forme and in-to oon
 wirkinge, so that thilke thing that is suffisaunce, thilke same be
 power, and reverence, and noblesse, and mirthe; and forsothe,
 but-yif alle thise thinges ben alle oon same thing, they ne han nat 20
 wherby that they mowen ben put in the noumber of thinges that
 oughten ben requered or desired.'

'It is shewed,' quod I; 'ne her-of may ther no man douten.'

'**The thinges thanne,**' quod she, 'that ne ben no goodes 25
 whanne they ben dyverse, and whan they begynnen to ben alle
 oon thing thanne ben they goodes, ne comth it hem nat thanne
 by the getinge of unitee, that they ben maked goodes?'

'So it semeth,' quod I.

'But al thing that is good,' quod she, 'grauntest thou that it be 30
 good by the participacioun of good, or no?'

'I graunte it,' quod I.

'Thanne most thou graunten,' quod she, 'by semblable resoun,
that oon and good be oo same thing. For of thinges, of whiche
that the effect nis nat naturelly diverse, nedes the substance mot
be oo same thing.'

35

'I ne may nat denye that,' quod I.

'Hast thou nat knowen wel,' quod she, 'that al thing that is
hath so longe his dwellinge and his substaunce as longe as it is
oon; but whan it forleteth to ben oon, it mot nedes dyen and
corumpe to-gider?'

40

'In which manere?' quod I.

'Right as in bestes,' quod she, 'whan the sowle and the body
ben conioigned in oon and dwellen to-gider, it is cleped a beest.
And whan hir unitee is destroyed by the disseverance of that oon
from that other, than sheweth it wel that it is a ded thing, and
that it nis no lenger no beest. And the body of a wight, whyl
it dwelleth in oo forme by coniunccioun of membres, it is
wel seyn that it is a figure of man-kinde. And yif the parties
of the body ben so devyded and dissevered, *that oon fro that
other*, that they destroyen unitee, the body forleteth to ben that
it was bifom. And, who-so wolde renne in the same manere by
alle thinges, he sholde seen that, with-oute doute, every thing is
in his substaunce as longe as it is oon; and whan it forleteth to
ben oon, it dyeth and perissheth.'

45

50

'Whan I considere,' quod I, 'manye thinges, I see **non other**.'

55

'Is ther any-thing thanne,' quod she, 'that, in as moche as it
liveth naturelly, that forleteth the talent or appetyt of his beinge,
and desireth to come to deeth and to corupcioun?'

'Yif I considere,' quod I, 'the beestes that han any maner
nature of wilninge and of nillinge, I ne finde no beest, but-yif
it be constrained fro with-oute forth, that forleteth or
despyseth the entencioun to liven and to duren, or that wole,
his thankes, hasten him to dyen. For every beest **travaileth him**
to deffende and kepe the savacioun of his lyf, and eschueth deeth
and destruccioun.'

60

65

But certes, I doute me of herbes and of trees, *that is to
seyn, that I am in a doute of swiche thinges as herbes or trees*, that
ne han no felinge sowles, *ne no naturel wirkinges servinge to
appetytes as bestes han, whether they han appetyt to dwellen
and to duren*.'

70

'Certes,' quod she, 'ne ther-of **thar thee nat doute**. Now
loke up-on these herbes and these trees; they waxen first in
swiche places as ben covenable to hem, in whiche places they
ne mowen nat sone dyen ne dryen, as longe as hir nature may
deffenden hem. For som of hem waxen in feeldes, and som
in mountaignes, and othre waxen in mareys, and othre cleven
on roches, and somme waxen plentivous in sondes; and yif
that any wight enforce him to beren hem in-to othre places,
they waxen drye. For nature yeveth to every thing that that
is convenient to him, and travaileth that they ne dye nat, as
longe as they han power to dwellen and to liven. **What woltow**
seyn of this, that they drawen alle hir norisshinges by hir rotes,
right as they hadden hir mouthes y-plounged with-in the erthes,
and sheden by hir maryes hir wode and hir bark? And what
woltow seyn of this, that thilke thing that is right softe, as the

75

80

85

marye is, that is alwey hid in the sete, al with-inne, and that
is defended fro with-oute by the stedefastnesse of wode; and
that the uttereste bark is put ayeins the destemperaunce of
the hevene, as a defendour mighty to suffren harm? And thus,
certes, maystow wel seen how greet is the diligence of nature; 90
for alle thinges **renovelen and puplisshen hem** with seed y-multiplied;
ne ther nis no man that ne wot wel **that they ne**

ben right as a foundement and edifice, for to duren nat only
for a tyme, but right as for to duren perdurably by generacioun. 95

And the thinges eek that men wenen ne haven none sowles,
ne desire they nat ech of hem by semblable resoun to kepen
that is hirs, *that is to seyn, that is acordinge to hir nature in*
conservacioun of hir beinge and enduringe? For wher-for elles

bereth lightnesse the flaumbes up, and the weighte presseth
the erthe a-doun, but for as moche as thilke places and thilke 100

moevinges ben covenable to everich of hem? And forsothe
every thing kepeth thilke that is acordinge and propre to him,
right as thinges that ben contraries and enemys corompen hem.

And yit the harde thinges, as stones, clyven and holden hir
parties to-gider right faste and harde, and deffenden hem in 105

withstandinge that they ne departe nat lightly a-twinne. And
the thinges that ben softe and fletinge, as is water and eyr,
they departen lightly, and yeven place to hem that breken or
devyden hem; but natheles, they retomen sone ayein in-to

the same thinges fro whennes they ben arraced. **But fyr** fleeth
and refuseth al devisioun. Ne I ne trete nat heer now of 110

wilful moevinges of the sowle that is knowinge, but of the
naturel entencioun of thinges, as thus: right as we swolwe the
mete that we receiven and ne thinke nat on it, and as we

drawen our breeth in slepinge that we wite it nat whyle we
slepen. For certes, in the beestes, the love of hir livinges ne 115

of hir beinges ne comth nat of the wilninges of the sowle, but
of the biginninges of nature. For certes, thourgh constreininge
causes, wil desireth and embraceth ful ofte tyme the deeth
that nature dredeth; *that is to seyn as thus: that a man may*

ben constreyned so, by som cause, that his wil desireth and
taketh the deeth which that nature hateth and dredeth ful sore. 120

And **somtyme** we seeth the contrarye, as thus: that the wil
of a wight destorbeth and constreyneth that that nature desireth
and requereth al-wey, *that is to seyn*, the werk of generacioun,

by the whiche generacioun only dwelleth and is sustened the
long durabletee of mortal thinges. 125

And thus this charitee and this love, that every thing hath
to him-self, ne comth nat of the moevinge of the sowle, but 130

of the entencioun of nature. For the purviaunce of god hath
yeven to thinges that ben creat of him this, that is a ful
gret cause to liven and to duren; for which they desiren

naturelly hir lyf as longe as ever they mowen. For which
thou mayst nat drede, by no manere, that alle the thinges 135

that ben anywhere, that they ne requeren naturelly the ferme
stablesse of perdurable dwellinge, and eek the eschuinge of
destruccion.'

Boece. 'Now confesse I wel,' quod I, 'that I see now wel
certainly, with-oute doutes, the thinges that whylom semeden
uncertain to me.' 140

'But,' quod she, 'thilke thing that desireth to be and to
dwellen perdurably, he desireth to ben oon; **for yif that** that
oon were destroyed, certes, beinge ne shulde ther non dwellen

to no wight.'

'That is sooth,' quod I. 145

'Thanne,' quod she, 'desiren alle thinges oon?'

'I assente,' quod I.

'And I have shewed,' quod she, 'that thilke same oon is
thilke that is good?'

'Ye, for sothe,' quod I. 150

'Alle thinges thanne,' quod she, 'requiren good; and thilke
good thanne mayst thou descryven right thus: good is thilke
thing that every wight desireth.'

'Ther ne may be thought,' quod I, 'no more verray thing.
For either alle thinges ben referred and brought to nought,
and **floter**en with-oute governour, despoiled of oon as of hir
propre heved; or elles, yif ther be any thing to which that
alle thinges tenden and hyen, that thing moste ben the sovereign
good of alle goodes.'

155

Thanne seyde she thus: 'O my nory,' quod she, 'I have
gret gladnesse of thee; **for thou hast** ficched in thyn herte
the middel soothfastnesse, *that is to seyn*, the prikke; but this
thing hath ben discovered to thee, **in that** thou seydest that
thou wistest nat a litel her-bifom.'

160

'What was that?' quod I. 165

'That thou ne wistest nat,' quod she, 'which was the ende
of thinges; and certes, that is the thing that every wight
desireth; and for as mochel as we han gadered and comprehended
that good is thilke thing that is desired of alle, thanne
moten we nedes confessen, that good is the fyn of alle thinges.

170

Pr. XI. 3. C. wylthow. 5. C. preys; A. Ed. price. 6. A. Ed. bytyde; C. betyde. 7. C. *om. that.* // A. Ed. resoun; C. resouns; Lat. *ratione*. 17. C. in on; A. in to oon; Ed. in to one. 23. C. *om. ther*. 29. C. grauntisthow. 32. Ed. muste thou; C. mosthow; A. mayst thou. // Ed. semblable; A. semleable; C. semlable. 37. C. Hasthow. 43. A. conioigned; C. conioigne. 44. A. disseuraunce; C. desseuraunce; *after which* C. A. *om. of, which* Ed. *retains*. 51. A. Ed. who so; C. who. 54. Ed. perissseth; C. perisseth; A. perissith. 60. C. wylnyng; A. Ed. willyng. 62. A. *om. the entencioun*. 64. C. *om. and bef* eschueth. 68. A. soule. 69. A. Ed. appetite; C. apetid. 76. Ed. mareys; A. mareis; C. marys. // A. *has here lost a leaf, from and othre to past end of Met.* xi. 84. C. maryes, *i. medulle*. 86. Ed. seete; C. feete (!); Lat. *sede*. 87. Ed. is; C. is is (*sic*). // C. stidefastnesse. 88. C. *om. the bef*. destemperaunce; Ed. *has it*. 91. C. puplisen; Ed. publysshyn. 94. Ed. perdurably; C. perdurablely. 103. Ed. corruppen. 106. Ed. *om. nat lightly ... departen.* // C. a twyne. 110. Ed. araced. // Ed. fleeth and; C. and (*om. fleeth*); Lat. *refugit*. 112. Ed. wylful; C. weleful; Lat. *uoluntariis*. 114. Ed. receyuen; C. resseyuen. 116. Ed. slepen; C. slepyt. 127. Ed. durablyte. 142. Ed. perdurablely; C. perdurablely. 152. Ed. thou; C. *om.* // Ed. discryuen. 161. C. ficched; Ed. fyxed. 163. Ed. discouered. 165. Ed. is that (*for was that*).

METRE XI.

Quisquis profunda mente uestigat uerum.

Who-so that seketh sooth by a deep thocht, and coveiteth
nat to ben deceived by no **mis-weyes**, lat him **rollen and trenden**
with-inne him-self the light of his inward sighte; and lat him
gadere ayein, enclynge in-to a compas, the longe moevinges
of his thoughtes; and lat him techen his corage that he hath
enclosed and hid in his tresors, al that he compasseth or seketh
fro with-oute. And thanne thilke thinge, that the **blake cloude**
of errour whylom hadde y-covered, shal **lighten** more cleerly
thanne Phebus him-self ne shyneth.

5

Glosa. *Who-so wole seken the deep grounde of sooth in his
thought, and wol nat be deceived by false proposiciouns that goon*

10

*amis fro the trouthe, lat him wel examine and rolle with-inne him-self
the nature and the propretees of the thing; and lat him yit
eftsones examine and rollen his thoughtes by good deliberacioun, or
that he deme; and lat him techen his sowle that it hath, by natural
principles kindeliche y-hid with-in it-self; alle the trouthe the whiche
he imagineth to ben in thinges with-oute. And thanne alle the
derknesse of his misknowinge shal seme more evidently to sighte of
his understandinge thanne the sonne ne semeth to sighte
with-oute-forth.* 15 20

For certes the body, bringinge the weighte of foryetinge, ne
hath nat chased out of your thoughte al the cleernesse *of your
knowinge*; for certainly the seed of sooth haldeth and clyveth
with-in your corage, and it is awaked and excyted by the winde
and by the blastes of doctrine. For wherfor elles demen ye of
your owne wil the rightes, whan ye ben axed, but-yif so were that
the norisshinge *of resoun* ne livede y-plounged in the depthe of
your herte? *this is to seyn, how sholden men demen the sooth of
any thing that were axed, yif ther nere a rote of soothfastnesse that
were y-plounged and hid in naturel principles, the whiche soothfastnesse
lived with-in the deepnesse of the thought.* And yif so be
that the Muse and the doctrine of **Plato** singeth sooth, al that
every wight lerneth, he ne doth no-thing elles thanne but
recordeth, as men recorden thinges that ben foryeten.' 25 30

ME. XI. 2. Ed. *om. nat.* // Ed. treaten (*for trenden*). 18. Ed. derknesse; C. dyrknesse. // Ed. seme; C. seen (*but note semeth below*). 24. Ed. wyndes. 26. Ed. asked. 27. Ed. norisshyng; C. noryssynges; Lat. *fomes*. 29. Ed. asked. 30. Ed. naturel; C. the nature (*sic*).

PROSE XII.

Tum ego, Platoni, inquam.

Thanne seide I thus: 'I acorde me gretly to Plato, for thou
remembrest and recordest me thise thinges yit the secounde
tyme; *that is to seyn*, first whan I loste my memorie by the
contagious coniunccioun of the body with the sowle; and
eftsones afterward, whan I loste it, confounded by the charge and
by the burdene of my sorwe.' 5

And thanne seide she thus: 'yif thou loke,' quod she, 'first
the thinges that thou hast graunted, it ne shal nat ben right fer
that thou ne shalt remembren thilke thing that thou seydest that
thou nistest nat.' 10

'What thing?' quod I.

'By whiche governement,' quod she, 'that this world is
govermed.'

'Me remembreth it wel,' quod I; 'and I confesse wel that I
ne wiste it naught. But al-be-it so that I see now from a-fer
what thou purposest, algates, I desire yit to herkene it of thee
more pleyntly.' 15

'Thou ne **wendest** nat,' quod she, 'a litel her-bifom, that men
sholden doute that this world **nis govermed** by god.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'ne yit ne doute I it naught, ne I nel never
wene that it were to doute; *as who seith, but I wot wel that god
governeth this world*; and I shal shortly answeren thee by what
resouns I am brought to this. This world,' quod I, 'of so manye
dyverse and contrarious parties, ne mighte never han ben
assembled in o forme, but-yif ther nere oon that conioignede so
manye dyverse thinges; and the same dyversitee of hir natures,

 20 25

that so discorden that oon fro that other, moste departen and unioignen the things that ben conioigned, **yif ther ne were** oon that contenede that he hath conioined and y-bounde. Ne the certain ordre of nature ne sholde nat **bringe forth so ordene** moevinges, by places, by tymes, by doinges, by spaces, by qualitees, yif ther ne were oon that were ay stedefast dwellinge, that ordeynede and disponede these dyversitees of moevinges. And thilke thing, what-so-ever it be, by which that alle thinges ben y-maked and y-lad, I clepe him "god"; that is a word that is used to alle folk.' 30

Thanne seyde she: 'sin thou felest thus these things,' quod she, 'I trowe that I have litel more to done **that thou**, mighty of welefulnesse, hool and sounde, ne see eftsones thy contree. But lat us loken the things that we han purposed her-bifom. Have I nat noumbred and seyde,' quod she, 'that suffisaunce is in blisfulnesse, and we han acorded that god is thilke same blisfulnesse?' 40

'Yis, forsothe,' quod I.

'And that, to governe this world,' quod she, 'ne shal he never han nede of non help fro with-oute? For elles, yif he hadde nede of any help, he ne sholde nat have no ful suffisaunce?' 45

'Yis, thus it mot nedes be,' quod I.

'Thanne ordeineth he by him-self al-one alle thinges?' quod she.

'That may nat be denyed,' quod I. 50

'And I have shewed that god is the same good?'

'It remembreth me wel,' quod I.

'Thanne ordeineth he alle thinges by thilke good,' quod she; 'sin he, which that we han acorded to be good, governeth alle thinges by him-self; and he is as **a keye and a stere** by which that the edifice of this world is y-kept stable and with-oute coroumpinge.' 55

'I acorde me greetly,' quod I; 'and I aperceivede a litel her-bifom that thou woldest seye thus; al-be-it so that it were by a thinne suspecion.' 60

'I trowe it wel,' quod she; 'for, as I trowe, thou ledest now more ententifly thyne eyen to loken the verray goodes. But natheles the thing that I shal telle thee yit **ne sheweth** nat lasse to loken.'

'What is that?' quod I. 65

'So as men trowen,' quod she, 'and that rightfully, that god governeth alle thinges **by the keye** of his goodnesse, and alle these same thinges, as I have taught thee, hasten hemby naturel entencion to comen to good: ther may no man douten that they ne be governed voluntariely, and that they ne converten hem of hir owne wil to the wil of hir ordenour, as they that ben acordinge and enclyninge to hir governour and hir king.' 70

'**It mot nedes be so**,' quod I; 'for the reaume ne sholde nat semen blisful yif ther were a yok of misdrawinges in dyverse parties; ne the savinge of obedient thinges ne sholde nat be.' 75

'Thanne is ther nothing,' quod she, 'that kepeth his nature, that enforceth him to goon ayein god?'

'No,' quod I.

'And yif that any-thing enforcede him to with-stonde god,

mighte it availen at the laste ayeins him, that we han graunted to
 ben almighty by the right of blisfulnesse?' 80

'Certes,' quod I, 'al-outrely it ne mighte nat availen him.'

'Thanne is ther no-thing,' quod she, 'that either wole or may
 with-stonden to this sovereign good?'

'I trowe nat,' quod I. 85

'Thanne is thilke the sovereign good,' quod she, 'that alle
 thinges governeth strongly, and ordeyneth hem *softely*.'

Thanne seyde I thus: 'I delyte me,' quod I, 'nat only in the
 endes or in the somme of the resouns that thou hast concluded
 and proeved, but thilke wordes that thou usest delyten me moche
 more; *so, at the laste*, fooles that sumtyme renden grete thinges
 oughten ben ashamed of hem-self; *that is to seyn, that we fooles
 that reprehenden wikkedly the thinges that touchen goddes governaunce,
 we oughten ben ashamed of our-self: as I, that seyde that
 god refuseth only the werkes of men, and ne entremeteth nat of
 hem.* 90 95

'Thou hast wel herd,' quod she, 'the fables of *the poetes*,
 how the giaunts assaileden the hevene *with the goddes*; but forsothe,
 the debonair force *of god* depesede hem, as it was worthy;
that is to seyn, destroyede the giaunts, as it was worthy. But wilt
 thou that we ioignen to-gider thilke same resouns? For per-aventure,
 of swich coniuncioun may sterten up som fair sparkle
 of sooth.' 100

'Do,' quod I, 'as thee liste.'

'Wenest thou,' quod she, 'that god ne be almighty? No man
 is in doute of it.' 105

'Certes,' quod I, 'no wight ne douteth it, yif he be in his
 minde.'

'But he,' quod she, 'that is almighty, ther nis nothing that he
 ne may?' 110

'That is sooth,' quod I.

'May god don yvel?' quod she.

'Nay, forsothe,' quod I.

'Thanne is yvel nothing,' quod she, 'sin that he ne may nat
 don yvel that may don alle thinges.' 115

'*Scormest thou me?*' quod I; '*or elles pleyest thou or deceivest
 thou me*, that hast so woven me with thy resouns *the hous of
 Dedalus*, so entrelaced that it is unable to be unlaced; thou that
 other-whyle entrest ther thou issest, and other-whyle issest ther
 thou entrest, ne foldest thou nat to-gider, *by replicacioun of
 wordes*, a maner wonderful cercle or environinge of the simplicitee
 devyne? For certes, a litel her-biform, whan thou bigunne at
 blisfulnesse, thou seydest that it is sovereign good; and seydest
 that it is set in sovereign god; and seydest that god him-self
 is sovereign good; and that god is the fulle blisfulnesse; *for which*
 thou yave me as a covenable yift, *that is to seyn*, that no wight
 nis blisful but-yif he be god also ther-with. And seidest eek,
 that the forme of good is the substaunce of god and of blisfulnesse;
 and seidest, that thilke same oon is thilke same good, that is
 requered and desired of alle the kinde of thinges. And thou
 proevedest, in disputinge, that god governeth all the thinges of
 the world *by the governements* of bountee, *and seydest*, that alle
 120 125 130

things wolen obeyen to him; and *seydest*, that the nature of yvel
 nis no-thing. And thise things ne shewedest thou nat with none
 resouns y-taken fro with-oute, but by proeves *in cercles and* hoomlich 135
 known; the whiche proeves drawn to hem-self hir feith and
 hir acord, everich of hem of other.'

Thanne seyde she thus: 'I ne scome thee nat, *ne pleye, ne*
deceive thee; but I have shewed thee the thing that is grettest 140
 over alle things by the yift of god, that we whylom preyeden.
 For this is the forme of the devyne substaunce, that is swich that
 it ne slydeth nat in-to outterest foreine thinges, ne ne receiveth
 no straunge thinges in him; but right as *Parmenides* seyde *in*
Greek of thilke devyne substaunce; he seyde thus: that "thilke 145
 devyne substaunce tometh the world and the moevable cercle of
 thinges, whyl thilke devyne substaunce kepeth it-self with-oute
 moevinge;" *that is to seyn, that it ne moeveth never-mo, and yit it*
moeveth alle othre thinges. But natheles, yif I have stired resouns
 that ne ben nat taken fro with-oute the compas of thing of which
 we treten, but resouns that ben bistowed with-in that compas, 150
 ther nis nat why that thou sholdest merveilen; sin thou hast
 lerned by the sentence of *Plato*, that "nedes the wordes moten
 be cosines to the thinges of which they speken."

PR. XII. 2. A. *begins again with* the seconde tyme. 4. A. coniuccioun; C. coniuksioun. 12. C. wordyl (*for* world). 19. C. world nis; Ed. A. worlde is. 26. A. *om. dyverse*. 27. A. discordeden. 30. C. ordene; A. ordinee. 31. A. Ed. spaces; C. splaces (!). 32. C. stidefast; A. stedfast. 35. Ed. ymaked; C. A. maked. 40. A. han; C. ha (*for* ha). 47. A. *om. no*. 50. C. denoyed (*for* denyed); A. Ed. denied. 55. A. Ed. *om. as*; Lat. *ueluti*. // C. A. stiere (*better* stere). 57. A. corumpynge. 63. A. natheles; C. natles. 82. C. hem; A. Ed. hym. 84. A. this; C. Ed. his. 93. C. reprehendnen. 96. A. hem; C. Ed. it. 99. C. desposede; A. Ed. disposed; *read* deposed; Lat. *deposuit*. 100. A. wilt; Ed. wylte; C. wil. 105. C. Ed. be; A. is. // A. Ed. No man; C. non. 107. A. Ed. if he; C. yif it. 110. A. may do. 116. C. scormesthow ... pleyesthow ... desseyuesthow. 118. Ed. Dedalus; C. dydalus; A. didalus. 119. C. A. issest; Ed. issuest. 120. C. fooldesthow. 125. C. fulle the; A. the ful; Lat. *plenam beatitudinem*. 127. Ed. god (*Deus*); C. A. good. 132. A. bountee; C. bowonte. 139. C. A. desseyue. 142. C. resseiueh. 143. C. aparmanides; Ed. Permenides; A. parmaynws; Lat. *Parmenides*. 148. C. Ed. styred; A. stered.

METRE XII.

Felix, qui potuit boni.

Blisful is that man that may seen the clere welle of good; blisful
 is he that may unbinden him fro the bondes of the hevy erthe.
 The poete of *Trace, Orpheus*, that whylom hadde right greet sorwe
 for the deeth of his wyf, after that he hadde maked, by his *weepley*
 songes, the wodes, *moevable*, to rennen; and hadde maked the 5
 riveres to stonden stille; and hadde maked the hertes and the
 hundes to ioignen, dredeles, hir sydes to cruel lyouns, *for to herknen*
his songe; and hadde maked that the hare was nat agast of the
 hounde, which that was plesed by his songe: so, whan the moste
 ardaunt love of his wif brende the entrailes of his brest, ne the 10
 songes that hadden overcomen alle thinges ne mighten nat
 asswage hir lord *Orpheus*, he pleynede him of the *hevene goddes*
 that weren cruel to him; he wente him to the houses of helle.
 And there he temprede hise blaundisshinge songes by resowninge
 strenges, and spak and song in wepinge al that ever he hadde 15
 received and *laved out* of the noble welles of his moder *Calliope*
 the goddesse; *and he song* with as mochel as he mighte of wepinge,
 and with as moche as love, that doubledde his sorwe, mighte
 yeve him and techen him; and he commoevede the helle, and
 requerede and bisoughte by swete preyere the lordes of sowles 20
 in helle, *of relesinge*; *that is to seyn, to yilden him his wyf.*

Cerberus, the porter of helle, with his three hevedes, was caught

and al abayst for the newe song; and the three goddesses, *Furies*,
 and vengeresses of felonyes, that tormenten and agasten the sowles
 by any, woxen sorwful and sory, and wepen teres for pitee. 25
 Tho ne was nat the heved of *Ixion* y-tormented by the *overthrowinge*
 wheel; and *Tantalus*, that was destroyed by the woodnesse
 of longe thurst, despyseth the flodes to drinke; the fowl that
 highte voltor, that eteth the stomak or the giser of *Tityus*, is so
 fulfild of his song that it nil eten ne tyren no more. At the laste 30
 the lord and luge of sowles was moeved to misericordes and
 cryde, "we ben overcomen," quod he; "yive we to Orpheus his
 wyf to bere him companye; he hath wel y-bought hir by his song
 and his ditee; *but we wol* putte a lawe in this, and covenaut in
 the yifte: *that is to seyn*, that, til he be out of helle, yif he loke 35
 behinde him, that his wyf shal comen ayein unto us."

But what is he that may yive a lawe to lovers? Love is
 a gretter lawe and a strengre to him-self *than any lawe that men*
may yeven. Allas! whan Orpheus and his wyf weren almost at the
 termes of the night, *that is to seyn, at the laste boundes of helle*, 40
 Orpheus lokede abakward on Eurydice his wyf, and loste hir, and
 was deed.

This fable aperteineth to yow alle, who-so-ever desireth or
 seketh to lede his thought in-to the sovereign day, *that is to seyn,*
to cleernesse of sovereign good. For who-so that ever be so overcomen 45
 that he ficche his eyen into the putte of helle, *that is to*
seyn, who-so sette his thoughtes in erthely thinges, al that ever he
 hath drawn of the noble good celestial, he leseth it whan he
 loketh the helles, *'that is to seyn, in-to lowe thinges of the erthe*.

ME. XII. 2. A. bonde; Lat. *uincula*. // A. Ed. *om.* 2nd the. 4. C. wepply; A. Ed. wepely. 7. A. cruel; C. cruwel. 10. A. Ed. ardaunt; C. ardent. 12. C. goodes; A. godes (*om.* hevene); Lat. *superos*. 14. C. blaundyssynge; A. blaundissyng. 15. C. soonge; A. song (*twice*). 16. C. resseyued; A. resceyued. // C. calyope; A. calliope. 17. A. as mychel as he myyt; C. *om.* he. 19. C. thechen; *after* techen him, A. *adds* in his seke herte (*not in Lat.*) 23. Ed. Furies; C. A. furijs. 27. C. tatalus (*for* tatalus). 28. A. thrust. 29. Ed. Tityus; C. A. ticius; Lat. *Tityi*. 33. A. his faire song; Lat. *carmine*. 38. A. gretter; C. gret; Lat. *maior*. 41. C. A. Erudice; Ed. Euridice; Lat. *Eurydicen*. 43. C. apartienyth; A. apperteineth. 45. C. god; A. goode. 46. C. fychche. 47. C. *om.* his *after* sette. 49. A. to (*for in-to*). // C. *om.* the *bef.* erthe.

Explicit Liber tercius.

BOOK IV.

PROSE I.

Hec cum Philosophia, dignitate uultus.

Whan Philosophye hadde songen softly and delitably the
 forseide thinges, kepinge the dignitee of hir chere and the
 weichte of hir wordes, I thanne, that ne hadde nat al-outerly
 foryeten the wepinge and the mourninge that was set in myn
 herte, **forbrak** the entencioun of hir that entendede yit to seyn 5
 some othre thinges. 'O,' quod I, 'thou that art gyderesse of
 verrey light; the thinges that thou hast seid me hider-to ben so
 clere to me and so shewinge by the devyne lookinge of hem, and
 by thy resouns, that they ne mowen ben overcomen. And
 thilke thinges that thou toldest me, al-be-it so that I hadde 10
 whylom foryeten hem, for the sorwe of the wrong that hath ben
 don to me, yit natheles they ne weren nat al-oultrely unknowen to
 me. But this same is, namely, a right greet cause of my sorwe,
so as the governour of thinges is good, yif that yveles mowen ben
 by any weyes; or elles yif that yveles passen with-oute punisshinge. 15
 The whiche thing only, how worthy it is to ben wondred
 up-on, thou considerest it wel thy-self certainly. But yit to this
 thing ther is yit another thing y-ioigned, more to ben wondred
 up-on. For felonye is emperesse, and floureth *ful of riches*;
 and vertu nis nat al-only with-oute medes, but it is cast under and 20
 fortroden under the feet of felonous folk; and it abyeth the
 torments in stede of wikkede felounes. Of alle whiche thinges
 ther nis no wight that may merveylen y-nough, ne compleine,
 that swiche thinges ben doon in the regne of god, that alle thinges
 woot and **alle thinges may**, and ne wole nat but only gode 25
 thinges.'

Thanne seyde she thus: 'Certes,' quod she, 'that were a greet
 merveyle, and **an embasshinge with-outen ende**, and wel more
 horrible than alle monstres, yif it were as thou wenest; *that is to*
seyn, that in the **right ordenee** hous of so mochel a fader and an 30
 ordenour of meynee, that the vesseles that ben foule and vyle
 sholden ben honoured and **heried**, and the precious vesseles
 sholden ben defouled and vyle; but it nis nat so. For yif tho
 thinges that I have concluded a litel her-biforn ben kept hole
 and unraced, thou shalt wel knowe by the autoritee of god, of the 35
 whos regne I speke, that certes the gode folk ben alwey mighty,
 and shrewes ben alwey out-cast and feble; ne the vyces ne ben
 never-mo with-oute peyne, ne the vertues ne ben nat with-oute
 mede; and that blisfulnesses comen alwey to goode folk, and
 infortune comth alwey to wikked folk. And thou shalt wel 40
 knowe many thinges of this kinde, that shollen **cesen** thy pleintes,
 and strengthen thee with stedefast sadnesse. And for thou hast
 seyn the forme of the verray blisfulnesse by me, that have
 whylom shewed it thee, and thou hast knowen in whom blisfulnesse
 is y-set, **alle thinges** y-treted that I trowe ben necessarie to 45
 putten forth, I shal shewe thee the wey that shal bringen thee
 ayein un-to thyn hous. And I shal ficchen **fetheres** in thy thought,
 by whiche it may arysen in heighte, so that, alle tribulacioun
 y-don away, thou, by my gydinge and by my path and by my
sledes, shalt mowe retorne hool and sound in-to thy contree. 50

PR. I. 6. A. *om.* some. // A. Se (*for* O); Lat. *o.* // C. *om.* that. 7. A. *om.* me. 9. A. Ed. thy; C. the. 14. C. so as; Ed. so that as; A. that so as. 19. C. *imperisse*; A. *emperisse*; Ed. *emperesse*. // A. *rycchesse*. 20. A. *vertues* (*badly*). 22. Ed. stede; C. stide; A. sted. 25. C. good; A. goode. 28. A. *enbaissyng*; Ed. *abasshyng*. 29. C. horrible. // C. al; A. alle. 31. A. Ed. vyle;

C. vyl (*twice*). 32. C. he heryed (*mistake for heryed*). 33. C. tho; A. Ed. the. 35. Ed. vnaraced. 37. A. yuel (*for out-cast*). 42. C. strengthyn; A. stedfast (!). // C. stidfast; A. stedfast. 45. C. I tretim; A. I tretim; Ed. treated; Lat. *decursis omnibus*. 48. C. areysen. 50. C. sledys; A. Ed. sledes. // C. shal (*for shalt*).

METRE I.

Sunt etenim pennae uolucres mihi.

I have, forsothe, swifte fetheres that surmounten the heichte of hevene. **Whan the swifte thought hath clothed it-self** in tho fetheres, it despyseth the hateful erthes, and surmounteth the roundnesse of the grete ayr; and it seeth the cloudes behinde his bak; and passeth the heichte of the region of the **fyr**, that 5
 eschaufteth by the swifte moevinge of the firmament, til that he areyseth him in-to the houses that beren the sterres, and ioyneth his weyes with the sonne Phebus, and felawshipeth the wey of the olde colde **Saturnus**; **and he y-maked** a knight of the clere sterre; *that is to seyn, that the thought is maked goddes knight by the sekinge of trouthe to comen to the verray knowleche of god.* 10
 And thilke thought renneth by the cercle of the sterres, in alle places ther-as the shyninge night is peinted; *that is to seyn, the night that is cloudeles; for on nightes that ben cloudeles it semeth as the hevene were peinted with dyverse images of sterres.* 15
 And whanne he hath y-doon ther y-nough, he shal forleten the laste hevene, and he shal pressen and wenden on the bak of the swifte firmament, and he shal ben maked parfit of the **worshipful light of god**. Ther halt the lord of kinges the ceptre of his might, and atempreth the governements of the world, and the shyninge luge of thinges, stable in him-self, governeth the **swifte cart** or wayn, *that is to seyn, the circuler moevinge of the sonne.* 20
 And yif thy wey ledeth thee ayein so that thou be brought thider, thanne wolt thou seye now that that is the contree that thou requerest, of which thou ne haddest no minde: "**but now** it remembreth me wel, heer was I born, **heer wol I fastne my degree**, heer wole I dwelle." **But yif** thee lyketh thanne to loken on the derknesse of the erthe that thou hast forleten, thanne shalt thou seen that thise felonous tyraunts, that the wrecchede peple dredeth, now shollen ben exyled fro thilke fayre contree.' 30

ME. I. 1. C. swife (*for swifte*). 4. A. heyyenense (*for roundnesse*); Lat. *globum*. // A. hir (*for his*). 6. A. til that she areisith hir in-til ... hir weyes. 9. C. saturnis; A. saturnus. // A. she (*for he*). 10. A. soule (*for thought*); *twice*. 12. C. alle; A. alle the; Ed. al the. 13. Ed. ypaynted; A. depeynted. 16. A. And whan the soule hath gon ynouy she shal forleten the last poynt of the heuene, and she. 17. A. Ed. wenden; C. wyndyn. 18. A. she (*for he*). 18, 19. C. Ed. worshipful lyht; A. dredefulle clerenesse. // A. haldeth. 20. A. this; *for the (2)*. 22. A. *om.* or wayn. 25. C. requerest; Ed. requirist; A. requeredest. 27. A. lyke (*for lyketh*). 28. C. dyrknesses; A. derkenesse; Lat. *noctem*.

PROSE II.

Tum ego, Papae, inquam.

Than seyde I thus: '**owh!** I wondre me that thou bihetest me so grete thinges; ne I ne doute nat that thou ne mayst wel performe that thou bihetest. But I preye thee only this, that thou ne tarye nat to telle me thilke thinges that thou hast moeved.' 5

'First,' quod she, 'thou most nedes knowen, that goode folk ben alway stronge and mighty, and the shrewes ben feble and deserte and naked of alle strengthes. And of thise thinges, certes, everich of hem is declared and shewed by other. For so as good and yvel ben two contraries, yif so be that good be stedefast, than sheweth the feblesse of yvel al openly; and yif thou 10

knowe cleerly the frelenesse of yvel, the stedefastnesse of good is knowen. But for as moche as the fey of my sentence shal be the more ferme and haboundaunt, I will gon by that oo wey and by that other; and I wole conferme the thinges that ben purposed, now on this syde and now on that syde. Two thinges ther ben in whiche the effect of alle the dedes of mankinde standeth, that is to seyn, wil and power; and yif that oon of these two fayleth, ther nis nothing that may be don. For yif that wil lakketh, ther nis no wight that undertaketh to don that he wol nat don; and yif power fayleth, the wil nis but in ydel and stant for naught. And ther-of cometh it, that yif thou see a wight that wolde geten that he may nat geten, thou mayst nat douten that power ne fayleth him to haven that he wolde.'

'This is open and cleer,' quod I; 'ne it may nat ben denyed in no manere.'

'And yif thou see a wight,' quod she, 'that hath doon that he wolde doon, thou nilt nat douten that he ne hath had power to don it?'

'No,' quod I.

'And in that that every wight may, in that men may holden him mighty; *as who seyth, in so moche as man is mighty to don a thing, in so mochel men halt him mighty*; and in that that he ne may, in that men demen him to be feble.'

'I confesse it wel,' quod I.

'Remembreth thee,' quod she, 'that I have gadered and shewed by forseyde resouns that al the entencioun of the wil of mankinde, which that is lad by dyverse studies, hasteth to comen to blisfulnesse?'

'It remembreth me wel,' quod I, 'that it hath ben shewed.'

'And recordeth thee nat thanne,' quod she, 'that blisfulnesse is thilke same good that men requeren; so that, whan that blisfulnesse is requered of alle, that good also is requered and desired of alle?'

'It ne recordeth me nat,' quod I; 'for I have it gretly alwey ficched in my memorie.'

'Alle folk thanne,' quod she, 'goode and eek badde, enforcen hem with-oute difference of entencioun to comen to good?'

'This is a verray consequence,' quod I.

'And certein is,' quod she, 'that by the getinge of good ben men y-maked goode?'

'This is certein,' quod I.

'Thanne geten goode men that they desiren?'

'So semeth it,' quod I.

'But wikkede folk,' quod she, 'yif they geten the good that they desiren, they ne mowe nat be wikkede?'

'So is it,' quod I.

'Thanne, so as that oon and that other,' quod she, 'desiren good; and the goode folk geten good, and nat the wikke folk; thanne nis it no doute that the goode folk ne ben mighty and the wikkede folk ben feble?'

'Who-so that ever,' quod I, 'douteth of this, he ne may nat considere the nature of thinges ne the consequence of resouns.'

And over this quod she, 'yif that ther be two thinges that
han oo same purpose by kinde, and that oon of hem pursueth 65
and parformeth thilke same thing by naturel office, and that
other ne may nat doon thilke naturel office, but folweth, by other
manere thanne is convenable to nature, him that acomplissheth
his purpos kindely, and yit he ne acomplissheth nat his owne
purpos: whether of these two demestow for more mighty?' 70

'Yif that I coniecte,' quod I, 'that thou wolt seye, algates yit
I desire to herkne it more pleynly of thee.'

'Thou wilt nat thanne deneye,' quod she, 'that the moevement
of goinge nis in men by kinde?'

'No, forsothe,' quod I. 75

'Ne thou ne doutest nat,' quod she, 'that thilke naturel office
of goinge ne be the office of feet?'

'I ne doute it nat,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod she, 'yif that a wight be mighty to moeve and
goth upon his feet, and another, to whom thilke naturel office of 80
feet lakketh, enforceth him to gon crepinge up-on his handes:
whiche of these two oughte to ben holden the more mighty by
right?'

'Knit forth the remenaunt,' quod I; 'for no wight ne douteth
that he that may gon by naturel office of feet ne be more mighty 85
than he that ne may nat.'

'But the sovereign good,' quod she, 'that is eveneliche purposed
to the gode folk and to badde, the gode folk seken it by naturel
office of vertues, and the shrewes enforcen hem to geten it by
dyverse coveityse *of ethely thinges*, which that nis no naturel office 90
to geten thilke same sovereign good. Trowestow that it be any
other wyse?'

'Nay,' quod I; 'for the consequence is open and *shewinge* of
thinges that I have graunted; that nedes gode folk moten ben
mighty, and shrewes feeble and unmighty.' 95

'Thou rennest a-right bifom me,' quod she, 'and this is the
lugement; *that is to seyn, I iuge of thee* right as these leches ben
wont to hopen *of syke folk, whan they aperceyven* that nature is
redressed and withstondeth to the maladye. But, for I see thee
now al redy to the understandinge, I shal shewe thee more thikke 100
and continuel resouns. For loke now how greetly sheweth the
feblesse and infirmitie of wikkede folk, that ne mowen nat comen
to that hir naturel entencioun *ledeth hem*, and yit almost thilke
naturel entencioun constreineth hem. *And what were to demen*
thanne of shrewes, yif thilke naturel help hadde forleten hem, the 105
which *naturel help of intencioun* goth away bifom hem, and is so
greet that unneth it may ben overcome? Consider thanne how
greet defaute of power and how greet feblesse ther is in wikkede
felonous folk; *as who seyth, the gretter thing that is coveited and*
the desire nat acomplished, of the lasse might is he that coveiteth it 110
and may nat acomplisse. And forthy Philosophie seyth thus by
soverein good: Ne shrewes ne requeren nat lighte medes ne veyne
games, whiche they ne may folwen ne holden; but they failen of
thilke somme and of the heighte of thinges, *that is to seyn, sovereign*
good; ne these wrecches ne comen nat to the effect *of sovereign*
good, the which they enforcen hem only to geten, by nightes and
by dayes; in the getinge of which good the strengthe of good folk
is ful wel y-sene. For right so as thou mightest demen him mighty 115

of goinge, that gooth on his feet til he mighte come to thilke
place, fro the whiche place ther ne [laye](#) no wey forther to ben
gon; right so most thou nedes demen him for right mighty, that
geteth and ateyneth to the ende of alle thinges that ben to desire,
biyonde the whiche ende ther nis nothing to desire. Of the
which *power of good folk* men may conclude, that the wikked
men semen to be bareine and naked of alle strengthe. For-why
forleten they vertues and folwen vyces? Nis it nat for that they
ne knowen nat the goodes? But what thing is more feble and
more caitif thanne is the blindnesse of ignoraunce? Or elles they
knowen ful wel whiche thinges that they oughten folwe, but
lecherye and coveityse overthroweth hem mistormed; and certes,
so doth distemperaunce to feble men, that ne mowen nat wrastlen
ayeins the vyces. Ne knowen they nat thanne wel that they
forleten the good wilfully, and tornen hem wilfully to vyces? And
in this wyse they ne forleten nat only to ben mighty, but they
forleten al-outrely in any wyse for to ben. For they that forleten
the comune fyn of alle thinges that ben, they forleten also therwith-al
[for to ben](#).

And per-aventure it sholde semen to som folk that this were
a merveile to seyen: that shrewes, whiche that contienen the more
partye of men, ne ben nat ne han no beinge; but natheles, it is so,
and thus stant this thing. For they that ben shrewes, I deneye
nat that they ben shrewes; but I deneye, and seye simplye and
pleinly, that they ne ben nat, ne han no beinge. For right as
thou mightest seyen of the carayne of a man, that it were a deed
man, but thou ne mightest nat simplye callen it a man; so graunte
I wel forsothe, that vicious folk ben wikked, but I ne may nat
graunten absolutly and simplye that they ben. For thilke thing
that with-holdeth ordre and kepeth nature, thilke thing is and
hath beinge; but what thing that faileth of that, *that is to seyn,*
that he forleteth naturel ordre, he forleteth thilke thing that is set
in his nature. But thou wolt seyn, that shrewes [mowen](#). Certes,
that ne deneye I nat; but certes, hir power ne descendeth nat of
strengthe, but of feblesse. For they mowen don wikkednesses;
the whiche they ne mighte nat don, yif they mighten dwellen in
the forme and in the doinge of good folk. And thilke power
sheweth ful evidently that they ne mowen right naught. For so
as I have gadered and proeved a litel her-bifom, that yvel is
naught; and so as shrewes mowen only but shrewednesses, this
conclusioun is al cleer, that shrewes ne mowen right naught, ne
han no power.

[And for as moche as thou understonde](#) which is the strengthe
of this power of shrewes, I have definisshed a litel her-bifom, that
nothing is so mighty as sovereign good.'

'That is sooth,' quod I.

'And thilke same sovereign good may don non yvel?' 165

'Certes, no,' quod I.

'Is ther any wight thanne,' quod she, 'that weneth that men
mowen doon alle thinges?'

'No man,' quod I, 'but-yif he be out of his witte.'

'But, certes, shrewes mowen don yvel,' quod she. 170

'Ye, wolde god,' quod I, 'that they mighten don non!'

'Thanne,' quod she, 'so as he that is mighty to doon only but
goode thinges may don alle thinges; and they that ben mighty to

don yuele thinges ne mowen nat alle thinges: thanne is it open
 thing and manifest, that they that mowen don yuel ben of lasse 175
 power. And yit, *to proeve this conclusioun*, ther helpeth me this,
 that I have y-shewed her-biforn, that alle power is to be noumbred
 among thinges that men oughten requere. And I have shewed
 that alle thinges, that oughten ben desired, ben referred to good,
 right as to a maner heighte of hir nature. But for to mowen don 180
 yuel and felonye ne may nat ben referred to good. Thanne nis
 nat yuel of the noumbir of thinges that oughte ben desired. But
 alle power oughte ben desired and requered. Than is it open and
 cleer that the power ne the mowinge of shrewes nis no power; and
 of alle these thinges it sheweth wel, that the goode folke ben certainly 185
 mighty, and the shrewes douteles ben unmighty. And it is
 cleer and open that thilke opinioun of *Plato* is verrey and sooth, that
 seith, that only wyse men may doon that they desiren; and
 shrewes mowen haunten that hem lyketh, but that they desiren,
that is to seyn, to comen to sovereign good, they ne han no power 190
 to acomplisshen that. For shrewes don that hem list, whan, by
 tho thinges in which they delysten, they wenen to ateine to thilke
 good that they desiren; but they ne geten ne atainen nat ther-to,
 for vyces ne comen nat to blisfulnesse.

PR. II. 1. C. ow; Ed. O; A. *om.*; Lat. *Papae*. 8. C. dishert; A. desert; Ed. deserte; Lat. *desertos*. // *All* strengthes; Lat. *uiribus*. 10. C. stidefast; A. stedfast. 12. C. stidefastnesse; A. stedfastnesse. 13. C. A. fey; Ed. faythe. 19. C. lakkit; A. lakketh. 25. C. denyed. 28. C. *om.* he *bef.* ne. 33. C. halt; A. halden; Ed. holde. // A. Ed. that that; C. that. 42. A. whan that; C. Ed. *om.* that. 45. C. It ne ... nat; A. It recordeth me wel; Lat. *Minime ... recordor*. 48. C. defference; A. Ed. difference. 63. A. resoun; Lat. *rationum*. 67. C. by (*for* but; *by mistake*). 68. Ed. accomplyssheth; A. acomplisith; C. a-complesseth (*twice*). 70. A. demest thou. 73. C. denoye (*for* deneye); A. Ed. denye. // A. moeuementz; Lat. *motum*. 88. C. good folk (*1st time*); goode folk (*2nd time*). 91. A. trowest thou. 92. A. wyse; C. wise. 99. C. maledie; A. maladie. 104. C. *om.* hem *after* constreineth. 109. A. the gretter thinges that ben. 110. C. acomplished; A. accomplished; Ed. accomplysshed. 112. C. veyn; A. veyne. 120. A. lay. 122. C. desired (*for* desire, *by mistake*). 135. A. wise; C. wise. 141. C. denoye (*for* deneye); A. denye (*thrice*). 142. C. sympeli (*1st time*). 149. C. Ed. what; A. that. 151. C. shrewen (*by mistake*). 152. A. descendeth; C. dessendit (*sic*). 158. A. shrewednesse; Lat. *mala*. 160. A. to han (*for* ne han no). 162. C. diffinissed; A. diffinised; Ed. defynisshed; Lat. *definiuimus*. 169. A. but yif; Ed. but if; C. but. 186. A. *om.* ben. 188. A. *om.* doon. 192. C. the; A. Ed. tho. 194. C. *om.* to.

METRE II.

Quos uides sedere celsos.

Who-so that the covertoures of hir veyne aparailles mighte strepen
 of these proude kinges, that thou seest sitten on heigh in hir
 chaires gliteringe in shyninge purple, envirouned with sorwful
 armures, manasinge with cruel mouth, blowinge by woodnesse of 5
 herte, he shulde seen thanne that thilke lordes beren with-inne hir
 corages ful streite cheines. For lecherye tormenteth hem in that
 oon syde with gredy venims; and troublable ire, that araiseth in
 him the flodes of *troublings*, tormenteth up-on that other syde
 hir thought; or sorwe halt hem wery and y-caught; or slydinge
 and deceyvinge hope tormenteth hem. And therefore, sen thou 10
 seest oon heed, *that is to seyn, oon tyraunt*, beren so manye
tyrannyes, thanne ne doth thilke tyraunt nat that he desireth, sin
 he is cast down with so manye wikkede lordes; *that is to seyn, with
 so manye vyces, that han so wikkedly lordshipes over him.*

ME. II. 1. Ed. vayne; C. A. veyn. 2. A. Ed. in; C. on. 3. Ed. chayres; C. (*miswritten*) charyes; A. chayeres. 4. A. manasyng; C. manassinge. 8. A. troublinges; C. trwbynges. 9. C. hym (*for* hem). 12. C. Ed. tyrannyes; A. tyrauntis. 14. A. wicked (*for* wikkedly).

PROSE III.

Videsne igitur quanto in coeno.

Seestow nat thanne in how grete filthe these shrewes ben
y-wrapped, and with which cleernesse these good folk shynen? In
this sheweth it wel, that to goode folk ne lakketh never-mo hir
medes, ne shrewes lakken never-mo torments. For of alle thinges
that ben y-doon, thilke thing, for which any-thing is don, it semeth
as by right that thilke thing be the mede of that; as thus: yif
a man renneth in the *stadie*, or in the *forlong*, for the corone,
thanne lyth the mede in the corone for which he renneth. And
I have shewed that blisfulnesse is thilke same good for which
that alle thinges ben doon. Thanne is thilke same good *purposed*
to the workes of mankinde right as a comune mede; which
mede ne may ben dissevered fro good folk. For no wight as by
right, fro thennes-forth that him lakketh goodnesse, ne shal ben
cleped good. *For which thing*, folk of goode maneres, hir medes
ne forsaken hem never-mo. For al-be-it so that shrewes wexen
as wode as hem list *ayeins goode folk*, yit never-the-lesse the
corone of wise men shal nat fallen ne faden. For foreine shrewednesse
ne binimeth nat fro the corages of goode folk hir propre
honour. But yif that any wight reioyse him of goodnesse that he
hadde take fro with-oute (*as who seith, yif that any wight hadde
his goodnesse of any other man than of him-self*), certes, he that yaf
him thilke goodnesse, or elles som other wight, mighte binime it
him. But for as moche as to every wight his owne propre bountee
yeveth him his mede, thanne at erst shal he failen of mede whan
he foreteth to ben good. And at the laste, *so as* alle medes ben
required *for men* wenen that they ben goode, who is he that
wolde deme, that he that is right mighty of good were *part-les* of
mede? And of what mede shal he be guerdoned? Certes, of
right faire mede and right grete aboven alle medes. Remembre
thee of thilke noble corolarie that I yaf thee a litel her-biforn;
and gader it to-gider in this manere:--so as good him-self is
blisfulnesse, thanne is it cleer and certein, that alle good folk ben
maked blisful for they ben goode; and thilke folk that ben blisful,
it acordeth and is covenable to ben goddes. Thanne is the mede
of goode folk swich that *no day* shal enpeiren it, ne no wikkednesse
ne shal derken it, ne power of no wight ne shal nat amenusen it,
that is to seyn, to ben maked goddes.

And sin it is thus, *that goode men ne failen never-mo of hir mede*,
certes, no wys man ne may doute of *undepartable* peyne of the
shrewes; *that is to seyn, that the peyne of shrewes ne departeth nat
from hem-self never-mo*. For so as goode and yvel, and peyne and
medes ben contrarye, it mot nedes ben, that right as we seen
bityden in guerdoun of goode, that also mot the peyne of yvel
answery, by the contrarye party, to shrewes. Now thanne, so as
bountee and prowess ben the mede to goode folk, al-so is
shrewednesse it-self torment to shrewes. Thanne, who-so that
ever is entecched and defouled with peyne, he ne douteth nat,
that he is entecched and defouled with yvel. Yif shrewes thanne
wolen preysen hem-self, *may it semen* to hem that they ben with-ouden
party of torment, sin they ben swiche that the uttereste
wikkednesse (*that is to seyn, wikkede thewes, which that is the
uttereste and the worste kinde of shrewednesse*) ne defouleth ne
enteccheth nat hem only, but infecteth and envenimeth hem
gretly? And also look on shrewes, that ben the contrarie party
of goode men, how greet peyne felawshipeth and folweth hem!
For thou hast lerned a litel her-biforn, that al thing that is and
hath beinge is oon, and thilke same oon is good; thanne is this
the consequence, that it semeth wel, that al that is and hath beinge

is good; *this is to seyn, as who seyth, that beinge and untee and
goodnesse is al oon.* And in this manere it folweth thanne, that al
thing that faileth to ben good, it stinteth for to be and for to han
any beinge; wherfore it is, that shrewes stinten for to ben that
they weren. But thilke other forme of mankinde, that is to seyn,
the forme of the body with-oute, sheweth yit that these shrewes
weren whylom men; wher-for, when they ben perverted and
torned in-to malice, certes, than han they forlorn the nature of
mankinde. But so as only bountee and prowessse may enhaunsen
every man over other men; thanne mot it nedes be that shrewes,
which that shrewednesse hath cast out of the condicioun of mankinde,
ben put **under** the merite and the desert of men. Thanne
bitydeth it, that yif thou seest a wight that be transformed into
vyces, thou ne mayst nat wene that he be a man.

For yif he be ardaunt in avaryce, and that he be a ravinour by
violence of foreine richesse, thou shalt seyn that he is lyke to the
wolf. And yif he be felonous and with-oute reste, and exercyse
his tonge to chydinges, thou shalt lykne him to the hound. And
yif he be a prevey awaitour y-hid, and reioyseth him to ravisse
by wyles, thou shalt seyn him lyke to the fox-whelpes. And yif he
be distempere and quaketh for ire, men shal wene that he bereth
the corage of a lyoun. And yif he be dredful and fleinge, and
dredeth thinges that ne oughten nat to ben dred, men shal holden
him lyk to the hert. And yif he be slow and astoned and lache, he
liveth as an asse. And yif he be light and unstedefast of corage, and
chaungeth ay his studies, he is lykned to briddes. And if he be
plounged in foule and unclene luxuries, he is with-holden in the
foule delycles of the foule sowe. Thanne folweth it, that he that forleteth
bountee and prowessse, he forleteth to ben a man; sin he may
nat passen in-to the condicioun of god, he is torned in-to a beest.

PR. III. 1. A. Seest thou. 16. A. les; C. leese (*error for lesse*). 17. C. faaden. 25. A. laste; C. last. 27. A. wolde; C. Ed. nolde; Lat. *quis ... iudicet*. 27, 28. A. Ed. of mede; C. of the mede. // C. A. gerdoned; Ed. reguerdoned. 30. C. yat (*miswritten for yaf*). 31. C. good him-self; A. Ed. god him-self; Lat. *ipsum bonum*. // C. his (*error for is*); *after* him-self. 36. A. endirken (*for derken*). 38. A. medes. 43. C. gerdown; A. gerdoun; Ed. guerdone. 44. A. Ed. answer. // A. Ed. by the; C. *om.* the. 45. A. medes; Lat. *praemium*. 47. C. entechched. // *Both* MSS. *om.* peyne ... defouled with; *but* Ed. *has*: payne, he ne douteth not, that he is entched and defouled with; Lat. *quisquis afficitur poena, malo se affectum esse non dubitat*. 50. A. *om.* uttereste ... which that is the. 52. C. vtteriste (*1st time*); owttereste (*2nd time*). 55. C. folueth. 56. C. alle; A. al. 58. C. alle; A. al (*twice*). 67. A. Ed. so as; C. *om.* as. // C. enhawsen (*for enhawnsen*). 73. A. rauynour; Ed. rauenour; C. rauaynour. 75. A. Ed. a wolf. // C. excersise. 77. A. rauysshe; C. rauysse. 78. A. Ed. wyles; C. whiles; Lat. *fraudibus*. 81. C. dredd. 82. A. Ed. slowe; C. slowh. 83. C. vnstidefast.

METRE III.

Vela Neritii dulcis.

Eurus *the wind aryvede the sailes* of *Ulixes*, duk of the contree
of Narice, and his wandringe shippes by the see, in-to the ile
ther-as *Circes*, the faire goddesse, doughter of the sonne,
dwelleth; that medleth to hir newe gestes drinks that ben
touched and maked with enchaunements. And after that hir
hand, mighty over the herbes, hadde chaunged hir gestes in-to
dyverse maneres; **that oon of hem**, is covered his face with forme
of a boor; that other is chaunged in-to a lyoun of the contree of
Marmorike, and his nayles and his teeth wexen; that other of
hem is neweliche chaunged in-to a wolf, and howleth when he
wolde wepe; that other goth debonairely in the hous as a tygre
of Inde.

But al-be-it so that the godhed of *Mercurie*, *that is cleped* the

brid of Arcadie, hath had mercy of the duke *Ulixes*, biseged with
 dyverse yevels, and hath unbounden him fro the pestilence of 15
 his ostesse, *algates* the roweres and the marineres hadden by this
 y-drawn in-to hir mouthes and dronken the wikkede drinkes.
 They that weren woxen swyn hadden by this y-chaunged hir
 mete of breed, for to eten *akornes of okes*. Non of hir limes ne
 dwelleth with hem hole, but they han lost the voice and the 20
 body; only hir thought dwelleth with hem stable, that wepeth
 and biweileth the monstuous chaunginge that they suffren. O
overlight hand (*as who seyth, O! feble and light is the hand of*
Circes the enchaunteresse, that chaungeth the bodyes of folkes in-to
bestes, to regard and to comparisoun that is maked by 25
vyces); ne the herbes of *Circes* ne ben nat mighty. For al-be-it
 so that they may chaungen the limes of the body, *algates* yit
 they may nat chaunge the hertes; for with-inne is y-hid the
 strengthe and vigor of men, in the secree tour of *hir hertes; that*
is to seyn, the strengthe of fresoun. But thilke venims of *vyces* to-drawn 30
 a man to hem more mightily *than the venim of Circes*;
for vyces ben so cruel that they percen and thorough-passen the
 corage with-inne; and, thogh they ne anoye nat the body, yit
vyces wooden *to destroye men* by wounde of thought.'

ME. III. 1. C. A. Ed. wynde. 2. C. A. Ed. Narice; Lat. *Neritii*. 3. C. Ed. *Circes*; A. *Circe*. 8. C. boer; A. boor. 9. C. A. Ed.
 Marmorike; Lat. *Marmaricus leo*. 14. A. Arcadie; C. Ed. Archadie; Lat. *Arcadis alitis*. 15. A. Ed. vnbounden; C.
 vnbounded. // A. pestilence; C. pestelence. 16. A. oosteresse (!). 18. A. Ed. woxen; C. wexen. 19. C. akornes; A.
 acorns. // C. lemes; A. lymes; Ed. lymmes. 20. A. Ed. hoole; C. hool.

PROSE IV.

Tum ego, Fateor, inquam.

Than seyde I thus: 'I confesse and am a-knowe it,' quod I;
 'ne I ne see nat that men may sayn, as by right, that shrewes ne
 ben chaunged in-to bestes by the qualitee of hir soules, al-be-it so
 that they kepen yit the forme of the body of mankinde. But I
 nolde nat of shrewes, of which the thought cruel woodeth al-wey 5
 in-to destruccioun of goode men, that it were levelful to hem to
 don that.'

'Certes,' quod she, 'ne is nis nat levelful to hem, as I shal wel
 shewe thee in covenable place; but natheles, yif so were that thilke
 that men wenen be levelful to shrewes were binomen hem, *so that*
they ne mighte nat anoyen or doon harm to goode men, certes, a
 greet partye of the peyne to shrewes sholde ben allegged and
 releved. For al-be-it so that this ne seme nat credible thing,
 per-aventure, to some folk, yit moot it nedes be, that shrewes ben
 more wrecches and unsely whan they may doon and performe 15
 that they coveiten, than yif they mighte nat complisshen that they
 coveiten. For yif so be that it be wrecchednesse to wilne to don
 yvel, than is more wrecchednesse *to mowen don* yvel; with-oute
 whiche mowinge the wrecched wil sholde languishe with-oute
 effect. Than, sin that everiche of these thinges hath his 20
 wrecchednesse, *that is to seyn, wil to don yvel and mowinge to don*
yvel, it moot nedes be that they ben constreyned by *three*
 unselinesses, that wolen and mowen and performen felonyes and
 shrewednesses.'

'I acorde me,' quod I; 'but I desire gretly that shrewes 25
 losten sone *thilke unselinesse*, *that is to seyn*, that shrewes weren
 despoyled of mowinge to don yvel.'

'So shullen they,' quod she, 'soner, per-aventure, than thou

woldest; or soner than they hem-self wene to lakken *mowinge to don yvel*. For *ther* nis no-thing so late in so shorte boundes of this lyf, that is long to abyde, nameliche, to a corage inmortal; of whiche shrewes the grete hope, and the hye compassinges of shrewednesses, is ofte destroyed by a sodeyn ende, or they ben war; and that thing estabyleth to shrewes the ende of hir shrewednesse. For yif that shrewednesse maketh wrecches, than mot he nedes ben most wrecched that lengest is a shrewe; the whiche wikked shrewes wolde I demen aldermost unsely and caitifs, yif that hir shrewednesse ne were finissed, at the leste wey, by *the outtereste* deeth. For yif I have concluded sooth of the unseliness of shrewednesse, than sheweth it cleerly that thilke wrecchednesse is with-uten ende, the whiche is certein to ben *perdurable*.'

'Certes,' quod I, 'this conclusioun is hard and wonderful to graunte; but I knowe wel that it acordeth moche to the thinges that I have graunted her-bifom.'

'Thou hast,' quod she, 'the right estimacioun of this; but who-so-ever wene that it be a hard thing to acorde him to a conclusioun, it is right that he shewe that some of the premisses ben false; or elles he moot shewe that the collacioun of propositiouns nis nat speedful to a necessarie conclusioun. And yif it be nat so, but that the premisses ben y-graunted, *ther is not why* he sholde blame the argument.'

For this thing that I shal telle thee now ne shal nat seme lasse wonderful; *but of the thinges* that ben taken also it is necessarie; *as who seyth, it folweth of that which that is purposed bifom*.

'What is that?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod she, 'that is, that these wikked shrewes ben more blisful, *or elles lasse wrecches*, that abyen the torments that they han deserved, than yif no peyne of lustice ne chastysede hem. Ne this ne seye I nat now, for that any man mighte thenke, that the maners of shrewes ben coriged and chastysed by veniaunce, and that they ben brought to the right wey by the drede of the torment, ne for that they yeven to other folk ensauple to fleen fro vyces; but *I understande* yit in another manere, that shrewes ben more unsely than they ne ben nat punissed, al-be-it so that ther ne be had no resoun or lawe of correccioun, ne non ensauple of lokinge.'

'And what manere shal that ben,' quod I, 'other than hath be told her-bifom?'

'Have we nat thanne graunted,' quod she, 'that goode folk ben blisful, and shrewes ben wrecches?'

'Yis,' quod I.

'Thanne,' quod she, 'yif that any good were added to the wrecchednesse of any wight, nis he nat more weleful than he that ne hath no medlinge of good in his solitarie wrecchednesse?'

'So semeth it,' quod I.

'And what seystow thanne,' quod she, 'of thilke wrecche that lakketh alle goodes, *so that no good nis medled in his wrecchednesse*, and yit, over al his wikkednesse for which he is a wrecche, that ther be yit another yvel anexed and knit to him, shal nat men demen him more unsely than thilke wrecche of whiche the unseliness is releved by the participacioun of som good?'

'Why sholde he nat?' quod I.

'Thanne, certes,' quod she, 'han shrewes, whan they ben
punished, som-what of good anexed to hir wrecchednesse, that is 85
to seyn, the same peyne that they suffren, which that is good by
the resoun of Iustice; and whan thilke same shrewes ascapen
with-oute torment, than han they som-what more of yvel yit over
the wikkednesse that they han don, *that is to seyn*, defaute of
peyne; **which defaute** of peyne, thou hast graunted, is yvel for 90
the deserte of felonye.' 'I ne may nat denye it,' quod I. 'Moche
more thanne,' quod she, 'ben shrewes unsely, whan they ben
wrongfully delivered fro peyne, than whan they ben punished by
rightful veniaunce. But this is open thing and cleer, that it is
right that shrewes ben punished, and it is wikkednesse and 95
wrong that they escapen unpunished.'

'Who mighte deneye that?' quod I.

'But,' quod she, 'may any man denye that al that is right nis
good; and also the contrarie, that al that is wrong is wikke?'

'Certes,' quod I, 'these thinges ben clere y-nough; and that 100
we han concluded a litel her-biform. But I praye thee that thou
telle me, yif thou acordest **to leten** no torment to sowles, after that
the body is ended by the deeth;' *this is to seyn, understandestow
aught that sowles han any torment after the deeth of the body?*

'Certes,' quod she, 'ye; and that right greet; of which sowles,' 105
quod she, 'I trowe that some ben tormented by asprenesse of
peyne; and some sowles, I trowe, ben exercised by a purginge
mekenesse. But my conseil nis nat to determinye of these peynes.
But I have travailed and told yit hiderto, for thou sholdest knowe
that the mowinge of shrewes, which mowinge thee semeth to ben 110
unworthy, nis no mowinge: and eek of shrewes, of which thou
pleinedest that they ne were nat punished, that thou woldest
seen that they ne weren never-mo with-outhe the torments of hir
wikkednesse: and of the licence *of the mowinge to don yvel*,
that thou preydest that it mighte sone ben ended, and that thou 115
woldest fayn lermen that it ne sholde nat longe dure: and that
shrewes ben more unsely yif they were of lenger duringe, and
most unsely yif they weren perdurable. And after this, I have
shewed thee that more unsely ben shrewes, whan they escapen
with-oute hir rightful peyne, than whan they ben punished by 120
rightful veniaunce. And of this sentence folweth it, that thanne
ben shrewes constreined at the laste with most grevous torment,
whan men wene that they ne be nat punished.'

'Whan I consider thy resouns,' quod I, 'I ne trowe nat that 125
men seyn any-thing more verayly. And yif I tome ayein to the
studies of men, who is he to whom it sholde seme that he ne
sholde nat only leven these thinges, but eek gladly herkne
hem?'

'Certes,' quod she, 'so it is; but men may nat. For they han 130
hir eyen so wont to the derknesse *of ethely thinges*, that they ne
may nat liften hem up to the light of cleer sothfastnesse; but
they ben lyke to **briddes**, of which the night lightneth hir lokinge,
and the day blindeth hem. For whan men loken nat the ordre of
thinges, but hir lustes and talents, they wene that either the leve
or the mowinge to don wikkednesse, or elles the scapinge with-oute 135
peyne, be weleful. But consider the Iugement of the
perdurable lawe. For yif thou conferme thy corage to the beste
thinges, thou ne hast no nede of no Iuge to yeven thee prys or

mede; for thou hast ioyned thy-self to the most excellent thing. 140
And yif thou have enclnyed thy studies to the wikked thinges, ne
seek no foreyne wreker out of thy-self; for thou thy-self hast
thrist thy-self in-to wikke thinges: *right as thou* mightest loken by
dyverse tymes the foule erthe and the hevене, and that alle other
thinges stinten fro with-oute, *so that thou nere neither in hevене*
ne in erthe, ne saye no-thing more; than it sholde semen to 145
thee, as by only resoun of lokinge, that thou were now in the
sterres and now in the erthe. But the poeple ne loketh nat on
these thinges. What thanne? Shal we thanne aprochen us to
hem that I have shewed that they ben lyk to bestes? And what
woltow seyn of this: yif that a man hadde al forlorn his sighte 150
and hadde foryeten that he ever saugh, and wende that no-thing
ne faylede him of perfeccioun of mankinde, now we that mighten
seen the same thinges, wolde we nat wene that *he* were blinde?
Ne also ne acordeth nat the poeple to that I shal seyn, the which
thing is sustened by a stronge foundement of resouns, *that is to* 155
seyn, that more unsely ben they that don wrong to othre folk
than they that the wrong suffren.'

'I wolde heren thilke same resouns,' quod I.

'Denyestow,' quod she, 'that alle shrewes ne ben worthy to
han torment?' 160

'Nay,' quod I.

'But,' quod she, 'I am certein, by many resouns, that shrewes
ben unsely.'

'It acordeth,' quod I.

'Thanne ne douteestow nat,' quod she, 'that thilke folk that ben
worthy of torment, that they ne ben wrecches?' 165

'It acordeth wel,' quod I.

'Yif thou were thanne,' quod she, 'y-set a luge or a knower of
thinges, whether, trowestow, that men sholden tormenten him
that hath don the wrong, or elles him that hath suffred the 170
wrong?'

'I ne doute nat,' quod I, 'that I nolde don suffisaunt satisfaccioun
to him that hadde suffred the wrong by the sorwe of him
that hadde don the wrong.'

'Thanne semeth it,' quod she, 'that the doere of wrong is 175
more wrecche than he that suffred wrong?'

'That folweth wel,' quod I.

'Than,' quod she, 'by these causes and by othre causes that
ben enforced by the same rote, filthe or sinne, by the propre
nature of it, maketh men wrecches; and it sheweth wel, that the 180
wrong that men don nis nat the wrecchednesse of him that
receyveth the wrong, but the wrecchednesse of him that doth the
wrong. But certes,' quod she, 'thise oratours or advocats don al
the contrarye; for they enforcen hem to commoeve the Iuges to
han pitee of hem that han suffred and receyved the thinges that 185
ben grevous and aspre, and yit men sholden more rightfully han
pitee of hem that don the grevaunces and the wronges; the
whiche shrewes, it were a more covenable thing, that the
accusours or advocats, nat wroth but pitous and debonair, ledde
tho shrewes that han don wrong to the Iugement, right as men 190
leden syke folk to the leche, for that they sholde seken out the
malaydes of sinne by torment. And by this covenaut, either the

entente of deffendours or advocats sholde faylen and cesen **in al**,
 or elles, yif the office of advocats wolde better profiten to men,
 it sholde ben torned in-to the habite of accusacioun; *that is to* 195
seyn, they sholden accuse shrewes, and nat excuse hem. And eek
 the shrewes hem-self, yif hit were lefevel to hem to seen **at any**
clifte the vertu that they han forleten, and **sawen** that they
 sholden putten adoun the filthes of hir vyces, by the torments of
 peynes, they ne oughte nat, **right for** the recompensacioun for to 200
 geten hem bountee and prowess which that they han lost,
 demen ne holden that thilke peynes weren torments to hem; and
 eek they wolden refuse the attendaunce of hir advocats, and
 taken hem-self to hir luges and to hir accusors. For which it
 bitydeth that, as to the wyse folk, ther nis no place **y-leten** to 205
 hate; *that is to seyn, that ne hate hath no place amonges wyse men.*
 For no wight nil haten goode men, but-yif he were over-mochel a
 fool; and for to haten shrewes, it nis no resoun. For right so as
 languissinge is maladye of body, right so ben vyces and sinne
 maladye of corage. And so as we ne deme nat, that they that ben 210
 syke of hir body ben worthy to ben hated, but rather worthy of
 pitee: wel more worthy, nat to ben hated, but for to ben had in
 pitee, ben they of whiche the thoughtes ben constreined by
 felonous wikkednesse, that is more cruel than any languissinge of 215
 body.

PR. IV. 1. A. *om.* it. 3. C. ne ben; A. ne ben nat; Ed. ben. 10. C. to; A. for. 16. A. *om.* than yif ... coveiten. 19. C. languesse.
 22. A. thre; C. the; Lat. *triplici*. 26. Ed. vnselynesse; C. A. vnselynysses; Lat. *hoc infortunio*. 29. A. to lakken ... yvel;
 C. Ed. *omit*. 30. A. Ed. so short; C. the shorte; Lat. *tam breuibus*. 38. A. yfinissed. 49. A. colasioun; Ed. collacyon; C.
 collacions; Lat. *collationem*. 58. A. byen (*for* abyen). 59. A. chastied. 61. A. thenk; C. thinke. // C. A. Ed. coriged. 64. A.
 yitte; Ed. yet; C. yif. 66. Ed. punysshed; C. A. punyssed. 67. C. correksioun. 78. C. lakked; A. lakketh. 80. A. knyht; C.
 knytte. 96. A. escapin. 99. A. nis wicked. 101. A. a litel; C. alyter. 103. A. dedid (*for* ended). 108. A. this peyne; Lat. *de*
his. 109. C. yit; Ed. yet; A. it. 110. C. mowyng, i. myght. 113. A. seen; C. seyn; *uideres*. 116. C. dure; A. endure. 120. A.
om. hir. 124. A. resouns; C. resoun; *rationes*. 135. A. escaping; C. schapyng (*for* scapyng). 138. C. of no; A. to no.
 142. A. threst the. 143. C. *puts* the foule erthe *before* by dyverse tymes. 145. A. *om.* nere neither ... erthe; Ed. were in
 neyther (*om.* in hevene ... erthe). 147. A. Ed. on; C. in. 149. A. to the bestes. 150. A. wilt thou. 153. A. thing; *eadem*. 155.
 C. *om.* is. 159. A. Deniest thou. 165. A. dowtest thou. 168. C. Ed. *om.* quod she. 169. C. *om.* whether. // A. trowest thou.
 172. C. *om.* suffisaunt. 176. C. that (*for* than). // A. that hath suffred the wrong. 179. C. *wrongly ins.* of *bef.* enforced. //
 A. *ins.* that *bef.* filthe. 182, 3. C. *om.* but the ... wrong. 198. A. Ed. sawen; C. sawh. 199. C. felthes. 209. A. languissing; C.
 langwissynges. // C. maledye; A. maladie.

METRE IV.

Quid tantos iuuat excitare motus.

What delyteth you to excyten so grete moevinges *of hateredes*,
 and to hasten and bisien the fatal disposicioun of your death with
 your propre handes? *that is to seyn, by batailes or by contek.* For
 yif ye axen the death, it hasteth him of his owne wil; ne death
 ne tarieth nat his swifte hors. And the men that the serpent and 5
 the lyoun and the tygre and the bere and the boor seken to sleen
 with hir teeth, yit thilke same men seken to sleen everich of hem
 other with swerd. **Lo!** for hir maneres ben dyverse and descordaunt,
 they moeven unrightful ostes and cruel batailes, **and wilnen**
 to perisse by entrechaunginge of dartes. **But the resoun** of 10
 crueltee nis nat y-nough rightful.

Wiltow thanne yelden a covenable guerdoun to the desertes of
 men? Love rightfully goode folk, and have pitee on shrewes.'

ME. IV. 1. A. deliteth it yow. // A. moewynges; C. moeuyng; *motus*. 5. hors *is plural*; Lat. *equos*. // A. serpentz. 6. A.
 lyouns. 8. A. discordaunt. 10. Ed. perysshe; A. perisse; C. perise. A. Ed. -chaungyng; C. -chaungynges. 12. C. A.
 gerdoun; Ed. guerdon.

PROSE V.

Hic ego uideo inquam.

'Thus see I wel,' quod I, 'either what blisfulnesse or elles
 what unselinesse is establisshed in the desertes of goode men and
 of shrewes. But in this ilke fortune of poeple I see somewhat of
 good and somewhat of yvel. For no wyse man hath lever ben
 exyled, poore and nedy, and nameles, than for to dwellen in his
 citee and flouren of richesses, and be redoutable by honour, and
 strong of power. For in this wyse more cleerly and more witnesfully
 is the office of wyse men y-treted, whan the blisfulnesse and
 the poustee of governours is, as it were, **y-shad** amonges poeples
 that be neighebour *and subgits*; sin that, namely, prisoun, lawe,
 and these othre tormentes of laweful peynes ben rather owed to
 felonous citezeins, for the whiche felonous citezeins tho peynes
 ben establisshed, *than for good folk*. Thanne I mervaile me
 greetly,' quod I, 'why that the thinges ben so mis entrechaunged,
 that tormentes of felonyes pressen and confounden goode folk, and
 shrewes ravisschen medes of vertu, *and ben in honours and in
 gret estats*. And I desyre eek for to witen of thee, what semeth
 thee to ben the resoun of this so wrongful a conclusioun? For I
 wolde wondre wel the lasse, yif I trowede that al these thinges
 weren medled by fortunous happe; but now **hepeth** and encreseth
 myn astonyinge god, governour of thinges, that, so as god
 yeveth ofte tymes to gode men godes and mirthes, and to shrewes
 yveles and aspre thinges: and yeveth ayeinward to gode folk hardnesses,
 and to shrewes he graunteth hem hir wil and that they
 desyren: what difference thanne may ther be bitwixen that that
 god doth, and the happe of fortune, yif men ne knowe nat the
 cause why that it is?'
 'Ne it nis no mervaile,' quod she, 'though that men wenen that
 ther be somewhat folissh and confuse, whan the resoun of the
 ordre is unknowe. But al-though that thou ne knowe nat the
 cause of so greet a disposicioun, natheles, for as moche as god,
 the gode governour, atempreth and governeth the world, ne doute
 thee nat that alle thinges ben doon a-right.

PR. V. 4. C. hath leuere; A. hath nat leuer; Ed. had not leuer. 8. A. Ed. witen-; C. witenesse-. 10. A. neyybours; C. nessesbors. 17. A. witen; C. weten. 21. C. A. astonyenge. 25. C. defference. 28. C. Ne it nis; A. it nis. 33. C. ben; A. ne ben.

METRE V.

Si quis Arcturi sidera nescit.

Who-so that ne knowe nat the **sterres of Arcture**, y-torned neigh
 to the soverain contree or point, *that is to seyn, y-torned neigh to
 the soverain pool of the firmament*, and wot nat why **the sterre**
 Bootes passeth or gadereth his weynes, and drencheth his late
 flambes in the see, and why that Bootes **the sterre** unfoldeth his
 over-swifte arysinges, thanne shal he wondren of the lawe of the
 heye eyr.
 And eek, *yif that he ne knowe nat why that* the hornes of **the fulle
 mone** wexen pale and **infect** by the boundes of the derke night;
 and *how* the mone, derk and **confuse**, discovereth the sterres that
 she hadde y-covered by hir clere visage. **The comune errour**
 moeveth folk, and maketh wery hir basins of bras by **thikke
 strokes**; *that is to seyn, that ther is a maner of poeple that highte
 Coribantes, that wenen that, whan the mone is in the eclipse, that it*

be enchanted; and therfore, for to rescowe the mone, they beten hir basins with thikke strokes. 15

Ne no man ne wondreth whan the blastes of the wind Chorus beten the strondes of the see **by quakinge flodes**; ne no man ne wondreth whan the weighte of the snowe, y-harded by the colde, is resolved by the brenninge hete of Phebus the sonne; for heer seen men redely the causes. 20

But the causes y-hid, *that is to seyn, in hevene*, troublen the brestes of men; the moevable poeple is astoned of **alle thinges** that comen selde and sodeinly in our age. But yif the **troubly error** of our ignoraunce departede fro us, *so that we wisten the causes why that swiche thinges bi-tyden*, certes, they sholden cese to seme wondres.' 25

ME. V. 1. Ed. Arcture; C. Arctour; A. aritour. 4. Ed. Bootes; C. A. boetes (*twice*). 9. A. Ed. by the; C. by. 11. A. Ed. had; C. hadde. 12. C. basynnes (*1st time*); basyns (*2nd*). 14. Ed. Coribantes; C. A. coribandes. 17. A. Ed. blastes; C. blases. 18. A. Ed. man ne; C. manne. 19. A. Ed. the snowe; C. sonwh (*sic; om. the*).

PROSE VI.

Ita est, inquam.

'Thus is it,' quod I. 'But so as thou hast yeven or bi-hight me to unwrappen the hid causes of thinges, and to discovere me the resouns covered with derknesses, I prey thee that thou devyse and iuge me of this matere, and that thou do me to understonden it; for this miracle or this wonder troubleth me right gretly.' 5

And thanne she, a litel what smylinge, seyde: 'thou clepest me,' quod she, 'to telle thing that is grettest of alle thinges that mowen ben axed, and to the whiche questioun unnethes is ther aught y-nough to **laven it**; *as who seyth, unnethes is ther suffisauntly anything to answeere parfitly to thy questioun*. For the matere of it is swich, that whan o doute is determined and cut away, ther wexen other doutes with-oute number; right as the hevedes wexen of **Ydre**, *the serpent that Ercoles slowh*. Ne ther ne were **no manere ne non ende**, **but-yif** that a wight constreinede tho doutes by a right lyfly and quik fyr of thought; *that is to seyn, by vigour and strengthe of wit*. For in this manere men weren wont to maken questions of the simplicitee of the purviaunce of god, and of the order of destinee, and of sodein happe, and of the knowinge and predestinacioun divyne, and of the libertee of free wille; the whiche thinges thou thy-self aperceyvest wel, of what weight they ben. But for as mochel as the knowinge of these thinges is a maner porcioun of the medicine of thee, al-be-it so that I have litel tyme to don it, yit natheles I wol enforcen me to shewe somewhat of it. But **al-thogh** the norisshinges of ditee of musike delyteth thee, thou most suffren and forberen a litel of thilke delyte, whyle that I weve to thee resouns y-knit by ordre.' 10
15
20
25

'As it lyketh to thee,' quod I, 'so do.' Tho spak she right as by another biginninge, and seyde thus. 'The engendringe of alle thinges,' quod she, 'and alle the progressiouns of **muable** nature, and al that moeveth in any manere, taketh his causes, his ordre, and his formes, of the stablenesse of the divyne thoght; and thilke divyne thought, that is y-set and put **in the tour**, *that is to seyn, in the heichte*, of the simplicitee of god, stablissbeth many maner gyses to thinges that ben to done; the whiche maner, whan that men loken it in thilke pure clenness of the divyne intelligence, it is y-cleped purviaunce; but whan thilke 30
35

maner is referred by men to thinges that it moveth and disponeth,
 thanne of olde men it was cleped destinee. The whiche thinges,
 yif that any wight loketh wel in his thought the strengthe of that
 oon and of that other, he shal lightly mowen seen, that these two
 thinges ben dyverse. For purviaunce is thilke divyne reson that
 is establissed in the soverain prince of thinges; the whiche purviaunce
 disponeth alle thinges. But destinee is the disposicioun
 and ordinaunce clyvinge to moevable thinges, by the whiche
 disposicioun the purviaunce knitteth alle thinges in hir ordres;
 for purviaunce embraceth alle thinges to-hepe, al-thogh that they
 ben dyverse, and al-thogh they ben infinite; **but destinee** departeth
 and ordeineth alle thinges singularly, and divyded in
 moevinges, in places, in formes, in tymes, as thus: lat the
 unfoldinge of temporel ordinaunce, assembled and ooned in the
 lokinge of the divyne thought, be cleped purviaunce; and thilke
 same assemblinge and ooninge, divyded and unfolden by tymes,
 lat that ben called destinee. And al-be-it so that these thinges
 ben dyverse, yit natheles hangeth that oon on that other; for-why
 the order destinal procedeth of the simplicitee of purviaunce.
 For right as a werkman, that aperceyveth in his thought the forme
 of the thing that he wol make, and moeveth the effect of the
 werk, **and ledeth** that he hadde loked biforn in his thought simply
 and presently, by temporel ordinaunce: certes, right so god
 disponeth in his purviaunce, singularly and stably, the thinges
 that ben to done, but he aministreth in many maneres and in
 dyverse tymes, by destinee, thilke same thinges that he hath
 disponed.

Thanne, whether that destinee be exercysed outhur by some
 divyne spirits, servaunts to the divyne purviaunce, or elles by
som sowle, or elles by alle nature servinge to god, or elles by the
celestial moevinges of sterres, or elles by the vertu of angeles, or
 elles by the dyverse subtilitee of develes, or elles by any of hem,
 or elles by hem alle, the destinal ordinaunce is y-woven and
 acomplissed. Certes, it is open thing, that the purviaunce is
 an unmoevable and simple forme of thinges to done; and the
 moveable bond and the temporel ordinaunce of thinges, whiche
 that the divyne simplicitee of purviaunce hath ordeyned to done,
 that is destinee. For which it is, that alle thinges that ben put
 under destinee ben, certes, subgits to purviaunce, to whiche purviaunce
 destinee itself is subgit and under. But some thinges
 ben put under purviaunce, that surmounten the ordinaunce of
 destinee; and tho ben thilke that stably ben y-ficched negh to the
 firste godhed: they surmounten the ordre of destinal moevabletee.
 For right as of cercles that tomen a-boute **a same centre** or a-boute
 a poynt, thilke cercle that is innerest or most with-inne ioyneth to
 the simplesse of the middel, and is, as it were, a centre or a poynt
 to that other cercles that tomen a-bouten him; and thilke that is
 outterest, compassed by larger envyronninge, is unfolden by
 larger spaces, in so moche as it is forthest fro the middel simplicitee
 of the poynt; **and yif ther be** any-thing that knitteth and
 felawshippeth him-self to thilke middel poynt, it is constreined
 in-to simplicitee, *that is to seyn, in-to unmoevabletee*, and it ceseth
 to be shad and to fleten dyversely: right so, by semblable resoun,
 thilke thing that departeth forthest fro the first thought of god, it is
 unfolden and summitted to gretter bondes of destinee: and in so
 moche is the thing more free and **laus** fro destinee, as it axeth and
 holdeth him ner to thilke centre of thinges, *that is to seyn, god*.
 And yif the thing clyveth to the stedefastnesse of the thought of god,

and be with-oute moevinge, certes, it sormounteth the necessitee of destinee. **Thanne right swich** comparisoun as it is of skilinge to understandinge, and of thing that is engendred to thing that is, and of tyme to eternitee, and of the cercle to the centre, right so is the ordre of moevable destinee to the stable simplicitee of purviaunce. 100

Thilke ordinaunce moeveth the hevene and the sterres, and atempreth the elements to-gider amonges hem-self, and transformeth hem by entrechaungeable mutacioun; and thilke same ordre neweth ayein alle thinges growinge and fallinge a-doun, by semblable progressiouns of sedes and of sexes, *that is to seyn, male and femele*. And this ilke ordre constreineth the fortunes and the dedes of men by a bond of causes, nat able to ben unbounde; the whiche destinal causes, **whan they passen** out fro the biginninges of the unmoevable purviaunce, it mot nedes be that they ne be nat mutable. And thus ben the thinges ful wel y-governed, yif that the simplicitee dwellinge in the divyne thocht sheweth forth the ordre of causes, **unable to ben y-bowed**; and this ordre constreineth by his propre stabletee the moevable thinges, or elles they **sholden fleten** folily. **For which it is**, that alle thinges semen to ben confus and trouble to us men, for we ne mowen nat considere thilke ordinaunce; **natheles**, the propre maner of every thinge, dressinge hem to goode, disponeth hem alle. 105 110 115

For ther nis no-thing don for cause of yvel; ne thilke thing that is don by wikkede folk *nis nat don for yvel*. The whiche shrewes, as I have shewed ful plentivously, seken good, but wikked errour mistometh hem, **ne the ordre** cominge fro the poynt of soverein good ne declyneth nat fro his biginninge. But **thou mayst seyn**, what unreste may ben a worse confusioun than that gode men han somtyme adversitee and somtyme prosperitee, and shrewes also now han thinges that they desiren, and now thinges that they haten? Whether men liven now in swich hoolnesse of thocht, *(as who seyth, ben men now so wyse)*, that swiche folk as they demen to ben gode folk or shrewes, that it moste nedes ben that folk ben swiche as they wenen? But in this manere the domes of men discorden, that thilke men that some folk demen worthy of mede, other folk demen hem worthy of torment. But lat us graunte, I pose that som man may wel demen or knowen the gode folk and the badde; may he thanne knowen and seen thilke innereste atemprounce of corages, as it hath ben wont to be seyde of bodies; *as who seyth, may a man speken and determinen of atemprounces in corages, as men were wont to demen or speken of complexiouns and atemprounces of bodies?* **Ne it ne is nat** an unlyk miracle, to hem that ne knowen it nat, *(as who seith, but it is lyke a merveil or a miracle to hem that ne knowen it nat)*, why that swete thinges ben covenable to some bodies that ben hole, and to some bodies bittere thinges ben covenable; and also, why that some syke folk ben holpen with lighte medicynes, and some folk ben holpen with sharpe medicynes. But natheles, the leche that knoweth the manere and the atemprounce of hele and of maladye, ne merveilith of it no-thing. But what other thing semeth **hele of corages** but bountee and prowess? And what other thing semeth maladye *of corages* but vyces? Who is elles kepere of good or dryver away of yvel, but god, governour and **lecher** of thoughtes? The whiche god, whan he hath biholden from the heye tour of his purveaunce, he knoweth what is covenable to every wight, and **leneth hem** that he wot that is covenable to hem. Lo, her-of comth and her-of is don this noble miracle of the ordre destinal, whan god, that al knoweth, doth swiche thing, of which 120 125 130 135 140 145 150

thing that unknowinge folk ben astoned. But **for to constreine**,
as who seyth, but for to comprehende and telle a fewe thinges of the 155
 divyne deepnesse, the whiche that mannes resoun may understonde,
 thilke man that thou wenest to ben right luste and **right**
kepinge of equitee, the contrarie of that semeth to the divyne
 purveaunce, that al wot. And Lucan, **my familer**, telleth that
 "the victorious cause lykede to the goddes, and the cause over-comen 160
 lykede to Catoun." Thanne, what-so-ever thou mayst seen
 that is don in this werld unhoped or unwened, certes, it is the
 right ordre of thinges; but, as to thy wikkede opinioun, it is a
 confusioun. But I suppose that som man be so wel y-thewed,
 that the divyne Iugement and the Iugement of mankinde acorden 165
 hem to-gider of him; but he is so unstedefast of corage, that, yif
 any adversitee come to him, he wol forleten, par-aventure, to
 continue innocence, by the whiche he ne may nat **with-holden**
 fortune. Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god spareth him, the
 whiche man adversitee mighte enpeyren; for that god wol nat 170
 suffren him to travaile, to whom that travaile nis nat covenable.
 Another man is parfit in alle vertues, and is an holy man, and
 negh to god, so that the purviaunce of god wolde demen, that
 it were a felonye that he were touched with any adversitees; so
 that he wol nat suffre that swich a man be moeved with any 175
 bodily maladye. But so as seyde a philosophre, the more excellent
by me: he seyde in Grek, that "vertues han edified the body
 of the holy man." And ofte tyme it bitydeth, that the somme of
 thinges that ben to done is **taken** to governe to gode folk, for that
 the malice haboundaunt of shrewes sholde ben abated. And god 180
 yeveth and departeth to othre folk prosperitees and adversitees
 y-medled to-hepe, after the qualitee of hir corages, and **remordeth**
 som folk *by adversitee*, for they ne sholde nat wexen proude by
 longe welefulnesse. And other folk he suffreth to ben travailed
 with harde thinges, for that they sholden confemen the vertues 185
 of corage by the usage and exercitacioun of pacience. And
other folk dreden more than they oughten [that] whiche they
 mighten wel beren; and somme dispyse that they mowe nat
 beren; and thilke folk god ledeth in-to experience of himself by
 aspre and sorwful thinges. And many othre folk han bought 190
 honourable renoun of this world by the prys of glorious deeth.
 And som men, that ne mowen nat ben overcomen by torments,
 have yeven ensaumple to othre folk, that vertu may nat ben overcomen
 by adversitees; and of alle thinges ther nis no doute, that
 they ne ben don rightfully and ordenely, to the profit of hem to 195
 whom we seen these thinges bityde. For certes, that adversitee
 comth somtyme to shrewes, and somtyme that that they desiren,
 it comth of these forseide causes. And of sorwful thinges *that*
bityden to shrewes, certes, no man ne wondreth; for alle men
 wenen that they han wel deserved it, and that they ben of 200
wikkede merite; of whiche shrewes the torment somtyme agasteth
 othre to don felonyes, and somtyme it amendeth hem that suffren
 the torments. And the prosperitee *that is yeven to shrewes*
 sheweth a greet argument to gode folk, what thing they sholde
 demen of thilke welefulnesse, the whiche prosperitee men seen 205
 ofte **serven to shrewes**. In the which thing I trowe that god
 dispenseth; for, per-aventure, the nature of som man is so **overthrowinge**
to yvel, and so uncovenable, that the nedy povertie of
 his houshold mighte rather **egren him** to don felonyes. And to
 the maladye of him god putteth remedie, to yeven him riches. 210
 And som other man biholdeth his conscience defouled with sinnes,
 and maketh comparisoun of his fortune and of him-self; and

dredeth, per-aventure, that his blisfulnesse, of which the usage is
loyeful to him, that the lesinge of thilke blisfulnesse ne be nat
sorrowful to him; and therfor he wol chaunge his maneres, and, for
he dredeth to lese his fortune, he forleteth his wikkednesse. To
othre folk is welefulnesse y-yeven unworthily, the whiche overthroweth
hem in-to distruccioun that they han deserved. And to
som othre folk is yeven power to punisshen, for that it shal be
cause of *continuacioun and exercysinge* to gode folk and cause of
torment to shrewes. For so as ther nis non alyauce by-twixe
gode folk and shrewes, ne shrewes ne mowen nat acorden amonges
hem-self. And why nat? For shrewes discorden of hem-self by
hir vyces, the whiche vyces al to-renden hir consciences; and don
ofte tyme thinges, the whiche thinges, whan they han don hem,
they demen that tho thinges ne sholden nat han ben don. For
which thing thilke sovereign purveaunce hath maked ofte tyme fair
miracle; so that shrewes han maked shrewes to ben gode men.
For whan that som shrewes seen that they suffren wrongfully
felonyes of othre shrewes, they wexen eschaufed in-to hate of hem
that anoyeden hem, and retornen to the frut of vertu, whan they
studien to ben unlyk to hem that they han hated. Certes, only
this is the divyne might, to the whiche might yveles ben thanne
gode, whan it useth tho yveles covenably, and draweth out the
effect of any gode; *as who seyth, that yvel is good only to the might
of god, for the might of god ordeyneth thilke yvel to good.*
For oon ordre embraseth alle thinges, so that what wight that
departeth fro the resoun of thilke ordre which that is assigned to
him, algates yit he slydeth in-to another ordre, so that no-thing
nis leweful to folye in the reame of the divyne purviaunce; *as who
seyth, nothing nis with-outen ordinaunce in the reame of the divyne
purviaunce; sin that* the right stronge god governeth alle thinges
in this world. For it nis nat leweful to man to comprehenden by
wit, ne unfolden by word, alle the subtil ordinaunces and disposiciouns
of the divyne entente. For only it oughte suffise
han loked, that god him-self, maker of alle natures, ordeineth and
dresseth alle thinges to gode; whyl that he hasteth to **with-holden**
the thinges that he hath maked in-to his semblaunce, *that is to
seyn, for to with-holden thinges in-to good, for he him-self is good,*
he chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his comunalitee by the
ordre of necessitee destinable. For which it folweth, that yif thou
loke the purviaunce ordeininge the thinges that men wenen ben
outrageous or haboundant in erthes, thou ne shalt nat seen in no
place no-thing of yvel. But I see now that thou art charged with
the weighte of the questioun, and wery with the lengthe of my
resoun; and that thou abydest som sweetnesse of songe. Tak
thanne this draught; **and whan** thou art wel refreshed and relect,
thou shal be more stedefast to stye in-to heyere questiouns.

PR. VI. 4. A. Ed. do; C. don. 5. C. meracle. 6. A. *om.* what. 13. A. Ed. Hercules. C. slowh; A. Ed. slough. 21. C. wyht. 22. 3.
A. to the medicine to the. 25. C. norysynges. 27. C. A. weue; *glossed* contexo. 28. A. Tho; C. So. 30. A. progressiouns;
C. progressioun; *progressus*. 48. C. Ed. infynyte; A. with-outen fyn. 49. C. dyuydyd; A. Ed. diuideth; *distributa*. 50.
After tymes A. *ins.* departith (*om.* as). // C. lat; Ed. Let; A. so that. 52. Ed. be cleaped; C. A. is (*see* 54). 55. A. Ed. on; C.
of. 57. C. *om.* a. 59. C. symplely. 60. C. Ed. ordinaunce; A. thouyt. 61. C. stablely. 64. C. desponed. 65. C. weyther. C.
destyn (*miswritten*). 67. C. A. sowle; *glossed* anima mundi. 68. C. *om.* the *bef.* vertu. 71. C. acomplyssed; A.
accomplished. 79. C. stablely. A. yficched; C. y-fechched; Ed. fyxed. 80. Ed. mouablyte; A. moeuablite. 81. A. Ed. *om.* of.
85. A. Ed. larger; C. a large. 86. C. Ed. fertherest; A. forthest. 91. C. A. fyrthest (*see* 86). 93. A. lovs; Ed. loce. 96. C.
necissite. 103. C. mutasioun. 105. A. Ed. progressiouns; C. progressioun; Lat. *progressus*. 106. A. female. 107. A.
unbounden; *glossed* indissolubili. 137. *After* bodies, A. *has* 'quasi non.' 139. C. *om.* 2nd a. 142, 3. A. *om.* and some ...
medicynes. 148. A. leecher. 159. A. familier. 160. Ed. victoriouse; C. A. victories; *uictricem*. 164. C. sopose. 166. C. *om.*
so. 176. bodily] A. manere. // A. *om.* the more ... by me; *me quoque excellentior*. A. *has*: the aduersites comen nat, he

seide in grec, there that vertues. 186. C. corages (*animi*). // C. exercitacion. 187. *All* the (*for* that.) 188, 9. Ed. and some ... not beare; C. A. *om.* 191. C. of the; A. Ed. of. 195. A. ordeinly. 202. C. Ed. felonies; A. folies. 210. A. puttith; C. pittyth. // A. rychesse. 213. A. his; C. is. 219. C. A. punyssen; Ed. punysshenn. 220. C. exercisyng. 222. A. Ed. accorden; C. acordy. 228. *After* maked A. *ins.* oftyme (*not in Lat.*). 232. C. *om.* studien. 235. A. by (*for* to). 238. C. assyngned. 240. A. realme (*twice*). 243. A. to no man. 247. C. wyl; A. while. 253. Ed. outraguous; C. outraious; A. *om.* 255. C. the lengthe; A. Ed. *om.* the. 257. A. refet. 258. C. stydefast.

METRE VI.

Si uis celsi iura tonantis.

If thou, wys, wilt demen in thy pure thought the rightes or the lawes of the heye thonderer, *that is to seyn, of god*, loke thou and bihold the heightes of the soverein hevne. There kepen the sterres, by rightful alliaunce of thinges, hir olde pees. The sonne, y-moeved by his rody fyr, ne distorbeth nat the colde **cercle** of the mone. **Ne the sterre** y-cleped "the Bere," that enclyneth his ravissinge courses abouten the soverein heighte of the worlde, ne the same sterre Ursa nis never-mo wasshen in the depe westrene see, ne coveiteth nat to deyen his flaumbes in the see of the occian, al-thogh he see othre sterres y-plounged in the see. And **Hesperus the sterre** bodeth and telleth alwey the late nightes; and **Lucifer the sterre** bringeth ayein the clere day. 5

And thus maketh Love entrechaungeable the perdurable courses; and thus is discordable bataile y-put out of the contree of the sterres. This acordaunce atempreth by evenelyk maneres the elements, that the moiste thinges, stryvinge with the drye thinges, yeven place by stoundes; and the colde thinges ioynen hem by feyth to the hote thinges; and that the lighte fyr aryseth in-to heighte; and the hevy erthes avalen by hir weightes. By this same causes the floury yeer yildeth swote smelles in the firste **somer-sesoun** warminge; and the hote somer dryeth the comes; and autumpne comth ayein, hevy of apples; and the fletinge reyn bideweth the winter. This atempraunce norissheth and bringeth forth al thing that [bretheth] lyf in this world; **and thilke** same atempraunce, ravissinge, hydeth and binimeth, and drencheth under the laste deeth, alle thinges y-born. 15

Amonges these thinges sitteth the heye maker, king and lord, welle and biginninge, lawe and wys Iuge, to don equitee; and governeth and enclyneth the brydles of thinges. **And tho** thinges that he stereth to gon by moevinge, he withdraweth and aresteth; and affermeth the moevable or wandringe thinges. **For yif** that he ne clepede ayein the right goinge of thinges, and yif that he ne constreinede hem nat eft-sones in-to roundnesses enclynede, the thinges that ben now continued by stable ordinaunce, they sholden departen from hir welle, *that is to seyn, from hir biginninge*, and faylen, *that is to seyn, torne in-to nought*. 30

This is the comune Love to alle thinges; and alle thinges axen to ben holden by the fyn of good. For elles ne mighten they nat lasten, yif they ne come nat eft-sones ayein, by Love retorned, to the cause that hath yeven hem beinge, *that is to seyn, to god*. 40

ME. VI. 1. A. *om.* wys; Lat. *sollers*. 3. C. the souereyn; A. *om.* the. 5. C. clerke (!); *for* cercle. 7. C. cours (*meatus*); *see* 13. 9. A. dyyen; C. deeyn, *glossed* tingere; Ed. deyen. 10. A. in-to (*for* in). 16. A. striuen nat with the drye thinges, but yiuen. 24. A. al; C. alle. // A. bredith; C. Ed. bereth; *read* bretheth (*spirat*). 31. C. *om.* the. 35. A. bygyynyng; C. bygyng.

PROSE VII.

Iamne igitur uides.

Seestow nat thanne what thing folweth alle the thinges that I have seyde?' *Boece*. 'What thing?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod she, 'al-outrely, that alle fortune is good.'

'And how may that be?' quod I.

'Now understand,' quod she, 'so as alle fortune, whether so it be loyeful fortune or aspre fortune, is yeven either by cause of guerdoning or elles of exercysinge of good folk, or elles by cause to punisshen or elles chastysen shrewes; thanne is alle fortune good, the whiche fortune is certein that it be either rightful or elles profitable.' 5 10

'Forsothe, this is a ful verray resoun,' quod I; 'and yif I consider the purviaunce and the destinee that thou taughtest me a litel her-bifom, this sentence is sustened by stedefast resouns. But yif it lyke unto thee, lat us noumbren hem amonges thilke thinges, of whiche thou seydest a litel her-bifom, that they ne were nat able to ben wened to the poeple.' 'Why so?' quod she. 15

'For that the comune word of men,' quod I, 'misuseth this *maner speche of fortune*, and seyn ofte tymes that the fortune of som wight is wikkede.'

'Wiltow thanne,' quod she, 'that I aproche a litel to the wordes of the poeple, so that it seme nat to hem that I be overmoche departed as fro the usage of mankinde?' 20

'As thou wolt,' quod I.

'Demestow nat,' quod she, 'that al thing that profiteth is good?'

'Yis,' quod I. 25

'And certes, thilke thing that exercyseth or corigeth, profiteth?'

'I confesse it wel,' quod I.

'Thanne is it good?' quod she.

'Why nat?' quod I.

'But this is the fortune,' quod she, 'of hem that either ben put in vertu and batailen ayeins aspre thinges, or elles of hem that eschuen and declynen fro vyces and taken the wey of vertu.' 30

'This ne may I nat denye,' quod I.

'But what seystow of the mery fortune that is yeven to good folk in guerdoun? Demeth aught the poeple that it is wikked?' 35

'Nay, forsothe,' quod I; 'but they demen, as it sooth is, that it is right good.'

'And what seystow of that other fortune,' quod she, 'that, al-thogh that it be aspre, and restreinethe the shrewes by rightful torment, weneth aught the poeple that it be good?' 40

'Nay,' quod I, 'but the poeple demeth that it is most wrecched of alle thinges that may ben thought.'

'War now, and loke wel,' quod she, 'lest that we, in folwinge the opinioun of the poeple, have confessed and concluded thing that is unable to be wened *to the poeple*.' 45

'What is that?' quod I.

'Certes,' quod she, 'it folweth or comth of thinges that ben graunted, that alle fortune, what-so-ever it be, of hem that ben either in possessioun of vertu, or in the ences of vertu, or elles in the purchasinge of vertu, that thilke fortune is good; and that alle fortune is right wikkede to hem that dwellen in shrewednesse;' *as* 50

who seyth, and thus weneth nat the poeple.

'That is sooth,' quod I, 'al-be-it so that no man dar confesse it ne biknowen it.'

'Why so?' quod she; 'for right as the stronge man ne semeth nat to abaissen or disdaignen as ofte tyme as he hereth the noise of the bataile, **ne also it** ne semeth nat, to the wyse man, to beren it grevously, as ofte as he is lad in-to the stryf of fortune. For bothe to that oon man and eek to that other thilke difficultee is the **matere**; to that oon man, of ences of his glorious renoun, and to that other man, to confirme his sapience, *that is to seyn, to the asprenesse of his estat*. For therefore is it called "**vertu**," for that it susteneth and enforseth, by hise strengthes, that it nis nat overcomen by adversitees. **Ne certes**, thou that art put in the ences or in the heighte of vertu, ne hast nat comen to fleten with delices, and for to welken in bodily luste; thou sowest or plauntest a ful egre bataile *in thy corage* ayeins every fortune: for that the sorrowful fortune ne confounde thee nat, ne that the merye fortune ne corumpe thee nat, occupye the mene by stedefast strengthes. For al that ever is under the mene, or elles al that overpassest the mene, despysseth welefulnesse (*as who seyth, it is vicious*), and ne hath no mede of his travaile. For it is set **in your hand** (*as who seyth, it lyth in your power*) what fortune yow is levest, *that is to seyn, good or yvel*. For alle fortune that semeth sharp or aspre, yif it ne exercyse nat *the gode folk* ne chastyseth *the wikked folk*, it punissheth.

PR. VII. 1. A. Sest thou; C. Sestow. 5, 6. A. *om. alle ... aspre*. 7. Ed. guerdonyng; C. A. gerdonynge. // C. excersisinge. 16. A. ywened. 20. A. proche. 24. A. Demest thou; Ed. Wenest thou. A. al; C. alle. 26. C. excersiseth. C. corigit; A. corigith; Ed. corrygeth. 34. A. seist thou. 35. Ed. guerdon; C. A. gerdoun. C. Ed. demeth; A. deuinith; *decernit*. A. poeples; *uulgus*. 38. A. seist thou. 41. C. Ed. is; A. be. 49. A. *om. or in ... vertu*. 55. C. the stronge; A. no strong. 56. Ed. abasshen; A. abassen. 66. A. welken; Ed. walken; C. wellen; *emarescere*. 69. A. Ed. corumpe. C. Occupy; A. Occupy. C. stydefast. 75. C. excersyse. 76. C. punysseth; A. punisseth.

METRE VII.

Bella bis quinis operatus annis.

The **wreker** Attrides, *that is to seyn, Agamenon*, that wroughte and continuede the batailes by ten yeer, **recovered** and purgede *in wrekinge*, by the destruccioun of Troye, the loste chaumbres of mariage of his brother; *this is to seyn, that he, Agamenon, wan ayein Eleyne, that was Menelaus wyfhis brother*. In the mene whyle that thilke *Agamenon* desirede to yeven sayles to the Grekissh navye, and boughte ayein the windes by blood, he unclothede him of pitee of fader; and the sory preest yiveth in sacrificyng the wrecched cuttinge of throte of the doughter; *that is to seyn, that Agamenon let cutten the throte of his doughter by the preest, to maken allyaunce with his goddes, and for to han winde with whiche he mighte wenden to Troye*.

Itacus, *that is to seyn, Ulixes*, biwepete his felawes y-lorn, the whiche felawes the ferse Poliphemus, ligginge in his grete cave, hadde freten and dreynt in his **empty** wombe. But natheles Poliphemus, wood for his blinde visage, yald to Ulixes Ioye by his sorrowful teres; *this is to seyn, that Ulixes smoot out the eye of Poliphemus that stood in his forehed, for which Ulixes hadde Ioye, whan he say Poliphemus wepinge and blinde*.

Hercules is celebrable for his harde travailes; he daunted the proude **Centaures**, *halfhors, halfman*; and he birafte the dispoylinge fro the cruel **lyoun**, *that is to seyn, he slowh the lyoun and*

rafte him his skin. He smoot the briddes that highten Arpyes
with certein arwes. He ravisshede apples fro the wakinge dragoun, 25
and his hand was the more hevvy for the goldene metal.
He drow Cerberus, the hound of helle, by his treble cheyne. He,
overcomer, as it is seyde, hath put an unmeke lord foddre to his
cruel hors; this is to seyn, that Hercules slowh Diomedes, and made
his hors to freten him. And he, Hercules, slowh Ydra the serpent, 30
and brende the venim. And Achelous the flood, defouled in his
forhed, dreynte his shamefast visage in his strondes; this is to
seyn, that Achelous coude transfigure him-self in-to dyverse lyknesses;
and, as he faught with Hercules, at the laste he tornede him in-to a
bole; and Hercules brak ofoon of his hornes, and he, for shame,
hidde him in his river. And he, Hercules, caste adoun Antheus 35
the gyaunt in the strondes of Libie; and Cacus apaysede the
wratthes of Evander; this is to seyn, that Hercules slowh the
monstre Cacus, and apaysede with that deeth the wratthe of
Evander. And the bristled boor markede with scomes the 40
shuldres of Hercules, the whiche shuldres the heye cercle of
hevene sholde thriste. And the laste of his labours was, that he
sustened the hevene up-on his nekke unbowed; and he deservede
eft-sones the hevene, to ben the prys of his laste travaile.

Goth now thanne, ye stronge men, ther-as the heye wey of the
grete ensauple ledeth yow. O nyce men, why nake ye youre 45
bakkes? As who seyth: O ye slowe and delicat men, why flee ye
adversitees, and ne fighten nat ayeins hem by vertu, to winnen the
mede of the hevene? For the erthe, overcomen, yeveth the sterres';
this is to seyn, that, whan that erthely lust is overcomen, a man is
made worthy to the hevene. 50

ME. VII. 4. A. Ed. om. he. 8. A. pite as fader. 16. A. yeld. 22. A. slouy. 23. Ed. Arpyes; C. A. arpiis; glossed--in the palude
 of lyme. 26. C. drowh; A. drouy. 28. C. slowgh; A. slouy (thrice). 28, 31, 37, 49. C. this (for this is). 29. A. etyn (for
 freten). 30. C. achelows (1st time); achelous (2nd); A. achelaus (twice). 34. C. he, glossed achelous; A. achelaus (om.
 he). 39. Ed. vomes (for scomes). 40. A. Ed. cercle; C. clerke (!). 48. A. mede of the. // A. Ed. the sterres; C. om. the.

BOOK V.

PROSE I.

Dixerat, orationisque cursum.

She hadde seyde, and torded the cours of hir resoun to some othre thinges to ben treted and to ben y-sped. Thanne seyde I, 'Certes, rightful is thyn amonestinge and ful digne by auctoritee. But that thou seidest whylom, that the questioun of the divyne purviaunce is enlaced with many other questiouns, I understonde wel and proeve it by the same thing. But I axe yif that thou wenest that hap be any thing in any weys; and, yif thou wenest that hap be anything, what is it?' 5

Thanne quod she, 'I haste me to yilden and assoilen to thee the dette of my bihest, and to shewen and open the wey, by which wey thou mayst come ayein to thy contree. But al-be-it so that the thinges which that thou axest ben right profitable to knowe, yit ben they diverse somewhat fro the path of my purpos; and it is to douten that thou ne be makid wery by mis-weyes, so that thou ne mayst nat suffyce to mesuren the right wey.' 10 15

'Ne doute thee ther-of nothing,' quod I. 'For, for to knowen thilke thinges to-gedere, in the whiche thinges I delyte me greetly, that shal ben to me in stede of reste; sin it is nat to douten of the thinges folwinge, whan every syde of thy disputacioun shal han be stedefast to me by undoutous feith.' 20

Thanne seyde she, 'That manere wol I don thee'; and bigan to speken right thus. 'Certes,' quod she, 'yif any wight diffinisse hap in this manere, that is to seyn, that "hap is bitydinge y-brought forth by foolish moevinge and by no knettinge of causes," I conferme that hap nis right naught in no wyse; and I deme al-outrely that hap nis, ne dwelleth but a voice, *as who seith, but an ydel word*, with-uten any significacioun of thing submitted to that vois. For what place mighte ben left, or dwellinge, to folye and to disordenaunce, sin that god ledeth and constreineth alle thinges by ordre? For this sentence is verray and sooth, that "nothing ne hath his beinge of naught"; to the whiche sentence none of these olde folk ne withseyde never; al-be-it so that they ne understoden ne meneden it naught by god, prince and beginnere of werkinge, but they casten [it] as a manere foundement of subiect material, that is to seyn, of the nature of alle resoun. And yif that any thing is woxen or comen of no causes, than shal it seme that thilke thing is comen or woxen of naught; but yif this ne may nat ben don, thanne is it nat possible, that hap be any swich thing as I have diffinissed a litel heer-biforn.' 25 30 35

'How shal it thanne be?' quod I. 'Nis ther thanne no-thing that by right may be cleped either "hap" or elles "aventure of fortune"; or is ther aught, al-be-it so that it is hid fro the peple, to which these wordes ben covenable?' 40

'Myn Aristotulis,' quod she, 'in the book of his Phisik, diffinisseth this thing by short resoun, and neigh to the sothe.' 45

'In which manere?' quod I.

'As ofte,' quod she, 'as men doon any thing for grace of any other thing, and an-other thing than thilke thing that men entenden to don bitydeth by some causes, it is cleped "hap." Right as a man dalf the erthe by cause of tilyng of the feeld, and founde ther a gobet of gold bidolven, thanne wenen folk that 50

it is bifalle by fortunous bitydinge. But, for sothe, it nis nat of
 naught, for it hath his propre causes; of whiche causes the cours
 unforeseyn and unwar semeth to han maked hap. For yif the
 tilyere of the feld **ne dolve** nat in the erthe, and yif the hyder of
 the gold ne hadde hid the gold in thilke place, the gold ne hadde
 nat been founde. These ben thanne the causes of the **abregginge**
 of fortuit hap, the which abregginge of fortuit hap comth of causes
 encountringe and flowinge to-gidere to hem-self, and nat by the
 entencioun of the doer. For neither the hyder of the gold ne the
 delver of the feeld ne understoden nat that the gold sholde han
 ben founde; but, as I sayde, it bitidde and ran to-gidere that he
 dalf ther-as that other hadde hid the gold. Now may I thus
 diffinishe "hap." Hap is an unwar bitydinge of causes assembled
 in thinges that ben don for som other thing. But thilke ordre,
 procedinge by an **uneschuable** bindinge to-gidere, which that
 descendeth fro the welle of purviaunce that ordeineth alle thinges
 in hir places and in hir tymes, maketh that the causes rennen and
 assemblen to-gidere.

PR. I. 1. C. by cours (*wrongly*); A. Ed. the cours. 4. C. whilom; A. som tyme. // the (2)] C. thy. 8. A. any (*for any thing*). // C. it is; A. Ed. is it. 9. C. Ed. to the; A. the to the; Cax. to the the (= to thee the). 13. C. and yit; A. Ed. *om.* and. 19. A. disputisoun. 19, 20. C. han be; Ed. haue ben; A. be. 22, 23. C. deffenysshe; *but diffinysshed in 39.* // C. glosses bitydinge by i. euentum. 24. A. knyttyng. 31. A. *om.* the. 33. C. -stondyn; A. -stoden. // C. meneden or meueden; A. moeueden (*not in the Latin text*). 34. *I supply* it. 35. A. *om.* the. 38. C. *om.* yif (Lat. *quod si*). 43. C. convenable. 50. C. to tylyinge; A. of tylienge. 52. A. fallen. 53. C. of nawht (*de nihilo*); A. for nauyt. 55. C. of the feld (*agri*); A. in the erthe. // C. in the erthe (*humum*); A. in the felde. 57. A. abreggyng; C. abriggyng (*but abreggyng 2nd time*). 58. A. fortune (!), *for* fortuit; *twice*. 66. A. vneschewable.

METRE I.

Rupis Achemenie scopulis, ubi uersa sequentum.

Tigris and Eufrates resolen and springen of oo welle, in the
 crages of the roche of the contree of **Achemenie**, ther-as the
fleinge bataile ficcheth hir dartes, retorned in the brestes of hem
 that folwen hem. And sone after tho same riveres, Tigris and
 Eufrates, unioinen and departen hir wateres. And **yif they** comen
 to-gideres, and ben assembled and cleped to-gidere into o cours,
 thanne moten thilke thinges fleten to-gidere which that the water
 of the entrechaunginge flood bringeth. The shippes and the
 stokkes arraced with the flood moten assemblen; **and the wateres**
 y-medled wrappeth or implyeth many fortunel happes or maneres;
 the whiche wandringe happes, natheles, thilke declyninge lownesse
 of the erthe and the flowinge ordre of the slydinge water governeth.
 Right so Fortune, that semeth as that it fleteth with slaked or
 ungovernede brydles, **it suffereth** brydles, *that is to seyn, to be*
governed, and passeth by thilke lawe, *that is to seyn, by thilke*
divyne ordenaunce.

ME. I. 1. A. *om.* and *after* Tigris. 3. A. *om.* bataile. 8. C. entrechaungyng, *glossed* i. alterni. 10. A. fortunated. 11. C. declynynge, *glossed* decliuitas. 13. A. *om.* that (2). 15. *thilke*] A. the.

PROSE II.

Animaduerto, inquam.

'This understonde I wel,' quod I, 'and I acorde wel that it is
 right as thou seyst. But I axe yif ther be any libertee of free wil
 in this ordre of causes that clyven thus to-gidere in hem-self; or
 elles I wolde witen yif that the **destinal** cheyne constreineth the
 movinges of the **corages** of men?'

'Yis,' quod she; 'ther is libertee of free wil. Ne ther ne was
 nevere no nature of resoun that it ne hadde libertee of free wil.
 For every thing that may naturely usen resoun, it hath doom by
 which it decerneth and demeth every thing; thanne knoweth it,
 by it-self, **things that ben to flee**n and things that ben to desiren. 10
 And thilke thing that any wight demeth to ben desired, that axeth
 or desireth he; and fleeth thilke thing that he troweth ben to
 flee. Wherefore in alle thinges that resoun **is**, in hem also is
 libertee of willinge and of nillinge. But I ne **ordeyne** nat, *as who*
seyth, I ne graunte nat, that this libertee be evene-lyk in alle 15
 thinges. Forwhy in the **sovereines** devynes substaunces, *that is*
to seyn, in spirits, lugement is more cleer, and **wil** nat y-corumped,
 and **might** redy to speden thinges that ben desired. But the
 soules of men moten nedes be more free than they loken hem in
 the speculacioun or lokinge of the devyne thought, and lasse free 20
 than they slyden in-to the bodies; and yit lasse free than they
 ben gadered to-gidere and comprehended in erthely membres.
 But the laste servage is whan that they ben yeven to vyces, and
 han y-falle from the possessioun of hir propre resoun. For after
 that they han cast away hir eyen fro the light of the sovereyn 25
 soothfastnesse to lowe thinges and derke, anon they derken by
 the cloude of ignoraunce and ben troubled by felonous **talents**; to
 the whiche talents whan they aprochen and asenten, they hepen
 and encresen the servage which they han ioyned to hem-self; and
 in this manere they ben **caitifs** fro hir propre libertee. The whiche 30
 thinges, nathelesse, the lokinge of the devyne purviaunce seeth,
 that alle thinges biholdeth and seeth fro eteme, and ordeineth
 hem everich in hir merites as they ben predestinat: *and it is seyd*
in Greek, *that* "alle thinges he seeth and alle thinges he hereth."

PR. II. 1. A. Ed. quod I; C. *om.* // C. Ed. acorde me; A. acorde wel. 2. C. of; A. or (*wrongly*); Lat. *arbitrii*. 3. C. hym; A. Ed. hem. 5. C. mouynges (*motus*); A. moeueyng (!). 12. A. *om.* thilke. // C. to ben flee; A. ben to flee; Ed. be to flyen. 16. C. dyuynes; A. deuynes (*as often in C*). 17. C. wil nat I-corumped (*uoluntas incorrupta*); A. wil nat be corumped (*wrongly*). 18. C. myht (*potestas*); A. hath myyt. 27. C. clowdes; A. Ed. cloude (*nube*). 27, 8. Ed. A. to the; C. *om.* the. 31. A. purueaunce. 34. *The last clause, in the original, is in Greek.*

METRE II.

Puro clarum lumine Phebum.

Homer with the hony mouth, *that is to seyn, Homer with the*
swete ditees, singeth, that the sonne is **cleer** by pure light; natheles
 yit ne may it nat, by the infirme light of his bemes, breken or
 percen the inwarde entrailes of the erthe, or elles of the see. So
 ne seeth nat *god*, maker of the grete world: to him, that loketh 5
 alle thinges from an heigh, ne withstondeth nat no thinges by
 hevynesse of erthe; ne the night ne withstondeth nat to him by
 the blake cloudes. *Thilke god* seeth, in oo **strok** of thought, alle
 thinges that ben, or weren, or sholle comen; and *thilke god*, for
 he loketh and seeth alle thinges alone, thou mayst seyn that he is 10
 the verray sonne.'

ME. II. 3. A. inferme. 6. C. *om.* nat. 7. C. heuynesse (*mole*); A. heuynesses. 8. C. strokk, *glossed* i. ictu.

PROSE III.

Tum ego, en, inquam.

Thanne seyde I, 'now am I confounded by a more hard doute
 than I was.'

'What doute is that?' quod she. 'For certes, I coniecte now
 by whiche thinges thou art troubled.'

'It semeth,' quod I, 'to repugnen and to contrarien greetly, 5
 that god knoweth biform alle thinges, and that ther is any freedom
 of libertee. For yif so be that god loketh alle thinges biform, ne
 god ne may nat ben desseived in no manere, than mot it nedes
 been, that alle thinges bityden the whiche that the purviaunce of
 god hath seyn biform to comen. For which, yif that god 10
 knoweth biform nat only the werkes of men, but also hir conseiles
 and hir willes, thanne ne shal ther be no *libertee of arbitre*; ne,
 certes, ther ne may be noon other dede, ne no wil, but thilke
 which that the divyne purviaunce, that may nat ben desseived,
 hath feled biform. For yif that they mighten wrythen away in 15
 othre manere than they ben purveyed, than sholde ther be no
 stedefast prescience of thing to comen, but rather an uncertein
 opinioun; the whiche thing to trowen of god, I deme it felonye
 and unleveful. Ne I ne *prove* nat thilke same resoun, *as who*
seyth, I ne alowe nat, or I ne preyse nat, thilke same resoun, by 20
 which that som men wenen that they mowen assoilen and
 unknitten the knotte of this questioun. For, certes, they seyn
 that thing nis nat to comen for that the purviaunce of god hath
 seyn it biform that is to comen, but rather the contrarye, *and that*
is this: that, for that the thing is to comen, therfore ne may it 25
 nat ben hid fro the purviaunce of god; and in this manere this
 necessitee slydeth ayein in-to the contrarye partye: ne it ne
 bihoveth nat, nedes, that thinges bityden that ben purvyed, but
 it bihoveth, nedes, that thinges that ben to comen ben y-purveyed:
but as it were y-travailed, as who seyth, that thilke answer
procedeth right as thogh men travaileden, or weren bisy to enqueren, 30
 the whiche thing is cause of the whiche thing:--as, whether the
 prescience is cause of the necessitee of thinges to comen, or elles
 that the necessitee of thinges to comen is cause of the purviaunce.
But I ne enforce me nat now to shewen it, that the bitydinge of 35
 thinges y-wist biform is necessarie, how so or in what manere
 that the ordre of causes hath it-self; al-though that it ne seme nat
 that the prescience bringe in necessitee of bitydinge to thinges to
 comen. For certes, yif that any wight sitteth, it bihoveth by
 necessitee that the opinioun be sooth of him that coniecteth that 40
 he sitteth; and ayeinward also is it of the contrarye: yif the
 opinioun be sooth of any wight for that he sitteth, it bihoveth by
 necessitee that he sitte. Thanne is heer necessitee in that oon
 and in that other: for in that oon is necessitee of sittinge, and,
 certes, in that other is necessitee of sooth. But therfore ne 45
 sitteth nat a wight, for that the opinioun of the sittinge is sooth;
 but the opinioun is rather sooth, for that a wight sitteth biform.
 And thus, al-though that the cause of the sooth cometh of that
 other syde (*as who seyth, that al-though the cause of sooth cometh*
of the sitting, and nat of the trewe opinioun), algates yit is ther 50
 comune necessitee in that oon and in that other. Thus sheweth
 it, that I may make semblable skiles of the purviaunce of god
 and of thinges to comen. *For although that*, for that thinges ben
 to comen, ther-fore ben they purveyed, nat, certes, for that they
 ben purveyed, *ther-fore ne bityde they nat*. Yit natheles, 55
 bihoveth it by necessitee, that either the thinges to comen ben
 y-purveyed of god, or elles that the thinges that ben purveyed of
 god bityden. And this thing only suffiseth y-nough to destroyen
 the freedom of oure arbitre, *that is to seyn, of oure free wil*. But
 now, certes, *sheweth it wel, how fer fro the sothe and how up-so-doun* 60
 is this thing that we seyn, that the bitydinge of temporel
 thinges is cause of the eterne prescience. But for to wenen that
 god purvyeth the thinges to comen for they ben to comen, what

other thing is it but for to wene that thilke thinges that bitidden
 whylom ben causes of thilke soverain purvyaunce *that is in god?* 65
 And her-to *I adde yit this thing*: that, right as whan that I wot
 that a thing is, it bihoveth by necessitee that thilke selve thing be;
 and eek, whan I have knowe that any thing shal bityden, so
 byhoveth it by necessitee that thilke thing bityde:--so folweth it
 thanne, that the bitydinge of the thing y-wist biforn ne may nat 70
 ben eschued. And **at the laste**, yif that any wight wene a thing
 to ben other weyes thanne it is, it is nat only unscience, but it is
 deceivable opinioun ful diverse and fer fro the sothe of science.
 Wherefore, yif any thing be so to comen, that the bitydinge of hit
 ne be nat certein ne necessarie, who may weten biforn that thilke 75
 thing is to comen? For right as science ne may nat ben medled
 with falsnesse (*as who seyth, that yif I wot a thing, it ne may nat
 be false that I ne wot it*), right so thilke thing that is conceived by
 science ne may nat ben non other weys than as it is conceived.
 For that is the cause why that science **wanteth lesing** (*as who
 seyth, why that witinge ne receiveth nat lesinge of that it wot*); for 80
 it bihoveth, by necessitee, that every thing be right as science
 comprehendeth it to be. What shal I thanne seyn? In whiche
 manere knoweth god biforn the thinges to comen, yif they ne be
 nat certein? For yif that he deme that they ben to comen 85
 uneschewably, and so may be that it is possible that they ne
 shollen nat comen, god is deceived. But nat only to trowen that
 god is deceived, but for to speke it with mouth, it is a felonous
 sinne. But yif that god wot that, right so as thinges ben *to
 comen*, so shullen they comen--so that he wite **egaly**, *as who
 seyth, indifferently*, that thinges mowen ben doon or elles nat 90
 y-doon--what is thilke prescience that ne comprehendeth no
 certein thing ne stable? Or elles what difference is ther bitwix
 the prescience and thilke **lape-worthy** divyninge of Tiresie the
 divynour, *that seyde*: "Al that I seye," quod he, "either it shal be,
 or elles it ne shal nat be?" Or elles how mochel is worth the 95
 devyne prescience more than the opinioun of mankinde, yif so be
 that it demeth the thinges uncertein, as men doon; of the whiche
 domes of men the bitydinge nis nat certein? But yif so be that
 non uncertein thing ne may ben in him that is right certein welle 100
 of alle thinges, thanne is the bitydinge certein of thilke thinges
 whiche he hath wist biforn fermely to comen. For which it
 folweth, that the freedom of the conseiles and of the werkes of
 mankind nis non, sin that the thought of god, that seeth alle
 thinges without error of falsnesse, bindeth and constreinet 105
 hem to a bitydinge *by necessitee*. And yif this thing be ones
 y-graunted and received, *that is to seyn, that ther nis no free wille*,
 than sheweth it wel, how greet destruccioun and how grete
 damages ther folwen of thinges of mankinde. For in ydel ben
 ther thanne purposed and bihight medes to gode folk, and peynes 110
 to badde folk, sin that no moevinge of free corage voluntarie ne
 hath nat deserved hem, *that is to seyn, neither mede ne peyne*; and
 it sholde seme thanne, that thilke thing is alderworst, which that
 is now demed for aldermost iust and most rightful, *that is to seyn*,
 that shrewes ben punisshed, or elles that gode folk ben y-gerdoned: 115
 the whiche folk, sin that hir propre wil ne **sent** hem nat to that oon
 ne to that other, *that is to seyn, neither to gode ne to harm*, but **constreinet**
 hem certein necessitee of thinges to comen: thanne ne
 shollen ther nevere ben, ne nevere weren, vyce ne vertu, but it
 sholde rather ben confusioun of alle desertes medled with-outen 120
discrecioun. And **yit** *ther folweth an-other inconvenient*, of the
 whiche ther ne may ben thoght no more felonous ne more wikke;

and that is this: that, so as the ordre of thinges is y-led and comth of the purviaunce of god, ne that no-thing nis lefevel to the conseiles of mankinde (as who seyth, that men han no power to doon no-thing, ne wilne no-thing), than folweth it, that oure vyces ben referred to the maker of alle good (as who seyth, than folweth it, that god oughte han the blame ofoure vyces, sin he constreineth us by necessitee to doon vyces). Thanne is ther no resoun to hopen in god, ne for to preyen to god; for what sholde any wight hopen to god, or why sholde he preyen to god, sin that the ordenaunce of destinee, which that ne may nat ben inclyned, knitteth and streineth alle thinges that men may desiren? Thanne sholde ther be doon away thilke only allyaunce bitwixen god and men, that is to seyn, to hopen and to preyen. But by the prys of rightwisnesse and of verray mekenesse we deserven the gerdoun of the divyne grace, which that is inestimable, that is to seyn, that it is so greet, that it ne may nat ben ful y-preysed. And this is only the manere, that is to seyn, hope and preyeres, for which it semeth that men mowen speke with god, and by resoun of supplicacioun be conioined to thilke cleernesse, that nis nat aproched no rather or that men beseken it and impetren it. And yif men wene nat that hope ne preyeres ne han no strengthes, by the necessitee of thinges to comen y-received, what thing is ther thanne by whiche we mowen ben conioined and clyven to thilke soverain prince of thinges? For which it bihoveth, by necessitee, that the linage of mankinde, as thou songe a litel her-biforn, be departed and unioined from his welle, and failen of his biginninge, that is to seyn, god.

PR. III. 9. A. purueaunce. 14. A. om. that (1). 18. C. of; A. on. 24. C. om. it. // C. but; glossed s. aiunt. 25. C. om. is (1). // A. that therefore. 28. A. om. nat. // A. ypurueid. 28, 9. A. om. but it bihoveth ... y-porveyed. 32. A. whiche thinges (for 2nd the whiche thing). // C. weyther. 34. C. puruyaunce; glossed s. providencie. 35. C. it; glossed illud. 38. A. of thinges. 48, 9. A. om. the sooth cometh ... cause of. 53. C. Ed. that for that; A. for that that. 58. A. bitiden by necessite; C. has the gloss--s. by necessite. 60. A. om. certes. 60, 1. C. vp so down; glossed prepostere. 62. A. is the cause. 63. A. om. the. 64, 5. A. bitiden som-tyme. 71. C. at the laste; glossed i. postremo. 74. A. so that the. 75. A. om. biforn. 79. A. om. nat. // C. as it is; A. it is be. 82. A. om. be. 85. C. he; glossed s. deus. // C. they; glossed s. thynges. 86. C. vneschwably; glossed i. memorabiliter (!) 87. C. A. desseyued (twice). 92. A. don. 94. C. Iape worthi; glossed i. ridiculo. 100. A. om. ne. 102. C. he; glossed s. deus. // C. fermely; glossed i. firmiter. 106. A. om. this. 107. C. resseyuyd; A. receyued. 108. C. destruccyoun; glossed i. occasus. 110. C. Meedes to; A. medes of. 113. A. alther-worste. 114. A. alther-moste. 116. C. hir; A. the. // A. om. ne before sent. 120. C. dissertes; A. desertes. 121. For of the, read than; see note. 122. A. ne (for no). 128. A. om. us. 129. A. to han hopen. 135. A. preis. 136. C. desseruyn; A. deserue. 139. A. om. men. 142. Ed. impetren; C. impetrent (!); A. emprenten. // A. om. nat. // A. om. hope. 143. C. om. no. 144. C. I-resseyuyd (glossed i. graunted); A. y-resceiued. 147. C. thou; glossed s. philosophie. // C. her by-form, libro 4^o metro sexto [line 35].

METRE III.

Quenam discors federa rerum.

What discordable cause hath to-rent and unioined the bindinge, or the alliaunce, of thinges, that is to seyn, the coniuuccion of god and man? Whiche god hath established so greet bataile bitwixen these two soothfast or verray thinges, that is to seyn, bitwixen the purviaunce of god and free wil, that they ben singular and devyded, ne that they ne wolen nat be medeled ne coupled to-gidere? But ther nis no discord to the verray thinges, but they clyven, certein, alwey to hem-self. But the thought of man, confounded and overthrowen by the dirke membres of the body, ne may nat, by fyr of his derked looking, that is to seyn, by the vigour of his insighte, whyl the soule is in the body, knowe the thinne subtil knittings of thinges. But wherfore enchaufeth it so, by so greet love, to finden thilke notes of sooth y-covered; that is to

*seyn, wherfore enchaufeth the thought of man by so greet desyr to
 knownen thilke notificacions that ben y-hid under the covertoures of* 15
*sooth? Wot it aught thilke thing that it, anguissous, desireth to
 knowe? As who seith, nay; for no man travaileth for to witen
 thinges that he wot. And therefore the texte seith thus: but who
 travaileth to witen thinges y-knowe? And yif that he ne knoweth
 hem nat, what seketh thilke blinde thoght? What is he that* 20
*desireth any thing of which he wot right naught? As who seith,
 who so desireth any thing, nedes, somewhat he knoweth of it; or
 elles, he ne coude nat desire it. Or who may folwen thinges that ne
 ben nat y-wist? And thogh that he seke tho thinges, wher shal he
 finde hem? What wight, that is al unconninge and ignoraunt,* 25
*may knowen the forme that is y-founde? But whan the soule
 biholdeth and seeth the heye thoght, that is to seyn, god, than
 knoweth it to-gidere the somme and the singularitees, that is to
 seyn, the principles and everich by him-self.*
 But now, whyl the soule is hid in the cloude and in the derkenesse 30
 of the membres of the body, it ne hath nat al for-yeten
 it-self, but it with-holdeth the somme of thinges, and leseth the
 singularitees. Thanne, who-so that seeketh soothnesse, he nis in
 neither nother habite; for he noot nat al, ne he ne hath nat al 35
 foryeten: but yit him remembreth the somme of thinges that he
 with-holdeth, and axeth conseil, and retreteth deepliche thinges
 y-seyn bifom, that is to seyn, the grete somme in his minde: so that
 he mowe adden the parties that he hath for-yeten to thilke that he
 hath with-holden.'

ME. III. 1. C. vnioygynd, glossed s. ne se compaciatur similiter. 2. C. coniuncciouns; A. coniunccioun. 3. C. man, quasi dicat, nullus. // C. which that god; A. Ed. whiche god (quis Deus). 6. C. deuydyd, quasi dicat, non est ita. 7. A. om. the. // C. thinges, s. prudentia et liberum arbitrium. 8. A. cleuen. 10. A. dirk. 12. C. it, s. anima. 13. A. note (Lat. notas). 16. C. it, s. anima. 18. After thus, A. adds--Si enim anima ignorat istas subtiles connexiones, responde, vnde est quod desiderat scire cum nil ignotum possit desiderare; but both C. and Ed. omit this. 21. wot] C. not. // C. nawht, quasi dicat, non. 24. A. om. that. 26. C. yfownde, quasi dicat, nullus. 29. A. Ed. principles; C. principulis. 34. A. nouthir habit. 36. C. retretith, i. retractat; A. tretith.

PROSE IV.

Tum illa: Vetus, inquit, hec est.

Thanne seide she: 'this is,' quod she, 'the olde question of
 the purviaunce of god; and Marcus Tullius, whan he devyded the
 divynaciouns, that is to seyn, in his book that he wroot of divynaciouns,
 he moevede gretly this questioun; and thou thy-self has y-sought 5
 it mochel, and outrely, and longe; but yit ne hath it nat ben
 determined ne y-sped fermely and diligently of any of yow. And
 the cause of this derkenesse and of this difficultee is, for that the
 moevinge of the resoun of mankinde ne may nat moeven to (that
 is to seyn, applyen or ioinen to) the simplicitee of the devyne
 prescience; the whiche simplicitee of the devyne prescience, yif 10
 that men mighten thinken it in any maner, that is to seyn, that yif
 men mighten thinken and comprehend the thinges as god seeth
 hem, thanne ne sholde ther dwellen outrely no doute: the whiche
 resoun and cause of difficultee I shal assaye at the laste to shewe
 and to speden, whan I have first y-spedded and answered to tho 15
 resouns by which thou art y-moeved. For I axe why thou wenest
 that thilke resouns of hem that assoilen this questioun ne ben
 nat speedful y-nough ne sufficient: the whiche solucioun, or the
 whiche resoun, for that it demeth that the prescience nis nat cause
 of necessitee to thinges to comen, than ne weneth it nat that 20
 freedom of wil be destorbed or y-let by prescience. For ne

drawestow nat arguments **from elles-where** of the necessitee of
things to-comen (*as who seith, any other wey than thus*) but that
thilke things that the prescience wot bifom ne mowen nat **unbityde**?
That is to seyn, that they moten bityde. But thanne, yif 25

that prescience ne putteth no necessitee to thinges to comen, as
thou thy-self hast confessed it and biknowen a litel her-bifom, what
cause or what is it (*as who seith, ther may no cause be*) by which
that the **endes** voluntarie of thinges mighten be constrained to
certein bitydinge? For **by grace of positoun**, so that thou mowe 30

the betere understonde this that folweth, **I pose**, *per impossibile*,
that ther be no prescience. Thanne axe I, 'quod she, 'in as
mochel as apertieneth to that, sholden thanne thinges that comen
of free wil ben constrained to bityden by necessitee?'
Boece. 'Nay,' quod I. 35

'Thanne ayeinward,' quod she, 'I suppose that ther be prescience,
but that it ne putteth no necessitee to thinges; thanne
trowe I, that thilke selve freedom of wil shal dwellen al hool and
absolut and unbounden. But thou wolt seyn that, al-be-it so that
prescience nis nat cause of the necessitee of bitydinge to thinges 40

to comen, algates yit it is a signe that the thinges ben to bityden
by necessitee. By this manere thanne, al-though the prescience
ne hadde never y-ben, yit *algate or at the leeste weye* it is certein
thing, that the endes and bitydinges of thinges to comen sholden
ben necessarie. For every signe sheweth and signifyeth only what 45

the thing is, but it ne maketh nat the thing that it signifyeth. For
which it bihoveth first to shewen, that no-thing ne bitydeth that it
ne bitydeth by necessitee, so that it may appere that the prescience
is signe of this necessitee; or elles, yif ther nere no necessitee,
certes, thilke prescience ne mighte nat be signe of thing that nis 50

nat. But certes, it is now certein that the proeve of this,
y-sustened by stidefast resoun, ne shal nat ben lad ne proeved by
signes ne by arguments y-taken fro with-oute, but by causes
covenable and necessarie. But *thou mayst seyn*, how may it be
that the thinges ne bityden nat that ben y-purveyed to comen? 55

But, certes, right as we trowen that tho thinges which that the
purviance wot bifom to comen ne ben nat to bityden; but that
ne sholden we nat demen; but rather, al-though that they shal
bityden, yit ne have they no necessitee of hir kinde to bityden.
And this maystow lightly aperceiven by this that I shal seyn. For 60

we seen many thinges whan they ben don bifom oure eyen, right
as men seen the cartere worken **in the tominge** or atempringe or
adressinge of hise cartes or charietes. **And by** this manere (*as
who seith, maystow understonde*) of alle othere *workmen*. Is ther
thanne any necessitee, *as who seith, in oure lokinge*, that constreineth 65

or compelleth any of thilke thinges to ben don so?'
Boece. 'Nay,' quod I; 'for in ydel and in veyn were al the
effect of craft, yif that alle thinges weren moeved by constreininge;'
that is to seyn, by constreininge of oure eyen or of oure sight.

Philosophie. 'The thinges thanne,' quod she, 'that, whan men 70

doon hem, ne han no necessitee that men doon hem, eek tho
same thinges, first or they ben doon, they ben to comen with-oute
necessitee. For-why ther ben somme thinges to bityden, of which
the endes and the bitydinges of hem ben absolut and quit of alle
necessitee. For certes, I ne trowe nat that any man wolde seyn 75

this: that tho thinges that men doon now, that they ne weren to
bityden first or they weren y-doon; and thilke same thinges,
al-though that men had y-wist hem bifom, yit they han free

bitydinges. For right as science of thinges present ne bringeth in
 no necessitee to thinges that men doon, right so the prescience of 80
 thinges to comen ne bringeth in no necessitee to thinges to
 bityden. But thou mayst seyn, that of thilke same it is y-douted,
 as whether that of thilke thinges that ne han non issues and
 bitydinges necessaries, yif ther-of may ben any prescience; for
 certes, they semen to discorden. For thou wenest that, yif that 85
 thinges ben y-seyn biform, that necessitee folweth hem; and yif
 necessitee faileth hem, they ne mighten nat ben wist biform, and
 that no-thing ne may ben comprehended by science but certein;
 and yif tho thinges that ne han no certein bitydinges ben purveyed
 as certein, it sholde ben dirknesse of opinioun, nat soothfastnesse 90
 of science. And thou wenest that it be diverse fro the hoolnesse
 of science that any man sholde deme a thing to ben other-weys
 thanne it is it-self. And the cause of this erreure is, that of alle
 the thinges that every wight hath y-knowe, they wenen that tho 95
 thinges been y-knowe al-oonly by the strengthe and by the nature
 of the thinges that ben y-wist or y-knowe; and it is al the
 contrarie. For al that ever is y-knowe, it is rather comprehended
 and knowen, nat after his strengthe and his nature, but after the
 facultee, *that is to seyn, the power and the nature*, of hem that
 knowen. **And, for that this thing shal mowen shewen** by a short 100
 ensauple: the same roundnesse of a body, other-weys the sighte
 of the eye knoweth it, and other-weyes the touchinge. The
 lokinge, by castinge of his bemes, waiteth and seeth from afer al
 the body to-gidere, with-oute moevinge of it-self; but the touchinge
 clyveth and conioineth to the rounde body, and moeveth aboute 105
 the environinge, and comprehendeth by parties the roundnesse.
And the man him-self, other-weys wit biholdeth him, and
 other-weys imaginacioun, and other-weys resoun, and other-weys
 intelligence. For the wit comprehendeth withoute-forth the
 figure of the body of the man that is establised in the 110
 matere subiect; but the imaginacioun comprehendeth only the
 figure withoute the matere. Resoun surmounteth imaginacioun,
 and comprehendeth by universal lokinge the comune spece that
 is in the singuler peces. But the eye of intelligence is heyere; for
 it surmounteth the environinge of the universitee, and looketh, 115
 over that, by pure subtilitee of thought, thilke same simple forme
of man that is perdurably in the divyne thoght. In whiche this
 oughte greetly to ben considered, that the heyeste strengthe to
 comprehenden thinges enbraseth and contieneth the lowere
 strengthe; but the lowere strengthe ne aryseth nat in no manere 120
 to heyere strengthe. For wit ne may no-thing comprehende out
 of matere, ne the imaginacioun ne loketh nat the universels
 spesces, ne resoun taketh nat the simple forme *so as intelligence*
taketh it; but intelligence, that looketh al aboven, whan it hath
 comprehended the forme, it knoweth and demeth alle the thinges 125
 that ben under that forme. But *she knoweth hem* in thilke manere
 in the whiche it comprehendeth thilke same simple forme that
 ne may never ben knowen to none of that other; *that is to seyn,*
to none of tho three forseide thinges of the sowle. For it knoweth
 the universitee of resoun, and the figure of the imaginacioun, 130
 and the sensible material *conceived by wit*; ne it ne useth nat nor
 of resoun ne of imaginacioun ne of wit withoute-forth; but it
 biholdeth alle thinges, so as I shal seye, **by a strok** of thought
 formely, *withoute discours or collacioun*. Certes resoun, whan it
 looketh any-thing universel, it ne useth nat of imaginacioun, nor 135
 of witte, and algates yit it comprehendeth the thinges imaginable
 and sensible; for resoun is she that **diffinisseth** the universel of hir

conseyte right thus:--man is a resonable two-foted beest. And
how so that this knowinge is universel, yet nis ther no wight that
ne woot wel that a man is a thing imaginable and sensible; and 140
this same considereth wel resoun; but that nis nat by imaginacioun
nor by wit, but it looketh it by a resonable concepcioun. Also
imaginacioun, al-be-it so that it taketh of wit the beginniges to
seen and to formen the figures, algates, al-thogh that wit ne were
nat present, yit it environeth and comprehendeth alle thinges 145
sensible; nat by resoun sensible of deminge, but by resoun
imaginatif. Seestow nat thanne that alle the thinges, in knowinge,
usen more of hir facultee or of hir power than *they doon of the
facultee or power* of thinges that ben y-knowe? Ne that nis nat
wrong; for so as every lugement is the dede or doinge of him 150
that demeth, it bihoveth that every wight performe the werk and
his entencioun, nat of foreine power, but of his propre power.

PR. IV. 2. C. deuynde; Ed. deuyded; A. deuided; *distribuit*. 7. C. dirknesse; A. derkenesse. // A. *om.* 2nd of this. 11, 12. A. *om.* mighten thinken it ... yif men. 15. A. *om.* y-spended and. // C. the; A. tho. 22. A. drawest thou. 24. A. thinge. // A. *om.* ne. 28. A. *om.* or what. 29. C. A. *gloss* endes by exitus. 30. Ed. posycion (Lat. *positionis*); C. A. possessioun; and C. *glosses* For ... possessioun by uerbi gratia. 31. A. *impossibile*; C. *per impossibile* (as a gloss). 37. Ed. it; C. is. 44. C. endes, *i. exitus*. // A. and the (*for* and). 46. C. thing is, *i. se eius significatum*. // C. maketh, *glossed* causat. 47, 48. A. *om.* that it ne bitydeth. 48, 49. C. *om.* so that ... necessitee. 51. A. preue. 52. A. stedfast. // A. *proued*. 57. C. but that; A. *om.* that. 58. A. *om.* that. 60. A. maist thou. 62. A. and in attempryng or in adressyng. 63. A. chariottes. 64. A. mayst thou. 65. A. *om.* that. 66. C. *om.* thilke. // C. so, *quasi dicat, non*. 70. A. thise thingus. 80, 81. A. *om.* that men doon ... to thinges. 83. C. Ed. issues; A. endes; C. *adds--i. exitus*. 87, 88. C. and yif (*wrongly*); A. Ed. and that. 91-93. A. *om.* And thou ... is it-self *here, but inserts the same in a wrong place* (131 below). 99. A. *om.* 2nd the. 100. A. Ed. that; C. *om.* // Ed. thing; C. A. *om.* 103. C. after; A. afer; Ed. a-ferre. 105. C. body, *glossed* orbis; A. body, *glossed* orbi (Lat. *orbi*). 109. A. fro with-outhe furthe. 111. C. comprehendeth, *vel iudicat*. 111, 2. A. *om.* comprehendeth ... imaginacioun. 113. C. Ed. by; A. by an. // C. A. (*gloss*) speciem. 120, 121. A. *om.* but the ... strengthe. // A. Ed. For; C. *om.* 124. A. Ed. it; C. *om.* // A. but the. // A. Ed. that; C. *om.* 126. C. she; *glossed* intelligence. // C. Ed. in; A. vndir. 131. *Here A. wrongly inserts a clause omitted above* (91-93). 136. A. *om.* it. // A. comprendith. 139. A. *om.* is. 140. A. *om.* a thing. 142. A. *om.* a. 147. A. Sest thou. 148. A. of faculte or of power. 149. A. Ed. no (*for* nat). 150. A. or the.

METRE IV.

Quondam porticus attulit.

The Porche, that is to seyn, a gate of the town of Athenes ther-as
philosophres hadden hir congregacioun to desputen, thilke Porche
broughte som-tyme olde men, ful derke in hir sentences, that is to
seyn, philosophres that highten Stoiciens, that wenden that images
and sensibilittees, that is to seyn, sensible imaginaciouns, or elles 5
imaginaciouns of sensible thinges, weren empreinted in-to sowles
fro bodies withoute-forth; as who seith, that thilke Stoiciens wenden
that the sowle hadde ben naked of it-self, as a mirour or a clene
parchemin, so that alle figures mosten first comen fro thinges fro
withoute-forth in-to sowles, and ben empreinted in-to sowles: **Text:** 10
right as we ben wont som-tyme, by a swifte **pointel**, to ficchen
lettres empreinted in the smothernesse or in the plainnesse of the
table of wax or in parchemin that ne hath no figure ne note in it.
Glose. But now argueth Boece ayeins that opinioun, and seith 15
thus: **But yif** the thryvinge sowle ne unpleyeth no-thing, that is
to seyn, ne doth no-thing, by his propre moevinges, but suffreth and
lyth subgit to tho figures and to tho notes of bodies withoute-forth,
and yildeth images ydel and veyn in the manere of a mirour,
whennes thryveth thanne or whennes comth thilke knowinge in 20
our sowle, that discerneth and biholdeth alle thinges? And
whennes is thilke strengthe that biholdeth the singuler thinges;
or whennes is the strengthe that devydeth thinges y-knowe; and
thilke strengthe that gadereth to-gidere the thinges devyded; and

the strengthe that cheseth his entrechaunged wey? For som-tyme
it heveth up the heved, *that is to seyn, that it heveth up the entencioun* 25
to right heye thinges; and som-tyme it descendeth in-to
right lowe thinges. And when it retorneth in-to him-self, it reproeveth
and destroyeth the false thinges by the trewe thinges.
Certes, this strengthe is cause more efficient, and mochel
more mighty *to seen and to knowe thinges*, than thilke cause that 30
suffreth and receiveth the notes and the figures impressed in
maner of matere. Al gates the *passioun*, *that is to seyn, the*
suffraunce or the wit, in the quike body, goth biforn, excitinge and
moevinge the strengthes of the thought. Right so as when that
cleernes smyteth the eyen *and moeveth hem to seen*, or right so 35
as vois or soun hurteleth to the eres *and commoeveth hem to*
herkne, than is the strengthe of the thought y-moeved and
excited, and clepeth forth, to semblable moevinges, the spesces
that it halt with-inne it-self; and addeth tho spesces to the notes
and to the thinges withoute-forth, and medleth the images of 40
thinges withoute-forth to tho formes y-hidde with-inne him-self.

ME. IV. 3. C. dirke; A. Ed. derke. 5. A. *om.* and. 9. A. *om.* first. 10. A. inprentid; C. apreyntyd (*but emprentyd just below, and enpreynted above*). 12. A. emprentid. 13. A. *om.* 2nd. ne. 14. A. Ed. that; C. the. 15. A. vnplitiith. 17. A. subgit; Ed. subiecte; C. *om.* // A. the (*for tho*); *twice*. 20. A. Ed. discernith; C. decemeth. 26. C. heye thinges, *i. principijs.* // C. dessendith; A. discendith. 27. C. lowe thynges, *s. conclusiones.* // A. repreuith. 29. C. strengthe, *s. anima*. 31. C. resseyuyth; A. resceyueth; Ed. receyueth. // C. A. inpressed; Ed. impressed. 36. A. hurtlith. 38. C. Ed. to; A. the (Lat. *Ad*). 40. A. medeleth. 41. A. to the forme.

PROSE V.

Quod si in corporibus sentiendis.

But what yif that in bodies to ben feled, *that is to seyn, in the*
takinge of knowelechinge of bodily thinges, and al-be-it so that the
qualitees of bodies, that ben obiecte fro withoute-forth, moeven
and *entalenten* the instruments of the wittes; and al-be-it so that
the passioun of the body, *that is to seyn, the wit or the suffraunce*, 5
goth to-form the strengthe of the workinge corage, the which
passioun or suffraunce clepeth forth the dede of the thoght in him-self,
and moeveth and exciteth in this mene whyle the formes that
resten withinne-forth; and yif that, in sensible bodies, as I have
seyd, our corage nis nat y-taught or emprented by passioun *to* 10
knowe these thinges, but demeth and knoweth, of his owne strengthe,
the passioun or suffraunce subiect to the body: moche more
thanne tho thinges that ben absolut and quite fro alle talents
or affeccions of bodies, *as god or his aungeles*, ne folwen nat in
discerninge thinges obiect fro withoute-forth, but they accomplisshen 15
and speden the dede of hir thoght. By this resoun
thanne ther comen many maner knowinges to dyverse and
differinge substaunces. For the wit of the body, the whiche
wit is naked and despoiled of alle other knowinges, thilke wit
comth to beestes that ne mowen nat moeven hem-self her and 20
ther, as *oystres and muscules, and other swiche* shelle-fish of the
see, that clyven and ben norisshed to roches. But the imaginacioun
comth to *remuable* beestes, that semen to han *talent* to
fleen or to desiren any thing. But resoun is al-only to the lineage
of mankinde, right as intelligence is only [to] the devyne nature: 25
of which it folweth, that thilke knowinge is more worth than these
othre, sin it knoweth by his propre nature nat only his subiect, *as*
who seith, it ne knoweth nat al-only that apertieneth properly to his
knowinge, but it knoweth the subiects of alle other knowinges.
But how shal it thanne be, yif that wit and imaginacioun stryven 30

ayein resoninge, and seyn, that of thilke universel thing that
 resoun weneth to seen, that it nis right naught? *For wit and
 imaginacioun seyn that that, that* is sensible or imaginable, it ne
 may nat be universel. Thanne is either the lugement of resoun 35
 sooth, *ne that ther nis* nothing sensible; or elles, for that resoun
 wot wel that many thinges ben subject to wit and to imaginacioun,
 thanne is the concepcioun of resoun veyn and false, which that
 loketh and comprehendeth that that is sensible and singuler as
 universel. And yif that resoun wolde answeren ayein to thise 40
 two, *that is to seyn, to witte and to imaginacioun*, and seyn, that
 soothly she hir-self, *that is to seyn, resoun*, loketh and comprehendeth,
 by resoun of universalitee, bothe that that is sensible
 and that that is imaginable; and that thilke two, *that is to seyn,
 wit and imaginacioun*, ne mowen nat strecchen ne enhansen hem-self
 to the knowinge of universalitee, for that the knowinge of 45
 hem ne may exceden ne surmounte the bodily figures: certes, of
 the knowinge of thinges, men oughten rather yeven credence to
 the more stedefast and to the more parfit lugement. In this
maner stryvinge thanne, we that han strengthe of resoninge and
 of imagininge and of wit, *that is to seyn, by resoun and by imaginacioun
 and by wit*, we sholde rather preyse the cause of resoun; *as
 who seith, than the cause of wit and of imaginacioun.* 50

Semblable thing is it, that the resoun of mankinde ne weneth
 nat that the devyne intelligence bi-holdeth or knoweth thinges to 55
 comen, but right as the resoun of mankinde knoweth hem. For
 thou arguest and seyst thus: that yif it ne seme nat to men that
 some thinges han certein and necessarie bitydinges, they ne
 mowen nat ben wist biforn certainly to bityden. And thanne
 nis ther no prescience of thilke thinges; and yif we trowe that
 prescience be in thise thinges, thanne is ther no-thing that it ne 60
 bitydeth by necessitee. But certes, yif we mighten han the lugement
 of the devyne thoght, as we ben *parsoneres* of resoun, right
 so as we han demed that it behoveth that imaginacioun and wit
 be binethe resoun, right so wolde we demen that it were rightful
 thing, that mannes resoun oughte to submitten it-self and to ben 65
 binethe the divyne thoght. *For which*, yif that we mowen, *as
 who seith, that, yif that we mowen, I counseyle, that* we enhance us
 in-to the heighte of thilke sovereyn intelligence; for ther shal
 resoun wel seen that, that it ne may nat biholden in it-self. And
 certes that is this, in what maner the prescience of god seeth alle 70
 thinges certein and diffinissed, al-thogh they ne han no certein
 issues or bitydinges; ne this is non opinioun, but it is rather the
 simplicitee of the sovereyn science, that nis nat enclosed nor
 y-shet within none boundes.

PR. V. 1. A. *om.* yif (Lat. *Quod si*). 5. C. A. witte; Ed. wytte. // A. *om.* or the. 6, 7. A. *om.* goth ... suffraunce. 10. A.
 enprentid; C. emprienpted. 20, 1. A. here ne there. // A. muscles. 25. *I supply* to. 26, 7. C. thise oothre; A. is other. 29. A.
 subgitz. 31. Ed. vnyuersal thyng; A. vniuersel thinges; C. vniuersels thinges (Lat. *uniuersale*). 35. C. soth; Ed. sothe;
 A. *om.* // C. sensible, *quod absurdum est*. 41. C. seyn; A. seyn that. 44. C. enhansen; A. enhaunsen. 45. Ed. the
 knowing; A. knowynge; C. knowy (Lat. *cognitionem*). 46. A. figure. 48. C. stidefast; A. stedfast. 51. C. and we; A. Ed.
om. and. 52. C. Ed. and of; A. or. 56. A. Ed. ne; C. *om.* 58. A. *om.* And. 59. A. *om.* ther. 61. C. bideth (!). 62. C. parsoneres;
 A. parsoners; Ed. parteners. 63. A. *om.* *Ist* that. 65. A. summitten. 66. C. yif that; Ed. if; A. that yif. 71. C. diffinysshed;
 A. difinissed. 72. A. Ed. is; C. nis.

METRE V.

Quam uariis terris animalia permeant figuris.

The beestes *passen by* the erthes by ful diverse figures. For som of hem han hir bodies straught and crepen in the dust, and

drawen after hem a tras or a foruh y-continued; *that is to seyn, as nadres or snakes*. And other beestes, by the wandringe lightnesse of hir winges, beten the windes, and over-swimmen the spaces of the longe eyr by **moist fleeinge**. And other beestes **gladen hem-self** to diggen hir tras or hir steppes in the erthe **with hir goings** or with hir feet, and to goon either by the grene felde, or elles to **walken under** the wodes. And al-be-it so that thou seest that they alle discorden by diverse formes, algates hir faces, **enclined**, **hevieth** hir dulle wittes. Only the linage of man heveth heyeste his heye heved, and stondest **light** with his up-right body, and biholdeth the erthes under him. And, but-yif thou, erthely man, wexest yvel out of thy wit, this figure amonesteth thee, that **axest** the hevene with thy righte visage, and hast areysed thy fore-heved, to beren up a-heigh thy corage; so that thy thocht ne be nat y-heved ne put lowe under fote, sin that thy body is so heye areysed.

ME. V. 3. C. traas; A. *trais*; Ed. trace. // C. forwh; A. forghe; Ed. forough. // A. Ed. continued. 4. A. adres; Ed. nedders. // A. *om.* the. 7. C. A. traas. // A. goynge (Lat. *gressibus*). 8. C. feeldes. // A. *om.* elles. 10. A. *om.* faces. // A. enclini[n]g. 13. A. erthe (Lat. *terras*). // A. *om.* And. 16. A. on heye.

PROSE VI.

Quoniam igitur, uti paullo ante.

Therfor thanne, as I have shewed a litel her-bifom, that al thing that is y-wist nis nat knowen by his nature propre, but by the nature of hem that comprehenden it, lat us loke now, in as mochel as it is levelful to us, *as who seith, lat us loke now as we mowen*, which that the estat is of the devyne substaunce; so that we mowen eek knowen what his science is. The commune Iugement of alle creatures resonables thanne is this: that god is eterne. Lat us considere thanne what is etermitee; for certes that shal shewen us to-gidere the devyne nature and the devyne science.

Etermitee, thanne, is parfit possessioun and al-togidere of lyf interminable; and that sheweth more cleerly by the comparisoun or the collacioun of temporel thinges. For al thing that liveth in tyme it is present, and procedeth fro preterits in-to futures, *that is to seyn, fro tyme passed in-to tyme cominge*; ne ther nis no-thing established in tyme that may embracen to-gider al the space of his lyf. For certes, yit ne hath it taken the tyme of to-morwe, and it hath lost the tyme of yisterday. And certes, in the lyf of this day, ye ne liven no more but right as in the moevable and transitorie moment. Thanne thilke thing that suffreth temporel condicioun, al-thogh that it never bigan to be, ne thogh it never cese for to be, **as Aristotle demed** of the world, and al-thogh that the lyf of it be strecched with infinitee of tyme, yit algates nis it no swich thing that men mighten trowen by right that it is eterne. For al-thogh that it comprehendende and embrace the space of lyf infinit, yit algates ne embraceth it nat the space of the lyf al-togider; for it ne hath nat the futures that ne ben nat yit, *ne it ne hath no lenger the preterits that ben y-doon or y-passed*. But thilke thing thanne, that hath and comprehendeth to-gider al the plentee of the lyf interminable, to whom ther ne faileth naught of the future, and to whom ther nis naught of the preterit escaped nor y-passed, thilke same is y-witnessed and y-proeved by right to be eterne. And it bihoveth by necessitee that thilke thing be al-wey **present** to him-self, and compotent; *as who seith, al-wey present to him-self, and so mighty that al be right at his plesaunce*; and that he have al present the infinitee of the moevable tyme.

Wher-for sommen trowen wrongfully that, whan they heren that
it semede to Plato that this world ne hadde never beginninge
of tyme, ne that it never shal han failinge, they wenen in this
maner that this world be maked coeterne with his maker; *as who
seith, they wene that this world and god ben maked togider eterne,* 40
and that is a wrongful weninge. For other thing is it to ben y-lad
by lyf interminable, as [Plato](#) graunted to the world, and other
thing is it to embrace to-gider al the present of the lyf interminable,
the whiche thing it is cleer and manifest that it is propre to the
devyne thoght. 45

Ne it ne sholde nat semen to us, that god is elder thanne
things that ben y-maked by quantitee of tyme, but rather by
the propretee of his simple nature. [For this ilke](#) infinit moevinge
of temporel thinges folweth this presentarie estat of lyf unmoevable;
and so as it ne may nat countrefeten it ne feynen it ne be evenlyke 50
to it for the inmoevabletee, *that is to seyn, that is in the
eternitee of god,* it faileth and falleth in-to moevinge fro the simplicitee
of the presence *of god,* and [disencreseth](#) in-to the infinit
quantitee of future and of preterit: and so as it ne may nat han
to-gider al the plentee of the lyf, algates yit, for as moche as it 55
ne ceseth never for to ben in som maner, it semeth som-del to us,
that it folweth and resembleth thilke thing that it ne may nat
atayne to ne fulfillen, and bindeth it-self to som maner presence
of this litel and swifte moment: the which *presence of this litel
and swifte moment,* for that it bereth a maner image or lyknesse 60
of the ay-dwellinge presence *of god,* it graunteth, to swiche maner
thinges as it bitydeth to, that it semeth hem as these thinges *han
y-ben, and ben.*

And, for that *the presence of swich litel moment* ne may nat
dwelle, [ther-for it](#) ravished and took the infinit wey of tyme, *that
is to seyn, by successioun;* and by this maner is it y-doon, for that
it sholde continue the lyf in goinge, of the whiche lyf it ne mighte
nat enbrace the plentee in dwellinge. And for-thy, yif we wollen
putten worthy names to thinges, and folwen Plato, lat us seye
thanne soothly, that god is eterne, and the world is perpetuel. 70
Thanne, sin that every Iugement knoweth and comprehendeth by
his owne nature thinges that ben subiect un-to him, ther is soothly
to god, al-weys, an eterne and presentarie estat; and the science
of him, that over-passeth al temporel moevement, dwelleth in the
simplicitee of his presence, and embraceth and considereth alle 75
the infinit spaces of tymes, preterits and futures, and loketh, in
his simple knowinge, alle thinges *of preterit* right as they weren
y-doon presently right now. Yif thou wolt thanne thenken and
avyse the prescience, by which it knoweth alle thinges, thou ne
shal nat demen it as prescience of thinges to comen, but thou 80
shalt demen it more rightfully that [it is science](#) of presence or of
instaunce, that never ne faileth. [For which](#) it nis nat y-cleped
"previdence," but it sholde rather ben cleped "purviaunce," that
is establisshed ful fer fro right lowe thinges, and biholdeth from
a-fer alle thinges, right as it were fro the heye heichte of thinges. 85

[Why axestow thanne,](#) or why desputestow thanne, that thilke
thinges ben doon by necessitee whiche that ben y-seyn and
knownen by the devyne sighte, sin that, forsothe, men ne maken
nat thilke thinges necessarie which that they seen ben y-doon in
hir sighte? For addeth thy biholdinge any necessitee to thilke 90
thinges that thou biholdest presente?'

'Nay,' quod I.

Philosophie. 'Certes, thanne, if men mighte maken any digne comparisoun or collacioun of the presence devyne and of the presence of mankinde, right so as ye seen some thinges in this temporel present, right so seeth god alle thinges by his eterne present. Wher-fore this devyne prescience ne chaungeth nat the nature ne the propretee of thinges, but biholdeth swiche thinges present to him-ward as they shullen bityde to yow-ward in tyme to comen. Ne it confoundeth nat the lugement of thinges; but by o sighte of his thought, he knoweth the thinges to comen, as wel necessarie as nat necessarie. Right so as when ye seen to-gider a man walken on the erthe and the sonne arysen in the hevene, al-be-it so that ye seen and biholden that oon and that other to-gider, yit natheles ye demen and discernen that that oon is voluntarie and that other necessarie. Right so thanne the devyne lookinge, biholdinge alle thinges under him, ne troubleth nat the qualitee of thinges that ben certainly present to him-ward; but, as to the condicioun of tyme, forsothe, they ben future. For which it folweth, that this nis noon opinioun, but rather a stedefast knowinge, y-strengthened by soothnesse, that, whanne that god knoweth anything to be, **he ne unwot** nat that thilke thing wanteth necessitee to be; *this is to seyn, that, whan that god knoweth any thing to bityde, he wot wel that it ne hath no necessitee to bityde.*

And yif thou seyst heer, that thilke thing that god seeth to bityde, **it ne may nat unbityde** (*as who seith, it mot bityde*), and thilke thing that ne may nat unbityde it mot bityde by necessitee, and that thou streyne me by this name of necessitee: certes, I wol wel confessen and biknowe a thing of ful sad trouthe, but **unnethe** shal ther any wight mowe *seen it or* come ther-to, but-yif that he be biholder of the devyne thoght. For I wol answeren thee thus: that thilke thing that is future, whan it is referred to the devyne knowinge, thanne is it necessarie; but certes, whan it is understonden in his owne kinde, men seen it is outrelly free, and absolut *fro alle necessitee.*

For certes, ther ben two maneres of necessitee. That oon necessitee is simple, as thus: that it bihoveth by necessitee, that alle men be mortal *or deedly*. Another necessitee is conditionel, as thus: yif thou wost that a man walketh, it bihoveth by necessitee that he walke. Thilke thing thanne that any wight hath y-knowe to be, it ne may ben non other weyes thanne he knoweth it to be. But this condicioun ne draweth nat with hir thilke necessitee simple. For certes, this necessitee *conditionel*, the propre nature of it ne maketh it nat, but the adieccioun of the condicioun *maketh it*. For no necessitee ne constreyneth a man to gon, that goth by his propre wil; al-be-it so that, whan he goth, that it is necessarie that he goth. Right on this same maner thanne, yif that the purviaunce of god seeth any thing present, than mot thilke thing ben by necessitee, al-though that it ne have no necessitee of his owne nature. But certes, the futures that bityden by freedom of arbitre, god seeth hem alle to-gider present. These thinges thanne, yif they ben referred to the devyne sighte, thanne ben they maked necessarie by the condicioun of the devyne knowinge. But certes, yif thilke thinges be considered by hem-self, they ben absolut *of necessitee*, and ne forleten nat ne cesen nat of the libertee of hir owne nature. Thanne, certes, with-oute doute, alle the thinges shollen ben doon which that god wot biforn that they ben to comen. But som of hem comen and bityden of free arbitre *or of free wille*, that, al-be-it so that they bityden, yit algates ne lese they nat hir propre nature in

beinge; by the which first, or that they weren y-doon, they hadden power nat to han bitid.'

Boece. 'What is this to seyn thanne,' quod I, 'that thinges ne ben nat necessarie by *hir propre nature*, so as they comen in alle maneres in the lyknesse of necessitee by the condicioun of the devyne science?' 155

Philosophie. 'This is the difference,' quod she; 'that tho thinges that I purposede thee a litel heer-biforn, that is to seyn, the sonne arysinge and the man walkinge, that, ther-whyles that thilke thinges been y-doon, they ne mighte nat ben undoon; natheles, that oon of hem, or it was y-doon, it bihoved by necessitee that it was y-doon, but nat that other. Right so *is it*

 160

here, that the thinges that god hath present, with-oute doute they shollen been. But som of hem descendeth of the nature of thinges, as *the sonne arysinge*; and som descendeth of the power of the doeres, as *the man walkinge*. Thanne seide I no wrong,

 165

that yif these thinges ben referred to the devyne knowinge, thanne ben they necessarie; and yif they ben considered by hem-self, thanne ben they absolut fro the bond of necessitee. Right so as alle thinges that apereth or sheweth to the wittes, yif thou referre it to resoun, it is universel; and yif thou referre it or loke it to it-self, than is it singular. But now, yif thou seyst thus, that yif it be in my power to chaunge my purpos, than shal I voide the purviaunce of god, whan that, peraventure, I shal han chaunged the thinges that he knoweth biforn, thanne shal I answeere thee thus. Certes, thou mayst wel chaunge thy purpos; but, for as mochel as the present soothnesse of the devyne purviaunce biholdeth that thou mayst chaunge thy purpos, and whether thou wolt chaunge it or no, and whiderward that thou tome it, thou ne mayst nat eschuen the devyne prescience; right as thou ne mayst nat fleen the sighte of the presente eye, al-though that thou tome thy-self by thy free wil in-to dyverse acciouns. But thou mayst seyn ayein: "How shal it thanne be? Shal nat the devyne science be chaunged by my disposicioun, whan that I wol o thing now, and now another? And thilke prescience, ne semeth it nat to entrechaunge stoundes of knowinge;" as *who seith, ne shal it nat seme to us, that the devyne prescience entrechaungeth hise dyverse stoundes of knowinge, so that it knowe sum-tyme o thing and sum-tyme the contrarie of that thing?*

 170

175

180

185

190

No, forsothe,' quod I.

Philosophie. 'For the devyne sighte renneth to-for and seeth alle futures, and clepeth hem ayein, and retorneth hem to the presence of his propre knowinge; ne he ne entrechaungeth nat, so as thou wenest, the stoundes of forknowinge, as now this, now that; but he ay-dwellinge comth biforn, and embraceth at o strook alle thy mutaciouns. And this presence to comprehenden and to seen alle thinges, god ne hath nat taken it of the bitydinge of thinges to come, but of his propre simplicitee. And her-by is assoiled thilke thing that thou putttest a litel her-biforn, that is to seyn, that it is unworthy thing to seyn, that our futures yeven cause of the science of god. For certes, this strengthe of the devyne science, which that embraceth alle thinges by his presentarie knowinge, establissheth maner to alle thinges, and it ne oweth naught to latter thinges; and sin that these thinges ben thus, that is to seyn, sin that necessitee nis nat in thinges by the devyne prescience, than is ther freedom of arbitre, that dwelleth hool and unwemmed to mortal men. Ne the lawes ne purposen nat

 195

200

205

wikkedly medes and peynes **to the willinges** of men that ben
 unbounden and quite of alle necessitee. And god, biholder and
 for-witer of alle thinges, dwelleth above; and the present eternitee 210
 of his sighte **renneth alwey with** the dyverse qualitee of oure
 dedes, despensinge and ordeyninge medes to goode men, and
 torments to wikked men. Ne in ydel ne in veyn ne ben ther nat
put in god hope and preyeres, **that ne mowen** nat ben unspeedful
 ne with-oute effect, whan they ben rightful. 215

Withstond thanne and eschue thou vyces; worshipec and love
 thou virtues; **areys thy corage** to rightful hopes; **yilde** thou
 humble preyeres a-heigh. Gret necessitee of prowesse and vertu
 is encharged and commaunded to yow, yif ye nil nat dissimulen;
sin that ye worken and doon, *that is to seyn, your dedes or your* 220
workes, bifrom the eyen of the Iuge that seeth *and demeth* alle
 thinges.' **To whom be glorye and worshipec by infinit tymes.** AMEN.

PR. VI. 1, 2. C. alle thinges; A. Ed. al thing (Lat. *omne*). 6. A. *om*. eek. 12. A. *om*. the. // C. alle; A. al. 16. A. the morwe. 17. A. that (*for* the tyme). 18. A. this (*for* the). 20. A. *om*. it. 22. C. stretched. 25. A. braced. 30. C. preterite; A. preterit. 31. C. I-witnessed; A. ywitnessed. // C. and; A. or. 34. A. plesaunce; C. pleasaunce. 35. A. infinit. 41. A. it (*for* that). 43. A. embracen. 49. A. of the lijf. 53. A. *om*. the. // C. in-to; A. to. 58. A. presence; C. presensse. 64. A. *om*. that. 65. A. *om*. it. // C. Infynyte; A. infinit. 73. A. alwey to god. 78. C. thinken; A. thenke. 81. A. *om*. it. 83. A. prouidence; C. puruydence (*glossed* prouidentia); *but see note*. 86. A. disputest thou. 88. A. yknowen. 101. C. o; Ed. one; A. of (!); Lat. *unoque*. 104. A. *om*. the. 106. A. *om*. the. 110. C. stidefast; A. stedfast. 116. A. bitide; C. bide (*miswritten; 2nd time*). 120. A. *om*. mowe. 124. A. *om*. is. 134. A. nauyt (*for* nat). 135, 6. A. *om*. gon that. 141. A. presentz. 142. A. *om*. yif. 143. C. by; A. to (Lat. *per*). 149. A. *om*. *Ist* free. 150. C. in; A. ne (*wrongly*). 161. A. byhoued; Ed. behoueth; C. houyd (!). 169. A. *om*. as. 170. Ed. apereth; C. apiereth; A. appiereth. 178. C. wheyther; A. whethir. 179. A. *om*. ne. 186. A. knowynges (Lat. *noscendi*). 189. Ed. of that thing; C. A. *om*. 190. Ed. quod she (*for* quod I; *wrongly*). 193. A. *om*. so. 194. A. *om*. as. 203. A. awith nat. 205, 6. C. *om*. that is ... prescience; Ed. *and* A. *have it*. 213. C. torment; A. tourmentz (*supplicia*). 214. A. nat; Ed. not; C. ne. 216. C. withston (*sic*). 218. A. an heyye. 222. C. To whom be goye (*sic*) and worshipec bi Infynyt tymes. AMEN; *which* A. Ed. (*perhaps rightly*) omit.

TROILUS AND CRISEYDE.

BOOK I.

1. The double sorwe of Troilus to tellen,
 That was the [king Priamus sone of Troye](#),
 In lovinge, how his aventures fellen
 Fro wo to wele, and after out of loye,
 My purpos is, er that I parte [fro ye](#). 5
[Thesiphone](#), thou help me for tendyte
 These woful vers, that wepen as I wryte!
2. To thee clepe I, thou goddesse of torment,
 Thou cruel Furie, sorwing ever in peyne;
 Help me, that am the sorwful instrument 10
 That helpeth lovers, as I can, to pleyne!
 For wel sit it, the sothe for to seyne,
 A woful wight to han a drery [fere](#),
 And, to a sorwful tale, a sory chere.
3. For I, that god of Loves servaunts serve, 15
[Ne dar](#) to Love, for myn unlyknesse,
 Preyen for speed, al sholde I therfor sterve,
 So fer am I fro his help in derknesse;
 But nathelees, if this may doon gladnesse
 To any lover, and his cause avayle, 20
[Have he my thank](#), and myn be this travayle!
4. But ye loveres, that bathen in gladnesse,
 If any drope of pitee in yow be,
 Remembreth yow on passed hevinesse
 That ye han felt, and on the adversitee 25
 Of othere folk, and thenketh how that ye
 Han felt that Love dorste yow displese;
 Or ye han wonne him with to greet an ese.
5. And preyeth for hem that ben in the cas
 Of Troilus, as ye may after here, 30
 That love hem bringe in hevene to solas,
 And eek for me preyeth to god so dere,
 That I have might to shewe, in som manere,
 Swich peyne and wo as Loves folk endure,
 In Troilus unsely aventure. 35
6. And biddeth eek for hem that been despeyred
 In love, that never nil recovered be,
 And eek for hem that falsly been apeyred
 Thorough wikked tonges, be it he or she;
 Thus biddeth god, for his benignitee, 40
 To graunte hem sone out of this world to pace,
 That been despeyred out of Loves grace.
7. And biddeth eek for hem that been at ese,
 That god hem graunte ay good perseveraunce,
 And sende hem might hir ladies so to plese, 45
 That it to Love be worship and plesaunce.
 For so hope I my soule best avaunce,
 To preye for hem that Loves servaunts be,
 And wryte hir wo, and live in charitee.
8. And for to have of hem compassioun 50
 As though I were hir owene brother dere.
 Now herkeneth with a gode entencioun,
 For now wol I gon streight to my matere,
 In whiche ye may the double sorwes here
 Of Troilus, in loving of Criseyde, 55

And how that she forsook him er she deyde.
 9. It is wel wist, how that the Grekes stronge
 In armes with a thousand shippes wente
 To Troyewardes, and the citee longe
 Assegeden neigh ten yeer er they stente, 60
 And, in diverse wyse and oon entente,
 The ravishing to wreken of Eleyne,
 By Paris doon, they wroughten al hir peyne.

10. Now fil it so, that in the toun ther was
 Dwellinge a lord of greet auctoritee, 65
 A gret devyn that cleped was Calkas,
 That in science so **expert** was, that he
 Knew wel that Troye sholde destroyed be,
 By answeere of his god, that highte thus,
 Daun Phebus or Apollo **Delphicus**. 70

11. So whan this Calkas knew by calculinge,
 And eek by answeere of this Appollo,
 That Grekes sholden swich a peple bringe,
 Thorough which that Troye moste been for-do,
 He caste anoon out of the toun to go; 75
 For wel wiste he, by sort, that Troye sholde
 Destroyed been, **ye, wolde** who-so nolde.

12. For which, for to departen softly
 Took purpos ful this forknowinge wyse,
 And to the Grekes ost ful prively 80
 He stal anoon; and they, in curteys wyse,
 Him deden bothe worship and servyse,
 In trust that he hath conning hem to rede
 In every peril which that is to drede.

13. The noyse up roos, whan it was first aspyed, 85
 Thorough al the toun, and generally was spoken,
 That Calkas traytor fled was, and allyed
 With hem of Grece; and casten to ben wroken
 On him that falsly hadde his feith so broken;
 And seyden, he and al his kin at ones 90
Ben worthy for to brennen, fel and bones.

14. Now hadde Calkas left, in this meschaunce,
 Al unwist of this false and wikked dede,
 His doughter, which that was in gret penaunce,
 For of hir lyf she was ful sore in drede, 95
 As she that niste what was best to rede;
 For bothe a widowe was she, and allone
 Of any freend, to whom she dorste hir mone.

15. **Criseyde** was this lady name a-right;
 As to my dome, in al Troyes citee 100
 Nas noon so fair, for passing every wight
 So aungellyk was hir natyf beautee,
 That lyk a thing inmortal semed she,
 As doth an hevenish parfit creature,
 That doun were sent in scorning of nature. 105

16. This lady, which that al-day herde at ere
 Hir fadres shame, his falsnesse and tresoun,
 Wel nigh out of hir wit for sorwe and fere,
 In widewes habit large of samit broun,
 On knees she fil biforn Ector a-doun; 110
 With pitous voys, and tendrely wepinge,

His mercy bad, hir-selven excusinge.

17. Now was this Ector pitous of nature,
And saw that she was sorwfully bigoon,
And that she was so fair a creature; 115
Of his goodnesse he gladed hir anoon,
And seyde, 'lat your fadres treson goon
Forth with mischaunce, and ye your-self, in Ioye,
Dwelleth with us, whyl you **good** list, in Troye.

18. And al thonour that men may doon yow have, 120
As ferforth as your fader dwelled here,
Ye shul han, and your body shal men save,
As fer as I may ought enquere or here.'
And she him thonked with ful humble chere,
And **ofter wolde**, and it hadde ben his wille, 125
And took hir leve, and **hoom**, and held hir stille.

19. And in hir hous she abood with swich meynee
As to hir honour nede was to holde;
And whyl she was dwellinge in that citee,
Kepte hir estat, and bothe of yonge and olde 130
Ful wel beloved, and wel men of hir tolde.
But whether that she **children** hadde or noon,
I rede it nought; therfore I lete it goon.

20. The thinges fellen, as they doon of werre,
Bitwixen hem of Troye and Grekes ofte; 135
For **somday** boughten they of Troye it derre,
And eft the Grekes founden no thing softe
The folk of Troye; and thus **fortune on-lofte**,
And under eft, gan hem to wheelen bothe
After hir cours, ay whyl they were wrothe. 140

21. But how this toun com to destruccioun
Ne falleth nought to purpos me to telle;
For it were here a long disgressioun
Fro my matere, and yow to longe dwelle.
But the **Troyane gestes**, as they felle, 145
In **Omer**, or in Dares, or in Dyte,
Who-so that can, may rede hem as they wryte.

22. But though that Grekes hem of Troye shetten,
And hir citee bisegede al a-boute,
Hir olde usage wolde they not letten, 150
As for to honoure hir goddes ful devoute;
But aldermost in honour, out of doute,
They hadde a relik hight **Palladion**,
That was hir trist a-boven everichon.

23. And so bifel, whan comen was the tyme 155
Of Aperil, whan clothed is the mede
With newe grene, of lusty Ver the pryme,
And swote smellen floures whyte and rede,
In sondry wyses shewed, as I rede,
The folk of Troye hir observaunces olde, 160
Palladiones feste for to holde.

24. And to the temple, in al hir beste wyse,
In general, ther wente many a wight,
To herknen of Palladion the servyse;
And namely, so many a lusty knight, 165
So many a lady fresh and mayden bright,
Ful wel arayed, bothe moste and leste,

Ye, bothe for the seson and the feste.

25. Among thise othere folk was Criseyda,
 In widewes habite blak; but nathelees, 170
 Right as our firste lettre is **now an A**,
 In beautee first so stood she, **makelees**;
 Hir godly looking gladede al the prees.
 Nas never seyn thing to ben preysed derre,
 Nor under cloude blak so bright a sterre 175

26. As was Criseyde, as folk seyde everichoon
 That hir bihelden in hir blake wede;
 And yet she stood ful lowe and stille alloon,
 Bihinden othere folk, in litel brede,
 And neigh the dore, ay under shames drede, 180
 Simple of a-tyr, and debonaire of chere,
 With ful assured loking and manere.

27. This Troilus, as he was wont to gyde
 His yonge knightes, ladde hem up and doun
 In thilke large temple on every syde, 185
 Biholding ay the ladyes of the toun,
 Now here, now there, for no devocioun
 Hadde he to noon, to reven him his reste,
 But gan to preyse and **lakken** whom him leste.

28. And in his walk ful fast he gan to wayten 190
 If knight or squyer of his companye
 Gan for to syke, or lete his eyen **bayten**
 On any woman that he coude aspye;
 He wolde smyle, and holden it folye,
 And seye him thus, 'god wot, she slepeth softe 195
 For love of thee, whan thou tornest ful ofte!

29. 'I have herd told, pardieux, of your livinge,
 Ye lovers, and your lewede observaunces,
 And which a labour folk han in winninge
 Of love, and, in the keping, which doutaunces; 200
 And whan your preye is lost, wo and penaunces;
 O verrey foles! nyce and blinde be ye;
 Ther nis not oon can war by other be.'

30. And with that word he gan cast up the browe,
Ascaunces, 'lo! is this nought wysly spoken?' 205
 At which the god of love gan loken rowe
 Right for despyt, and shoop for to ben wroken;
 He kidde anoon his bowe nas not broken;
 For sodeynly he hit him at the fulle;
 And yet **as proud a pekok** can he pulle. 210

31. O blinde world, O blinde entencioun!
 How ofte falleth al theeffect contraire
 Of surquidrye and foul presumpcioun;
For caught is proud, and caught is debonaire.
 This Troilus is clomben on the staire, 215
 And litel weneth that he moot descenden.
 But al-day **falleth** thing that foles **ne wenden**.

32. As proude **Bayard** ginneth for to skippe
 Out of the wey, so priketh him his corn,
 Til he a lash have of the longe whippe, 220
 Than thinketh he, 'though I prounce al biforn
 First in the trays, ful fat and newe shorn,
 Yet am I but an hors, and horses lawe

I moot endure, and with my feres drawe.'

33. So ferde it by this fers and proude knight; 225
 Though he a worthy kinges sone were,
 And wende no-thing hadde had swiche might
 Ayens his wil that sholde his herte stere,
 Yet with a look his herte [wex a-ferre](#),
 That he, that now was most in pryde above, 230
 Wexsodeynly most subget un-to love.

34. For-thy ensample taketh of this man,
 Ye wyse, proude, and worthy folkes alle,
 To scormen Love, which that so sone can
 The freedom of your hertes to him thralle; 235
 For ever it was, and ever it shal bifalle,
 That Love is he that alle thing may binde;
 For may no man for-do the lawe of kinde.

35. That this be sooth, [hath preved](#) and doth yet;
 For this trowe I ye knowen, alle or some, 240
 Men reden not that folk han gretter wit
 Than they that han be most with love y-nome;
 And strengest folk ben therwith overcome,
 The worthiest and grettest of degree;
 This was, and is, and yet men shal it see. 245

36. And trowelich it sit wel to be so;
 For alderwysest han ther-with ben plesed;
 And they that han ben aldermost in wo,
 With love han ben confortid most and esed;
 And ofte it hath the cruel herte apesed, 250
 And worthy folk maad worthier of name,
 And causeth most to dreden vyce and shame.

37. Now sith it may not goodly be withstonde,
 And is a thing so vertuous in kinde,
 Refuseth not to Love for to be bonde, 255
 Sin, as him-selven list, he may yow binde.
[The yerde is bet](#) that bowen wole and winde
 Than that that brest; and therfor I yow rede
 To folwen him that so wel can yow lede.

38. But for to tellen forth in special 260
 As of this kinges sone of which I tolde,
 And leten other thing collateral,
 Of him thenke I my tale for to holde,
 Bothe of his loye, and of his cares colde;
 And al his werk, as touching this matere, 265
 For I it gan, I wil [ther-to refere](#).

39. With-inne the temple he wente him forth pleyinge,
 This Troilus, of every wight aboute,
 On this lady and now on that lokinge,
 Wher-so she were of toune, or of with-oute: 270
 And up-on cas bifel, that thorough a route
 His eye perced, and so depe it wente,
 Til on Criseyde it smoot, and ther it stente.

40. And sodeynly he wex ther-with astoned,
 And gan hire bet biholde in thrifty wyse: 275
 'O mercy, god!' thoughte he, 'wher hastow woned,
 That art so fair and goodly to devyse?'
 Ther-with his herte gan to sprede and ryse,
 And softe sighed, lest men mighte him here,

And caughte a-yein his firste pleyinge chere. 280

41. She nas not with the leste of hir stature,
 But alle hir limes so wel answeringe
 Weren to womanhode, that creature
 Was neuer lasse mannish in seminge.
 And eek the pure wyse of here meninge 285
 Shewede wel, that men might in hir gesse
 Honour, estat, and wommanly noblesse.

42. To Troilus right wonder wel with-alle
 Gan for to lyke hir mening and hir chere,
 Which somdel deynous was, for she leet falle 290
 Hir look a lite a-side, in swich manere,
[Ascaunces](#), 'what! may I not stonden here?'
 And after that hir loking gan she lighte,
 That never thoughte him seen so good a sighte.

43. And of hir look in him ther gan to quiken 295
 So greet desir, and swich affecciou, n
 That in his hertes botme gan to stiken
 Of hir his fixe and depe impressioun:
 And though he erst hadde poured up and doun,
 He was tho glad his homes in to shrinke; 300
 Unnethes wiste he how to loke or winke.

44. Lo, he that leet him-selven so konninge,
 And scorned hem that loves peynes dryen,
 Was ful unwar that love hadde his dwellinge 305
 With-inne the subtile stremes of hir yen;
 That sodeynly him thoughte he felte dyen,
 Right with hir look, the spirit in his herte;
 Blessed be love, that thus can folk convertel

45. She, this in blak, lykinge to Troylus,
 Over alle thyng he stood for to biholde; 310
 Ne his desir, ne wherfor he stood thus,
 He neither chere made, ne worde tolde;
 But from a-fer, his maner for to holde,
 On other thing his look som-tyme he caste,
 And eft on hir, whyl that servyse laste. 315

46. And after this, not fulliche al [awhaped](#),
 Out of the temple al esiliche he wente,
 Repentinge him that he hadde ever y-iaped
 Of loves folk, lest fully the descente
 Of scorn fille on him-self; but, what he mente, 320
 Lest it were wist on any maner syde,
 His wo he gan dissimulen and hyde.

47. Whan he was fro the temple thus departed,
 He streyght anoon un-to his paleys tometh,
 Right with hir look thurgh-shoten and thurgh-darted, 325
 Al feyneth he in lust that he soiorneth;
 And al his chere and speche also he [borneth](#);
 And ay, of loves servants every whyle,
 Him-self to wrye, at hem he gan to smyle.

48. And seyde, 'lord, so ye live al in lest, 330
 Ye loveres! for the conningest of yow,
 That serveth most ententiflich and best,
[Him tit](#) as often harm ther-of as prow;
 Your hyre is quit ayein, ye, god wot how!
 Nought wel for wel, but scorn for good servyse; 335

In feith, your [ordre](#) is ruled in good wyse!

49. In [noun-certeyn](#) ben alle your observaunces,
 But it a sely fewe poyntes be;
 Ne no-thing asketh so grete attendaunces
 As doth your [lay](#), and that knowe alle ye; 340
 But that is not the worste, as mote I thee;
 But, tolde I yow the worste poynt, I leve,
 Al seyde I sooth, ye wolden at me greve!

50. [But tak this](#), that ye loveres ofte eschuwe,
 Or elles doon of good entencioun, 345
 Ful ofte thy lady wole it misconstrue,
 And deme it harm in hir opinioun;
 And yet if she, for other enchesoun,
 Be wrooth, than shalt thou han a groyn anoon:
 Lord! wel is him that may be of yow oon! 350

51. But for al this, whan that he say his tyme,
 He held his pees, non other bote him gayned;
 For love bigan his fetheres so to lyme,
 That wel unnethe un-to his folk he feyned
 That othere besye nedes him destrayned; 355
 For wo was him, that what to doon he niste,
 But bad his folk to goon wher that hem liste.

52. And whan that he in chaumbre was allone,
 He doun up-on his beddes feet him sette,
 And first he gan to syke, and eft to grone, 360
 And thoughte ay on hir so, with-outhe lette,
 That, as he sat and wook, his spirit mette
 That he hir saw [a temple](#), and al the wyse
 Right of hir loke, and gan it newe avyse.

53. Thus gan he make a mirour of his minde, 365
 In which he saugh al hoolly hir figure;
 And that he wel coude in his herte finde,
 It was to him a right good aventure
 To love swich oon, and if he dide his cure
 To serven hir, yet mighte he falle in grace, 370
 Or elles, for oon of hir servaunts pace.

54. Imagininge that travaille nor grame
 Ne mighte, for so goodly oon, be lorn
 As she, ne him for his desir ne shame,
 Al were it wist, but in prys and up-born 375
 Of alle lovers wel more than biforn;
 Thus argumented he in his ginninge,
 Ful unavysed of his wo cominge.

55. Thus took he purpos loves craft to suwe,
 And thoughte he wolde werken prively, 380
[First](#), to hyden his desir in muwe
 From every wight y-born, al-outrely,
 But he mighte ought recovered be therby;
 Remembring him, that love to wyde y-blowe
[Yelt](#) bittre fruyt, though swete seed be sowe. 385

56. And over al this, yet muchel more he thoughte
 What for to speke, and what to holden inne,
 And what to arten hir to love he soughte,
 And on a song anoon-right to biginne,
 And gan loude on his sorwe for to winne; 390
 For with good hope he gan fully assente

Criseyde for to love, and nought repente.

57. And of his song nought only the sentence,
As writ myn autour called Lollius,
But pleyndly, save our tonges difference, 395
I dar wel sayn, in al that Troilus
Seyde in his song; lo! every word right thus
As I shal seyn; and who-so list it here,
Lo! next this vers, he may it finden here.

Cantus Troili.

58. 'If no love is, O god, what fele I so? 400
And if love is, what thing and whiche is he!
If love be good, from whennes comth my wo?
If it be wikke, a wonder thinketh me,
Whenne every torment and adversitee
That cometh of him, may to me savory thinke; 405
For ay thurst I, the more that I it drinke.

59. And if that at myn owene lust I brenne,
Fro whennes cometh my wailing and my pleynte?
If harme agree me, wher-to pleyne I thenne?
I noot, ne why unwery that I feynte. 410
O quike deeth, o swete harm so queynte,
How may of thee in me swich quantitee,
But-if that I consente that it be?

60. And if that I consente, I wrongfully
Compleyne, y-wis; thus possed to and fro, 415
Al sterelees with-inne a boot am I
A-mid the see, by-twixen windes two,
That in contrarie stonden ever-mo.
Allas! what is this wonder maladye?
For hete of cold, for cold of hete, I deye.' 420

61. And to the god of love thus seyde he
With pitous voys, 'O lord, now youres is
My spirit, which that oughte youres be.
Yow thanke I, lord, that han me brought to this;
But whether goddessse or womman, y-wis, 425
She be, I noot, which that ye do me serve;
But as hir man I wole ay live and sterve.

62. Ye stonden in hire eyen mightily,
As in a place un-to your vertu digne;
Wherfore, lord, if my servyse or I 430
May lyke yow, so beth to me benigne;
For myn estat royal here I resigne
In-to hir hond, and with ful humble chere
Bicome hir man, as to my lady dere.'

63. In him ne deynd sparen blood royal 435
The fyr of love, wher-fro god me blesse,
Ne him forbar in no degree, for al
His vertu or his excellent prowesse;
But held him as his thral lowe in distresse,
And brende him so in sondry wyse ay newe, 440
That sixty tyme a day he loste his hewe.

64. So muche, day by day, his owene thought,
For lust to hir, gan quiken and encrese,
That every other charge he sette at nought;
For-thy ful ofte, his hote fyr to cese, 445

To seen hir goodly look he gan to prese;
For ther-by to ben esed wel he wende,
And ay the ner he was, the more he brende.

65. For ay the ner the fyr, the hotter is,
This, trowe I, knoweth al this companye. 450
But were he fer or neer, I dar seye this,
By night or day, for wysdom or folye,
His herte, which that is his brestes ye,
Was ay on hir, that fairer was to sene
Than ever was Eleyne or Polixene. 455

66. Eek of the day ther passed nought an houre
That to him-self a thousand tyme he seyde,
'Good goodly, to whom serve I and laboure,
As I best can, now wolde god, Criseyde,
Ye wolden on me rewe er that I deyde! 460
My dere herte, allas! myn hele and hewe
And lyf is lost, but ye wole on me rewe.'

67. Alle othere dredes weren from him fledde,
Bothe of the assege and his savacioun;
Ne in him desyr noon othere fownes bredde 465
But arguments to this conclusioun,
That she on him wolde han compassioun,
And he to be hir man, whyl he may dure;
Lo, here his lyf, and from the deeth his cure!

68. The sharpe shoures felle of armes preve, 470
That Ector or his othere bretheren diden,
Ne made him only ther-fore ones meve;
And yet was he, wher-so men wente or riden,
Founde oon the best, and lengest tyme abiden
Ther peril was, and dide eek such travayle 475
In armes, that to thenke it was mervayle.

69. But for non hate he to the Grekes hadde,
Ne also for the rescous of the toun,
Ne made him thus in armes for to madde,
But only, lo, for this conclusioun, 480
To lyken hir the bet for his renoun;
Fro day to day in armes so he spedde,
That alle the Grekes as the deeth him dredde.

70. And fro this forth tho refte him love his sleep,
And made his mete his foo; and eek his sorwe 485
Can multiplie, that, who-so toke keep,
It shewed in his hewe, bothe eve and morwe;
Therfor a title he gan him for to borwe
Of other syknesse, lest of him men wende
That the hote fyr of love him brende. 490

71. And seyde, he hadde a fever and ferde amis;
But how it was, certayn, can I not seye,
If that his lady understood not this,
Or feyned hir she niste, oon of the tweye;
But wel I rede that, by no maner weye, 495
Ne semed it [as] that she of him roughthe,
Nor of his peyne, or what-so-ever he thoughte.

72. But than fel to this Troylus such wo,
That he was wel neigh wood; for ay his drede
Was this, that she som wight had loved so, 500
That never of him she wolde have taken hede;

For whiche him thoughte he felte his herte blede.
Ne of his wo ne dorste he not biginne
To tellen it, for al this world to winne.

73. But whanne he hadde a space fro his care, 505
Thus to him-self ful ofte he gan to pleyne;
He sayde, 'O fool, now art thou in the snare,
That whilom Iapedest at loves peyne;
Now artow hent, now gnaw thyn owene cheyne;
Thou were ay wont eche lovere reprehende 510
Of thing fro which thou canst thee nat defende.

74. What wole now every lover seyn of thee,
If this be wist, but ever in thyn absence
Laughen in scorn, and seyn, "lo, ther gooth he,
That is the man of so gret sapience, 515
That held us loveres leest in reverence!
Now, thanked be god, he may goon in the daunce
Of hem that Love list febly for to avaunce!

75. But, O thou woful Troilus, god wolde,
Sin thow most loven thurgh thy destinee, 520
That thow beset were on swich oon that sholde
Knowe al thy wo, al lakkede hir pitee:
But al so cold in love, towards thee,
Thy lady is, as frost in winter mone,
And thou fordoon, as snow in fyr is sone." 525

76. God wolde I were aryved in the port
Of deeth, to which my sorwe wil me lede!
A, lord, to me it were a greet comfort;
Then were I quit of languisshing in drede.
For by myn hidde sorwe y-blowe on brede 530
I shal bi-laped been a thousand tyme
More than that fool of whos folye men ryme.

77. But now help god, and ye, swete, for whom
I pleyne, y-caught, ye, never wight so faste!
O mercy, dere herte, and help me from 535
The deeth, for I, whyl that my lyf may laste,
More than my-self wol love yow to my laste.
And with som freendly look gladeth me, swete,
Though never more thing ye me bi-hete!

78. This wordes and ful manye an-other to 540
He spak, and called ever in his compleynte
Hir name, for to tellen hir his wo,
Til neigh that he in salte teres dreynte.
Al was for nought, she herde nought his pleynte;
And whan that he bithoughte on that folye, 545
A thousand fold his wo gan multiplye.

79. Bi-wayling in his chambre thus allone,
A freend of his, that called was Pandare,
Com ones in unwar, and herde him grone,
And sey his freend in swich distresse and care: 550
'Allas!' quod he, 'who causeth al this fare?
O mercy, god! what unhap may this mene?
Han now thus sone Grekes maad yow lene?

80. Or hastow som remors of conscience,
And art now falle in som devocioun, 555
And waylest for thy sinne and thyn offence,
And hast for ferde caught attricioun?

God save hem that bi-seged han our toun,
 And so can leye our Iolyte *on presse*,
 And bring our lusty folk to *holinesse*! 560

81. These wordes seyde he for the nones alle,
 That with swich thing he mighte him angry maken,
 And with an angre don his sorwe falle,
 As for the tyme, and his corage awaken;
 But wel he wiste, as fer as tonges spaken, 565
 Ther nas a man of gretter hardinesse
 Than he, ne more desired worthinesse.

82. 'What cas,' quod Troilus, 'or what aventure
 Hath gyded thee to see my languisshinge,
 That am refus of euery creature? 570
 But for the love of god, at my preyinge,
 Go henne a-way, for certes, my deyinge
 Wol thee disese, and I mot nedes deye;
 Ther-for go wey, ther is no more to seye.

83. But if thou wene I be thus syk for drede, 575
 It is not so, and ther-for scome nought;
 Ther is a-nother thing I take of hede
 Wel more than ought the Grekes han y-wrought,
 Which cause is of my deeth, for sorwe and thought.
 But though that I now telle thee it ne leste, 580
 Be thou nought wrooth, I hyde it for the beste.'

84. This Pandare, that neigh malt for wo and routhe,
 Ful often seyde, 'allas! what may this be?
 Now freend,' quod he, 'if ever love or trouthe
 Hath been, or is, bi-twixen thee and me, 585
 Ne do thou never swiche a crueltee
 To hyde fro thy freend so greet a care;
 Wostow nought wel that it am I, Pandare?

85. I wole parten with thee al thy peyne,
 If it be so I do thee no comfort, 590
 As it is freendes right, sooth for to seyne,
 To entreparten wo, as glad desport.
 I have, and shal, for trewe or fals report,
 In wrong and right y-loved thee al my lyve;
 Hyd not thy wo fro me, but telle it blyve.' 595

86. Than gan this sorwful Troilus to syke,
 And seyde him thus, 'god leve it be my beste
 To telle it thee; for, sith it may thee lyke,
 Yet wole I telle it, though myn herte breste;
 And wel wot I thou mayst do me no reste. 600
 But lest thow deme I truste not to thee,
 Now herkne, freend, for thus it stant with me.

87. Love, a-yeins the which who-so defendeth
 Him-selven most, him alder-lest avayleth,
 With desespeir so sorwfully me offendeth, 605
 That streyght un-to the deeth myn herte sayleth.
 Ther-to desyr so brenningly me assaylleth,
 That to ben slayn it were a gretter loye
 To me than king of Grece been and Troye!

88. Suffiseth this, my fulle freend Pandare, 610
 That I have seyde, for now wostow my wo;
 And for the love of god, my colde care
 So hyd it wel, I telle it never to mo;

For harmes mighte folwen, mo than two,
 If it were wist; but be thou in gladnesse, 615
 And lat me sterve, unknowe, of my distresse.'

89. 'How hastow thus unkindely and longe
 Hid this fro me, thou fool?' quod Pandarus;
 'Paraunter thou might after swich oon longe,
 That myn avys anoon may helpen us.' 620
 'This were a wonder thing,' quod Troilus,
 'Thou coudest never in love thy-selven wisse;
 How devel maystow bringen me to blisse?'

90. 'Ye, Troilus, now herke,' quod Pandare,
 'Though I be nyce; it happeth ofte so, 625
 That oon that exces doth ful yvele fare,
 By good counseyl can kepe his freend ther-fro.
 I have my-self eek seyn a blind man go
 Ther-as he fel that coude loke wyde;
 A fool may eek a wys man ofte gyde. 630

91. A whetston is no kerving instrument,
 And yet it maketh sharpe kerving-tolis.
 And ther thou woost that I have ought miswent,
 Eschewe thou that, for swich thing to thee scole is;
 Thus ofte wyse men ben war by folis. 635
 If thou do so, thy wit is wel biwared;
 By his contrarie is every thing declared.

92. For how might ever sweetnesse have be knowe
 To him that never tasted bitternesse?
 Ne no man may be inly glad, I trowe, 640
 That never was in sorwe or som distresse;
 Eek whyt by blak, by shame eek worthinesse,
 Ech set by other, more for other semeth;
 As men may see; and so the wyse it demeth.

93. Sith thus of two contraries is a lore, 645
 I, that have in love so ofte assayed
 Grevauces, oughte conne, and wel the more
 Counsayllen thee of that thou art amayed.
 Eek thee ne oughte nat ben yvel apayed,
 Though I desyre with thee for to bere 650
 Thyn hevy charge; it shal the lasse dere.

94. I woot wel that it fareth thus by me
 As to thy brother Parys an herdesse,
 Which that y-cleped was Oenone,
 Wrot in a compleynt of hir hevinesse: 655
 Ye say the lettre that she wroot, y gesse?
 Nay, never yet, y-wis,' quod Troilus.
 'Now,' quod Pandare, 'herkneth; it was thus.--

95. "Phebus, that first fond art of medicyne,"
 Quod she, "and coude in every wightes care 660
 Remede and reed, by herbes he knew fyne,
 Yet to him-self his conninge was ful bare;
 For love hadde him so bounden in a snare,
 Al for the doughter of the kinge Admete,
 That al his craft ne coude his sorwe bete."-- 665

96. Right so fare I, unhappily for me;
 I love oon best, and that me smerteth sore;
 And yet, paraunter, can I rede thee,
 And not my-self; repreve me no more.

I have no cause, I woot wel, for to sore 670
As doth an hauk that listeth for to pleye,
But to thyn help yet somewhat can I seye.

97. And of o thing right siker maystow be,
That certayn, [for to deyen](#) in the peyne,
That I shal never-mo discoveren thee; 675
Ne, by my trouthe, I kepe nat restreyne
Thee fro thy love, thogh that it were Eleyne,
That is thy brotheres wyf, if ich it wiste;
Be what she be, and love hir as thee liste.

98. Therefore, as freend fullich in me assure, 680
And tel me plat what is thyn enchesoun,
And final cause of wo that ye endure;
For douteth no-thing, myn entencioun
Nis nought to yow of reprehencioun,
To speke as now, for no wight may bireve 685
A man to love, til that him [list to leve](#).

99. And witeth wel, that bothe two ben vyces,
[Mistrusten alle](#), or elles alle leve;
But wel I woot, the mene of it no vyce is,
For for to trusten sum wight is a preve 690
Of trouthe, and for-thy wolde I fayn remeve
Thy wrong conceyte, and do thee som wight triste,
Thy wo to telle; and tel me, if thee liste.

100. [The wyse](#) seyth, "wo him that is allone,
For, and he falle, he hath noon help to ryse;" 695
And sith thou hast a felawe, tel thy mone;
For this nis not, certeyn, the nexte wyse
To winnen love, as techen us the wyse,
To walwe and wepe as [Niobe](#) the quene,
Whos teres yet in marbel been y-sene. 700

101. Lat be thy weping and thy drerinesse,
And lat us lissen wo with other speche;
So may thy woful tyme seme lesse.
Delyte not in wo thy wo to seche,
As doon thise foles that hir sorwes [eche](#) 705
With sorwe, whan they han misaventure,
And [listen](#) nought to seche hem other cure.

102. Men seyn, "[to wrecche is consolacioun](#)
To have an-other felawe in his peyne;"
That oughte wel ben our opinioun, 710
For, bothe thou and I, of love we pleyne;
So ful of sorwe am I, soth for to seyne,
That certeynly no more [harde grace](#)
May sitte on me, for-why ther is no space.

103. If god wole thou art not agast of me, 715
Lest I wolde of thy lady thee bigyle,
Thow wost thy-self whom that I love, pardee,
As I best can, gon sithen longe wyle.
And sith thou wost I do it for no wyle,
And sith I am he that thou tristest most, 720
Tel me sumwhat, sin al my wo thou wost.'

104. Yet Troilus, for al this, no word seyde,
But longe he lay as stille as he ded were;
And after this with sykinge he abreyde,
And to Pandarus voys he lente his ere, 725

And up his eyen caste he, that in fere
 Was Pandarus, lest that in frenesy
 He sholde falle, or elles sone dye:

105. And cryde 'a-wake' ful wonderly and sharpe;
 'What? slombrestow as in a lytargye?' 730
 Or artow lyk an asse to the harpe,
 That hereth soun, whan men the strenges plye,
 But in his minde of that no melodye
 May sinken, him to glade, for that he
 So dul is of his bestialitee?' 735

106. And with that Pandare of his wordes stente;
 But Troilus yet him no word answerde,
 For-why to telle nas not his entente
 To never no man, *for whom* that he so ferde.
 For it is seyde, 'man maketh ofte a yerde 740
 With which the maker is him-self *y-beten*
 In sondry maner,' as thise wyse treten,

107. And namely, in his counseyl tellinge
 That toucheth love that oughte be secree;
 For of him-self it wolde y-nough *out-sprunge*, 745
 But-if that it the bet governed be.
Eek som-tyme it is craft to seme flee
 Fro thing which in effect men hunte faste;
 Al this gan Troilus in his herte caste.

108. But nathelees, whan he had herd him crye 750
 'Awake!' he gan to syke wonder sore,
 And seyde, 'freend, though that I stille lye,
 I am not deef; now pees, and cry no more;
 For I have herd thy wordes and thy lore;
 But suffre me my mischef to biwayle, 755
 For thy proverbes may me nought awayle.

109. Nor other cure canstow noon for me.
 Eek I nil not be cured, I wol deye;
 What knowe I of the quene Niobe?
 Lat be thyne olde ensaumples, I thee preye.' 760
 'No,' quod tho Pandarus, 'therfore I seye,
 Swich is delyt of foles to biwepe
 Hir wo, but *seken bote* they ne kepe.

110. Now knowe I that ther reson in thee fayleth.
 But tel me, if I wiste what she were 765
 For whom that thee al this misaunter ayleth?
 Dorstestow that I tolde hir in hir ere
 Thy wo, sith thou darst not thy-self for fere,
 And hir bisoughte on thee to han somrouthe?'
 'Why, nay,' quod he, 'by god and by my trouthe!' 770

111. 'What? not as bisily,' quod Pandarus,
 'As though myn owene lyf lay on this nede?'
 'No, certes, brother,' quod this Troilus.
 'And why?'--'For that thou sholdest never spede.'
 'Wostow that wel?'--'Ye, that is out of drede,' 775
 Quod Troilus, 'for al that ever ye conne,
 She nil to noon swich wrecche as I be wonne.'

112. Quod Pandarus, 'allas! what may this be,
 That thou despeyred art thus causelees?
 What? liveth not thy lady? *benedicite!* 780
 How wostow so that thou art gracelees?

Swich yvel is not alwey botelees.
Why, put not impossible thus thy cure,
Sin thing to come is ofte in aventure.

113. I graunte wel that thou endurest wo 785
As sharp as doth he, [Ticius](#), in helle,
Whos stomak foules tyren ever-mo
That highte volturis, as bokes telle.
But I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opinioun 790
That of thy wo is no curacioun.

114. But ones niltow, for thy coward herte,
And for thyn ire and folish wilfulnesse,
For wantrust, tellen of thy sorwes smerte,
Ne to thyn owene help do bisnesse 795
As muche as speke a resoun more or lesse,
But lyst as he that list of no-thing recche.
What womman coude love swich a wrecche?

115. What may she demen other of thy deeth,
If thou thus deye, and she not why it is, 800
But that for fere is yolden up thy breeth,
For Grekes han biseged us, y-wis?
Lord, which a thank than shaltow han of this!
Thus wol she seyn, and al the toun at ones,
"The wrecche is deed, the devel have his bones!" 805

116. Thou mayst allone here wepe and crye and knele;
But, love a woman that she woot it nought,
And she wol quyte that thou shalt not fele;
Unknowe, unkist, and lost that is un-sought.
What! many a man hath love ful dere y-bought 810
[Twenty winter](#) that his lady wiste,
That never yet his lady mouth he kiste.

117. What? shulde he therfor fallen in despeyr,
Or be recreaunt for his owene tene,
Or sleen him-self, al be his lady fayr? 815
Nay, nay, but ever in oon be fresh and grene
To serve and love his dere hertes quene,
And thenke it is a guerdoun hir to serve
A thousand-fold more than he can deserve.'

118. And of that word took hede Troilus, 820
And thoughte anoon what folye he was inne,
And how that sooth him seyde Pandarus,
That for to sleen him-self mighte he not winne,
But bothe doon unmanhod and a sinne,
And of his deeth his lady nought to wyte; 825
For of his wo, god woot, she knew ful lyte.

119. And with that thought he gan ful sore syke,
And seyde, 'allas! what is me best to do?'
To whom Pandare answerde, 'if thee lyke,
The best is that thou telle me thy wo; 830
And have my trouthe, but thou it finde so,
I be thy bote, or that it be ful longe,
To peces do me drawe, and sithen hongel'

120. 'Ye, so thou seyst,' quod Troilus tho, 'allas!
But, god wot, it is not the rather so; 835
Ful hard were it to helpen in this cas,
For wel finde I that Fortune is my fo,

Ne alle the men that ryden conne or go
 May of hir cruel wheel the harm withstonde;
 For, as hir list, she pleyeth with free and bonde.' 840

121. Quod Pandarus, 'than blamestow Fortune
 For thou art wrooth, ye, now at erst I see;
 Wostow nat wel that Fortune is commune
 To every maner wight in som degree?
 And yet thou hast this comfort, lo, pardee! 845
 That, as [hir loyes moten over-goon](#),
 So mote hir sorwes passen everichoon.

122. [For if hir wheel](#) stinte any-thing to tome,
 Than cessed she Fortune anoon to be:
 Now, sith hir wheel by no wey may soiorne, 850
 What wostow if hir mutabilitee
 Right as thy-selven list, wol doon by thee,
 Or that she be not fer fro thyn helpinge?
 Paraunter, thou hast cause for to singe!

123. And therfor wostow what I thee beseche? 855
 Lat be thy wo and turning to the grounde;
 For who-so list have helping of his leche,
 To him bihoveth first unwrye his wounde.
 To Cerberus in helle ay be I bounde,
 Were it for my suster, al thy sorwe, 860
 By my wil, she sholde al be thyn to-morwe.

124. Loke up, I seye, and tel me what she is
 Anoon, that I may goon aboute thy nede;
 Knowe ich hir ought? for my love, tel me this;
 Than wolde I hopen rather for to spede.' 865
 Tho gan the veyne of Troilus to blede,
 For he was hit, and wex al reed for shame;
 'A ha!' quod Pandare, 'here biginneth game!'

125. And with that word he gan him for to shake,
 And seyde, 'theef, thou shalt hir name telle.' 870
 But tho gan sely Troilus for to quake
 As though men sholde han lad him in-to helle,
 And seyde, 'allas! of al my wo the welle,
 Than is my swete fo called Criseyde!' 875
 And wel nigh with the word for fere he deyde.

126. And whan that Pandare herde hir name nevene,
 Lord, he was glad, and seyde, 'freend so dere,
 Now fare a-right, for Loves name in hevене,
 Love hath biset the wel, be of good chere;
 For of good name and wysdom and manere 880
 She hath y-nough, and eek of gentillesse;
 If she be fayr, thow wost thy-self, I gesse.

127. Ne I never saw a more bounteous
 Of hir estat, ne a gladder, ne of speche
 A freendlier, ne a more gracious 885
 For to do wel, ne lasse hadde nede to seche
 What for to doon; and [al this bet to eche](#),
 In honour, to as fer as she may strecche,
 A kinges herte semeth by hires a wrecche.

128. [And for-thy loke](#) of good comfort thou be; 890
 For certainly, the firste poynt is this
 Of noble corage and wel ordeyne,
 A man to have pees with him-self, y-wis;

So oughtest thou, for nought but good it is
 To loven wel, and in a worthy place; 895
 Thee oughte not to clepe it hap, but grace.

129. And also thenk, and ther-with glade thee,
 That sith thy lady vertuous is al,
 So folweth it that ther is sompitee
 Amonges alle thise othere in general; 900
 And for-thy see that thou, in special,
 Requere nought that is ayein hir name;
 For vertue streccheth not him-self to shame.

130. But wel is me that ever I was born,
 That thou biset art in so good a place; 905
 For by my trouthe, in love I dorste have sworn,
 Thee sholde never han tid thus fayr a grace;
 And wostow why? for thou were wont to chace
 At love in scorn, and for despyt him calle
 "Seynt Idiot, lord of thise foles alle." 910

131. How often hastow maad thy nyce Iapes,
 And seyde, that loves servants everichone
 Of nycetee ben verray goddes apes;
 And some wolde monche hir mete alone,
 Ligging a-bedde, and make hem for to grone; 915
 And som, thou seydest, hadde a [blanche fevere](#),
 And preydest god he sholde never kevere!

132. And some of hem toke on hem, for the colde,
 More than y-nough, so seydestow ful ofte;
 And some han feyned ofte tyme, and tolde 920
 How that they wake, whan they slepen softe;
 And thus they wolde han brought hem-self a-lofte,
 And nathelees were under at the laste;
 Thus seydestow, and Iapedest ful faste.

133. Yet seydestow, that, for the more part, 925
 These loveres wolden speke in general,
 And thoughten that it was a siker art,
 For fayling, for to assayen over-al.
 Now may I iape of thee, if that I shal!
 But nathelees, though that I sholde deye, 930
 That thou art noon of tho, that dorste I seye.

134. Now [beet](#) thy brest, and sey to god of love,
 "Thy grace, lord! for now I me repente
 If I mis spak, for now my-self I love:"
 Thus sey with al thyn herte in good entente.' 935
 Quod Troilus, 'a! lord! I me consente,
 And pray to thee my Iapes thou foryive,
 And I shal never-more why I live.'

135. 'Thow seyst wel,' quod Pandare, 'and now I hope
 That thou the goddes wraththe hast al apesed; 940
 And sithen thou hast wepen many a drope,
 And seyde swich thing wher-with thy god is plesed,
 Now wolde never god but thou were esed;
 And think wel, she of whom rist al thy wo
 Here-after may thy comfort been al-so. 945

136. For thilke ground, that bereth the wedes wikke,
 Bereth eek thise holsom herbes, as ful ofte
 Next the foule netle, rough and thikke,
 The rose waxeth swote and smothe and softe;

And next the valey is the hil a-lofte; 950
 And next the derke night the glade morwe;
 And also loye is next the fyn of sorwe.

137. Now loke that atempre be thy brydel,
 And, for the beste, ay suffre to the tyde,
 Or elles al our labour is on ydel; 955
 He [hasteth wel](#) that wysly can abyde;
 Be diligent, and trewe, and ay wel hyde.
 Be lusty, free, persevere in thy servyse,
 And al is wel, if thou werke in this wyse.

138. But he that parted is in every place 960
 Is no-wher hool, as writen clerkes wyse;
 What wonder is, though swich oon have no grace?
 Eek wostow how it fareth of som servyse?
[As plaunte a tre or herbe](#), in sondry wyse,
 And on the morwe pulle it up as blyve, 965
 No wonder is, though it may never thryve.

139. And sith that god of love hath thee bistowed
 In place digne un-to thy worthinesse,
 Stond faste, for to [good port hastow rowed](#);
 And of thy-self, for any hevinesse, 970
 Hope alwey wel; for, but-if drerinesse
 Or over-haste our bothe labour shende,
 I hope of this to maken a good ende.

140. And wostow why I am the lasse a-fered
 Of this matere with my nece trete? 975
 For this have I herd seyde of wyse y-lered,
 "Was never man ne [woman](#) yet bigete
 That was unapt to suffren loves hete
 Celestial, or elles love of kinde;"
 For-thy som grace I hope in hir to finde. 980

141. And for to speke of hir in special,
 Hir beautee to bithinken and hir youthe,
 It sit hir nought to be celestial
 As yet, though that hir liste bothe and couthe;
 But trewely, it sete hir wel right nouthe 985
 A worthy knight to loven and cheryce,
 And but she do, I holde it for a vyce.

142. Wherefore I am, and wol be, ay reddy
 To peyne me to do yow this servyse;
 For bothe yow to plese thus hope I 990
 Her-afterward; for ye beth bothe wyse,
 And conne it counseyl kepe in swich a wyse,
 That no man shal the wyser of it be;
 And so we may be gladed alle three.

143. And, by my trouthe, I have right now of thee 995
 A good conceyt in my wit, as I gesse,
 And what it is, I wol now that thou see.
 I thenke, sith that love, of his goodnesse,
 Hath thee converted out of wikkednesse,
 That thou shalt be the beste [post](#), I leve, 1000
 Of al his lay, and most his foos to-greve.

144. Ensampl why, see now these wyse clerkes,
 That [erren aldermost](#) a-yein a lawe,
 And ben converted from hir wikked werkes
 Thorough grace of god, that list hem to him drawe, 1005

Than am they folk that han most god in awe,
 And strengest-feythed been, I understonde,
 And conne an errour alder-best withstonde.'

145. Whan Troilus had herd Pandare assented
 To been his help in loving of Criseyde, 1010
 Wex of his wo, as who seyth, **untormented**,
 But hotter wex his love, and thus he seyde,
 With sobre chere, al-though his herte pleyde,
 'Now blisful Venus helpe, er that I sterve,
 Of thee, Pandare, I may som thank deserve. 1015

146. But, dere frend, how shal myn wo ben lesse
 Til this be doon? and goode, eek tel me this,
 How wiltow seyn of me and my destresse?
 Lest she be wrooth, this drede I most, y-wis,
 Or nil not here or trowen how it is. 1020
 Al this drede I, and eek for the manere
 Of thee, hir eem, she nil no swich thing here.'

147. Quod Pandarus, 'thou hast a ful gret care
 Lest that the **cherl** may falle out of the mone!
 Why, lord! I hate of thee thy nyce fare! 1025
 Why, **entremete** of that thou hast to done!
 For goddes love, I bidde thee a bone,
 So lat me alone, and it shal be thy beste.'--
 'Why, freend,' quod he, 'now do right as thee leste.

148. But herke, Pandare, o word, for I nolde 1030
 That thou in me wendest so greet folye,
 That to my lady I desiren sholde
 That toucheth harm or any vilenye;
 For dredelees, me were lever dye
 Than she of me ought elles understode 1035
 But that, that mighte sounen in-to gode.'

149. Tho lough this Pandare, and anoon answerde,
 'And I thy **borw**? fy! no wight dooth but so;
 I roughte nought though that she stode and herde
 How that thou seyst; but fare-wel, I wol go. 1040
 A-dieu! be glad! god spede us bothe two!
 Yif me this labour and this besinesse,
 And of my speed be thyn al that swetnesse.'

150. Tho Troilus gan doun on knees to falle,
 And Pandare in his armes hente faste, 1045
 And seyde, 'now, fy on the Grekes alle!
 Yet, pardee, god shal helpe us at the laste;
 And dredelees, if that my lyf may laste,
 And god to-forn, lo, som of hem shal smerte;
 And yet **me athinketh** that this avaunt me asterte! 1050

151. **Now**, Pandare, I can no more seye,
 But **thou wys**, thou wost, thou mayst, thou art all
 My lyf, my deeth, hool in thyn honde I leye;
 Help now,' quod he. 'Yis, by my trouthe, I shal.'
 'God yelde thee, freend, and this in special,' 1055
 Quod Troilus, 'that thou me recomaunde
 To hir that to the deeth me may comaunde.'

152. This Pandarus tho, **desirous** to serve
 His fulle freend, than seyde in this manere,
 'Far-wel, and thenk I wol thy thank deserve;
 Have here my trouthe, and that thou shalt wel here.'-- 1060

And wente his wey, thenking on this matere,
 And how he best mighte hir beseche of grace,
 And finde a tyme ther-to, and a place.

153. For every wight that hath an hous to founde 1065
 Ne renneth nought the werk for to biginne
 With rakel hond, but he wol byde a stounde,
 And sende his hertes lyne out fro with-inne
 Alderfirst his purpos for to winne.
 Al this **Pandare** in his herte thoughte, 1070
 And caste his werk ful wysly, or he wroughte.

154. But Troilus lay tho no lenger down,
 But up anoon up-on his stede bay,
 And in the feld he pleyde tho leoun;
 Wo was that Greek that with him mette that day. 1075
 And in the toun his maner tho forth ay
 So goodly was, and gat him so in grace,
That ech him lovede that loked on his face.

155. For he bicom the frendlyeste wight,
 The gentileste, and eek the moste free, 1080
 The thriftieste and oon the beste knight,
 That in his tyme was, or mighte be.
 Dede were his Iapes and his crueltee,
 His heighe port and his manere estraunge,
 And ech of tho gan for a vertu chaunge. 1085

156. Now lat us stinte of Troilus a stounde,
 That fareth lyk a man that hurt is sore,
 And is **somdel** of akinge of his wounde
 Ylissed wel, but heled no del more:
 And, as an esy pacient, the lore 1090
 Abit of him that gooth aboute his cure;
 And thus he dryveth forth his aventure.

Explicit Liber Primus.

The MSS. are:--Cl. (= Campsall MS.), and Cp. (= Corp. Chr. Camb. 61), *taken as the basis of the text*; H. (= Harl. 2280); H2. (= Harl. 3943); Cm. (= Cambridge MS. Gg. 4. 27); Ed. (= printed edition, 1532).

1-70. *Lost in Cm. and H2. (where it is supplied in late hand).* 5. Cl. Cp. froye; H. fro ye. 6. Cl. helpe; Cp. H. help. 7. Cp. thise; Cl. H. this. 15. Cl. seruauntz. 18. Cl. *om.* I; H. I am; Cp. Ed. am I. 20. Cl. H. Vn-to; Cp. Ed. To. 21. Cl. be his; Cp. be this; H. by this. 23. Cl. ony; Cp. Hl. any (*often*). 24. Cp. Hl. Remembreth; Cl. Remembre. 26. Cl. other fok; Cp. othere folk. 27. Cl. dorst; Cp. H. dorste. 31. Cp. H. Ed. hem; Cl. him. 36, 42. Cl. Cp. desespeyred; H. despeyred; Ed. dispeyred. 41. Cp. To; Cl. H. So. 44. Cl. H. goode; Cp. Ed. good. 45. Cp. ladies so; Cl. loues for; H. loueres for. 48. Cl. seruauntz. 58. Cl. went; Cp. H. wente. 62. Cl. raueshyng; Cp. rauysshyng. 69. Cl. high (!); Cp. highte; H. hyghte. 70. Cl. Delphebus; Cp. H. Ed. Delphicus. 71. Cl. whanne; Cp. whan. 76. Cl. wyst; H. west; Cm. woste; Cp. wiste. 79. Cl. forknowyng; Cp. H. Cm. for-knowynge. 80. Cl. pryely (!); Cp. H. pryuely; Cm. preuili. 82. Cl. H. bothen; Cp. Cm. bothe. 87. Cl. Cp. H. *ins.* fals *bef.* fled; H2. Ed. *om.* 90. Cl. onys. 96. Cl. H. nyst; Cm. nyste. 98. Cl. dorst make; Cp. dorste; H. dorst; Cm. durste. 99. Cp. a-; *rest al.* 101. Cl. H. faire; Cp. Cm. fair. 102. Cl. angelyk; Cp. aungelik. 112. Cl. Cm. selue; Cp. H. seluen. 126. Cl. *om.* 2nd and. // H. hoom; Cm. hom; Cl. home. 128. to] Cp. H. til. 129. Cl. dwelled; Cp. H. Cm. Ed. was dwellynge. 130. Cl. Kept; Cp. Kepte. // Cl. yong; H. Cp. yonge. 132. Cl. hadde children; *rest* children hadde. 133. Cm. lete; Cl. late; H. latt. 137. Cp. H. Cm. eft; Ed. efte; Cl. ofte. 139. H. Ed. vnder; H2. vndur; Cl. wonder (*wrongly*). // H. H2. eft; Ed. efte; Cl. ofte. // H. whielen (*better* wheelen); Cp. whilen; H2. whilyn; Ed. whelmen; Cl. weylen; Cm. weyle. 143. Cm. here; *rest om.* 144. Cm. dwelle; *rest to dwelle (badly)*. // Cl. Troiane; H2. troianys; *rest* troyan. 146. H2. homere; *rest* Omer. // Cl. of (*for 1st or*). 155. Cl. come; *rest* comen (*comyn*). 158. Cl. swoot; Cp. H. swote; Cm. swete. 161. Cl. H. H2. Palladions; Cm. Palasdionis (*for* Palladionis). 162. Cl. H. *wrongly ins.* goodly *before* beste. Cp. Cm. beste; *rest* best. 163. H. Cm. wente; *rest* went. 164. Cl. Cm. herkenen; Cp. herknen. 167. Cl. bothe meene meste; H. Cp. bothe most meyne; Cm. bothe meste; Ed. bothe most. 168. Cl. and for the; Cp. H. Cm. Ed. *om.* for. 171. H. furste; Cl. Cm. first. 172. Cl. stode; Cp. stood. 174. Cl. yet thing seyn; H. that seyn thing; Cm. yit seyn thyng; H2. seyn thing (*best*). // Cl. presed; H. Cp. preysed. 175. H. Cm. Cp. cloude; Cl. cloud. 176, 178. Cl. euerichone, allone. 192. Cp. baiten; Cl. beyten. 196. H. Cm. Cp. ful; Cl. *om.* 198. Cm. lewede; H2. lewde; Ed. leude; Cl. H. *om.* 199. H. Cm. Cp. Ed. which a labour; Cl. swych labour as. 202. Cl. loues; *rest*

fooles (folis). 206. Cl. to loken; *rest om.* to. 208. Cp. He kiddy; Cl. And kyd. 209. Cp. Ful; *rest* For. 211. Cl. blynd; Cp. blynde (*twice*). 213. Cl. Suriquidrie. 216. Cm. mot; Ed. mote; Cp. moot; Cl. moste; H. schall. 217. *So* Cl.; *rest* But alday fayleth thing that fooles wenden. 220. Cl. long; H. Cp. longe. 224. Cl. felawes; *rest* feres. 225. Cl. proud; H. Cm. Cp. proude. 227. Cp. swiche; Cl. swich. 228. Cl. dere; *rest* stere. 229. Cl. hert (*see* l. 228). Cl. H. wax; Cp. Cm. wex. 231. Cl. H. Wax; Cm. Wex. 234. scomen] Cp. seruen. 240. Cl. H. Cp. Cm. or; H2. Ed. and. 244. Cl. of; *rest* in. 246. Cp. Cm. wel; Cl. H. wele. 248. Cl. addermost (!). 252. Cp. H. H2. causeth; Cl. causen. 261. Cl. H. Cm. *om.* As (H2. Ed. *have it*). 262. Cl. letten; Cp. H. Cm. leten; H2. Ed. leuen. 264. Cl. Cm. Ioyes; *rest* Ioye. 266. H. refeere. 267. Cl. went; Cp. H. Cm. wente. // Cl. pleyng. 268. H. Cm. Cp. Ed. of; Cl. and. 272. H. percede; Ed. perced; Cl. Cp. procede (!). 274. Cl. wax; H. Cm. wex. 275. Cl. *om.* gan. 278. Cp. herte; Cl. hert. 280. Cl. pleyng. 286. Cm. Schewede; Cl. H. Shewed. 294. H. Cp. Cm. thoughte; Cl. thought. 294. Cl. fair; *rest* good. 301. Cp. H. wiste; Cl. wyst. 305. *All* eyen (eyyen). 306. Cp. Ed. he felte; H. he felt; Cl. that he sholde; Cm. for to. 307. Cl. *om.* his. 308. Cl. Blyssyd; Cp. H. Blisseyd; Cm. Ed. Blessed; *see* 436. // Cl. Cp. kan thus; H. Ed. thus kan. 310. Cl. al; H. Cm. alle. // Cl. *om.* for. 312. Cl. ne made. // Cp. H. worde; Cl. word. 315. Cl. Ed. the seruisse; *rest om.* the. 321. Cp. H. Cm. Lest; Cl. Lyst. 324. Cp. H. tometh; Cl. Cm. turneth. 327. Cl. H2. speche and cher; *rest* chere and speche. 329. H. Ed. wrie; Cl. wre; Cp. wrey. 330. Cl. lyst; Cp. lest; H. leste. 337. Cl. I; *rest* In. // Cl. noun-; H. non-; H2. Ed. no; Cp. Cm. veyn (*for* noun). 341. Cp. H. Cm. mot; Cl. Cm. mot. 351. Cl. H. *om.* that. 354. Cp. vn-til. 356. Cp. doon; H. don; Cl. Cm. done. 357. Cl. hym; *rest* hem. 360. Cl. *om.* eft. 361. Cl. ony lette; *rest om.* ony. 363. Cl. a; H2. in the; *rest* and. 369. H. dydde; Ed. dyd; *rest* dede. 371. Cl. seruauantz. 374. Cp. Cm. ne (*2nd*); Cl. H. no. 379. Cl. H. toke; Cp. took. 381. H. Cp. hiden; Cl. hide. 385. Cp. yeldeth. // Cl. *om.* seed. 386. Cp. H. muchel; Cl. muche. 387. Cl. For what (*for* What for). // Cl. speken; *rest* speke (spek). 394. Cp. H. Cm. myn; Cl. my. 395. Cp. H. tonges; Cm. tungis; Cl. tonge. // Cl. deference (!). 398. Cl. *om.* so. // Cl. it to; *rest om.* to. // Cl. hire; *rest* here. 399. HEADING; *so* Cp. H.; Cm. Cantus; Ed. The song of Troylus. 400. Cl. *om.* no. 401. whiche] Cl. what. 402. H. Cp. whennes comth; Cm. whennys comyt; Cl. whens cometh. 403. Cl. thenketh. 405. Cl. me so goodly; *rest* to me sauory. 406. Cm. H2. *om.* it. 408. Cl. walyng. 409. Cl. thanne. 411. Cp. Cm. harm; Cl. H. harme. 412. Cl. *om.* thee. // Cp. swich; Cl. H. swiche. 413. Cp. H. Cm. be; *rest* so be. 416. Cm. stereles; H. stierlees; Cl. sterles; Cp. sterlees. 417. Cp. bitwixen; H. betwexen; Cm. be-twex; Cl. by-twen. 423. Cp. oughte; Cm. auyte; Cl. aught. // H. yours; Cp. youres; Cl. youre; *see* l. 422. 427. Cl. leue; Cp. H. Cm. lyue. 430. Cl. my lord; *rest om.* my. 432. estat] Cl. estal. 435. Cl. deynede; Cp. H. Cm. deyned. 436. *After* love, Cl. *ins.* the, and H. *ins.* ye. // H2. blesse; Cl. blysse; Cp. H. blisse; Cm. blys. 439. held] Cl. hold. 440. Cm. brende; Cl. brend. 444. Cp. Cm. sette; Cl. H. sett. 446. H. presse. 453. Cp. H. Cm. herte; Cl. hert. // *All* eye (eyye). 454. Cl. fairest; *rest* fairer. 457. Cl. tymes; *see* 531. 460. H2. deyd; Cp. Ed. deyde; Cl. Cm. deyede; H. dyede. 462. rewe] Cl. rew. 463. dredes] Cl. dredres. // Cp. H. Ed. fledde; *rest* fled. 464. Cp. thassege. // savacioun] Cl. saluacioun. 465. Ne in] Cm. Cp. Nyn. // Cl. doon; *rest* non (none). // Cl. H. Ed. fownes; Cm. founys. 470. Cl. shoures sharpe. // Cm. felle; Ed. fel; Cl. H. fille. 471. Cl. and; *rest* or. 475. Cl. trauayl. 483. H2. al; *rest om.*; *read* alle. 486. H. toke; Cl. took. 487. Cp. H. eue; Cl. euen. 490. *So all*. 491. H. Cm. ferde; Cl. ferd. 496. H2. as; *rest* that; *read* as that. 498. H. than; Cl. Cm. thanne. // Cm. fel to; Cl. Cp. felt. 500. Cl. H. hadde; Cm. hade; Ed. *om.* 502. Cp. H. Ed. whiche; Cl. such. // Cl. thought; felt. 503. Cl. dorst; Cp. dorste. 511. Cp. H. nat; Cm. not; Cl. nought. 516. H. leest; Cl. lest. 517. Cp. H. *om.* be. 518. Cm. febly; Cl. febely; H. fiebly. 520. H. Cp. Ed. louen; Cm. loue; Cl. leue. 528. Cl. *om.* a. 530. Cp. H. hidde; Ed. hyd; Cl. Cm. hed. 534. Cl. yet; *rest* ye. 536. Cp. H. Cm. may; Cl. wole. 544. Cl. H. herd; Cm. Cp. herde. 545. Cm. thoughte; Cl. H. bithought. 546. Cl. multeplie. 549. Cl. onys. // H. herde; Cl. herd. 554. Cl. *om.* som. 555. H. Cm. Cp. falle; Cl. fallen. 557. H. ferde; Cl. Cm. ferd. 563. Cm. H2. sorwe; Ed. sorowe; Cp. H. wo to; Cl. wo. 567. Cl. Cm. desirede. 569. Cp. H. Ed. sen me. 572. H. henne; Cm. hene; Cl. hens; Cp. hennes. 573. Cl. dishese. 578. Cl. Cm. wrought; H. y-wroght; Cp. H2. Ed. yet wrought. 580. Cp. H. Ed. leste; Cl. Cm. lest. 581. Cl. Ne be; *rest om.* Ne. 582. Cl. sorwe; *rest* wo. 586. H. swiche; Cp. Cm. swich; Cl. such. 589. Cl. Cm. thyn; H. Cp. thi. 596. Cp. H. Cm. sorwful Troilus; Cl. Troilus sorwfully. 600. Cl. don. 601. Cp. Cm. truste; H. tryste; Cl. trust. 602. Cm. herkene; Cl. H. herke. // Cm. frend; Cl. H. frende. 606. Cp. H. sailleth; Cm. saylyth; Ed. sayleth; Cl. ffayleth. 607. Cl. brennyly. 612. Cm. colde; Cl. H. cold. 613. Cl. telle; *rest* tolde. 622. Cl. Cm. thyn; Cp. H. thi. 626. Cm. exces; Cl. Cm. excesse; Ed. axes. 630. Cl. ofte a wys man; Ed. H. Cp. a wys man ofte. 631. Ed. whetston; Cl. Cp. H. wheston; Cm. weston. 633. Cl. out; Cm. out; H. Cp. aught. 637. Cl. eche; *rest* his. 643. Cp. H. Ech; Cl. Cm. Eche. 647. Cl. ought; *but see* l. 649. 650. Cp. Though; H. Thoughe; Cl. Cm. Thow. // Cl. desir; H. Ed. desire; Cp. desyre. 653. Cp. herdesse; Cl. H. Cm. hierdesse. 654. H. Oonone. 658. Cl. No (*for* Now). // Cl. herkene; Cp. herkne; H. herken; Cm. herkenyt; Ed. herkeneth. 659. Cl. medecyne. 661. Cp. H. Ed. herbes; Cl. erbess. // Cl. Cp. H. she; *rest* he. 663. Cp. H. bounden; Cm. boundyn; Cl. bounde. 664. Ed. Admete; *rest* Amete. 665. Cl. koude al; *rest om.* al. 667. Cl. H. oone; Cm. on. 674. Cm. deyen; Cl. deye; Cp. H. dyen. 675. Cp. H. Ed. mo; Cl. Cm. more. 677. H2. thogh; Cm. thow; Cl. they; Cp. H. theigh. // thogh that] Ed. although. 680. Cl. as a; *rest om.* a. 681. Cl. Cp. Cm. telle; *rest* tel. 682. H2. Ed. final; Cl. finally; Cp. finaly; H. fynali; Cm. finially (!). 683. Cl. thyn (*for* thyng). 685. Cl. wygh (!). 687. H. witeth; Cl. Cm. weteth. 689. Cl. wot I. 690. H. Cm. For for; Ed. As for; Cl. For. 693. H. Cm. Cp. Ed. tel me; Cl. telle me. // Cl. Cm. thou; Cp. H. the. 694. Cl. Thise; *rest* The. 697. Cl. yn certeyn; *rest om.* yn. // Cl. next. 700. Cl. terys. 703. Cl. this; Cp. H. thy. 704. Cl. forto; *rest* to. 707. Cl. sechen; *rest* seche hem. 710. Cp. owghte; Cm. auyte; Cl. H. ought. 716. Cp. Cm. wolde; Cl. wold; H. wol. 720. Cl. sithen; Cp. H. sith; Ed. sythe; H2. seyst. // Cp. H. Cm. Ed. that; Cl. yn whom. 723. H. Cp. Cm. lay as; Cl. *om.* as. 730. *All* lytargye (litargye). 734. H. Cp. synken; Cm. synkyn; Cl. synk yn. 737. H. Cp. answerde; Cl. answerede. 738. Cp. H. nas; Cl. nat (!); *rest* was. 739. Cl. *om.* no. 741. Cp. H. ybeten; Cm. I-bete; Cl. beten. 742. Cm. maner; Cp. H. manere; Cl. maneres. // H. Cp. thise; Cl. this. 743. H. tellynge; Cl. Cm. tellyng. 744. Cl. ought; H. oughte

(sic). 745. Cp. Ed. ynough outsprynge; Cm. Inow outsprynge; Cl. not ought sprynge. 764. Cp. H. Cm. ther; *rest om.* 765. H. tel; Cl. Cm. telle. // Cl. wyst; Cp. H. Cm. Ed. wiste. 767. Cm. told hyre; Ed. H2. tolde it; Cp. H. tolde; Cl. telle. 769. Cp. by-soughte; Cl. H. bysought. 777. Cl. nyl not; *rest om.* not. // Cp. H. noon; Cm. non; Cl. no. // Cl. *om.* as I. 779. Cl. desespered; Cm. dispeyred; Cp. dispeired; H. despiired. 780. Cp. bendiste; H. bendistee. 786. Cm. Cp. Ed. he; Cl. H2. the; H. *om.* // Ticius] Cm. which is; Ed. Tesiphus; H2. Siciphus. 787. Cl. foughles. 788. Cl. H. volturis; H2. vulturus; Ed. vultures; Cm. wulturnus (!). 793. Cl. foless. 796. Cp. H. muche; Cl. Cm. meche. // Cl. lasse. 797. Ed. H2. lyst; Cp. list; H. liste; Cl. lyk. // H2. lyst; Cl. H. lest; Cm. leste. 798. Cl. wolde (*for coude*). 799. Cp. H. demen; Cm. demyn; Cl. deme. 803. H. Cm. thank; Cl. thonk. // Cl. then; Cp. than. 812. he] Cl. yet. 814. Cp. recreant; Cl. H. recreaute. // Cl. H2. of; *rest for* 815. Cl. feyr. 817. H. Cp. Ed. serue; Cl. seruen. 818. Cl. thenk. 819. Cp. Cm. fold; Cl. H. folde. 820. Cl. Cp. H. *om.* And. 821. Cl. thought. 822. Cl. hymsoth. 824. Cl. Cp. H2. *om.* a. 826. woot she knew] Cl. knoweth (!). 830. Cl. Cp. H. *ins.* al bef. thy. 833. Cl. Cp. H. pieces. 837. Cm. wel; Cl. H. wele. 839. Cm. whel; Cl. H. whiel. 842. Cp. H. ye; Cm. ya; Cl. *om.* 846, 7. Cm. -gon, -on; Cl. H. -gone, -one. 848, 850. Cl. H. whiel; Cm. whelys (whel). 851. if] Cl. of (!). 855. what] Cl. whan. 858. Cm. onwrye; Ed. vnwrie; Cl. H. vnwre. 862, 864. Cm. tel; Cl. H. telle. 863. Cp. thy; H. thi; Cl. Cm. thin. 865. Cp. hopen; Cl. H. hopen the; Cm. Ed. hope. 867. H. Cm. wex; Cl. wax. 871. Cl. bigan; Cp. H. Cm. gan. 883. H2. Ne y; H. Ny (= Ne y); Cl. Cm. *om.* I. 885. Cl. frendliour. // H2. ne a; Cl. H. na (= ne a); *see l.* 884. 886. Cp. *om.* 2nd to. 889. Cl. H. hires; Ed. hers. 890-896. Cl. Cp. H. Cm. *omit*; *from Ed. and H2.*; *also in Jo. and Harl.* 2392. 891. Ed. first; H2. ferst; *read* firste. 892. Ed. H2. wele. // Ed. ordayne the (*with the added*; *ordeyne is trisyllabic*). 894. H2. *om.* nought but (!). 895. H2. wele; Ed. wel. 896. H2. oght; Ed. ought; *read* oughte. 902. H. Cp. nought; Cl. not. 907. Cp. H. Cm. han; Cl. a. // thus] Cl. so. 908. Ed. wont; Cp. H. wonte; Cl. woned. 911. H. Cp. often; Cl. Cm. ofte. 914. H2. monche; Ed. monch; Cl. mucche; H. muche. 915. Cl. *om.* make. 917. Cp. H. preydest; Cl. preyedest. 918. Cl. som. 921. H. slepten. 922. Cl. wolden. 925. Ed. H. Cp. Yet; Cm. Yit; Cl. Ye. // Cl. *om.* that. 927. Ed. H. Cp. thoughten; Cm. thouytyn; Cl. thought. // Cl. Ed. *om.* that. 928. Cl. to assayn; H. Cp. tassayen. 931. H. noon; Cp. non; Cl. none. 932. H. Cp. sey; Cl. seye. 935. H. Cp. herte; Cl. hert. 937. Cp. H. for-yiue; Cl. Cm. for-yeue. 938. Cp. liue; Cl. Cm. leue. 939. Ed. H2. Pandare; Cl. H. Pandarus. 941. Cl. sithen that; Cp. H. sithen. // H. wepen; Cm. wepyn; Cl. wopen. 945. H. Cm. ben; Cl. be. 947. as] Cl. al; H2. and. 950, 1. Cl. nexst. // Cl. Cp. H2. derk; *rest* derke. 952. the--of] Cl. after. 955. Cp. al; Cl. H. alle. 958. Cp. thy; Cl. Cm. thyn. 959. Cp. werke; Cl. werk. 960. Cm. H2. partyd; *rest* departed. 962. Cp. H. Cm. though swich; Cl. that such. 963. of] Cl. on. 966. H. though; Cl. Cm. thow. // may] Cl. mowe. 969. Cp. Cm. faste; *rest* fast. 972. Cm. bothis. 973. Cp. H. Ed. maken; Cl. Cm. make. 980. Cl. Cp. Cm. *om.* to. 982. Cp. H. Ed. bethynken; Cl. bythynke. 984. As] Cl. And. 985. Cp. Cm. trewely; Cl. H. trewly. H. Cp. sate; Cl. Cm. sat; (*read* sete). 986. H. Cp. louen; Cl. Cm. loue. 993. Cl. of it the wiser. 995. And] Cl. For. 997. it] Cl. that. 1002. now] Cl. ye. // Cl. Cp. H. wyse; *rest* grete. 1003. a] Cl. the. 1006. most god] Cm. god most. 1009. Cl. Whanne. 1017. MSS. telle; Ed. tel; *see l.* 681. 1020. Cp. H. here; Cl. heren. 1024. may] // Cl. wole. 1028. Cp. malone. 1033. Cp. H. Ed. any; Cl. Cm. ony. 1034. Cp. H. Ed. dredeles; *rest* dredles. 1036. Cp. myghte; Cl. H. myght. 1039. H. Cp. roughte; Cl. rought. 1042. H. Cm. Yif; Cp. Yef; Cl. Yeue. 1044-1092. *Lost in Cm.* 1044. Tho] Cl. But. // on] Cl. on his. 1045. H. Cp. Ed. hente; Cl. hent. 1048. Cp. H. dredeles; Cl. dredles. 1050. H. mathynketh; Ed. me athinketh; Cl. me ofthynketh; Cp. mathenketh. // Ed. masterte; Cp. me sterte. 1051. *So all.* 1052. *Accent* thou. 1059. Cp. H. than; Cl. thenne. 1067. Cp. H. wol; Cl. wole. 1068. Cp. H. sende; Cl. send. 1069. *So all.* 1074. Cl. lyoun. 1075. Wo] Cl. Who (!) // that (2)] H. a. 1079. Cp. bicom; Cl. by come. 1080. *All* most; *read* moste. 1084. H. hieghe; Cl. heigh. 1086. Cp. H. lat; Cl. late. 1092. H2. Ed. driueth; Cl. drieth; Cp. H. dryeth.

BOOK II.

Incipit prohemium Secundi Libri.

1. Out of these blake wawes for to sayle,
O wind, O wind, the weder ginneth clere;
For in this see the boot hath swich travayle,
Of my conning that unnethe I it stere:
This see clepe I the tempestous matere 5
Of desespeyr that Troilus was inne:
But now of hope the *calendes* biginne.
2. O lady myn, that called art *Cleo*,
Thou be my speed fro this forth, and my muse,
To ryme wel this book, til I have do; 10
Me nedeth here noon other art to use.
For-why to every lovere I me excuse,
That of no sentement I this endyte,
But out of *Latin* in my tonge it wryte.
3. Wherfore I nil have neither thank ne blame 15
Of al this werk, but pray yow mekely,
Disblameth me, if any word be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.
Eek though I speke of love unfeelingly,
No wonder is, for it no-thing of newe is; 20
A blind man can nat Iuggen wel in *hewis*.
4. Ye knowe eek, that in forme of speche is chaunge
With-inne a thousand yeer, and wordes tho
That hadden prys, now wonder nyce and straunge 25
Us thinketh hem; and yet they spake hem so,
And spedde as wel in love as men now do;
Eek for to winne love in sondry ages,
In sondry londes, sondry ben usages.
5. And for-thy if it happe in any wyse,
That here be any lovere in this place 30
That herkeneth, as the story wol devyse,
How Troilus com to his lady grace,
And thenketh, so nolde I nat love purchase,
Or wondreth on his speche and his doinge,
I noot; but it is me no wonderinge; 35
6. For every wight which that to Rome *went*,
Halt nat o path, or alwey o manere;
Eek in some lond were al the gamen shent,
If that they ferde in love as men don here,
As thus, in open doing or in chere, 40
In visitinge, in forme, or seyde hir sawes;
For-thy men seyn, ech contree hath his lawes.
7. Eek scarsly been ther in this place three
That han in love seyde lyk and doon in al;
For to thy purpos this may lyken thee, 45
And thee right nought, yet al is seyde or *shal*;
Eek som men grave in tree, som in stoon wal,
As it *bitit*; but sin I have begonne,
Myn auctor shal I folwen, if I conne.

Explicit prohemium Secundi Libri.

Incipit Liber Secundus.

8. In May, that moder is of monthes glade, 50
 That fresshe floures, blewe, and whyte, and rede,
 Ben quike agayn, that winter dede made,
 And ful of bawme is fletinge every mede;
 Whan Phebus doth his bryghte bemes sprede
 Right in the whyte **Bole**, it so bitidde 55
 As I shal singe, on Mayes day the thridde,
9. That Pandarus, for al his wyse speche,
 Felte eek his part of loves shottes kene,
 That, coude he never so wel of loving preche,
 It made his hewe a-day ful ofte grene; 60
 So shoop it, that him fil that day a tene
 In love, for which in wo to bedde he wente,
 And made, er it was day, ful many a **wente**.
10. The swalwe Proigne, with a sorwful lay,
 Whan morwe com, gan make hir weymentinge, 65
 Why she **forshapen** was; and ever lay
 Pandare a-bedde, half in a slomeringe,
 Til she so neigh him made hir chiteringe
 How Tereus gan forth hir suster take,
 That with the noyse of hir he gan a-wake; 70
11. And gan to calle, and dresse him up to ryse,
 Remembringe him his erand was to done
 From Troilus, and eek his greet emprise;
 And caste and knew in good **plyt** was the mone 75
 To doon viage, and took his wey ful sone
 Un-to his neces paleys ther bi-syde;
 Now **Ianus**, god of entree, thou him gyde!
12. Whan he was come un-to his neces place,
 'Wher is my lady?' to hir folk seyde he;
 And they him tolde; and he forth in gan pace, 80
 And fond, two othere ladyes **sete** and she
 With-inne a paved parlour; and they three
 Herden a mayden reden hem the geste
 Of the Sege of **Thebes**, whyl hem leste.
13. Quod Pandarus, 'ma dame, god yow see, 85
 With al your book and al the companye!
 'Ey, uncle myn, welcome y-wis,' quod she,
 And up she roos, and by the hond in hye
 She took him faste, and seyde, 'this night thrye,
 To goode mote it turme, of yow I mette! 90
 And with that word she doun on bench him sette.
14. 'Ye, nece, ye shal fare wel the bet,
 If god wole, al this yeer,' quod Pandarus;
 'But I am sory that I have yow let
 To herknen of your book ye preysen thus; 95
 For goddes love, what seith it? tel it us.
 Is it of love? O, som good ye me lere!
 'Uncle,' quod she, 'your maistresse is not here!'
15. With that they gonnen laughe, and tho she seyde,
 'This romaunce is of Thebes, that we rede; 100
 And we han herd how that king Laius deyde
 Thurgh **Edippus his sone**, and al that dede;
 And here we stenten at these **lettres rede**,
 How the bisshop, as the book can telle,
 Amphiorax, fil thurgh the ground to helle.' 105

16. Quod Pandarus, 'al this knowe I my-selve,
 And al the assege of Thebes and the care;
 For her-of been ther maked **bokes twelve**--
 But lat be this, and tel me how ye fare;
 Do wey your **barbe**, and shew your face bare; 110
 Do wey your book, rys up, and lat us daunce,
 And lat us don to May som **observaunce**.'

17. 'A! god forbede!' quod she, 'be ye mad?'
 Is that a widewes lyf, so god you save?
 By god, ye maken me right sore a-drad, 115
 Ye ben so wilde, it semeth as ye rave!
 It **sete** me wel bet ay in a cave
 To bidde, and rede on holy seyntes lyves:
 Lat maydens gon to daunce, and yonge wyves.'

18. 'As ever thryve I,' quod this Pandarus, 120
 'Yet coude I telle a thing to doon you pleye.'
 'Now uncle dere,' quod she, 'tel it us
 For goddes love; is than the assege aweye?
 I am of Grekes so ferd that I deye.'
 'Nay, nay,' quod he, 'as ever mote I thryve! 125
 It is a thing wel bet than swiche fyve.'

19. 'Ye, holy god!' quod she, 'what thing is that?
 What? bet than swiche fyve? ey, nay, y-wis!
 For al this world ne can I reden what
 It sholde been; som Iape, I trowe, is this; 130
 And but your-selven telle us what it is,
 My wit is for to arede it al to lene;
 As help me god, I noot nat what ye mene.'

20. 'And I your **borow**, ne never shal, for me,
 This thing be told to yow, as mote I thryve! 135
 'And why so, uncle myn? why so?' quod she.
 'By god,' quod he, 'that wole I telle as blyve;
 For prouder womman were ther noon on-lyve,
 And ye it wiste, in al the toun of Troye;
 I iape nought, as ever have I loye! 140

21. Tho gan she wondren more than biforn
 A thousand fold, and doun hir eyen caste;
 For never, sith the tyme that she was born,
 To knowe thing desired she so faste;
 And with a syk she seyde him at the laste, 145
 'Now, uncle myn, I nil yow nought displese,
 Nor axen more, that may do yow disese.'

22. So after this, with many wordes glade,
 And freendly tales, and with mery chere,
 Of this and that they pleyde, and gunnen wade 150
 In many an **unkouth** glad and deep matere,
 As freendes doon, whan they ben met y-fere;
 Til she gan axen him how Ector ferde,
 That was the tounes **wal** and Grekes yerde.

23. 'Ful wel, I thanke it god,' quod Pandarus, 155
 'Save in his arm he hath a litel wounde;
 And eek his fresshe brother Troilus,
 The wyse worthy Ector the secounde,
 In whom that every vertu list abounde,
 As alle trouthe and alle gentillesse, 160
 Wysdom, honour, fredom, and worthinesse.'

24. 'In good feith, eem,' quod she, 'that lyketh me;
They faren wel, god save hem bothe two!
For trewely I holde it greet deyntee
A kinges sone in armes wel to do, 165
And been of good condicions ther-to;
For greet power and moral vertu here
Is selde y-seye in [o persone](#) y-fere.'
25. 'In good feith, that is sooth,' quod Pandarus;
But, by my trouthe, the king hath sones tweye, 170
That is to mene, Ector and Troilus,
That certainly, though that I sholde deye,
They been as voyde of vyces, dar I seye,
As any men that liveth under the sonne,
Hir might is wyde y-knowe, and what they conne. 175
26. Of Ector nedeth it nought for to telle;
In al this world ther nis a bettre knight
Than he, that is of worthinesse welle;
And he wel more vertu hath than might.
This knoweth many a wys and worthy wight. 180
The same prys of Troilus I seye,
God help me so, I knowe not swiche tweye.'
27. 'By god,' quod she, 'of Ector that is sooth;
Of Troilus the same thing trowe I;
For dredelees, men tellen that he dooth 185
In armes day by day so worthily,
And bereth him here at hoom so gentilly
To every wight, that al the prys hath he
Of hem that me were levest preysed be.'
28. 'Ye sey right sooth, y-wis,' quod Pandarus; 190
'For yesterday, who-so hadde with him been,
He might have wondred up-on Troilus;
For never yet so thikke a swarm of been
Ne fleigh, as Grekes fro him gonne fleen;
And thorough the feld, in every wightes ere, 195
Ther nas no cry but "Troilus is there!"
29. Now here, now there, he hunted hem so faste,
Ther nas but Grekes blood; and Troilus,
Now hem he hurte, and hem alle down he caste;
Ay where he wente it was arayed thus: 200
He was hir deeth, and sheld and lyf for us;
That as that day ther dorste noon with-stonde,
Whyl that he held his blody swerd in honde.
30. Therto he is the freendlieste man
Of grete estat, that ever I saw my lyve; 205
And wher him list, best felawshipe can
To suche as him thinketh able for to thryve.'
And with that word tho Pandarus, as blyve,
He took his leve, and seyde, 'I wol go henne.'
'Nay, blame have I, myn uncle,' quod she thenne. 210
31. 'What eyleth yow to be thus wery sone,
And namelich of wommen? wol ye so?
Nay, sitteth down; by god, I have to done
With yow, to speke of wisdomer ye go.'
And every wight that was a-boute hem tho, 215
That herde that, gan fer a-vey to stonde,
Whyl they two hadde al that hem liste in honde.

32. Whan that hir tale al brought was to an ende
 Of hire estat and of hir governaunce,
 Quod Pandarus, 'now is it tyme I wende; 220
 But yet, I seye, aryseth, lat us daunce,
 And cast your widwes habit to mischaunce:
 What list yow thus your-self to disfigure,
 Sith yow is tid thus fair an aventure?'

33. 'A! wel bithought! for love of god,' quod she, 225
 'Shal I not witen what ye mene of this?'
 'No, this thing axeth layser,' tho quod he,
 'And eek me wolde mucche greve, y-wis,
 If I it tolde, and ye it toke amis.
 Yet were it bet my tonge for to stille 230
 Than seye a sooth that were ayeins your wille.

34. For, nece, by the goddesse Minerve,
 And Iuppiter, that maketh the thonder ringe,
 And by the blisful Venus that I serve,
 Ye been the womman in this world livinge, 235
 With-oute paramours, to my witinge,
 That I best love, and lothest am to greve,
 And that ye witen wel your-self, I leve.'

35. 'Y-wis, myn uncle,' quod she, 'grant mercy;
 Your freendship have I founden ever yit; 240
 I am to no man holden trewely
 So mucche as yow, and have so litel quit;
 And, with the grace of god, emforth my wit,
 As in my gilt I shal you never offende;
 And if I have er this, I wol amende. 245

36. But, for the love of god, I yow beseche,
 As ye ben he that I most love and triste,
 Lat be to me your fremde maner speche,
 And sey to me, your nece, what yow liste!
 And with that word hir uncle anoon hir kiste, 250
 And seyde, 'gladly, leve nece dere,
 Tak it for good that I shal seye yow here.'

37. With that she gan hir eyen doun to caste,
 And Pandarus to coghe gan a lyte,
 And seyde, 'nece, alwey, lo! to the laste, 255
 How-so it be that som men hem delyte
 With subtil art hir tales for to endyte,
 Yet for al that, in hir entencioun,
 Hir tale is al for som conclusioun.

38. And sithen thende is every tales strengthe, 260
 And this matere is so bihovely,
 What sholde I peynte or drawn it on lengthe
 To yow, that been my freend so feithfully?
 And with that word he gan right inwardly
 Biholden hir, and loken on hir face, 265
 And seyde, 'on suche a mirour goode grace!'

39. Than thoughte he thus, 'if I my tale endyte
 Ought hard, or make a proces any whyle,
 She shal no savour han ther-in but lyte,
 And trowe I wolde hir in my wil bigyle. 270
 For tendre wittes wenen al be wyle
 Ther-as they can nat pleylnly understonde;
 For-thy hir wit to serven wol I fonde'--

40. And loked on hir in a besy wyse,
 And she was war that he byheld hir so, 275
 And seyde, 'lord! so faste ye me avyse!
 Sey ye me never er now? what sey ye, no?'
 'Yes, yes,' quod he, 'and bet wole er I go;
 But, by my trouthe, I thoughte now if ye
 Be fortunat, for now men shal it see. 280

41. For to every wight som goodly aventure
 Som tyme is shape, if he it can receyven;
 And if that he wol take of it no cure,
 Whan that it cometh, but wilfully it weyven,
 Lo, neither cas nor fortune him deceyven, 285
 But right his verray slouthe and wrecchednesse;
 And swich a wight is for to blame, I gesse.

42. Good aventure, O bele nece, have ye
 Ful lightly founden, and ye conne it take;
 And, for the love of god, and eek of me, 290
 Cacche it anon, lest aventure slake.
 What sholde I lenger proces of it make?
 Yif me your hond, for in this world is noon,
 If that you list, a wight [so wel begoon](#).

43. And sith I speke of good entencioun, 295
 As I to yow have told wel here-biform,
 And love as wel your honour and renoun
 As creature in al this world y-born;
 By alle the othes that I have yow sworn,
 And ye be wrooth therfore, or wene I lye, 300
 Ne shal I never seen yow eft with ye.

44. Beth nought agast, ne quaketh nat; wher-to?
 Ne chaungeth nat for fere so your hewe;
 For hardely, the werste of this is do;
 And though my tale as now be to yow newe, 305
 Yet trist alwey, ye shal me finde trewe;
 And were it thing that me thoughte unsittinge,
 To yow nolde I no swiche tales bringe.'

45. 'Now, my good eem, for goddes love, I preye,'
 Quod she, 'com of, and tel me what it is; 310
 For bothe I am agast what ye wol seye,
 And eek me longeth it to wite, y-wis.
 For whether it be wel or be amis,
 Sey on, lat me not in this fere dwelle.'
 'So wol I doon, now herkneth, I shal telle: 315

46. Now, nece myn, the kinges dere sone,
 The goode, wyse, worthy, fresshe, and free,
[Which](#) alwey for to do wel is his wone,
 The noble Troilus, so loveth thee,
 That, bot ye helpe, it wol his bane be. 320
 Lo, here is al, what sholde I more seye?
 Doth what yow list, to make him live or deye.

47. But if ye lete him deye, I wol sterve;
 Have her my trouthe, nece, I nil not lyen;
 Al sholde I with this knyf my throte kerve'-- 325
 With that the teres braste out of his yen,
 And seyde, 'if that ye doon us bothe dyen,
 Thus giltelees, than have ye [fished faire](#);
 What [mende](#) ye, though that we bothe apeyre?

48. Allas! he which that is my lord so dere, 330
 That trewe man, that noble gentil knight,
 That nought desireth but your freendly chere,
 I see him deye, ther he goth up-right,
 And hasteth him, with al his fulle might,
 For to be slayn, if fortune wol assente; 335
 Allas! that god yow swich a beautee sente!

49. If it be so that ye so cruel be,
 That of his deeth yow liste nought to recche,
 That is so trewe and worthy, as ye see,
 No more than of a Iapere or a wrecche, 340
 If ye be swich, your beautee may not strecche
 To make amendes of so cruel a dede;
 Avysement is good bifore the nede.

50. Wo worth the faire [gemme](#) vertulees!
 Wo worth that herbe also that dooth no bote! 345
 Wo worth that beautee that is routhelees!
 Wo worth that wight that tret ech under fote!
 And ye, that been of beautee crop and rote,
 If therwith-al in you ther be no routhe,
 Than is it harm ye liven, by my trouthe! 350

51. And also thenk wel, that this is no gaude;
 For me were lever, thou and I and he
 Were hanged, than I sholde been his baude,
 As heyghe, as men mighte on us alle y-see:
 I am thyn eem, the shame were to me, 355
 As wel as thee, if that I sholde assente,
 Thorough myn abet, that he thyn honour shente.

52. Now understond, for I yow nought requere,
 To binde yow to him thorough no beheste,
 But only that ye make him bettre chere 360
 Than ye han doon er this, and more feste,
 So that his lyf be saved, at the leste:
 This al and som, and playnly our entente;
 God helpe me so, I never other mente.

53. Lo, this request is not but skile, y-wis, 365
 Ne doute of reson, pardee, is ther noon.
 I sette the worste that ye dredden this,
 Men wolden wondren seen him come or goon:
 Ther-ayeins answeere I thus a-noon,
 That every wight, but he be fool of kinde, 370
 Wol deme it love of freendship in his minde.

54. What? who wol deme, though he see a man
 To temple go, that he the images eteth?
 Thenk eek how wel and wysly that he can
 Govere him-self, that he no-thing foryeteth, 375
 That, wher he cometh, he prys and thank him geteth;
 And eek ther-to, he shal come here so selde,
 What fors were it though al the toun behelde?

55. Swich love of freendes regneth al this toun;
 And wrye yow in that mantel ever-mo; 380
 And, god so wis be my savacioun,
 As I have seyde, your beste is to do so.
 But alwey, goode nece, to stinte his wo,
 So lat your daunger sucred ben a lyte,
 That of his deeth ye be nought for to wyte.' 385

56. Criseyde, which that herde him in this wyse,
 Thoughte, 'I shal fele what he meneth, y-wis.'
 'Now, eem,' quod she, 'what wolde ye devyse,
 What is your reed I sholde doon of this?'
 'That is wel seyde,' quod he, 'certayn, best is
 That ye him love ayein for his lovinge,
 As love for love is skilful guerdoninge. 390
57. Thenk eek, how elde wasteth every houre
 In eche of yow a party of beautee;
 And therfore, er that age thee devoure, 395
 Go love, for, olde, ther wol no wight of thee.
 Lat this proverbe a lore un-to yow be;
 "To late y-war, quod Beautee, whan it paste;"
 And elde daunteth daunger at the laste.
58. The kinges fool is woned to cryen loude, 400
 Whan that him thinketh a womman bereth hir hye,
 "So longe mote ye live, and alle proude,
 Til crows feet be growe under your ye,
 And sende yow thanne a mirour in to pry
 In whiche ye may see your face a-morwe!" 405
 Nece, I bidde wisse yow no more sorwe.'
59. With this he stente, and caste adoun the heed,
 And she bigan to breste a-wepe anoon.
 And seyde, 'allas, for wo! why nere I deed?
 For of this world the feith is al agoon! 410
 Allas! what sholden straunge to me doon,
 When he, that for my beste freend I wende,
 Ret me to love, and sholde it me defende?
60. Allas! I wolde han trusted, doutelees,
 That if that I, thurgh my disaventure, 415
 Had loved other him or Achilles,
 Ector, or any mannes creature,
 Ye nolde han had no mercy ne mesure
 On me, but alwey had me in repreve;
 This false world, allas! who may it leve? 420
61. What? is this al the loye and al the feste?
 Is this your reed, is this my blisful cas?
 Is this the verray mede of your beheste?
 Is al this peynted proces seyde, allas!
 Right for this fyn? O lady myn, Pallas! 425
 Thou in this dredful cas for me purveye;
 For so astonied am I that I deye!"
62. With that she gan ful sorwfully to syke;
 'A! may it be no bet?' quod Pandarus;
 'By god, I shal no-more com here this wyke, 430
 And god to-forn, that am mistrusted thus;
 I see ful wel that ye sette lyte of us,
 Or of our deeth! Allas! I woful wrecche!
 Mighte he yet live, of me is nought to recche.
63. O cruel god, O dispitouse Marte, 435
 O Furies three of helle, on yow I crye!
 So lat me never out of this hous departe,
 If that I mente harm or vilanye!
 But sith I see my lord mot nedes dye,
 And I with him, here I me shryve, and seye 440
 That wikkedly ye doon us bothe deye.

64. But sith it lyketh yow that I be deed,
 By Neptunus, that god is of the see,
 Fro this forth shal I never eten breed
 Til I myn owene herte blood may see; 445
 For certayn, I wole deye as sone as he!--
 And up he sterte, and on his wey he raughte,
 Til she agayn him by the lappe caughte.
65. Criseyde, which that wel neigh starf for fere,
 So as she was the ferfulleste wight 450
 That mighte be, and herde eek with hir ere,
 And saw the sorwful ernest of the knight,
 And in his preyere eek saw noon unright,
 And for the harm that mighte eek fallen more,
 She gan to rewe, and dradde hir wonder sore; 455
66. And thoughte thus, 'unhappes fallen thikke
 Alday for love, and in swich maner cas,
 As men ben cruel in hem-self and wikke;
 And if this man slee here him-self, allas!
 In my presence, it wol be no solas. 460
 What men wolde of hit deme I can nat seye;
 It nedeth me ful sleyly for to pleye.'
67. And with a sorwful syk she seyde thrye,
 'A! lord! what me is tid a sory chaunce!
 For myn estat now lyth in Iupartye, 465
 And eek myn emes lyf lyth in balaunce;
 But nathelees, with goddes governaunce,
 I shal so doon, myn honour shal I kepe,
 And eek his lyf;' and stinte for to wepe.
68. 'Of harmes two, the lesse is for to chese; 470
 Yet have I lever maken him good chere
 In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese;
 Ye seyn, ye no-thing elles me requere?'
 'No, wis,' quod he, 'myn owene nece dere.'
 'Now wel,' quod she, 'and I wol doon my peyne; 475
 I shal myn herte ayeins my lust constreyne,
69. But that I nil not **holden him in honde**,
 Ne love a man, ne can I not, ne may
 Ayeins my wil; but elles wol I fonde,
 Myn honour sauf, plese him fro day to day; 480
 Ther-to nolde I nought ones have seyde nay,
 But that I dredde, as in my fantasye;
 But cesse cause, ay **cesseth maladye**.
70. And here I make a protestacioun,
 That in this proces if ye depper go, 485
 That certaynly, for no savacioun
 Of yow, though that ye sterve bothe two,
 Though al the world on o day be my fo,
 Ne shal I never on him han other routhe.'--
 'I graunte wel,' quod Pandare, 'by my trouthe. 490
71. But may I truste wel ther-to,' quod he,
 'That, of this thing that ye han hight me here,
 Ye wol it holden trewly un-to me?'
 'Ye, doutelees,' quod she, 'myn uncle dere.'
 'Ne that I shal han cause in this matere,' 495
 Quod he, 'to pleyne, or after yow to preche?'
 'Why, no, pardee; what nedeth more speche?'

72. Tho fillen they in othere tales glade,
Til at the laste, 'O good eem,' quod she tho,
'For love of god, which that us bothe made, 500
Tel me how first ye wisten of his wo:
Wot noon of hit but ye?' He seyde, 'no.'
'Can he wel speke of love?' quod she, 'I preye,
Tel me, for I the bet me shal purveye.'

73. Tho Pandarus a litel gan to smyle, 505
And seyde, 'by my trouthe, I shal yow telle.
This other day, nought gon ful longe whyle,
In-with the paleys-gardyn, by a welle,
Can he and I wel half a day to dwelle,
Right for to speken of an ordenaunce, 510
How we the Grekes mighte disavaunce.

74. Sone after that bigonne we to lepe,
And casten with our dartes to and fro,
Til at the laste he seyde, he wolde slepe,
And on the gres a-doun he leyde him tho; 515
And I after gan rome to and fro
Til that I herde, as that I welk allone,
How he bigan ful woefully to grone.

75. Tho gan I stalke him softly bihinde,
And sikerly, the sothe for to seyne, 520
As I can clepe ayein now to my minde,
Right thus to Love he gan him for to pleyne;
He seyde, "lord! have routhe up-on my peyne,
Al have I been rebel in myn entente;
Now, *mea culpa*, lord! I me repente. 525

76. O god, that at thy disposicioun
Ledest the fyn, by Iuste purveyaunce,
Of every wight, my lowe confessioun
Accepte in gree, and send me swich penaunce
As lyketh thee, but from desesperaunce, 530
That may my goost departe away fro thee,
Thou be my sheld, for thy benignitee.

77. For certes, lord, so sore hath she me wounded
That stod in blak, with loking of hir yen,
That to myn hertes botme it is y-sounded, 535
Thorough which I woot that I mot nedes dyen;
This is the worste, I dar me not *bi-wryen*;
And wel the hotter been the gledes rede,
That men hem *wryen* with asshen pale and dede."

78. With that he smoot his heed adoun anoon, 540
And gan to motre, I noot what, trewely.
And I with that gan stille away to goon,
And leet ther-of as no-thing wist hadde I,
And come ayein anoon and stood him by,
And seyde, "a-wake, ye slepen al to longe; 545
It semeth nat that love dooth yow longe,

79. That slepen so that no man may yow wake.
Who sey ever or this so dul a man?"
"Ye, freend," quod he, "do ye your hedes ake
For love, and lat me liven as I can." 550
But though that he for wo was pale and wan,
Yet made he tho as fresh a contenaunce,
As though he shulde have led the newe daunce.

80. This passed forth, til now, this other day,
 It fel that I com roming al allone 555
 Into his chaumbre, and fond how that he lay
 Up-on his bed; but man so sore grone
 Ne herde I never, and what that was his mone,
 Ne wiste I nought; for, as I was cominge,
 Al so dey nly he lefte his compleynge. 560

81. Of which I took somewhat suspecioun,
 And neer I com, and fond he wepte sore;
 And god so wis be my savacioun,
 As never of thing hadde I no routhe more.
 For neither with engyn, ne with no lore, 565
 Unethes mighte I fro the deeth him kepe;
 That yet fele I myn herte for him wepe.

82. And god wot, never, sith that I was born,
 Was I so bisy no man for to preche,
 Ne never was to wight so depe y-sworn, 570
 Or he me tolde who mighte been his leche.
 But now to yow rehersen al his speche,
 Or alle his woful wordes for to soune,
 Ne bid me not, but ye wol see me swowne.

83. But for to save his lyf, and elles nought, 575
 And to non harm of yow, thus am I driven;
 And for the love of god that us hath wrought,
 Swich chere him dooth, that he and I may liven.
 Now have I plat to yow myn herte schreven;
 And sin ye woot that myn entente is clene, 580
 Tak hede ther-of, for I non yvel mene.

84. And right good thrift, I pray to god, have ye,
 That han swich oon y-caught with-oute net;
 And be ye wys, as ye ben fair to see,
 Wel in the ring than is the ruby set. 585
 Ther were never two so wel y-met,
 Whan ye ben his al hool, as he is youre:
 Ther mighty god yet graunte us see that houre!

85. 'Nay, therof spak I not, a, ha!' quod she,
 'As helpe me god, ye shenden every deel!' 590
 'O mercy, dere nece,' anoon quod he,
 'What-so I spak, I mente nought but weel,
 By Mars the god, that helmed is of steel;
 Now beth nought wrooth, my blood, my nece dere.'
 'Now wel,' quod she, 'foryeven be it here!' 595

86. With this he took his leve, and hoom he wente;
 And lord, how he was glad and wel bigoon!
 Criseyde aroos, no lenger she ne stente,
 But straught in-to hir closet wente anoon,
 And sette here doun as stille as any stoon, 600
 And every word gan up and doun to winde,
 That he hadde seyde, as it com hir to minde;

87. And wex somdel astonied in hir thought,
 Right for the neue cas; but whan that she
 Was ful avysed, tho fond she right nought 605
 Of peril, why she oughte afered be.
 For man may love, of possibilitee,
 A womman so, his herte may to-breeste,
 And she nought love ayein, but-if hir leste.

88. But as she sat alone and thoughte thus, 610
 Thascry aroos at skarmish al with-oute,
 And men cryde in the strete, 'see, Troilus
 Hath right now put to flight the Grekes route!
 With that gan al hir meynee for to shoute,
 'A! go we see, caste up the latis wyde; 615
 For thurgh this strete he moot to palays ryde;

89. For other wey is fro the yate noon
 Of Dardanus, ther open is the cheyne.'
 With that com he and al his folk anoon
 An esy pas rydinge, in routes tweyne, 620
 Right as his happy day was, sooth to seyne,
 For which, men say, may nought disturbed be
 That shal bityden of necessitee.

90. This Troilus sat on his baye stede,
 Al armed, save his heed, ful richely, 625
 And wounded was his hors, and gan to blede,
 On whiche he rood a pas, ful softely;
 But swych a knightly sighte, trewely,
 As was on him, was nought, with-outen faile,
 To loke on Mars, that god is of batayle. 630

91. So lyk a man of armes and a knight
 He was to seen, fulfild of heigh prowesse;
 For bothe he hadde a body and a might
 To doon that thing, as wel as hardinesse;
 And eek to seen him in his gere him dresse, 635
 So fresh, so yong, so weldy semed he,
 It was an heven up-on him for to see.

92. His helm to-hewen was in twenty places,
 That by a tissew heng, his bak bihinde,
 His sheld to-dashed was with swerdes and maces, 640
 In which men mighte many an arwe finde
 That thirled hadde horn and nerf and rinde;
 And ay the peple cryde, 'here cometh our loye,
 And, next his brother, holdere up of Troye!'

93. For which he wex a litel reed for shame, 645
 Whan he the peple up-on him herde cryen,
 That to biholde it was a noble game,
 How sobreliche he caste doun his yen.
 Cryseyda gan al his chere aspyen,
 And leet so softe it in hir herte sinke, 650
 That to hir-self she seyde, 'who yaf me drinke?'

94. For of hir owene thought she wex al reed,
 Remembringe hir right thus, 'lo, this is he
 Which that myn uncle swereth he moot be deed,
 But I on him have mercy and pitee;' 655
 And with that thought, for pure a-shamed, she
 Gan in hir heed to pulle, and that as faste,
 Whyl he and al the peple for-by paste,

95. And gan to caste and rollen up and doun
 With-inne hir thought his excellent prowesse, 660
 And his estat, and also his renoun,
 His wit, his shap, and eek his gentillesse;
 But most hir favour was, for his distresse
 Was al for hir, and thoughte it was a routhe
 To sleen swich oon, if that he mente trouthe. 665

96. Now mighte som **envyous** langle thus,
 'This was a sodeyn love, how mighte it be
 That she so lightly lovede Troilus
 Right for the firste sighte; ye, pardee?'
 Now who-so seyth so, mote he never thee! 670
 For every thing, a ginning hath it nede
 Er al be wrought, with-outen any drede.

97. For I sey nought that she so sodeynly
 Yaf him hir love, but that she gan enclyne
 To lyke him first, and I have told yow why; 675
 And after that, his manhod and his pyne
Made love with-inne hir for to myne,
 For which, by proces and by good servyse,
 He gat hir love, and in no sodeyn wyse.

98. And also blisful Venus, wel arayed, 680
 Sat in hir seventhe **hous** of hevne tho,
 Disposed wel, and with aspectes payed,
 To helpen sely Troilus of his wo.
 And, sooth to seyn, she nas nat al a fo
 To Troilus in his nativitee; 685
 God woot that wel the soner spedde he.

99. Now lat us stinte of Troilus a throwe,
 That rydeth forth, and lat us tourne faste
 Un-to Criseyde, that heng hir heed ful lowe,
 Ther-as she sat alone, and gan to caste 690
 Wher-on she wolde apoynte hir at the laste,
 If it so were hir eem ne wolde cesse,
 For Troilus, up-on hir for to presse.

100. And, lord! so she gan in hir thought argue
 In this matere of which I have yow told, 695
 And what to doon best were, and what eschue,
 That plyted she ful ofte in many fold.
 Now was hir herte warm, now was it cold,
 And what she thoughte somewhat shal I wryte,
 As to myn auctor listeth for to endyte. 700

101. She thoughte wel, that Troilus persone
 She knew by sighte and eek his gentillesse,
 And thus she seyde, 'al were it nought to done,
 To graunte him love, yet, for his worthinesse,
 It were honour, with pley and with gladnesse, 705
 In honestee, with swich a lord to dele,
 For myn estat, and also for his hele.

102. Eek, wel wot I my kinges sone is he;
 And sith he hath to see me swich delyt,
 If I wolde utterly his sighte flee, 710
 Paraunter he mighte have me in dispyt,
 Thurgh which I mighte stonde in worse plyt;
 Now were I wys, me hate to purchace,
 With-outen nede, ther I may stonde in grace?

103. In every thing, I woot, ther lyth mesure. 715
For though a man forbede dronkenesse,
 He nought for-bet that every creature
 Be drinkelees for alwey, as I gesse;
 Eek sith I woot for me is his distresse,
 I ne oughte not for that thing him despyse, 720
 Sith it is so, he meneth in good wyse.

104. And eek I knowe, of longe tyme agoon,
His thewes goode, and that he is not nyce.
Ne avauntour, seyth men, certein, is he noon;
To wys is he to do so gret a vyce; 725
Ne als I nel him never so cheryce,
That he may make avaunt, by luste cause;
He shal me never binde in swiche a clause.
105. Now set a cas, the hardest is, y-wis,
Men mighten deme that he loveth me: 730
What dishonour were it un-to me, this?
May I him lette of that? why nay, pardee!
I knowe also, and alday here and see,
Men loven wommen al this toun aboute;
Be they the wers? why, nay, with-ouen doute. 735
106. I think eek how he able is for to have
Of al this noble toun the thriftieste,
To been his love, so she hir honour save;
For out and out he is the worthieste,
Save only Ector, which that is the beste. 740
And yet his lyf al lyth now in my cure,
But swich is love, and eek myn aventure.
107. Ne me to love, a wonder is it nought;
For wel wot I my-self, so god me spede,
Al wolde I that noon wiste of this thought, 745
I am oon the *fayreste*, out of drede,
And goodlieste, who-so taketh hede;
And so men seyn in al the toun of Troye.
What wonder is it though he of me have loye?
108. I am *myn owene woman*, wel at ese, 750
I thank it god, as after myn estat;
Right yong, and stonde unteyd in lusty *lese*,
With-ouen lalousye or swich debat;
Shal noon housbonde seyn to me "*chekmat!*"
For either they ben ful of lalousye, 755
Or maisterful, or loven novelrye.
109. What shal I doon? to what fyn live I thus?
Shal I nat loven, in cas if that me leste?
What, *par dieux!* I am nought *religious!*
And though that I myn herte sette at reste 760
Upon this knight, that is the worthieste,
And kepe alwey myn honour and my name,
By alle right, it may do me no shame.'
110. But right as whan the sonne shyneth brighte,
In March, that chaungeth ofte tyme his face, 765
And that a cloud is put with wind to flighte
Which *over-sprat* the sonne as for a space,
A cloudy thought gan thorough hir soule pace,
That over-spradde hir brighte thoughtes alle,
So that for fere almost she gan to falle. 770
111. That thought was this, 'allas! sin I am free,
Sholde I now love, and putte in Iupartye
My sikernesse, and thrallen libertee?
Allas! how dorste I thenken that folye?
May I nought wel in other folk aspye 775
Hir dredful loye, hir constreynt, and hir peyne?
Ther loveth noon, that she nath *why* to pleyne.

112. For love is yet the moste stormy lyf,
 Right of him-self, that ever was bigonne;
 For ever som mistrust, or nyce stryf, 780
 Ther is in love, som cloud is over the sonne:
 Ther-to we wrecched wommen no-thing conne,
 Whan us is wo, but wepe and sitte and thinke;
 Our wreche is this, [our owene wo to drinke](#).
113. Also these wikked tonges been so prest 785
 To speke us harm, eek men be so untrewē,
 That, right anoon as cessed is hir lest,
 So cesseth love, and forth to love a newe:
 But harm y-doon, is doon, who-so it rewe.
 For though these men for love hem first to-rende, 790
 Ful sharp biginning breketh ofte at ende.
114. How ofte tyme hath it y-knowen be,
 The treson, that to womman hath be do?
 To what fyn is swich love, I can nat see,
 Or wher bicomth it, whan it is ago; 795
 Ther is no wight that woot, I trowe so,
 Wher it bycomth; lo, no wight on it [sporneth](#);
 That erst was no-thing, in-to nought it torneth.
115. How bisy, if I love, eek moste I be
 To plesen hem that langle of love, and demen, 800
 And coye hem, that they sey non harm of me?
 For though ther be no cause, yet hem semen
 Al be for harm that folk hir freendes [quemē](#);
 And who may stoppen every wikked tonge,
 Or soun of belles whyl that they be ronge?' 805
116. And after that, hir thought bigan to clere,
 And seyde, 'he which that [no-thing under-taketh](#),
 No-thing ne acheveth, be him looth or dere.'
 And with an other thought hir herte quaketh;
 Than slepeth hope, and after dreed awaketh; 810
 Now hoot, now cold; but thus, bi-twixen tweye,
 She rist hir up, and went hir for to pleye.
117. Adoun the steyre anoon-right tho she wente
 In-to the gardin, with hir neces three,
 And up and doun ther made many a wente, 815
 Flexippe, she, Tharbe, and Antigone,
 To pleyen, that it loye was to see;
 And othere of hir wommen, a gret route,
 Hir folwede in the gardin al aboute.
118. This yerd was large, and rayled alle the aleyes, 820
 And shadwed wel with blosmy bowes grene,
 And benched newe, and sonded alle the weyes,
 In which she walketh arm in arm bi-twene;
 Til at the laste Antigone the shene
 Gan on a Troian song to singe clere, 825
 That it an heven was hir voys to here.--
119. She seyde, 'O love, to whom I have and shal
 Ben humble subgit, trewe in myn entente,
 As I best can, to yow, lord, yeve ich al
 For ever-more, myn [hertes lust to rente](#). 830
 For never yet thy grace [no wight](#) sente
 So blisful cause as me, my lyf to lede
 In alle loye and seurtee, out of drede.

120. Ye, blisful god, han me so wel beset
 In love, y-wis, that al that bereth lyf 835
 Imaginen ne cowde how to ben bet;
 For, lord, with-outhe Ialousye or stryf,
 I love oon which that is most ententyf
 To serven wel, unwery or unfeyned,
 That ever was, and leest with harm distreynd. 840
121. As he that is the welle of worthinesse,
 Of trouthe ground, mirour of goodliheed,
 Of wit Appollo, stoon of sikemesse,
 Of vertu rote, of lust findere and heed,
 Thurgh which is alle sorwe fro me deed, 845
 Y-wis, I love him best, so doth he me;
 Now good thrift have he, wher-so that he be!
122. Whom sholde I thanke but yow, god of love,
 Of al this blisse, in which to bathe I ginne?
 And thanked be ye, lord, for that I love! 850
 This is the righte lyf that I am inne,
 To flemen alle manere vyce and sinne:
 This doth me so to vertu for to entende,
 That day by day I in my wil amende.
123. And who-so seyth that for to love is vyce, 855
 Or thraldom, though he fele in it distresse,
 He outhere is envyous, or right nyce,
 Or is unmighty, for his shrewednesse,
 To loven; for swich maner folk, I gesse,
 Defamen love, as no-thing of him knowe; 860
 They speken, but they bente never [his bowe](#).
124. What is the sonne wers, of kinde righte,
 Though that a man, for feblesse of his yen,
 May nought endure on it to see for brighte?
 Or love the wers, though wrecches on it cryen? 865
 No wele is worth, that may no [sorwe dryen](#).
 And for-thy, who that hath an [heed of verre](#),
 Fro cast of stones war him in the werre!
125. But I with al myn herte and al my might,
 As I have seyde, wol love, un-to my laste, 870
 My dere herte, and al myn owene knight,
 In which myn herte growen is so faste,
 And his in me, that it shal ever laste.
 Al dredde I first to love him to biginne,
 Now woot I wel, ther is no peril inne.' 875
126. And of hir song right with that word she stente,
 And therwith-al, 'now, nece,' quod Criseyde,
 'Who made this song with so good entente?'
 Antigone answerde anon, and seyde,
 'Ma dame, y-wis, the goodlieste mayde 880
 Of greet estat in al the toun of Troye;
 And [let](#) hir lyf in most honour and loye.'
127. 'Forsothe, so it semeth by hir song,'
 Quod tho Criseyde, and gan ther-with to [syke](#),
 And seyde, 'lord, is there swich blisse among 885
 These lovers, as they conne faire endyte?'
 'Ye, wis,' quod fresh Antigone the whyte,
 'For alle the folk that han or been on lyve
 Ne conne wel the blisse of love discryve.'

128. But wene ye that every wrecche woot 890
 The parfit blisse of love? why, nay, y-wis;
 They wenen al be love, if oon be hoot;
 Do wey, do wey, they woot no-thing of this!
 Men mosten axe at seyntes if it is
 Aught fair in hevene; why? for they conne telle; 895
 And axen fendes, is it foul in helle.'

129. Criseyde un-to that purpos nought answerde,
 But seyde, 'y-wis, it wol be night as faste.'
 But every word which that she of hir herde,
 She gan to prenten in hir herte faste; 900
 And ay gan love hir lasse for to agaste
 Than it dide erst, and sinken in hir herte,
 That she wex somewhat able to converte.

130. The dayes honour, and the hevenes ye,
 The nightes fo, al this clepe I the sonne, 905
 Gan westren faste, and downward for to wrye,
 As he that hadde his dayes cours y-ronne;
 And whyte thinges wexen dimme and donne
 For lak of light, and sterres for to appere,
 That she and al hir folk in wente y-fere. 910

131. So whan it lyked hir to goon to reste,
 And voyded weren they that voyden oughte,
 She seyde, that to slepe wel hir leste.
 Hir wommen sone til hir bed hir broughte.
 Whan al was hust, than lay she stille, and thoughte 915
 Of al this thing the manere and the wyse.
 Reherce it nedeth nought, for ye ben wyse.

132. A nightingale, upon a cedre grene,
 Under the chambre-wal ther as she lay,
 Ful loude sang ayein the mone shene, 920
 Paraunter, in his briddes wyse, a lay
 Of love, that made hir herte fresh and gay.
 That herkned she so longe in good entente,
 Til at the laste the dede sleep hir hente.

133. And, as she sleep, anoon-right tho hir mette, 925
 How that an egle, feathered whyt as boon,
 Under hir brest his longe clawes sette,
 And out hir herte he rente, and that a-noon,
 And dide his herte in-to hir brest to goon,
 Of which she nought agroos ne no-thing smerte, 930
 And forth he fleigh, with herte left for herte.

134. Now lat hir slepe, and we our tales holde
 Of Troilus, that is to paleys riden,
 Fro the scarmuch, of the whiche I tolde,
 And in his chambre sit, and hath abiden 935
 Til two or three of his messages yeden
 For Pandarus, and soughten him ful faste,
 Til they him founde, and broughte him at the laste.

135. This Pandarus com leping in at ones
 And seide thus, 'who hath ben wel y-bete 940
 To-day with swerdes, and with slinge-stones,
 But Troilus, that hath caught him an hete?'
 And gan to lape, and seyde, 'lord, so ye swete!
 But rys, and lat us soupe and go to reste.'
 And he answerde him, 'do we as thee leste.' 945

136. With al the haste goodly that they mighte,
 They spedde hem fro the souper un-to bedde;
 And every wight out at the dore him dighte,
 And wher him list upon his wey he spedde;
 But Troilus, that thoughte his herte bledde 950
 For wo, til that he herde som tydinge,
 He seyde, 'freend, shal I now wepe or singe?'
137. Quod Pandarus, 'ly stille, and lat me slepe,
 And don thyn hood, thy nedes spedde be;
 And chese, if thou wolt singe or daunce or lepe; 955
 At shorte wordes, thow shall trowe me.--
 Sire, my nece wol do wel by thee,
 And love thee best, by god and by my trouthe,
 But lak of pursuit make it in thy slouthe.
138. For thus ferforth I have thy work bigonne, 960
 Fro day to day, til this day, by the morwe,
 Hir love of freendship have I to thee wonne,
 And also hath she leyd hir feyth to borwe.
 Algate a foot is hameled of thy sorwe.'
 What sholde I lenger sermon of it holde? 965
 As ye han herd bifore, al he him tolde.
139. But right as floures, thorough the colde of night
 Y-closed, stoupen on hir stalkes lowe,
 Redressen hem a-yein the sonne bright,
 And spreden on hir kinde cours by rowe; 970
 Right so gan tho his eyen up to throwe
 This Troilus, and seyde, 'O Venus dere,
 Thy might, thy grace, y-heried be it here!'
140. And to Pandare he held up bothe his hondes,
 And seyde, 'lord, al thyn be that I have; 975
 For I am hool, al brosten been my bondes;
 A thousand Troians who so that me yave,
 Eche after other, god so wis me save,
 Ne mighte me so gladen; lo, myn herte,
 It spredeth so for loye, it wol to-sterter! 980
141. But lord, how shal I doon, how shal I liven?
 Whan shal I next my dere herte see?
 How shal this longe tyme a-wey be driven,
 Til that thou be ayein at hir fro me?
 Thou mayst answeere, "a-byd, a-byd," but he 985
 That hangeth by the nekke, sooth to seyne,
 In grete disese abyded for the peyne.'
142. 'Al esily, now, for the love of Marte,'
 Quod Pandarus, 'for every thing hath tyme;
 So longe abyd til that the night departe; 990
 For al so siker as thow lyst here by me,
 And god toform, I wol be there at pryme,
 And for thy werk somewhat as I shal seye,
 Or on som other wight this charge leye.
143. For pardee, god wot, I have ever yit 995
 Ben redy thee to serve, and to this night
 Have I nought fayned, but emforth my wit
 Don al thy lust, and shal with al my might.
 Do now as I shal seye, and fare a-right;
 And if thou nilt, wyte al thy-self thy care, 1000
 On me is nought along thyn yvel fare.

144. I woot wel that thou wyser art than I
 A thousand fold, but if I were as thou,
 God helpe me so, as I wolde outrely,
 Right of myn owene hond, wryte hir right now 1005
 A lettre, in which I wolde hir tellen how
 I ferde amis, and hir beseche of routhe;
 Now help thy-self, and leve it not for slouthe.

145. And I my-self shal ther-with to hir goon;
 And whan thou wost that I am with hir there, 1010
 Worth thou up-on a courser right anoon,
 Ye, hardily, right in thy beste gere,
 And ryd forth by the place, as nought ne were,
 And thou shalt finde us, if I may, sittinge
 At som windowe, in-to the strete lokinge. 1015

146. And if thee list, than maystow us saluwe,
 And up-on me make thy contenaunce;
 But, by thy lyf, be war and faste eschuwe
 To tarien ought, god shilde us fro mischaunce!
 Ryd forth thy wey, and hold thy governaunce; 1020
 And we shal speke of thee som-what, I trowe,
 Whan thou art goon, to do thyne *eres glowe!*

147. Touching thy lettre, thou art wys y-nough,
 I woot thou nilt it digneliche endyte;
 As make it with thise argumentes tough; 1025
 Ne scrivenish or craftily thou it wryte;
 Beblotte it with thy teres eek a lyte;
 And if thou wryte a goodly word al softe,
 Though it be good, reherce it not to ofte.

148. For though the beste harpou upon lyve 1030
 Wolde on the beste souned Ioly harpe
 That ever was, with alle his fingres fyve,
 Touche ay o streng, or ay o *werbul harpe*,
 Were his nayles poynted never so sharpe,
 It shulde maken every wight to dulle, 1035
 To here his glee, and of his strokes fulle.

149. Ne Iompre eek no discordaunt thing y-fere,
 As thus, to usen termes of phisyk;
 In loves termes, hold of thy matere
 The forme alwey, and do that it be lyk; 1040
 For if a peyntour wolde peynte a *pyk*
 With asses feet, and hede it as an ape,
 It cordeth nought; so nere it but a lape.'

150. This counsey I lyked wel to Troilus;
 But, as a dreedful lover, he seyde this:-- 1045
 'Allas, my dere brother Pandarus,
 I am ashamed for to wryte, y-wis,
 Lest of myn innocence I seyde a-mis,
 Or that she nolde it for despyt receyve;
 Thanne were I deed, ther mighte it no-thing weyve.' 1050

151. To that Pandare answerde, 'if thee lest,
 Do that I seye, and lat me therwith goon;
 For by that lord that formed est and west,
 I hope of it to bringe answer anoon
 Right of hir hond, and if that thou nilt noon, 1055
 Lat be; and sory mote he been his lyve,
 Ayeins thy lust that helpeth thee to thryve.'

152. Quod Troilus, '*Depardieux*, I assente;
 Sin that thee list, I will aryse and wryte;
 And blisful god preye ich, with good entente, 1060
 The vyage, and the lettre I shal endyte,
 So spede it; and thou, *Minerva*, the whyte,
 Yif thou me wit my lettre to devyse.'
 And sette him doun, and wroot right in this wyse.--

153. First he gan hir his righte lady calle, 1065
 His hertes lyf, his lust, his sorwes leche,
 His blisse, and eek this othere termes alle,
 That in swich cas these loveres alle seche;
 And in ful humble wyse, as in his speche,
 He gan him recomaunde un-to hir grace; 1070
 To telle al how, it axeth muchel space.

154. And after this, ful lowly he hir prayde
 To be nought wrooth, though he, of his folye,
 So hardy was to hir to wryte, and seyde,
 That love *it made*, or elles moste he dye, 1075
 And pitously gan mercy for to crye;
 And after that he seyde, and *ley* ful loude,
 Him-self was litel worth, and lesse he coude;

155. And that she sholde han his conning excused,
 That litel was, and eek he dredde hir so, 1080
 And his unworthynesse he ay acused;
 And after that, than gan he telle his wo;
 But that was endeles, with-ouen ho;
 And seyde, he wolde in trouthe alwey him holde;--
 And radde it over, and gan the lettre folde. 1085

156. And with his salte teres gan he bathe
 The ruby in his signet, and it sette
 Upon the wex deliverliche and rathe;
 Ther-with a thousand tymes, er he lette,
 He kiste tho the lettre that he shette, 1090
 And seyde, 'lettre, a blisful destenee
 Thee shapen is, my lady shal thee see.'

157. This Pandare took the lettre, and that by tyme
 A-morwe, and to his neces paleys sterte,
 And faste he swoor, that it was passed pryme, 1095
 And gan to lape, and seyde, 'y-wis, myn herte,
 So fresh it is, al-though it sore smerte,
 I may not slepe never a Mayes morwe;
 I have a Ioly wo, a lusty sorwe.'

158. Criseyde, whan that she hir uncle herde, 1100
 With dredful herte, and desirous to here
 The cause of his cominge, thus answerde,
 'Now by your feyth, myn uncle,' quod she, 'dere,
 What maner windes gydeth yow now here?
 Tel us your Ioly wo and your penaunce, 1105
 How ferforth be ye put in loves daunce.'

159. 'By god,' quod he, 'I *hoppe* alwey bihinde!
 And she *to-laugh*, it thoughte hir herte breste.
 Quod Pandarus, 'loke alwey that ye finde
 Came in myn hood, but herkneth, if yow leste; 1110
 Ther is right now come in-to toune a geste,
 A Greek espye, and telleth newe thinges,
 For which come I to telle yow tydinges.

160. Into the gardin go we, and we shal here,
 Al prevely, of this a long sermoun.' 1115
 With that they wenten arm in army-fere
 In-to the gardin from the chaumbre doun.
 And whan that he so fer was that the soun
 Of that he *speke*, no man here mighte,
 He seyde hir thus, and out the lettre plighte, 1120

161. 'Lo, he that is al hoolly youres free
 Him recomaundeth lowly to your grace,
 And *sent* to you this lettre here by me;
 Avyseth you on it, whan ye han space,
 And of som goodly answeere yow purchase; 1125
 Or, helpe me god, so pleyedly for to seyne,
 He may not longe liven for his peyne.'

162. Ful dredfully tho gan she stonde stille,
 And took it nought, but al hir humble chere
 Gan for to chaunge, and seyde, 'scrit ne bille, 1130
 For love of god, that toucheth swich matere,
 Ne bring me noon; and also, uncle dere,
 To myn estat have more reward, I preye,
 Than to his lust; what sholde I more seye?

163. And loketh now if this be resonable, 1135
 And letteth nought, for favour ne for slouthe,
 To seyn a sooth; now were it covenable
 To myn estat, by god, and by your trouthe,
 To taken it, or to han of him routhe,
 In harming of my-self or in repreve? 1140
 Ber it a-yein, for him that ye on leve!'

164. This Pandarus gan on hir for to stare,
 And seyde, 'now is this the grettest wonder
 That ever I sey! lat be this nyce fare!
 To deethe mote I smiten be with thonder, 1145
 If, for the citee which that stondesth yonder,
 Wolde I a lettre un-to yow bringe or take
 To harm of yow; what list yow thus it make?

165. But thus ye faren, wel neigh alle and some,
 That he that most desireth yow to serve, 1150
 Of him ye recche leest wher he bicomme,
 And whether that he live or elles sterve.
 But for al that that ever I may deserve,
 Refuse it nought,' quod he, and hente hir faste,
 And in hir bosom the lettre doun he thraste, 1155

166. And seyde hir, 'now cast it away anoon,
 That folk may seen and gauren on us tweye.'
 Quod she, 'I can abyde til they be goon,'
 And gan to smyle, and seyde him, 'eem, I preye,
 Swich answeere as yow list your-self purveye, 1160
 For trewely I nil no lettre wryte.'
 'No? than wol I,' quod he, 'so ye endyte.'

167. Therwith she lough, and seyde, 'go we dyne.'
 And he gan at him-self to iape faste,
 And seyde, 'nece, I have so greet a pyne 1165
 For love, that every other day I faste'--
 And gan his beste lapes forth to caste;
 And made hir so to laughe at his folye,
 That she for laughter wende for to dye.

168. And whan that she was comen in-to halle, 1170
 'Now, eem,' quod she, 'we wol go dyne anoon;'
 And gan some of hir women to hir calle,
 And streyght in-to hir chaumbre gan she goon;
 But of hir businesses, this was oon
 A-monges othere thinges, out of drede, 1175
 Ful prively this lettre for to rede;

169. *Avysed* word by word in every lyne,
 And *fond* no lak, she thoughte he *coude good*;
 And up it putte, and went hir in to dyne.
 And Pandarus, that in a study stood, 1180
 Er he was war, she took him by the hood,
 And seyde, 'ye were caught er that ye wiste;'
 'I vouche sauf,' quod he, 'do what yow liste.'

170. Tho wesshen they, and sette hem doun and ete;
 And after noon ful sleyly Pandarus 1185
 Gan drawe him to the window next the strete,
 And seyde, 'nece, who hath arayed thus
 The yonder hous, that stant afor-yeyn us?'
 'Which hous?' quod she, and gan for to biholde,
 And knew it wel, and whos it was him tolde, 1190

171. And fillen forth in speche of thinges smale,
 And seten in the window bothe tweye.
 Whan Pandarus saw tyme un-to his tale,
 And saw wel that hir folk were alle aweye,
 'Now, nece myn, tel on,' quod he, 'I seye, 1195
 How lyketh yow the lettre that ye woot?
 Can he ther-on? for, by my trouthe, I noot.'

172. Therwith al rosy hewed tho wex she,
 And gan to humme, and seyde, 'so I trowe.'
 'Aqyte him wel, for goddes love,' quod he; 1200
 'My-self to medes wol the lettre *sowe*,'
 And held his hondes up, and sat on knowe,
 'Now, goode nece, be it never so lyte,
 Yif me the labour, it to sowe and plyte.'

173. 'Ye, for I can so wryte,' quod she tho; 1205
 'And eek I noot what I sholde to him seye.'
 'Nay, nece,' quod Pandare, 'sey not so;
 Yet at the leste thanketh him, I preye,
 Of his good wil, and doth him not to deye.
 Now for the love of me, my nece dere, 1210
 Refuseth not at this tyme my preyere.'

174. '*Depar-dieux*,' quod she, 'god leve al be wel!
 God helpe me so, this is the firste lettre
 That ever I wroot, ye, al or any del.'
 And in-to a closet, for to avyse hir bettre, 1215
 She wente allone, and gan hir herte unfettre
 Out of disdaynes prison but a lyte;
 And sette hir doun, and gan a lettre wryte,

175. Of which to telle in short is myn entente 1220
 Theffect, as fer as I can understonde:--
 She thonked him of al that he wel mente
 Towardes hir, but holden him in honde
 She nolde nought, ne make hir-selven bonde
 In love, but as his suster, him to plese,
 She wolde fayn, to doon his herte an ese. 1225

176. She shette it, and to Pandarus gan goon,
 There as he sat and loked in-to strete,
 And doun she sette hir by him on a stoon
 Of laspre, up-on a [quissim](#) gold y-bete,
 And seyde, 'as wisly helpe me god the grete, 1230
 I never dide a thing with more peyne
 Than wryte this, to which ye me constreyne;'

177. And took it him: he thonked hir and seyde,
 'God woot, of thing ful ofte looth bigonne
 Cometh ende good; and nece myn, Criseyde, 1235
 That ye to him of hard now ben y-wonne
 Oughte he be glad, by god and yonder sonne!
 For-why men seyth, "[impressiounes lighte](#)
 Ful lightly been ay redy to the flighte."

178. But ye han pleyed tyraunt neigh to longe, 1240
 And hard was it your herte for to grave;
 Now stint, that ye no longer on it honge,
 Al wolde ye the forme of daunger save.
 But hasteth yow to doon him loye have;
 For trusteth wel, to longe y-doon hardnesse 1245
 Causeth despyt ful often, for distresse.'

179. And right as they declamed this matere,
 Lo, Troilus, right at the stretes ende,
 Com ryding with his tenthe [some](#) y-ferre,
 Al softly, and thiderward gan bende 1250
 Ther-as they sete, as was his way to wende
 To paleys-ward; and Pandare him aspyde,
 And seyde, 'nece, y-see who cometh here ryde!

180. O flee not in, he seeth us, I suppose;
 Lest he may thinke that ye him eschuwe.' 1255
 'Nay, nay,' quod she, and wex as reed as rose.
 With that he gan hir humbly to saluwe,
 With dreedful chere, and ofte his hewes muwe;
 And up his look debonairly he caste,
 And bekked on Pandare, and forth he paste. 1260

181. God woot if he sat on his hors a-right,
 Or goodly was beseyn, that ilke day!
 God woot wher he was lyk a manly knight!
 What sholde I drecche, or telle of his aray?
 Criseyde, which that alle these thinges say, 1265
 To telle in short, hir lyked al y-ferre,
 His persone, his aray, his look, his chere,

182. His goodly manere and his gentillessse,
 So wel, that never, sith that she was born,
 Ne hadde she swich routhe of his distresse; 1270
 And how-so she hath hard ben her-biforn,
 To god hope I, she hath now caught a thorn.
 She shal not pulle it out this nexte wyke;
 God sende mo swich thornes [on to pyke!](#)

183. Pandare, which that stood hir faste by, 1275
 Felte [iren hoot](#), and he bigan to smyte,
 And seyde, 'nece, I pray yow hertely,
 Tel me that I shal axen yow a lyte.
 A womman, that were of his deeth to wyte,
 With-outen his gilt, but for hir lakked routhe, 1280
 Were it wel doon?' Quod she, 'nay, by my trouthe!'

184. 'God helpe me so,' quod he, 'ye sey me sooth.
 Ye felen wel your-self that I not lye;
 Lo, yond he rit!' Quod she, 'ye, so he dooth.'
 'Wel,' quod Pandare, 'as I have told yow thrye, 1285
 Lat be your nyce shame and your folye,
 And spek with him in esing of his herte;
 Lat nycetee not do yow bothe smerte.'

185. But ther-on was [to heven](#) and to done;
 Considered al thing, it may not be; 1290
 And why, [for shame](#); and it were eek to sone
 To graunten him so greet a libertee.
 'For playnly hir entente,' as seyde she,
 Was for to love him unwist, if she mighte,
 And guerdon him with no-thing but with sighte.' 1295

186. But Pandarus thoughte, 'it shal not be so,
 If that I may; this nyce opinioun
 Shal not be holden fully yeres two.'
 What sholde I make of this a long sermoun?
 He moste assente on that conclusioun 1300
 As for the tyme; and whan that it was eve,
 And al was wel, he roos and took his leve.

187. And on his wey ful faste homward he spedde,
 And right for loye he felte his herte daunce;
 And Troilus he fond alone a-bedde, 1305
 That lay as dooth these loveres, in a traunce,
 Bitwixen hope and derk desesperaunce.
 But Pandarus, right at his in-cominge,
 He song, as who seyth, 'lo! sumwhat I bringe.'

188. And seyde, 'who is in his bed so sone 1310
 Y-buried thus?' 'It am I, freend,' quod he.
 'Who, Troilus? nay helpe me so the mone,'
 Quod Pandarus, 'thou shalt aryse and see
 A charme that was sent right now to thee,
 The which can helen thee of thyn [accessse](#), 1315
 If thou do forth-with al thy besinesse.'

189. 'Ye, through the might of god!' quod Troilus.
 And Pandarus gan him the lettre take,
 And seyde, 'pardee, god hath holpen us;
 Have here a light, and loke on al this blake.' 1320
 But ofte gan the herte glade and quake
 Of Troilus, whyl that he gan it rede,
 So as the wordes yave him hope or drede.

190. But fynally, he took al for the beste
 That she him wroot, for sumwhat he biheld 1325
 On which, him thoughte, he mighte his herte reste,
 Al covered she the wordes under sheld.
 Thus to the more worthy part he held,
 That, what for hope and Pandarus biheste,
 His grete wo for-yede he at the leste. 1330

191. But as we may alday our-selven see,
 Through more wode or col, the more fyr;
 Right so encrees of hope, of what it be,
 Therwith ful ofte encreseth eek desyr;
 Or, as an ook cometh of a litel spyr, 1335
 So through this lettre, which that she him sente,
 Encresen gan desyr, of which he brente.

192. Wherefore I seye alwey, that day and night
 This Troilus gan to desiren more
 Than he dide erst, thurgh hope, and dide his might 1340
 To pressen on, as by Pandarus lore,
 And wryten to hir of his sorwes sore
 Fro day to day; he leet it not [refreyde](#),
 That by Pandare he wroot somewhat or seyde;

193. And dide also his othere observaunces 1345
 That to a lovee longeth in this cas;
 And, after that these dees turnede on chaunces,
 So was he outhere glad or seyde 'allas!'
 And held [after his gestes](#) ay his pas;
 And aftir swiche answeres as he hadde, 1350
 So were his dayes sory outhere gladde.

194. But to Pandare alwey was his recours,
 And pitously gan ay til him to pleyne,
 And him bisoughte of rede and som socours;
 And Pandarus, that sey his wode peyne, 1355
 Wex wel neigh deed for routhe, sooth to seyne,
 And bisily with al his herte caste
 Som of his wo to sleen, and that as faste;

195. And seyde, 'lord, and freend, and brother dere,
 God woot that thy diseise dooth me wo. 1360
 But woltow stinten al this woful chere,
 And, by my trouthe, or it be dayes two,
 And god to-form, yet shal I shape it so,
 That thou shalt come in-to a certayn place,
 Ther-as thou mayst thy-self hir preye of grace. 1365

196. And certainly, I noot if thou it wost,
 But tho that been expert in love it seye,
 It is oon of the thinges that furthereth most,
 A man to have a leysen for to preye,
 And siker place his wo for to biwreie; 1370
 For in good herte it moot som routhe impresse,
 To here and see the giltles in distresse.

197. Paraunter thenkestow: though it be so
 That kinde wolde doon hir to biginne
 To han a maner routhe up-on my wo, 1375
 Seyth Daunger, "Nay, thou shalt me never winne;
 So reuleth hir hir hertes goost with-inne,
 That, though she bende, yet she stant on rote;
 What in effect is this un-to my bote?"

198. Think here-ayeins, whan that the sturdy ook, 1380
 On which men hakketh ofte, for the nones,
 Receyved hath the happy falling strook,
 The grete sweigh doth it come al at ones,
 As doon these rokkes or these milne-stones.
 For swifter cours cometh thing that is of wighte, 1385
 Whan it descendeth, than don thinges lighte.

199. And reed that boweth down for every blast,
 Ful lightly, cesse wind, it wol aryse;
 But so nil not an ook whan it is cast;
 It nedeth me nought thee longe to [forbyse](#). 1390
 Men shal reioysen of a greet emprise
 Acheved wel, and stant with-ouen doute,
 Al han men been the lenger ther-about.

200. But, Troilus, yet tel me, if thee lest,
 A thing now which that I shal axen thee; 1395
 Which is thy brother that thou lovest best
 As in thy verray hertes privetee?'
 'Y-wis, my brother [Deiphebus](#),' quod he.
 'Now,' quod Pandare, 'er houres twyes twelve,
 He shal thee ese, unwist of it him-selve. 1400

201. Now lat me allone, and werken as I may,
 Quod he; and to Deiphebus wente he tho
 Which hadde his lord and grete freend ben ay;
 Save Troilus, no man he lovede so.
 To telle in short, with-outen wordes mo, 1405
 Quod Pandarus, 'I pray yow that ye be
 Freend to a cause which that toucheth me.'

202. 'Yis, pardee,' quod Deiphebus, 'wel thow wost,
 In al that ever I may, and god to-fore,
 Al nere it [but for man I love most](#), 1410
 My brother Troilus; but sey wherfore
 It is; for sith that day that I was bore,
 I nas, ne never-mo to been I thinke,
 Ayeins a thing that mighte thee for-thinke.'

203. Pandare gan him thonke, and to him seyde, 1415
 'Lo, sire, I have a lady in this toun,
 That is my nece, and called is Criseyde,
 Which som men wolden doon oppressioun,
 And wrongfully have hir possessioun:
 Wherfor I of your lordship yow biseche 1420
 To been our freend, with-oute more speche.'

204. Deiphebus him answerde, 'O, is not this,
 That thow spekest of to me thus straungely,
 Criseyda, my freend?' He seyde, 'Yis.'
 'Than nedeth,' quod Deiphebus hardely, 1425
 'Na-more to speke, for trusteth wel, that I
 Wol be hir champioun with [spore and yerde](#);
 I roughte nought though alle hir foos it herde.

205. But tel me, thou that woost al this matere,
 How I might best avaylen? now lat see.' 1430
 Quod Pandarus, 'if ye, my lord so dere,
 Wolden as now don this honour to me,
 To prayen hir to-morwe, lo, that she
 Com un-to yow hir pleyntes to devyse,
 Hir adversaries wolde of hit agryse. 1435

206. And if I more dorste preye as now,
 And chargen yow to have so greet travayle,
 To han som of your bretheren here with yow,
 That mighten to hir cause bet avayle,
 Than, woot I wel, she mighte never fayle 1440
 For to be holpen, what at your instaunce,
 What with hir othere freendes governaunce.'

207. Deiphebus, which that comen was, of kinde,
 To al honour and bountee to consente,
 Answerde, 'it shal be doon; and I can finde 1445
 Yet gretter help to this in myn entente.
 What wolt thow seyn, if I for Eleyne sente
 To speke of this? I trowe it be the beste;
 For she may leden Paris as hir leste.

208. Of Ector, which that is my lord, my brother, 1450
It nedeth nought to preye him freend to be;
For I have herd him, o tyme and eek other,
Speke of Criseyde swich honour, that he
May seyn no bet, swich hap to him hath she.
It nedeth nought his helpes for to crave; 1455
He shal be swich, right as we wole him have.

209. Spek thou thy-self also to Troilus
On my bihalve, and pray him with us dyne.'
'Sire, al this shal be doon,' quod Pandarus;
And took his leve, and never gan to fyne, 1460
But to his neces hous, as streyt as lyne,
He com; and fond hir fro the mete aryse;
And sette him down, and spak right in this wyse.

210. He seyde, 'O veray god, so have I ronne!
Lo, nece myn, see ye nought how I swete? 1465
I noot whether ye the more thank me conne.
Be ye nought war how that fals Poliphete
Is now aboute eft-sones for to plete,
And bringe on yow advocacyes newe?'
'I? no,' quod she, and chaunged al hir hewe. 1470

211. 'What is he more aboute, me to drecche
And doon me wrong? what shal I do, allas?
Yet of him-self no-thing ne wolde I recche,
Nere it for Antenor and Eneas,
That been his freendes in swich maner cas; 1475
But, for the love of god, myn uncle dere,
No fors of that, lat him have al y-fere;

212. With-uten that, I have ynough for us.'
'Nay,' quod Pandare, 'it shal no-thing be so.
For I have been right now at Deiphebus,
And Ector, and myne othere lordes mo, 1480
And shortly maked eche of hem his fo;
That, by my thrift, he shal it never winne
For ought he can, whan that so he biginne.'

213. And as they casten what was best to done, 1485
Deiphebus, of his owene curtasye,
Com hir to preye, in his propre persone,
To holde him on the morwe companye
At diner, which she nolde not denye,
But goodly gan to his preyere obeye. 1490
He thonked hir, and wente up-on his weye.

214. Whanne this was doon, this Pandare up a-noon,
To telle in short, and forth gan for to wende
To Troilus, as stille as any stoon,
And al this thing he tolde him, [word and ende](#); 1495
And how that he Deiphebus gan to blende;
And seyde him, 'now is tyme, if that thou conne,
To bere thee wel to-morwe, and al is wonne.

215. Now spek, now prey, now pitously compleyne;
Lat not for nyce shame, or drede, or slouthe; 1500
Som-tyme a man mot telle his owene peyne;
Bileve it, and she shal han on thee routhe;
Thou shalt be saved by thy feyth, in trouthe.
But wel wot I, thou art now in a drede;
And what it is, I leye, I can arede. 1505

216. Thow thinkest now, "how sholde I doon al this?
 For by my cheres mosten folk aspye,
 That for hir love is that I fare a-mis;
 Yet hadde I lever unwist for sorwe dye."
 Now thenk not so, for thou dost greet folye. 1510
 For right now have I founden o manere
 Of sleighte, for to coveren al thy chere.

217. Thow shall gon over night, and that as blyve,
 Un-to Deiphebus hous, as thee to pleye,
 Thy maladye a-wey the bet to dryve, 1515
 For-why thou semest syk, soth for to seye.
 Sone after that, down in thy bed thee leye,
 And sey, thow mayst no lenger up endure,
 And lye right there, and byde thyn aventure.

218. Sey that thy fever is wont thee for to take 1520
 The same tyme, and lasten til a-morwe;
 And lat see now how wel thou canst it make,
 For, par-dee, syk is he that is in sorwe.
 Go now, farewell! and, Venus here to borwe,
 I hope, and thou this purpos holde ferme, 1525
 Thy grace she shal fully ther conferme.'

219. Quod Troilus, 'y-wis, thou nedelees
 Counseylest me, that sykliche I me feyne!
 For I am syk in earnest, doutelees,
 So that wel neigh I sterve for the peyne.' 1530
 Quod Pandarus, 'thou shalt the bettre pleyne,
 And hast the lasse nede to countrefete;
 For him men demen hoot that men seen swete.

220. Lo, holde thee at thy [triste](#) cloos, and I
 Shal wel the deer un-to thy bowe dryve.' 1535
 Therwith he took his leve al softlye,
 And Troilus to paleys wente blyve.
 So glad ne was he never in al his lyve;
 And to Pandarus reed gan al assente,
 And to Deiphebus hous at night he wente. 1540

221. What nedeth yow to tellen al the chere
 That Deiphebus un-to his brother made,
 Or his accesse, or his syklych manere,
 How men gan him with clothes for to lade,
 Whan he was leyd, and how men wolde him glade? 1545
 But al for nought, he held forth ay the wyse
 That ye han herd Pandare er this devyse.

222. But certeyn is, er Troilus him leyde,
 Deiphebus had him prayed, over night,
 To been a freend and helping to Criseyde. 1550
 God woot, that he it grauntede anon-right,
 To been hir fulle freend with al his might.
 But swich a nede was to preye him thenne,
 As for to bidde a wood man for to [renne](#).

223. The morwen com, and neighen gan the tyme 1555
 Of meel-tyd, that the faire quene Eleyne
 Shoop hir to been, an heure after the pryme,
 With Deiphebus, to whom she nolde feyne;
 But as his suster, hoomly, sooth to seyne,
 She com to diner in hir playn entente. 1560
 But god and Pandare wiste al what this mente.

224. Come eek Criseyde, al innocent of this,
 Antigone, hir sister Tarbe also;
 But flee we now **prolixitee** best is,
 For love of god, and lat us faste go 1565
 Right to the effect, with-oute tales mo,
 Why al this folk assembled in this place;
 And lat us of hir saluinges pace.
225. Gret honour dide hem Deiphebus, certeyn,
 And fedde hem wel with al that mighte lyke. 1570
 But ever-more, 'allas!' was his refreyn,
 'My goode brother Troilus, the syke,
 Lyth yet'--and therwith-al he gan to syke;
 And after that, he peyned him to glade
 Hem as he mighte, and chere good he made. 1575
226. Compleyned eek Eleyne of his syknesse
 So feithfully, that pitee was to here,
 And every wight gan waxen for accesse
 A leche anoon, and seyde, 'in this manere
 Men curen folk; this charme I wol yow lere.' 1580
 But there sat oon, al list hir nought **to teche**,
 That thoughte, best coude I yet been his leche.
227. After compleynt, him gonnen they to preyse,
 As folk don yet, whan som wight hath bigonne 1585
 To preyse a man, and up with prys him reyse
 A thousand fold yet hyer than the sonne:--
 'He is, he can, that fewe lordes conne.'
 And Pandarus, of that they wolde afferme,
 He not for-gat hir preysing to conferme.
228. Herde al this thing Criseyde wel y-nough, 1590
 And every word gan for to notifie;
 For which with sobre chere hir herte lough;
 For who is that ne wolde hir glorifye,
To mowen swich a knight don live or dye?
 But al passe I, lest ye to longe dwelle; 1595
 For for o fyn is al that ever I telle.
229. The tyme com, fro diner for to ryse,
 And, as hem oughte, arisen everychoon,
 And gonne a while of this and that devyse.
 But Pandarus brak al this speche anoon, 1600
 And seyde to Deiphebus, 'wole ye goon,
 If youre wille be, as I yow preyde,
 To speke here of the nedes of Criseyde?'
230. Eleyne, which that by the hond hir held,
 Took first the tale, and seyde, 'go we blyve;' 1605
 And goodly on Criseyde she biheld,
 And seyde, 'Ioves lat him never thryve,
 That dooth yow harm, and bringe him sone of lyve!
 And yeve me sorwe, but he shal it rewe,
 If that I may, and alle folk be trewe.' 1610
231. 'Tel thou thy neces cas,' quod Deiphebus
 To Pandarus, 'for thou canst best it telle.'--
 'My lordes and my ladyes, it stant thus;
 What sholde I lenger,' quod he, 'do yow dwelle?'
 He rong hem out a proces lyk a belle, 1615
 Up-on hir fo, that highte Poliphete,
 So heynous, that men mighte on it spete.

232. Answerde of this ech worse of hem than other,
 And Poliphete they gonnen thus to warien,
 'An-honged be swich oon, were he my brother; 1620
 And so he shal, for it ne may not varien.'
 What sholde I lenger in this tale tarien?
 Pleyedly, alle at ones, they hir highten,
 To been hir helpe in al that ever they mighten.

233. Spak than Eleyne, and seyde, 'Pandarus, 1625
 Woot ought my lord, my brother, this matere,
 I mene, Ector? or woot it Troilus?'
 He seyde, 'ye, but wole ye now me here?
 Me thinketh this, sith Troilus is here,
 It were good, if that ye wolde assente, 1630
 She tolde hir-self him al this, er she wente.

234. For he wole have the more hir grief at herte,
 By cause, lo, that she a lady is;
 And, by your leve, I wol but right in sterte,
 And do yow wite, and that anoon, y-wis, 1635
 If that he slepe, or wole ought here of this.'
 And in he lepte, and seyde him in his ere,
 'God have thy soule, y-brought have I thy bere!'

235. To smylen of this gan tho Troilus,
 And Pandarus, with-oute rekeninge, 1640
 Out wente anoon to Eleyne and Deiphebus,
 And seyde hem, 'so there be no taryinge,
 Ne more pres, he wol wel that ye bringe
 Criseyda, my lady, that is here;
 And as he may endure, he wole here. 1645

236. But wel ye woot, the chaumbre is but lyte,
 And fewe folk may lightly make it warm;
 Now loketh ye, (for I wol have no wyte,
 To bringe in prees that mighte doon him harm
 Or him disesen, [for my bettre arm](#)), 1650
 Wher it be bet she byde til eft-sones;
 Now loketh ye, that knowen what to doon is.

237. I sey for me, best is, as I can knowe,
 That no wight in ne wente but ye tweye,
 But it were I, for I can, in a throwe, 1655
 Reherce hir cas, unlyk that she can seye;
 And after this, she may him ones preye
 To ben good lord, in short, and take hir leve;
 This may not muchel of his ese him reve.

238. And eek, for she is straunge, he wol forbere 1660
 His ese, which that [him thar nought](#) for yow;
 Eek other thing, that toucheth not to here,
 He wol me telle, I woot it wel right now,
 That secret is, and for the tounes prow.'
 And they, that no-thing knewe of this entente, 1665
 With-oute more, to Troilus in they wente.

239. Eleyne in al hir goodly softe wyse,
 Gan him saluwe, and womanly to pleye,
 And seyde, 'ywis, ye moste alweyes aryse!
 Now fayre brother, beth al hool, I preye!' 1670
 And gan hir arm right over his sholder leye,
 And him with al hir wit to recomforte;
 As she best coude, she gan him to disporte.

240. So after this quod she, 'we yow biseke,
My dere brother, Deiphebus, and I, 1675
For love of god, and so doth Pandare eke,
To been good lord and freend, right hertely,
Un-to Criseyde, which that certainly
Receyveth wrong, as woot wel here Pandare,
That can hir cas wel bet than I declare.' 1680
241. This Pandarus gan newe his tunge affyle,
And al hir cas reherce, and that anoon;
Whan it was seyde, sone after, in a whyle,
Quod Troilus, 'as sone as I may goon,
I wol right fayn with al my might ben oon, 1685
Have god my trouthe, hir cause to sustene.'
'Good thrift have ye,' quod Eleyne the quene.
242. Quod Pandarus, 'and it your wille be,
That she may take hir leve, er that she go?'
'Or elles god for-bede,' tho quod he, 1690
'If that she vouche sauf for to do so.'
And with that word quod Troilus, 'ye two,
Deiphebus, and my suster leef and dere,
To yow have I to speke of o matere,
243. To been avysed by your reed the better':-- 1695
And fond, as hap was, at his beddes heed,
The copie of a tretis and a lettre,
That Ector hadde him sent to axen reed,
If swich a man was worthy to ben deed,
Woot I nought who; but in a grisly wyse 1700
He preyede hem anoon on it avyse.
244. Deiphebus gan this lettre to unfolde
In ernest greet; so dide Eleyne the quene;
And rominge outward, fast it gan biholde,
Downward a steyre, in-to an herber grene. 1705
This ilke thing they redden hem bi-twene;
And largely, the mountaunce of an houre,
They gonne on it to reden and to poure.
245. Now lat hem rede, and tume we anoon
To Pandarus, that gan ful faste pryde 1710
That al was wel, and out he gan to goon
In-to the grete chambre, and that in hye,
And seyde, 'god save al this companye!
Com, nece myn; my lady quene Eleyne
Abydeth yow, and eek my lordes tweyne. 1715
246. Rys, take with yow your nece Antigone,
Or whom yow list, or no fors, hardily;
The lasse prees, the bet; com forth with me,
And loke that ye thonke humblyly
Hem alle three, and, whan ye may goodly 1720
Your tyme y-see, taketh of hem your leve,
Lest we to longe his restes him bireve.'
247. Al innocent of Pandarus entente,
Quod tho Criseyde, 'go we, uncle dere';
And arm in arm inward with him she wente, 1725
Avysed wel hir wordes and hir chere;
And Pandarus, in ernestful manere,
Seyde, 'alle folk, for goddes love, I preye,
Stinteth right here, and softly yow pleye.

248. Aviseth yow what folk ben here with-inne, And in what plyt oon is, god him amende! And inward thus ful softly biginne; Nece, I coniure and heighly yow defende, On his half, which that sowle us alle sende, And in the vertue of corounes tweyne ,	1730 1735
249. Fy on the devel! think which oon he is, And in what plyt he lyth; com of anoon; Thenk al swich taried tyd, but lost it nis! That wol ye bothe seyn, whan ye ben oon. Secoundelich, ther yet devyneth noon Up-on yow two; com of now, if ye conne; Whyl folk is blent, lo, al the tyme is wonne!	 1740
250. In titering, and pursuite, and delayes, The folk devyne at wagginge of a stree; And though ye wolde han after merye dayes, Than dar ye nought, and why? for she, and she Spak swich a word; thus loked he, and he; Lest tyme I loste, I dar not with yow dele; Com of therfore, and bringeth him to hele.'	 1745 1750
251. But now to yow , ye lovers that ben here, Was Troilus nought in a cankedort , That lay, and mighte whispringe of hem here, And thoughte, 'O lord, right now renneth my sort Fully to dye, or han anoon comfort'; And was the firste tyme he shulde hir preye Of love; O mighty god, what shal he seye?	 1755

Explicit Secundus Liber.

RUBRIC. *So* Cp. H. 1-84. *Lost in* Cm. 4. Ed. connyng; H. conyng(!); Cl. H2. comyng; Cp. comyng. 6. Cp. desespeir; H. desespeyre; Cl. desper. 8. H2. Clyo; *rest* Cleo. 11. Cl. H2. *om.* other. 15. Cl. nel. 17. H. Desblameth. 21. can nat] Cl. ne kan. 25. H. Ed. thynketh; Cl. Cp. thenketh. 37. Cl. al o; *rest om.* al. 38. H. Ed. gamen; *rest* game. 39. Cl. *om.* that. 40. Ed. open; *rest* opyn. 41. H2. seying; *rest* seyde. 42. Cl. seyth. 46. H2. to me; *rest* thee. 49. H. Cp. folwen; Cl. folwe. 55. Cl. so it. 58. H2. shottis; Ed. shottes; Cl. H. shotes. 59. Cl. *om.* of loving. 61. fil] Cl. felt(!). 64. H. Proignee. 68. Cl. hym so neigh. // Cl. Cp. cheterynge; H. H2. chiteringe. 69. H2. Ed. Thereus (*for* Tereus); Cl. Cp. Tireux; H. Tryeux. 73. his] Cl. the. 75. Cl. tok weye soone. 79. Cl. vn-to. 80. Cl. in forth. 81. Cl. sette; Cp. H. sete; H2. sate. 84. *So all.* 86. Cl. Cp. H. faire book; *rest om.* faire. 90. H. Cm. goode; Cl. good. H. Cm. mote; Cl. mot. 94. Cl. *om.* that. 95. H. herknen; *rest* herken (herkyn). 97. Cp. H. o; Cm. Ed. or; Cl. *om.* H2. Is it of love, some good ye may me lere. 99. Cl. *om.* tho. 101. Cl. that the; *rest om.* the. 102. *All* Edippus. 104. *So all.* 107. Cp. H. Ed. thassege. Cl. al the care; *rest om.* al. 110. barbe] Cm. wimpil. 113. Cl. A; Ed. Eighe; *rest* I. 115. *So* Cp. Cl. H. Ed.; Cm. H2. Ye makyn me be iouys sore adradde (a-drad). 116. as] Cl. that. 117. H. H2. sate; Cp. satte; *rest* sat; *read* sete. Cl. H. *om.* a. 120. Cl. I thriue; *om.* this. 123. Cp. H. Ed. thassege; Cm. H2. the sege. 124. Cp. fered. 126. *So* Cp. H. H2. Ed.; Cm. better (*for* wel bet); Cl. *corrupt*; *see* l. 128. 128. Ed. eighe (*better* ey); Cl. Cp. H. Cm. I. 131. Cl. *om.* vs. 134. H2. borow; Cm. borw; Cp. H. borugh; Ed. borowe; Cl. bourgh. 138. Cl. were; *rest* is. 141. wondren] Cl. lape. 155. Cp. H. Ed. it; *rest om.* 159. H2. Ed. euery; Cl. H. al; Cp. alle. 160. H2. In; *rest* As (*usually with* al). 164. Cl. trewly; Cp. H. trewelich; Cm. trewely. 176. Cm. nought; H2. no thing (*om.* for); *rest* no more. 177. H. Cm. ther; Cl. ner. 179. Cp. H. Cm. than; Cl. that. 185. H. Cp. dredelees; Cl. Cm. dredles. 188. Cm. al the; Cl. Cp. H. alle; *rest* al. 194. Cl. Cm. gonne fro him. 195. Cl. field (*for* feld). 201. Cl. lyf and sheld; Cp. H. Ed. sheld and lif; H2. sheld of lyf; Cm. schild and spere. 202. as] Cl. al. 204. H. Cm. freendlyeste; Cl. frendlyest. 206. Cl. felawship; H. felaweschipe. 207. Cl. thenketh. 212. Cl. womman; H2. woman; *rest* wommen. 215. Cl. two; Cm. to; *rest* tho. 216. Cm. Ed. herde; *rest* herd. 217. they two] Cl. that they. 220. Cm. H2. it; *rest om.* 221. Cl. Cm. H2. and lat. 223. Cl. yow-; *rest* your-. 224. Cl. it; *rest* is. // fair] Cp. gladde; Cm. H2. Ed. glad. 226. witen] Cl. wete. 227. Cl. *om.* this *and* tho. 238. Cl. Cm. wete; Cp. H. Ed. weten; H2. wite. // your] Cl. yow. 239. Cl. Cp. H. *om.* myn. 247. Cl. Cm. truste. 248. Cl. *om.* to me. // Cp. H. frende (*error for* fremde); H2. frend; Ed. fremed; Cl. Cm. frendly. 250. Cl. here he keste; *rest om.* he. 255. Cl. lo alwey. 259. Cl. tales (!). 260. H. sithen; Cp. Cm. sithe; Cl. sith. // Cl. Cm. H2. the ende. // Cl. *ins.* of *after* is. 262. H2. Ed. peynt; Cm. pente; *rest* poynte. 265. Cl. loke. 266. Cp. H. goode; *rest* good. 269. Cl. litel (!). 276. Cl. *om.* faste. // Cp. H. mauise. 279. Cm. thoughte; Cl. Cp. thought. 284. that] Cl. than. // Cl. weylen (!). 287. Cl. *om.* a. 289. and] Cl. if. 291. H. it slake; *rest om.* it. 296. Cl. toform; *rest* biform. 299.

Cl. to yow; *rest om.* to. // Cl. H. Ed. sworne; *rest* sworn. 300. or] Cl. and. 301. *All* eye (eighe). 303. chaungeth] Cl. quaketh (!). 308. Cl. nolde; *rest* wolde. 309. Cl. H. Cp. *om.* my. 315. Cl. shal yow; *rest om.* yow. 317. H. Cm. goode; Cl. Cp. good. 323. Cl. thow; *rest* ye. // H2. lete; Cl. Cp. Cm. late; H. lat. 324. Cl. nel. // Cl. H. lye. 325. Cl. myn owene; *rest* my (myn). 326. *All* eyen (eighen). 328. Cl. giltles; H. Cm. gilteles. 329. mende] H2. wyn. 338. H. Cm. liste; Ed. lysteth; Cl. lyst. 349. If] Cl. And. 350. Cl. that ye; *rest om.* that. 351. this] Cm. H2. it; H. *om.* 359. Cl. behest. 368. Cl. to se; Cp. H. sen. 369. H2. a-yens; Ed. ayenst; H. ayeyn; Cm. ayen. 370. fool] Cl. fel (*for* fol). 371. Cl. frenship. 372. Cl. *om.* // What. 374. Cl. *om.* wel and. 380. Ed. wrie; Cm. wri; Cl. Cp. wre; H. were (!); H2. couere. 381. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. sauacioun; *rest* saluacioun. 383. Cm. H2. Ed. *put* alwey *after* nece. // Cm. goode; *rest* good. 384. Ed. H2. sugred. 385. Cp. Cm. for; Ed. al; Cl. H. *om.* 386. Cl. herd. 387. meneth] H. Cm. mene. 388. Cl. wole. 389. sholde] Cl. shal. 395. Cl. H2. *om.* that. 401. *Read* think'th, ber'th (Cl. thenketh; Cp. H. berth). // Cl. Cp. H. heighe; Ed. Cm. hye. 403. Cl. ben growen; Cp. H. be growe; Ed. growe; Cm. hem waxen; H2. be wox. // *All* eye (eighe, ey, eyen). 405. H. H2. whiche; Cl. Cm. which; Cp. Ed. which that. 406. Cm. H2. *om.* Nece. // Cm. I bidde with (!); H2. I kepe than wisshe; (*read* Nec' I bidd' wisshe). 411. Cl. Cp. Ed. straunge; H. H2. straunge folk; Cm. straunge men. 413. Cp. H2. Ret; Ed. Rate; Cm. Redith; Cl. Bet (!); H. Let (!). 414. H. trusted. 421. this] Cl. that. 423. Cl. behest. 429. Cl. Ay; Cm. O; Ed. Ne; *rest* A. 435. H. dispitouse; Cm. dispituse; *rest* dispitous (despitous). 438. Cl. *ins.* ony (Cp. H. any, H2. eny) *before* vilanye. // Cl. vylonye. 446. Cl. certainly. 448. Cl. hym agayn. 456. Cl. falles (*sic*). 460. Cl. wyl; Cp. H. wol. 461. Cl. of hit wold. 466. lyth] Cp. H. is. 468. Cl. don so. 474. Cl. H2. y-wis; *rest* wis. 480. Cm. H2. plese; *rest* plesen. 482. Cp. Ed. dredde; *rest* drede. 483. H. Ed. Cp. cesse; Cm. sese; (*see* l. 1388); Cl. cesseth. 486. H. Cm. Ed. sauacioun; *rest* saluacioun. 490. Cp. Ed. H2. Pandare; *rest* Pandarus. 491. Cp. H. trustee; Cm. troste; *rest* trust. 494. Cp. Cm. doutelees; Cl. doutles. 496. Cm. Cp. after; H. efter; *rest* ofter (!). 500. love of god] Cl. Cp. H. his love. 505. a litel gan to] Cl. bygan for to. 507. Cl. go. // Cp. H. Ed. longe; *rest* long. 516. Cm. Ed. after; Cl. Cp. H. ther-after. 519. Cl. softly hym. 523. upon] Cl. on. 534. *All* eyen (eighen). 535. Cl. *om.* botme. 536. Cl. Cp. Cm. deyn. 537. Cp. Cm. Ed. bywryen; Cl. H2. bywryen; H. wryen. 539. hem] Cl. hym // asshen] Cl. asshe. 540. Cl. adown his hed. 541. Cp. H. Cm. trewely; *rest* trewly. 542. Cl. *puts* away *after* I. 543. Cp. leet; H. lete; Cl. Cm. let. 549. Cl. ye do. 554. Cl. passede. 555. Cp. com; Cm. cam; *rest* come. 556. his] Cl. a. 562. Cp. com; *rest* come. 563. Cl. saluacioun. 564. Cl. ne hadde I routhe. 567. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. herte; *rest* hert. 570. Cl. *puts* was *after* depe. 574. see] Cl. do. // Cl. H. swone. 576. Cl. dreuen. 577. Cl. hath vs. 588. Cp. H. heure; Cl. Cm. oure. 589. Ed. H2. a ha; H. ha a; Cm. Cp. ha ha; Cl. *om.* 590, 592, 593. Cl. del, wele, stel. 595. Cm. Cp. Ed. wel; H2. wele; Cl. H. wole I. 597. Cm. H2. Ed. Ye; *rest* And. // Cl. Cp. H. H2. *om.* how. 602. Cp. com; H2. cam; Ed. came; *rest* come. 603. Cm. wax; H2. wax; Ed. woxe; *rest* was. 611. Ed. Thascrye; Cm. The acry (*sic*); H2. In the skye (!); Cl. Cp. H. Ascry. 612. MSS. cryede, cried, criedyn. 615. H2. latis; *rest* yates. 616. this] Cl. that. 617. Cm. from; Ed. H2. fro; Cl. Cp. H. to. 618. Cl. Gardanus; H2. Cardanus; Cm. dardannis; *rest* Dardanus. // open] Cl. Cm. vp on. 624. Cl. H. Thus. Cp. Ed. baye; Cm. bayye; *rest* bay. 628. Cp. H. Cm. sighte; *rest* sight. 636. weldy] Cm. worthi. 642. Cl. thrilled. 643. Cp. cryde; Cl. cryede. 644. Cl. nexst. 648. *All* eyen, eighen. 650. Cl. Ed. it so softe. 651. Cl. seluen. 658. for] Cl. Ed. forth. 659. Cl. casten. 662. Cl. *om.* his *bef.* shap. 666. *Read* envious. 669. *All* syght (*wrongly*). 670. thee] Cp. H. y-the. 677. H2. *ins.* hert (*error for* herte) *bef.* for. 681. Cl. seuenethe. 686. Cm. sonere; Ed. sooner; *rest* sonner. 694. Cl. she yn thought gan to. 696. Ed. don; H2. do; *rest* done. 697, 8. Cl. folde, colde. 700. Cp. H. Ed. tendite. 701. Cl. thought; *see* l. 699. 702. his] Cl. Cm. Ed. by. 710. H. sighte; *rest* sight. 713. H. No (*for* Now). // wys] H2. a fole. 718. Cl. drynkrees; Cm. Cp. drynkeles. 719. Cl. Ek for me sith I wot. // Cl. al his; *rest om.* al. 720. Cp. Cm. aughte; *rest* ought, aught. 722. Cl. *om.* And. // Cl. Cm. long. 723. he] Cl. she (!). 724. Cl. Ne auaunter; Ed. No vauntour; Cp. H. Nauauntour. 725. vyce] Cl. nyse. 726. Cl. cherishe; *rest* cherice. 729. y-wis] Cl. wys. 733. H. Ed. alway. 734. wommen] Cl. a woman. // Cl. H. Cp. al bysyde hire leue; Cm. thour al this town aboute; Ed. H2. al this towne aboute. 735. *So* Cm. H2. Ed.; Cl. H. Cp. // And whanne hem leste no more lat hem byleue. 736. Cl. Ed. H2. *om.* for. 737. Cl. Cp. H. this ilke; *rest om.* ilke. // Cl. thryftiest (*also* worthiest in l. 739, and best in l. 740). 745. Cm. H2. no man; *rest* noon (none). 746. Cm. Cp. H. fayreste; *rest* fairest. 747. Cp. H. goodlieste; *rest* goodliest. 752. Ed. H. vnteyd; Cp. vnteyde; Cm. onteyed; *rest* vntyd. 753. Cl. H2. With-out. 757. Cl. *om.* 2nd I. 758. Cp. Ed. leste; *rest* lyst (liste). 759. H. Cp. nought; *rest* not. 763. Cp. alle; *rest* al. 764. H. brighte; *rest* bright. 765. H. Cm. March; *rest* Marche. 766. *All* flight. 772. H. Cm. putte; *rest* put. 777. Cm. why; *rest* (*except* H2) weye (wey). // H2. Ther lovith none with-out bothe care and peyn (*wrongly*). 778. Cm. moste; Cl. meste. 781. Cp. Cm. the; *rest* that. 787. Cp. H. Ed. cessed; Cl. Cm. sesed. 791. Cl. at the; *rest om.* the. 792. Cp. H. y-knowen; Cl. knowe. // Cm. H2. Ed. tyme may men rede and se. 795. Cl. Cm. go; Cp. H. ago. 797. *All* bycometh; *see* l. 795. 800. Cl. Cp. H. dremen; *rest* demen (deme). 801. Cl. H. *om.* that. 804. Cp. H. Ed. stoppen; *rest* stoppe. 804, 5. Cl. tungen (!), rungen. // why] Cl. whanne. 814, 9. Cl. gardeyn. 819. Cm. folwede; Cl. folweden. 820. yerd] // Cl. gardeyn. 821. Cl. shadwede (*om.* wel). // Cl. bowes blosmy and grene. 830. Cl. herte. 833. Cp. H. alle; *rest* al; *see* 763. Cl. surete; H. Cm. H2. seurte. 834. Cp. H2. Ye; *rest* The. 838. Cl. *om.* that. 840. Cp. H. leest; Cl. Ed. H2. lest. 843. Of wit] Cl. With (!). // Cl. H. secrenesse (!). 844. lust] Cl. luf (!). 845. Cl. Cm. al; *rest* alle. 847. Cl. *om.* so. 851. Cm. ryghte; *rest* right. 857. Cf. l. 666. 860. Ed. H2. him; *rest* it; *see* 861. 862, 4. H. righte, bryghte; *rest* right, bryght. 863. Cl. Cp. feblesse; *rest* fieblesse (febilnesse). // *All* eyen (eighen). 867. who] Cl. he (*for* ho). 872. Cl. H2. is growen. 876. Cl. stynte; H2. stynt. 882. Cp. H. Cm. let; *rest* led. 884. *See* note. 894. Cl. Cp. H. moste; Cm. miste; Ed. mote; H2. must. // at] Cl. of. 896. H2. axe; Ed. aske; Cl. H. Cp. axen; Cm. axith. // Cl. ful (*for* foul). 903. Cp. Cm. wax; Cl. was; *rest* wax. 904. Cl. heighe; Cp. H. heye; *rest* eye; *read* ye. 909. H. Cp. for tapere. 910. Cl. *om.* al. // in] Cm. H2. hom. 916. Cl. alle. 919. Under] Cl. Vp-on. 923. Cl. Cm. Ed. herkened; Cp. H. herkned. 924. Til] Cl. That. 934. H. scarmich; H2. Ed. scarmysse. 936. yeden] Cm. ridyn. 937. Cl. sought. 938. Cp. H. Cm. laste; *rest* last. 939. Ed. came; *rest*

come. 941. Cl. Cp. H2. slyng; H. sleyng (*for* slyng); Ed. slonge; Cm. slynging of. 942. Cl. now an; *rest om.* now. 943. Ed. Cm. *om.* so. 945. H. Ed. answerde; Cl. answered. 947. Cp. H. Ed. the; H2. her; *rest om.* 950. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. *om.* that. 953. Cl. vs; *rest me.* 954. don] Cm. Ed. do on. // Cl. H2. sped; *rest* spedde. 955. Cl. *om.* And. 956. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. shorte; *rest* short. 957. *So all.* 959. lak] Cl. lat (!). // Cl. *om.* thy. 967. Cl. of the; *rest om.* the. 968. Ed. stalkes; H2. stalkys; Cm. stalke; *rest* stalk. 973. Cl. y-hered. 974. Cp. H2. Pandare; *rest* Pandarus. 976. Cl. bonden; Cm. woundis (!). 979. Cl. myght; Cp. H. Cm. myghte. 982. Cl. Whanne; next. 983. Cl. ben y-dreuen. 987. Cl. dishese. 995. Cp. H. Cm. yit; *rest* yet. 999. fare] Cl. do. 1001. along] Cl. y-long. 1002. Cl. *om.* wel. 1003. as] Cl. a. 1005. Cl. Cp. H. *om.* // Right. 1006. Cp. H. Ed. tellen; *rest* telle. 1009. Cl. myn-. // Cl. wil; Cp. H. wol; *rest* shal. 1011. Cl. Cm. *om.* thou. 1012. right] Cm. and that; Cl. *om.* 1015. *All strete.* 1016. H. leste; Cm. lyste; Cl. lyke; *rest* list. 1017. make] Cp. H. Ed. make thou; H2. thow make. 1022. Whan] Cl. Than. 1023. Cl. that thow; *rest om.* that. 1025. Cp. H. Ed. tough; Cl. tow; *rest* tow. 1026. Cm. *om.* it. 1030. Cm. Cp. Ed. beste; *rest* best. 1031. H. Cm. Cp. Ed. beste; *rest* best. // Cl. sounded. 1033. H2. werble; Ed. warble; H. warbul; Cm. warbele. 1035. Cp. H. maken; *rest* make. 1037. Cm. iumpere; Ed. iombre. 1039. of] Cl. vp. 1043. nere] Cl. Ed. were. 1044. H2. to; *rest* vn-to. 1049. Cl. Cm. *om.* it. 1051. H. Cm. answerde; Cl. answered. // Cp. H. leste; Cm. Ed. lest; *rest* lyst. 1053. that lord] Cl. hym. 1055. Cl. Cp. H. *om.* Right. 1060. Cl. I pray; Cm. preye I; *rest* prey ich. 1063. Cp. H. Cm. Yif; Cl. Yef. 1064. Cp. H. sette; Cl. Ed. set; Cm. sat. 1065. Cl. *om.* hir. // Cm. ryghte; *rest* right. 1066. Cl. lece. 1068. Cl. alle these loueres. 1071. Cp. H. muchel; Cl. muche. 1072. Cl. H2. *om.* this. // Cl. louely; Ed. H2. lowly; *rest* lowly. 1077. Cp. H. leigh; H2. Ed. lyed. 1079. Cl. wold (*for* sholde). 1086. Cl. salty; Cp. Cm. Ed. salte; *rest* salt. 1090. H. Cm. Cp. Ed. kiste; Cl. cussed. 1093. Cl. Cm. Pandarus. 1095. it] Cl. is (!). 1097. Cp. Ed. H. sore; Cl. so. 1107. Cp. H. Cm. hoppe; *rest* hope. 1108. Cl. Ed. laughe; H. laugh; H2. lagh; Cm. law. // H. breste; *rest* brest. 1109. Ed. alway that ye; Cm. that ye alway; *rest om.* that. 1111. come] Cl. y-come. 1112. Cl. griek; Cp. greek; *rest* greke. 1113. Cm. H2. come I; Cl. I am come; Cp. H. Ed. I come. // Cl. Cp. H. Ed. *ins. newe after* yow. 1116. Cl. wente. 1119. Cl. they spoke; H. Ed. he spake (*read* speke); Cp. he spak; Cm. H2. his wordis. 1123. Cp. Ed. sente; *rest* sent. // H2. to; *rest om.* 1130. Ed. scripture. 1131. swich] Cl. this. 1137. Cm. H. seyn; Cl. sey. 1145. Cm. H2. Ed. dethe; *rest* deth. // smiten be] Cl. be smet. 1148. Cl. H2. to; *rest* it (*better*). 1149. Cp. H. neigh; Cl. nyh. // Cp. Cm. alle; Cl. H. al. 1154. Cl. hent. 1155. H2. doun the lettre cast; *perhaps read* doun the lettre thraste. 1156. Cl. or noon (*for* anoon). 1157. Cl. gaueren; *rest* gauren. 1159. Cl. Cm. *om.* him. 1160. your] Cl. yow. 1161. Cl. Ed. wol. 1162. Cl. thanne wole. 1172. Cl. som; *rest* some. 1174. Cp. Ed. besynesses; *rest* besynesse. 1181. Cl. Cp. H. *om.* him. 1182. Cl. H. H2. *om.* that. 1186. Cl. wyndowe next. 1188. Cl. afrom-yeyn; Cp. aforoyeyn; Ed. aforoyene; H. aforoyenes; H2. aforoyens; Cm. afrom. 1193. vn-to] Cl. Cm. to. 1194. Cl. Cp. H. weren. // Cl. H2. *om.* alle. 1198. Cl. Cm. *om.* tho. // Cp. H. Cm. wax; Cl. wax. 1202. Cl. honde. // Cm. fel; H2. fil; *rest* sat. 1214. Cl. wrote; ony. 1215. in-to] H2. in. 1217. Cm. disdayns; Ed. disdaynes; Cp. desdaynes; Cl. H. disdayns; H2. disdeynous. 1223. Cl. wolde. // Ed. Cp. seluen; H. selfen; *rest* self. 1225. Cp. fayn; Cl. H. fayne; Cm. ay fayn. // Cm. *om.* to. 1227. Cp. Ed. in-to; Cl. in-to a; *rest* in-to the. 1229. Cp. quysshyn; Cm. quysshyn; H. Ed. quysshyn; Cl. quysshon; H2. cussghyn. 1238. *All impressions.* 1245. Cp. H. y-doon; Ed. ydone; *rest* don. 1247. they] Cl. he. 1250. Cl. softly; thederwardes. 1252. Cl. paylays; H. payleyse; *rest* paleys. // Ed. H2. Pandare; *rest* Pandarus. 1254. Cp. seeth; H. seth; Ed. sethe; Cl. seyth; Cm. sey. 1256. Cp. H. Cm. wax; Cl. wax // Cl. as the rose; *rest om.* the. 1260. Cl. *om.* he. 1270. Cl. a routhe; *rest om.* a. 1273. Cp. Cm. nexte; Cl. next. 1278. Cl. H. Telle; *rest* Tel. 1284. Cp. Ed. H. yonde; Cl. H2. yend; Cm. yondir. // Cl. ritt; Cp. Cm. rit; Ed. rydeth; H. ride. // Cl. *om.* ye. 1298. Cp. H. Ed. holden; *rest* holde (hold). 1309. Ed. lo; *rest om.* 1313. Cl. Cp. ryse; Ed. vp ryse; *rest* aryse. 1317. Cl. Cp. thorough. 1320. H2. and se thes lettres blake. 1323. yave] Cl. yaf; Cm. yeue. 1329. H. Cp. Ed. biheste; *rest* byhest. 1332. Ed. Through; Cl. Cp. Thorough; H. Thorw; H2. The. // or] Cl. and. 1336. Cl. Cp. H. thorough. 1347. Ed. dyce. 1349. Cl. gistes; H2. gyltes; Cp. gostes; *rest* gestes. 1350. And] Cp. H. H2. As. 1352. Cl. Cm. Pandarus; *rest* Pandare. 1354. Cl. Cm. red. 1355. Cp. H. woode; Cm. Ed. wode; Cl. wod; H2. wood. 1360. Cl. dishese. 1368. Cp. H. Ed. *om.* that. 1374. Ed. her don. // Cm. H2. Ed. for to; Cl. H. *om.* for. 1379. What] Cl. That. 1383. Cl. Cp. H. Cm. *ins. to bef.* come. // come] Cm. falle; H2. than fal. 1384. doon] Cl. doth. // Cp. H. Ed. milne; Cm. melle; Cl. H2. myl. 1387. Cp. reed; Cl. H. ried. 1388. Cl. wold. 1394. H. Ed. tel; Cl. telle. // Cp. H. Ed. lest; Cl. lyste; *rest* lyst. 1401. Cp. lat malone. 1409. Cl. to-fom. 1413. nas] Cl. na. 1418. doon] Cl. do. 1423. thus] Cl. so. 1427. spore] H. H2. Cm. spere. 1428. Cp. Cm. roughte; *rest* rought (roght). 1429. Cl. H. Cm. telle. 1436. Cl. Cp. H. yow as; *rest om.* yow. 1452. and eek] Cl. ek and. 1460. gan to] Cl. wolde he. 1465. Cl. *om.* myn. 1466. Cl. H2. *put me before* the. 1467. Cl. H. *om.* ye. // H2. that; *rest om.* 1473. Cp. H. ne wolde; Cm. yit wolde; *rest* wolde. 1482. Cp. Ed. maked; H. makes (*for* maked); *rest* made (mad). 1484. Ed. H2. so that; Cl. Cp. H. that so; Cm. so euere. 1489. nolde] Cl. H. wolde. 1490. goodly] Cl. good. 1495. *So all.* 1504. thou] Cl. yow. // Ed. H2. a; *rest om.* 1509. Yet] Cl. That. 1513. Cm. Ed. belyue; H2. as blyue; *rest* blyue. 1517. Cm. Ed. Sone; Cl. So; Cp. H. And. 1526. Cp. H. Ed. fully ther; H2. fully the; Cl. there fully; Cm. the fulli. 1527. thou] Cl. Cm. H2. now. 1532. Cl. H. Cm. *om.* the. 1536. Cl. *om.* al. 1554. wood man] Cl. womman. 1556. Cp. meel-tide; Ed. mealtyde; Cl. meltid; H. meelid (!); Cm. mele. 1557. Shoop] Cl. H. Shapt; Cp. Shapte. 1558. Cl. nold not; H2. wold not; *rest* nolde. 1559. sooth] Cl. for. 1561. Cp. Ed. Cm. al what; Cl. H. what al. 1582. Cp. H. Cm. thoughte; *rest* thought. // coude] Cl. cowede. 1585. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. *om.* up. 1588. they] Cl. he. 1591. Cl. *om.* for. 1594. don] H2. to; Cl. *om.* 1595. lest] Cl. Cp. H. lyst. 1596. H. *glosses* For for by quia propter. 1598. arisen] Cl. aryse; H2. thei risyn. 1602. H2. If it; *rest om.* it. 1604. Cl. H. Ed. whiche. 1605. Took] Cl. To(!). 1607. Cm. H2. louis. 1611. thou] Cl. yow; H. how. 1615. Cl. Cm. *om.* out. 1618. Answerde] Cl. Answere. 1621. it] Cl. he. 1628. Cl. *om.* me. 1629. thinketh] Cl. thenketh. // H. sith; *rest* sith that. 1635. Cl. *om.* do. Cp. H. H2. wyte; Cl. Ed. wete. 1638. thy] Cl. the. 1641. *So all.* 1647. Cl. lightly may. 1648, 1652. loketh] Cl. loke. 1649. Cl. H. *om.* him. 1650. Cl. dishesen. 1652. Cp. H. Ed. knowen; Cl. Cm. knoweth.

1659. H. muchel; Cl. mechel. 1661. him] Cl. he. 1662. toucheth] Cl. toucher(!). 1665, 6. Cp. H. entente, wente; *rest* entent, went. 1667. Cl. goode softly. 1670. Cl. fare. 1673. Cp. H. H2. Ed. to; *rest om.* 1674. Cp. Ed. biseke; H. bisike; *rest* byseche. 1680. than] Cl. that. 1686. Cl. Cm. susteyne. 1687. Ed. Now good thrift. 1690. Cm. H2. Or; *rest O.* // Cl. Cm. for-bede; *rest* for-bede it. // Cl. H2. *om.* tho. 1691. Cp. H. sauf; Cl. Cm. saf. 1697. Cl. tretes. 1703. Cl. Cm. dede. 1708. Cp. H. Ed. gonne; Cl. gon; Cm. gan. // Cl. rede. 1719. Cl. hambely; Cp. H. humblely; Cm. vmbely; *rest* humbly. 1722. his--bireve] Cl. of his reste hym reue. 1723. Cl. Incoent (!). 1730. Cl. Avise. 1734. Cl. by halue; Cm. halue; *rest* half. // Cl. vs alle sowle; H2. vs soule hath; Cp. Cm. Ed. soule us alle; H. same (*for* soule) vs al. 1739. Cl. Thenk that; *rest om.* that. 1741. Cl. Secundelich; Cm. Secundeli; Cp. Secoundely; H. Secoundly; *rest* Secondly. 1746. Cl. wolden; Cm. woldyn. 1749. Ed. H2. Lest; *rest* Las (!). // Ed. H2. be lost; Cp. I loste; *rest* I lost. 1752. H2. kankerdorte; *rest* kankedort, cankedort. 1757. Cl. Cm. I; *rest* he.

BOOK III.

Incipit Prohemium Tercii Libri.

1. O Blisful light, of whiche the bemes clere 1
Adometh al the **thridde hevene** faire!
O **sonnes leef**, O loves doughter dere,
Plesaunce of love, O goodly debonaire,
In gentil hertes ay redy to reparaire! 5
O verray cause of hele and of gladnesse,
Yheried be thy might and thy goodnesse!
2. In hevene and helle, in erthe and salte see
Is felt thy might, if that I wel desceme;
As man, brid, best, fish, herbe and grene tree 10
Thee fele in tymes with **vapour** eteme.
God loveth, and to love wol nought weme;
And in this world no lyves creature,
With-outen love, is worth, or may endure.
3. Ye Loves first to thilke effectes glade, 15
Thorough which that thinges liven alle and be,
Comeveden, and amorous **him** made
On mortal thing, and as yow list, ay ye
Yeve him in love ese or adversitee;
And in a thousand formes doun him sente 20
For love in erthe, and whom yow liste, he hente.
4. Ye fierse **Mars** apeysen of his ire,
And, as yow list, ye maken hertes digne;
Algates, hem that ye wol sette a-fyre,
They dreden shame, and vices they resigne; 25
Ye do hem corteys be, fresshe and benigne,
And hye or lowe, after a wight **entendeth**;
The loyes that he hath, your might him sendeth.
5. **Ye holden regne** and hous in unitee;
Ye soothfast cause of frendship been also; 30
Ye knowe al thilke covered qualitee
Of thinges which that folk on wondren so,
Whan they can not construe how it may **io**,
She loveth him, or why he loveth here;
As why this fish, and nought that, cometh to **were**. 35
6. Ye folk a lawe **han set** in universe,
And this knowe I by hem that loveres be,
That who-so stryveth with yow hath the werse:
Now, lady bright, for thy benignitee,
At reverence of hem that serven thee, 40
Whos clerk I am, so techeth me devyse
Som loye of that is felt in thy servyse.
7. Ye in my naked herte sentement
Inhelde, and do me shewe of thy swetnesse.--
Caliopé, thy vois be now present, 45
For now is nede; sestow not my destresse,
How I mot telle anon-right the gladnesse
Of Troilus, to Venus heryinge?
To which gladnes, who nede hath, god him bringe!

Explicit prohemium Tercii Libri.

Incipit Liber Tercius.

8. Lay al this mene whyle Troilus, Recordinge his lessoun in this manere, 'Ma fey!' thought he, 'thus wole I seye and thus; Thus wole I pleyne un-to my lady dere; That word is good, and this shal be my chere; This nil I not foryeten in no wyse.' God leve him werken as he gan devyse.	50 55
9. And lord, so that his herte gan to quappe, Heringe hir come, and shorte for to syke! And Pandarus, that ladde hir by the lappe, Com ner, and gan in at the curtin pyke, And seyde, 'god do bote on alle syke! See, who is here yow comen to visyte; Lo, here is she that is your deeth to wyte.'	 60 65
10. Ther-with it semed as he wepte almost; 'A ha,' quod Troilus so rewfully, 'Wher me be wo, O mighty god, thou wost! Who is al there? I see nought trewely.' 'Sire,' quod Criseyde, 'it is Pandare and I.' 'Ye, swete herte? allas, I may nought ryse To knele, and do yow honour in som wyse.'	 70
11. And dressede him upward, and she right tho Gan bothe here hondes softe upon him leye, 'O, for the love of god, do ye not so To me,' quod she, 'ey! what is this to seye? Sire, come am I to yow for causes tweye; First, yow to thonke, and of your lordshipe eke Continuauce I wolde yow biseke.'	 75
12. This Troilus, that herde his lady preye Of lordship him, wex neither quik ne deed, Ne mighte a word for shame to it seye, Al-though men sholde smyten of his heed. But lord, so he wex sodeinliche reed, And sire, his lesson, that he wende conne, To preyen hir, is thurgh his wit y-ronne.	 80
13. Cryseyde al this aspyede wel y-nough, For she was wys, and lovede him never-the-lasse, Al nere he malapert, or made it tough, Or was to bold, to singe a fool a masse. But whan his shame gan somewhat to passe, His resons, as I may my rymes holde, I yow wol telle, as techen bokes olde.	 85 90
14. In chaunged vois, right for his verrey drede, Which vois eek quook, and ther-to his manere Goodly abayst, and now his hewes rede, Now pale, un-to Criseyde, his lady dere, With look doun cast and humble yolden chere, Lo, the alderfirste word that him asterte Was, twyes, 'mercy, mercy, swete herte!'	 95
15. And stinte a whyl, and whan he mighte out-bringe, The nexte word was, 'god wot, for I have, As feythfully as I have had konninge, Ben youres, also god my sowle save; And shal, til that I, woful wight, be grave. And though I dar ne can un-to yow pleyne, Y-wis, I suffre nought the lasse peyne.	 100 105

16. Thus much as now, O womanlike wyf,
 I may out-bringe, and if this yow displese,
 That shal I wreke upon myn owne lyf
 Right sone, I trowe, and doon your herte an ese,
 If with my deeth your herte I may apese. 110
 But sin that ye han herd me som-what seye,
 Now recche I never how sone that I deye.'

17. Ther-with his manly sorwe to biholde,
 It mighte han maad an herte of stoon to rewe;
 And Pandare weep as he [to watre wolde](#), 115
 And poked ever his nece newe and newe,
 And seyde, 'wo bigon ben hertes trewe!
 For love of god, make of this thing an ende,
 Or slee us bothe at ones, er that ye wende.'

18. 'I? what?' quod she, 'by god and by my trouthe, 120
 I noot nought what ye wilne that I seye.'
 'I? what?' quod he, 'that ye han on him routhe,
 For goddes love, and doth him nought to deye.'
 'Now thanne thus,' quod she, 'I wolde him preye
 To telle me the fyn of his entente; 125
 Yet wiste I never wel what that he mente.'

19. 'What that I mene, O swete herte dere?'
 Quod Troilus, 'O goodly fresshe free!
 That, with the stremes of your eyen clere,
 Ye wolde som-tyme freendly on me see, 130
 And thanne agreeen that I may ben he,
 With-oute braunche of vyce in any wyse,
 In trouthe alwey to doon yow my servyse

20. As to my lady right and chief resort,
 With al my wit and al my diligence, 135
[And I to han](#), right as yow list, comfort,
 Under your yerde, egal to myn offence,
 As deeth, if that I breke your defence;
 And that ye deigne me so muche honoure,
 Me to comaunden ought in any houre. 140

21. And I to ben your verray humble trewe,
 Secret, and in my paynes pacient,
 And ever-mo desire freshly newe,
 To serven, and been y-lyke ay diligent,
 And, with good herte, al holly your talent 145
 Receyven wel, how sore that me smerte,
 Lo, this mene I, myn owene swete herte.'

22. Quod Pandarus, 'lo, here an hard request,
 And resonable, a lady for to werne!
 Now, nece myn, by [natal loves fest](#), 150
 Were I a god, ye sholde sterve as yeme,
 That heren wel, this man wol no-thing yeme
 But your honour, and seen him almost sterve,
 And been so looth to suffren him yow serve.'

23. With that she gan hir eyen on him caste 155
 Ful esily, and ful debonairly,
 Avysing hir, and hyed not to faste
 With never a word, but seyde him softely,
 'Myn honour sauf, I wol wel trewely,
 And in swich forme as he can now devyse, 160
 Receyven him fully to my servyse,

24. Biseching him, for goddes love, that he
 Wolde, in honour of trouthe and gentillesse,
 As I wel mene, eek mene wel to me,
 And myn honour, with wit and besnesse, 165
 Ay kepe; and if I may don him gladnesse,
 From hennes-forth, y-wis, I nil not feyne:
 Now beeth al hool, no lenger ye ne pleyne.
25. But nathelees, this warne I yow,' quod she,
 'A kinges sone al-though ye be, y-wis, 170
 Ye shul na-more have soverainetee
 Of me in love, than right in that cas is;
 Ne I nil forbere, if that ye doon a-mis,
 To wrathen yow; and whyl that ye me serve,
 Cherycen yow right after ye deserve. 175
26. And shortly, dere herte and al my knight,
 Beth glad, and draweth yow to lustinesse,
 And I shal trewely, with al my might,
 Your bittre tomen al in-to swetnesse;
 If I be she that may yow do gladnesse, 180
 For every wo ye shal recovere a blisse';
 And him in armes took, and gan him kisse.
27. Fil Pandarus on knees, and up his yen
 To hevене threw, and held his hondes hye,
 'Immortal god!' quod he, 'that mayst nought dyen, 185
 Cupide I mene, of this mayst glorifye;
 And Venus, thou mayst make melodye;
 With-outen hond, me semeth that in towne,
 For this merveyle, I here [ech belle sowne](#).
28. But ho! no more as now of this matere, 190
 For-why this folk wol comen up anoon,
 That han the lettre red; lo, I hem here.
 But I coniure thee, Criseyde, [and oon](#),
[And two](#), thou Troilus, whan thow mayst goon,
 That at myn hous ye been at my warninge, 195
 For I ful wel shal shape your cominge;
29. And eseth ther your hertes right y-nough;
 And lat see which of yow shal [bere the belle](#)
 To speke of love a-right!' ther-with he lough,
 'For ther have ye a layser for to telle.' 200
 Quod Troilus, 'how longe shal I dwelle
 Er this be doon?' Quod he, 'whan thou mayst ryse,
 This thing shal be right as I yow devyse.'
30. With that Eleyne and also Deiphebus
 Tho comen upward, right at the steyres ende; 205
 And lord, so than gan grone Troilus,
 His brother and his suster for to blende.
 Quod Pandarus, 'it tyme is that we wende;
 Tak, nece myn, your leve at alle three,
 And lat hem speke, and cometh forth with me.' 210
31. She took hir leve at hem ful thriftily,
 As she wel coude, and they hir reverence
 Un-to the fulle diden hardely,
 And speken wonder wel, in hir absence,
 Of hir, in preysing of hir excellence, 215
 Hir governaunce, hir wit; and hir manere
 Commendeden, it loye was to here.

32. Now lat hir wende un-to hir owne place,
 And tome we to Troilus a-yein,
 That gan ful lightly of the lettre passe, 220
 That Deiphebus hadde in the gardin seyn.
 And of Eleyne and him he wolde fayn
 Delivered been, and seyde, that him leste
 To slepe, and after tales have reste.

33. Eleyne him kiste, and took hir leve blyve, 225
 Deiphebus eek, and hoom wente every wight;
 And Pandarus, as faste as he may dryve,
 To Troilus tho com, as lyne right;
 And on a paillet, al that glade night,
 By Troilus he lay, with mery chere, 230
 To tale; and wel was hem they were y-fere.

34. Whan every wight was voided but they two,
 And alle the dores were faste y-shette,
 To telle in short, with-oute wordes mo,
 This Pandarus, with-outen any lette, 235
 Up roos, and on his beddes syde him sette,
 And gan to speken in a sobre wyse
 To Troilus, as I shal yow devyse.

35. 'Myn alderlevest lord, and brother dere,
 God woot, and thou, that it sat me so sore, 240
 When I thee saw so languisshing to-yere,
 For love, of which thy wo wex alwey more;
 That I, with al my might and al my lore,
 Have ever sithen doon my bisnesse
 To bringe thee to loye out of distresse; 245

36. And have it brought to swich plyt as thou wost,
 So that, thorough me, thow stondest now in weye
 To fare wel, I seye it for no bost,
 And wostow why? for shame it is to seye,
 For thee have I bigonne a gamen pleye 250
 Which that I never doon shal eft for other,
 Al-though he were a thousand fold my brother.

37. That is to seye, for thee am I bicomen,
 Bitwixen game and earnest, swich a mene
 As maken wommen un-to men to comen; 255
 Al sey I nought, thou wost wel what I mene.
 For thee have I my nece, of vyces clene,
 So fully maad thy gentilesse triste,
 That al shal been right as thy-selve liste.

38. But god, that al wot, take I to witenesse, 260
 That never I this for coveityse wroughte,
 But only for to abregge that distresse,
 For which wel nygh thou deydest, as me thoughte.
 But gode brother, do now as thee oughte,
 For goddes love, and keep hir out of blame, 265
 Sin thou art wys, and save alwey hir name.

39. For wel thou wost, the name as yet of here
 Among the peple, as who seyth, halwed is;
 For that man is unbore, I dar wel swere,
 That ever wiste that she dide amis. 270
 But wo is me, that I, that cause al this,
 May thenken that she is my nece dere,
 And I hir eem, and traytor eek y-fere!

40. And were it wist that I, through myn engyn,
 Hadde in my nece y-put this fantasye, 275
 To do thy lust, and hoolly to be thyn,
 Why, al the world up-on it wolde crye,
 And seye, that I the worste trecherye
 Dide in this cas, that ever was bigonne,
 And she for-lost, and thou right nought y-wonne. 280
41. Wher-fore, er I wol ferther goon a pas,
 Yet eft I thee biseche and fully seye,
 That privetee go with us in this cas,
 That is to seye, that thou us never wreye;
 And be nought wrooth, though I thee ofte preyre 285
 To holden secree swich an heigh matere;
 For skilful is, thow wost wel, my preyere.
42. And thenk what wo ther hath bitid er this,
 For makinge of avauntes, as men rede;
 And what mischaunce in this world yet ther is, 290
 Fro day to day, right for that wikked dede;
 For which these wyse clerkes that ben dede
 Han ever yet proverbed to us yonge,
 That "[firse vertu is to kepe tonge.](#)"
43. And, nere it that I wilne as now tabregge 295
 Diffusioun of speche, I coude almost
 A thousand olde stories thee alegge
 Of wommen lost, thorough fals and foles bost;
[Proverbes canst thy-self](#) y-nowe, and wost,
 Ayeins that vyce, for to been a labbe, 300
 Al seyde men sooth as often as they gabbe.
44. O tonge, allas! so often here-bifom
 Hastow made many a lady bright of hewe
 Seyd, "welawey! the day that I was born!"
 And many a maydes sorwes for to newe; 305
 And, for the more part, al is untrewre
 That men of yelpe, and it were brought to preve;
 Of kinde non avauntour [is to leve.](#)
45. Avauntour and a lyere, al is on;
 As thus: I pose, a womman graunte me 310
 Hir love, and seyth that other wol she non,
 And I amsworn to holden it secree,
 And after I go telle it two or three;
 Y-wis, I am avauntour at the leste,
 And lyere, for I breke my biheste. 315
46. Now loke thanne, if they be nought to blame,
 Swich maner folk; what shal I clepe hem, what,
 That hem avaunte of wommen, and by name,
 That never yet bihighte hem this ne that,
 Ne knewe hem more than myn olde hat? 320
 No wonder is, so god me sende hele,
 Though wommen drede with us men to dele.
47. I sey not this for no mistrust of yow,
 Ne for no wys man, but for foles nyce,
 And for the harm that in the world is now, 325
 As wel for foly ofte as for malyce;
 For wel wot I, in wyse folk, that vyce
 No womman [drat](#), if she be wel avysed;
 For wyse ben by foles harm chastysed.

48. But now to purpos; leve brother dere, 330
 Have al this thing that I have seyde in minde,
 And keep thee clos, and be now of good chere,
 For at thy day thou shalt me trewe finde.
 I shal thy proces sette in swich a kinde,
 And god to-forn, that it shall thee suffyse, 335
 For it shal been right as thou wolt devyse.

49. For wel I woot, thou menest wel, parde;
 Therfore I dar this fully undertake.
 Thou wost eek what thy lady graunted thee,
 And day is set, the chartres up to make. 340
 Have now good night, I may no lenger wake;
 And bid for me, sin thou art now in blisse,
 That god me sende deeth or sone lisse.'

50. Who mighte telle half the Ioye or feste
 Which that the sowle of Troilus tho felte, 345
 Heringe theeffect of Pandarus biheste?
 His olde wo, that made his herte swelte,
 Gan tho for Ioye wasten and to-melte,
 And al the richesse of his sykes sore
 At ones fledde, he felte of hem no more. 350

51. But right so as these holtes and these hayes,
 That han in winter dede been and dreye,
 Revesten hem in grene, whan that May is,
 Whan every lusty lyketh best to pleye:
 Right in that selve wyse, sooth to seye, 355
 Wex sodeynliche his herte ful of Ioye,
 That gladder was ther never man in Troye.

52. And gan his look on Pandarus up caste
 Ful sobrelly, and frendly for to see,
 And seyde, 'freend, in Aprille the laste, 360
 As wel thou wost, if it remembre thee,
 How neigh the deeth for wo thou founde me;
 And how thou didest al thy bisnesse
 To knowe of me the cause of my distresse.

53. Thou wost how longe I it for-bar to seye 365
 To thee, that art the man that I best triste;
 And peril was it noon to thee by-wreye,
 That wiste I wel; but tel me, if thee liste,
 Sith I so looth was that thy-self it wiste,
 How dorste I mo tellen of this matere, 370
 That quake now, and no wight may us here?

54. But natheles, by that god I thee swere,
 That, as him list, may al this world governe,
 And, if I lye, Achilles with his spere
 Myn herte cleve, al were my lyf eterne, 375
 As I am mortal, if I late or yerne
 Wolde it biwreye, or dorste, or sholde conne,
 For al the good that god made under sonne;

55. That rather deye I wolde, and detemyne,
 As thinketh me, now stokked in presoun, 380
 In wrecchednesse, in filthe, and in vermyne,
 Caytif to cruel king Agamenoun;
 And this, in alle the temples of this toun,
 Upon the goddes alle, I wol thee swere,
 To-morwe day, if that thee lyketh here. 385

56. And that thou hast so much y-doon for me,
That I ne may it never-more deserve,
This knowe I wel, al mighte I now for thee
A thousand tymes on a morwen sterve,
I can no more, but that I wol thee serve 390
Right as thy sclave, whider-so thou wende,
For ever-more, un-to my lyves ende!

57. But here, with al myn herte, I thee biseche,
That never in me thou deme swich folye
As I shal seyn; me thoughte, by thy speche, 395
That this, which thou me dost for companye,
I sholde wene it were a bauderye;
I am nought wood, al-if I lewed be;
It is not so, that wol I wel, pardee.

58. But he that goth, for gold or for richesse, 400
On swich message, calle him what thee list;
And this that thou dost, calle it gentillesse,
Compassioun, and felawship, and trist;
Depart it so, for wyde-where is wist
How that there is dyversitee requered 405
Bitwixen thinges lyke, as I have lered.

59. And, that thou knowe I thenke nought ne wene
That this servyse a shame be or lape,
I have my faire suster Polixene,
Cassandre, Eleyne, or any of the frape; 410
Be she never so faire or wel y-shape,
Tel me, which thou wilt of everichone,
To han for thyn, and lat me thanne allone.

60. But sin that thou hast don me this servyse,
My lyf to save, and for noon hope of mede, 415
So, for the love of god, this grete emprise
Parforme it out; for now is moste nede.
For high and low, with-uten any drede,
I wol alwey thyne hestes alle kepe;
Have now good night, and lat us bothe slepe.' 420

61. Thus held him ech with other wel apayed,
That al the world ne mighte it bet amende;
And, on the morwe, whan they were arayed,
Ech to his owene nedes gan entende.
But Troilus, though as the fyr he brende 425
For sharp desyr of hope and of plesaunce,
He not for-gat his gode governaunce.

62. But in him-self with manhod gan restreyne
Ech rakel dede and ech unbrydled chere,
That alle tho that liven, sooth to seyne, 430
Ne sholde han wist, by word or by manere,
What that he mente, as touching this matere.
From every wight as fer as is the cloude
He was, so wel dissimulen he coude.

63. And al the whyl which that I yow devyse, 435
This was his lyf; with al his fulle might,
By day he was in Martes high servyse,
This is to seyn, in armes as a knight;
And for the more part, the longe night
He lay, and thoughte how that he mighte serve 440
His lady best, hir thank for to deserve.

64. Nil I nought swere, al-though he lay softe,
 That in his thought he nas sumwhat disesed,
 Ne that he tornede on his pilwes ofte,
 And wolde of that him missed [han ben sesed](#); 445
 But in swich cas man is nought alwey plesed,
 For ought I wot, no more than was he;
 That can I deme of possibilitee.
65. But certeyn is, to purpos for to go,
 That in this whyle, as writen is in geste, 450
 He say his lady som-tyme; and also
 She with him spak, whan that she dorste or leste,
 And by hir bothe avys, as was the beste,
 Apoynteden ful warly in this nede,
 So as they dorste, how they wolde procede. 455
66. But it was spoken in so short a wyse,
 In swich awayt alwey, and in swich fere,
 Lest any wyght divynen or devyse
 Wolde of hem two, or to it leye an ere,
 That al this world so leef to hem ne were 460
 As that Cupido wolde hem grace sende
 To maken of hir speche aright an ende.
67. But thilke litel that they speke or wroughte,
 His wyse goost took ay of al swich hede,
 It semed hir, he wiste what she thoughte 465
 With-uten word, so that it was no nede
 To bidde him ought to done, or ought for-bede;
 For which she thoughte that love, al come it late,
 Of alle Ioye hadde opned hir the yate.
68. And shortly of this proces for to pace, 470
 So wel his werk and wordes he bisette,
 That he so ful stood in his lady grace,
 That twenty thousand tymes, or she lette,
 She thonked god she ever with him mette;
 So coude he him governe in swich servyse, 475
 That al the world ne mighte it bet devyse.
69. For-why she fond him so discreet in al,
 So secret, and of swich obeisaunce,
 That wel she felte he was to hir a wal
 Of steel, and sheld from every displesaunce; 480
 That, to ben in his gode governaunce,
 So wys he was, she was no more afered,
 I mene, as fer as oughte ben requered.
70. And Pandarus, to quike alwey the fyr,
 Was ever y-lyke prest and diligent; 485
 To ese his frend was set al his desyr.
 He shof ay on, he to and fro was sent;
 He lettres bar whan Troilus was absent.
 That never man, as in his freendes nede,
 Ne bar him bet than he, with-uten drede. 490
71. But now, paraunter, som man wayten wolde
 That every word, or sonde, or look, or chere
 Of Troilus that I rehersen sholde,
 In al this whyle, un-to his lady dere;
 I trowe it were a long thing for to here; 495
 Or of what wight that stant in swich disioynte,
 His wordes alle, or every look, [to poynte](#).

72. For sothe, I have not herd it doon er this,
 In storye noon, ne no man here, I wene;
 And though I wolde I coude not, y-wis; 500
 For ther was som epistel hem bitwene,
 That wolde, as *seyth* myn auctor, wel contene
 Neigh half this book, of which him list not wryte;
 How sholde I thanne a lyne of it endyte?

73. But to the grete effect: than sey I thus, 505
 That stonding in concord and in quiete
 These ilke two, Criseyde and Troilus,
 As I have told, and in this tyme swete,
 Save only often mighte they not mete,
 Ne layser have hir speches to *fulfelle*, 510
 That it befel right as I shal yow telle,

74. That Pandarus, that ever dide his might
 Right for the fyn that I shal speke of here,
 As for to bringe to his hous som night
 His faire nece, and Troilus y-fere, 515
 Wher-as at leyser al this heigh matere,
 Touching hir love, were at the fulle up-bounde,
 Hadde out of doute a tyme to it founde.

75. For he with greet deliberacioun
 Hadde every thing that her-to mighte avayle 520
 Forn-cast, and put in execucioun,
 And neither laft, for cost ne for travayle;
 Come if hem lest, hem sholde no-thing fayle;
 And for to been in ought espyed there,
 That, wiste he wel, an impossible were. 525

76. *Dredelees*, it *cleer* was in the wind
 Of every pye and every lette-game;
 Now al is wel, for al the world is blind
 In this matere, bothe *fremed* and tame.
 This timber is al redy up to frame; 530
 Us lakketh nought but that we witen wolde
 A certain houre, in whiche she comen sholde.

77. And Troilus, that al this purveyaunce
 Knew at the fulle, and waytede on it ay,
 Hadde here-up-on eek made gret ordenaunce, 535
 And founde his cause, and ther-to his aray,
 If that he were missed, night or day,
 Ther-whyle he was aboute this servyse,
 That he was goon to doon his sacrificyse,

78. And moste at swich a temple alone wake, 540
 Answered of Appollo for to be;
 And first, to seen the *holy* laurer quake,
 Er that Apollo spak out of the tree,
 To telle him next whan Grekes sholden flee,
 And forthy *lette* him no man, god forbede, 545
 But preye Apollo helpen in this nede.

79. Now is ther litel more for to done,
 But Pandare up, and shortly for to seyne,
 Right sone upon the chaunging of the mone,
 Whan lightles is the world a night or tweyne, 550
 And that the welken shoop him for to reyne,
 He streight a-morwe un-to his nece wente;
 Ye han wel herd the fyn of his entente.

80. Whan he was come, he gan anoon to pleye
 As he was wont, and of him-self to lape; 555
 And fynally, he swor and gan hir seye,
 By this and that, she sholde him not escape,
 Ne lengere doon him after hir to gape;
 But certeynly she moste, by hir leve,
 Come soupen in his hous with him at eve. 560

81. At whiche she lough, and gan hir faste excuse,
 And seyde, 'it rayneth; lo, how sholde I goon?'
 'Lat be,' quod he, 'ne stond not thus to muse;
 This moot be doon, ye shal be ther anoon.'
 So at the laste her-of they felle at oon, 565
 Or elles, softe he swor hir in hir ere,
 He nolde never come ther she were.

82. Sone after this, to him she gan to rowne,
 And asked him if Troilus were there?
 He swor hir, 'nay, for he was out of towne,' 570
 And seyde, 'nece, I pose that he were,
 Yow [thurfte](#) never have the more fere.
 For rather than men mighte him ther aspye,
 Me were lever a thousand-fold to dye.'

83. Nought list myn auctor fully to declare 575
 What that she thoughte whan he seyde so,
 That Troilus was out of town y-fare,
 As if he seyde ther-of sooth or no;
 But that, with-oute awayt, with him to go,
 She graunted him, sith he hir that bisoughte, 580
 And, as his nece, obeyed as hir oughete.

84. But nathelees, yet gan she him biseche,
 Al-though with him to goon it was no fere,
 For to be war of [goosish](#) peples speche,
 That dremen thinges whiche that never were, 585
 And wel avyse him whom he broughte there;
 And seyde him, 'eem, sin I mot on yow triste,
 Loke al be wel, and do now as yow liste.'

85. He swor hir, 'yis, by stokkes and by stones,
 And by the goddes that in hevене dwelle, 590
 Or elles were him lever, soule and bones,
 With Pluto king as depe been in helle
 As Tantalus!' What sholde I more telle?
 Whan al was wel, he roos and took his leve,
 And she to souper com, whan it was eve, 595

86. With a certayn of hir owene men,
 And with hir faire nece Antigone,
 And othere of hir wommen nyne or ten;
 But who was glad now, who, as trowe ye,
 But Troilus, that stood and mighte it see 600
 Thurgh-out a litel windowe in a [stewe](#),
 Ther he [bishet](#), sin midnight, was in mewe,

87. Unwist of every wight but of Pandare?
 But to the poynt; now whan she was y-come
 With alle loye, and alle frendes fare, 605
 Hir eem anoon in armes hath hir nome,
 And after to the souper, alle and some,
 Whan tyme was, ful softe they hem sette;
 God wot, ther was no deyntee [for to fette](#).

88. And after souper gonne they to ryse, 610
 At ese wel, with hertes fresshe and glade,
 And wel was him that coude best devyse
 To lyken hir, or that hir laughen made.
 He song; she pleyde; he tolde tale of [Wade](#).
 But at the laste, as every thing hath ende, 615
 She took hir leve, and nedes wolde wende.

89. But O, Fortune, executrice of wierdes,
 O influences of this hevenes hye!
 Soth is, that, under god, ye ben our hierdes,
 Though to us bestes been the causes wrye. 620
 This mene I now, for she gan hoomward hye,
 But execut was al [bisyde hir leve](#),
 At the goddes wil; for which she moste bleve.

90. The [bente](#) mone with hir hornes pale,
 Saturne, and love, in [Cancro](#) ioyned were, 625
 That swich a rayn from hevene gan avale,
 That every maner womman that was there
 Hadde of that smoky reyn a verray fere;
 At which Pandare tho lough, and seyde thenne,
 'Now were it tyme a lady to go henne! 630

91. But goode nece, if I mighte ever plese
 Yow any-thing, than prey I yow,' quod he,
 'To doon myn herte as now so greet an ese
 As for to dwelle here al this night with me,
 For-why this is your owene hous, pardee. 635
 For, by my trouthe, I sey it nought a-game,
 To wende as now, it were to me a shame.'

92. Criseyde, whiche that coude as muche good
 As half a world, tok hede of his preyere;
 And sin it [ron](#), and al was on a flood, 640
 She thoughte, as good chep may I dwellen here,
 And graunte it gladly with a freendes chere,
 And have a thank, as grucche and thanne abyde;
 For hoom to goon it may nought wel bityde.

93. 'I wol,' quod she, 'myn uncle leef and dere,
 Sin that yow list, it skile is to be so;
 I am right glad with yow to dwellen here;
 I seyde but [a-game](#), I wolde go.'
 'Y-wis, graunt mercy, nece!' quod he tho;
 'Were it a game or no, soth for to telle, 650
 Now am I glad, sin that yow list to dwelle.'

94. Thus al is wel; but tho bigan aright
 The newe loye, and al the feste agayn;
 But Pandarus, if goodly hadde he might,
 He wolde han hyed hir to bedde fayn, 655
 And seyde, 'lord, this is an huge rayn!
 This were a weder for to slepen inne;
 And that I rede us sone to biginne.

95. And nece, woot ye wher I wol yow leye,
 For that we shul not liggen fer asonder, 660
 And for ye neither shullen, dar I seye,
 Heren noise of reynes nor of thondre?
 By god, right in my lyte closet yonder.
 And I wol in that outer hous allone
 Be wardeyn of your wommen everichone. 665

96. And in this middel chaumbre that ye see
 Shul youre wommen slepen wel and softe;
 And ther I seyde shal your-selve be;
 And if ye liggen wel to-night, com ofte,
 And careth not what weder is on-lofte, 670
The wyn anon, and whan so that yow leste,
 So go we slepe, I trowe it be the beste.'
97. Ther nis no more, but here-after sone,
 The *voyde* dronke, and travers drawe anon,
 Can every wight, that hadde nought to done 675
 More in that place, out of the chaumber gon.
 And ever-mo so sternelich it ron,
 And blew ther-with so wonderliche loude,
 That wel neigh no man heren other coude.
98. Tho Pandarus, hir eem, right as him oughte, 680
 With women swiche as were hir most aboute,
 Ful glad un-to hir beddes syde hir broughte,
 And toke his leve, and gan ful lowe loute,
 And seyde, 'here at this closet-dore with-oute,
 Right over-thwart, your wommen liggen alle, 685
 That, whom yow liste of hem, ye may here calle.'
99. So whan that she was in the closet leyd,
 And alle hir wommen forth by ordenaunce
 A-bedde weren, ther as I have seyde,
There was no more to skippen nor to *traunce*, 690
 But boden go to bedde, with mischaunce,
 If any wight was steringe any-where,
 And late hem slepe that a-bedde were.
100. But Pandarus, that wel coude eche a del
The olde daunce, and every poynt ther-inne, 695
 Whan that he *sey* that alle thing was wel,
 He thoughte he wolde up-on his werk biginne,
 And gan the stewe-dore al softe un-pinne,
 And stille as stoon, with-uten lenger lette,
 By Troilus a-doun right he him sette. 700
101. And, shortly to the poynt right for to gon,
 Of al this werk he tolde him *word and ende*,
 And seyde, 'make thee redy right anon,
 For thou shalt in-to hevене blisse wende.'
 'Now blisful Vēnus, thou me grace sende,' 705
 Quod Troilus, 'for never yet no nede
 Hadde I er now, ne halvendel the drede.'
102. Quod Pandarus, 'ne drede thee never a del,
 For it shal been right as thou wilt desyre;
 So thryve I, this night shal I make it wel, 710
 Or *casten* al the gruwel in the fyre.'
 'Yit blisful Vēnus, this night thou me enspyre,'
 Quod Troilus, 'as wis as I thee serve,
 And ever bet and bet shal, til I sterve.
103. And if I hadde, O Vēnus ful of murthe, 715
Aspectes badde of Mars or of Saturne,
 Or thou *combust* or *let* were in my birthe,
 Thy fader prey al thilke harm disturne
 Of grace, and that I glad ayein may turne,
 For love of him thou lovedest in the shawe, 720
 I mene *Adoon*, that with the boor was slawe.

104. O love eek, for the love of faire [Europe](#),
The whiche in forme of bole away thou fette;
Now help, O Mars, thou with thy bloody cope,
For love of [Cipris](#), thou me nought ne lette; 725
O Phebus, think whan [Dane](#) hir-selven shette
Under the bark, and laurer wex for drede,
Yet for hir love, O help now at this nede!
105. [Mercurie](#), for the love of [Hierse](#) eke,
For which Pallas was with Aglauros wrooth, 730
Now help, and eek Diane, I thee biseke,
That this viage be not to thee looth.
O [fatal sustren](#), which, er any clooth
Me shapen was, my destene me sponne,
So helpeth to this werk that is bi-gonne! 735
106. Quod Pandarus, 'thou wrecched mouses herte,
Art thou agast so that she wol thee byte?
Why, don this furred cloke up-on thy sherte,
And folowe me, for I wol han the wyte;
But byd, and lat me go bifore a lyte.' 740
And with that word he gan un-do a trappe,
And Troilus he broughte in by the lappe.
107. The sterne wind so loude gan to route
That no wight other noyse mighte here;
And they that layen at the dore with-oute, 745
Ful sykerly they slepten alle y-fere;
And Pandarus, with a ful sobre chere,
Goth to the dore anon with-uten lette,
Ther-as they laye, and softlyt it shette.
108. And as he comayeinward prively, 750
His nece awook, and asked 'who goth there?'
'My dere nece,' quod he, 'it am I;
Ne wondreth not, ne have of it no fere;
And ner he com, and seyde hir in hir ere,
'No word, for love of god I yow biseche; 755
Lat no wight ryse and heren of our speche.'
109. 'What! which wey be ye comen, *benedicite*?'
Quod she, 'and how thus unwist of hem alle?'
'Here at this secre trappe-dore,' quod he.
Quod tho Criseyde, 'lat me som wight calle.' 760
'Ey! god forbede that it sholde falle,'
Quod Pandarus, 'that ye swich foly wroughte!
They mighte deme thing they never er thoughte!
110. It is nought good a [sleping hound](#) to wake,
Ne yeve a wight a cause to devyne; 765
Your wommen slepen alle, I under-take,
So that, for hem, the hous men mighte myne;
And slepen wolen til the sonne shyne.
And whan my tale al brought is to an ende,
Unwist, right as I com, so wol I wende. 770
111. Now nece myn, ye shul wel understonde,
Quod he, 'so as ye wommen demen alle,
That for to holde in love a man [in honde](#),
And him hir "leef" and "dere herte" calle,
And maken him [an howve](#) above a calle, 775
I mene, as love an other in this whyle,
She doth hir-self a shame, and him a gyle.

112. Now wherby that I telle yow al this?
 Ye woot your-self, as wel as any wight,
 How that your love al fully graunted is 780
 To Troilus, the worthieste knight,
 Oon of this world, and ther-to trouthe plyght,
 That, but it were on him along, ye nolde
 Him never falsen, whyl ye liven sholde.

113. Now stant it thus, that sith I fro yow wente, 785
 This Troilus, right platly for to seyn,
 Is thurgh a goter, by a prive wente,
 In-to my chaumbre come in al this reyn,
 Unwist of every maner wight, certeyn,
 Save of my-self, as wisly have I loye, 790
 And by that feith I shal Pryam of Troye!

114. And he is come in swich peyne and distresse
 That, but he be al fully wood by this,
 He sodeynly mot falle in-to wodnesse,
 But-if god helpe; and cause why this is, 795
 He seyth him told is, of a freend of his,
 How that ye sholde love oon that hatte Horaste,
 For sorwe of which this night shalt been his laste.'

115. Criseyde, which that al this wonder herde,
 Gan sodeynly aboute hir herte colde, 800
 And with a syk she sorwfully answerde,
 'Allas! I wende, who-so tales tolde,
 My dere herte wolde me not holde
 So lightly fals! allas! conceytes wronge,
 What harm they doon, for now live I to longe! 805

116. Horaste! allas! and falsen Troilus?
 I knowe him not, god helpe me so,' quod she;
 'Allas! what wikked spirit tolde him thus?
 Now certes, eem, to-morwe, and I him see,
 I shal ther-of as ful excusen me 810
 As ever dide womman, if him lyke';
 And with that word she gan ful sore syke.

117. 'O god!' quod she, 'so worldly selinesse,
 Which clerkes callen fals felicitee,
 Y-medled is with many a bitternesse! 815
 Ful anguissous than is, god woot,' quod she,
 'Condicoun of veyn prosperitee;
 For either loyes comen nought y-fere,
 Or elles no wight hath hem alwey here.

118. O brotel wele of mannes loye unstable! 820
 With what wight so thou be, or how thou pleye,
 Either he woot that thou, loye, art muable,
 Or woot it not, it moot ben oon of tweye;
 Now if he woot it not, how may he seye
 That he hath verray loye and selinesse, 825
 That is of ignoraunce ay in derknesse?

119. Now if he woot that loye is transitorie,
 As every loye of worldly thing mot flee,
 Than every tyme he that hath in memorie,
 The drede of lesing maketh him that he 830
 May in no parfit selinesse be.
 And if to lese his loye he set a myte,
 Than semeth it that loye is worth ful lyte.

120. Wherefore I wol deffyne in this matere,
 That trewely, for ought I can espye, 835
 Ther is no verray wele in this world here.
 But O, thou wikked serpent lalousye,
 Thou misbeleved and envious folye,
 Why hastow Troilus me mad [untriste](#),
 That never yet agilte him, that I wiste?' 840

121. Quod Pandarus, 'thus fallen is this cas.'
 'Why, uncle myn,' quod she, 'who tolde him this?
 Why doth my dere herte thus, allas?'
 'Ye woot, ye nece myn,' quod he, 'what is;
 I hope al shal be wel that is amis. 845
 For ye may quenche al this, if that yow leste,
 And doth right so, for I holde it the beste.'

122. 'So shal I do to-morwe, y-wis,' quod she,
 'And god to-forn, so that it shal suffyse.'
 'To-morwe? allas, that were a fayr,' quod he, 850
 'Nay, nay, it may not stonden in this wyse;
 For, nece myn, thus wryten clerkes wyse,
 That peril is with drecching in [y-drawe](#);
 Nay, swich abodes been nought worth an hawe.

123. [Nece](#), al thing hath tyme, I dar avowe; 855
 For whan a chaumber a-fyr is, or an halle,
 Wel more nede is, it sodeynly rescowe
 Than to dispute, and axe amonges alle
 How is this candele in the straw y-falle?
 A! *benedicite!* for al among that fare 860
 The harm is doon, and [fare-wel feldefare!](#)

124. And, nece myn, ne take it not a-greef,
 If that ye suffre him al night in this wo,
 God help me so, ye hadde him never leef,
 That dar I seyn, now there is but we two; 865
 But wel I woot, that ye wol not do so;
 Ye been to wys to do so gret folye,
 To putte his lyf al night in Iupartye.'

125. 'Hadde I him never leef? By god, I wene
 Ye hadde never thing so leef,' quod she. 870
 'Now by my thrift,' quod he, 'that shal be sene;
 For, sin ye make this ensample of me,
 If I al night wolde him in sorwe see
 For al the tresour in the toun of Troye,
 I bidde god, I never mote have loye! 875

126. Now loke thanne, if ye, that been his love,
 Shul putte al night his lyf in Iupartye
 For thing of nought! Now, by that god above,
 Nought only this delay comth of folye,
 But of malyce, if that I shal nought lye. 880
 What, platly, and ye suffre him in distresse,
 Ye neither bountee doon ne gentillesse!'

127. Quod tho Criseyde, 'wole ye doon o thing,
 And ye therwith shal stinte al his disese;
 Have here, and bereth him this [blewe](#) ringe, 885
 For ther is no-thing mighte him bettre plese,
 Save I my-self, ne more his herte apese;
 And sey my dere herte, that his sorwe
 Is causeles, that shal be seen to-morwe.'

128. 'A ring?' quod he, 'ye, [hasel-wodes shaken!](#) 890
 Ye, nece myn, that ring moste han a stoon
 That mighte dede men alyve maken;
 And swich a ring, trowe I that ye have noon.
 Discrecioun out of your heed is goon;
 That fele I now,' quod he, 'and that is routhe; 895
 O tyme y-lost, wel maystow cursen slouthe!

129. Wot ye not wel that noble and heigh corage
 Ne sorweth not, ne stinteth eek for lyte?
 But if a fool were in a lalous rage,
 I nolde setten at his sorwe a myte, 900
 But [fefe him](#) with a fewe wordes [whyte](#)
 Another day, whan that I mighte him finde:
 But this thing stont al in another kinde.

130. This is so gentil and so tendre of herte,
 That with his deeth he wol his sorwes wreke; 905
 For trusteth wel, how sore that him smerte,
 He wol to yow no lalouse wordes speke.
 And for-thy, nece, er that his herte breke,
 So spek your-self to him of this matere;
 For with o word ye may his herte stere. 910

131. Now have I told what peril he is inne,
 And his coming unwist is to every wight;
 Ne, pardee, harm may ther be noon ne sinne;
 I wol my-self be with yow al this night.
 Ye knowe eek how it is your owne knight, 915
 And that, by right, ye moste upon him triste,
 And I al prest to fecche him whan yow liste.'

132. This accident so pitous was to here,
 And eek so lyk a sooth, [at pryme face](#),
 And Troilus hir knight to hir so dere, 920
 His prive coming, and the siker place,
 That, though that she dide him as thanne a grace,
 Considered alle thinges as they stode,
 No wonder is, sin she dide al for gode.

133. Cryseyde answerde, 'as wisly god at reste 925
 My sowle bringe, as me is for him wo!
 And eem, y-wis, fayn wolde I doon the beste,
 If that I hadde grace to do so.
 But whether that ye dwelle or for him go,
 I am, til god me bettre minde sende, 930
[At dulcarnon](#), right at my wittes ende.'

134. Quod Pandarus, 'ye, nece, wol ye here?
 Dulcarnon called is "fleminge of wrecches";
[It](#) semeth hard, for wrecches wol not lere
 For verray slouthe or othere wilful tecches; 935
[This](#) seyde by hem that be not worth two [fecches](#).
 But ye ben wys, and that we han on honde
 Nis neither hard, ne skilful to withstonde.'

135. 'Thanne, eem,' quod she, 'doth her-of as yow list;
 But er he come I wil up first aryse; 940
 And, for the love of god, sin al my trist
 Is on yow two, and ye ben bothe wyse,
 So wircheth now in so discreet a wyse,
 That I honour may have, and he plesaunce;
 For I am here al in your governaunce.' 945

136. 'That is wel seyde,' quod he, 'my nece dere,
 Ther good thrift on that wyse gentil herte!
 But liggeth stille, and taketh him right here,
 It nedeth not no ferther for him sterte;
 And ech of yow ese otheres sorwes smerte, 950
 For love of god; and, Venus, I thee herie;
 For sone hope I we shulle ben alle merie.'
137. This Troilus ful sone on knees him sette
 Ful sobrelly, right by hir beddes heed,
 And in his beste wyse his lady grette; 955
 But lord, so she wex sodeynliche reed!
 Ne, though men sholden smyten of hir heed,
 She coude nought a word a-right out-bringe
 So sodeynly, for his sodeyn cominge.
138. But Pandarus, that so wel coude fele 960
 In every thing, to pleye anoon bigan,
 And seyde, 'nece, see how this lord can knele!
 Now, for your trouthe, seeth this gentil man!'
 And with that word he for a quisschen ran,
 And seyde, 'kneleth now, whyl that yow leste, 965
 Ther god your hertes bringe sone at reste!'
139. Can I not seyn, for she bad him not ryse,
 If sorwe it putte out of hir remembraunce,
 Or elles if she toke it in the wyse 970
 Of duetee, as for his observaunce;
 But wel finde I she dide him this plesaunce,
 That she him kiste, al-though she syked sore;
 And bad him sitte a-doun with-outen more.
140. Quod Pandarus, 'now wol ye wel biginne;
 Now doth him sitte, gode nece dere, 975
 Upon your beddes syde al there with-inne,
 That ech of yow the bet may other here.'
 And with that word he drew him to the fere,
 And took a light, and fond his contaunce 980
 As for to loke up-on an old romaunce.
141. Criseyde, that was Troilus lady right,
 And cleer stood on a ground of sikemesse,
 Al thoughte she, hir servaunt and hir knight
 Ne sholde of right non untrouthe in hir gesse,
 Yet nathelees, considered his distresse, 985
 And that love is in cause of swich folye,
 Thus to him spak she of his Ielousye:
142. 'Lo, herte myn, as wolde the excellence
 Of love, ayeins the which that no man may,
 Ne oughte eek goodly maken resistence 990
 And eek bycause I felte wel and say
 Your grete trouthe, and servyse every day;
 And that your herte al myn was, sooth to seyne,
 This droof me for to rewe up-on your peyne.
143. And your goodnesse have I founde alwey yit, 995
 Of whiche, my dere herte and al my knight,
 I thonke it yow, as fer as I have wit,
 Al can I nought as muche as it were right;
 And I, emforth my conninge and my might,
 Have and ay shal, how sore that me smerte, 1000
 Ben to yow trewe and hool, with al myn herte;

144. And dredeles, that shal be founde at preve.---
 But, herte myn, what al this is to seyne
 Shal wel be told, so that ye noght yow greve,
 Though I to yow right on your-self compleyne. 1005
 For ther-with mene I fynally the peyne,
 That halt your herte and myn in hevynesse,
 Fully to sleen, and every wrong redresse.

145. My goode, myn, not I for-why ne how
 That Ialouslye, allas! that wikked [wivere](#), 1010
 Thus causelees is copen in-to yow;
 The harm of which I wolde fayn deliver!
[Allas! that he](#), al hool, or of him slivere,
 Shuld have his refut in so digne a place,
 Ther love him sone out of your herte arace! 1015

146. But O, thou love, O auctor of nature,
 Is this an honour to thy deitee,
 That folk ungiltif suffren here iniure,
 And who that giltif is, al quit goth he?
 O were it leful for to pleyne on thee, 1020
 That [undeserved](#) suffrest Ialouslye,
 And that I wolde up-on thee pleyne and crye!

147. Eek al my wo is this, that folk now usen
 To seyn right thus, "ye, Ialouslye is love!"
 And wolde a busschel venim al excusen, 1025
 For that o greyn of love is on it shove!
 But that wot heighe god that sit above,
 If it be lyker love, or hate, or grame;
 And [after that](#), it oughte bere [his](#) name.

148. But certeyn is, som maner Ialouslye 1030
 Is excusable more than som, y-wis.
 As whan cause is, and som swich fantasye
 With pietee so wel repressed is,
 That it unnethe dooth or seyth amis,
 But goodly [drinketh up](#) al his distresse; 1035
 And that excuse I, for the gentillesse.

149. And som so ful of furie is and despyt,
 That it sourmounteth his repressioun;
 But herte myn, ye be not in that plyt,
 That thanke I god, for whiche your passioun 1040
 I wol not calle it but illusioun,
 Of habundaunce of love and bisy cure,
 That dooth your herte this disese endure.

150. Of which I am right sory, but not wrooth;
 But, for my devoir and your hertes reste, 1045
 Wher-so yow list, by [ordal](#) or by ooth,
 By sort, or in what wyse so yow leste,
 For love of god, lat preve it for the beste!
 And if that I be giltif, do me deye,
 Allas! what mighte I more doon or seye?' 1050

151. With that a fewe brighte teres newe
 Out of hir eyen fille, and thus she seyde,
 'Now god, thou wost, in thought ne dede untrew
 To Troilus was never yet Criseyde.'
 With that hir heed down in the bed she leyde, 1055
 And with the shete it [wreigh](#), and syghed sore,
 And held hir pees; not o word spak she more.

152. But now help god to quenchen al this sorwe,
 So hope I that he shal, for he best may;
 For I have seyn, of a ful misty morwe 1060
 Folwen ful ofte a mery someres day;
 And after winter folweth grene May.
 Men seen alday, and reden eek in stories,
 That after sharpe shoures been victories.

153. This Troilus, whan he hir wordes herde, 1065
 Have ye no care, him liste not to slepe;
 For it thoughte him no strokes of a yerde
 To here or seen Criseyde his lady wepe;
 But wel he felte aboute his herte crepe,
 For every teer which that Criseyde asterte, 1070
 The crampe of death, to streyne him by the herte.

154. And in his minde he gan the tyme acurse
 That he cam there, and that he was born;
 For now is wikke y-turned in-to worse,
 And al that labour he hath doon biform, 1075
 He wende it lost, he thoughte he nas but lorn.
 'O Pandarus,' thoughte he, 'allas! thy wyle
 Serveth of nought, so weylawey the whye!'

155. And therwithal he heng a-doun the heed,
 And fil on knees, and sorwfully he sighte; 1080
 What mighte he seyn? he felte he nas but deed,
 For wrooth was she that shulde his sorwes lighte.
 But nathelees, whan that he speken mighte,
 Than seyde he thus, 'god woot, that of this game,
 Whan al is wist, than am I not to blame!' 1085

156. Ther-with the sorwe so his herte shette,
 That from his eyen fil ther not a tere,
 And every spirit his vigour in-knette,
 So they astoned and oppressed were.
 The feling of his sorwe, or of his fere, 1090
 Or of ought elles, fled was out of towne;
 And down he fel al sodeynly a-swowne.

157. This was no litel sorwe for to see;
 But al was hust, and Pandare up as faste,
 'O nece, pees, or we be lost,' quod he, 1095
 Beth nought agast; but certeyn, at the laste,
 For this or that, he in-to bedde him caste,
 And seyde, 'O theef, is this a mannes herte?'
 And of he rente al to his bare sherte;

158. And seyde, 'nece, but ye helpe us now, 1100
 Allas, your owne Troilus is lorn!'
 'Y-wis, so wolde I, and I wiste how,
 Ful fayn,' quod she; 'allas! that I was born!'
 'Ye, nece, wol ye pullen out the thorn
 That stiketh in his herte?' quod Pandare; 1105
 'Sey "al foryeve," and stint is al this fare!'

159. 'Ye, that to me,' quod she, 'ful lever were
 Than al the good the sonne aboute gooth';
 And therwith-al she swoor him in his ere,
 'Y-wis, my dere herte, I am nought wrooth, 1110
 Have here my trouthe and many another ooth;
 Now speek to me, for it am I, Cryseyde!'
 But al for nought; yet mighte he not a-breyde.

160. Therwith his pous and pawmes of his hondes
 They gan to frote, and wete his temples tweyne, 1115
 And, to deliveren him from bittre bondes,
 She ofte him kiste; and, shortly for to seyne,
 Him to revoken she dide al hir peyne.
 And at the laste, he gan his breeth to drawe,
 And of his swough sone after that adawe, 1120

161. And gan bet minde and reson to him take,
 But wonder sore he was abayst, y-wis.
 And with a syk, whan he gan bet a-wake,
 He seyde, 'O mercy, god, what thing is this?'
 'Why do ye with your-selven thus amis?' 1125
 Quod tho Criseyde, 'is this a mannes game?
 What, Troilus! wol ye do thus, for shame?'

162. And therwith-al hir arm over him she leyde,
 And al foryaf, and ofte tyme him keste.
 He thonked hir, and to hir spak, and seyde 1130
 As fil to purpos for his herte reste.
 And she to that answerde him as hir leste;
 And with hir goodly wordes him disporte
 She gan, and ofte his sorwes to comforte.

163. Quod Pandarus, 'for ought I can espyen,
 This light nor I ne serven here of nought;
 Light is not good for syke folkes yen.
 But for the love of god, sin ye be brought
 In thus good plyt, lat now non hevly thought
 Ben hanginge in the hertes of yow tweye:' 1140
 And bar the candele to the chimeneye.

164. Sone after this, though it no nede were,
 Whan she swich othes as hir list devyse
 Hadde of him take, hir thoughte tho no fere,
 Ne cause eek non, to bidde him thennes ryse. 1145
 Yet lesse thing than othes may suffyse
 In many a cas; for every wight, I gesse,
 That loveth wel meneth but gentillesse.

165. But in effect she wolde wite anoon
 Of what man, and eek where, and also why 1150
 He lelous was, sin ther was cause noon;
 And eek the signe, that he took it by,
 She bad him that to telle hir bisily,
 Or elles, certeyn, she [bar him on honde](#),
 That this was doon of malis, hir to fonde. 1155

166. With-outen more, shortly for to seyne,
 He moste obeye un-to his lady heste;
 And for the lasse harm, he moste feyne.
 He seyde hir, whan she was at swiche a feste
 She mighte on him han loked at the leste; 1160
 Not I not what, al dere y-nough a risshe,
 As he that nedes moste a cause fisshe.

167. And she answerde, 'swete, al were it so,
 What harm was that, sin I non yvel mene?
 For, by that god that boughte us bothe two,
 In alle thinge is myn entente clene. 1165
 Swich arguments ne been not worth a bene;
 Wol ye the childish lalous contrefete?
 Now were it worthy that ye were y-bete.'

168. Tho Troilus gan sorwfully to syke, 1170
 Lest she be wrooth, him thoughte his herte deyde;
 And seyde, 'allas! upon my sorwes syke
 Have mercy, swete herte myn, Cryseyde!
 And if that, in tho wordes that I seyde,
 Be any wrong, I wol no more trespase; 1175
 Do what yow list, I am al in your grace.'

169. And she answerde, 'of gilt misericorde!
 That is to seyn, that I foryeve al this;
 And ever-more on this night yow recorde,
 And beth wel war ye do no more amis.' 1180
 'Nay, dere herte myn,' quod he, 'y-wis.'
 'And now,' quod she, 'that I have do yow smerte,
 Foryeve it me, myn owene swete herte.'

170. This Troilus, with blisse of that supprysed,
 Put al in goddes hond, as he that mente 1185
 No-thing but wel; and, sodeynly avysed,
 He hir in armes faste to him hente.
 And Pandarus, with a ful good entente,
 Leyde him to slepe, and seyde, 'if ye ben wyse,
 Swowneth not now, lest more folk aryse.' 1190

171. What mighte or may the sely larke seye,
 Whan that the sparhawk hath it in his foot?
 I can no more, but of these ilke tweye,
 To whom this tale [suce be or soot](#),
 Though that I tarie a yeer, som-tyme I moot, 1195
 After myn auctor, tellen hir gladnesse,
 As wel as I have told hir hevinesse.

172. Criseyde, which that felte hir thus y-take,
 As writen clerkes in hir bokes olde,
 Right as an aspes leef she gan to quake, 1200
 Whan she him felte hir in his armes folde.
 But Troilus, al hool of cares colde,
 Gan thanken tho the blisful goddes sevene;
 Thus sondry peynes bringen folk to hevene.

173. This Troilus in armes gan hir streyne, 1205
 And seyde, 'O swete, as ever mote I goon,
 Now be ye caught, now is ther but we tweyne;
 Now yeldeth yow, for other boot is noon.'
 To that Criseyde answerde thus anoon,
 'Ne hadde I er now, my swete herte dere, 1210
 Ben yolde, y-wis, I were now not here!'

174. O! sooth is seyde, that heled for to be
 As of a fevre or othere greet syknesse,
 Men moste drinke, as men may often see,
[Ful bittre drink](#); and for to han gladnesse, 1215
 Men drinken often peyne and greet distresse;
 I mene it here, as for this aventure,
 That thourgh a peyne hath founden al his cure.

175. And now swetnesse semeth more sweet,
 That bitternesse assayed was bifom; 1220
 For out of wo in blisse now they flete.
 Non swich they felten, sith they were born;
 Now is this bet, than bothe two be lorn!
 For love of god, take every womman hede
 To werken thus, if it comth to the nede. 1225

176. Criseyde, al quit from every drede and tene,
 As she that iuste cause hadde him to triste,
 Made him swich feste, it loye was to sene,
 Whan she his trouthe and clene entente wiste.
 And as aboute a tree, with many a twiste, 1230
 Bitrent and wryth the sote wode-binde,
 Gan eche of hem in armes other winde.
177. And as the newe abaysshed nightingale,
 That stinteth first whan she biginneth singe,
 Whan that she hereth any herde tale, 1235
 Or in the hegges any wight steringe,
 And after siker dooth hir voys out-ringe;
 Right so Criseyde, whan hir drede stente,
 Opned hir herte, and tolde him hir entente.
178. And right as he that seeth his deeth y-shapen, 1240
 And deye moot, in ought that he may gesse,
 And sodeynly rescous doth him escapen,
 And from his deeth is brought in sikernesse,
 For al this world, in swich present gladnesse
 Was Troilus, and hath his lady swete; 1245
 With worse hap god lat us never mete!
179. Hir armes smale, hir streyghte bak and softe,
 Hir sydes longe, fleshly, smothe, and whyte
 He gan to stroke, and good thrift bad ful ofte
 Hir snowish throte, hir brestes rounde and lyte; 1250
 Thus in this hevene he gan him to delyte,
 And ther-with-al a thousand tyme hir kiste;
 That, what to done, for loye unnethe he wiste.
180. Than seyde he thus, 'O, Love, O, Charitee,
 Thy moder eek, Citherea the swete, 1255
 After thy-self next heried be she,
 Venus mene I, the wel-willy planete;
 And next that, Imeneus, I thee grete;
 For never man was to yow goddes holde
 As I, which ye han brought fro cares colde. 1260
181. Benigne Love, thou holy bond of thinges,
 Who-so wol grace, and list thee nought honouren,
 Lo, his desyr wol flee with-ouen winges.
 For, noldestow of bountee hem socouren
 That serven best and most alwey labouren, 1265
 Yet were al lost, that dar I wel seyn, certes,
 But-if thy grace passed our desertes.
182. And for thou me, that coude leest deserve
 Of hem that nombred been un-to thy grace,
 Hast holpen, ther I lykly was to sterve, 1270
 And me bistowed in so heygh a place
 That thilke boundes may no blisse pace,
 I can no more, but laude and reverence
 Be to thy bounte and thyn excellence!
183. And therwith-al Criseyde anoon he kiste, 1275
 Of which, certeyn, she felte no disese.
 And thus seyde he, 'now wolde god I wiste,
 Myn herte swete, how I yow mighte plese!
 What man,' quod he, 'was ever thus at ese
 As I, on whiche the faireste and the beste 1280
 That ever I say, deyneth hir herte reste.

184. Here may men seen that [mercy passeth right](#);
 The experience of that is felt in me,
 That am unworthy to so swete a wight.
 But herte myn, of your benigntee, 1285
 So thinketh, though that I unworthy be,
 Yet mot I nede amenden in som wyse,
 Right thourgh the vertu of your heyghe servyse.

185. And for the love of god, my lady dere,
 Sin god hath wrought me for I shal yow serve, 1290
 As thus I mene, that ye wol be my stere,
 To do me live, if that yow liste, or sterve,
 So techeth me how that I may deserve
 Your thank, so that I, thurgh myn ignoraunce,
 Ne do no-thing that yow be displesaunce. 1295

186. For certes, fresshe wommanliche wyf,
 This dar I seye, that trouthe and diligence,
 That shal ye finden in me al my lyf,
 Ne I wol not, certeyn, breken your defence;
 And if I do, present or in absence, 1300
 For love of god, lat slee me with the dede,
 If that it lyke un-to your womanhede.'

187. 'Y-wis,' quod she, 'myn owne hertes list,
 My ground of ese, and al myn herte dere,
 Graunt mercy, for on that is al my trist;
 But late us falle away fro this matere;
 For it suffyseth, this that seyde is here. 1305
 And at o word, with-uten repentaunce,
 Wel-come, my knight, my pees, my suffisaunce!'

188. Of hir delyt, or loyes oon the leste 1310
 Were impossible to my wit to seye;
 But iuggeth, ye that han ben at the feste,
 Of swich gladnesse, if that hem liste pleye!
 I can no more, but thus thise ilke tweye
 That night, be-twixen dreed and sikernesse, 1315
 Felten in love the grete worthinesse.

189. O blisful night, of hem so longe y-sought,
 How blithe un-to hem bothe two thou were!
 Why ne hadde I swich on with my soule y-bought,
 Ye, or the leeste loye that was there? 1320
 A-vey, thou foule daunger and thou fere,
 And lat hem in this hevene blisse dwelle,
 That is so heygh, that al ne can I telle!

190. But sooth is, though I can not tellen al,
 As can myn auctor, of his excellence, 1325
 Yet have I seyde, and, god to-form, I shal
 In every thing al hoolly his sentence.
 And if that I, at loves reverence,
 Have any word in eched for the beste,
 Doth therwith-al right as your-selven leste. 1330

191. For myne wordes, here and every part,
 I speke hem alle under correccioun
 Of yow, that feling han in loves art,
 And putte it al in your discrecioun
 To encrese or maken diminucioun 1335
 Of my langage, and that I yow bi-seche;
 But now to purpos of my rather speche.

192. This ilke two, that ben in armes laft,
 So looth to hem a-sonder goon it were,
 That ech from other wende been biraft, 1340
 Or elles, lo, this was hir moste fere,
 That al this thing but nyce dremes were;
 For which ful ofte ech of hem seyde, 'O swete,
 Clippe ich yow thus, or [elles I it mete?](#)'

193. And, lord! so he gan goodly on hir see, 1345
 That never his look ne bleynte from hir face,
 And seyde, 'O dere herte, may it be
 That it be sooth, that ye ben in this place?'
 'Ye, herte myn, god thank I of his grace!'

Quod tho Criseyde, and therwith-al him kiste, 1350
 That where his spirit was, for loye he niste.

194. This Troilus ful ofte hir eyen two
 Gan for to kisse, and seyde, 'O eyen clere,
 It were ye that wroughte me swich wo,
 Ye humble nettes of my lady dere! 1355
 Though ther be mercy writen in your chere,
 God wot, the text ful hard is, [sooth](#), to finde,
 How coude ye with-outhe bond me binde?'

195. Therwith he gan hir faste in armes take,
 And wel an hundred tymes gan he syke, 1360
 Nought swiche sorwful sykes as men make
 For wo, or elles whan that folk ben syke,
 But esy sykes, swiche as been to lyke,
 That shewed his affeccioun with-inne;
 Of swiche sykes coude he nought bilinne. 1365

196. Sone after this they speke of sondry thinges,
 As fil to purpos of this aventure,
 And pleyinge entrechaungeden hir ringes,
 Of which I can nought tellen no [scripture](#);
 But wel I woot a broche, gold and asure, 1370
 In whiche a ruby set was lyk an herte,
 Criseyde him yaf, and stak it on his sherte.

197. Lord! trowe ye, a coveitous, a wrecche,
 That blameth love and [holt](#) of it despyt,
 That, [of tho pens](#) that he can moker and keche, 1375
 Was ever yet y-yeve him swich delyt,
 As is in love, in oo poynt, in somplyt?
 Nay, doutelees, for also god me save,
 So parfit loye may no nigard have!

198. They wol sey 'yis,' but lord! so that they lye, 1380
 Tho bisy wrecches, ful of wo and drede!
 They callen love a woodnesse or folye,
 But it shal falle hem as I shal yow rede;
 They shul forgo the [whyte](#) and eke the [rede](#),
 And live in wo, ther god yeve hem mischaunce, 1385
 And every lover in his trouthe avaunce!

199. As wolde god, tho wrecches, that dispysse
 Servyse of love, hadde eres al-so longe
 As hadde [Myda](#), ful of coveityse;
 And ther-to dronken hadde as hoot and stronge 1390
 As [Crassus](#) dide for his affectis wronge,
 To techen hem that they ben in the vyce,
 And loveres nought, al-though they holde hem nyce!

200. This ilke two, of whom that I yow seye,
 Whan that hir hertes wel assured were, 1395
 Tho gonne they to speken and to pleye,
 And eek rehercen how, and whanne, and where,
 They knewe hem first, and every wo and fere
 That passed was; but al swich hevynesse,
 I thanke it god, was tourned to gladnesse. 1400
201. And ever-mo, whan that hem fel to speke
 Of any thing of swich a tyme agoon,
 With kissing al that tale sholde breke,
 And fallen in a newe Ioye anoon, 1405
 And diden al hir might, sin they were oon,
 For to recoveren blisse and been at ese,
 And passed wo with Ioye [countrepeyse](#).
202. Reson wil not that I speke of sleep,
 For it accordeth nought to my matere;
 God woot, they toke of that ful litel keep, 1410
 But lest this night, that was to hem so dere,
 Ne sholde in veyn escape in no manere,
 It was biset in Ioye and bisynesse
 Of al that souneth in-to gentilnesse.
203. But whan the cok, [comune astrologer](#), 1415
 Gan on his brest to bete, and after crowe,
 And [Lucifer](#), the dayes messenger,
 Gan for to ryse, and out hir bemes throwe;
 And estward roos, to him that coude it knowe, 1420
[Fortuna maior](#), [than] anoon Criseyde,
 With herte sore, to Troilus thus seyde:--
204. 'Myn hertes lyf, my trist and my plesaunce,
 That I was born, allas! what me is wo,
 That day of us mot make desseveraunce!
 For tyme it is to ryse, and hennes go, 1425
 Or elles I am lost for evermo!
 O night, allas! why niltow over us hove,
 As longe as whanne [Almena](#) lay by Iove?
205. O blake night, as folk in bokes rede,
 That shapen art by god this world to hyde 1430
 At certeyn tymes with thy derke wede,
 That under that men mighte in reste abyde,
 Wel oughte bestes pleyne, and folk thee chyde,
 That there-as day with labour wolde us breste,
 That thou thus fleest, and deynest us nought reste! 1435
206. Thou dost, allas! to shortly thyn offyce,
 Thou rakel night, [ther](#) god, makere of kinde,
 Thee, for thyn hast and thyn unkinde vyce,
 So faste ay to our hemi-spere binde,
 That never-more under the ground thou winde! 1440
 For now, for thou so hyst out of Troye,
 Have I forgon thus hastily my Ioye!'
207. This Troilus, that with tho wordes felte,
 As thoughte him tho, for pietous distresse,
 The blody teres from his herte melte, 1445
 As he that never yet swich hevynesse
 Assayed hadde, out of so greet gladnesse,
 Gan therwith-al Criseyde his lady dere
 In armes streyne, and seyde in this manere:--

208. 'O cruel day, accusour of the loye 1450
 That night and love han stole and faste y-wryen,
 A-cursed be thy coming in-to Troye,
 For every bore hath oon of thy bright yen!
 Envyous day, what list thee so to spyen?
 What hastow lost, why sekestow this place, 1455
 Ther god thy lyght so quenche, for his grace?

209. Allas! what han thise loveres thee agilt,
 Dispitous day? thyn be the pyne of helle!
 For many a lovere hastow shent, and wilt;
 Thy pouring in wol no-wher lete hem dwelle. 1460
 What proferestow thy light here for to selle?
 Go selle it hem that smale seles graven,
 We wol thee nought, us nedeth no day haven.'

210. And eek the sonne Tytan gan he chyde,
 And seyde, 'O fool, wel may men thee dispyse, 1465
 That hast the Dawing al night by thy syde,
 And suffrest hir so sone up fro thee ryse,
 For to disesen loveres in this wyse.
 What! hold your bed ther, thou, and eek thy Morwe!
 I bidde god, so yeve yow bothe sorwe! 1470

211. Therwith ful sore he sighte, and thus he seyde,
 'My lady right, and of my wele or wo
 The welle and rote, O goodly myn, Criseyde,
 And shal I ryse, allas! and shal I go?
 Now fele I that myn herte moot a-two! 1475
 For how sholde I my lyf an heure save,
 Sin that with yow is al the lyf I have?

212. What shal I doon, for certes, I not how,
 Ne whanne, allas! I shal the tyme see,
 That in this plyt I may be eft with yow; 1480
 And of my lyf, god woot, how that shal be,
 Sin that desyr right now so byteth me,
 That I am deed anoon, but I retourne.
 How sholde I longe, allas! fro yow soioume?

213. But nathelees, myn owene lady bright, 1485
 Yit were it so that I wiste outrely,
 That I, your humble servaunt and your knight,
 Were in your herte set so fermely
 As ye in myn, the which thing, trewely,
 Me lever were than thise worldes tweyne, 1490
 Yet sholde I bet enduren al my peyne.'

214. To that Cryseyde answerde right anoon,
 And with a syk she seyde, 'O herte dere,
 The game, y-wis, so ferforth now is goon,
 That first shal Phebus falle fro his spere, 1495
 And every egle been the dowves fere,
 And every roche out of his place sterte,
 Er Troilus out of Criseydes herte!

215. Ye be so depe in-with myn herte grave,
 That, though I wolde it turne out of my thought, 1500
 As wisly verray god my soule save,
 To dyen in the peyne, I coude nought!
 And, for the love of god that us hath wrought,
 Lat in your brayn non other fantasye
 So crepe, that it cause me to dye! 1505

216. And that ye me wolde han as faste in minde
 As I have yow, that wolde I yow bi-seche;
 And, if I wiste soothly that to finde,
 God mighte not a poynt my loyes eche!
 But, herte myn, with-oute more speche, 1510
 Beth to me trewe, or elles were it routhe;
 For I am thyn, by god and by my trouthe!

217. Beth glad for-thy, and live in sikernesse;
 Thus seyde I never er this, ne shal to mo;
 And if to yow it were a gret gladnesse 1515
 To turne ayein, soone after that ye go,
 As fayn wolde I as ye, it were so,
 As wisly god myn herte bringe at reste!
 And him in armes took, and ofte keste.

218. Agayns his wil, sin it mot nedes be, 1520
 This Troilus up roos, and faste him cledde,
 And in his armes took his lady free
 An hundred tyme, and on his wey him spedde,
 And with swich wordes as his herte bledde,
 He seyde, 'farewel, my dere herte swete, 1525
 Ther god us graunte sounde and sone to mete!'

219. To which no word for sorwe she answerde,
 So sore gan his parting hir destreyne;
 And Troilus un-to his palays ferde,
 As woo bigon as she was, sooth to seyne; 1530
 So hard him wrong of sharp desyr the peyne
 For to ben eft there he was in plesaunce,
 That it may never out of his remembraunce.

220. Retorned to his real palais, sone
 He softe in-to his bed gan for to slinke, 1535
 To slepe longe, as he was wont to done,
 But al for nought; he may wel ligge and winke,
 But sleep ne may ther in his herte sinke;
 Thenkinge how she, for whom desyr him brende,
 A thousand-fold was worth more than he wende. 1540

221. And in his thought gan up and doun to winde
 Hir wordes alle, and every contenance,
 And fermely impressen in his minde
 The leste poynt that to him was plesaunce;
 And verrayliche, of thilke remembraunce, 1545
 Desyr [al newe him brende](#), and lust to brede
 Gan more than erst, and yet took he non hede.

222. Criseyde also, right in the same wyse,
 Of Troilus gan in hir herte shette
 His worthinesse, his lust, his dedes wyse, 1550
 His gentillesse, and how she with him mette,
 Thonkinge love he so wel hir bisette;
 Desyring eft to have hir herte dere
 In swich a plyt, she dorste make him chere.

223. Pandare, a-morwe which that comen was 1555
 Un-to his nece, and gan hir fayre grete,
 Seyde, 'al this night so reyned it, allas!
 That al my drede is that ye, nece swete,
 Han litel layser had to slepe and mete;
 Al night,' quod he, 'hath reyn so do me wake, 1560
 That som of us, I trowe, hir hedes ake.'

224. And ner he com, and seyde, 'how stont it now
 This mery morwe, nece, how can ye fare?'
 Criseyde answerde, 'never the bet for yow,
 Fox that ye been, god yeve your herte care! 1565
 God helpe me so, ye caused al this fare,
 Trow I,' quod she, 'for alle your wordes whyte;
 O! who-so seeth yow knoweth yow ful lyte!'

225. With that she gan hir face for to wrye
 With the shete, and wex for shame al reed; 1570
 And Pandarus gan under for to pryde,
 And seyde, 'nece, if that I shal ben deed,
 Have here a swerd, and smyteth of myn heed.'
 With that his arm al sodeynly he thriste
 Under hir nekke, and at the laste hir kiste. 1575

226. I passe al that which chargeth nought to seye,
 What! **God foryaf his deeth**, and she al-so
 Foryaf, and with hir uncle gan to pleye,
 For other cause was ther noon than so.
 But of this thing right to the effect to go, 1580
 Whan tyme was, hom til hir hous she wente,
 And Pandarus hath fully his entente.

227. Now tome we ayein to Troilus,
 That resteles ful longe a-bedde lay,
 And prevely sente after Pandarus, 1585
 To him to come in al the haste he may.
 He com anon, nought ones seyde he 'nay,'
 And Troilus ful sobrelly he grette,
 And doun upon his beddes syde him sette.

228. This Troilus, with al the affecciuon 1590
 Of frendes love that herte may devyse,
 To Pandarus on knees fil adoun,
 And er that he wolde of the place aryse,
 He gan him thonken in his beste wyse;
 A hondred sythe he gan the tyme blesse, 1595
 That he was born to bringe him fro distresse.

229. He seyde, 'O frend, of frendes the alderbeste
 That ever was, the sothe for to telle,
 Thou hast in hevne y-brought my soule at reste
Fro Flegiton, the fery flood of helle; 1600
 That, though I mighte a thousand tymes selle,
 Upon a day, my lyf in thy servyse,
 It mighte nought a mote in that suffyse.

230. The sonne, which that al the world may see,
 Saw never yet, my lyf, that dar I leye, 1605
 So inly fair and goodly as is she,
 Whos I am al, and shal, til that I deye;
 And, that I thus am hires, dar I seye,
 That thanked be the heighe worthinesse
 Of love, and eek thy kinde bisinesse. 1610

231. Thus hastow me no litel thing y-yive,
 Fo which to thee obliged be for ay
 My lyf, and why? for thorough thyn help I live;
 For elles deed hadde I be many a day.'
 And with that word doun in his bed he lay, 1615
 And Pandarus ful sobrelly him herde
 Til al was seyde, and thanne he him answerde:

232. 'My dere frend, if I have doon for thee
 In any cas, god wot, it is me leef;
 And am as glad as man may of it be, 1620
 God help me so; but tak now not a-greef
 That I shal seyn, be war of this myscheef,
 That, there-as thou now brought art in-to blisse,
 That thou thy-self ne cause it nought to misse.
233. For of fortunes sharp adversitee 1625
 The worst kinde of infortune is this,
 A man to have ben in prosperitee,
 And it remembren, whan it passed is.
 Thou art wys y-nough, for-thy do nought amis;
 Be not to rakel, though thou sitte warme, 1630
 For if thou be, certeyn, it wol thee harme.
234. Thou art at ese, and holde thee wel ther-inne.
 For also seur as reed is every fyr,
 As greet a craft is kepe wel as winne;
 Brydle alwey wel thy speche and thy desyr. 1635
 For worldly loye halt not but by a wyr;
 That preveth wel, it brest alday so ofte;
 For-thy nede is to werke with it softe.'
235. Quod Troilus, 'I hope, and god to-form,
 My dere frend, that I shal so me bere, 1640
 That in my gilt ther shal no thing be lorn,
 Ne I nil not rakle as for to greven here;
 It nedeth not this matere ofte tere;
 For wistestow myn herte wel, Pandare,
 God woot, of this thou woldest litel care.' 1645
236. Tho gan he telle him of his glade night.
 And wher-of first his herte dredde, and how,
 And seyde, 'freend, as I am trewe knight,
 And by that feyth I shal to god and yow,
 I hadde it never half so hote as now; 1650
 And ay the more that desyr me byteth
 To love hir best, the more it me delyteth.
237. I noot my-self not wisly what it is;
 But now I fele a newe qualitee,
 Ye, al another than I dide er this.' 1655
 Pandare answerde, and seyde thus, that he
 That ones may in hevne blisse be,
 He feleth other weyes, dar I leye,
 Than thilke tyme he first herde of it seye.
238. This is o word for al; this Troilus 1660
 Was never ful, to speke of this matere,
 And for to preysen un-to Pandarus
 The bountee of his righte lady dere,
 And Pandarus to thanke and maken chere.
 This tale ay was span-newe to biginne 1665
 Til that the night departed hem a-twinne.
239. Sone after this, for that fortune it wolde,
 I-comen was the blisful tyme swete,
 That Troilus was warned that he sholde,
 Ther he was erst, Criseyde his lady mete; 1670
 For which he felte his herte in loye flete;
 And feythfully gan alle the goddes herie;
 And lat see now if that he can be merie.

240. And holden was the forme and al the wyse,
 Of hir cominge, and eek of his also, 1675
 As it was erst, which nedeth nought devyse.
 But playnly to the effect right for to go,
 In loye and seurte Pandarus hem two
 A-bedde broughte, whan hem bothe leste,
 And thus they ben in quiete and in reste. 1680

241. Nought nedeth it to yow, sin they ben met,
 To aske at me if that they blythe were;
 For if it erst was wel, tho was it bet
 A thousand-fold, this nedeth not enquire.
 A-gon was every sorwe and every fere; 1685
 And bothe, y-wis, they hadde, and so they wende,
 As mucche loye as herte may [comprende](#).

242. This is no litel thing of for to seye,
 This passeth every wit for to devyse;
 For eche of hem gan otheres lust obeye;
 Felicitee, which that thise clerkes wyse 1690
 Commenden so, ne may not here suffyse.
 This loye may not writen been with inke,
 This passeth al that herte may bithinke.

243. But cruel day, so wel-away the stounde!
 Gan for to aproche, as they by signes knewe,
 For whiche hem thoughte felen dethes wounde;
 So wo was hem, that changen gan hir hewe,
 And day they gonnen to dispyse al newe,
 Calling it traytour, envyous, and worse, 1700
 And bitterly the dayes light they curse.

244. Quod Troilus, 'allas! now am I war
 That [Pirous](#) and tho swifte stedes three,
 Whiche that drawen forth the sonnes char,
 Han goon [som by-path](#) in despyt of me; 1705
 That maketh it so sone day to be;
 And, for the sonne him hasteth thus to ryse,
 Ne shal I never doon him sacrificyse!'

245. But nedes day departe moste hem sone,
 And whanne hir speche doon was and hir chere, 1710
 They twinne anoon as they were wont to done,
 And setten tyme of meting eft y-fere;
 And many a night they wroughte in this manere.
 And thus Fortune a tyme ladde in loye
 Criseyde, and eek this kinges sone of Troye. 1715

246. In suffisaunce, in blisse, and in singinges,
 This Troilus gan al his lyf to lede;
 He spendeth, lusteth, maketh festeyinges;
 He yeveth frely ofte, and chaungeth wede,
 And held aboute him alwey, out of drede, 1720
 A world of folk, as cam him wel of kinde,
 The fressheste and the beste he coude fynde;

247. That swich a voys was of hym and a stevene
 Thorough-out the world, of honour and largesse,
 That it up rong un-to the yate of hevене.
 And, as in love, he was in swich gladnesse,
 That in his herte he demede, as I gesse,
 That there nis lovere in this world at ese 1725
 So wel as he, and thus gan love him plese.

248. The godlihede or beautee which that kinde In any other lady hadde y-set Can not the mountaunce of a knot unbinde, A-boute his herte, of al Criseydes net. He was so narwe y-masked and y-knet, That it undon on any manere syde, That nil not been, for ought that may betyde.	1730 1735
249. And by the hond ful ofte he wolde take This Pandarus, and in-to gardin lede, And swich a feste and swich a proces make Him of Criseyde, and of hir womanhede, And of hir beautee, that, with-outen drede, It was an hevene his wordes for to here; And thanne he wolde singe in this manere.	1740
250. 'Love, that of erthe and see hath governaunce, Love, that his hestes hath in hevene hye, Love, that with an holsom alliaunce Halt peples ioyned, as him list hem gye, Love, that knetteth lawe of companye, And couples doth in vertu for to dwelle, Bind this acord, that I have told and telle;	1745 1750
251. That that the world with feyth, which that is stable, Dyverseth so his stoundes concordinge, That elements that been so discordable Holden a bond perpetuely duringe, That Phebus mote his rosy day forth bringe, And that the mone hath lordship over the nightes, Al this doth Love; ay heried be his mightes!	1755
252. That that the see, that gredy is to flowen, Constreyneth to a certeyn ende so His flodes, that so fersly they ne growen To drenchen erthe and al for ever-mo; And if that Love ought lete his brydel go, Al that now loveth a-sonder sholde lepe, And lost were al, that Love halt now to-hepe .	1760
253. So wolde god, that auctor is of kinde, That, with his bond, Love of his vertu liste To cerclen hertes alle, and faste binde, That from his bond no wight the wey out wiste. And hertes colde, hem wolde I that he twiste To make hem love, and that hem leste ay rewe On hertes sore, and kepe hem that ben trewe.'	1765 1770
254. In alle nedes, for the tounes werre, He was, and ay the firste in armes dight; And certeynly, but-if that bokes erre, Save Ector, most y-drad of any wight; And this encrees of hardinesse and might Cam him of love, his ladies thank to winne, That altered his spirit so with-inne.	1775
255. In tyme of trewe , on haukinge wolde he ryde, Or elles huntten boor, bere, or lyoun; The smale bestes leet he gon bi-syde. And whan that he com rydinge in-to toun, Ful ofte his lady, from hir window down, As fresh as faucon comen out of muwe, Ful reddy was, him goodly to saluwe.	1780 1785

256. And most of love and vertu was his speche,
 And in despyt hadde alle wrecchednesse;
 And doutelees, no nede was him biseche
 To honouren hem that hadde worthinesse,
 And esen hem that weren in distresse. 1790
 And glad was he if any wight wel ferde,
 That lover was, whan he it wiste or herde.
257. For sooth to seyn, he lost held every wight
 But-if he were in loves heigh servyse,
 I mene folk that oughte it been of right. 1795
 And over al this, so wel coude he devyse
 Of sentement, and in so unkouth wyse
 Al his array, that every lover thoughte,
 That al was wel, what-so he seyde or wroughte.
258. And though that he be come of blood royal, 1800
 Him liste of pryde at no wight for to chase;
 Benigne he was to ech in general,
 For which he gat him thank in every place.
 Thus wolde Love, y-heried be his grace,
 That Pryde, Envye, Ire, and **Avaryce** 1805
 He gan to flee, and every other vyce.
259. Thou **lady** bright, the doughter to Dione,
 Thy blinde and winged sone eek, daun Cupyde;
 Ye sustren **nyne** eek, that by Elicone 1810
 In hil Parnaso listen for to abyde,
 That ye thus fer han deyned me to gyde,
 I can no more, but sin that ye wol wende,
 Ye heried been for ay, with-outen ende!
260. Thourgh yow have I seyde fully in my song
 Theffect and loye of Troilus servyse, 1815
 Al be that ther was som disease among,
 As to myn auctor listeth **to devyse**.
 My thridde book now ende ich in this wyse;
 And Troilus in luste and in quiete
 Is with Criseyde, his owne herte swete. 1820

Explicit Liber Tercius.

RUBRIC; *from* Cp. 1-56. *Lost in* Cm. 3. H2. leef; Ed. lefe; Cl. lyef; Cp. H. lief. 7. Cl. thin (*for 2nd* thy). 9. Cl. of; *rest* if. // Cp. Ed. wel; H2. wil; Cl. wole; H. wol. 10. Cl. Cp. beste. 11. Cl. H. Ed. The; H2. To. // Cl. feld (*for* fele). 12. Cl. nough (!). 13. Cl. word; H. world; Cp. Ed. worlde; H2. wirk. 17. Cl. H. Comeueden (*rightly*); Cp. Comended; Ed. Comenden; H2. Commodious(!). // Cp. Ed. amorous; H2. amerous; Cl. H. amoureux. // *All* hem (*wrongly*); *read* him; *see* l. 19. 20. Cp. H. H2. hym; Ed. him; Cl. hem. 22. H. apasen; Ed. apeasen; H2. apesyn. // Cl. Iire. 23. Cl. lyste; *rest* list. 28. H2. hym; *rest* it. 32. Cl. thing. 33. Cl. constreue. // Cl. H. Cp. Io; H2. io; Ed. go; (Io=jo). 36. Cl. vniuersite (!). 38. Cl. H. worse. 42. Cl. this (*for* thy). // Cl. seruyce. 44. Cp. H. Inhiede. 49. H2. gladnes; *rest om.* 51. *All* lesson. 56. H2. leve (*sic*); *rest* leue. // Cp. H. Ed. werken; Cl. werke. 57. Cm. how; *rest* so. // Cl. *om.* that. 58. Cp. Ed. Cm. shorte; *rest* short. 59. Cl. lad. 60. Cl. *om.* in. 65. Cl. rufully; Ed. routhfully. 66. thou] Cl. yow. 74. H2. Ed. ey; *rest* l. 76. lordshipe] Cl. mercy. 77. Cl. beseche. 79. H. Cm. wax; Cl. Cp. wax. 81. Cl. smyte. 83. Cl. *om.* he. 90. Cp. H. Ed. resons; Cl. resonos; Cm. werkis; H2. wordis. 92. Cl. An; H2. Hym; *rest* In. 93. Cl. quooke. 97. Cm. ferste; *rest* first (ferst). 99. Cl. whily. // Cl. ho (*for* he). 100. Cl. that; *rest* for. 101. Cl. *om.* I. 110. Cm. wrethe (*for* herte). // Cm. I; H2. y; *rest om.* 114. Cl. for to; *rest* to. 116. H. puked; H2. *procurid* (!). 119. Cm. H2. *om.* that. 121. Cp. H. Ed. wilne; Cm. wiln; Cl. wille. // Cl. shal seye; *rest om.* shal. 125. of] Cl. on. 135. Cl. deligence. 136. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. *om.* I; *see* l. 141. 138. Cl. defende (!). 139. Cl. Cm. digne; *rest* deigne. 142. Cl. Cp. myn; Cm. myne. 144. H2. serve; *rest* seruen. // Cl. Cp. H. ben ay I-lyke; Ed. to ben aye ylike; H2. bene y-lyke; Cm. ay ben I-lik; *but read* been y-lyke ay. 149. And] Cl. A. // Cl. *om.* a. 150. Cl. Cp. H. feste. 152. Cl. that this; *rest om.* that. 160. Cl. But (*for* And). 167. Cp. H. hennes; Cm. henys; Cl. hens. 172. MSS. soueraynte. 173. Cp. Ny (*for* Ne I). 176. Cl. my dere; *rest om.* my. 179. Cl. Ed. to; *rest* in-to. 180. yow] Cl. now. 183. H. yen; Cm. eyyy; *rest* eyen. 188. Cl. Cp. H. in the; *rest om.* the. 190. Cl. Cm. H2. Ed. *om.* as. 193. Cl. and on; Ed. H2. and one; H. and oon; Cp. an oon; Cm. a-non; *read* as oon? 194. Cm. H2. the; Cp. to; *rest* two. 195. my] Cl. Cm. myn. 205. H2. They come vpwardis at. 207. Cl. blynde. 208. Cl. it is tyme. 213. Cl. *ins.* hire *bef*

diden. // Cp. H. diden; Cl. deden. 214. Cm. spekyn wondir wel; Cl. (*and rest*) wonder wel spaken (speken). 221. Cl. gardeyn. 223. Cl. lyste; Cp. Ed. H. leste. 229. Cp. Ed. paillet; *rest* paillet. 237. Cl. speke; *rest* speken (spekyn). 240. Cl. *om.* so. 242. Cp. Cm. waxeth; Ed. woxe; *rest* wax (*but read* wex). 244. Cl. sethen do. 250. Cl. a game bygonne to. 254. Cp. H. Bitwixen; Cl. Bytwene. 260. Cl. alle; *rest* al. 262. Cl. for to abrygge; Cp. H. for tabregge; Cm. to abregge. // Cl. destresse. 268. Cl. alwed. 269. Cl. dar I; *rest* I dar wel. 270. Cl. *om.* that. 279. Cl. bygone. 280. Cl. wonne. 281. Cl. *om.* wol. // Cl. H2. go. 283. Cl. preuete. 290. Cl. Cm. Ed. *om.* ther. 293. H. Ed. this (*for* yet); Cp. thus. 299. Cl. selue; Cm. seluyn. 300. H2. as for to; blabbe. 301. Cl. the (*for* they). 308. Cl. kyng (*for* kynde). // Cl. auauntures (!). 310. As] Cl. A. 312. Cl. H2. holde; *rest* holden. 313. Cl. *om.* it. 315. Cl. Cp. H2. And a; *rest* And. // Cl. heste; H2. hest; *rest* byheste. 319. Cl. byhight; Cp. bihyghte. 320. Cl. no more; *rest om.* no. 332. Cl. womman (!). 323. Cl. this not. 324. Cm. wis man; H2. wyse man; *rest* wyse men. 327. Cl. wys. 329. Cl. *om.* harm. 335. Cl. suffice; *rest* suffise. 337. Cl. *om.* wel. 340. the] Cl. H2. thi. 341. Cl. make (*for* may). 344. or] Cl. and. 346. theeffect] Cl. the feyth. 347. Cl. sorwe (*for* herte). 351. Cl. *om.* as. 352. Cp. H. H2. dede; Cl. Cm. ded. 355. Cl. Cp. H. for to (*for* to). 356. Cm. Wex; Cl. Cp. H. Wax. 360. Cm. aprille; H. aperil; *rest* April. 361. remembre] Cl. remembreth. 363. H. didest; Cl. Cp. dedest. 366. Cl. I to; *rest om.* to. 368. Cm. Ed. tel; *rest* telle. 380. Cl. thenketh. 382. Cp. H. Caytif; Cl. Castif; *rest* Captif. // *All* Agamenoun. 385. Ed. the lyketh; H2. it lyke the; Cl. it lyketh; Cp. H. Cm. it liketh the. 386. Cl. meche; Cp. muche. // Cl. Cm. don; *rest* I-do (y-do, ydon). 389. Cl. In; *rest* on. 390. Cl. the wole. 391. Cp. H. sclauue; Ed. slaue; Cl. knaue (*with sl altered to* kn). 397. Cl. baudery. 398. Cl. *om.* wood. 412. *All* Tel. // Cl. Cp. H. *om.* me. 414. Cl. seruyce. 417. Ed. moste; *rest* most. 425. Cp. Ed. though; H2. thogh; Cl. H. thought; Cm. tho. 441. Cl. he (*for* her). 442. *All* lay; *perhaps read* laye (*subjunctive*). 443. Cl. dishesed. 446. Cm. man; Cl. Cp. H. men. // Ed. men be. // Cl. yplesed; *rest* plesed. 450. Cp. H. writen; Cl. wreten. 451. Cl. *om.* and. 452. or] Cl. Ed. and. 453. Cl. as it; *rest om.* it. 457. Cl. *om.* awayt. 462. Cl. make; a (*for* an). 463. Cm. speke; *rest* spake. 475. Cl. seruyce. 476. Cp. H. auyse; *rest* deuyse. 481. Cm. goode; *rest* good. 485. Cp. Ed. y-like; H. yhold; *rest* ylyk. 491. wayten] Cl. wene. 496. Cl. stont; Cp. H. Cm. stant. 497. Cl. Cp. Cm. Hise. 507. Cm. These; *rest* This. 509. Cl. myght; Cp. H. Cm. myghte. 510. Ed. fulfell; *rest* fulfille. 514. Cl. And; *rest* As. 516. Cl. There-as; *rest* Wher-as. 520. Cl. *om.* -to. 525. Cp. H. H2. impossible. 526. Cp. H. Cm. Dredeles; Cl. Dredles. // Cm. cler; *rest* clere. 527. Of] Cl. From. 531. Cp. H. H2. witen; *rest* weten. 533. Cl. puruyaunce. 540. H. moste; Cm. Ed. muste; Cl. most. 545. Cl. *om.* -thy. 547. Cl. there but; *rest om.* but. 548. Cl. shortely. 551. Ed. H2. welken; Cp. wolken; *rest* walkene (walken). 552. Cl. straught; H. H2. streight; Cp. streght. 555. Cl. woned; *rest* wont. 558. Cp. H. cape. 562. sholde] Cl. shal. 563. Cl. *om.* ne. 572. Cp. H. thruste (!); Cm. thourste (*for* thurfte); H2. Ed. durst; Cl. dorste (*but read* thurfte). // Cl. haue neuere. 573. Cl. hem; *rest* him. 576. Cl. Cp. H2. whan that; *rest om.* that. 578. Cl. ther; *rest* ther-of. 579. Cl. Cp. Ed. with-ouen. // Cl. a-wayte. 584. H. goosish; Cp. goosishh; H2. gosisshe; Cl. gosylyche; Ed. gofysse (!). // Cl. peple; H. peples; Cm. puples; Cp. poeples; Ed. peoples. 587. Cm. mot; *rest* most (must). 589. Cl. *om.* hir. 595. Cl. vn to the; *rest* to. 601. Cl. Cp. stuwe. 602. Cl. *om.* in. 603. Cl. H. Wnwist. 608. Cl. hym; *rest* hem. 612. Cl. auyse; *rest* deuyse. 613. Cl. like; Cp. H. Cm. liken. // Cl. laughen that here. 614. Cp. Cm. Ed. tolde; Cl. H. told. // Cl. tales; Ed. a tale; H2. the tale; *rest* tale. 616. Cl. she wolde; *rest om.* she. 617. H2. werdis; Cl. Cp. Ed. wyerdes; H. wierdes; Cm. wordis (!). 619. Cm. H2. herdis; *rest* hierdes. 621. Cl. *om.* now. 630. it] Cl. a. 632. Cl. *om.* I. 636. Cl. be. nought a-] Cl. for no. 637. Cl. *om.* as. 640. ron] Ed. rayned. H2. flood; Cl. H. Cm. flode. 642. Cl. *om.* it. 645. dere] Cl. drede. 648. a] Cm. on. 664. Cp. outer; H. outter; Cl. other; Ed. vtter; Cm. vttr. 674. Cl. Cp. H. The voyde; Cm. They voydyn; Ed. They voyde; H2. They voydid &. 676. Cl. that; H2. *om.*; *rest* the. 684. Cl. in; *rest* at. 690. Cp. Ed. skippen; H. skipen; Cm. schepe; H2. skipe; Cl. speken. // traunce] Ed. prauce. 696. Cl. Cp. sey; H. seye; Cm. woste; H2. wist; Ed. sawe. // Cl. Ed. H2. al. 697. Cl. *om.* up-. 704. Cl. *om.* For. 711. Cp. H. gruwel; Cl. Cm. growel; Ed. gruell. 715. Cl. An; Cp. As; *rest* And. 717. Cl. combest; Cm. H2. cumbrid; Cp. H. Ed. combust. // Cl. *om.* in. 722. Cl. Cp. Ed. *om.* O. 725. Cl. Cp. H. Cipres; Cm. Cipris; Ed. Cipria; H2. Ciphis. 726. Ed. Daphne. 727. Cm. wex; Cl. Cp. H. wax. 729. Cl. Cp. H. hierse; H2. hyerce; Cm. hirie; Ed. her (!). 729, 731. Cl. ek, by-sek; H. eke, bi-seke. 735. Cl. help; *rest* helpeth. 737. Cl. a-garst (!). 738. Cp. H. don; Cm. do; *rest* do on. // Cl. a-boue; *rest* up-on. 739. Cl. folewe; Cp. Cm. folwe; H. Ed. folowe. 745. Cp. H. Ed. layen; Cl. lay. 753. Cl. Cm. haveth. 756. H. rise; Cl. rysen. 758. Cm. H2. thus; *rest om.* // hem] Cl. vs. 761. H2. Ey; Ed. Eygh; *rest* I. 762. Cl. Quod tho; *rest om.* tho. 763. Cl. *om.* er. 770. com] Cl. cam. 775. Cm. houe; H2. howe. 776. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. this mene while; Cm. H2. *om.* mene. 777. Cl. *om.* 2nd a. 780. Cl. that; Cp. Cm. H. Ed. al. 791. shal] H2. ow; Ed. owe. 795. Cl. Ed. H2. is this. 797. Cp. H. Cm. scholden louen oon; Cl. louen sholde on. // hatte] Ed. hight. 799. Cl. alle these thynges herde. 801. she] Cl. H2. ful. // Cl. answered. 802. Cl. tolle (!). 804. Cl. conseytes. 809. Cl. more (*for* morwe). // and] Cl. yf. 810. Cl. fully excuse. 811. him] Cl. he. 813. Cl. *om.* god. 818. Cp. Ed. either; H. oyther (*for* eyther); Cl. Cm. other. // Cl. nough. 823. Cl. Other he; *rest* Or. 826. derknesse] H. distresse. 829. Cl. *om.* that. 833. ful] Cl. but. 834. Cl. Cm. manere. 839. Cl. H. mad Troylus to me; H2. thus Troylus me made; Cm. Ed. Cp. Troylus mad to me. 842. him] Cl. yow. 843. Cl. myn; Cp. H. my. 847. Ed. I (*for* for I). // H. Ed. for the beste. 850. Ed. H2. *om.* a. 854. H. abedes; Cm. abydis. 857. Cp. H. Ed. Wel; *rest om.* // Cl. H2. to rescowe; *rest om.* to. 859. Cm. H2. How is; *rest om.* is (*here*). // H2. y-falle; Cm. falle; *rest* is falle. 861. H2. feldyfare; Cl. feld-fare; *rest* feldefare. 862. Cp. H. Ed. ne; *rest om.* // Cl. gref. 869.] Cl. ye. 870. Ye] Cl. I. 880. Cl. malis. 887. more] Cl. H2. better. 889. Cl. ben sene; Cp. H. Cm. be sene; H2. be seyn; Ed. he sene. 892. dede men] Cl. a dede man. 893. trowe] Cl. I trowe. 898. Cl. stenteth; *rest* stynteth. 900. Cp. Ed. Cm. nolde; H. nold; Cl. nold not. Cp. H. setten; Cl. Cm. sette. 909. Cl. To; *rest* So. // H. spek; *rest* speke. 912. Cm. *om.* is. // H. teuery (*for* to euery). 917. Cl. at; H2. am; Cm. H. Ed. al; Cp. *om.* 928. to] Cl. Cp. H. Ed. for to. 931. Cl. H. A; *rest* At. 935. or] Cl. Cm. H2. and. // Cl. tacches. 936. Cp. Ed. This is seyde. // Cl. hym; *rest* hem. // Cl. is; *rest* be (ben, beth). 947. Cl. That; H2. That good; *rest* Ther good. 954. Cl. Cm. Cp. H2. hede; Ed. heed; H. hed. 956. Cl. -lych; H. -lyche.

964. Cl. quysshon; Cm. qwischin; H2. cusshyn. 965. Cp. Ed. leste; *rest* lyste, lyst. 968. Cl. put; Cp. H. putte. 970. H2. dewte; Cp. dewete. 975. Cl. H2. now gode; *rest om.* now. 976. Cl. *om.* al. 978. Cl. fyre; Ed. fiere; *rest* fere. 980. Cl. loken. 990. Cl. goodly; Cp. H. goodly. // Cl. Cp. make; H. Cm. Ed. maken. 994. for] Cl. first; Cm. H2. *om.* 995. H2. found; *rest* founden. // Cp. yit; Cm. yite; *rest* yet. 999. Cl. emforthe; Cp. H. Ed. emforth. 1002. Cl. H2. dredles. 1004. Cl. H2. yow not. 1005. your] Cl. H2. yow. 1009. Cl. loue (*for* myn, *as a correction*). 1014. Cl. refuyt; Cp. H. Cm. refut; Ed. refute. 1015. Cl. *ins.* him *bef.* arace. // arace] Cl. Ed. race. 1017. Ed. dignyte (*for* deitee). 1020. for to] Cl. that I. // on] Cl. Ed. of. 1022. upon] Cl. on. 1029. Cl. Cm. to bere; *rest om.* to. 1032. Cl. And whanne. 1033. Cp. H. piete; *rest* pite. 1043. Cl. dishese. 1046. Cp. H. Ed. list; Cl. lyste. // Cm. ordel. 1047. Cl. lyste; Cp. H. Ed. leste. 1055. Cl. in-to the bed down; *rest* down in the bed. 1056. Cl. wreygh; Cp. H. wreigh; Cm. wrigh; Ed. wrighe. 1060. Cl. *om.* a. 1066. Cm. Ed. liste; *rest* lyst (list, lest). 1067. Cl. *om.* a. 1074. in] Cl. vn. 1075. that] Cl. the. 1087. Cl. eighen; Cp. H. Ed. eyen. 1094. Cl. H2. For; *rest* But. // Ed. hushte. 1096. Cl. Buth; Cp. H. Ed. Beth. 1097. Cl. he him in-to bedde. 1104. Cp. Ed. Cm. pullen; Cl. H. pulle. 1113. Cl. no; Cm. not; Cp. H. nought. 1116. to] Cl. for. 1121. Cl. bet gan; *rest* gan bet. 1129. Cp. Ed. keste; Cl. Cm. kyste. 1131. Cp. H. herte; *rest* hertes. 1132. Cp. H. Ed. leste; Cl. lyste. 1137. *All* eyen (eyyen). 1141. Cl. Cp. chimeney; H. Cm. chimeneye. 1143. H. Ed. list; Cl. lyste. 1144. Cp. Cm. thoughte; Cl. H. thought. 1163. Cp. Ed. andswerde; H. answard; Cl. answered. 1168. Cp. H. Ed. lalous; Cm. Ielous; Cl. lalousye. 1169. Cl. *om.* it. 1177. Cp. H. answerde; Cl. answered. 1192. Cl. Cp. Cm. it; *rest* him. // Cp. H. foot; Cl. fote. 1193. Cp. H. thise; Cm. these; Cl. this. 1194. Cp. H. sucre; Cm. seukere; H2. Ed. sugre; Cl. sour. // Cp. H. soot; Cl. sot; Cm. H2. sote; Ed. soote. 1195. Cl. mot. 1200. Ed. aspen; H2. auspen. 1201. Cl. *om.* his. 1203. Cl. *om.* tho. 1206. Cm. Ed. mote; *rest* mot. 1208. H. boot; Cl. Cp. Cm. bote. 1209. Cp. H. Cm. answerde; Cl. answered. 1211. Cl. yolden. 1218. hath] Cl. is. 1219. Cl. the more; *rest om.* the. 1222. Cl. sith that; *rest om.* that. 1225. Cp. comth; Cl. come. 1227. Cl. Iust. 1229. Cl. entent; H. entente. 1231. Cl. Cm. wrythe; Cp. H. Ed. writhe; H2. writhen is (*read* wryth or writh). 1234. Cl. gynneth to; Cp. bygynneth to; *rest* begynneth. 1236. Cl. ony. 1238. Cl. Criseyd. // Cl. stynte; Cp. H. stente. 1240. y-] Cl. is. 1241. Cl. out; gysse. 1244. Cl. alle; word. 1247. Cl. streyght; Cp. streghte. 1248. Cl. fleysshly. 1251. Cl. *om.* heuene *and* to. 1258. Cl. the; *rest* that (*after* next). 1261. Cl. Cm. Benyngne; Cp. H. Benigne. 1264. Cl. nodestow(!). 1266. Cl. seye; Cp. H. Cm. seyn. 1268. H2. coude leest; Cm. couthe lest; Cp. H. leest koude; Cl. lest kowde. 1269. Cl. be; Cp. H. Cm. ben. // Cl. to; Cp. H. Cm. vn-to. 1272. Cp. H. H2. pace; Cl. passe. 1276. Cl. dishese. 1285. Cp. H. Cm. benignite; Cl. benyngnite. 1286. Cm. thynkith; Cl. thenk; Cp. H. thynk that. 1288. Cl. seruyce. 1290. Cl. for that; *rest om.* that. 1291. Cl. Cm. Cp. stere; H. Ed. fere (feere). 1294. Cl. *om.* that I; Cm. Cp. *om.* I. 1296. Cl. But; *rest* For. 1298. H. Cp. Ed. fynden; Cl. Cm. fynde. // Cl. lyfe. 1299. Cp. H. Ny (*for* Ne I). // Cm. Ed. H2. not; Cl. Cp. H. *om.* 1302. Cl. to; *rest* un-to. 1314. Cl. *om.* thise. 1315. Cm. be-twixe; Cl. be-twexen; H. bitweyne. // Cl. Cm. dred; *rest* drede (*read* dreed). 1318. Cl. *om.* two. 1321. Cl. daunder (!). 1322. Cl. blyssyd; *rest* blisse (blis). 1324. Cp. Ed. tellen; Cm. tellyn; H. talen; Cl. telle. 1326. Cm. (2nd) I; Cl. Cp. H. and; Ed. *om.* 1339. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. a-sonder; Cl. a-sondry. // Cp. H. Cm. Ed. gon; Cl. go ne(!) // Cl. *om.* it. 1340. Cm. H2. wende; Cp. Cl. H. wenden. 1341. Cm. Ed. Cp. H2. moste; Cl. H. most. 1342. Cl. nere (*for* were). 1345. And] Cl. A. // goodly] Cl. gladly. 1346. H. Cm. blynte; Cp. Ed. bleynte; Cl. blente. 1352. Cl. eighen; Cp. H. Ed. eyen. 1356. Cl. wreten; Cp. H. witen. 1361. H. swiche; H2. Ed. suche; Cl. swich. 1362. Cl. whanne; Cm. whan; Cp. H. when. 1365. H. bilynne; *rest* blynne. 1370. Cl. of; *rest* and. 1373. Cl. Cp. H. or a; Cm. a; *rest om.* 1375. tho] Cl. the. // Cl. Ed. pens; Cp. H. Cm. pans. // Cp. H. mokre; H2. moker; Cm. mokere; Cl. moke. // Cl. Ed. kecche; Cm. crache(!); Cp. tecche(!); H2. teche(!); H. theche(!). 1385. Cp. H. Ed. lyue; Cl. leue. 1387. tho] Cl. that. 1388. Cl. eerys. 1390. Cl. drenken. 1394. Cp. H. Thise; Cl. This. 1396. Cp. H. speken; Cl. speke. 1398. hem] Cl. hym. 1400. to] H. Cm. in-to. 1401. Cp. H. Cm. mo; *rest* more. // Cp. H. fel; Cl. fille. 1403. Cp. H. Cm. al; Cl. alle. 1405. Cl. dede; Cm. dedyn; Ed. dydden; *rest* diden. 1407. Cl. Cp. Ed. -peyse; *rest* -pese. 1408. Cl. shep(!); H. slep; *rest* slepe. 1409. Cl. nough(!) 1410. H. Cm. kep; *rest* kepe. 1414. Cl. Cp. gentillesse; *rest* gentilnesse. 1415. Cl. whanne; Cp. Cm. whan; H. when. 1416. Cl. to crowe; *rest om.* to. 1418. Cm. hese (= his); *rest* here (hire). // Cl. bemys throw. 1419. Cl. Cm. after-; *rest* est-. 1420. than] *All* that. 1424. Cl. Cm. des-; *rest* dis-. 1425. Cp. H. hennes; Cm. henys; Cl. hens to. 1426. Cl. ellys. 1428. Ed. Alcmena. 1435. Cl. Cm. flest; Cp. H. H2. fleest. 1442. Cl. hastely. 1444. H. piteous; Cp. piteous; *rest* pitous. 1450. Cl. crueel. 1453. Cp. H2. yen; *rest* eyen. 1454. Cm. espyen. 1457. Cl. Cm. these; Cp. H2. thise. 1459. Cl. shent; *rest* slayn. 1460. Cm. Ed. let; Cl. late; *rest* lat (*read* lete). 1462. Cl. Cp. selys. 1464. Cl. he to; *rest om.* to. 1465. Cp. H. fool; Cl. Cm. fol. 1466. Cl. Cp. Cm. dawyng; *rest* dawnyng. 1471. H. Cp. sighte; Cl. sight; Ed. syghed. 1476. H. my lyf an oure; Cp. Ed. my lyf an heure; Cl. an hour my lyf. 1482. Cl. brenneth; H. bitleth(!); Cp. biteth; Ed. byteth; *rest* streyneth. 1486. Cm. H2. Yit; *rest om.* // Cp. H. wiste; Cl. wist. 1490. Cl. Cm. wordes; *rest* worldes. 1491. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. enduren; Cl. endure. 1492. Cp. H. answerde; Cl. answered. 1498. Cl. Troles(!). 1506. Cl. An. 1516. H. Cp. ayein; Cl. a-yen. 1525. Cl. myn herte and dere swete. 1526. Cp. H. sownde; Cl. sound. 1527. Cp. H. Cm. answerde; Cl. answerede. 1535. Cl. Cp. Ed. bedde; *rest* bed. 1536. Cl. woned. 1542. Cl. Hise; *rest* Hire (Her). 1543. Cl. hire; *rest* his. 1546. Cl. new; Cp. H. Cm. newe. 1554. Cp. dorste; Cl. H. dorst. 1558. Cl. ye my; *rest om.* my. 1559. slepe] Cl. shepe(!). 1562. Cp. H. com; Cl. Cm. come. 1563. Cl. H. murye; Cm. merie. 1564. Cp. H. answerde; Cl. Cm. answerede. // Cl. *om.* for. 1566. Cp. H. caused; Cl. causes. 1568. Cl. Cm. *om.* O. 1570. H. Cm. wex; Cl. Cp. wax. 1573. Cl. Here haue. // Ed. smyteth; Cp. smyten; *rest* smyte. 1575. Cl. keste. 1576-82. Cp. *om.* 1577. and] Cl. an. 1578. to] Cl. for to. 1579. Cl. H2. but; *rest* than. 1583. H. Cp. ayeyn; Cl. a-yen. 1587. Cl. come. 1592. Cm. kneis; Cp. H. knowes. 1593. Cl. out of; *rest om.* out. 1595. he] Cl. Cm. and. // Cl. H. Cm. blysse; *rest* blesse. 1600. Cp. Cm. flegetoun; Ed. Phlegeton. // Cl. Cp. H. Cm. fery; H2. firy; Ed. fyrie. 1603. Cm. myghte; Cl. might. // Cm. Ed. mote; Cp. H. moote; Cl. mot. 1608. Cp. H. hires; Cl. heres. 1609. Cp. heighe; Cm. hye; Cl. H. heigh. 1611. Cp. y-yiue; Cl. y-yeue. 1613. Cl. Cm. leue; *rest* lyue. 1619, 1621, 1622. Cl. Cp. lief, grief, mischief; Cm. lef, graf,

myschef; H2. leef, greef, mischeef. 1621. now] Cl. it. 1622. Cl. of of (!); *rest* of this. 1627. Cl. H2. be; *rest* ben. 1629. Cp. H. Thart. // Cl. ynowh. 1634. Cl. kep; *rest* kepe. 1642. Cp. H. Ny. 1644. Cm. wistist thou; Ed. wystemest thou; Cp. wystemestow; Cl. H. wistow. 1655. than] Cl. er. 1656. H. answerde; Cl. answerede. 1657. Cl. Cm. onys. 1659. Cp. H. Cm. herde; Cl. herd. 1662. H. Cp. preysen; Cl. preyse. 1663. Cp. Cm. righte; Cl. H. right. 1664. chere] Cl. clere. 1671. Cp. Cm. felte; Cl. H. felt. 1675. Cm. H2. ek; *rest om.* 1677. Cp. H. theeffect. 1679. *Al* brought. // Cl. Cp. H. H2. whan that; Cm. Ed. *om.* that. 1680. Cl. *om.* thus. 1687. Cl. complende(!); Cp. comprende; *rest* comprehende. 1693. H. wryten; H2. writyn; Cl. y-wrete. 1694. Cl. by-thenke; *rest* by-thynke. 1696. signes] Cl. synes. 1700. traytour] Cl. traytous. 1702. Cl. Cp. H. *om.* allas. 1703. H2. Pirous; Ed. Pyrous; H. Pirors; Cl. Cp. Cm. Piros. 1704. Ed. Whiche; *rest* Which. 1708. him] Cl. here; Cp. H. hire. // Cl. sacrifice. 1711. Cl. woned; Cp. H2. Ed. wont; H. wonte; Cm. wone. 1713. Cp. Cm. wroughte; Cl. H. wrought. 1718. Cl. H. festeynynges; Cp. H2. festynges; Cm. festyngys; (*read* festeynges). 1720. aboute him] Cl. hym aboute. 1722. H. fresshiste; Cl. fresshest. 1723. Cl. *om.* 2nd a. // stevene] H. neuene. 1725. Cl. rong vp into. 1731. Cl. ony. 1734. Cl. y-maked(!). 1738. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. gardyn; Cl. gardeyn. 1745. Cl. heste. 1747. Cl. hem lyst hym (*wrongly*). 1748. Cl. Cp. knetteth; H. knettheth; Ed. knytteth; H2. kennyth; Cm. endytyth. // Cl. Cm. of; H. Cp. Ed. and; H2. *om.* 1753. Cl. elementes; Cp. H. elementz. 1755. Cp. H2. Ed. mote; Cl. H. mot; Cm. may. 1759. Cl. Constreyne. 1760. Cl. *om.* so. // Cp. H. Ed. fiersly; Cm. fersely; H2. fersly; Cl. freshly. 1762. Cp. H. lete; Cl. late; Cm. let; Ed. lette. 1767. H. Cp. cerclen; Cm. serkelyn; Cl. cerchen; Ed. serchen; H2. cherysson. 1768. Cp. H. wey; Cl. weye. 1769. twiste] Cl. it wyste. 1770. Cl. lest; Cp. H. liste. 1771. Cl. kep. 1774. Cl. certaynly. 1776. Cl. H. Cm. ences; Ed. encrease. 1779. Cl. *om.* he. 1780. Cp. boor; Cm. bor; *rest* bore. 1784. Cl. H2. cometh; *rest* comen. 1787. Cl. Cp. H. alle; *rest* al. 1794. Cl. heyghe; Cp. H. heigh. 1797. Cm. vnkouth; Cl. vnkow; Cp. vnkoude; *rest* vnkouthe. 1800. Cm. real. 1801. Cl. Lyst hym; Cp. H. Him liste. 1804. Cp. Cm. wolde; Cl. H. wold. 1805. Cp. H. Ed. pride and Ire enuye. 1807-1820. *Lost in* Cm. 1810. In] Cl. I. // Cp. H. tabide. 1815. Cl. seruyce. 1816. Cl. dishese. 1818. wyse] Cl. wys. COLOPHON. *From* Ed.; Cl. Cp. H. H2. *wrongly place it after* Book IV, l. 28.

BOOK IV.

[Prohemium.]

1. But al to litel, weylawey the whyle,
Lasteth swich Ioye, y-thonked be Fortune!
That semeth trewest, whan she wol bygyle,
And can to foles so hir song entune,
That she hem hent and blent, traytour comune; 5
And whan a wight is from hir wheel y-throwe,
Than laugheth she, and maketh him the mowe.
2. From Troilus she gan hir brighte face
Awey to wrythe, and took of him non hede,
But caste him clene oute of his lady grace, 10
And on hir wheel she sette up Diomedé;
For which right now myn herte ginneth blede,
And now my penne, allas! with which I wryte,
Quaketh for drede of that I moot endyte.
3. For how Criseyde Troilus forsook, 15
Or at the leste, how that she was unkinde,
Mot hennes-forth ben matere of my book,
As wryten folk thorough which it is in minde.
Allas! that they shulde ever cause finde
To speke hir harm; and if they on hir lye, 20
Y-wis, hem-self sholde han the vilanye.
4. O ye Herines, Nightes doughtren three,
That endeless compleynen ever in pyne,
Megera, Alete, and eek Thesiphone;
Thou cruel Mars eek, fader to Quiryne, 25
This ilke ferthe book me helpeth fyne,
So that the los of lyf and love y-fere
Of Troilus be fully shewed here.

Explicit [prohemium]. Incipit Quartus Liber.

5. Ligginge in ost, as I have seyde er this, 30
The Grekes stronge, aboute Troye toun,
Bifel that, whan that Phebus shyning is
Up-on the brest of Hercules Lyoun,
That Ector, with ful many a bold baroun,
Caste on a day with Grekes for to fighte,
As he was wont to greve hem what he mighte. 35
6. Not I how longe or short it was bitwene
This purpos and that day they fighte mente;
But on a day wel armed, bright and shene,
Ector, and many a worthy wight out wente,
With spere in hond and bigge bowes bente; 40
And in the berd, with-oute lenger lette,
Hir fomen in the feld anoon hem mette.
7. The longe day, with speres sharpe y-grounde,
With arwes, dartes, swerdes, maces felle,
They fighte and bringen hors and man to grounde, 45
And with hir axes out the braynes quelle.
But in the laste shour, sooth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hem-selven so misledden,
That with the worse at night homward they fledden.
8. At whiche day was taken Antenor, 50
Maugre Polydamas or Monesteeo,

Santippe, Sarpedon, Polynestor,
 Polyte, or eek the Troian daun Ripheo,
 And othere lasse folk, as Phebuseo.
 So that, for harm, that day the folk of Troye 55
 Dredden to lese a greet part of hir loye.

9. Of Pryamus was yeve, at Greek requeste,
 A tyme of trewe, and tho they gonnen trete,
 Hir prisoneres to chaungen, moste and leste,
 And for the surplus yeven sommes grete. 60
 This thing anoon was couth in every strete,
 Bothe in [thassege](#), in toune, and every-where,
 And with the firste it cam to Calkas ere.

10. Whan [Calkas](#) knew this tretis sholde holde,
 In consistorie, among the Grekes, sone 65
 He gan in thringe forth, with lordes olde,
 And sette him there-as he was wont to done;
 And with a chaunged face hem bad a bone,
 For love of god, to don that reverence,
 To stinte noyse, and yeve him audience. 70

11. Thanne seyde he thus, 'lo! lordes myne, I was
 Troian, as it is knowen out of drede;
 And if that yow remembre, I am Calkas,
 That alderfirst yaf comfort to your nede,
 And tolde wel how that ye sholden spede. 75
 For dredelees, thorough yow, shal, in a stounde,
 Ben Troye y-brend, and beten doun to grounde.

12. And in what forme, or in what maner wyse
[This town to shende](#), and al your lust to acheve,
 Ye han er this wel herd it me devyse; 80
 This knowe ye, my lordes, as I leve.
 And for the Grekes weren me so leve,
 I com my-self in my propre persone,
 To teche in this how yow was best to done;

13. Havinge un-to my tresour ne my rente 85
 Right no [resport](#), to respect of your ese.
 Thus al my good I loste and to yow wente,
 Wening in this you, lordes, for to plese.
 But al that los ne doth me no disese.
 I vouche-sauf, as wisly have I loye, 90
 For you to lese al that I have in Troye,

14. Save of a doughter, that I lafte, allas!
 Slepinge at hoom, whanne out of Troye I sterte.
 O sterne, O cruel fader that I was!
 How mighte I have in that so hard an herte? 95
 Allas! I ne hadde y-brought hir [in hir sherte](#)!
 For sorwe of which I wol not live to morwe,
 But-if ye lordes rewe up-on my sorwe.

15. For, by that cause [I say no tyme](#) er now
 Hir to delivere, I holden have my pees; 100
 But now or never, if that it lyke yow,
 I may hir have right sone, doutelees.
 O help and grace! amonges al this prees,
 Rewe on this olde caitif in destresse,
 Sin I through yow have al this hevinesse! 105

16. Ye have now caught and fetere in prisoun
 Troians y-nowe; and if your willes be,

My child with oon may have redempcioun.
 Now for the love of god and of bountee,
 Oon of so fele, alas! so yeve him me. 110
 What nede were it this preyere for to werne,
 Sin ye shul bothe han folk and toun [as yerne?](#)

17. On peril of my lyf, I shal not lye,
 Appollo hath me told it feithfully;
 I have eek founde it by astronomye, 115
 By sort, and by augurie eek trewely,
 And dar wel seye, the tyme is faste by,
 That fyr and flaumbe on al the toun shal sprede;
 And thus shal Troye turne in asshen dede.

18. For certeyn, Phebus and Neptunus bothe, 120
 That makeden the walles of the toun,
 Ben with the folk of Troye alwey so wrothe,
 That thei wol bringe it to confusioun,
 Right in despyt of king [Lameadoun](#).
 By-cause he nolde payen hem hir hyre, 125
 The toun of Troye shal ben set on-fyre.'

19. Telling his tale alwey, this olde greye,
 Humble in speche, and in his lokinge eke,
 The salte teres from his eyen tweye
 Ful faste ronnen down by eyther cheke. 130
 So longe he gan of socour hem by-seke
 That, for to hele him of his sorwes sore,
 They yave him [Antenor, with-oute more](#).

20. But who was glad y-nough but Calkas tho?
 And of this thing ful sone his nedes leyde 135
 On hem that sholden for the tretis go,
 And hem for Antenor ful ofte preyde
 To bringen hoom king Toas and Criseyde;
 And whan Pryam his save-garde sente,
 Thembassadours to Troye streyght they wente. 140

21. The cause y-told of hir cominge, the olde
 Pryam the king ful sone in general
 Let here-upon his [parlement](#) to holde,
 Of which the effect rehersen yow I shal.
 Thembassadours ben answered for fynal, 145
 Theschaunge of prisoners and al this nede
 Hem lyketh wel, and forth in they procede.

22. This Troilus was present in the place,
 Whan axed was for Antenor Criseyde,
 For which ful sone chaungen gan his face, 150
 As he that with tho wordes wel neigh deyde.
 But nathelees, he no word to it seyde,
 Lest men sholde his affeccioun espye;
 With mannes herte he gan his sorwes drye.

23. And ful of anguish and of grisly drede 155
 Abood what lordes wolde un-to it seye;
 And if they wolde graunte, as god forbede,
 Theschaunge of hir, than thoughte he thinges tweye,
 First, how to save hir honour, and what weye
 He mighte best theschaunge of hir withstonde; 160
 Ful faste he caste how al this mighte stonde.

24. Love him made al prest to doon hir byde,
 And rather dye than she sholde go;

But resoun seyde him, on that other syde,
 'With-oute assent of hir ne do not so, 165
 Lest for thy werk she wolde be thy fo,
 And seyn, that thorough thy medling is y-blowe
 Your bother love, there it was erst unknowe.'

25. For which he gan deliberen, for the beste,
 That though the lordes wolde that she wente, 170
 He wolde late hem graunte what hem leste,
 And telle his lady first what that they mente.
 And whan that she had seyde him hir entente,
 Ther-after wolde he werken also blyve,
 Though al the world ayein it wolde stryve. 175

26. Ector, which that wel the Grekes herde,
 For Antenor how they wolde han Criseyde,
 Can it withstonde, and sobrelly answerde:--
 'Sires, she nis no prisoner,' he seyde;
 'I noot on yow who that this charge leyde, 180
 But, on my part, ye may eft-sonne him telle,
 We usen here no wommen for to selle.'

27. The noyse of peple up-stirte thanne at ones,
 As breme as blase of straw y-set on fyre;
 For infortune it wolde, for the nones, 185
 They sholden hir confusioun desyre.
 'Ector,' quod they, 'what goost may yow enspyre,
 This womman thus to shilde and doon us lese
 Daun Antenor?--a wrong wey now ye chese--

28. That is so wys, and eek so bold baroun, 190
 And we han nede of folk, as men may see;
 He is eek oon, the grettest of this toun;
 O Ector, lat tho fantasies be!
 O king Pryam,' quod they, 'thus seggen we,
 That al our voys is to for-gon Criseyde;' 195
 And to deliveren Antenor they preyde.

29. O Iuvenal, lord! trewe is thy sentence,
 That litel witen folk what is to yeme
 That they ne finde in hir desyr offence;
 For cloud of errour lat hem not descerne 200
 What best is; and lo, here ensample as yeme.
 This folk desiren now deliveraunce
 Of Antenor, that broughte hem to mischaunce!

30. For he was after traytour to the toun
 Of Troye; allas! they quitte him out to rathe; 205
 O nyce world, lo, thy discrecioun!
 Criseyde, which that never dide hem skathe,
 Shal now no lenger in hir blisse bathe;
 But Antenor, he shal com hoom to toune,
 And she shal out; thus seyden here and howne. 210

31. For which delibered was by parlement,
 For Antenor to yelden up Criseyde,
 And it pronounced by the president,
 Al-theigh that Ector 'nay' ful ofte preyde.
 And fynaly, what wight that it with-seyde, 215
 It was for nought, it moste been, and sholde;
 For substaunce of the parlement it wolde.

32. Departed out of parlement echone,
 This Troilus, with-oute wordes mo,

Un-to his chaumbre spedde him faste allone, 220
 But-if it were a man of his or two,
 The whiche he bad out faste for to go,
 By-cause he wolde slepen, as he seyde,
 And hastely up-on his bed him leyde.

33. And as in winter leves been biraft, 225
 Eche after other, til the tree be bare,
 So that ther nis but bark and braunche y-laft,
 Lyth Troilus, biraft of ech wel-fare,
 Y-bounden in the blake bark of care,
 Disposed wood out of his wit to breyde, 230
 So sore him sat the chaunginge of Criseyde.

34. He rist him up, and every dore he shette
 And windowe eek, and tho this sorweful man
 Up-on his beddes syde a-doun him sette,
 Ful lyk a deed image pale and wan; 235
 And in his brest the heped wo bigan
 Out-breste, and he to werken in this wyse
 In his woodnesse, as I shal yow devyse.

35. Right as the wilde bole biginneth springe
 Now here, now there, y-darted to the herte, 240
 And of his deeth roreth in compleynge,
 Right so gan he aboute the chaumbre sterte,
 Smyting his brest ay with his festes smerte;
 His heed to the wal, his body to the grounde
 Ful ofte he swapte, him-selven to confounde. 245

36. His eyen two, for pitee of his herte,
 Out stremeden as swifte welles tweye;
 The heighe sobbes of his sorwes smerte
 His speche him rafte, unnethes mighte he seye,
 'O deeth, allas! why niltow do me deye? 250
 A-cursed be the day which that nature
 Shoop me to ben a lyves creature!'

37. But after, whan the furie and the rage
 Which that his herte twiste and faste threste,
 By lengthe of tyme somewhat gan asswage, 255
 Up-on his bed he leyde him doun to reste;
 But tho bigonne his teres more out-breste,
 That wonder is, the body may suffyse
 To half this wo, which that I yow devyse.

38. Than seyde he thus, 'Fortune! allas the whyle!
 What have I doon, what have I thus a-gilt?
 How mightestow for reuthe me bigyle?
 Is ther no grace, and shal I thus be spilt?
 Shal thus Criseyde away, for that thou wilt?
 Allas! how maystow in thyn herte finde 265
 To been to me thus cruel and unkinde?

39. Have I thee nought honoured al my lyve,
 As thou wel wost, above the goddes alle?
 Why wiltow me fro loye thus depryve?
 O Troilus, what may men now thee calle 270
 But wrecche of wrecches, out of honour falle
 In-to [miserie](#), in which I wol biwayle
 Criseyde, allas! til that the breeth me fayle?

40. Allas, Fortune! if that my lyf in loye
 Displeased hadde un-to thy foule envye, 275

Why ne haddestow my fader, king of Troye,
By-raft the lyf, or doon my bretheren dye,
Or slayn my-self, that thus compleyne and crye,
I, [combe-world](#), that may of no-thing serve,
But ever dye, and never fully sterve? 280

41. If that Criseyde allone were me laft,
Nought roughte I whider thou woldest me stere;
And hir, allas! than hastow me biraft.
But ever-more, lo! this is thy manere,
To reve a wight that most is to him dere, 285
To preve in that thy [gerful](#) violence.
Thus am I lost, ther helpeth no defence!

42. O verray lord of love, O god, allas!
That knowest best myn herte and al my thought,
What shal my sorwful lyf don in this cas 290
If I for-go that I so dere have bought?
Sin ye Cryseyde and me han fully brought
In-to your grace, and bothe our hertes seled,
How may ye suffre, allas! it be repeled?

43. What I may doon, I shal, whyl I may dure 295
On lyve in torment and in cruel peyne,
This infortune or this disaventure,
Allone as I was born, y-wis, compleyne;
Ne never wil I seen it shyne or reyne;
But ende I wil, as [Edippe](#), in derknesse 300
My sorwful lyf, and dyen in distresse.

44. O wery goost, that errest to and fro,
Why niltow fleen out of the wofulleste
Body, that ever mighte on grounde go?
O soule, lurking in this wo, [unneste](#), 305
Flee forth out of myn herte, and lat it breste,
And folwe alwey Criseyde, thy lady dere;
Thy righte place is now no lenger here!

45. O wofulle eyen two, sin your disport 310
Was al to seen Criseydes eyen brighte,
What shal ye doon but, for my discomfort,
Stonden for nought, and wepen out your sighte?
Sin she is queynt, that wont was yow to lighte,
In veyn fro-this-forth have I eyen tweye
Y-formed, sin your vertue is a-weye. 315

46. O my Criseyde, O lady sovereyne
Of thilke woful soule that thus cryeth,
Who shal now yeven comfort to [the](#) peyne?
Allas, no wight; but when myn herte dyeth,
My spirit, which that so un-to yow hyeth, 320
Receyve in gree, for that shal ay yow serve;
For-thy no fors is, though the body sterve.

47. O ye loveres, that heighe upon the wheel
Ben set of Fortune, in good aventure,
God leve that ye finde ay love of steel, 325
And longe mot your lyf in loye endure!
But whan ye comen by my sepulture,
Remembreth that your felawe resteth there;
For I lovede eek, though I unworthy were.

48. O olde [unholsom](#) and mislyved man, 330
Calkas I mene, allas! what eyleth thee

To been a Greek, sin thou art born Troian?
 O Calkas, which that wilt my bane be,
 In cursed tyme was thou born for me!
 As wolde blisful love, for his Ioye, 335
 That I thee hadde, where I wolde, in Troye!'

49. A thousand sykes, hottere than the glede,
 Out of his brest ech after other wente,
 Medled with pleyntes newe, his wo to fede,
 For which his woful teres never stente; 340
 And shortly, so his peynes him to-rente,
 And wex so mat, that loye nor penaunce
 He feleth noon, but lyth forth in a traunce.

50. Pandare, which that in the parlement
 Hadde herd what every lord and burgeys seyde, 345
 And how ful graunted was, by oon assent,
 For Antenor to yelden so Criseyde,
 Gan wel neigh wood out of his wit to breyde,
 So that, for wo, he niste what he mente;
 But in a rees to Troilus he wente. 350

51. A certeyn knight, that for the tyme kepte
 The chaumbre-dore, un-dide it him anoon;
 And Pandare, that ful tendreliche wepte,
 In-to the derke chaumbre, as stille as stoon,
 Toward the bed gan softly to goon, 355
[So confus](#), that he niste what to seye;
 For verray wo his wit was neigh awaye.

52. And with his chere and loking al-to-torn,
 For sorwe of this, and with his armes folden,
 He stood this woful Troilus bifom, 360
 And on his pitous face he gan biholden;
 But lord, so often gan his herte colden,
 Seing his freend in wo, whos hevinesse
 His herte slow, as thoughte him, for distresse.

53. This woful wight, this Troilus, that felte 365
 His freend Pandare y-comen him to see,
 Gan as the snow ayein the sonne melte,
 For which this sorwful Pandare, of pitee,
 Gan for to wepe as tendreliche as he;
 And specheles thus been thise ilke tweye, 370
 That neyther mighte o word for sorwe seye.

54. But at the laste this woful Troilus,
 Ney deed for smert, gan bresten out to rore,
 And with a sorwful noyse he seyde thus,
 Among his sobbes and his sykes sore, 375
 'Lo! Pandare, I am deed, with-ouen more.
 Hastow nought herd at parlement,' he seyde,
 'For Antenor how lost is my Criseyde?'

55. This Pandarus, ful deed and pale of hewe,
 Ful pitously answerde and seyde, 'yis! 380
[As wisly were it fals](#) as it is trewe,
 That I have herd, and wot al how it is.
 O mercy, god, who wolde have trowed this?
 Who wolde have wend that, in so litel a throwe,
 Fortune our Ioye wolde han over-throwe? 385

56. For in this world ther is no creature,
 As to my doom, that ever saw ruyne

Straungere than this, thorough cas or aventure.
 But who may al eschewe or al devyne?
 Swich is this world; for-thy I thus defyne, 390
 Ne trust no wight to finden in Fortune
 Ay [propretee](#); hir yeftes been comune.

57. But tel me this, why thou art now so mad
 To sorwen thus? Why lystow in this wyse,
 Sin thy desyr al holly hastow had, 395
 So that, by right, it oughte y-now suffyse?
 But I, that never felte in my servyse
 A frendly chere or loking of an ye,
 Lat me thus wepe and wayle, til I dye.

58. And over al this, as thou wel wost thy-selve, 400
 This town is ful of ladies al aboute;
 And, to my doom, fairer than swiche twelve
 As ever she was, shal I finde, in som route,
 Ye, oon or two, with-outen any doute.
 For-thy be glad, myn owene dere brother, 405
 If she be lost, we shul recovere another.

59. What, god for-bede alwey that ech plesaunce
 In o thing were, and in non other wight!
 If oon can singe, another can wel daunce;
 If this be goodly, she is glad and light; 410
 And this is fayr, and that can good a-right.
 Ech for his vertu holden is for dere,
 Bothe [heroner](#) and [faucon for rivere](#).

60. And eek, as writ [Zanzis](#), that was ful wys,
 "The newe love out chaceth ofte the olde;" 415
 And up-on newe cas lyth newe avys.
 Think eek, thy-self to saven artow holde;
 Swich fyr, by proces, shal of kinde colde.
 For sin it is but casuel plesaunce,
 Som cas shal putte it out of remembraunce. 420

61. For al-so seur as day cometh after night,
 The newe love, labour or other wo,
 Or elles selde seinge of a wight,
 Don olde affeccions alle over-go.
 And, for thy part, thou shalt have oon of tho 425
 To abrigge with thy bittre peynes smerte;
 Absence of hir shal dryve hir out of herte.'

62. This wordes seyde he for the nones alle,
 To helpe his freend, lest he for sorwe deyde.
 For doutelees, to doon his wo to falle, 430
 He roughte not what unthrift that he seyde.
 But Troilus, that neigh for sorwe deyde,
 Tok litel hede of al that ever he mente;
 Oon ere it herde, at the other out it wente:--

63. But at the laste answerde and seyde, 'freend, 435
 This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
 Were wel sitting, if that I were a feend,
 To traysen hir that trewe is unto me!
 I pray god, lat this consayl never y-thee;
 But do me rather sterve anon-right here 440
 Er I thus do as thou me woldest lere.

64. She that I serve, y-wis, what so thou seye,
 To whom myn herte enhabit is by right,

Shal han me holly hires til that I deye.
 For, Pandarus, sin I have trouthe hir hight, 445
 I wol not been untrewre for no wight;
 But as hir man I wol ay live and sterve,
 And never other creature serve.

65. And ther thou seyst, thou shall as faire finde
 As she, lat be, make no comparisoun 450
 To creature y-formed here by kinde.
 O leve Pandare, in conclusioun,
 I wol not be of thyn opinioun,
 Touching al this; for whiche I thee biseche,
 So hold thy pees; thou sleest me with thy speche. 455

66. Thow biddest me I sholde love an-other
 Al freshly newe, and lat Criseyde go!
 It lyth not in my power, leve brother.
 And though I mighte, I wolde not do so.
 But canstow [pleyen raket](#), to and fro, 460
[Netle in, dokke out](#), now this, now that, Pandare?
[Now foule falle hir](#), for thy wo that care!

67. Thow farest eek by me, thou Pandarus,
 As he, that whan a wight is wo bi-goon,
 He cometh to him a pas, and seyth right thus, 465
 "Think not on smert, and thou shalt fele noon."
 Thou most me first transmuwen in a stoon,
 And reve me my passiounes alle,
 Er thou so lightly do my wo to falle.

68. The deeth may wel out of my brest departe 470
 The lyf, so longe may this sorwe myne;
 But fro my soule shal Criseydes darte
 Out never-mo; but down with Proserpyne,
 Whan I am deed, I wol go wone in pyne;
 And ther I wol eternally compleyne 475
 My wo, and how that twinned be we tweyne.

69. Thow hast here maad an argument, for fyn,
 How that it sholde lasse peyne be
 Criseyde to for-goon, for she was myn,
 And live in ese and in felicitee. 480
 Why [gabbestow](#), that seydest thus to me
 That "him is wors that is fro wele y-throwe,
 Than he hadde erst non of that wele y-knowe?"

70. But tel me now, sin that thee thinketh so light
 To chaungen so in love, ay to and fro, 485
 Why hastow not don bisily thy might
 To chaungen hir that doth thee al thy wo?
 Why niltow lete hir fro thyn herte go?
 Why niltow love an-other lady swete,
 That may thyn herte setten in quiete? 490

71. If thou hast had in love ay yet mischaunce,
 And canst it not out of thyn herte dryve,
[I, that livede](#) in lust and in plesaunce
 With hir as mucche as creature on-lyve,
 How sholde I that foryete, and that so blyve? 495
 O where hastow ben hid so longe in muwe,
 That canst so wel and [formely](#) arguwe?

72. Nay, nay, god wot, nought worth is al thy reed,
 For which, for what that ever may bifalle,

With-outhe wordes mo, I wol be deed. 500
 O deeth, that endere art of sorwes alle,
 Com now, sin I so ofte after thee calle,
 For sely is that deeth, soth for to seyne,
 That, ofte y-cleped, cometh and endeth peyne.

73. Wel wot I, whyl my lyf was in quiete, 505
 Er thou me slowe, I wolde have yeven hyre;
 But now thy cominge is to me so swete,
 That in this world I no-thing so desyre.
 O deeth, sin with this sorwe I am a-fyre,
 Thou outhere do me anoon in teres drenche, 510
 Or with thy colde strook myn hete quenche!

74. Sin that thou sleest so fele in sondry wyse
 Ayens hir wil, unpreyed, day and night,
 Do me, at my requeste, this servyse,
 Delivere now the world, so dostow right, 515
 Of me, that am the wofulleste wight
 That ever was; for tyme is that I sterve,
 Sin in this world of right nought may I serve.'

75. This Troilus in teres gan distille,
 As licour out of *alambyk* ful faste; 520
 And Pandarus gan holde his tunge stille,
 And to the ground his eyen down he caste.
 But nathelees, thus thoughte he at the laste,
 'What, parde, rather than my felawe deye,
 Yet shal I som-what more un-to him seye:' 525

76. And seyde, 'freend, sin thou hast swich distresse,
 And sin thee list myn arguments to blame,
 Why nilt thy-selven helpen doon redresse,
 And with thy manhod letten al this grame?
 Go ravisshe hir ne canstow not for shame! 530
 And outhere lat hir out of toune fare,
 Or hold hir stille, and leve thy nyce fare.

77. Artow in Troye, and hast non hardiment
 To take a womman which that loveth thee,
 And wolde hir-selven been of thyn assent? 535
 Now is not this a nyce vanitee?
 Rys up anoon, and lat this weping be,
 And kyth thou art a man, for in this houre
 I wil be deed, or she shal bleven oure.'

78. To this answerde him Troilus ful softe, 540
 And seyde, 'parde, leve brother dere,
 Al this have I my-self yet thought ful ofte,
 And more thing than thou devycest here.
 But why this thing is laft, thou shalt wel here;
 And whan thou me hast yeve an audience, 545
 Ther-after mayst thou telle al thy sentence.

79. First, sin thou wost this toun hath al this werre
 For ravissing of wommen so by might,
 It sholde not be suffred me to erre,
 As it stant now, ne doon so gret unright. 550
 I sholde han also blame of every wight,
 My fadres graunt if that I so withstode,
 Sin she is chaunged for the tounes goode.

80. I have eek thought, so it were hir assent,
 To aske hir at my fader, of his grace; 555

Than thanke I, this were hir accusement,
 Sin wel I woot I may hir not purchase.
 For sin my fader, in so heigh a place
 As parlement, hath hir eschaunge enseled,
 He nil for me his lettre be repeled. 560

81. Yet drede I most hir herte to pertourbe
 With violence, if I do swich a game;
 For if I wolde it openly distourbe,
 It moste been disclaundre to hir name.
 And me were lever deed than hir defame, 565
 As nolde god but-if I sholde have
 Hir honour lever than my lyf to save!

82. Thus am I lost, for ought that I can see;
 For certeyn is, sin that I am hir knight,
 I moste hir honour levere han than me 570
 In every cas, as loveve oughte of right.
 Thus am I with desyr and reson twight;
 Desyr for to distourben hir me redeth,
 And reson nil not, so myn herte dredeth.'

83. Thus wepinge that he coude never cesse, 575
 He seyde, 'allas! how shal I, wrecche, fare?
 For wel fele I alwey my love encresse,
 And hope is lasse and lasse alwey, Pandare!
 Encressen eek the causes of my care;
 So wel-a-wey, why nil myn herte breste? 580
 For, as in love, ther is but litel reste.'

84. Pandare answerde, 'freend, thou mayst, for me,
 Don as thee list; but hadde ich it so hote,
 And thyn estat, she sholde go with me;
 Though al this toun cryede on this thing by note, 585
 I nolde sette at al that noyse a grote.
 For when men han wel cryed, than wol they rounne;
 A wonder last but nyne night never in toune.

85. Devyne not in reson ay so depe
 Ne curteysly, but help thy-self anoon; 590
 Bet is that othere than thy-selven wepe,
 And namely, sin ye two been al oon.
 Rys up, for by myn heed, she shal not goon;
 And rather be in blame a lyte y-founde
 Than sterve here as a gnat, with-oute wounde. 595

86. It is no shame un-to yow, ne no vyce
 Hir to with-holden, that ye loveth most.
 Paraunter, she mighte holden thee for nyce
 To lete hir go thus to the Grekes ost.
 Think eek Fortune, as wel thy-selven wost, 600
 Helpeth hardy man to his empryse,
 And weyveth wrecches, for hir cowardyse.

87. And though thy lady wolde a litel hir greve,
 Thou shalt thy pees ful wel here-after make,
 But as for me, certayn, I can not leve 605
 That she wolde it as now for yvel take.
 Why sholde than for ferd thyn herte quake?
 Think eek how Paris hath, that is thy brother,
 A love; and why shaltow not have another?

88. And Troilus, o thing I dar thee swere, 610
 That if Criseyde, whiche that is thy leef,

Now loveth thee as wel as thou dost here,
God helpe me so, she nil not take a-greef,
Though thou do bote a-noon in this mischeef.
And if she wilneth fro thee for to passe, 615
Thanne is she fals; so love hir wel the lasse.

89. For-thy tak herte, and thenk, right as a knight,
Thourgh love is broken alday every lawe.
Kyth now sumwhat thy corage and thy might,
Have mercy on thy-self, for any awe. 620
Lat not this wrecched wo thin herte gnawe,
But manly set the world on [sixe and sevene](#);
And, if thou deye a martir, go to hevene.

90. I wol my-self be with thee at this dede,
Though ich and al my kin, up-on a stounde, 625
Shulle in a strete as dogges ligen dede,
[Thourgh-girt with many a wyd and blody wounde](#).
In every cas I wol a freend be founde.
And if thee list here sterven as a wrecche,
A-dieu, [the devel spede him that it recche!](#) 630

91. This Troilus gan with tho wordes quiken,
And seyde, 'freend, graunt mercy, ich assente;
But certaynly thou mayst not me so priken,
Ne peyne noon ne may me so tormente, 635
That, for no cas, it is not myn entente,
At shorte wordes, though I dyen sholde,
To ravisshe hir, but-if hir-self it wolde.'

92. 'Why, so mene I,' quod Pandarus, 'al this day.
But tel me than, hastow hir wel assayed,
That sorwest thus?' And he answerde, 'nay.' 640
'Wher-of artow,' quod Pandare, 'than a-mayed,
That nost not that she wol ben yvel apayed
To ravisshe hir, sin thou hast not ben there,
But-if that love tolde it in thyn ere?

93. For-thy rys up, as nought ne were, anoon, 645
And wash thy face, and to the king thou wende,
Or he may wondren whider thou art goon.
Thou most with wisdom him and othere blende;
Or, up-on cas, he may after thee sende
Er thou be war; and shortly, brother dere, 650
Be glad, and lat me werke in this matere.

94. For I shal shape it so, that sikerly
Thou shalt this night somtyme, in som manere,
Com speke with thy lady prevely,
And by hir wordes eek, and by hir chere, 655
Thou shalt ful sone aparceyve and wel here
Al hir entente, and in this cas the beste;
And fare now wel, for in this point I reste.'

95. The swifte Fame, whiche that false thinges
Egal reporteth lyk the thinges trewe, 660
Was thourgh-out Troye y-fled with preste winges
Fro man to man, and made this tale al newe,
How Calkas doughter, with hir brighte hewe,
At parlement, with-oute wordes more,
I-graunted was in chaunge of Antenore. 665

96. The whiche tale anoon-right as Criseyde
Had herd, she which that of hir fader roughte,

As in this cas, right nought, ne whanne he deyde,
 Ful bisily to Iuppiter bisoughte
 Yeve him mischaunce that this tretis broughte. 670
 But shortly, lest thise tales sothe were,
 She dorste at no wight asken it, for fere.

97. As she that hadde hir herte and al hir minde
 On Troilus y-set so wonder faste,
 That al this world ne mighte hir love unbinde, 675
 Ne Troilus out of hir herte caste;
 She wol ben his, whyl that hir lyf may laste.
 And thus she brenneth bothe in love and drede,
 So that she niste what was best to rede.

98. But as men seen in toune, and al aboute, 680
 That wommen usen frendes to visyte,
 So to Criseyde of wommen com a route
 For pitous loye, and wenden hir delyte;
 And with hir tales, dere y-nough a myte,
 These wommen, whiche that in the cite dwelle, 685
 They sette hem down, and seyde as I shal telle.

99. Quod first that oon, 'I am glad, trewely,
 By-cause of yow, that shal your fader see.'
 A-nother seyde, 'y-wis, so nam not I;
 For al to litel hath she with us be.' 690
 Quod tho the thridde, 'I hope, y-wis, that she
 Shal bringen us the pees on every syde,
 That, whan she gooth, almighty god hir gyde!'

100. Tho wordes and tho wommannisshe thinges,
 She herde hem right as though she thennes were; 695
 For, god it wot, hir herte on other thing is,
 Although the body sat among hem there.
 Hir advertence is alwey elles-where;
 For Troilus ful faste hir soule soughte;
 With-outen word, alwey on him she thoughte. 700

101. Thise wommen, that thus wenden hir to plese,
 Aboute nought gonne alle hir tales spende;
 Swich vanitee ne can don hir non ese,
 As she that, al this mene whyle, brende
 Of other passioun than that they wende, 705
 So that she felte almost hir herte deye
 For wo, and wery of that companye.

102. For which no lenger mighte she restreyne
 Hir teres, so they gonnen up to welle,
 That yeven signes of the bitter peyne 710
 In whiche hir spirit was, and moste dwelle;
 Remembring hir, fro heven unto which helle
 She fallen was, sith she forgoth the sighte
 Of Troilus, and sorowfully she sighte.

103. And thilke foles sittinge hir aboute 715
 Wenden, that she wepte and syked sore
 By-cause that she sholde out of that route
 Departe, and never pleye with hem more.
 And they that hadde y-knowen hir of yore
 Seye hir so wepe, and thoughte it kindenesse, 720
 And eche of hem wepte eek for hir distresse;

104. And bisily they gonnen hir conforten
 Of thing, god wot, on which she litel thoughte;

And with hir tales wenden hir disporten,
 And to be glad they often hir bisoughte. 725
 But swich an ese ther-with they hir wroughte
 Right as a man is esed for to fele,
 For ache of heed, to clawen him on his hele!

105. But after al this nyce vanitee
 They took hir leve, and hoom they wenten alle. 730
 Criseyde, ful of sorweful pitee,
 In-to hir chaumbre up wente out of the halle,
 And on hir bed she gan for deed to falle,
 In purpos never thennes for to ryse;
 And thus she wroughte, as I shal yow devyse. 735

106. Hir [ounded](#) heer, that sonnish was of hewe,
 She rente, and eek hir fingres longe and smale
 She wrong ful ofte, and bad god on hir rewe,
 And with the deeth to doon bote on hir bale.
 Hir hewe, whylom bright, that tho was pale, 740
 Bar witnes of hir wo and hir constreynte;
 And thus she spak, sobbinge, in hir compleynte:

107. 'Alas!' quod she, 'out of this regioun
 I, woful wrecche and infortuned wight,
 And born in corsed constellacioun, 745
 Mot goon, and thus departen fro my knight;
 Wo worth, allas! that ilke dayes light
 On which I saw him first with eyen tweyne,
 That causeth me, and I him, al this peyne!'

108. Therwith the teres from hir eyen two 750
 Doun fille, as shour in Aperill, ful swythe;
 Hir whyte brest she bet, and for the wo
 After the deeth she cryed a thousand sythe,
 Sin he that wont hir wo was for to lythe,
 She mot for-goon; for which disaventure 755
 She held hir-self a forlost creature.

109. She seyde, 'how shal he doon, and I also?
 How sholde I live, if that I from him twinne?
 O dere herte eek, that I love so,
 Who shal that sorwe sleen that ye ben inne? 760
 O Calkas, fader, thyn be al this sinne!
 O moder myn, that cleped were [Argyve](#),
 Wo worth that day that thou me bere on lyve!

110. To what fyn sholde I live and sorwen thus?
 How sholde a fish with-oute water dure? 765
 What is Criseyde worth, from Troilus?
 How sholde a plaunte or lyves creature
 Live, with-oute his kinde noriture?
 For which ful oft a [by-word](#) here I seye,
 That, "rotelees, mot grene sone deye." 770

111. I shal don thus, sin neither swerd ne darte
 Dar I non handle, for the crueltee,
 That ilke day that I from yow departe,
 If sorwe of that nil not my bane be,
 Than shal no mete or drinke come in me 775
 Til I my soule out of my breste unshethe;
 And thus my-selven wol I do to dethe.

112. And, Troilus, my clothes everichoon
 Shul blake been, in tokeninge, herte swete,

That I am as out of this world agoon, 780
 That wont was yow to setten in quiete;
 And of myn **ordre**, ay til deeth me mete,
 The observaunce ever, in your absence,
 Shal sorwe been, compleynte, and abstinence.

113. Myn herte and eek the woful goost ther-inne 785
 Biquethe I, with your spirit to compleyne
 Eternally, for they shul never twinne.
 For though in erthe y-twinne be we tweyne,
 Yet in the feld of pitee, out of peyne,
 That hight **Elysos**, shul we been y-fere, 790
 As Orpheus and Erudice his fere.

114. Thus herte myn, for Antenor, allas!
 I sone shal be chaunged, as I wene.
 But how shul ye don in this sorwful cas,
 How shal your tendre herte this sustene? 795
 But herte myn, for-yet this sorwe and tene,
 And me also; for, soothly for to seye,
 So ye wel fare, I recche not to deye.'

115. How mighte it ever y-red ben or y-songe,
 The pleynte that she made in hir distresse? 800
 I noot; but, as for me, my litel tonge,
 If I discreven wolde hir hevinesse,
 It sholde make hir sorwe seme lesse
 Than that it was, and childishly deface
 Hir heigh compleynte, and therefore I it pace. 805

116. Pandare, which that sent from Troilus
 Was to Criseyde, as ye han herd devyse,
 That for the beste it was accorded thus,
 And he ful glad to doon him that servyse,
 Un-to Criseyde, in a ful secree wyse, 810
 Ther-as she lay in torment and in rage,
 Com hir to telle al hoolly his message.

117. And fond that she hir-selven gan to trete
 Ful pitously; for with hir salte teres
 Hir brest, hir face y-bathed was ful wete; 815
 The mighty tresses of hir sonnish heres,
 Unbroyden, hangen al aboute hir eres;
 Which yaf him verray signal of martyre
 Of death, which that hir herte gan desyre.

118. Whan she him saw, she gan for sorwe anoon 820
 Hir tery face a-twixe hir armes hyde,
 For which this Pandare is so wo bi-goon,
 That in the hous he mighte unnethe abyde,
 As he that pitee felte on every syde.
 For if Criseyde hadde erst compleyned sore, 825
 Tho gan she pleyne a thousand tymes more.

119. And in hir aspre pleynte than she seyde,
 'Pandare first of Ioyes mo than two
 Was **cause causinge** un-to me, Criseyde,
 That now transmued been in cruel wo. 830
Wher shal I seye to yow "wel come" or no,
 That alderfirst me broughte in-to servyse
 Of love, allas! that endeth in swich wyse?

120. Endeth than love in wo? Ye, or men lyeth!
 And alle worldly blisse, as thinketh me, 835

The ende of blisse ay sorwe it occupyeth;
And who-so troweth not that it so be,
Lat him upon me, woful wrecche, y-see,
That my-self hate, and ay my birthe acorse,
Feling alwey, fro wikke I go to worse. 840

121. Who-so me seeth, he seeth sorwe al at ones,
Peyne, torment, pleynte, wo, distresse.
Out of my woful body harm ther noon is,
As anguish, langour, cruel bitternesse,
A-noy, smert, drede, fury, and eek siknesse. 845
I trowe, y-wis, from hevene teres reyne,
For pitee of myn aspre and cruel peyne!"

122. 'And thou, my suster, ful of discomfort,'
Quod Pandarus, 'what thenkestow to do?
Why ne hastow to thy-selven som resport,
Why woltow thus thy-selve, allas, for-do? 850
Leef al this werk and tak now hede to
That I shal seyn, and herkne, of good entente,
This, which by me thy Troilus thee sente.'

123. Tored hir tho Criseyde, a wo makinge 855
So greet that it a deeth was for to see:--
'Allas!' quod she, 'what wordes may ye bringe?
What wol my dere herte seyn to me,
Which that I drede never-mo to see?
Wol he have pleynte or teres, er I wende? 860
I have y-nowe, if he ther-after sende!"

124. She was right swich to seen in hir visage
As is that wight that men on bere binde;
Hir face, lyk of Paradys the image,
Was al y-chaunged in another kinde. 865
The pleye, the laughtre men was wont to finde
In hir, and eek hir loyes everychone,
Ben fled, and thus lyth now Criseyde allone.

125. Aboute hir eyen two a purpre ring
Bi-trent, in sothfast tokninge of hir peyne, 870
That to biholde it was a dedly thing,
For which Pandare mighte not restreyne
The teres from his eyen for to reyne.
But nathelees, as he best mighte, he seyde
From Troilus thise wordes to Criseyde. 875

126. 'Lo, nece, I trowe ye han herd al how
The king, with othere lordes, for the beste,
Hath mad eschaunge of Antenor and yow,
That cause is of this sorwe and this unreste.
But how this cas doth Troilus moleste, 880
That may non erthely mannes tonge seye;
For verray wo his wit is al awaye.

127. For which we han so sorwed, he and I,
That in-to litel bothe it hadde us slawe;
But thurgh my conseil this day, fynally, 885
He somewhat is fro weping now with-drawe.
And semeth me that he desyreth fawe
With yow to been al night, for to devyse
Remede in this, if ther were any wyse.

128. This, short and pleyne, theeffect of my message, 890
As ferforth as my wit can comprehende.

For ye, that been of torment in swich rage,
May to no long prologe as now entende;
And her-upon ye may answere him sende.
And, for the love of god, my nece dere, 895
So leef this wo er Troilus be here.'

129. 'Gret is my wo,' quod she, and sighte sore,
As she that feleth dedly sharp distresse;
'But yet to me his sorwe is muchel more,
That love him bet than he him-self, I gesse. 900
Allas! for me hath he swich hevynesse?
Can he for me so pitously compleyne?
Y-wis, this sorwe doubleth al my peyne.

130. Grevous to me, god wot, is for to twinne,'
Quod she, 'but yet it hardere is to me 905
To seen that sorwe which that he is inne;
For wel wot I, it wol my bane be;
And deye I wol in certayn,' tho quod she;
'But bidde him come, er deeth, that thus me threteth,
Dryve out that goost, which in myn herte beteth.' 910

131. These wordes seyde, she on hir armes two
Fil gruf, and gan to wepe pitously.
Quod Pandarus, 'allas! why do ye so,
Syn wel ye wot the tyme is faste by, 915
That he shal come? Arys up hastely,
That he yow nat biwopen thus ne finde,
But ye wol han him wood out of his minde!

132. For wiste he that ye ferde in this manere,
He wolde him-selve slee; and if I wende
To han this fare, he sholde not come here 920
For al the good that Pryam may despende.
For to what fyn he wolde anoon pretende,
That knowe I wel; and for-thy yet I seye,
So leef this sorwe, or platly he wol deye.

133. And shapeth yow his sorwe for to abregge, 925
And nought encesse, leve nece swete;
Beth rather to him cause of flat than egge,
And with som wysdom ye his sorwes bete.
What helpeth it to wepen ful a strete,
Or though ye bothe in salte teres dreynte? 930
Bet is a tyme of cure ay than of pleynte.

134. I mene thus; whan I him hider bringe,
Sin ye ben wyse, and bothe of oon assent,
So shapeth how distourbe your goinge,
Or come ayen, sone after ye be went. 935
Wommen ben wyse in short avysement;
And lat sen how your wit shal now avayle;
And what that I may helpe, it shal not fayle.'

135. 'Go,' quod Criseyde, 'and uncle, trewely,
I shal don al my might, me to restreyne 940
From weping in his sight, and bisily,
Him for to glade, I shal don al my peyne,
And in myn herte seken every veyne;
If to this soor ther may be founden salve,
It shal not lakken, certain, on myn halve.' 945

136. Goth Pandarus, and Troilus he soughte,
Til in a temple he fond him allone,

As he that of his lyf no lenger roughte;
But to the pitouse goddes everichone
Ful tendrely he preyde, and made his mone, 950
To doon him sone out of this world to pace;
For wel he thoughte ther was non other grace.

137. And shortly, al the sothe for to seye,
He was so fallen in despeyr that day,
That outrely he shoop him for to deye. 955
For right thus was his argument alwey:
He seyde, he nas but loren, waylawey!
'For al that comth, comth by necessitee;
Thus to be lom, it is my destinee.

138. For certaynly, this wot I wel,' he seyde, 960
That for-sight of divyne purveyaunce
Hath seyn alwey me to for-gon Criseyde,
Sin god seeth every thing, out of doutaunce,
And hem desponeth, thourgh his ordenaunce,
In hir merytes sothly for to be, 965
As they shul comen by predestinee.

139. But nathelees, allas! whom shal I leve?
For ther ben grete clerkes many oon,
That destinee thourgh argumentes preve;
And sommen seyn that nedely ther is noon; 970
But that free chois is yeven us everichoon.
O, welaway! so sleye am clerkes olde,
That I not whos opinion I may holde.

140. For sommen seyn, if god seth al bifom,
Ne god may not deceyved ben, pardee, 975
Than moot it fallen, though men hadde it sworn,
That purveyaunce hath seyn bifore to be.
Wherfor I seye, that from eterne if he
Hath wist bifom our thought eek as our dede,
We have no free chois, as these clerkes rede. 980

141. For other thought nor other dede also
Might never be, but swich as purveyaunce,
Which may not ben deceyved never-mo,
Hath feled bifom, with-uten ignoraunce.
For if ther mighte been a variaunce 985
To wrythen out fro goddes purveyinge,
Ther nere no prescience of thing cominge;

142. But it were rather an opinioun
Uncerteyn, and no stedfast forseinge;
And certes, that were an abusioun, 990
That god shuld han no parfit cleer witinge
More than we men that han doutous weninge.
But swich an errour up-on god to gesse
Were fals and foul, and wikked corsednesse.

143. Eek this is an opinioun of somme 995
That han hir top ful heighe and smothe y-shore;
They seyn right thus, that thing is not to come
For that the prescience hath seyn bifore
That it shal come; but they seyn, that therefore
That it shal come, therefore the purveyaunce 1000
Wot it bifom with-uten ignoraunce;

144. And in this manere this necessitee
Retometh in his part contrarie agayn.

For needfully bihoveth it not to be
 That thilke thinges fallen in certayn 1005
 That ben purveyed; but nedely, as they seyn,
 Bihoveth it that thinges, whiche that falle,
 That they in certayn ben purveyed alle.

145. I mene as though I laboured me in this,
 To enqueren which thing cause of which thing be; 1010
 As whether that the prescience of god is
 The certayn cause of the necessitee
 Of thinges that to comen been, pardee;
 Or if necessitee of thing cominge
 Be cause certeyn of the purveyinge. 1015

146. But now ne enforce I me nat in shewinge
 How the ordre of causes stant; but wel wot I,
 That it bihoveth that the bifallinge
 Of thinges wist biforen certeynly
 Be necessarie, al seme it not ther-by 1020
 That prescience put falling necessaire
 To thing to come, al falle it foule or faire.

147. For if ther sit a man yond on a see,
 Than by necessitee bihoveth it
 That, certes, thyn opinioun soth be, 1025
 That wenest or coniectest that he sit;
 And ferther-over now ayenward yit,
 Lo, right so it is of the part contrarie,
 As thus; (now herkne, for I wol not tarie):

148. I seye, that if the opinioun of thee 1030
 Be sooth, for that he sit, than seye I this,
 That he mot sitten by necessitee;
 And thus necessitee in either is.
 For in him nede of sitting is, y-wis,
 And in thee nede of sooth; and thus, forsothe, 1035
 Ther moot necessitee ben in yow bothe.

149. But thou mayst seyn, the man sit not therefore,
 That thyn opinion of sitting soth is;
 But rather, for the man sit ther bifore,
 Therefore is thyn opinion sooth, y-wis. 1040
 And I seye, though the cause of sooth of this
 Comth of his sitting, yet necessitee
 Is entrechaunged, bothe in him and thee.

150. Thus on this same wyse, out of doutaunce,
 I may wel maken, as it semeth me, 1045
 My resoninge of goddes purveyaunce,
 And of the thinges that to comen be;
 By whiche reson men may wel y-see,
 That thilke thinges that in erthe falle,
 That by necessitee they comen alle. 1050

151. For al-though that, for thing shal come, y-wis,
 Therefore is it purveyed, certaynly,
 Nat that it comth for it purveyed is:
 Yet nathelees, bihoveth it nedfully,
 That thing to come be purveyed, trewely; 1055
 Or elles, thinges that purveyed be,
 That they bityden by necessitee.

152. And this suffyseth right y-now, certeyn,
 For to destroye our free chois every del.--

But now is this abusion to seyn, 1060
 That fallinge of the thinges temporel
 Is cause of goddes prescience eternel.
 Now trewely, that is a fals sentence,
 That thing to come sholde cause his prescience.

153. What mighte I wene, and I hadde swich a thought, 1065
 But that god purveyth thing that is to come
 For that it is to come, and elles nought?
 So mighte I wene that thinges alle and some,
 That whylom been bifalle and over-come,
 Ben cause of thilke sovereyn purveyaunce, 1070
 That for-wot al with-uten ignoraunce.

154. And over al this, yet seye I more herto,
 That right as whan I woot ther is a thing,
 Y-wis, that thing mot nedefully be so;
 Eek right so, whan I woot a thing coming, 1075
 So mot it come; and thus the bifalling
 Of thinges that ben wist bifore the tyde,
 They mowe not been eschewed on no syde.'

155. Than seyde he thus, 'almighty love in trone,
 That most of al this thing the soothfastnesse, 1080
 Rewe on my sorwe, or do me deye sone,
 Or bring Criseyde and me fro this distresse.'
 And whyl he was in al this hevinesse,
 Disputinge with him-self in this matere,
 Com Pandare in, and seyde as ye may here. 1085

156. 'O mighty god,' quod Pandarus, 'in trone,
 Ey! who seigh ever a wys man faren so?
 Why, Troilus, what thenkestow to done?
 Hastow swich lust to been thyn owene fo?
 What, parde, yet is not Criseyde a-go! 1090
 Why lust thee so thy-self for-doon for drede,
 That in thyn heed thyn eyen semen dede?

157. Hastow not lived many a yeer bifom
 With-uten hir, and **ferd** ful wel at ese?
 Artow for hir and for non other born? 1095
 Hath kinde thee wroughte al-only hir to plesse?
 Lat be, and thenk right thus in thy disese.
 That, in the dees right as ther fallen chaunces,
 Right so in love, ther come and goon plesaunces.

158. And yet this is a wonder most of alle, 1100
 Why thou thus sorwest, sin thou nost not yit,
 Touching hir goinge, how that it shal falle,
 Ne if she can hir-self disturben it.
 Thou hast not yet assayed al hir wit.
 A man may al by tyme **his nekke bede** 1105
 Whan it shal of, and sorwen at the nede.

159. For-thy take hede of that that I shal seye;
 I have with hir y-spoke and longe y-be,
 So as accorded was bitwixe us tweye.
 And ever-mo me thinketh thus, that she 1110
 Hath som-what in hir hertes prevetee,
 Wher-with she can, if I shal right arede,
 Disturbe al this, of which thou art in drede.

160. For which my counseil is, whan it is night,
 Thou to hir go, and make of this an ende; 1115

And blisful Iuno, thourgh hir grete mighte,
Shal, as I hope, hir grace un-to us sende.
Myn herte seyth, "certeyn, she shal not wende;"
And for-thy put thyn herte a whyle in reste;
And hold this purpos, for it is the beste.' 1120

161. This Troilus answerde, and sighte sore,
'Thou seyst right wel, and I wil do right so;'
And what him liste, he seyde un-to it more.
And whan that it was tyme for to go,
Ful prevely him-self, with-outen mo, 1125
Un-to hir com, as he was wont to done;
And how they wroughte, I shal yow telle sone.

162. Soth is, that whan they gonne first to mete,
So gan the peyne hir hertes for to twiste,
That neither of hem other mighte grete, 1130
But hem in armes toke and after kiste.
The lasse wofulle of hem bothe niste
Wher that he was, ne mighte o word out-bringe,
As I seyde erst, for wo and for sobbinge.

163. Tho woful teres that they leten falle 1135
As bittre weren, [out of teres kinde](#),
For peyne, as is ligne aloes or galle.
So bittre teres weep nought, as I finde,
The woful [Myrra](#) through the bark and rinde.
That in this world ther nis so hard an herte, 1140
That nolde han rewed on hir peynes smerte.

164. But whan hir woful wery gostes tweyne
Retorned been ther-as hem oughte dwelle,
And that som-what to wayken gan the peyne
By lengthe of pleynte, and ebben gan the welle 1145
Of [hire](#) teres, and the herte unswelle,
With broken voys, [al hoors for-shright](#), Criseyde
To Troilus these ilke wordes seyde:

165. 'O love, I deye, and mercy I beseche!
Help, Troilus!' and ther-with-al hir face 1150
Upon his brest she leyde, and loste speche;
Hir woful spirit from his propre place,
Right with the word, [alwey up poynt to pace](#).
And thus she lyth with hewes pale and grene,
That whylom fresh and fairest was to sene. 1155

166. This Troilus, that on hir gan biholde,
Clepinge hir name, (and she lay as for deed,
With-oute answer, and felte hir limes colde,
Hir eyen throwen upward to hir heed), 1160
This sorwful man can now noon other reed,
But ofte tyme hir colde mouth he kiste;
[Wher him was wo](#), god and him-self it wiste!

167. He rist him up, and long streight he hir leyde;
For signe of lyf, for ought he can or may,
Can he noon finde in no-thing on Criseyde, 1165
For which his song ful ofte is 'weylaway!'
But whan he saugh that specheles she lay,
With sorwful voys, and herte of blisse al bare,
He seyde how she was fro this world y-fare!

168. So after that he longe hadde hir compleyned, 1170
His hondes wrong, and seyde that was to seye,

And with his teres salte hir brest bireyned,
 He gan tho teris wyphen of ful dreye,
 And pitously gan for the soule preye,
 And seyde, 'O lord, that set art in thy trone,
 Rewe eek on me, for I shal folwe hir sone!' 1175

169. She cold was and with-ouen sentement,
 For aught he woot, for breeth ne felte he noon;
 And this was him a **preignant** argument
 That she was forth out of this world agoon; 1180
 And whan he seigh ther was non other **woon**,
 He gan hir limes dresse in swich manere
 As men don hem that shul be leyd on bere.

170. And after this, with sterne and cruel herte,
 His swerd a-noon out of his shethe he **twighte**, 1185
 Him-self to sleen, how sore that him smerte,
 So that his sowle hir sowle folwen mighte,
Ther-as the doom of Mynos wolde it dighte;
 Sin love and cruel Fortune it ne wolde,
 That in this world he lenger liven sholde. 1190

171. Thanne seyde he thus, fulfild of heigh desdayn,
 'O cruel love, and thou, Fortune adverse,
 This al and som, that falsly have ye slayn
 Criseyde, and sin ye may do me no werse,
 Fy on your might and werkes so diverse! 1195
 Thus cowardly ye shul me never winne;
 Ther shal no deeth me fro my lady twinne.

172. For I this world, sin ye han slayn hir thus,
 Wol lete, and folowe hir spirit lowe or hye;
 Shal never lover seyn that Troilus 1200
 Dar not, for fere, with his lady dye;
 For certeyn, I wol bere hir companye.
 But sin ye wol not suffre us liven here,
 Yet suffreth that our soules ben y-fere.

173. And thou, citee, whiche that I leve in wo, 1205
 And thou, Pryam, and bretheren al y-fere,
 And thou, my moder, farewell! for I go;
 And **Attropos**, make redy thou my bere!
 And thou, Criseyde, o swete herte dere,
 Receyve now my spirit! wolde he seye, 1210
 With swerd at herte, al redy for to deye.

174. But as god wolde, of swough ther-with she abreyde,
 And gan to syke, and 'Troilus' she cryde;
 And he answerde, 'lady myn Criseyde,
 Live ye yet?' and leet his swerd doun glyde. 1215
 'Ye, herte myn, that thanked be Cupyde!'
 Quod she, and ther-with-al she sore sighte;
 And he bigan to glade hir as he mighte;

175. Took hir in armes two, and kiste hir ofte,
 And hir to glade he dide al his entente; 1220
 For which hir goost, that flikered ay on-lofte,
 In-to hir woful herte ayein it wente.
 But at the laste, as that hir eyen glente
 A-syde, anoon she gan his swerd aspye,
 As it lay bare, and gan for fere crye, 1225

176. And asked him, why he it hadde out-drawe?
 And Troilus anoon the cause hir tolde,

And how himself ther-with he wolde have slawe.
 For which Criseyde up-on him gan biholde,
 And gan him in hir armes faste folde, 1230
 And seyde, 'O mercy, god, lo, which a dede!
 Allas! how neigh we were bothe dede!

177. Thanne if I ne hadde spoken, as grace was,
 Ye wolde han slayn your-self anoon?' quod she.
 'Ye, douteless;' and she answerde, 'allas! 1235
 For, by that ilke lord that made me,
 I nolde a forlong wey on-lyve han be,
 After your deeth, to han be crowned quene
 Of al the lond the sonne on shyneth shene.

178. But with this selve swerd, which that here is, 1240
 My-selve I wolde have slayn!'--quod she tho;
 'But ho, for we han right y-now of this,
 And late us ryse and streight to bedde go;
 And there lat vs speken of our wo.
 For, by the mortar which that I see brenne, 1245
 Knowe I ful wel that day is not fer henne.'

179. Whan they were in hir bedde, in armes folde,
 Nought was it lyk tho nightes here-bifom;
 For pitously ech other gan biholde,
 As they that hadden al hir blisse y-lorn, 1250
 Biwaylinge ay the day that they were born.
 Til at the last this sorwful wight Criseyde
 To Troilus these ilke wordes seyde:--

180. 'Lo, herte myn, wel wot ye this,' quod she,
 'That if a wight alwey his wo compleyne, 1255
 And seketh nought how holpen for to be,
 It nis but folye and encrees of peyne;
 And sin that here assembled be we tweyne
 To finde bote of wo that we ben inne,
 It were al tyme sone to biginne. 1260

181. I am a womman, as ful wel ye woot,
 And as I am avysed sodeynly,
 So wol I telle yow, whyl it is hoot.
 Me thinketh thus, that neither ye nor I
 Oughte half this wo to make skilfully. 1265
 For there is art y-now for to redresse
 That yet is mis, and sleen this hevinesse.

182. Sooth is, the wo, the whiche that we ben inne,
 For ought I woot, for no-thing elles is
 But for the cause that we sholden twinne. 1270
 Considered al, ther nis no-more amis.
 But what is thanne a remede un-to this,
 But that we shape us sone for to mete?
 This al and som, my dere herte swete.

183. Now that I shal wel bringen it aboute 1275
 To come ayein, sone after that I go,
 Ther-of am I no maner thing in doute.
 For dredeles, with-inne a wouke or two,
 I shal ben here; and, that it may be so
 By alle right, and in a wordes fewe, 1280
 I shal yow wel an heap of weyes shewe.

184. For which I wol not make long sermoun,
 For tyme y-lost may not recovered be;

But I wol gon to my conclusioun,
 And to the beste, in ought that I can see. 1285
 And, for the love of god, for-yeve it me
 If I speke ought ayein your hertes reste;
 For trewely, I speke it for the beste;

185. Makinge alwey a protestacioun,
 That now these wordes, whiche that I shal seye, 1290
 Nis but to shewe yow my mocioun,
 To finde un-to our helpe the beste weye;
 And taketh it non other wyse, I preye.
 For in effect what-so ye me comaunde,
 That wol I doon, for that is no demaunde. 1295

186. Now herkeneth this, ye han wel understonde,
 My goinge graunted is by parlement
 So ferforth, that it may not be with-stonde
 For al this world, as by my Iugement. 1300
 And sin ther helpeth noon avysement
 To letten it, lat it passe out of minde;
 And lat us shape a bettre wey to finde.

187. The sothe is, that the twinninge of us tweyne
 Wol us disese and cruelliche anoye. 1305
 But him bihoveth som-tyme han a peyne,
 That serveth love, if that he wol have loye.
 And sin I shal no ferthere out of Troye
 Than I may ryde ayein on half a morwe,
 It oughte lasse causen us to sorwe.

188. So as I shal not so ben hid in muwe, 1310
 That day by day, myn owene herte dere,
 Sin wel ye woot that it is now a truwe,
 Ye shul ful wel al myn estat y-here.
 And er that truwe is doon, I shal ben here,
 And thanne have ye bothe Antenor y-wonne 1315
 And me also; beth glad now, if ye conne;

189. And thenk right thus, "Criseyde is now agoon,
 But what! she shal come hastely ayeyn;"
 And whanne, allas? by god, lo, right anoon,
 Er dayes ten, this dar I saufly seyn. 1320
 And thanne at erste shul we been so fayn,
 So as we shulle to-gederes ever dwelle,
 Thal al this world ne mighte our blisse telle.

190. I see that ofte, ther-as we ben now,
 That for the beste, our conseil for to hyde, 1325
 Ye speke not with me, nor I with yow
 In fourtenight; ne see yow go ne ryde.
 May ye not ten dayes thanne abyde,
 For myn honour, in swich an aventure?
 Y-wis, ye mowen elles lite endure! 1330

191. Ye knowe eek how that al my kin is here,
 But-if that onliche it my fader be;
 And eek myn othere thinges alle y-fere,
 And nameliche, my dere herte, ye,
 Whom that I nolde leven for to see 1335
 For al this world, as wyd as it hath space;
 Or elles, see ich never loves face!

192. Why trowe ye my fader in this wyse
 Coveiteth so to see me, but for drede

Lest in this toun that folkes me dispuse 1340
 By-cause of him, for his unhappy dede?
 What woot my fader what lyf that I lede?
 For if he wiste in Troye how wel I fare,
 Us neded for my wending nought to care.

193. Ye seen that every day eek, more and more, 1345
 Men trete of pees; and it supposed is,
 That men the quene Eleyne shal restore,
 And Grekes us restore that is mis.
 So though ther nere comfort noon but this,
 That men purposen pees on every syde, 1350
 Ye may the bettre at ese of herte abyde.

194. For if that it be pees, myn herte dere,
 The nature of the pees mot nedes dryve
 That men moste entrecomunen y-fere, 1355
 And to and fro eek ryde and gon as blyve
 Alday as thikke as been flen from an hyve;
 And every wight han libertee to bleve
 Wher-as him list the bet, with-ouen leve.

195. And though so be that pees ther may be noon,
 Yet hider, though ther never pees ne were, 1360
 I moste come; for whider sholde I goon,
 Or how mischaunce sholde I dwelle there
 Among tho men of armes ever in fere?
 For which, as wisly god my soule rede,
 I can not seen wher-of ye sholden drede. 1365

196. Have here another wey, if it so be
 That al this thing ne may yow not suffyse.
 My fader, as ye knowen wel, pardee,
 Is old, and elde is ful of coveityse.
 And I right now have founden al the gyse, 1370
 With-oute net, wher-with I shal him hente;
 And herkeneth how, if that ye wole assente.

197. Lo, Troilus, men seyn that hard it is
 The wolf ful, and the **wether** hool to have;
 This is to seyn, that men ful ofte, y-wis, 1375
 Mot spenden part, the remenaunt for to save.
 For ay with gold men may the herte **grave**
 Of him that set is up-on coveityse;
 And how I mene, I shal it yow devyse.

198. The **moeble** which that I have in this toun 1380
 Un-to my fader shal I take, and seye,
 That right for trust and for savacioun
 It sent is from a freend of his or tweye,
 The whiche freendes ferventliche him preye
 To senden after more, and that in hye, 1385
 Whyl that this toun stant thus in lupartye.

199. And that shal been an huge quantitee,
 Thus shal I seyn, but, lest it folk aspyde,
 This may be sent by no wight but by me;
 I shal eek shewen him, if pees bityde, 1390
 What frendes that ich have on every syde
 Toward the court, to doon the wrathe pace
 Of Priamus, and doon him stonde in grace.

200. So, what for o thing and for other, swete,
 I shal him so enchaunten with my sawes, 1395

That right in hevене his sowle is, shal he mete!
 For al Appollo, or his clerkes lawes,
 Or calculinge awayleth nought three hawes;
 Desyr of gold shal so his sowle blende,
 That, as me lyst, I shal wel make an ende. 1400

201. And if he wolde ought by his sort it preve
 If that I lye, in certayn I shal fonde
 Distorben him, and plukke him by the sleve,
 Makinge his sort, and [beren him on honde](#),
 He hath not wel the goddes understonde. 1405
 For goddes speken in [amphibologyes](#),
 And, for a sooth, they tellen twenty lyes.

202. Eek drede fond first goddes, I suppose,
 Thus shal I seyn, and that his cowarde herte
 Made him amis the goddes text to glose, 1410
 Whan he for ferde [out of his Delphos sterte](#).
 And but I make him sone to converte,
 And doon my reed with-inne a day or tweye,
 I wol to yow oblige me to deye.'

203. And troweliche, as writen wel I finde, 1415
 That al this thing was seyde of good entente;
 And that hir herte trewe was and kinde
 Towardes him, and spak right as she mente,
 And that she starf for wo neigh, whan she wente,
 And was in purpos ever to be trewe; 1420
 Thus writen they that of hir werkes knewe.

204. This Troilus, with herte and eres [spradde](#),
 Herde al this thing devysen to and fro;
 And verraylich him semed that he hadde
[The selve wit](#); but yet to lete hir go 1425
 His herte misforyaf him ever-mo.
 But fynally, he gan his herte wreste
 To trusten hir, and took it for the beste.

205. For which the grete furie of his penaunce
 Was queynt with hope, and ther-with hembitwene 1430
 Bigan for loye the amoureuse daunce.
 And as the briddes, whan the sonne is shene,
 Delyten in hir song in leves grene,
 Right so the wordes that they spake y-fere
 Delyted hem, and made hir hertes [clere](#). 1435

206. But natheles, the wending of Criseyde,
 For al this world, may nought out of his minde;
 For which ful ofte he pitously hir preyde,
 That of hir heste he might hir trewe finde.
 And seyde hir, 'certes, if ye be unkinde, 1440
 And but ye come at day set in-to Troye,
 Ne shal I never have hele, honour, ne loye.

207. For al-so sooth as sonne up-rist on morwe,
 And, god! so wisly thou me, woful wrecche,
 To reste bringe out of this cruel sorwe, 1445
 I wol my-selven slee if that ye drecche.
 But of my deeth though litel be to recche,
 Yet, er that ye me cause so to smerte,
 Dwel rather here, myn owene swete herte!

208. For trowely, myn owene lady dere, 1450
 Tho sleightes yet that I have herd yow sterte

Ful shaply been to failen alle y-ferre.
 For thus men seyn, "that [oon thinketh the bere](#),
 But al another thinketh his ledere."
 Your sire is wys, and seyde is, out of drede, 1455
["Men may the wyse at-renne, and not at-rede."](#)

209. It is ful hard to halten unespied
 Bifore a crepul, for he can the craft;
 Your fader is in sleighte [as Argus yed](#);
 For al be that his moeble is him biraft, 1460
 His olde sleighte is yet so with him laft,
 Ye shal not blende him for your womanhede,
 Ne feyne a-right, and that is al my drede.

210. I noot if pees shal ever-mo bityde;
 But, pees or no, for earnest ne for game, 1465
 I woot, sin Calkas on the Grekes syde
 Hath ones been, and lost so foule his name,
 He dar no more come here ayein for shame;
 For which that weye, for ought I can espye,
 To trusten on, nis but a fantasye. 1470

211. Ye shal eek seen, your fader shal yow glose
 To been a wyf, and as he can wel preche,
 He shal som Grek so preyse and wel alose,
 That ravisshen he shal yow with his speche, 1475
 Or do yow doon by force as he shal teche.
 And Troilus, of whom ye nil han routhe,
 Shal causeles so sterven in his trouthe!

212. And over al this, your fader shal despise
 Us alle, and seyn this citee nis but lorn;
 And that thassege never shal aryse, 1480
 For-why the Grekes han it alle sworn
 Til we be slayn, and doun our walles torn.
 And thus he shal you with his wordes [fere](#),
 That ay drede I, that ye wol bleve there.

213. Ye shul eek seen so many a lusty knight 1485
 A-mong the Grekes, ful of worthinesse,
 And eche of hem with herte, wit, and might
 To plesen yow don al his besinesse,
 That ye shul dullen of the rudenesse
 Of us sely Troianes, but-if routhe 1490
 Remorde yow, or vertue of your trouthe.

214. And this to me so grevous is to thinke,
 That fro my brest it wol my soule rende;
 Ne dredeles, in me ther may not sinke
 A good opinioun, if that ye wende; 1495
 For-why your faderes sleighte wol us shende.
 And if ye goon, as I have told yow yore,
 So think I nam but deed, with-oute more.

215. For which, with humble, trewe, and pitous herte,
 A thousand tymes mercy I yow preye; 1500
 So reweth on myn aspre peynes smerte,
 And doth somewhat, as that I shal yow seye,
 And lat us stele away bitwixe us tweye;
 And think that folye is, whan man may chese,
 For accident [his substaunce ay to lese](#). 1505

216. I mene this, that sin we mowe er day
 Wel stele away, and been to-gider so,

What wit were it to putten in assay,
 In cas ye sholden to your fader go,
 If that ye mighte come ayein or no? 1510
 Thus mene I, that it were a gret folye
 To putte that sikernesse in Iupartye.

217. And vulgarly to speken of substaunce
 Of tresour, may we bothe with us lede
 Y-nough to live in honour and plesaunce, 1515
 Til in-to tyme that we shul ben dede;
 And thus we may eschewen al this drede.
 For everich other wey ye can recorde,
 Myn herte, y-wis, may not ther-with acorde.

218. And hardily, ne dredeth no poverté,
 For I have kin and freendes elles-where
 That, though we comen in our bare sherte,
 Us sholde neither lakke gold ne gere,
 But been honoured whyl we dwelten there.
 And [go we](#) anoon, for, as in myn entente, 1525
 This is the beste, if that ye wole assente.'

219. Criseyde, with a syk, right in this wyse
 Answerde, 'y-wis, my dere herte trewe,
 We may wel stele away, as ye devyse,
 And finde swiche unthrifty weyes newe; 1530
 But afterward, ful sore it wol us rewe.
 And help me god so at my moste nede
 As causeles ye suffren al this drede!

220. For thilke day that I for cherisshinge
 Or drede of fader, or of other wight, 1535
 Or for estat, delyt, or for weddinge
 Be fals to yow, my Troilus, my knight,
 Saturnes doughter, [luno](#), thorough hir might,
 As wood as Athamante do me dwelle
 Eternaly in Stix, the put of helle! 1540

221. And this on every god celestial
 I swere it yow, and eek on eche goddesse,
 On every Nympe and deite infernal,
 On [Satiry and Fauny](#) more and lesse,
 That halve goddes been of wildernesse; 1545
 And Attropos my threed of lyf to-breste
 If I be fals; now trowe me if thow leste!

222. And thou, [Simoyis](#), that as an arwe clere
 Thorough Troye rennest ay downward to the see,
 Ber witnessse of this word that seyde is here, 1550
 That thilke day that ich untrewed be
 To Troilus, myn owene herte free,
 That thou retorne bakwarde to thy welle,
 And I with body and soule sinke in helle!

223. But that ye speke, away thus for to go 1555
 And leten alle your freendes, god for-bede,
 For any womman, that ye sholden so,
 And namely, sin Troye hath now swich nede
 Of help; and eek of o thing taketh hede,
 If this were wist, my lif [laye](#) in balaunce, 1560
 And your honour; god shilde us fro mischaunce!

224. And if so be that pees her-after [take](#),
 As alday happeth, after anger, game,

Why, lord! the sorwe and wo ye wolden make,
 That ye ne dorste come ayein for shame! 1565
 And er that ye Iupartē so your name,
 Beth nought to hasty in this hote fare;
 For hasty man ne wanteth never care.

225. What trowe ye the peple eek al aboute
 Wolde of it seye? It is ful light to arede. 1570
 They wolden seye, and swere it, out of doute,
 That love ne droof yow nought to doon this dede,
 But lust voluptuous and coward drede.
 Thus were al lost, y-wis, myn herte dere,
 Your honour, which that now shyneth so clere. 1575

226. And also thenketh on myn honestee,
 That floureth yet, how foule I sholde it shende,
 And with what filthe it spotted sholde be,
 If in this forme I sholde with yow wende.
 Ne though I livede un-to the worldes ende, 1580
 My name sholde I never ayeinward winne;
 Thus were I lost, and that were routhe and sinne.

227. And for-thy slee with reson al this hete;
 Men seyn, "[the suffraunt overcometh](#)," pardee;
 Eek "[who-so wol han leef, he leef mot lete](#);" 1585
 Thus maketh vertue of necessitee
 By pacience, and thenk that lord is he
 Of fortune ay, that nought wol of hir recche;
 And she ne daunteth no wight but a wrecche.

228. And trusteth this, that certes, herte swete, 1590
 Er Phebus suster, [Lucina](#) the shene,
 The Leoun passe out of this Ariete,
 I wol ben here, with-outen any wene.
 I mene, as helpe me luno, hevenes quene,
 The tenthe day, but-if that deeth me assayle, 1595
 I wol yow seen, with-outen any fayle.'

229. 'And now, so this be sooth,' quod Troilus,
 'I shal wel suffre un-to the tenthe day,
 Sin that I see that nede it moot be thus.
 But, for the love of god, if it be may, 1600
 So lat us stele prively away;
 For ever in oon, as for to live in reste,
 Myn herte seyth that it wol been the beste.'

230. 'O mercy, god, what lyf is this?' quod she;
 'Allas, ye slee me thus for verray tene! 1605
 I see wel now that ye mistrusten me;
 For by your wordes it is wel y-sene.
 Now, for the love of [Cynthia](#) the shene,
 Mistrust me not thus causeles, for routhe;
 Sin to be trewe I have yow plight my trouthe. 1610

231. And thenketh wel, that som tyme it is wit
 To spende a tyme, [a tyme for to winne](#);
 Ne, pardee, lom am I nought fro yow yit,
 Though that we been a day or two a-twinne.
 Dryf out the fantasyes yow with-inne; 1615
 And trusteth me, and leveth eek your sorwe,
 Or here my trouthe, I wol not live til morwe.

232. For if ye wiste how sore it doth me smerte,
 Ye wolde cesse of this; for god, thou wost,

The [pure](#) spirit wepeth in myn herte, 1620
 To see yow wepen that I love most,
 And that I moot gon to the Grekes ost.
 Ye, nere it that I wiste remedye
 To come ayein, right here I wolde dye!

233. But certes, I am not so nyce a wight 1625
 That I ne can imaginen a way
 To come ayein that day that I have hight.
 For who may holde thing [that wol a-way?](#)
 My fader nought, for al his queynte pley.
 And by my thrift, my wending out of Troye 1630
 Another day shal tome us alle to Ioye.

234. For-thy, with al myn herte I yow beseke,
 If that yow list don ought for my preyere,
 And for the love which that I love yow eke,
 That er that I departe fro yow here, 1635
 That of so good a comfort and a chere
 I may you seen, that ye may bringe at reste
 Myn herte, which that is at point to breste.

235. And over al this, I pray yow,' quod she tho,
 'Myn owene hertes soothfast suffisaunce, 1640
 Sin I am thyn al hool, with-ouen mo,
 That whyl that I am absent, no plesaunce
 Of othere do me fro your remembraunce.
 For I am ever a-gast, for-why men rede,
 That "[love is thing ay ful of bisy drede.](#)" 1645

236. For in this world ther liveth lady noon,
 If that ye were untrewe, as god defende!
 That so bitraysed were or wo bigoon
 As I, that alle trouthe in yow entende.
 And douteles, if that ich other wende, 1650
 I nere but deed; and er ye cause finde,
 For goddes love, so beth me not unkinde.'

237. To this answerde Troilus and seyde,
 'Now god, to whom ther nis no cause y-wrye,
 Me glade, as wis I never un-to Criseyde, 1655
 Sin thilke day I saw hir first with ye,
 Was fals, ne never shal til that I dye.
 At shorte wordes, wel ye may me leve;
 I can no more, it shal be founde at preve.'

238. 'Graunt mercy, goode myn, y-wis,' quod she, 1660
 'And blisful Venus lat me never sterve
 Er I may stonde of plesaunce in degree
 To quyte him wel, that so wel can deserve;
 And whyl that god my wit wol me conserve,
 I shal so doon, so trewe I have yow founde, 1665
 That ay honour to me-ward shal rebounde.

239. For trusteth wel, that your estat royal
 Ne veyn delyt, nor only worthinesse
 Of yow in werre, or torney marcial,
 Ne pompe, array, nobley, or eek richesse, 1670
 Ne made me to rewe on your distresse;
 But moral vertue, grounded upon trouthe,
 That was the cause I first hadde on yow routhe!

240. Eek gentil herte and manhod that ye hadde,
 And that ye hadde, as me thoughte, in despyt 1675

Every thing that souned in-to badde,
 As rudenesse and **poeplich** appetyt;
 And that your reson brydled your delyt,
 This made, aboven every creature,
 That I was your, and shal, whyl I may dure. 1680

241. And this may lengthe of yeres not for-do,
 Ne remuable **fortune** deface;
 But Iuppiter, that of his might may do
 The sorwful to be glad, so yeve us grace,
 Er nightes ten, to meten in this place, 1685
 So that it may your herte and myn suffyse;
 And fareth now wel, for tyme is that ye ryse.'

242. And after that they longe y-pleyned hadde,
 And ofte y-kist and streite in armes folde,
 The day gan ryse, and Troilus him cladde, 1690
 And rewwfulliche his lady gan biholde,
 As he that felte dethes cares colde.
 And to hir grace he gan him recomaunde;
 Wher him was wo, this holde I no demaunde.

243. For mannes heed imaginen ne can, 1695
 Ne entendement considere, ne tonge telle
 The cruel peynes of this sorwful man,
 That passen every torment down in helle.
 For whan he saugh that she ne might dwelle,
 Which that his soule out of his herte rente, 1700
 With-outen more, out of the chaumbre he wente.

Explicit Liber Quartus.

TITLE. *Not in the MSS.* // C. *has lost ll.* 1-112. 4. Cl. kane. 6, 11. Cl. Cp. H. whiel; H2. Ed. whele. 7. Cl. here; *rest* him. 12. Cl. rytht. 21. Cl. vilonye; H. vilenye; *rest* vilanye. 22. *All herynes.* // Cl. nyghttes. 23. Cl. compleynes; H. compleynen; Cp. compleignen. 24. Ed. Allecto; Tesiphonee. 25. Cp. H. to; Cl. H2. of. 27. H. los; Cl. losse. COLOPHON. Cl. Cp. H. *wrongly have* Explicit liber Tercius; *read* prohemium. 30. Cl. Grekys. 31. Cl. whanne. 32. H. herculis. 33. H. Cp. ful; *rest om.* 35. Cl. woned. 40. Cl. on; *rest in.* 41. Cl. lenge; *rest* lenger. 43. sharpe] Cl. faste. 44. Cl. fele. 47. Cl. last; Cp. H. Ed. laste. 51. Ed. Polymydas. // Cl. Cp. H. Ed. Monesteo; H2. Penestio. 52. Ed. Xantype; H2. Sartip. // Ed. Palestynor. 53. H2. Riphio; Cl. Cp. H. Rupheo. 57. Cp. H. a Grek; Cl. H2. Ed. at Grekes; *read* at Greek. 59. Ed. moste; Cp. meste; *rest* most. 60. Cl. yeue; Cp. Ed. yeuen. 67. Cl. woned. 69. Cl. don hym; *rest om.* hym. 75. Cl. told; Cp. H. tolde. 76. Cl. dredles; Cp. H. dredeles. 78. Cl. for (*for 2nd in*). 79. Cp. H. Ed. tacheue. 81. H. leue (*glossed i. credo*). 82. Cl. weres; Cp. H. Ed. weren. // H. leue (*gl. i. cari*). 86. Ed. regarde; *rest* resport (*see l. 850*). 89. Cl. losse; dishese. 90. Cl. -saf; Cp. H. -sauf. 94. Cp. and (*for 2nd O*). // Cl. cruwel. 99. Cl. H. say; *rest* sawe. 101. Cl. yif. // H. H2. *om.* that. 103. Cp. amonges; *rest* among (*amonge*). 105. through] Cl. for. 106. Cl. preson; H. prisoun. 107. Cl. wille. 108. Cl. chyd (*sic*). 110. Cl. On; Cp. H. Oon. 115. Cp. Cm. Ed. it; *rest om.* 117. And] Cl. I. 118. Cm. fer; H2. fere. 119. Cl. in; Cp. H. Cm. Ed. to; H2. in-to. 120. Cp. Ed. H2. Neptunus; H. neptimus; Cl. Neptainus; Cm. Natyinus. 121. Cp. Ed. makeden; H. makkeden; *rest* maden. 124. Ed. Lamedoun. 125, 6. Cm. here, fere. 129. Cl. terys; twye. 131. Cl. by-seche. 132. Cl. helen. 133. Cp. yaue; Cl. Cm. yaf; Ed. gaue. 134. Cl. y-nowh. 138. Cp. Ed. Cm. bryngen; H. brynge; Cl. bryng. // H. hom; Cl. Cm. hem; *rest* home. // H. Tooas; Ed. Thoas. 139. Cp. H. Ed. -garde; Cl. -gard. // Cm. H2. his saf cundwyt hem sente. 140. Cp. H. Ed. Thembassadours; Cl. H2. The ambassiatours (*see l. 145*). 155. Cl. angwyssh. 163. Cl. gon; *rest* go. 165. H. Cm. ne; *rest om.* 167. Cl. blowe; *rest* y-blowe. 168. Cl. bothere; Ed. bother; Cp. brother (!); H2. bothe; Cm. botheis; H. eyther. 173. Cl. whanne. // Cl. Cp. Cm. hadde; *rest* had. 175. Cp. H. ayeyn; Cl. Cm. ayen. 176. Cp. H. Ed. Grekes; *rest* Grekis. 178. Cl. answerede; Cp. H. Cm. answerde. 179. Cl. Cm. presoner. 180. Cl. H2. *om.* that. 183, 5. Cl. onys, nonys. 184. Cl. in; H2. a; *rest* on. 186. Cp. H. Ed. sholden; Cl. sholde. 191. Cl. Cp. Ed. to; H. tolk (*for to folk*); *rest* of. 192. Cl. stown (!). 198. Cl. liten (!). // Cl. weten; H. Cp. witen; Ed. wenen; H2. know. 201. Cl. here an; *rest om.* an. 204. Cl. after he was. 205. Ed. quytte; H2. quytt; H. Cp. quite; Cl. Cm. quyt. 206. Cl. discessioun. 207. Cl. Cm. dede. 210. Cl. seyden; Cp. H. Cm. seyde; Ed. sayd; H2. saide. // Ed. heere; *rest* here. // Cm. hounne; *rest* howne (*hown*). 211. Cl. was delibered. 213. Cl. pronuncede; precident. 214. Cl. Al they; preyede. 220. Cl. Cm. spede; *rest* spedde. 223. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. slepen; Cl. slepe. 229. Cl. I-bounde. 236. Cl. hepede; H. heped. 237. Cl. -brest; Cp. Cm. -breste; H. -brast. // Cl. werkyn. 242. Cl. Righ. 243. Cl. Cm. festes; *rest* fistes. 245. Cp. H. Ed. seluen; Cl. self. 252. MSS. Schop, Shope. 257. Cl. terys. 260. Cl. Thanne; Cp. H. Than. 270. Cp. Cm. Ed. now the; Cl. H. the now. 277. Cl. on (*for or*). // Cl. Cm. deye; Cp. H. dye. 282. Cp. H. Ed. whider; Cl. Cm. wheder. 286. H. gerful; Ed. gierful; Cl. greful; Cm. gery; Cp. serful(!). 294. Cl. repeles(!). 295. Cm. H2. schal I; *rest* I may. 296. Cl. cruwel; Cm. crewel. 298. Cl. Allas; *rest*

Allone. 302. Cp. Ed. wery; Cm. werray; *rest* verray. 305. H. vnneste (*glossed* i. go out of thi nest). // Ed. woful neste (*wrongly*). 309. Cl. desport. 310. Cp. H2. brighte; *rest* bright (*but* Cm. *varies*). 312. Cp. H. Stonden; Cm. Stondyn; Ed. Stonden; Cl. Stondeth. // Cp. H. sighte; Cl. sight. 313. Cp. H. lighte; Cl. lyght. 314. Cl. tweyne; Cp. H. tweye. 317. H2. thilke; Cm. ye ilke; *rest* this. 318. Cl. Cp. H. the; Ed. thy; *rest* my. 320. Cl. vn-to yow so. 323. H. heighe; Cp. heigh; Cl. heyhe. 327. Cl. whanne; be. 330. Cp. H. Ed. myslyued; H2. mysleuyd; Cl. Cm. mysbyleued. 336. Cl. where as; *rest om.* as. 339. Cl. Meddles; *rest* Medled (Medlid). 345. Cl. Burgeys & lord. 350. Cp. H. rees; Cl. Cm. res; Ed. race. 352. Cp. H. vndid; Cl. vndede. 354. Cl. as ony; *rest om.* ony. 356. Cm. nyste; Cl. Cp. H. nyst; *see* 349. 362. Cl. colde. 364. Cp. H. slough. 367. H. Cp. ayein; Cl. Cm. ayen; Ed. ayenst. 368. Cl. wyych. 370. Cp. H. thise; Cl. this. 379. Ed. deed; H. Cm. ded; Cl. Cp. dede. 380. Cl. answerede. 387. Cl. Als; *rest* As. 392. Cl. Cm. his; *rest* hire (her). 398. *All* eye (ey). 402. Cm. sweche; Ed. H2. suche; Cl. H. Cp. swych. 405. Cm. owene; Cl. Cp. H. owen; Ed. owne. 408. Cl. *om.* in. 413. Cl. Cm. of; *rest* for. 414. Cl. H. zauzis; *rest* zanzis. 415. Cp. H. chaceth; Cl. cacheth. 417. Cl. thow art; Cp. artow; H. ertow; Cm. or thow; *rest* art thou. 423. Cl. ellys. 424. Cl. al. 426. H. Tabrigge; Cp. Tabregge; Cm. To abregge. 430. Cl. Cm. sorwe; *rest* wo. 431. Cm. roughte; Cl. Cp. H. rought. // Cl. vnthryf; *om.* that. 434. Cp. at oothir; H. attother. 435. Cl. he answered. // Cl. seyde a; *rest om.* a. 437. Cl. fende. 438. Cp. H. traysen; Cl. trassen; Ed. trayen. // Cl. Cm. here (hire); *rest* a wight. 439. Cl. to god; *rest om.* to. // Cp. H. y-the; Cl. the. 440. Cl. anoon sterue right. 443. Cl. her (*for* herte). 444. Cl. heres; Cp. H. hires; Ed. hers. 445. Cl. syn that; *rest om.* that. 455. Cl. sleste; H. Cm. slest; *rest* sleest. 459. H2. wolde; Cm. nulde; Cp. H. Ed. wol; Cl. wil. 462. Cl. that (*before* for) and hath (*over erasure*); Cp. H. and; *rest* that. 468. Cm. pasciounys; *rest* passions. 472. Cl. Criseyde; Cm. Crisseid; *rest* Criseydes. 478. Cl. a lasse; *rest om.* a. 480. Cl. leue; Cm. lyuyn; Cp. H. lyuyd (!). 483. Cl. Ed. knowe; *rest* y-knowe. 484. Cl. thenketh; Cp. H. Cm. thynketh. Cp. *omits* 491-532. 493. Cl. leuede; H. lyuede; Ed. lyued. 498. H2. *repeats* nay; *rest* Nay. 506. Ed. hyre; H. H2. hire; Cl. Cm. here. 510. H. outhir; Cl. Cm. other; H2. eyther. // Cl. yn this teris; *rest om.* this. 520. Cl. *om.* out. // Cl. a lambyc; H. a lambic; Cm. a lambik; H2. lambyke; Ed. allambyke. 525. Cl. it; *rest* him. 526. Cm. seyde; Cl. H. seyde. 527. Cl. thow; *rest* thee (the). // H. Cm. H2. to; *rest om.* 528. Cl. self; H. Ed. seluen; Cm. selue. 530. Cl. H2. To; *rest* Go. 531. H. outhir; Cl. Cm. other; H2. either. 535. Cl. H2. be; *rest* ben. 539. Cm. beleuyn. 540. Cl. answerede. 544. Cl. *om.* this. 548. by] Cl. my. 556. Cl. Thanne. 564. Cp. mooste; Cl. most. 566. Cl. Cp. H. nold; *rest* nolde. 582. Cl. answerede. 583. Cl. for; *rest* so. 586. Cl. H. nold; Cm. nylde; *rest* nolde. 591. Cp. H. Ed. seluen; *rest* self. 592. Cl. Cp. namly. 594. Cp. H. lite; Cl. Ed. Cm. litel. 596. Cp. H. Ed. vn-to; Cl. to. 599. H2. lete; Cm. letyn; Cp. H. laten; Cl. late. // H2. to; Cm. in-to (*om.* thus); *rest* vn-to. 601. man] Cm. men. 607. Cl. Cp. H. of; *rest* for. // Cl. Cp. H. fered; Cm. ferd; Ed. feare; H2. drede. 612. Cl. loue. 614. Ed. H2. Though; Cp. H. Theigh; Cl. They; Cm. That. 615. thee] Cl. yow. 619. Cl. Kygh (!); Ed. Kythe; Cp. Cm. Kith. 624. dede] Cl. nede. 625. Cl. H. Cp. Theygh; Ed. Though. // Cl. stonde. 630. H. H2. it; *rest om.* 631. Cl. to quiken. 636. Cl. short. 637. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. rauysshen. 639. Cl. thanne. // wel] Cp. H. wil. 640. Cl. answered. 642. H. Ed. yuel; Cp. yuele; Cl. Cm. euele. 643. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. rauysshen. 652. Cl. shappe; *om.* that. 662. Cp. H. Ed. al; Cl. of; Cm. *om.* 667. Cl. *om.* which. 671. Cp. thise; Cm. Ed. these; Cl. H. this. // Cp. H. Cm. sothe; Cl. soth. 675. this] Cl. the. // mighte] Cl. koude. 679. Cl. *om.* So. 682. Cp. H. com; *rest* come. 684. Cl. ynowh. 688. Cl. that ye shal; Cm. ye schal; *rest om.* ye. 689. seyde] Cl. answered. // nam] Cl. Cm. Ed. am. 691. Cp. H. Ed. tho; *rest om.* 692. Cp. bryngen; Cm. bryngyn; Cl. H. brynge. 693. Cl. whanne. 694. Cl. wodes (!); *wommannysssh.* 695. Cp. thennes; H. tennes (!); Cl. thens. 699. Cl. herte; *rest* soule. 701. Cp. H. Thise; Cl. This. // Cl. *om.* thus. 703. Cl. hem; Ed. her; *rest* hire. 707. *So all (except their for that in H2.).* 708-714. Cp. Cl. H. *omit.* // *From* Ed. (*corrected* by John's MS.) 708. Ed. H2. might she no lenger; Cm. myghte sche no lenger to. 709. Ed. H2. they gan so; Cm. so gunne thei; (*read* so they gonnen). 710. Cm. yeuyn; Ed. gauge. // Cm. the; *rest* her. 713. Cm. sithe; H2. sythe; Ed. sens. // Cm. forgoth; Ed. forgo; H2. forgeten. 716. Cp. H. Wenden; *rest* Wende. 717. Cl. *om.* she. 720. Cl. Seygh; H. Cp. Seigh; Cm. Saw. 722. Cl. comforten; H. Cm. conforten. 731. Ed. soroufull; Cl. H. sorwful. *After* l. 735, Cm. *inserts* 750-756, *with various readings.* 741. Cl. *om.* 2nd hir. 750-756. Cm. *has these lines after* l. 735. 750. Cm. The salte teris from hyre eyyn tweyn. 751. Doun fille] Cm. Out ran. // in] Cm. of. // Cm. H2. Aprille; Cp. April. // Cm. ful; *rest om.* 752. wo] Cm. peyne. 756. forlost] H2. soore lom. 757. doon] Cl. do. // Cm. What schal he don what schal I don also. 758. Cl. *om.* that. 765. Cl. I a; *rest om.* I. 768. Cm. Leuyn. 772. Cp. crueltee; Cl. cruwelte; H. Ed. cruelte. 773. yow] Cl. him. 775. Ed. Cp. H2. drinke; *rest* drynk. 777. Cp. Ed. wol; Cm. wele; Cl. H. wold. 788. Cl. Ed. Cm. twynned. 790. Cm. There Pluteo regnyth schal. 791. Cm. Erodice; *rest* Erudice. 799. y-red] H. y-herd. 805.] Cp. H. ich. 806-833. Cm. *omits.* 806. Cl. sent was; *rest om.* was. 807. Cl. *om.* Was. // H2. to; *rest* vn-to. 810. Cp. secree; Cl. seere (!); Ed. H2. secrete; H. faire. 812. Cl. Cp. Come; H. Com; Ed. Came. 814. Cl. terys. 816. Cl. herys. 817. Cl. eris. 818. H2. martire; Cp. matire; Ed. matiere; *rest* matere (!). 824. H2. pite felte; Cp. pitie felt; H. pite hadde; Cl. felte pyte. 827. Cp. H. pleynte; Cl. pleynt. 832. Cl. -ferst; brough (!). 833. swich] Cl. this. 834. Cl. thanne. // or] Cl. er. 835. Cm. euery; *rest* alle. // Cl. thenketh. 837. Cl. who that. 839. Cl. accurse; Cp. H. a-corse. 840. wikke] Cl. wo. 841. Cl. onys. 842. Cp. H. pleynte; Cl. pleynt. // Cl. Ed. wo and; Cp. H. H2. *om.* and. 845. Cl. sikensse; H. sekensse; Cp. siknesse. 846. Cl. teris. 847. Cl. cruwel. 850. Cp. Cl. Ed. resport (*see* l. 86); H. reporte; Cm. report; H2. desporte. 851. Cl. *om.* allas. 852. Cl. Lef; Cp. H. Leef; Cm. Leue. // werk] Cl. wek. // Cm. tak; Cl. Cp. H. take. 858. wol] Cl. wold. // Cl. *om.* herte. 860. Cl. ye (*for* he). // Cl. terys. 864. Cl. a; H. to; *rest* of. 870. H2. Betrent. // H. toknyng; Cl. tokenyng. 872. Cl. H. myght; Cp. Cm. myghte. 873. Cl. terys; hise. 875. Cp. H. thise; Cl. this. 882. Cl. away. 887. Cl. It; *rest* And. 891. can] Cl. may. 893. Cl. May as; *rest om.* as. 894. Cl. an answer; *rest om.* an. 896. Cp. H2. leue; Ed. leaue; Cm. leuyth; Cl. H. Lef. 897. Cp. H. sighte; Cl. Ed. sighed; Cm. syghyng. 898. Cl. felt; *rest* feleth. // Cl. sharpe; Cp. H. sharp. 899. Cp. H. muchel; Cl. muche. 900. Cl. loueth. 903. Cp. Cm. sorwe; Cl. H. sorw. 909. Cl. And; *rest* But. // Cl. treteth. 910. Cl. the; *rest* that. // Cp. Cl. H. H2. he beteth; Cm.

Ed. om. he. 911. Cl. This. 914. Cl. ye wel. 917. Cl. Cm. wod. 919. Cl. wend. 924. Cl. Cp. H. lef; H2. leue; Ed. leaue. 925. Cl. shappeth. // H. tabrigge. 927. Cl. Buth; Cm. Be; *rest* Beth. // Cl. om. cause. // flat] Ed. plat. 930. Cl. drenche; Cm. drenk; *rest* dreynte. 932. hider] Cl. here. 934. Cl. shappeth. // Cl. Cm. this; *rest* your. 937. Cl. *puts* now *after* sen. 944. this] Cl. Cm. H2. his. // H. soor; Cl. Cm. sor. 948. Cl. rowhte. 949. Cp. H. Cm. pitouse; Cl. petouse. 953-1078. Cm. *omits*. 957. *Read* loren (Legend, 1048); MSS. lorn. 966. Cl. come; *rest* comen. 968. Cl. clerkes grete. 969. Cp. H2. Ed. argumentes; Cl. H. argumentz. 974. som] Cl. so. 975. Ne] Cl. And. 976. Cl. falle; *rest* fallen. // H2. Ed. though; Cl. they; Cp. H. theigh. 977. Cl. seighen; Ed. sene; *rest* seyn. 978. *In* H., he is glossed i. deus. 984. *All* feled (felid); *read* fel'd. 989. Cl. stedefast. 994. Cl. corsed wykkednesse. 998. Cl. seyghen; Ed. sene; *rest* seyn. 1011. Cl. wheyther. 1016. Cp. H. nenforce. // Cp. Ed. H. nat; Cl. nought; *rest* not. 1019. Cl. byforn; H. Cp. bifor; H2. Ed. before; *read* biforen. 1021. Cp. Ed. necessaire; *rest* necessarie. 1026. Cl. coniestest. 1029. Cl. nowe herkene. 1035. Cl. om. in thee (*rest* in the). 1036. Cl. Ter mot. 1038. *All give too long a line*: That thyn opinion of his sitting soth is. 1039. sit] Ed. sate. 1045. Cl. make. 1048. Cl. Cp. H. which. 1052. Cl. it is; *rest* is it. 1053. Cl. Nough; *rest* Nat (Not). 1065. I (2nd)] Cl. ich. 1066. H2. purueyth; Cl. purueyed; *rest* purueyeth. 1070. Cl. H. soueyren; H2. souereyn. 1072. H. H2. herto; Cl. Ed. therto. 1073. Cl. om. That. // as] Cl. a. 1077. the] Cl. that. 1079. Cl. Thanne. 1080. Cl. H2. alle; *rest* al this. 1085. Cp. H. Ed. in; *rest* om. 1087. Cm. H2. Ey; Ed. Eygh; Cl. Cp. H. I. 1089. Cm. owene; H. Ed. owne; Cl. owen. 1091. Cl. thyn; H. Cp. thy. 1092. Cl. eyghen. 1093. Cl. by-fore; *rest* be-forn (by-fome). 1097. Cl. om. thy. 1099. Cl. H. com; Cp. Ed. come. 1103. Cl. seluen; *rest* self. 1114. Cl. swych; Cm. why; *rest* which. 1116. Cl. blissyd; *rest* blisful. 1120. this] Cl. H2. thi. 1121. Cl. answerede; H. answerde. // Cl. sight; Cp. H. sighte. 1128. Cl. it is; *rest* om. it. // that] H. than; Cl. om. // Cl. whanne. 1129. peyne] Cl. peynes; Cm. sorwe. 1135, 6, 8. Cl. teris. 1139. Cl. thought; Ed. through; Cp. thorough; H. thorwgh. 1144. H. woken; Ed. weaken; Cm. lesse. 1146. Cl. teris. 1147. H2. Cm. hors; Ed. horse; H. hois. // Cp. H. Ed. H2. for shrigh; Cl. for bright (!); Cm. for feynt. 1151. Cl. lost; H. lefte; *rest* loste. 1153. Cl. vp; Cm. H2. a; Cp. H. o; Ed. in. 1158. Cm. With-oute; *rest* With-uten. 1166. ful] Cl. fyl. // is] Cl. his. 1171. Cl. honde. 1178. Cl. om. aught. // he] Cl. I. 1181. Cl. Cm. won; H. H2. wone. 1184, 1189. Cl. cruwel; Cp. H. cruel. 1185. Cl. He (*for* His). 1186. Ed. sleen; Cl. Cp. Cm. slen. 1187. Cl. sowe (2nd time). 1188. Cp. doom; Cl. Cm. dom; *rest* dome. 1191. Cl. Cp. H2. fulfilled; *rest* fulfild. 1193. Cl. om. ye. 1202. H. wol; Cl. wole. 1203. H. suffure; Cp. Ed. H2. suffre; Cl. Cm. suffren. // H. lyues here; Cl. y-fere (!); *rest* lyuen here. 1207. Cl. now I; *rest* om. now. 1208. H2. Attropos; Ed. Attropose; Cl. H. Cp. Attropes. 1212. H. breyde; Cm. brayd; *rest* abreyde (Cp. shabreyde). 1221. Cl. flekered; Cm. flekerede; Cp. Ed. flikered; H2. fykered (!); H. fliked. 1222. Cl. a-yen; H. a-yein. 1226. Cp. H. it hadde; H2. that (he) hadde; *rest* hadde it. 1227. Cl. Cm. hir. 1231. Cl. swich; *rest* which. 1234. Cl. wolden; slay. 1235. Cl. answerede. 1236. Cl. mad; *rest* made. 1241. slayn] Cm. slawe. 1244. Cm. Ed. there; *rest* ther. 1245. mortar] Cm. percher. 1246. ful] Cl. right. 1248. tho] Cl. Cm. H2. the. 1249. Cl. gan other. 1257. nis] Cl. H. is. // Cl. Cm. encres; Cp. H. encrease; H2. encrease; Ed. encrease. 1259. Cl. H2. be; *rest* ben. 1261, 3. Cl. Cm. wot, hot; H. woote, hoote. 1264. Cl. thenketh; *rest* thinketh. // Cl. H2. ne; *rest* nor. 1265. Cm. Aughte; *rest* Ought. 1267. Ed. sleen; Cl. H. Cm. slen. 1268. Cl. om. 2nd the. 1271. nis] Cl. Cm. is. 1272. Cl. Cp. remede; H. remade; *rest* remedie. 1276. H. Cp. ayein; Cl. Cm. ayen. 1278. Cl. dredles; Cp. H. Cm. dredeles. // Cl. Cp. H. wowke; Cm. wouke; H2. wooke; Ed. weke. 1281. Cl. Cm. hep; Cp. H. heepe. 1282. Cl. wot; Cp. H. Ed. wol; Cm. nyl. // Cl. sermon. 1283. may] Cl. wol. 1284. Cl. conclusyon. 1287. Cl. Cm. ayen; H. ayenis; Cp. ayeyns. 1296. Cl. for ye; *rest* om. for. 1299. Cl. Iuggement. 1304. Cl. dishese; *cruwellyche*. 1308. Cl. Cm. ayen; H. Cp. ayein. 1309. Cp. oughte; Cl. ought. // Cl. H2. the lasse; *rest* om. the. 1312. Cl. ye wel. 1318. H. Cp. ayein; Cl. ayen. 1319. Cl. righ. 1321. Cl. Cm. erst; *rest* erste. // Cl. shal; *see* 1322. 1324. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. *insert* tyme *after* ofte. 1329. Cp. H. an; *rest* om. 1330. lite] Cl. Cm. H2. litel. 1343. if] Cl. and. 1344. Cl. nedede; H. H2. neded. 1354. Cm. moste; H. most; Cp. moost; Cl. mose (!). 1356. Cl. Cm. ben; *rest* been. 1358. Cl. wit-uten. 1361. Cl. wheder. 1373. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. ful hard; *rest* om. ful. 1376. Cm. Mot; H. Moot; Cl. Cp. Mote. 1380. Cp. H. H2. moeble; Cl. moble; *see* l. 1460. 1384. Cl. wheche. 1385. Cm. sendyn; *rest* sende. 1387. H. *glosses* quantitee by i. of golde; *hence* Ed. has be of golde an. 1388-1408. Cp. *omits*. 1388. Ed. aspyde; Cm. aspiede; H. aspied; Cl. aspie. 1391. Cl. H2. om. that. 1394. what for] Cl. that for other (!). 1397. Cl. and or; *rest* om. and. 1398. Cl. calkullynge. 1399. Ed. blende; *rest* blynde. 1406. Ed. speke. 1407. a] Ed. o. 1409. his] Cl. is. 1411. H. Ed. ferde; Cm. fer; Cl. Cp. fered; H2. drede. // Cl. his; *rest* om. 1415. Cl. wreten. 1416. of] H. Cm. in. // Cp. Ed. entente; *rest* entent. 1422. Cl. eerys. 1423. Ed. H2. deused. 1425. selve] Cl. same. // H2. lete; Cl. Cp. H. late. // hir] Cl. he. 1426. Cl. om. him. 1431. Cp. H. thamoureuse. 1435. Cp. H2. Delited; Cl. Ed. Deliten; Cm. Delite; H. Delites (!). 1436. Cp. H. natheles; Cl. nathles. 1445. Cp. Ed. H. cruel; Cl. cruwel. 1449. Ed. Dwell; H2. Dwelleft; *rest* Dwell. 1452. Cl. fayllen; Cp. H. faylen. 1456. and] Cl. but. // Cl. a-rede; H. Cp. atrede; Cm. at-rede. 1458. Cl. H. crepul; Cp. crepel; *rest* crepil. // Cl. can on; *rest* om. on. 1459. MSS. eyed. 1463. Cl. H. alle; Cm. Cp. Ed. al. 1468. Cl. a-yen; H. Cp. ayein. 1470. on] Cl. to. 1473. preyse] Cl. prese. 1476. of] Cm. Ed. on; H. of on (!). // Cl. H2. he; *rest* ye. 1483. And] Cl. Al. 1490. Cm. Troilus; Cl. Cp. H. Ed. Troians (*but* *read* Troian-es). 1492. Cl. thenke; *rest* thinke. 1494. Cp. H. dredeles; Cl. Cm. dredles. 1498. Cl. am; Cp. H. Ed. H2. nam. 1501. reweth] Cl. rewes. 1503. Cp. H. bi-twix; Cl. by-twext. 1505. his] Cl. is. 1507. Cp. H. to-gidere; Cl. to-gedre. 1508. wit] Cl. nede. 1509. Cp. sholden; H. sholdon; Cm. schuldyn; Cl. sholde. 1515. Cl. Ynowh. // Cl. pleasaunce; Cp. H. Cm. pleasaunce. 1520. Cl. Cm. Ed. hardely. 1523. Cp. Cm. gold; *rest* golde. 1532. Cl. Cp. helpe; H. Cm. help. // Cm. moste; Cp. mooste; Cl. H. most. 1538. Cl. Ed. Saturnus. 1539. Cp. H. wood; Cl. wod. // Cm. achamaunt; Ed. Achamante. 1546. Cp. H. Cm. Ed. to-breste; Cl. H2. thow breste. 1548. Ed. Synoys; *rest* Symoys. 1549. Cm. om. ay. 1550. Cl. wittenesse. 1555. away] Cl. alway. 1557. any] Cl. ony. 1558. Cl. namly. 1560. Cm. leye; Ed. laye; H2. were; Cl. Cp. H. lay. 1562. Ed. herafter be take. // *Perhaps* *read*: pees be after take. 1565. Cp. H. ayeine; Cl. ayen. 1567, 8. Cp. H. Cm. hastif. 1569. Cl. ye that the peple ek of al; *rest* om.

that *and* of. 1570. Cp. H. tarede. 1577. I] Cl. H2. it. 1585. Cp. H. moot; Cl. Cm. mote. 1587. Cp. H. Ed. By pacience (paciens); Cl. By pacient; H2. Be pacient; Cm. Beth pacient. // Cl. thenk; Cm. thynkith; *rest* thynke. 1592. H. leon, *glossed* i. signum leonis; ariete, *glossed* i. signum arietis. 1595. Cp. H. messaile. 1603. Cl. *om.* that. 1608. H. cynthia; Cp. Cinthia; Cl. Cynthes (!); Ed. Scythia (!). 1623. Cp. H. Cm. wiste; Cl. H2. wist. 1624. Cl. H. com. 1626. H. H2. way; Cp. wey; Cl. weye. 1632. Cl. Cm. beseche. 1633. Cl. ough. 1636. so] Cl. the. // Cl. good of; Cm. good; *rest* good a. 1637. Cl. *om.* ye. 1638. Ed. at; H2. in; H. a; Cl. Cp. Cm. o. // point] Cl. poyn. 1640. Cp. Cm. owene; Ed. owne; Cl. owen. 1642. Cl. assent (!). 1643. Cl. do ye me. 1649. Cp. H2. alle; *rest* al. 1655. Cm. Ed. glade; H2. gladde; Cl. H. glad. 1656. H2. yhe; *rest* eye. 1658. Cm. schorte; Cp. Ed. shorte; *rest* short. 1660. Cp. H. Cm. goode; Cl. good. 1664. Cl. *om.* god. 1667-1701. Cm. *omits.* 1669. H. tourmay; H2. toumey. 1670. Cl. aray. 1677. and] Cl. an. // Cl. pepelyssh; H. Cp. H2. poeplissh. 1682. *Read* fortun-e. 1689. Cp. H2. streite; H. streyte; Cl. streyght. 1691. Cl. Cp. rowfullych; H. rewwfulliche; H2. pitously. 1693. hir] Cl. his. 1696. Ed. H2. Ne entendement; Cl. Cp. Nentendement. 1697. The] Cl. This. // H. cruel; Cp. cruele; Cl. cruwel. 1699. Cl. *om.* whan.

BOOK V.

Incipit Liber Quintus.

1. Aprochen gan the fatal destinee
That loves hath in disposicioun,
And to yow, angry **Parcas**, sustren three,
Committeth, to don execucioun;
For which Criseyde moste out of the toun, 5
And Troilus shal dwelle forth in pyne
Til **Lachesis** his threed no lenger twyne.--
2. The **golden-tressed**. Phebus heighe on-lofte
Thryes hadde alle with his bemes shene
The snowes molte, and Zephirus as ofte 10
Y-brought ayein the tendre leves grene,
Sin that the **son of Ecuba** the quene
Bigan to love **hir** first, for whom his sorwe
Was al, that she departe sholde a-morwe.
3. Ful redy was at pryme **Dyomede**, 15
Criseyde un-to the Grekes ost to lede,
For sorwe of which she felte hir herte blede,
As she that niste what was best to rede.
And trewely, as men in bokes rede, 20
Men wiste never womman han the care,
Ne was so looth out of a toun to fare.
4. This Troilus, with-ouren reed or **lore**,
As man that hath his Loyes eek forlore,
Was waytinge on his lady ever-more
As she that was the soothfast **crop** and **more** 25
Of al his lust, or Loyes here-tofore.
But Troilus, now farewell al thy Loye,
For shaltow never seen hir eft in Troye!
5. Soth is, that whyl he bood in this manere,
He gan his wo ful manly for to hyde, 30
That wel unnethe it seen was in his chere;
But at the yate ther she sholde oute ryde
With certeyn folk, he hoved hir tabyde,
So wo bigoon, al wolde he nought him pleyne,
That on his hors unnethe he sat for peyne. 35
6. For ire he quook, so gan his herte gnawe,
Whan Diomede on horse gan him dresse,
And seyde un-to him-self this ilke sawe,
'Allas,' quod he, 'thus foul a wrecchednesse
Why suffre ich it, why nil ich it redresse? 40
Were it not bet at ones for to dye
Than ever-more in langour thus to drye?
7. Why nil I make at ones riche and pore
To have y-nough to done, er that she go?
Why nil I bringe al Troye upon a rore? 45
Why nil I sleen this Diomede also?
Why nil I rather with a man or two
Stele hir a-way? Why wol I this endure?
Why nil I helpen to myn owene cure?'
8. But why he nolde doon so fel a dede, 50
That shal I seyn, and why him liste it spare:
He hadde in herte alwey a maner drede,
Lest that Criseyde, **in rumour of this fare**,

Sholde han ben slayn; lo, this was al his care.
 And elles, certeyn, as I seyde yore, 55
 He hadde it doon, with-outen wordes more.

9. Criseyde, whan she redy was to ryde,
 Ful sorwfully she sighte, and seyde 'allas!
 But forth she moot, for ought that may bityde,
 And forth she rit ful sorwfully a pas. 60
 Ther nis non other remedie in this cas.
 What wonder is though that hir sore smerte,
 Whan she forgoth hir owene swete herte?

10. This Troilus, in wyse of curteisye,
 With hauke on hond, and with an huge route 65
 Of knightes, rood and dide hir companye,
 Passinge al the valey fer with-oute.
 And ferther wolde han riden, out of doute,
 Ful fayn, and wo was him to goon so sone;
 But tome he moste, and it was eek to done. 70

11. And right with that was Antenor y-come
 Out of the Grekes ost, and every wight
 Was of it glad, and seyde he was wel-come.
 And Troilus, al nere his herte light,
 He peyned him with al his fulle might 75
 Him to with-holde of wepinge at the leste,
 And Antenor he kiste, and made feste.

12. And ther-with-al he moste his leve take,
 And caste his eye upon hir pitously,
 And neer he rood, his cause for to make, 80
 To take hir by the honde al sobrely.
 And lord! so she gan wepen tendrely!
 And he ful softe and sleightly gan hir seye,
 'Now hold your day, and dooth me not to deye.'

13. With that his courser tomed he a-boute 85
 With face pale, and un-to Diomedede
 No word he spak, ne noon of al his route;
 Of which the sone of Tydeus took hede,
 As he that coude more than the crede
 In swich a craft, and by the reyne hir hente; 90
 And Troilus to Troye homwarde he wente.

14. This Diomedede, that ladde hir by the brydel,
 Whan that he saw the folk of Troye aweye,
 Thoughte, 'al my labour shal not been on ydel,
 If that I may, for somewhat shal I seye. 95
 For at the worste it may yet shorte our weye.
 I have herd seyde, eek tymes twyes twelve,
 "He is a fool that wol for-yete him-selve."

15. But natheles this thoughte he wel ynough,
 'That certaynly I am aboute nought 100
 If that I speke of love, or make it tough;
 For douteles, if she have in hir thought
 Him that I gesse, he may not been y-brought
 So sone away; but I shal finde a mene,
 That she not wite as yet shal what I mene.' 105

16. This Diomedede, as he that coude his good,
 Whan this was doon, gan fallen forth in speche
 Of this and that, and asked why she stood
 In swich disese, and gan hir eek biseche,

That if that he encrease mighte or eche 110
 With any thing hir ese, that she sholde
 Comaunde it him, and seyde he doon it wolde.

17. For trewely he swoor hir, as a knight,
 That ther nas thing with whiche he mighte hir plese,
 That he nolde doon his peyne and al his might 115
 To doon it, for to doon hir herte an ese.
 And preyede hir, she wolde hir sorwe apese,
 And seyde, 'y-wis, we Grekes con have loye
 To honouren yow, as wel as folk of Troye.'

18. He seyde eek thus, 'I woot, yow thinketh straunge, 120
 No wonder is, for it is to yow newe,
 Thaqueintaunce of these Troianes to chaunge,
 For folk of Grece, that ye never knewe.
 But wolde never god but-if as trewe
 A Greek ye shulde among us alle finde 125
 As any Troian is, and eek as kinde.

19. And by the cause I swoor yow right, lo, now,
 To been your freend, and [helply](#), to my might,
 And for that more acqueintaunce eek of yow
 Have ich had than another straunger wight, 130
 So fro this forth I pray yow, day and night,
 Comaundeth me, how sore that me smerte,
 To doon al that may lyke un-to your herte;

20. And that ye me wolde as your brother trete,
 And taketh not my frendship in despyt; 135
 And though your sorwes be for thinges grete,
 Noot I not why, but out of more respyt,
 Myn herte hath for to amende it greet delyt.
 And if I may your harmes not redresse,
 I am right sory for your hevynesse. 140

21. And though ye Troians with us Grekes wrothe
 Han many a day be, alwey yet, pardee,
[O god of love](#) in sooth we serven bothe.
 And, for the love of god, my lady free,
 Whom so ye hate, as beth not wroth with me. 145
 For trewely, ther can no wight yow serve,
 That half so looth your wraththe wolde deserve.

22. And nere it that we been so neigh the tente
 Of Calkas, which that seen us bothe may,
 I wolde of this yow telle al myn entente; 150
 But [this enseled](#) til another day.
 Yeve me your hond, I am, and shal ben ay,
 God help me so, whyl that my lyf may dure,
 Your owene aboven every creature.

23. Thus seyde I never er now to womman born; 155
 For god myn herte as wisly glade so,
 I lovede never womman here-bifom
[As paramours](#) ne never shal no mo.
 And, for the love of god, beth not my fo;
 Al can I not to yow, my lady dere, 160
 Compleyne aright, for I am yet to lere.

24. And wondreth not, myn owene lady bright,
 Though that I speke of love to you thus blyve;
 For I have herd or this of many a wight,
 Hath loved thing he never saugh his lyve. 165

Eek I am not of power for to stryve
 Ayens the god of love, but him obeye
 I wol alwey, and mercy I yow preye.

25. Ther been so worthy knightes in this place,
 And ye so fair, that everich of hem alle 170
 Wol peynen him to stonden in your grace.
 But mighte me so fair a grace falle,
 That ye me for your servaunt wolde calle,
 So lowly ne so trewely you serve
 Nil noon of hem, as I shal, til I sterve.' 175

26. Criseide un-to that purpos lyte answerde,
 As she that was with sorwe oppressed so
 That, in effect, she nought his tales herde,
 But here and there, now here a word or two.
 Hir thoughte hir sorwful herte **brast** a-two. 180
 For whan she gan hir fader fer aspye,
 Wel neigh doun of hir hors she gan to **sye**.

27. But natheles she thonked Diomedé
 Of al his travaile, and his goode chere,
 And that him liste his friendship hir to bede; 185
 And she accepteth it in good manere,
 And wolde do fayn that is him leef and dere;
 And trusten him she wolde, and wel she mighte,
 As seyde she, and from hir hors she alighte.

28. Hir fader hath hir in his armes nome, 190
 And tweyntye tyme he kiste his doughter swete,
 And seyde, 'O dere doughter myn, wel-come!'
 She seyde eek, she was fayn with him to mete,
 And stood forth **mewet, milde**, and mansuete.
 But here I leve hir with hir fader dwelle, 195
 And forth I wol of Troilus yow telle.

29. To Troye is come this woful Troilus,
 In sorwe aboven alle sorwes smerte,
 With felon look, and face dispitous.
 Tho sodeinly doun from his hors he sterte, 200
 And thorough his paleys, with a swollen herte,
 To chambre he wente; of no-thing took he hede,
 Ne noon to him dar speke a word for drede.

30. And there his sorwes that he spared hadde
 He yaf an issue large, and 'deeth!' he cryde; 205
 And in his throwes frenetyk and madde
 He cursed Iove, Appollo, and eek Cupyde,
 He cursed Ceres, Bacus, and **Cipryde**,
 His burthe, him-self, his fate, and eek nature,
 And, save his lady, every creature. 210

31. To bedde he goth, and weyleth there and tometh
 In **furie**, as dooth he, Ixion, in helle;
 And in this wyse he neigh til day soiorneth.
 But tho bigan his herte a lyte unswelle
 Thorough teres which that gonnen up to welle; 215
 And pitously he cryde up-on Criseyde,
 And to him-self right thus he spak, and seyde:--

32. 'Wher is myn owene lady lief and dere,
 Wher is hir whyte brest, wher is it, where?
 Wher ben hir armes and hir eyen clere, 220
 That yesternight this tyme with me were?'

Now may I wepe allone many a tere,
 And graspe aboute I may, but in this place,
 Save a pilowe, I finde nought tenbrace.

33. How shal I do? Whan shal she com ayeyn? 225
 I noot, allas! why leet ich hir to go?
 As wolde god, ich hadde as tho be sleyn!
 O herte myn, Criseyde, O swete fo!
 O lady myn, that I love and no mo!
 To whom for ever-mo myn herte I dowe; 230
 See how I deye, ye nil me not rescowe!

34. Who seeth yow now, my righte lode-sterre?
 Who sit right now or stant in your presence?
 Who can conforten now your hertes werre?
 Now I am gon, whom yeve ye audience? 235
 Who speketh for me right now in myn absence?
 Allas, no wight; and that is al my care;
 For wel wot I, as yvel as I ye fare.

35. How shulde I thus ten dayes ful endure,
 Whan I the firste night have al this tene? 240
 How shal she doon eek, sorwful creature?
 For tendemesse, how shal she this sustene,
 Swich wo for me? O pitous, pale, and grene
 Shal been your fresshe wommanliche face
 For langour, er ye torne un-to this place.' 245

36. And whan he fil in any slomeringes,
 Anoon biginne he sholde for to grone,
 And dremen of the dredfulleste thinges
 That mighte been; as, mete he were allone
 In place horrible, makinge ay his mone, 250
 Or meten that he was amonges alle
 His enemys, and in hir hondes falle.

37. And ther-with-al his body sholde sterte,
 And with the stert al sodeinliche awake,
 And swich a tremour fele aboute his herte, 255
 That of the feer his body sholde quake;
 And there-with-al he sholde a noyse make,
 And seme as though he sholde falle depe
 From heighe a-lofte; and than he wolde wepe,

38. And rewen on him-self so pitously, 260
 That wonder was to here his fantasye.
 Another tyme he sholde mightily
 Conforte him-self, and seyn it was folye,
 So causeles swich drede for to drye,
 And eft biginne his aspre sorwes newe, 265
 That every man mighte on his sorwes rewe.

39. Who coude telle aright or ful discryve
 His wo, his pleynte, his langour, and his pyne?
 Nought al the men that han or been on-lyve.
 Thou, redere, mayst thy-self ful wel devyne 270
 That swich a wo my wit can not defyne.
 On ydel for to wryte it sholde I swinke,
 Whan that my wit is wery it to thinke.

40. On hevene yet the sterres were sene,
 Al-though ful pale y-waxen was the mone; 275
 And whyten gan the orisonte shene
 Al estward, as it woned is to done.

And Phebus with his rosy carte sone
 Gan after that to dresse him up to fare,
 Whan Troilus hath sent after Pandare. 280

41. This Pandare, that of al the day biforn
 Ne mighte have comen Troilus to see,
 Al-though he [on his heed](#) it hadde y-sworn,
 For with the king Pryam alday was he,
 So that it lay not in his libertee 285
 No-wher to gon, but on the morwe he wente
 To Troilus, whan that he for him sente.

42. For in his herte he coude wel devyne,
 That Troilus al night for sorwe wook;
 And that he wolde telle him of his pyne, 290
 This knew he wel y-nough, with-oute book.
 For which to chaumbre streight the wey he took,
 And Troilus tho sobreliche he grette,
 And on the bed ful sone he gan him sette.

43. 'My Pandarus,' quod Troilus, 'the sorwe 295
 Which that I drye, I may not longe endure.
 I trowe I shal not liven til to-morwe;
 For whiche I wolde alwey, on aventure,
 To thee devyssen of my sepulture
 The forme, and of my moeble thou dispone 300
 Right as thee semeth best is for to done.

44. But of the fyr and flaumbe funeral
 In whiche my body brenne shal to glede,
 And of the feste and pleyes [palestral](#)
 At my vigile, I pray thee take good hede 305
 That al be wel; and [offre Mars my stede](#),
 My swerd, myn helm, and, leve brother dere,
 My sheld to Pallas yef, that shyneth clere.

45. The poudre in which myn herte y-brend shal tome,
 That preye I thee thou take and it conserve 310
 In a vessel, that men clepeth an urne,
 Of gold, and to my lady that I serve,
 For love of whom thus pitously I sterve,
 So yeve it hir, and do me this plesaunce,
 To preye hir kepe it for a remembraunce. 315

46. For wel I fele, by my [maladye](#),
 And by my dremes now and yore ago,
 Al certainly, that I mot nedes dye.
 The owle eek, which that hight [Ascaphilo](#),
 Hath after me shrighit alle these nightes two. 320
 And, god [Mercurie!](#) of me now, woful wrecche,
 The soule gyde, and, whan thee list, it fecche!

47. Pandare answerde, and seyde, 'Troilus,
 My dere freend, as I have told thee yore,
 That it is folye for to sorwen thus, 325
 And causeles, for whiche I can no-more.
 But who-so wol not trowen reed ne lore,
 I can not seen in him no remedye,
 But lete him worthen with his fantasye.

48. But Troilus, I pray thee tel me now, 330
 If that thou trowe, er this, that any wight
 Hath loved [paramours](#) as wel as thou?
 Ye, god wot, and fro many a worthy knight

Hath his lady goon a fourtenight,
 And he not yet made halvendel the fare. 335
 What nede is thee to maken al this care?

49. Sin day by day thou mayst thy-selven see
 That from his love, or elles from his wyf,
 A man mot twinnen of necessitee,
 Ye, though he love hir as his owene lyf; 340
 Yet nil he with him-self thus maken stryf.
 For wel thow wost, my leve brother dere,
 That alwey freendes may nought been y-fere.

50. How doon this folk that seen hir loves wedded
 By freendes might, as it bi-tit ful ofte, 345
 And seen hem in hir spouses bed y-bedded?
 God woot, they take it wysly, faire and softe.
 For-why good hope halt up hir herte on-lofte,
 And for they can a tyme of sorwe endure;
 As tyme hem hurt, a tyme doth hem cure. 350

51. So sholdestow endure, and late slyde
 The tyme, and fonde to ben glad and light.
 Ten dayes nis so longe not tabyde.
 And sin she thee to comen hath bihight,
 She nil hir hestes breken for no wight. 355
 For dred thee not that she nil finden weye
 To come ayein, my lyf that dorste I leye.

52. Thy swevenes eek and al swich fantasye
 Dryf out, and lat hem faren to mischaunce;
 For they procede of thy malencolye, 360
 That doth thee fele in sleep al this penaunce.
 A straw for alle swevenes signifaunce!
 God helpe me so, I counte hem not a bene,
 Ther woot no man aright what dremes mene.

53. For prestes of the temple tellen this, 365
 That dremes been the revelaciouns
 Of goddes, and as wel they telle, y-wis,
 That they ben infernals illusiouns;
 And leches seyn, that of complexiouns
 Proceden they, or fast, or glotonye. 370
 Who woot in sooth thus what they signifye?

54. Eek othere seyn that thorough impressiouns,
 As if a wight hath faste a thing in minde,
 That ther-of cometh swiche avisious;
 And othere seyn, as they in bokes finde, 375
 That, after tymes of the yeer by kinde,
 Men dreme, and that theffect goth by the mone;
 But leve no dreem, for it is nought to done.

55. Wel worth of dremes ay thise olde wyves,
 And teweliche eek augurie of thise foules; 380
 For fere of which men wenen lese her lyves,
 As ravenes qualm, or shryking of thise oules.
 To trowen on it bothe fals and foul is.
 Allas, allas, so noble a creature
 As is a man, shal drede swich ordure! 385

56. For which with al myn herte I thee beseche,
 Un-to thy-self that al this thou foryive;
 And rys up now with-oute more speche,
 And lat us caste how forth may best be drive

This tyme, and eek how freshly we may live 390
 Whan that she cometh, the which shal be right sone;
 God help me so, the beste is thus to done.

57. Rys, lat us speke of lusty lyf in Troye
 That we han lad, and forth the tyme dryve;
 And eek of tyme cominge us reioye, 395
 That bringen shal our blisse now so blyve;
 And langour of these twyes dayes fyve
 We shal ther-with so foryete or oppresse,
 That wel unnethe it doon shal us duresse.

58. This toun is ful of lordes al aboute, 400
 And trewes lasten al this mene whyle.
 Go we pleye us in som lusty route
 To [Sarpedon](#), not hennes but a myle.
 And thus thou shalt the tyme wel bigyle,
 And dryve it forth un-to that blisful morwe, 405
 That thou hir see, that cause is of thy sorwe.

59. Now rys, my dere brother Troilus;
 For certes, it noon honour is to thee
 To wepe, and in thy bed to [iouken](#) thus.
 For trewely, of o thing trust to me, 410
 If thou thus ligge a day, or two, or three,
 The folk wol wene that thou, for cowardyse,
 Thee feynest syk, and that thou darst not ryse.'

60. This Troilus answerde, 'O brother dere,
 This knowen folk that han y-suffred peyne, 415
 That though he wepe and make sorwful chere,
 That feleth harm and smert in every veyne,
 No wonder is; and though I ever pleyne,
 Or alwey wepe, I am no-thing to blame,
 Sin I have lost the cause of al my game. 420

61. But sin [of fyne force](#) I moot aryse,
 I shal aryse, as sone as ever I may;
 And god, to whom myn herte I sacrifyse,
 So sende us hastely the tenthe day!
 For was ther never fowl so fayn of May, 425
 As I shal been, whan that she cometh in Troye,
 That cause is of my torment and my Ioye.

62. But whider is thy reed,' quod Troilus,
 'That we may pleye us best in al this toun?'
 'By god, my conseil is,' quod Pandarus, 430
 'To ryde and pleye us with king Sarpedoun.'
 So longe of this they speken up and doun,
 Til Troilus gan at the laste assente
 To ryse, and forth to Sarpedoun they wente.

63. This Sarpedoun, as he that honourable 435
 Was ever his lyve, and ful of heigh prowesse,
 With al that mighte y-served been on table,
 That deyntee was, al coste it greet richesse,
 He fedde hem day by day, that swich noblesse,
 As seyden bothe the moste and eek the leste, 440
 Was never er that day wist at any feste.

64. Nor in this world ther is non instrument
 Delicious, through wind, or touche, or corde,
 As fer as any wight hath ever y-went,
 That tonge telle or herte may recorde, 445

That at that feste it nas wel herd acorde;
 Ne of ladies eek so fayr a companye
 On daunce, er tho, was never y-seyn with ye.

65. But what avayleth this to Troilus,
 That for his sorwe no-thing of it roughte? 450
 For ever in oon his herte [pietous](#)
 Ful bisily Criseyde his lady soughte.
 On hir was ever al that his herte thoughte.
 Now this, now that, so faste imagininge,
 That glade, y-wis, can him no festeyinge. 455

66. These ladies eek that at this feste been,
 Sin that he saw his lady was a-weye,
 It was his sorwe upon hem for to seen,
 Or for to here on instrumentz so pleye.
[For](#) she, that of his herte berth the keye, 460
 Was absent, lo, this was his fantasye,
 That no wight sholde make melodye.

67. Nor ther nas houre in al the day or night,
 Whan he was ther-as no wight mighte him here,
 That he ne seyde, 'O lufsom lady bright, 465
 How have ye faren, sin that ye were here?
 Wel-come, y-wis, myn owene lady dere.'
 But welaway, al this nas but a mase;
 Fortune his howve entended bet [to glase](#).

68. The lettres eek, that she of olde tyme 470
 Hadde him y-sent, he wolde allone rede,
 An hundred sythe, a-twixen noon and pryme;
 Refiguringe hir shap, hir womanhede,
 With-inne his herte, and every word and dede
 That passed was, and thus he droof to an ende 475
 The ferthe day, and seyde, he wolde wende.

69. And seyde, 'leve brother Pandarus,
 Intendestow that we shul [here](#) bleve
 Til Sarpedoun wol forth [congeyen us](#)?
 Yet were it fairer that we toke our leve. 480
 For goddes love, lat us now sone at eve
 Our leve take, and homward lat us tome;
 For trewely, I nil not thus soiorne.'

70. Pandare answerde, 'be we comen hider
[To fecchen fyr](#), and rennen hoom ayeyn? 485
 God helpe me so, I can not tellen whider
 We mighten goon, if I shal soothly seyn,
 Ther any wight is of us more fayn
 Than Sarpedoun; and if we hennes hye
 Thus sodeinly, I holde it vilanye, 490

71. Sin that we seyden that we wolde bleve
 With him a wouke; and now, thus sodeinly,
 The ferthe day to take of him our leve,
 He wolde wondren on it, trewely!
 Lat us holde forth our purpos fermely; 495
 And sin that ye bihighten him to byde,
 Hold forward now, and after lat us ryde.'

72. Thus Pandarus, with alle peyne and wo,
 Made him to dwelle; and at the woukes ende,
 Of Sarpedoun they toke hir leve tho, 500
 And on hir wey they spedden hem to wende.

Quod Troilus, 'now god me grace sende,
 That I may finden, at myn hom-cominge,
 Criseyde comen!' and ther-with gan he singe.

73. 'Ye, [hasel-wode!](#)' thoughte this Pandare, 505
 And to him-self ful softly he seyde,
 'God woot, refreyden may this hote fare
 Er Calkas sende Troilus Criseyde!
 But natheles, he laped thus, and seyde,
 And swor, y-wis, his herte him wel bihighte, 510
 She wolde come as sone as ever she mighte.

74. Whan they un-to the paleys were y-comen
 Of Troilus, they doun of hors alighte,
 And to the chambre hir wey than han they nomen.
 And in-to tyme that it gan to nighte, 515
 They spaken of Criseyde the brighte.
 And after this, whan that hem bothe leste,
 They spedde hem fro the soper un-to reste.

75. On morwe, as sone as day bigan to clere,
 This Troilus gan of his sleep tabreyde, 520
 And to Pandare, his owene brother dere,
 'For love of god,' ful pitously he seyde,
 'As go we seen the paleys of Criseyde;
 For sin we yet may have namore feste,
 So lat us seen hir paleys at the leste.' 525

76. And ther-with-al, his meyne for to blende,
 A cause he fond in toun for to go,
 And to Criseydes hous they gonnen wende.
 But lord! this sely Troilus was wo!
 Him thoughte his sorweful herte braste a-two. 530
 For whan he saugh hir dores sperred alle,
 Wel neigh for sorwe a-doun he gan to falle.

77. Therwith whan he was war and gan biholde
 How shet was every windowe of the place,
 As frost, him thoughte, his herte gan to colde; 535
 For which with chaunged deedlich pale face,
 With-outen word, he forth bigan to pace;
 And, as god wolde, he gan so faste ryde,
 That no wight of his contenance aspyde.

78. Than seyde he thus, 'O paleys desolat, 540
 O hous, of houses [whylom best y-hight](#),
 O paleys empty and disconsolat,
 O thou lanterne, of which queynt is the light,
 O paleys, whylom day, that now art night,
 Wel oughtestow to falle, and I to dye, 545
 Sin she is went that wont was us to gye!

79. O paleys, whylom croune of houses alle,
 Enlumined with sonne of alle blisse!
 O ring, fro which the ruby is out-falle,
 O cause of wo, that cause hast been of lisse! 550
 Yet, sin I may no bet, fayn wolde I [kisse](#)
 Thy colde dores, dorste I for this route;
 And fare-wel shryne, of which the seynt is oute!'

80. Ther-with he caste on Pandarus his ye
 With chaunged face, and pitous to biholde; 555
 And whan he mighte his tyme aright aspye,
 Ay as he rood, to Pandarus he tolde

His newe sorwe, and eek his loyes olde,
 So pitously and with so dede an hewe,
 That every wight mighte on his sorwe rewe. 560

81. Fro thennesforth he rydeth up and doun,
 And every thing com him to remembraunce
 As he rood forth by places of the toun
 In whiche he whylom hadde al his plesaunce.
 'Lo, yond saugh I myn owene lady daunce; 565
 And in that temple, with hir eyen clere,
 Me caughte first my righte lady dere.

82. And yonder have I herd ful lustily
 My dere herte laughe, and yonder pleye
 Saugh I hir ones eek ful blisfully. 570
 And yonder ones to me gan she seye,
 "Now goode swete, love me wel, I preye."
 And yond so goodly gan she me biholde,
 That to the deeth myn herte is to hir holde.

83. And at that corner, in the yonder hous,
 Herde I myn alderlevest lady dere 575
 So wommanly, with voys melodious,
 Singen so wel, so goodly, and so clere,
 That in my soule yet me thinketh I here
 The blisful soun; and, in that yonder place, 580
 My lady first me took un-to hir grace.'

84. Thanne thoughte he thus, 'O blisful lord Cupyde,
 Whanne I the proces have in my memorie,
 How thou me hast werreyed on every syde,
 Men mighte a book make of it, lyk a storie. 585
 What nede is thee to seke on me victorie,
 Sin I am thyn, and hoolly at thy wille?
 What loye hastow thyn owene folk to spille?

85. Wel hastow, lord, y-wroke on me thyn ire,
 Thou mighty god, and dredful for to greve! 590
 Now mercy, lord, thou wost wel I desire
 Thy grace most, of alle lustes leve.
 And live and deye I wol in thy bileve;
 For which I naxe in guerdon but a bone,
 That thou Criseyde ayein me sende sone. 595

86. Distreyne hir herte as faste to retorne
 As thou dost myn to longen hir to see;
 Than woot I wel, that she nil not soirme.
 Now, blisful lord, so cruel thou ne be
 Un-to the blood of Troye, I preye thee, 600
 As **Iuno** was un-to the blood Thebane,
 For which the folk of Thebes caughte hir bane.'

87. And after this he to the yates wente
 Ther-as Criseyde out-rood a ful good paas,
 And up and doun ther made he many a wente, 605
 And to him-self ful ofte he seyde 'allas!
 From hennes rood my blisse and my solas!
 As wolde blisful god now, for his loye,
 I mighte hir seen ayein come in-to Troye.

88. And to the yonder hille I gan hir gyde, 610
 Allas! and there I took of hir my leve!
 And yond I saugh hir to hir fader ryde,
 For sorwe of which myn herte shal to-cleve.

And hider hoom I com whan it was eve;
 And here I dwelle out-cast from alle loye, 615
 And shal, til I may seen hir eft in Troye.'

89. And of him-self imagined he ofte
 To ben defet, and pale, and waxen lesse
 Than he was wont, and that men seyde softe,
 'What may it be? who can the sothe gesse 620
 Why Troilus hath al this hevinesse?'
 And al this nas but his malencolye,
 That he hadde of him-self swich fantasye.

90. Another tyme imaginen he wolde
 That every wight that wente by the weye 625
 Had of him routhe, and that they seyen sholde,
 'I am right sory Troilus wol deye.'
 And thus he droof a day yet forth or tweye.
 As ye have herd, swich lyf right gan he lede,
 As he that stood bitwixen hope and drede. 630

91. For which him lyked in his songes shewe
 Thenneson of his wo, as he best mighte,
 And make a song of wordes but a fewe,
 Somwhat his woful herte for to lighte.
 And whan he was from every mannes sighte, 635
 With softe voys he, of his lady dere,
 That was absent, gan singe as ye may here.

92. 'O sterre, of which I lost have al the light,
 With herte soor wel oughte I to bewayle,
 That ever derk in torment, night by night, 640
 Toward my deeth with wind in stere I sayle;
 For which [the tenth night](#) if that I fayle
 The gyding of thy bemes brighte an houre,
 My ship and me Caribdis wol devoure.'

93. This song when he thus songen hadde, sone 645
 He fil ayein in-to his sykes olde;
 And every night, as was his wone to done,
 He stood the brighte mone to beholde,
 And al his sorwe he to the mone tolde;
 And seyde, 'y-wis, whan thou art horned newe, 650
 I shal be glad, if al the world be trewe!

94. I saugh thyn homes olde eek by the morwe,
 Whan hennes rood my righte lady dere,
 That cause is of my torment and my sorwe;
 For whiche, O brighte [Lucina](#) the clere, 655
 For love of god, ren faste aboute thy spere!
 For whan thyn homes newe ginne springe,
 Than shal she come, that may my blisse bringe!

95. The day is more, and lenger every night,
 Than they be wont to be, him thoughte tho; 660
 And that the sonne wente his course unright
 By lenger wey than it was wont to go;
 And seyde, 'y-wis, me dredeth ever-mo,
 The sonnes sone, [Pheton](#), be on-lyve,
 And that his fadres cart amis he dryve.' 665

96. Upon the walles faste eek wolde he walke,
 And on the Grekes ost he wolde see,
 And to him-self right thus he wolde talke,
 'Lo, yonder is myn owene lady free,

Or elles yonder, ther tho tentes be! 670
 And thennes comth this eyr, that is so sote,
 That in my soule I fele it doth me bote.

97. And hardely this wind, that more and more
 Thus stoundemele encreseth in my face,
 Is of my ladyes depe sykes sore. 675
 I preve it thus, for in non othere place
 Of al this toun, save onliche in this space,
 Fele I no wind that souneth so lyk peyne;
 It seyth, "allas! why twinned be we tweyne?"

98. This longe tyme he dryveth forth right thus, 680
 Til fully passed was the nynthe night;
 And ay bi-syde him was this Pandarus,
 That bisily dide alle his fulle might
 Him to comferte, and make his herte light;
 Yevinge him hope alwey, the tenthe morwe 685
 That she shal come, and stinten al his sorwe.

99. Up-on that other syde eek was Criseyde,
 With wommen fewe, among the Grekes stronge;
 For which ful ofte a day 'allas!' she seyde,
 'That I was born! Wel may myn herte longe 690
 After my deeth; for now live I to longe!
 Allas! and I ne may it not amende;
 For now is wors than ever yet I wende.

100. My fader nil for no-thing do me grace
 To goon ayein, for nought I can him queme; 695
 And if so be that I my terme passe,
 My Troilus shal in his herte deme
 That I am fals, and so it may wel seme.
 Thus shal I have unthank on every syde;
 That I was born, so weylawey the tyde! 700

101. And if that I me putte in Iupartye,
 To stele away by nighte, and it bifalle
 That I be caught, I shal be holde a spye;
 Or elles, lo, this drede I most of alle,
 If in the hondes of som wrecche I falle, 705
 I am but lost, al be myn herte trewe;
 Now mighty god, thou on my sorwe rewel!

102. Ful pale y-waxen was hir brighte face,
 Hir limes lene, as she that al the day
 Stood whan she dorste, and loked on the place 710
 Ther she was born, and ther she dwelt hadde ay.
 And al the night wepinge, allas! she lay.
 And thus despeired, out of alle cure,
 She ladde hir lyf, this woful creature.

103. Ful ofte a day she sighte eek for destresse, 715
 And in hir-self she wente ay portrayinge
 Of Troilus the grete worthinesse,
 And alle his goodly wordes recordinge
 Sin first that day hir love bigan to springe.
 And thus she sette hir woful herte a-fyre 720
 Thorugh remembraunce of that she gan desyre.

104. In al this world ther nis so cruel herte
 That hir hadde herd compleynen in hir sorwe,
 That nolde han wopen for hir peynes smerte,
 So tendrely she weep, bothe eve and morwe. 725

Hir nedede no teres for to borwe.
And this was yet the worste of al hir peyne,
Ther was no wight to whom she dorste hir pleyne.

105. Ful rewfully she loked up-on Troye,
Biheld the toures heighe and eek the halles; 730
'Allas!' quod she, 'the plesaunce and the Ioye
The whiche that now al torned in-to galle is,
Have I had ofte with-inne yonder walles!
O Troilus, what dostow now,' she seyde;
'Lord! whether yet thou thenke up-on Criseyde? 735

106. Allas! I ne hadde trowed on your lore,
And went with yow, as ye me radde er this!
Thanne hadde I now not syked half so sore.
Who mighte have seyde, that I had doon a-mis
To stele away with swich on as he is? 740
But al to late cometh the letuarie,
Whan men the cors un-to the grave carie.

107. To late is now to speke of this matere;
Prudence, allas! oon of [thyn eyen three](#)
Me lakked alwey, er that I cam here; 745
On tyme y-passed, wel remembred me;
And present tyme eek coude I wel y-see.
But futur tyme, er I was in the snare,
Coude I not seen; that causeth now my care.

108. But natheles, bityde what bityde, 750
I shal to-morwe at night, by est or weste,
Out of this ost stele on som maner syde,
And go with Troilus wher-as him leste.
This purpos wol I holde, and this is beste.
No fors of wikked tonges langlerye, 755
For ever on love han wrecches had envye.

109. For who-so wole of every word take hede,
Or rewlen him by every wightes wit,
Ne shal he never thryven, out of drede.
For that that som men blamen ever yit, 760
Lo, other maner folk commenden it.
And as for me, for al swich variaunce,
[Felicitee clepe I](#) my suffisaunce.

110. For which, with-outen any wordes mo,
To Troye I wol, as for conclusioun.' 765
But god it wot, er fully monthes two,
She was ful fer fro that entencioun.
For bothe Troilus and Troye toun
Shal [knotteles](#) through-out hir herte slyde;
For she wol take a purpos for tabyde. 770

111. This Diomede, of whom yow telle I gan,
Goth now, with-inne him-self ay arguinge
With al the sleighte and al that ever he can,
How he may best, with shortest taryinge,
In-to his net Criseydes herte bringe. 775
To this entente he coude never fyne;
To fisshen hir, he leyde out hook and lyne.

112. But natheles, wel in his herte he thoughte,
That she nas nat with-oute a love in Troye.
For never, sithen he hir thennes broughte, 780
Ne coude he seen her laughe or make Ioye.

He niste how best hir herte for tacoye.
 'But for to assaye,' he seyde, 'it nought ne greveth;
 For he that nought nassayeth, [nought nacheveth](#).'

113. Yet seide he to him-self upon a night, 785
 'Now am I not a fool, that woot wel how
 Hir wo for love is of another wight,
 And here-up-on to goon assaye hir now?
 I may wel wite, it nil not been my prow.
 For wyse folk in bokes it expresse, 790
 "Men shal not wowe a wight in hevinesse."

114. But who-so mighte winnen swich a flour
 From him, for whom she morneth night and day,
 He mighte seyn, he were a conquerour.'
 And right anoon, as he that bold was ay, 795
 Thoughte in his herte, 'happe, how happe may,
 Al sholde I deye, I wole hir herte seche;
 I shal no more lesen but my speche.'

115. This Diomedé, as bokes us declare,
 Was in his nedes prest and corageous; 800
 With sterne voys and mighty limes square,
 Hardy, testif, strong, and chevalrous
 Of dedes, lyk his fader Tideus.
 And sommen seyn, he was of tunge large;
 And heir he was of [Calidoine and Arge](#). 805

116. Criseyde mene was of hir stature,
 Ther-to of shap, of face, and eek of chere,
 Ther mighte been no fairer creature.
 And ofte tyme this was hir manere,
 To gon y-tressed with hir heres clere 810
 Doun by hir coler at hir bak bihinde,
 Which with a threde of gold she wolde binde.

117. And, save hir browes ioyneden y-fere,
 Ther nas no lak, in ought I can espyen;
 But for to speken of hir eyen clere, 815
 Lo, trewely, they writen that hir syen,
 That Paradys stood formed in hir yen.
 And with hir riche beautee ever-more
 Strof love in hir, ay which of hem was more.

118. She sobre was, eek simple, and wys with-al, 820
 The beste y-norished eek that mighte be,
 And goodly of hir speche in general,
 Charitable, estatliche, lusty, and free;
 Ne never-mo ne lakkede hir pitee;
 Tendre-herted, slydinge of corage; 825
 But trewely, I can not telle hir age.

119. And [Troilus](#) wel waxen was in highte,
 And complet formed by proporcioun
 So wel, that kinde it not amenden mighte;
 Yong, fresshe, strong, and hardy as lyoun; 830
 Trewe as steel in ech condicioun;
 On of the beste enteched creature,
 That is, or shal, whyl that the world may dure.

120. And certainly in storie it is y-founde,
 That Troilus was never un-to no wight, 835
 As in his tyme, [in no degree secounde](#)
 In [durring don](#) that longeth to a knight.

Al mighte a geaunt passen him of might,
 His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
 Stod paregal, to durre don that him leste. 840

121. But for to tellen forth of Diomede:--
 It fil that after, on the tenthe day,
 Sin that Criseyde out of the citee yede,
 This Diomede, as fresshe as braunche in May,
 Com to the tente ther-as Calkas lay, 845
 And feyned him with Calkas han to done;
 But what he mente, I shal yow telle sone.

122. Criseyde, at shorte wordes for to telle,
 Welcomed him, and down by hir him sette;
 And he was ethe y-nough to maken dwelle. 850
 And after this, with-outen longe lette,
 The spyces and the wyn men forth hem fette;
 And forth they speke of this and that y-fere,
 As freendes doon, of which som shal ye here.

123. He gan first fallen of the werre in speche 855
 Bitwixe hem and the folk of Troye toun;
 And of thassege he gan hir eek byseche,
 To telle him what was hir opinioun.
 Fro that demaunde he so descendeth down
 To asken hir, if that hir straunge thoughte 860
 The Grekes gyse, and werkes that they wroughte?

124. And why hir fader tarieth so longe
 To wedden hir un-to som worthy wight?
 Criseyde, that was in hir peynes stronge
 For love of Troilus, hir owene knight, 865
 As fer-forth as she conning hadde or might,
 Answerde him tho; but, as of his entente,
 It semed not she wiste what he mente.

125. But natheles, this ilke Diomede
 Gan in him-self assure, and thus he seyde, 870
 'If ich aright have taken of yow hede,
 Me thinketh thus, O lady myn, Criseyde,
 That sin I first hond on your brydel leyde,
 Whan ye out come of Troye by the morwe,
 Ne coude I never seen yow but in sorwe. 875

126. Can I not seyn what may the cause be
 But-if for love of som Troyan it were,
 The which right sore wolde athinken me
 That ye, for any wight that dwelleth there,
 Sholden spille a quarter of a tere, 880
 Or pitously your-selven so bigyle;
 For dredelees, it is nought worth the whyle.

127. The folk of Troye, as who seyth, alle and some
 In preson been, as ye your-selven see;
 For thennes shal not oon on-lyve come 885
 For al the gold bitwixen sonne and see.
 Trusteth wel, and understondeth me,
 Ther shal not oon to mercy goon on-lyve,
 Al were he lord of worldes twyes fyve!

128. Swich wreche on hem, for fecching of Eleyne, 890
 Ther shal be take, er that we hennes wende,
 That Manes, which that goddes ben of peyne,
 Shal been agast that Grekes wol hem shende.

And men shul drede, un-to the worldes ende,
 From hennes-forth to ravishe any quene, 895
 So cruel shal our wreche on hem be sene.

129. And but-if Calkas lede us with [ambages](#),
 That is to seyn, with double wordes slye,
 Swich as men clepe a "word with two visages," 900
 Ye shul wel knowen that I nought ne lye,
 And al this thing right seen it with your ye,
 And that anoon; ye nil not trowe how sone;
 Now taketh heed, for it is for to done.

130. What wene ye your wyse fader wolde
 Han yeven Antenor for yow anoon, 905
 If he ne wiste that the citee sholde
 Destroyed been? Why, nay, so mote I goon!
 He knew ful wel ther shal not scapen oon
 That Troyan is; and for the grete fere,
 He dorste not, ye dwelte lenger there. 910

131. What wole ye more, lufsom lady dere?
 Lat Troye and Troyan fro your herte pace!
 Dryf out that bittre hope, and make good chere,
 And clepe ayein the beautee of your face,
 That ye with salte teres so deface. 915
 For Troye is brought in swich a lupartye,
 That, it to save, is now no remedye.

132. And thenketh wel, ye shal in Grekes finde,
 A more parfit love, er it be night,
 Than any Troyan is, and more kinde, 920
 And bet to serven yow wol doon his might.
 And if ye vouche sauf, my lady bright,
 I wol ben he to serven yow my-selve,
 Ye, lever than be lord of Greces twelve!

133. And with that word he gan to waxen reed, 925
 And in his speche a litel wight he quook,
 And caste a-syde a litel wight his heed,
 And stinte a whyle; and afterward awook,
 And sobreliche on hir he threw his look,
 And seyde, 'I am, al be it yow no loye, 930
 As gentil man as any wight in Troye.

134. For if my fader Tydeus,' he seyde,
 'Y-lived hadde, I hadde been, er this,
 Of [Calidoine and Arge](#) a king, Criseyde!
 And so hope I that I shal yet, y-wis. 935
[But he was slayn](#), allas! the more harm is,
 Unhappily at Thebes al to rathe,
 Polymites and many a man to scathe.

135. But herte myn, sin that I am your man,
 And been the ferste of whom I seche grace, 940
 To serven you as hertely as I can,
 And ever shal, whyl I to live have space,
 So, er that I departe out of this place,
 Ye wol me graunte, that I may to-morwe,
 At bettre leyser, telle yow my sorwe.' 945

136. What shold I telle his wordes that he seyde?
 He spak y-now, for o day at the meste;
 It preveth wel, he spak so that Criseyde
 Graunted, on the morwe, at his requeste,

For to speken with him at the leste, 950
 So that he nolde speke of swich matere;
 And thus to him she seyde, as ye may here:

137. As she that hadde hir herte on Troilus
 So faste, that ther may it noon arace;
 And straungely she spak, and seyde thus: 955
 'O Diomedes, I love that ilke place
 Ther I was born; and Loves, for his grace,
 Deliver it some of al that doth it care!
 God, for thy might, so leve it wel to fare!

138. That Grekes wolde hir wraththe on Troye wreke, 960
 If that they mighte, I knowe it wel, y-wis.
 But it shal not bifallen as ye speke;
 And god to-form, and ferther over this,
 I wot my fader wys and redy is;
 And that he me hath bought, as ye me tolde, 965
 So dere, I am the more un-to him holde.

139. That Grekes been of heigh condicioun,
 I woot eek wel; but certein, men shal finde
 As worthy folk with-inne Troye toun,
 As conning, and as parfit and as kinde, 970
 As been bitwixen [Orcades](#) and Inde.
 And that ye coude wel your lady serve,
 I trowe eek wel, hir thank for to deserve.

140. But as to speke of love, y-wis, she seyde,
 'I hadde a lord, [to whom I wedded was](#), 975
 The whos myn herte al was, til that he deyde;
 And other love, as helpe me now Pallas,
 Ther in myn herte nis, ne never was.
 And that ye been of noble and heigh kinrede,
 I have wel herd it tellen, out of drede. 980

141. And that doth me to han so gret a wonder,
 That ye wol scormen any womman so.
 Eek, god wot, love and I be fer a-sonder;
 I am disposed bet, so mote I go,
 Un-to my deeth, to pleyne and maken wo. 985
 What I shal after doon, I can not seye;
 But trewely, as yet me list not pleye.

142. Myn herte is now in tribulacioun,
 And ye in armes bisy, day by day.
 Here-after, whan ye wonnen han the toun, 990
 Paraunter, thanne so it happen may,
 That whan I see [that I never er say](#),
 Than wole I werke that I never wroughte!
 This word to yow y-nough suffysen oughte.

143. To-morwe eek wol I speke with yow fayn, 995
 So that ye touchen nought of this matere.
 And whan yow list, ye may come here ayeyn;
 And, er ye gon, thus muche I seye yow here:
 As helpe me Pallas with hir heres clere,
 If that I sholde of any Greek han routhe, 1000
 It sholde be your-selven, by my trouthe!

144. I sey not therefore that I wol yow love,
 Ne I sey not nay, but in conclusioun,
 I mene wel, by god that sit above!--
 And ther-with-al she caste hir eyen doun, 1005

And gan to syke, and seyde, 'O Troye toun,
 Yet bidde I god, in quiete and in reste
 I may yow seen, or do myn herte breste.'

145. But in effect, and shortly for to seye,
 This Diomede al freshly newe ayeyn 1010
 Gan pressen on, and faste hir mercy preye;
 And after this, the sothe for to seyn,
[Hir glove he took](#), of which he was ful fayn.
 And fynally, whan it was waxen eve,
 And al was wel, he roos and took his leve. 1015

146. [The brighte Venus folwede](#) and ay taughte
 The wey, ther brode Phebus doun alighte;
 And [Cynthea](#) hir char-hors over-raughte
 To whirle out of the Lyon, if she mighte;
 And [Signifer](#) his candeles shewed brighte, 1020
 Whan that Criseyde un-to hir bedde wente
 In-with hir fadres faire brighte tente.

147. Retorning in hir soule ay up and doun
 The wordes of this sodein Diomede,
 His greet estat, and peril of the toun, 1025
 And that she was allone and hadde nede
 Of freendes help; and thus bigan to brede
 The cause why, the sothe for to telle,
 That she tok fully purpos for to dwelle.

148. The morwe com, and goostly for to speke, 1030
 This Diomede is come un-to Criseyde,
 And shortly, lest that ye my tale breke,
 So wel he for him-selve spak and seyde,
 That alle hir sykes sore adoun he leyde.
 And fynally, the sothe for to seyne, 1035
 He refte hir of the grete of al hir peyne.

149. And after this the story telleth us,
 That she him yaf the faire baye stede,
 The which [he ones wan](#) of Troilus;
 And eek a broche (and that was litel nede) 1040
 That Troilus was, she yaf this Diomede.
 And eek, the bet from sorwe him to releve,
 She made him were a [pencil](#) of hir sleve.

150. I finde eek in [the stories elles-where](#),
 Whan through the body hurt was Diomede 1045
 Of Troilus, tho weep she many a tere,
 Whan that she saugh his wyde woundes blede;
 And that she took to kepen him good hede,
 And for to hele him of his sorwes smerte.
 Men seyn, I not, that she yaf him hir herte. 1050

151. But trewely, the story telleth us,
 Ther made never womman more wo
 Than she, whan that she falsed Troilus.
 She seyde, 'allas! for now is clene a-go
 My name of trouthe in love, for ever-mo! 1055
 For I have falsed oon, the gentileste
 That ever was, and oon the worthieste!

152. Allas, of me, un-to the worldes ende,
 Shal neither been y-writen nor y-songe
 No good word, for thise bokes wol me shende. 1060
 O, rolled shal I been on many a tonge;

Through-out the world **my belle shal be ronge**;
 And wommen most wol hate me of alle.
 Allas, that swich a cas me sholde falle!

153. They wol seyn, in as muche as in me is, 1065
 I have hem don dishonour, weylawey!
 Al be I not the firste that dide amis,
 What helpeth that to do my blame away?
 But sin I see there is no better way,
 And that to late is now for me to rewe, 1070
 To Diomede algate I wol be trewe.

154. But Troilus, sin I no better may,
 And sin that thus departen ye and I,
 Yet preye I god, so yeve yow right good day
 As for the gentileste, trewely, 1075
 That ever I say, to serven feithfully,
 And best can ay his lady honour kepe:'--
 And with that word she brast anon to wepe.

155. 'And certes, yow ne haten shal I never,
 And freendes love, that shal ye han of me,
 And my good word, al mighte I liven ever.
 And, trewely, I wolde sory be
 For to seen yow in adversitee.
 And giltelees, I woot wel, I yow leve;
 But al shal passe; and thus take I my leve.' 1085

156. But trewely, how longe it was bitwene,
 That she for-sook him for this Diomede,
 Ther is non auctor telleth it, I wene.
 Take every man now to his bokes hede;
 He shal no terme finden, out of drede. 1090
 For though that he bigan to wowe hir sone,
 Er he hir wan, yet was ther more to done.

157. Ne me ne list this sely womman chyde
 Ferther than the story wol devyse.
 Hir name, allas! is publisshed so wyde, 1095
 That for hir gilt it oughthe y-now suffyse.
 And if I mighte excuse hir any wyse,
 For she so sory was for hir untrouthe,
 Y-wis, I wolde excuse hir yet for routhe.

158. This Troilus, as I bifom have told, 1100
 Thus dryveth forth, as wel as he hath might.
 But often was his herte hoot and cold,
 And namely, that ilke nynthe night,
 Which **on the morwe** she hadde him byhight
 To come ayein: god wot, ful litel reste 1105
 Hadde he that night; no-thing to slepe him leste.

159. The **laurer-crouned Phebus**, with his hete,
 Gan, in his course ay upward as he wente,
 To warmen of the est see the wawes wete;
 And **Nisus doughter** song with fresh entente, 1110
 Whan Troilus his Pandare after sente;
 And on the walles of the toun they pleyde,
 To loke if they can seen ought of Criseyde.

160. Til it was **noon**, they stoden for to see
 Who that ther come; and every maner wight, 1115
 That cam fro fer, they seyden it was she,
 Til that they coude knowen him a-right.

Now was his herte dul, now was it light;
 And thus by-iaped stonden for to stare
 Aboute nought, this Troilus and Pandare. 1120

161. To Pandarus this Troilus tho seyde,
 'For ought I wot, bi-for noon, sikerly,
 In-to this toun ne comth nought here Criseyde.
 She hath y-now to done, hardily,
 To winnen from hir fader, so trowe I; 1125
 Hir olde fader wol yet make hir dyne
 Er that she go; god yeve his herte pyne!'

162. Pandare answerde, 'it may wel be, certeyn;
 And for-thy lat us dyne, I thee biseche;
 And after noon than mayst thou come ayeyn.'
 And hoom they go, with-oute more speche; 1130
 And comen ayeyn, but longe may they seche
 Er that they finde that they after [cape](#);
 Fortune hem bothe thenketh for to lape.

163. Quod Troilus, 'I see wel now, that she
 Is taried with hir olde fader so,
 That er she come, it wol neigh even be.
 Com forth, I wol un-to the yate go.
 These portours been unkonninge ever-mo;
 And I wol doon hem holden up the [yate](#) 1140
 As nought ne were, al-though she come late.'

164. The day goth faste, and after that comth eve,
 And yet com nought to Troilus Criseyde.
 He loketh forth by hegge, by tree, by greve,
 And fer his heed over the wal he leyde. 1145
 And at the laste he torned him, and seyde,
 'By god, I woot hir mening now, Pandare!
 Al-most, y-wis, al newe was my care.

165. Now douteles, this lady can hir good;
 I woot, she meneth ryden prively. 1150
[I comende](#) hir wysdom, by myn hood!
 She wol not maken peple nycely
 Gaure on hir, whan she comth; but softly
 By nighte in-to the toun she thenketh ryde.
 And, dere brother, thenk [not longe to abyde](#). 1155

166. We han nought elles for to don, y-wis.
 And Pandarus, now woltow trowen me?
 Have here my trouthe, I see hir! yond she is.
 Heve up thyn eyen, man! maystow not see?'
 Pandare answerde, 'nay, so mote I thee! 1160
 Al wrong, by god; what seystow, man, wher art?
 That I see yond nis but a [fare-cart](#).'

167. 'Allas, thou seist right sooth,' quod Troilus;
 'But hardely, it is not al for nought
 That in myn herte I now reioyse thus. 1165
 It is ayeyn som good I have a thought.
 Noot I not how, but sin that I was wrought,
 Ne felte I swich a confort, dar I seye;
 She comth to-night, my lyf, that dorste I leye!'

168. Pandare answerde, 'it may be wel, y-nough'; 1170
 And held with him of al that ever he seyde;
 But in his herte he thoughte, and softe lough,
 And to him-self ful sobrelly he seyde:

'From hasel-wode, ther [Ioly Robin](#) pleyde,
 Shal come al that that thou abydest here; 1175
 Ye, fare-wel al the snow of [feme yere](#)!'

169. The wardein of the yates gan to calle
 The folk which that with-oute the yates were,
 And bad hem dryven in hir bestes alle,
 Or al the night they moste bleven there. 1180
 And fer with-in the night, with many a tere,
 This Troilus gan hoomward for to ryde;
 For wel he seeth it helpeth nought tabyde.

170. But natheles, he gladded him in this;
 He thoughte he misaccounted hadde his day, 1185
 And seyde, 'I understonde have al a-mis.
 For thilke night I last Criseyde say,
 She seyde, "I shal ben here, if that I may,
 Er that the mone, O dere herte swete!
[The Lyon passe](#), out of this Ariete." 1190

171. For which she may yet holde al hir biheste.'
 And on the morwe un-to the yate he wente,
 And up and down, by west and eek by este,
 Up-on the walles made he many a wente.
 But al for nought; his hope alwey him blente; 1195
 For which at night, in sorwe and sykes sore
 He wente him hoom, with-outen any more.

172. This hope al clene out of his herte fledde,
 He nath wher-on now lenger for to honge;
 But for the peyne him thoughte his herte bledde, 1200
 So were his throwes sharpe and wonder stronge.
 For when he saugh that she abood so longe,
 He niste what he iuggen of it mighte,
 Sin she hath broken that she him bihighte.

173. The thridde, ferthe, fifte, sixte day 1205
 After tho dayes ten, of which I tolde,
 Bitwixen hope and drede his herte lay,
 Yet som-what trustinge on hir hestes olde.
 But whan he saugh she nolde hir terme holde,
 He can now seen non other remedye, 1210
 But for to shape him sone for to dye.

174. Ther-with the wikked spirit, god us blesse,
 Which that men clepeth wode Ialousye,
 Gan in him crepe, in al this hevinesse;
 For which, by-cause he wolde sone dye, 1215
 He ne eet ne dronk, for his malencolye,
 And eek from every companye he fledde;
 This was the lyf that al the tyme he ledde.

175. He so defet was, that no maner man 1220
 Unnethe mighte him knowe ther he wente;
 So was he lene, and ther-to pale and wan,
 And feble, that he walketh [by potente](#);
 And with his ire he thus him-selven shente.
 And who-so axed him wher-of him smerte,
 He seyde, his harm was al aboute his herte. 1225

176. Pryam ful ofte, and eek his moder dere,
 His bretheren and his sustren gonne him freyne
 Why he so sorwful was in al his chere,
 And what thing was the cause of al his peyne?

But al for nought; he nolde his cause pleyne, 1230
 But seyde, he felte a grevous maladye
 A-boute his herte, and fayn he wolde dye.

177. So on a day he leyde him doun to slepe,
 And so bifel that in his sleep him thoughte,
 That in a forest faste he welk to wepe 1235
 For love of hir that him these peynes wroughte;
 And up and doun as he the forest soughte,
 He mette he saugh a boor with tuskes grete,
 That sleep ayein the brighte sonnes hete.

178. And by this boor, faste in his armes folde, 1240
 Lay kissing ay his lady bright Criseyde:
 For sorwe of which, whan he it gan biholde,
 And for despyt, out of his slepe he breyde,
 And loude he cryde on Pandarus, and seyde,
 'O Pandarus, now knowe I crop and rote! 1245
 I nam but deed, ther nis non other bote!

179. My lady bright Criseyde hath me bitrayed,
 In whom I trusted most of any wight,
 She elles-where hath now hir herte apayed;
 The blisful goddes, through hir grete might, 1250
 Han in my dreem y-shewed it ful right.
 Thus in my dreem Criseyde I have biholde'--
 And al this thing to Pandarus he tolde.

180. 'O my Criseyde, allas! what subtiltee,
 What newe lust, what beautee, what science, 1255
 What wratthe of iuste cause have ye to me?
 What gilt of me, whal fel experience
 Hath fro me raft, allas! thyn advertence?
 O trust, O feyth, O depe aseurance,
 Who hath me reft Criseyde, al my plesaunce? 1260

181. Allas! why leet I you from hennes go,
 For which wel neigh out of my wit I breyde?
 Who shal now trowe on any othes mo?
 God wot I wende, O lady bright, Criseyde,
 That every word was gospel that ye seyde! 1265
 But who may bet bigylen, if him liste,
 Than he on whom men weneth best to triste?

182. What shal I doon, my Pandarus, allas!
 I fele now so sharpe a newe peyne,
 Sin that ther is no remedie in this cas, 1270
 That bet were it I with myn hondes tweyne
 My-selven slow, than alwey thus to pleyne.
 For through my deeth my wo sholde han an ende,
 Ther every day with lyf my-self I shende.'

183. Pandare answerde and seyde, 'allas the wyle 1275
 That I was born; have I not seyde er this,
 That dremes many a maner man bigyle?
 And why? for folk expounden hem a-mis.
 How darstow seyn that fals thy lady is,
 For any dreem, right for thyn owene drede? 1280
 Lat be this thought, thou canst no dremes rede.

184. Paraunter, ther thou dremest of this boor,
 It may so be that it may signifye
 Hir fader, which that old is and eek hoor,
 Ayein the sonne lyth, on poynt to dye, 1285

And she for sorwe ginneth wepe and crye,
 And kisseth him, ther he lyth on the grounde;
 Thus shuldestow thy dreem a-right expounde.'

185. 'How mighte I thanne do?' quod Troilus,
 'To knowe of this, ye, were it never so lyte?' 1290
 'Now seystow wysly,' quod this Pandarus,
 'My reed is this, sin thou canst wel endyte,
 That hastely a lettre thou hir wryte,
 Thorough which thou shalt wel bringen it aboute,
 To knowe a sooth of that thou art in doute. 1295

186. And see now why; for this I dar wel seyn,
 That if so is that she untrewen be,
 I can not trowe that she wol wryte ayeyn.
 And if she wryte, thou shalt ful sone see,
 As whether she hath any libertee 1300
 To come ayeyn, or elles in som clause,
 If she be let, she wol assigne a cause.

187. Thou hast not writen hir sin that she wente,
 Nor she to thee, and this I dorste lye,
 Ther may swich cause been in hir entente, 1305
 That hardely thou wolt thy-selven seye,
 That hir a-bood the beste is for yow tweye.
 Now wryte hir thanne, and thou shalt fele sone
 A sothe of al; ther is no more to done.'

188. Acorded been to this conclusioun, 1310
 And that anon, these ilke lordes two;
 And hastely sit Troilus adoun,
 And rolleth in his herte to and fro,
 How he may best discryven hir his wo.
 And to Criseyde, his owene lady dere, 1315
 He wroot right thus, and seyde as ye may here.

189. 'Right fresshe flour, whos I have been and shal,
 With-outen part of elles-where servyse,
 With herte, body, lyf, lust, thought, and al;
 I, woful wight, in every humble wyse 1320
 That tonge telle or herte may devyse,
 As ofte as matere occupyeth place,
 Me recomaunde un-to your noble grace.

190. Lyketh it yow to witen, swete herte,
 As ye wel knowe how longe tyme agoon 1325
 That ye me lafte in aspre peynes smerte,
 Whan that ye wente, of which yet bote noon
 Have I non had, but ever wers bigoon
 Fro day to day am I, and so mot dwelle,
 While it yow list, of wele and wo my welle! 1330

191. For which to yow, with dredful herte trewe,
 I wryte, as he that sorwe dryfth to wryte,
 My wo, that every houre encreseth newe,
 Complaynyng as I dar or can endyte.
 And that defaced is, that may ye wyte 1335
 The teres, which that fro myn eyen reyne,
 That wolde speke, if that they coude, and pleyne.

192. Yow first biseche I, that your eyen clere
 To look on this defouled ye not holde;
 And over al this, that ye, my lady dere, 1340
 Wol vouche-sauf this lettre to biholde.

And by the cause eek of my cares colde,
 That sleeth my wit, if ought amis me asterte,
 For-yeve it me, myn owene swete herte.

193. If any servant dorste or oughte of right 1345
 Up-on his lady pitously compleyne,
 Than wene I, that ich oughte be that wight,
 Considered this, that ye these monthes tweyne
 Han taried, ther ye seyden, sooth to seyne,
 But dayes ten ye nolde in ost soioume, 1350
 But in two monthes yet ye not retourne.

194. But for-as-muche as me mot nedes lyke
 Al that yow list, I dar not pleyne more,
 But humbely [with sorwful sykes syke](#);
 Yow wryte ich myn unresty sorwes sore, 1355
 Fro day to day desyring ever-more
 To knowen fully, if your wil it were,
 How ye han ferd and doon, whyl ye be there.

195. The whos wel-fare and hele eek god encesse
 In honour swich, that upward in degree 1360
 It growe alwey, so that it never cesse;
 Right as your herte ay can, my lady free,
 Devyse, I prey to god so mote it be.
 And graunte it that ye sone up-on me rewe
 As wisly as in al I am yow trewe. 1365

196. And if yow lyketh knowen of the fare
 Of me, whos wo ther may no wight discryve,
 I can no more but, [cheste of every care](#),
 At wrytinge of this lettre I was on-lyve,
 Al redy out my woful gost to dryve; 1370
 Which I delaye, and holde him yet in honde,
[Upon the sight of matere](#) of your sonde.

197. Myn eyen two, in veyn with which I see,
 Of sorweful teres salte am waxen welles;
 My song, in pleynte of myn adversitee; 1375
 My good, in harm; myn ese eek waxen helle is.
 My loye, in wo; I can sey yow nought elles,
 But turned is, for which my lyf I warie,
 Everich loye or ese in his contrarie.

198. Which with your cominge hoom ayeyn to Troye 1380
 Ye may redresse, and, more a thousand sythe
 Than ever ich hadde, encressen in me loye.
 For was ther never herte yet so blythe
 To han his lyf, as I shal been as swythe
 As I yow see; and, though no maner routhe 1385
 Commeve yow, yet thinketh on your trouthe.

199. And if so be my gilt hath deeth deserved,
 Or if you list no more up-on me see,
 In guerdon yet of that I have you served,
 Biseche I yow, myn hertes lady free, 1390
 That here-upon ye wolden wryte me,
 For love of god, my righte lode-sterre,
 Ther deeth may make an ende of al my werre.

200. If other cause aught doth yow for to dwelle,
 That with your lettre ye me recomforte; 1395
 For though to me your absence is an helle,
 With pacience I wol my wo comporte.

And with your lettre of hope I wol desporte.
 Now wryteth, swete, and lat me thus not pleyne;
 With hope, or deeth, delivereth me fro peyne. 1400

201. Y-wis, myn owene dere herte trewe,
 I woot that, whan ye next up-on me see,
 So lost have I myn hele and eek myn hewe,
 Criseyde shal nought conne knowe me!
 Y-wis, myn hertes day, my lady free, 1405
 So thursteth ay myn herte to biholde
 Your beautee, that my lyf unnethe I holde.

202. I sey no more, al have I for to seye
 To you wel more than I telle may;
 But whether that ye do me live or deye, 1410
 Yet pray I god, so yeve yow right good day.
 And fareth wel, goodly fayre fresshe may,
 As ye that lyf or deeth me may comaunde;
 And to your trouthe ay I me recomaunde

203. With hele swich that, but ye yeven me 1415
 The same hele, I shal noon hele have.
 In you lyth, whan yow list that it so be,
 The day in which me clothen shal my grave.
 In yow my lyf, in yow might for to save
 Me from disese of alle peynes smerte; 1420
 And fare now wel, myn owene swete herte!
Le vostre T!

204. This lettre forth was sent un-to Criseyde,
 Of which hir answeere in effect was this;
 Ful pitously she wroot ayein, and seyde,
 That al-so sone as that she might, y-wis, 1425
 She wolde come, and mende al that was mis.
 And fynally she wroot and seyde him thanne,
 She wolde come, ye, but she niste whanne.

205. But in hir lettre made she swich festes,
 That wonder was, and swereth she loveth him best,
 Of which he fond but [botmelees bihestes](#). 1430
 But Troilus, thou mayst now, est or west,
[Pype in an ivy leef](#), if that thee lest;
 Thus gooth the world; god shilde us fro mischaunce,
 And every wight that meneth trouthe avaunce! 1435

206. Encresen gan the wo fro day to night
 Of Troilus, for tarynge of Criseyde;
 And lessen gan his hope and eek his might,
 For which al doun he in his bed him leyde;
 He ne eet, ne dronk, ne sleep, ne word he seyde, 1440
 Imagininge ay that she was unkinde;
 For which wel neigh he wex out of his minde.

207. This dreem, of which I told have eek biforn,
 May never come out of his remembraunce;
 He thoughte ay wel he hadde his lady lorn, 1445
 And that loves, of his purveyaunce,
 Him shewed hadde in sleep the signiffaunce
 Of hir untrouthe and his disaventure,
 And that the boor was shewed him in figure.

208. For which he for [Sibille](#) his suster sente, 1450
 That called was Cassandre eek al aboute;
 And al his dreem he tolde hir er he stente,

And hir bisoughte assoilen him the doute
 Of the stronge boor, with tuskes stoute;
 And fynally, with-inne a litel stounde, 1455
 Cassandre him gan right thus his dreem expounde.

209. She gan first smyle, and seyde, 'O brother dere,
 If thou a sooth of this desyrest knowe,
 Thou most a fewe of olde stories here,
 To purpos, how that fortune over-throwe 1460
 Hath lordes olde; through which, with-inne a throwe,
 Thou wel this boor shalt knowe, and of what kinde
 He comen is, as men in bokes finde.

210. Diane, which that wrooth was and in ire
 For Grekes nolde doon hir sacrifyse, 1465
 Ne encens up-on hir auter sette a-fyre,
 She, for that Grekes gonne hir so dispysse,
 Wrak hir in a wonder cruel wyse.
 For with a boor as greet as oxe in stalle
 She made up frete hir corn and vynes alle. 1470

211. To slee this boor was al the contree reysed,
 A-monges which ther com, this boor to see,
 A mayde, oon of this world the best y-preysed;
 And Meleagre, lord of that contree,
 He lovede so this fresshe mayden free 1475
 That with his manhod, er he wolde stente,
 This boor he slow, and hir the heed he sente;

212. Of which, as olde bokes tellen us,
 Ther roos a kontek and a greet envye;
 And of this lord descended **Tydeus** 1480
 By ligne, or elles olde bokes lye;
 But how this Meleagre gan to dye
 Thorough his **moder**, wol I yow not telle,
 For al to long it were for to dwelle.'

[*Argument of the 12 Books of Statius' Thebais.*]

Associat profugum Tideo primus **Polimitem;**
Tidea legatum docet insidiasque secundus;
 Tercius **Hemoniden canit et vates latitantes;**
 Quartus **habet reges ineuntes prelia septem;** 4
Mox furie Lenne quinto narratur et anguis;
Archimori bustum sexto ludique leguntur;
Dat Graios Thebes et vatem septimus **vmbris;**
 Octauo **cecidit Tideus, spes, vita Pelasgis;** 8
Ypomedon nono moritur cum Parthonopeo;
Fulmine percussus, decimo **Capaneus superatur;**
 Vndecimo **sese perimunt per vulnera fratres;**
Argiuam flentem narrat duodenus **et ignem.** 12

213. She tolde eek how Tydeus, er she stente, 1485
 Un-to the stronge citee of Thebes,
 To cleyme kingdom of the citee, wente,
 For his felawe, daun Polymites,
 Of which the brother, daun Ethyocles
 Ful wrongfully of Thebes held the strengthe; 1490
 This tolde she by proces, al by lengthe.

214. She tolde eek how Hemonides asterte,
 Whan Tydeus slough fifty knightes stoute.
 She told eek al the prophesyes by herte,
 And how that sevene kinges, with hir route, 1495

Bisegeden the citee al aboute;
 And of the holy serpent, and the welle,
 And of the furies, al she gan him telle.

215. Of Archimoris buryinge and the pleyes,
 And how Amphiorax fil through the grounde, 1500
 How Tydeus was slayn, lord of Argeyes,
 And how Ypomedoun in litel stounde
 Was dreynt, and deed Parthonope of wounde;
 And also how Cappaneus the proude
 With thonder-dint was slayn, that cryde loude. 1505

216. She gan eek telle him how that either brother,
 Ethyocles and Polimyte also,
 At a scarmyche, eche of hem slough other,
 And of Argyves wepinge and hir wo;
 And how the town was brent she tolde eek tho. 1510
 And so descendeth doun from gestes olde
 To Diomede, and thus she spak and tolde.

217. 'This ilke boor bitokneth Diomede,
 Tydeus sone, that doun descended is
 Fro Meleagre, that made the boor to blede. 1515
 And thy lady, wher-so she be, y-wis,
 This Diomede hir herte hath, and she his.
 Weep if thou wolt, or leef; for, out of doute,
 This Diomede is inne, and thou art oute.'

218. 'Thou seyst nat sooth,' quod he, 'thou sorceresse,
 1520
 With al thy false goost of prophesye!
 Thou wenest been a greet devyneresse;
 Now seestow not this fool of fantasye
 Peyneth hir on ladyes for to lye?
 Away,' quod he, 'ther loves yeve thee sorwe! 1525
 Thou shalt be fals, paraunter, yet to-morwe!'

219. As wel thou mightest lyen on Alceste,
 That was of creatures, but men lye,
 That ever weren, kindest and the beste.
 For whanne hir housbonde was in Iupartye 1530
 To dye him-self, but-if she wolde dye,
 She chees for him to dye and go to helle,
 And starf anoon, as us the bokes telle.'

220. Cassandre goth, and he with cruel herte
 For-yat his wo, for angre of hir speche; 1535
 And from his bed al sodeinly he sterte,
 As though al hool him hadde y-mad a leche.
 And day by day he gan enquere and seche
 A sooth of this, with al his fulle cure;
 And thus he dryeth forth his aventure. 1540

221. Fortune, whiche that permutacioun
 Of thinges hath, as it is hir committed
 Through purveyaunce and disposicioun
 Of heighe love, as regnes shal ben flitted
 Fro folk in folk, or whan they shal ben smitted, 1545
 Can pulle away the fetheres brighte of Troye
 Fro day to day, til they ben bare of Ioye.

222. Among al this, the fyn of the parodie
 Of Ector gan approchen wonder blyve;
 The fate wolde his soule sholde unbodie, 1550
 And shapen hadde a mene it out to dryve;

Ayeins which fate him helpeth not to stryve;
 But on a day to fighten gan he wende,
 At which, allas! he caughte his lyves ende.

223. For which me thinketh every maner wight 1555
 That haunteth armes oughte to biwayle
 The death of him that was so noble a knight;
 For [as he drough a king](#) by thaventayle,
 Unwar of this, Achilles through the mayle
 And through the body gan him for to ryve; 1560
 And thus this worthy knight was brought of lyve.

224. For whom, as olde bokes tellen us,
 Was mad swich wo, that tonge it may not telle;
 And namely, the sorwe of Troilus,
 That next him was of worthinesse welle. 1565
 And in this wo gan Troilus to dwelle,
 That, what for sorwe, and love, and for unreste,
 Ful ofte a day he bad his herte breste.

225. But natheles, though he gan him dispeyre,
 And dradde ay that his lady was untrewe, 1570
 Yet ay on hir his herte gan repeyre.
 And as these lovers doon, he soughte ay newe
 To gete ayein Criseyde, bright of hewe.
 And in his herte he wente hir excusinge,
 That Calkas causede al hir taryinge. 1575

226. And ofte tyme he was in purpos grete
 Him-selven lyk a pilgrim to disgyse,
 To seen hir; but he may not contrefete
 To been unknowen of folk that weren wyse,
 Ne finde excuse aright that may suffyse, 1580
 If he among the Grekes knowen were;
 For which he weep ful ofte many a tere.

227. To hir he wroot yet ofte tyme al newe
 Ful pitously, he lefte it nought for slouthe,
 Biseching hir that, sin that he was trewe, 1585
 She wolde come ayein and holde hir trouthe.
 For which Criseyde up-on a day, for routhe,
 I take it so, touchinge al this matere,
 Wrot him ayein, and seyde as ye may here.

228. 'Cupydes sone, ensample of goodlihede, 1590
 O swerd of knighthod, sours of gentillesse!
 How mighte a wight in torment and in drede
 And helelees, yow sende as yet gladnesse?
 I hertelees, I syke, I in distresse;
 Sin ye with me, nor I with yow may dele, 1595
 Yow neither sende ich herte may nor hele.

229. Your lettres ful, the papir al y-pleynted,
 Conseyved hath myn hertes pietee;
 I have eek seyn with teres al depeynted
 Your lettre, and how that ye requeren me 1600
 To come ayein, which yet ne may not be.
 But why, lest that this lettre founden were,
 No mencion ne make I now, for fere.

230. Grevous to me, god woot, is your unreste, 1605
 Your haste, and that, the goddes ordenaunce,
 It semeth not ye take it for the beste.
 Nor other thing nis in your remembraunce,

- As thinketh me, but only your plesaunce.
 But beth not wrooth, and that I yow biseche;
 For that I tarie, is al for wikked speche. 1610
231. For I have herd wel more than I wende,
 Touchinge us two, how thinges han y-stonde;
 Which I shal with dissimulinge amende.
 And beth nought wrooth, I have eek understonde,
 How ye ne doon but holden me in honde. 1615
 But now no fors, I can not in yow gesse
 But alle trouthe and alle gentillesse.
232. Comen I wol, but yet in swich disioynte
 I stonde as now, that what yeer or what day
 That this shal be, that can I not apoynte. 1620
 But in effect, I prey yow, as I may,
 Of your good word and of your frendship ay.
 For trewely, whyl that my lyf may dure,
 As for a freend, ye may in me assure.
233. Yet preye I yow on yvel ye ne take, 1625
 That it is short which that I to yow wryte;
 I dar not, ther I am, wel lettres make,
 Ne never yet ne coude I wel endyte.
 Eek greet effect men wryte in place lyte.
 Thentente is al, and nought the lettres space; 1630
 And fareth now wel, god have you in his grace!
- La vostre C.'**
234. This Troilus this lettre thoughte al straunge,
 Whan he it saugh, and sorwefully he sighte;
 Him thoughte it lyk a kalendes of change;
 But fynally, he ful ne trowen mighte 1635
 That she ne wolde him holden that she highte;
 For with ful yvel wil list him to leve
 That loveth wel, in swich cas, though him greve.
235. But natheles, men seyn that, at the laste,
 For any thing, men shal the sothe see; 1640
 And swich a cas bitidde, and that as faste,
 That Troilus wel understood that she
 Nas not so kinde as that hir oughte be.
 And fynally, he woot now, out of doute,
 That al is lost that he hath been aboute. 1645
236. Stood on a day in his malencolye
 This Troilus, and in suspecioun
 Of hir for whom he wende for to dye.
 And so bifel, that through-out Troye toun,
 As was the gyse, y-bore was up and doun 1650
 A maner cote-armure, as seyth the storie,
 Biform Deiphebe, in signe of his victorie,
237. The whiche cote, as telleth Lollius,
 Deiphebe it hadde y-rent from Diomedes
 The same day; and whan this Troilus 1655
 It saugh, he gan to taken of it hede,
 Avysing of the lengthe and of the brede,
 And al the werk; but as he gan biholde,
 Ful sodeinly his herte gan to colde,
238. As he that on the coler fond with-inne 1660
 A broche, that he Criseyde yaf that morwe
 That she from Troye moste nedes twinne,

In remembrance of him and of his sorwe;
 And she him leyde ayein hir feyth to borwe
 To kepe it ay; but now, ful wel he wiste, 1665
 His lady nas no lenger on to triste.

239. He gooth him hoom, and gan ful sone sende
 For Pandarus; and al this newe chaunce,
 And of this broche, he tolde him [word and ende](#),
 Compleyninge of hir hertes variaunce, 1670
 His longe love, his trouthe, and his penaunce;
 And after deeth, with-outhe wordes more,
 Ful faste he cryde, his reste him to restore.

240. Than spak he thus, 'O lady myn Criseyde,
 Wher is your feyth, and wher is your biheste? 1675
 Wher is your love, wher is your trouthe,' he seyde;
 'Of Diomedes have ye now al this feste!
 Allas, I wolde have trowed at the leste,
 That, sin ye nolde in trouthe to me stonde,
 That ye thus nolde han holden me in honde! 1680

241. Who shal now trowe on any othes mo?
 Allas, I never wolde han wend, er this,
 That ye, Criseyde, coude han chaunged so;
 Ne, but I hadde a-gilt and doon amis,
 So cruel wende I not your herte, y-wis, 1685
 To slee me thus; allas, your name of trouthe
 Is now for-doon, and that is al my routhe.

242. Was ther non other broche yow liste lete
[To feffe with your newe love](#),' quod he,
 'But thilke broche that I, with teres wete, 1690
 Yow yaf, as for a remembrance of me?
 Non other cause, allas, ne hadde ye
 But for despyt, and eek for that ye mente
 Al-outruly to shewen your entente!

243. Through which I see that clene out of your minde 1695
 Ye han me cast, and I ne can nor may,
 For al this world, with-in myn herte finde
 To unloven yow a quarter of a day!
 In cursed tyme I born was, weylaway!
 That ye, that doon me al this wo endure, 1700
 Yet love I best of any creature.

244. Now god,' quod he, 'me sende yet the grace
 That I may meten with this Diomedes!
 And trewely, if I have might and space,
 Yet shal I make, I hope, his sydes blede. 1705
 O god,' quod he, 'that oughtest taken hede
 To fortheren trouthe, and wronges to punyce,
 Why niltow doon a vengeaunce on this vyce?

245. O Pandare, that in dremes for to triste
 Me blamed hast, and wont art ofte up-breyde, 1710
 Now maystow see thy-selve, if that thee liste,
 How trewe is now thy nece, bright Criseyde!
 In sondry formes, god it woot,' he seyde,
 'The goddes shewen bothe loye and tene
 In slepe, and by my dreame it is now sene. 1715

246. And certaynly, with-oute more speche,
 From hennes-forth, as ferforth as I may,
 Myn owene deeth in armes wol I seche;

I recche not how sone be the day!
 But trewely, Criseyde, swete may, 1720
 Whom I have ay with al my might y-served,
 That ye thus doon, I have it nought deserved.'

247. This Pandarus, that alle these thinges herde,
 And wiste wel he seyde a sooth of this,
 He nought a word ayein to him answerde; 1725
 For sory of his frendes sorwe he is,
 And shamed, for his nece hath doon a-mis;
 And stant, astoned of these causes tweye,
 As stille as stoon; a word ne coude he seye.

248. But at the laste thus he spak, and seyde, 1730
 'My brother dere, I may thee do no-more.
 What shulde I seyn? I hate, y-wis, Criseyde!
 And god wot, I wol hate hir evermore!
 And that thou me bisoughtest doon of yore,
 Havinge un-to myn honour ne my reste 1735
 Right no reward, I dide al that thee leste.

249. If I dide ought that mighte lyken thee,
 It is me leef; and of this treson now,
 God woot, that it a sorwe is un-to me!
 And dredelees, for hertes ese of yow, 1740
 Right fayn wolde I amende it, wiste I how.
 And fro this world, almighty god I preye,
 Deliverere hir sone; I can no-more seye.'

250. Gret was the sorwe and pleynt of Troilus;
 But forth hir cours fortune ay gan to holde. 1745
 Criseyde loveth the sone of Tydeus,
 And Troilus mot wepe in cares colde.
 Swich is this world; who-so it can biholde,
 In eche estat is litel hertes reste;
 God leve us for to take it for the beste! 1750

251. In many cruel batayle, out of drede,
 Of Troilus, this ilke noble knight,
 As men may in these olde bokes rede,
 Was sene his knighthod and his grete might.
 And dredelees, his ire, day and night, 1755
 Ful cruelly the Grekes ay aboughte;
 And alwey most this Diomedede he soughte.

252. And ofte tyme, I finde that they mette
 With bloody strokes and with wordes grete,
 Assayinge how hir speres weren whette; 1760
 And god it woot, with many a cruel hete
 Can Troilus upon his helm to-bete.
 But natheles, fortune it nought ne wolde,
 Of others hond that either deyen sholde.--

253. And if I hadde y-taken for to wryte 1765
 The armes of this ilke worthy man,
 Than wolde I of his batailles endyte.
 But for that I to wryte first bigan
 Of his love, I have seyde as that I can.
 His worthy dedes, who-so list hem here, 1770
 Reed Dares, he can telle hem alle y-fere.

254. Bisechinge every lady bright of hewe,
 And every gentil womman, what she be,
 That al be that Criseyde was untrewede,

That for that gilt she be not wrooth with me. Ye may hir gilt in othere bokes see; And gladlier I wol wryten, if yow leste, Penelopees trouthe and good Alceste .	1775
255. Ne I sey not this al-only for these men, But most for wommen that bitraysed be Through false folk; god yeve hem sorwe, amen! That with hir grete wit and subtiltee Bitrayse yow! and this commeveth me To speke, and in effect yow alle I preye, Beth war of men, and herkeneth what I seye!--	1780 1785
256. Go, litel book, go litel myn tregedie, Ther god thy maker yet, er that he dye, So sende might to make in som comedie! But litel book, no making thou nenvye , But subgit be to alle poesy; And kis the steppes , wher-as thou seest pace Virgile, Ovyde, Omer, Lucan, and Stace .	1790
257. And for ther is so greet diversitee In English and in wryting of our tonge, So preye I god that noon miswryte thee, Ne thee mismetre for defaute of tonge. And red wher-so thou be, or elles songe, That thou be understonde I god beseche! But yet to purpos of my rather speche.--	1795
258. The wraththe, as I began yow for to seye, Of Troilus, the Grekes boughten dere; For thousandes his hondes maden deye, As he that was with-uten any pere, Save Ector, in his tyme, as I can here. But weylaway, save only goddes wille, Dispitously him slough the fiers Achille .	1800 1805
259. And whan that he was slayn in this manere, His lighte goost ful blisfully is went Up to the holownesse of the seventh spere, In convers letinge every element; And ther he saugh, with ful avyement, The erratik sterres, herkeninge armonye With sownes fulle of hevenish melodye.	1810
260. And down from thennes faste he gan avyse This litel spot of erthe , that with the see Enbraced is, and fully gan despysse This wrecched world, and held al vanitee To respect of the pleyn felicitee That is in hevene above; and at the laste, Ther he was slayn, his loking doun he caste;	1815 1820
261. And in him-self he lough right at the wo Of hem that wepten for his deeth so faste; And dampned al our werk that folweth so The blinde lust, the which that may not laste, And sholden al our herte on hevene caste. And forth he wente, shortly for to telle, Ther as Mercurie sorted him to dwelle.--	1825
262. Swich fyn hath, lo, this Troilus for love, Swich fyn hath al his grete worthinesse; Swich fyn hath his estat real above,	1830

Swich fyn his lust, swich fyn hath his noblesse;
 Swich fyn hath false worldes brotelnesse.
 And thus bigan his lovinge of Criseyde,
 As I have told, and in this wyse he deyde.

263. O yonge fresshe folkes, he or she, 1835
 In which that love up groweth with your age,
 Repeyreth hoom from worldly vanitee,

And of your herte up-casteth the visage
 To thilke god that after his image
 Yow made, and thinketh al nis but a fayre 1840
 This world, that passeth sone as floures fayre.

264. And loveth him, the which that right for love
 Upon a cros, our soules for to beye,
 First starf, and roos, and sit in hevene a-bove;
 For he nil falsen no wight, dar I seye, 1845
 That wol his herte al hoolly on him leye.
 And sin he best to love is, and most meke,
 What nedeth feyned loves for to seke?

265. Lo here, of Payens corsed olde rytes,
 Lo here, what alle hir goddes may availle; 1850
 Lo here, these wrecched worldes appetytes;
 Lo here, the fyn and guerdon for travaille
 Of love, Appollo, of Mars, of swich rascaille!
 Lo here, the forme of olde clerkes speche
 In poetrye, if ye hir bokes seche.-- 1855

266. O moral Gower, this book I directe
 To thee, and to the philosophical Strode,
 To vouchen sauf, ther nede is, to corecte,
 Of your benignitees and zeles gode.
 And to that sothfast Crist, that starf on rode, 1860
 With al myn herte of mercy ever I preye;
 And to the lord right thus I speke and seye:

267. Thou oon, and two, and three, eterne on-lyve,
 That regnest ay in three and two and oon,
 Uncircumscrip, and al mayst circumscryve, 1865
 Us from visible and invisible foon
 Defende; and to thy mercy, everichoon,
 So make us, Iesus, for thy grace digne,
 For love of mayde and moder thyn benigne! Amen.

Explicit Liber Troili et Criseydis.

1-35. Cm. *omits.* 4. Cp. Ed. Comitteth; H. Comitteth; Cl. Comytted. 8. Ed. golde; Cl. Cp. H. gold; *read* golden. // H2. The Auricomus tressed (!). 9. H. alle; Cl. Cp. al. // H2. shene; *rest* clere; cf. ii. 920, iv. 1432. 11. H. a-yeyn; Cl. a-yen. 12. H. sone (*glossed* Troilus). 13. H. hire (*glossed* i. Criseyde). 14. Cl. o morwe; Cp. H. a morwe. 16. Cl. for to; *rest om.* for. 18. Cp. H. nyste; *rest* nyst. 20. Cl. wyst. 21. Cl. *om.* a. 22. Cp. H. reed; Cl. red. 26. Cl. here by fore. 27. Cl. farewel now. 29. Cp. bood; Cl. bod; *rest* bode. 31. Cl. H. Cp. Ed. sene; H2. sen. 33. Cl. houede. // Cl. H. Cp. tabyde; *rest* to abide. 37. Cm. H2. Ed. horse; *rest* hors. 40. Cl. do it; *rest om.* do. 41. Cl. onys. 41, 42. H2. deye, dreye. 43. Cl. onys. 44. Cl. y-nowh. 51. Cp. Ed. H. Cm. liste. // Cl. lyst. 52. alwey] Cl. always; Cp. H. alweyes. 58. Cp. H. sighte; Cl. sight; Cm. syhede. 60. Cp. rit; H. rite (*for* rit); H2. ritte; Ed. rydeth; Cl. right(!). 62. Cl. that though. 64. Cl. curtasie. 66. Cl. H. compaynye. 80. Cl. Cm. ner, rod; Cp. H. neer, rood. 82. she] Cp. Cm. he. 85. Cl. he al; *rest om.* al. 88. Cl. Ed. toke. 99. Cl. ynowh. 105. *So* Cp. H.; Cl. That she shal not as yet wete what. 109. Cl. desese. 117. Cl. H. Cp. H2. preyde; Ed. prayde; Cm. preyede. 120. Cl. thenketh (*badly*). 122. H2. Troiaunes; Cl. H. Cp. Ed. Troians; *read* Troian-es. 124. Cl. Cm. *om.* if. 127. Cl. An. 133. Cl. Cm. to; *rest* vn-to. 135. Cl. take. 138. Cl. Cm. to amenden; Cp. H. tamende; *rest* to amende. 151. Cm. But be this; (this = this is). 154. Cl. H2. aboue; *rest* abouen. 155. Cl. H. borne; Cp. Ed. Cm. born. 164. or] Cl. of; Cp. er. 170. Cl. feyr; *see* 172. 172. Cm. myghte; Cl. Cp. H. myght. 174. Cl. you to; *rest om.* to. 176. Ed. H. Cp. lyte; *rest* litel. 180. Cl. hert; Cp. H. Cm. herte. 182. of] Cl. on. 185. H. H2. liste; Cl. Cp. lyst. 186. Cp. Cm. good; Cl. H. goode. 189. H. shalighte. 194. Cl. mewet; Cp. H. muwet; Ed. muet. 199. Cl. *om.* face. 202. Cl. went; toke. 206. Cm. frentyk. 207, 8. Cl. curssed. 214. Ed. lyte; Cp. H. lite; *rest*

litel. // Cl. Cm. a lytel his herte. 224. Cp. Ed. pilowe; H2. pillowe; H. pilwo; *rest* pilwe. 225. H. Cp. ayein; Cl. Cm. ayen. 226. H. leete; Cl. Cm. let. 230. H2. endowe. 232. Cm. ryghte; Cl. Cp. H. right. 236. *Here* speketh = spek'th. 238. Cl. Cm. yuele. 242. Cl. tendresse. 245. Cl. in-to; *rest* vn-to. 246. Cl. fill; ony. 247. Cl. by-gonne; *rest* by-gynne. 249. mete] H2. dreme. // Cl. as he; *rest om.* as. 255. Cl. tremor; *rest* tremour. 263. Cl. Cp. H. seine; Ed. sayne; Cm. H2. sey. 268. Cl. peyne; *rest* pyne. 273. Cl. thenke. 275. H2. y-waxen; Cl. H. Ed. y-woxen. 277. Cl. wonted; Cm. wone; *rest* wont(e); *read* woned. 280. Cl. H. sente. 288. Cp. H. Cm. deuyne; Cl. dyuyne. 290. Cl. peyne. 297. Cp. H. Ed. lyuen; Cl. lyue. 308. Cl. Cp. H. yef; Ed. yeue; *rest* yif. 315. Cm. H2. prey; *rest* preyen. // Cl. Cp. Ed. to kepe; *rest om.* to. 319. Ed. hyght; Cm. highte; Cl. hatte; Cp. H. hette. // Ed. Ascaphylo (i.e. Ascalaphus); Cl. Cp. Escaphilo; H. esciphilo; Cm. H2. eschaphilo. 320. Cp. thise; Cm. Ed. these; Cl. H. this. 327. Cm. red; *rest* rede. 329. Cl. late; Cp. H. lat; *rest* let; *read* lete. // Cp. worthen; Cl. worthe; H2. worth; *rest* worchen. 330. Cp. Ed. tel; *rest* telle. // Cl. nowe. 331. Cl. Cm. ony. 334. gon] Cm. forgon. 335, 336. H. care, fare. 348. Cm. H2. on-; Cl. Cp. H. o-; Ed. a-. 352. Cl. fond; *rest* fonde. 353. Cp. H. nought (*for* not). // Ed. H2. to abyde. // Cm. is not so longe to on-byde. 354. Cp. H. Ed. comen; *rest* come. 355. Cl. nyl not; *rest om.* not. 356. Cm. dred; *rest* drede. 357. Cp. H. ayein; Cl. Cm. a-yen. 360. Cl. Cm. proceden. 362. *Read* all' swew'nes. 368. Cl. Cp. H. Ed. infernals; *rest* infernal. 369. Cl. seynt (!). 378. Cl. lef; *rest* leue. 380. Cl. foweles; H. fowelis. 382. Cl. owlys. 383. Cl. foule; Cp. H. Cm. foul. 385. Cl. shad (!). 387, 389, 390. H. Cp. foryue, dryue, lyue; Cl. foryeue, dreue, leue. 398. Cl. foyete; Cp. H. foryete. // Ed. or; *rest* oure. 403. Cl. hens; Cp. H. hennes. 409. Ed. rouken (*wrongly*). 410. Cl. thow trust; *rest om.* thow. 413. Cl. dar. 414. Cl. answered; Cp. Cm. Ed. answerde. 421. Cl. Cp. Cm. fyn; *rest* fyne. 423. Cl. sacrefise. 425. Cl. foule; H. fowl; Cm. foul. 428. Cp. H. reed; Cl. Cm. red. 438. Cl. H. cost; *rest* coste. 440. Ed. moste; H2. most; Cl. Cm. meste; H. meest. // Cl. *om.* eek. 441. Cl. ony. 443. Cl. Cp. H. thorough; Ed. through. 444. Cl. ony. 446. Cl. as; *rest* at. 447. H. Nof. 448. Cp. le; H2. ye; *rest* eye. 451. Cp. pietous; H. pietus; *rest* pitous. 455. Cl. gladyn; Cp. glade; Cl. H. Ed. glad. // Cl. Cp. festenyng (*for* festeiynge = festeiynge); *rest* feestyng (*festyng*). 456. Cl. laydyes. 459. Cl. ony; H2. an; *rest* on. 464. Cl. *om.* him. 466. Cl. Cp. Ed. there; *rest* here. 468. Cl. Cp. H. maze; *rest* ase. 469. Cl. Cp. howue; Ed. hou; H. howen. // Cl. Cp. H. glaze; *rest* glase. 470. Cl. old. 473. Cl. Ed. shap and; *rest om.* and. 475. H. droofe; Cl. Cp. Cm. drof. // Cp. H. tanende. 479. Ed. H2. conueyen. 480. Cl. tok; *rest* toke. 483. nil] Cl. wol. 484. Cl. answered; H. Cp. Ed. answerde. // Cl. heder; H. hyder; Cp. H2. hider. 485. Cl. a-yen. 488. Cl. ony. 489. Cl. hens; Cp. H. hennes. 490. Cl. vilonye. 491. Cl. H. wold. 492. Cm. wouke; Cl. Cp. H. wowke; Ed. weke. 498. H2. alle; *rest* al. 499. Cm. woukis; Cl. Cp. wykes; H. Ed. wekes. // Cl. H. end. 503. H. fynden; Cl. Cp. Cm. fynde. 506. Cl. H. sobrellich; *rest* soffely (*softly*). 510. Cp. H. bihighte; Cl. byhight. 513. Cl. Cm. of here; *rest om.* here. 515. Cl. *om.* it. 519. Cm. Cp. Ed. H2. On; Cl. H. O. 520. Cp. tabrayde; H. to breyde; *rest* to abreyde. 523. H. Ed. H2. As; Cl. So; Cm. *om.* 528. Cl. Criseyde; *rest* Criseydes. 530. Cl. Cm. brast. 531. Cl. dorres sperid. 533. Cp. Cm. H2. war; *rest* ware. 538. god] Cl. gold. 548. Cl. Cm. with the; *rest om.* the. 550. Cp. John. lisse; H2. hisse(!); *rest* blisse. 553. which] Cl. whom. 554. H. ye; H2. yee; *rest* eye. 561. Cl. Cm. H2. thens; Cp. thennes; H. tennes(!). 565. Cl. yende; *rest* yonder; *see* 573. 567. Cm. caughte, righte; *rest* kaught, right. 568, 569, 571. Cl. yender; *see* 575. 579. Cl. thenketh; *rest* thinketh. 583. Cm. myn; H2. my; *rest om.* (*read* memorie). 584. Cl. waryed; Cp. weryed; H2. weryhed; *rest* weryed (*read* werreyed = werrey'd). 593. Cl. leue; Cm. lyf; *rest* lyue. // Cl. *om.* in. 594. Ed. ne aske; Cl. Cp. H. naxe; *rest* ne axe. 599. Cl. lorde; cruwel. 605. Cp. H. Ed. wente; *rest* went. 607. Cl. hens; Cp. H. hennes. 609. Cl. in; Ed. to; *rest* in-to. 610. Cp. hille; H. hille; Cl. hill; Cm. hil. 614. Cp. H. hider; Cl. heder. 616. H. seen; Cl. se. 617. Cl. Ed. woxen. 618. Cl. Cp. H. defet; Cm. defect; Ed. defayted (*om.* and). 631. Cl. hise. 632. Cm. The enchesoun. 636. Cm. Ed. softe; Cl. Cp. H. soft. 637. Cl. gan to; *rest om.* to. // Cl. syngen; *rest* singe (*syng*). 639. Cp. H. soore; Cl. Cm. sor. 641. H2. and stere; Cm. on sterid; Cl. Cp. H. in stere. // Ed. I stere and sayle. 643. The] Cl. Thi. 644. Caribdis H2.; Cp. Carikdis; *rest* Caribdes. 653. Cp. H. hennes; Cl. hens. // Cm. bryghte; *rest* right. 655. Cm. Cp. bryghte; *rest* bright. // Cl. lathona; Ed. Lucyna; *rest* latona; *see* iv. 1591. 657. Cl. whanne. 658. she] Cl. he; H2. ye. // my] Cl. me. 659. Cm. Ed. H2. day is; *rest* dayes. 662. was] Cl. is. 669. yonder] Cl. H2. yender. 670. Cl. Cp. tho; *rest* the. // Cl. tenten (!). 671. Cp. H. thennes; Cl. thens. 675. Cl. It is. 686. Ed. Cp. Cm. stynten; H. stenten; *rest* stynte. 693. Cl. it is; *rest om.* it. 695. Cl. ought; Ed. aught; *rest* nought (*naught*). 696. Cp. H. H2. Ed. pace. 701. Cp. Cm. putte; *rest* put. 702. and] Cl. an. 703. Cl. *om.* I. // Cp. Ed. Cm. holde; Cl. H. hold. 711. Ther] Cl. The. // H2. Cm. ther; *rest om.* 708. Cm. I-waxen; Cl. H. Ed. y-woxen. 713-719. Cm. *omits*. 715. Cl. syked; *om.* eek. 716. Ed. purtrayeng; H2. portering; Cl. portraynge; H. portreyng; Cp. purtrayng. 720. woful] Cl. ful. 722. Cp. cruel; Cl. H. cruwel; Cm. crewel. 723. Cp. Ed. compleynen; *rest* compleyne. 725. *All* wepte (*but see* wopen in 724). 726. MSS. teris. 729. Cl. Cp. rowfully; Ed. rewfully; Cm. reufully. 733. Cl. H. tho yonder; *rest om.* tho. // Cp. H2. walles; *rest* wallys. 734. O] Cl. Of (!). // Cp. H. dostow; Cm. dost thou; Cl. dost. 735. whether] Cl. wher. 744. three] Cl. two. 751. H. weste; *rest* west. 752. Cl. stelen. // Cl. Ed. on; H2. by; *rest* in. 753, 4. H. H2. leste, beste; *rest* lest, best. 756. on] Cm. of. 757. Cl. wold. 758. H. Ed. rulen; Cm. H2. reule; Cp. reulen; Cl. rewelyn (*for* rewlen). 759. Cl. Cm. *om.* Ne. // Cp. H. Cm. thryuen; Cl. thryue. 760. Cl. somme han blamed; *rest* that (at) som men blamen. 764. Cl. ony. 765. Cl. for my; *rest om.* my. 769. Cp. Cm. knotteles; *rest* knotles. 770. Ed. H2. to abyde. 774. Cl. Cm. short; *rest* shortest. 780. Cp. H. thennes; Cl. Cm. thens. 781. Cl. laughen. 782. H2. to accoy. 784. Cl. H. Cp. nassayeth; *rest* assayeth. // Cl. Cp. H. nacheueth; Cm. ne cheueth; *rest* acheueth. 787. Cl. *om.* of. 790. For] Cl. As. // Cl. wys; H. Cp. Cm. Ed. wyse. 800. Cl. H. corageus. 805. Ed. Calcidony. 808. Cp. Cm. myghte; Cl. H. myght. 809. Cl. H. oft; *rest* ofte. 812. Cl. Cm. thred; *rest* threde. // Cl. H. wold. 815. Cl. H2. speke; *rest* speken. 817. Cl. formede. // H. H2. yen; *rest* eyen. 821. Cm. I-norschid. 827. Cm. waxen; H2. waxe; *rest* woxen. 834. Cp. H. y-founde; *rest* founde. 837. Cp. H. duryng; Cl. dorryng; Cm. dorynge to; Ed. daryng; (*best* during). // Cl. Cp. don; *rest* do. 840. Cp. durre; H. durre to; Cl. dorre; Cm. dore; Ed. dare. // Cl. Cp. Cm. don; Ed. done; H. do. 845. Cl. a (*for* as). 846. Cm. Cp. H2. done; Cl. don.

849. H. by hire hym; Cm. by hire; *rest* hym by here. 850. Cl. y-nowh. 851. longe] // Cl. more. 856. H2. Betwixe; Cl. Cp. H. Ed. Bytwyxen. 860. H. Cp. Cm. axen. 867. Cl. Answered. 868. Cp. H. Ed. wiste; Cl. wist. 872. Cl. thenketh. 879. Cl. ony. 880. Cp. H. Sholden; Ed. Shulden; *rest* Sholde. 882. Cl. H2. dredles; *rest* dredeles. 885. Cl. Ed. Fro. // Cp. H. thennes; Cl. Cm. thens. 888. to] Cm. for. 891, 895. Cp. H. hennes; Cm. henys; Cl. hens. 895. H. Cp. Ed. to rauysshen any; Cm. to rauych ony; H2. to rauisshe any; Cl. the rauesshyng of a. 896. Cl. Cm. ben; *rest* be. 898. Cl. H. sleye; *rest* slye. 909. Cp. H. Cm. grete; Cl. gre (!). 912. Cl. an. 916. Cl. brough. 920. Cl. ony. 924. Cp. Ed. be; Cm. ben; H. ben a; *rest* the. 925. Ed. reed; Cl. Cm. red. 926. Cp. quook; H. quooke; Cl. Cm. quok. 927. Cl. cast a litel wight a syde. 931. Cl. ony. 934. Of] Cl. O. // Ed. Calcidony. 938. H2. Polymites; Cm. Polymyght; *rest* Polymyte. 942. Cl. I shal; *rest om.* I. // Cp. H. Ed. H2. lyue; Cl. lyuen. 945. Cl. tel. 950. Cp. H. speken; Cl. Cm. speke. 952. Cp. H2. to hym she; Cl. H. Ed. she to hym. 954. H. Cp. Ed. it noon; Cl. H2. non it. 970. *All but* Cp. H. *om.* 1st and. 971. Cl. an. 977. now] Cl. here. 982. Cl. ony. 986. Cl. done. 987. Cl. to pleye; *rest om.* to. 989. Cp. bisy; H. bysi; Cm. besi; Ed. H2. besy; Cl. ben. 997. Cl. H. com. 999. Cl. *om.* hir. // heres] H. eres; Cm. eyyn. 1003. Cm. Ne I; Cp. H. Ny; Cl. H2. Ed. Ne. 1005. Cl. ther-with (*om.* al). // eyen] Cl. ey. 1006. Troye] Cl. Ed. Troilus and Troye(!); H. Troilus(!). 1010. al] Cl. as. // Cl. a-yen. 1013. Cl. wich. 1014. Cm. waxen; H2. waxe; *rest* woxen. 1016. Cl. folewede. 1018. Ed. Cythera. 1032. Cl. shorly; *om.* that; tales. 1033. Cl. Cm. H2. *put he before* spak. // Ed. selfe; *rest* self. 1034. Cl. sore sykes. 1036. Cp. refte; Cl. reste (*for* refte); H2. rafte; H. ref. (*for* refte); Ed. lefte; Cm. reuyth. // Cl. Cp. H. (1st) of; H2. all; *rest om.* 1039. Ed. she; *rest* he; *see note.* // Cl. onys. 1043. Cl. Cp. Ed. pencil; *rest* pensel. 1044. Cp. H. the; *rest om.* 1045. Cl. thorough. 1046. Cm. wep; *rest* wepte. 1048. Cl. *om.* kepen. 1049. Cm. hele; H2. helpe; *rest* helen. 1053. Cl. falsede. 1056. Cl. falsede on; gentilest. 1057. Cl. Thas; on; worthyest. 1060. word] Cl. wood. 1062. Cl. Thorough ought. 1070. Cl. *om.* for. // Cm. H2. *om.* me. 1077. Cl. Cp. lady; Ed. H2. ladyes; *rest om.* 1079. Cp. Ed. Cm. ne; Cl. H. to; H2. *om.* 1081. H2. might I; Cl. Cm. myghty(!); Ed. schulde I; Cp. sholde I; H. shold I. 1083. *So all.* 1084. Cl. gittles. 1085. Cl. Ed. And; *rest* But. 1089. Cl. H. Tak. // Cl. Cm. hise. 1090. Cp. H. Ed. fynden; Cl. fynd; *rest* fynde. 1091. Cp. H. Ed. that; *rest om.* // Cl. Cm. gan; *rest* bigan. 1094. the] Cl. this. 1095. H2. Ed. publissed; *rest* punissed(!). 1096. oughte] Cl. out. 1097. Cl. ony. 1098. Cl. H. *om.* so. 1100. Cl. tolde. 1102. Cp. hoot; Cl. Cm. hot; *rest* hote (=hoot). 1109. H2. warme; *rest* warmen. // *All est; read* th'est. 1113. Cl. *om.* of. 1114. Cp. noon; Cm. non; *rest* noone (none); *see* 1122. 1118. Cl. here; *rest* his. 1123. Cl. Cm. *om.* here. 1125. Cl. twinnen; *rest* winnen. 1128. Cl. answered. 1130. Cl. thanne; a-yen. 1133. Cl. Cp. H. cape; *rest* gape. 1139. H. portours; Cp. Ed. H2. porters; Cl. Cm. porterys. 1140. Cl. H2. holde; *rest* holden. 1142. H2. comth; H. Cm. cometh; Cl. Cp. come; Ed. came. 1147. hir] Cl. his. 1153. Cl. Cp. Ed. H. whan that; *rest om.* that. 1155. Cl. not to; *rest om.* to. 1156. H. nought; Cp. Ed. naught; *rest* not. // Cp. Ed. H. Cm. for; *rest om.* 1161. Ed. H2. art; *rest* arte. 1162. fare] Ed. farre; H2. soory. // *All carte.* 1170. Cl. y-nowh. 1176. Ed. ferme; Cl. H. fern; Cp. fam. 1179. hem] Cl. hym. 1180. Cm. H2. Ed. muste; Cp. moste; Cl. H. most. // Cl. beuen (*for* bleuen); H2. beleue. 1181. Ed. within the; Cl. Cp. H2. with-inne the; *rest* with-inne. 1184. H. Ed. gladded; Cl. Cp. gladed. 1191. Cl. holden. 1197. Cl. ony. 1198. Cl. is fledde; *rest om.* is. 1201. Cl. Cm. hise. 1203. Cl. Cp. nyst; H. Cm. nyste. // Cl. myght; Cp. H. myghte. 1204. Cl. byhyght; Cp. H. bihighte. 1205. Cl. H2. fifthe; *rest* fifte. // Cp. H. Cm. H2. sexte. 1206. of] Cm. the; Cl. *om.* 1209. hir] Cl. he. 1211. Cl. *om.* for to. 1213. Cl. the wode; *rest om.* the. 1215. Cl. H. wold. 1217. Cl. compaignye. 1219. Ed. defayte. 1223. Cl. ire. // Cp. *omits* 1233-74. 1224. Cp. H. H2. axed; Ed. asked; Cm. axe; Cl. asketh. 1235. Cl. welk; H. welke; *rest* walked. 1239. Cm. slep; *rest* slepte. 1248. Cl. ony. 1249. Cl. ellis. 1250. Cl. thorough. 1256. Cl. Iust; H. Cm. Ed. Iuste. 1259. *So* Cl.; H. eseurance; *rest* assurance. 1263. Cl. trowen; ony. 1266. *All* bigile (begile). 1272. Ed. slowe; Cl. slowh; H2. sloo; H. slewe. // Ed. than alway; Cl. H. H2. alway than. // Cm. *Myn* self to sle than thus alway. // Cl. compleyne; *rest* to pleyne. 1275. Cl. answerede. 1278. folk] Cl. men. 1279. Cl. dastow. 1285. Ed. on; H2. in; Cl. Cp. H. o; Cm. a. 1288. Cl. a-righ. 1289. Cm. thanne; *rest* than. 1292. Cl. can. 1293. Cl. thow a letre here. 1294. Cl. H2. brynge. 1298. Cm. H2. trowe; *rest* trowen. 1300. Cl. wheyther. // Cl. Cm. ony. 1301. Cl. ellys. 1302. Cl. And yf; *rest om.* And. 1303. Cp. writen; Cl. H2. wreten; Cm. wrete; H. writon. 1305. Cl. The (*for* Ther). 1310. Cl. H2. Accorded; *rest* Acorded. 1317. Cl. Cp. H. ben haue. 1324. Cl. H2. wite; Cp. witen; H. wyten; Ed. weten. 1336. Cl. terys. 1342. Cl. *om.* my. 1343. Cl. Cp. H. masterte (*for* me asterte). 1345. Cl. ony. 1345-1428. H. *omits.* 1347. Cl. ought; Cp. Cm. oughte. 1348. Cl. Cm. monethes. 1350. Cl. Ed. ten dayes. 1351. Cl. Cm. monethes. // Cl. retorne. 1352. me] Cl. I. 1354. Cm. sikis I sike. 1357. Cl. H2. it youre wil; Ed. Cm. your wyl it. 1363. Cl. *om.* to. // Cl. mot; Cp. moot; *rest* mote. 1364. up-on] Cl. on. 1365. Cl. Cp. yow; *rest* to yow. 1368. Cl. chyste; Cp. chiste; *rest* cheste. 1374. Cl. wellys. 1374, 6. Cm. waxen; Cl. Ed. woxen. 1376. Cp. Ed. Cm. harm; *rest* harme. 1377. Cl. ellys. 1386. Cl. Cp. Commeue; Ed. Can meuen; Cm. Remeue; H2. Remorde. 1388. more] Cl. maner. 1393. Cl. Ther; H2. The (*for* Ther); *rest* That. 1394. Cl. dothe. 1397. Cl. Wit. 1398. Ed. Cm. disporte. 1400. or] Cl. er. // Cp. H2. Ed. deliuereth; *rest* deliuere. 1410. Cl. we ether (*for* whether). 1412. *Read* farth. 1415. Cl. but that; *rest* that but. 1420. Cl. dyshese. 1421. Cp. Ed. *add--Le* vostre T.; *see l.* 1631. 1424. Cl. wrote a-yen. 1428. Cm. Ed. nyste; *rest* nyst. 1430. Cp. swerth. *Read* swerth, lov'th; Ed. swore she loued. 1440. Cl. slep; H. slepe. // Cm. ne no word he ne seyde; *rest* ne word (worde) seyde; *where* worde = word he. 1442. Cl. wax; H. Cp. Cm. wax. 1444. come] Cl. ek. 1446. *Read* out of? 1448. Cl. vntrothe. // his] Cl. here. 1461. Cl. thorough.] 1462. Cl. & ek of; *rest om.* ek. 1464. Cl. *om.* wrooth. 1466. H. Nencens. 1468. Cm. Wrok; H2. Venged. // Cl. cruwel. 1469. Cl. Cp. H. grete; Cm. H2. gret. 1473. Cl. *om.* the. 1475. Cp. H. Ed. mayden; *rest* mayde. 1480. Cl. *om.* And. // Cl. descendede. 1482. But] Cl. H. And. 1484. Cl. were it. [LATIN. 2. Cl. doceat; *rest* docet. // Cl. insideas. 3. Cl. Cp. H. H2. Hemoduden; Cm. sinoduden; Ed. Hermodien; *read* Hemoniden (Theb. iii. 42). 9. Ed. -peo; H. -pes; *rest* -pea. 10. Cl. Flumine; *rest* Fulmine. 12. Ed. Arguam; *rest* Argiua.] 1485. Cl. H. told; *rest* tolde. 1486. Cl. strong; *rest* stronge. 1491. Cp. Ed. H2. tolde; *rest* told. // Cp. Ed. H. by; Cl. the; Cm. on. 1493. H. Ed. H2. slough; Cl. slowh; Cm. slow. 1499. Cl. H. buryng; Cp. H2. buryng; Ed. buryeng; Cm.

brenynge. 1500. Cp. H. Ed. fil; Cl. ful; Cm. fel. 1501. Cp. H. Ed. Argeyes; Cl. Cm. Argeys. 1502. Cl. *om.* how. // in] Cl. y. 1508. Cp. scarmuche; H. scarmyche; H2. Ed. scarmishe; Cl. scarmych. // Cl. slowh; Cp. H. slough. 1515. Cl. Meleagree. 1516. so] Cl. that. 1517. Cl. H. is; *rest* his. 1518. Ed. leaue. 1521. Cl. Cp. H. fals. 1522. Cm. gret; *rest* grete. 1523. Cl. seystow; Cp. H. sestow; Ed. seest thou; H2. sest thou. // Cl. fol; Cp. H. Cm. fool. 1528. Cl. *om.* was. 1534. Cl. cruwel. 1537. Cp. y-mad; H. H2. Ed. ymade; Cl. made; Cm. mad. 1540. Cp. Cl. H. dryeth; *rest* dryueth. 1542. Cp. H2. hire; Ed. her; *rest* here. 1543. Cl. Cp. Thorough. 1544. Cp. H2. flitted; Cl. H. fletted. 1546. brighte] Cl. out. 1552. Cl. *om.* him. 1555. Cl. H. thenketh. 1558. Cm. H2. the auentayle. 1559. Cl. Achille thorough. 1563. Cl. may it. 1567. Cl. Cp. H2. *om.* 2nd for. 1573. Cl. a-yen. 1576. Cl. Cm. gret. 1577. Cl. Cp. H2. Hym self; *rest* Hym seluen. // Ed. Cm. disgyse; Cp. desgise; Cl. H. degyse. 1582. Cl. Cp. wep; *rest* wepte. 1585. Cm. H2. (*Ist*) that; *rest om.* 1586. *All* That she; *I omit* That. 1588. Cl. *om.* al. 1598. Cp. pietee; Cm. pete; *rest* pite. 1601. Cl. a-yen. // Cp. H. Ed. ne; *rest om.* 1602. Cl. Cm. *om.* that. 1607. Cl. nys not; *rest om.* not. 1608. Cl. H. thenketh. 1615. Cl. *om.* How. 1618. *All* Come (Com). 1618. Cl. Cm. H2. disioynt. 1623. Cl. *om.* that. 1625. Cl. Cp. H. an; *rest* on. // Cl. yuyt. Cl. H2. that ye; *rest om.* that. 1629. Cl. Of; *rest* Eek. 1630. H. H2. The entente. 1631. H. Ed. *add--La* vostre C. 1632. *So* Cp. H.; Cl. This lettre this Troilus. 1634. Cl. Cp. Ed. kalendes; H. kalendas; Cm. kalendis. // Ed. eschaunge. 1636. Cl. now; *rest* ne. 1640. Cl. Cm. ony. 1643. Cl. trewe; *rest* kynde. 1645. been] Cl. gon. 1651. Cl. arme (*for* armure). 1652. Cp. H. Biforn; Ed. Beforne; *rest* Byfore. 1653. Cl. H. which. 1661. Cl. broch; *rest* broche. 1664. Cl. a-yen. 1667. Cl. forth hom; *rest om.* forth. 1669. *All* word *or* worde (*put* *for* ord). 1674. Cl. Cm. Thanne. 1681. Cl. other; *rest* othes. 1684. and] Cl. or. 1685. Cl. cruwel. 1688. Cm. leste. 1694. Cp. H. Ed. Cm. shewen; Cl. shewe. 1697. Cl. Cp. H. Cm. with-inne; *rest* with-in. 1701. Cl. Cm. ony. 1702-1869. *Lost in* Cm. 1708. on] Cp. H. Ed. of. 1709. H2. Pandare; *rest* Pandarus. 1711. Cl. thow; *rest* thee. // Cl. lyst; Cp. H. H2. Ed. liste. 1715. Cl. slep; drem. 1717. Cl. hensforth; Cp. H. hennes forth. 1719. Cp. H. Ed. be the; Cl. H2. by this. 1724. Cl. H. wist. 1725. Cl. a-yen; answerede. 1728. Ed. H2. astonyed. 1730. Cl. last. 1731. Cl. dere brother. 1735. un-to] Cl. to. 1736, 7. Cl. dede. 1740. Cl. dredles. 1745. hir] Cl. his. 1751. Cl. cruwel. 1755. Cl. H2. dredles. 1756. Cl. cruwely. 1760. Cp. H. Ed. weren; Cl. were. 1761. Cl. cruwel. 1765. Cl. wryten. 1767. Cl. wold; hise; battayles (*read* batail-les). 1769. H2. that (*for* as); *rest* seyde as I can; *read* as that. 1770. Cl. Hese. 1771. Cl. H. Red; *rest* Rede. 1774. Ed. Al be it that. 1777. *All* write. 1778. Cl. goode. 1779. Cp. H. Ny (*for* Ne I). 1780. Ed. betrayed. 1783. Ed. Betrayen. 1787. Cl. makere. 1788. Ed. make; *rest* make in; (*read* maken ?). 1789. Cl. Cp. H. nenuye; H2. enuye. // Ed. make thou none enuye. 1791. Cl. ther-as. // Cl. Ed. pace; *rest* space. 1792. Ed. Of Vergil; *rest om.* Of. 1798. Cl. Cp. *om.* I; *rest* god I; *but read* I god. 1799. Cl. rathere. 1802. Cl. thousandys hese. 1803. Cl. ony. 1806. Cl. slowh. // H2. fers. 1807-1827. *Not in* H2. 1809. Ed. holownesse; Cl. holwghnesse; Cp. H. holughnesse. // *All* seuenthe. 1810. Cl. letyng; H. letyng; Cp. Ed. letyng. 1812. Cl. Th (*for* The). 1814. Cp. H. thennes; Cl. thens. 1824. Cl. *om.* that. 1825. Ed. shulden; H. Cp. sholden; Cl. shuld. 1843. Cl. cros; Cp. H. crois. 1849. rytes] Cl. vyces. 1852. Cl. trauayle. 1853. Ed. and (*for* 3rd of). 1855. Cl. *om.* ye. 1856. Cp. book; *rest* boke (booke). 1857. Cl. H. *om.* to. 1859. Cp. Ed. goode; H. H2. good; Cl. garde. 1862. Cl. *om.* to. 1867. Cl. eurychon. 1868. Cl. grace; *rest* mercy. COLOPHON: *So* H.; Cl. *has* Criseide; Cp. Explicit Liber Troily.

NOTES TO BOETHIUS.

BOOK I.

Metre 1. In order to elucidate the English text, I frequently quote the original Latin, usually from the text of T. Obbarius, Jena, 1843. See further in the Introduction.

3. *rendinge*, Lat. 'lacerae'; rather rent, or tattered. The sense 'rending' occurs in Ovid, Met. viii. 880.

6. *that is to seyn*. The words in italics are not in the original, but were added by Chaucer as explanatory. Throughout the treatise, I print all such passages in italics.

8. *werdes*, 'weirds,' fate.

'Gloria felicitatis olim uiridisque iuuentutis
Solantur maesti nunc mea fata senis.'

12. *slake*, better *slakke*; cf. Cant. Ta. E. 1849. *empted*, 'effeto.' MS. C. has *empty*.

13. *in yeres ... swete*: 'dulcibus annis.'

14. *y-cleped*, invoked; 'uocata,' sc. 'mors.' Cf. Troilus, iv. 503.

16. *naiteth*, refuseth; 'negat.' Icel. *neita*, to say nay.

17. *lighte*, i.e. transitory; 'leuius ... bonis.' The gloss 'sc. temporels' (in A) gives the right sense. *sc.* = scilicet, namely; the form *temporels* is the French plural.

18, 19. *But now*:

'Nunc quia fallacem mutauit nubila uultum,
Protrahit ingratas impia uita moras.'

The translation *unagreeable dwellings* is an unhappy one.

22. *in stedefast degree*, in a secure position; 'stabili ... gradu.'

With regard to the last sentence, Mr. Stewart remarks, in his essay on Boethius, that Chaucer here 'actually reproduces the original Latin metre,' i.e. a hexameter and pentameter. The true M. E. pronunciation must, for this purpose, be entirely neglected; which amounts to saying that Chaucer must have been profoundly unconscious of any such intention.

Prose 1. 2. and markede: 'querimoniamque lacrimabilem stili officio designarem' Hence *markede* is 'wrote down'; and *pointel* refers to the *stilus*. Cf. Som. Tale, D 1742. *with office*, by the use (of).

6. *empted*, exhausted; 'inexhausti uigoris.' Of course the woman here described is *Philosophia*.

9. *doutous*; 'statura discretionis ambiguae.'

12. *heef*, heaved; A. S. *hof*. In Layamon, *hof, haf, heaf*. I put *heef* for *hef*, because the *e* is long.

13. *so that*: 'resipientiumque hominum frustrabatur intuitum.'

14. *delye* (so in both MSS.) = *deli-e*, O. F. *delie* (see Cotgrave), delicate, thin, slender, from Lat. *delicatus*, with the usual loss of *c* between two vowels and before the accented syllable; Lat. 'tenuissimis filis.'

After *craft* it would have been better to insert *and*; Lat. 'indissolubiliue materia.' But some MSS., including C., omit *que*.

18. *as it is wont*: 'ueluti fumosas imagines solet.'

21. *a Grekissh P*; i.e. *P. a Grekissh T*; i.e. Th, not T; the Greek th being pronounced as *t* in Latin. The reference is to *philosophia praktike kai theoretike*; in Latin, *Philosophia Actiua et Contemplatiua*; i. e. Practical (or Active) and Theoretical (or Contemplative) Philosophy. This is the same distinction as that between the *Vita Actiua* and *Vita Contemplatiua*, so common in medieval literature; see note (3) to the Sec. Non. Tale, G 87; and note to P. Plowman, B. vi. 251.

26. *corven*, cut, cut away pieces from; Lat. 'sciderant.'

33. *cruel*, i. e. stem; 'toruis.'

34. *thise comune*: 'has scenicas meretriculas.'

39. *no-thing fructefyng*; 'infructuosis.' Hence we may perhaps prefer to read *no-thing fructuous*, as in Caxton and Thynne.

41. *holden*: 'hominumque mentes assuefaciunt morbo, non liberant.'

45. *for-why*, because (very common); seldom interrogative.

47. *me*, from me; and, in fact, Caxton and Thynne read *from me* or *fro me*. The forms *Eleaticis*, &c. are due to the Lat. text--'Eleaticis atque Academicis studiis.' He should rather have said--'scoles of Elea and of the Academie.' The *Eleatici philosophi* were the followers of Zeno of Elea (Zeno Eleates, born about B. C. 488 at Elea (Velia) in Italy), and the favourite disciple of Parmenides (who is expressly mentioned in Book iii. pr. 12, l. 143). The Academic philosophers were followers of Plato.

49. *mermaidenes*; Lat. 'Sirenes,' Sirens; cf. N. P. Tale, B 4461, and note.

til it be at the laste; a false translation. Rather *unto destruction*; 'usque in exitium.' But, instead of *exitium*, MS. C. has *exitum*.

55. *plounged*, drowned; 'mersa.' Cf. *dreint*, Met. 2, l. 1.

59. *ner*, nearer; comparative, not positive; 'propius.'

Metre 2. 2. *mintinge*, intending; 'tendit ... ire.' Still in use in Cambridgeshire.

8. *sterres of the cold moon*: 'gelidae sidera lunae.' I suppose this means the constellations seen by moonlight, but invisible in the day. The expression *sidus lunae*, the moon's bright form, occurs in Pliny, Nat. Hist. ii. 9. 6; but it is difficult to see how *sidera* can have the same sense, as some commentators say.

9. *recourses*, orbits; referring to the planets.

y-flit, moved or whirled along by their different spheres; alluding to the old Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which supposed that each planet was fastened to a revolving sphere, thus causing it to perform its orbit in a certain time, varying in the case of each.

this man: 'Comprensam [sc. stellam] in numeris uictor habebat.'

16. *highteth*, adorns; 'ornet.' Prob. from the sb. *hight*, *hiht* (A. S. *hyht*), joy, delight.

17. *fleteth*, flows (i.e. abounds); 'graudis influat uuis.'

20. *empted*: 'Nunc iacet effeto lumine mentis.'

22. *fool*, i.e. foolish, witless, senseless; 'stolidam.'

Prose 2. 6. *armures*, i.e. defensive armour; 'arma.'

8. *in sikernesse*: 'inuicta te firmitate tuerentur.'

14. *litargie*; better *letargye*, i.e. lethargy. Cf. Troil. i. 730.

19. *yplyted*, pleated into a wrinkle; 'contracta in rugam ueste.'

Metre 3. 1. *discussed*, driven away; 'discussa ... nocte.'

4. *clustred*; 'glomerantur'; or 'covered with clouds,' as Chaucer says.

5. *Chorus*, Corus, or Caurus, the north-west wind.

6. *ploungy*, stormy, rainy; 'nimbois ... imbribus.'

8. *Borias*, Boreas, the north wind, from Thrace.

9. *caves*; better *cave*, as in Caxton and Thynne; Lat. 'antro.' *beteth*; 'uerberet'; hence Chaucer's gloss.

11. *y-shaken*, 'uibratus'; i.e. tremulous, sparkling.

Prose 3. 2. *took*, drew in, received light; 'hausi caelum.'

4. *beholde*, the present tense; 'respicio.'

10. *norry*, pupil, lit. nourished one; 'alumne.'

11. *parten the charge*, share the burden.

15. *redoute my blame*, fear blame. *agrysen*, shudder.

16. *quasi diceret non*, as if she would say no; as if she expected the answer no. This remark is often inserted by Chaucer.

19. *Plato*; B.C. 428-347. Before his time, Solon, Anaxagoras, and Pythagoras all met with opposition. The fate of Socrates is well known.

21. *The heritage*: 'Cuius hereditatem cum deinceps Epicureum uulgas ac Stoicum, ceterique pro sua quisque parte raptum ire molirentur, meque reclamantem renitentemque uelut in partem praedae detraherent, uestem, quam meis texueram manibus, disciderunt, abreptisque ab ea panniculis, totamme sibi cecidisse credentes abiere.'

38. *Anaxogore*, Anaxagoras, a Greek philosopher (B.C. 500-428); exiled from Athens (B.C. 450).

39. *Zeno*; Zeno of Elea (see p. 420), born about B.C. 488, is said to have risked his life to defend his country. His fate is doubtful.

40. *Seneciens*, apparently meant for 'the followers of Seneca.' The original has: 'at Canios, at Senecas, at Soranos ... scire potuisti.'

Canios, the Canii; i. e. men like Canius. The constancy and death of Julius Canius (or Canus) is related by Seneca, *De Tranquillitate*, cap. xiv. Cf. *Pr.* iv. 131, and note, p. 424.

41. *Sorans*, the Sorani; men like Soranus. Soranus is mentioned in Tacitus, *Annal.* xvi. 23. Caxton and Thynne read *Soranos*, as in the Latin text.

42. *unsolempne*, uncelebrated; 'incelebris.'

49. *it is to dispyse*, it (the host) is to be despised.

53. *ententif*, busy about seizing useless baggage as spoil.

sarpulers, sacks made of coarse canvas; in Caxton, *sarpleris*; 'sarcinulas.' Cotgrave has: '*Serpillere*, a Sarpler, or Sarp-cloth, a piece of coarse canvas to pack up things in.' Cf. mod. F. *serpilliere*.

56. *palis*, also spelt *paleis* (O. F. *palis*), lit. a palisading, or a piece of strong paling, a rampart, used to translate Lat. *uallum*. When spelt *paleis*, it must not be confused with *paleis*, a palace.

Metre 4. 3. *either fortune*, good fortune or bad.

5. *hete*: 'Versum funditus excitantis aestum.' I suppose that *aestum* is rather 'surge' than 'heat' here. See *Met.* vii. below, l. 3.

6. *Vesevus*, 'Veseuus'; the same as *Vesuvius*; cf. *Vergil*, *Georg.* ii. 224.

7. *wrytheth*, writhes out, throws forth wreaths of smoke. Here the old printed editions by Caxton and Thynne, as well as MS. li. 1. 38, happily restore the text; Lat. 'Torquet.'

8. Caxton and Thynne have *thonder-leyte*, which is perhaps better. MS. li. 1. 38 has *thonder leit*.

13. *stable of his right*: 'stabilis, sui iuris.'

Prose 4. 2. *Artow lyk*. The original is partly in Greek. 'An onos luras?' Some MSS. have: 'Esne onos pros luran?' And MS. C. has: 'Esne asinus ad liram?' In an edition of Boethius by Renatus Vallinus, printed in 1656, I find the following note: 'Ut et omnes veteres scripsere, Varro in satyra quae Testamentum inscribitur apud Agellium, lib. iii. cap. xvi: *li liberi, si erunt onoi luras, exheredes sunt*. Suidas ex Menandro, Lucianus, Martian. Capella, lib. viii., atque alii quos refert Erasmus, in eo adagio. Imo et apud Varronem id nominis satyra exitit.' It has clearly a proverbial reference to dullness of perception. Ch. quotes it again in his *Troilus*, i. 731, where he so explains it.

3. *why spillestow teres*, why do you waste tears; 'Quid lacrimis manas?' After these words occur, in the original, four Greek words which Chaucer does not translate, viz.: *Exauda, me keuthe noo*: i. e. speak out, do not hide them in your mind; quoted from Homer, *Iliad* i. 363.

With lines 3 and 4 compare *Troilus*, i. 857.

7. *by him-self*, in itself; 'per se.' Alluding to 'sharpnesse,' i. e. 'asperitas.'

15. *enformedest*, didst conform; 'formares.'

17. *ordre of hevene*; 'ad caelestis ordinis exemplar.' This refers to the words of Plato just at the end of the 9th book of *The Republic*: en ourano isos paradeigma anakeitai. Cf. also the last lines of Book II of the present treatise.
18. *confermedest* (MS. A, *enfourmedist*), didst confirm; 'sanxisti.' The reading *conformedest* evidently arose from confusion with *enformedest* above, in l. 15.
19. *mouth of Plato*; referring to Book V (473 D) of the *Republic*: ean me, e oi philosophoi basileusosin en tais polesin, e oi basiles te nun legomenoi ki dunastai philosophesosi gnesios te kai ikanos, kai touto eis tauton xumpese, dunamis te politike kai philosophia* ton de nun poreuomenon khoris eph' ekateron ai pollai phuseis ex anagkes apokleisthosin, ouk esti kakon paula ... tais polesi* doko de, oude to anthropino genei.
24. *the same Plato*; in the 6th Dialogue on the *Republic*.
25. *cause*, reason; 'caussam.' *wyse*, i.e. 'for wise men.'
27. *felonous tormentours citizenes*, citizens who are wicked and oppressive; the substantives are in apposition.
33. *knowinge with me*, my witnesses; 'mihi ... consci.''
36. *discordes ... preyeres*; 'inexorabilesque discordiae.'
37. *for this libertee, &c.*; 'et quod conscientiae libertas habet.'
41. *Conigaste*, Conigastus, or Cunigastus; mentioned in Cassiodorus, Epist. lib. viii. ep. 28. The facts here referred to are known only from the present passage.
- prospre fortunes* translates 'fortunas' simply; it seems to mean 'success' or 'well-being.'
43. *Trigwille*, Triguilla; 'regiae praepositum domus.'
45. *auctoritee*; 'obiecta periculis auctoritate protexi.'
52. *cariages*, taxes; 'uectigalibus.' See a similar use in the *Pers. Tale*, I 752, and note.
59. *inplitable*, intricate: 'inexplicabilis.' *coempcioun*, an imposition so called; see Chaucer's explanation below, in l. 64. In Greek, sunone.
61. *Campaigne*, Campania, in Italy, *provost*; 'praefectum praetorii.'
- 64-67. See the footnote. I have here transposed this gloss, so as to make it *follow*, instead of *preceding*, the mention of *coempcioun* in the text.
68. *Paulin*, Decius Paulinus, consul in 498; mentioned in Cassiodorus, Epist. lib. i. epist. 23, lib. iii. epist. 29.
69. *houndes*; 'Palatini canes.'
73. *Albin*, perhaps Decius Albinus, to whom Theodoric addressed a letter preserved in Cassiodorus, lib. iv. ep. 30. See l. 156 below.
75. *Ciprian*, Cyprian. We know something of him from two letters in Cassiodorus, Epist. v. 40, 41. Theodoric esteemed him highly. See a discussion of his career in H. F. Stewart's *Essay on Boethius*, pp. 42-52.
78. *to hem-ward*, i.e. for the benefit of the officers around me; 'mihi ... nihil apud aulicos, quo magis essem tutior, reseruau.''
81. *Basilius*. Not much is known of him; see H. F. Stewart, as above, p. 48.
82. *compelled*, i.e. bribed to accuse me. *for nede offoreine moneye*: 'alienae aeris necessitate.'
84. *Opilion*, Opilio; the Opilio mentioned in Cassiodorus, lib. v. epist. 41, and lib. viii. epist. 16, and brother of the Cyprian mentioned above, l. 75. His father's name was Opilio likewise.
89. *aperceived*, made known. *the king*, i.e. Theodoric, king of Italy for 33 years, A.D. 493-526. His reign was, on the whole, good and glorious, but he committed the great crime of putting to death both Boethius and his aged father-in-law Symmachus, for which he afterwards expressed his deep repentance. See Gibbon's *Roman Empire*. The chief record of his reign is in the collection of twelve books of public epistles composed in his name by Cassiodorus. The seat of his government was Ravenna, as mentioned below.
93. *lykned*; rather, *added*; Lat. 'posse adstrui uidetur.'
- 95-194. See a translation into modern English of the whole of this passage, in H. F. Stewart's *Essay*, pp. 37-41.

101. *axestow in somme*, if you ask particularly; 'summam quaeris?'

106, 107. *forsake*, deny. *have wold*, have willed, did wish.

109. *and that I confesse*. Here Chaucer's version seems to be quite at fault. 'At uolui, nec unquam uelle desistam. Fatebimur? [MS. C. Et fatebimur.] Sed impediendi delatoris opera cessabit.'

113. *by me*, with regard to me; 'de me.'

117. *Socrates*; in Plato's Republic, Book VI: ten apseudeian ... misein, ten d' aletheian stergein (485 C).

120. *preisen*, appraise, judge of: 'aestimandum.'

131. *Canius*, better *Canus*, i.e. 'Julius Canus, whose philosophic death is described by Seneca, De Tranquillitate Animi, cap. xiv.'--Gibbon. He has already been mentioned above, Prose iii. l. 40.

132. *Germeynes sone*, the son of Germanicus. This Gaius Caesar is better known as Caligula, the emperor who succeeded Tiberius.

143. *famileres*, friends, i.e. disciples, viz. Epicurus, in the De Ira Divina, cap. xiii (Stewart).

154. *Vérone*, Vérona; next to Ravenna, the favourite residence of Theodoric.

156. *his real maiestee*, high treason, lit. 'his royal majesty'; Lat. 'maiestatis crimen.' The king was intent upon repressing all freedom of speech.

167. *submittede*, subdued: 'summitteret.'

171. *present*, i.e. he would, even in such a case, have been allowed to appear in his defence, would have been called upon to confess his crime, and would have been condemned in a regular manner.

173. *fyve hundred*, nearly 500 miles. Boethius was imprisoned in a tower at Pavia.

176. *as who seith, nay*; i.e. it is said ironically. The senate well deserve that no one should ever defend them as I did, and be convicted for it.

181. *sacrilege*; glossed *sorcerie*: 'sacrilegio.' Sorcery or magic is intended. 'At the command of the barbarians, the occult science of a philosopher was stigmatised with the names of sacrilege and magic.'--Gibbon. See below, l. 196.

186. *Pictagoras*, Pythagoras. The saying here attributed to him is given in the original in Greek--*epou theo*. Some MSS. add the gloss, *i. deo non diis seruiendum*. MS. C. has: *deo et non diis sacrificandum*.

188. *I, i. e. for me*. A remarkable grammatical use.

190. *right clene*: 'penetral innocens domus.'

193. *thorough*, i. e. for. Caxton and Thynne read *for*.

195. *feith*: 'de te tanti criminis fidem capiunt.'

198. *it suffiseth nat only ... but-yif*, this alone is insufficient ... unless thou also, &c. *of thy free wille*: 'ultro.'

212. *good gessinge*, high esteem: 'existimatio bona.'

215. *charge*, burden, load: 'sarcinam'

219. *by gessinge*, in men's esteem: 'existimatio.'

223. *for drede*: 'nostri discriminis terrore.'

Metre 5. 1. *whete*, sphere: 'orbis.' Not only were there seven spheres allotted to the planets, but there was an eighth larger sphere, called the sphere of fixed stars, and a ninth 'sphere of first motion,' or *primum mobile*, which revolved round the earth once in 24 hours, according to the Ptolemaic astronomy. This is here alluded to. God is supposed to sit in an immoveable throne beyond it.

3. *sweigh*, violent motion; the very word used in the same connexion in the Man of Lawes Tale, B 296; see note to that passage.

4. *ful hornes*, i. e. her horns filled up, as at full moon, when she meets 'with alle the bemes' of the Sun, i. e. reflects them fully.

7. *derke hornes*, horns faintly shining, as when the moon, a thin crescent, is near the sun and nearly all obscured.

'The bente mone with hir homes pale;' Troil. iii. 624.

9. *cometh eft ayein hir used cours*, returns towards her accustomed course, i. e. appears again, as usual, as a morning-star, in due course. I think the text is incorrect; for *cometh* read *torneth*, i. e. turns. Lat. text: 'Solitas iterum mutet habenas.' The planet Venus, towards one apparent extremity of her orbit, follows the sun, as an evening-star; and again, towards the other apparent extremity, precedes it as a morning-star. So Cicero, De Nat. Deorum, ii. 20. 53: 'dicitur Lucifer, cum antegreditur solem, cum subsequitur autem, Hesperus.'

11. *restreinet*, shortenest; the sun's apparent course being shorter in winter. Lat. 'stringis.'

13. *swifte tydes*, short times; viz. of the summer nights.

19. *Arcturus*, a Bootis, in the sign Libra; conspicuous in the nights of spring.

20. *Sirius*, a Canis Maioris, or the Dog-star, in the sign of Cancer; seen before sun-rise in the so-called dog-days, in July and August. It was supposed that the near approach of Sirius to the Sun caused great heat.

21. *his lawe*, i.e. 'its law'; and so again in *his propre*.

28. *on*. Caxton and Thynne rightly read *on*.

29. *derke derknesses*, obscure darkness: 'obscuris ... tenebris.' Not a happy expression.

31. *covered and kembd*: 'compta.' Cf. *kembde* in Squi. Ta. F 560.

37. *erthes*, lands; the pl. is used, to translate 'terras.'

41. *bonde*, i.e. the chain of love; see Bk. ii. Met. 8. l. 15.

Prose 5. 1. *borken out*, barked out; 'delatraui.' MS. A. changes *borken* into *broken*. The glossaries, &c., all seem to miss this excellent example of the strong pp. of *berken*. *Borken* appears as a pt. t. pl. in the King of Tars, l. 400. The A.S. pp. *borcen* appears in the A.S. Leechdoms, ed. Cockayne, i. 170, l. 17.

14. *oo ... king*. The original is in Greek--eis koiranos estin, eis basileus: quoted from Homer, Iliad, ii. 204, with the change from esto to estin.

18, 19. *thy citee*, i.e. the city of heaven; note the context.

22. *palis*, paling, rampart; 'uallo.' Clearer than *paleis*, as in A, which might mean palace; but both spellings occur in French.

25. *face* (facies), the look of this prison.

31. *in comune good*, for the common good: 'in commune bonum.'

34. *thinges ... aposed*, accusations; 'delatorum.'

45. *thy wode Muse*: 'Musae saeuientis'; cf. Met. 5 above, l. 22.

51. *thilke passiouns*: 'ut quae in tumorem perturbationibus influentibus induruerunt.'

54. *by an esier touchinge* refers to the preceding *mowen ... softe*: 'tactu blandiore mollescant.'

Metre 6. This Metre refers to the necessity of doing everything in its proper season.

2. 'When the sun is in Cancer'; i.e. in the month of June.

4. *lat him gon*, let him go and eat acorns.

6. *whan the feld*: 'Cum saeuus Aquilonibus Stridens campus inhorruit.' *Chirkinge*, hoarse, rustling; alluding to the rustling of frozen grass in a high wind.

15. *And forthy*: 'Sic quod praecipiti uia Certum deserit ordinem, Laetos non habet exitus.'

Prose 6. 10. *by fortunous fortune*: 'fortuitis casibus.' Not well expressed.

14. *the same ... thou*, thou didst sing the same thing. See Met. v. 22.

17. *owh!* an exclamation of astonishment: Lat. 'papae.'

18. *why that thou*: 'cur in tam salubri sententia locatus aegrotas.'

20. *I not ... what*: 'nescio, quid abesse coniecto.'

22. *with whiche governailes*, by what sort of government.

28. *the strengthe*, the strength of the gaping stockade discloses an opening: 'uelut hiante ualli robore.' The corruption of *chyning* to *schynyng* in MS. A. makes sad nonsense of the passage.

42. *they may nat al*: 'sibique totum extirpare non possint.'

55. *or elles the entree*: 'uel aditum reconciliandae sospitatis inueni.'

56. *For-why, for*, Because, since. *for-thy*, therefore.

64. *the auctor ... ofhele*: 'sospitatis auctori.'

65. *norisshinges*; perhaps better *norisshing*, as in Caxton and Thynne; 'fomitem,' i. e. furtherance.

71. *faster*, firmer, stronger: 'firmioribus.'

76. *to maken thinne and wayk*: 'attenuare.'

77. *meneliche*, moderate: 'mediocribus.'

Metre 7. 1. *yeten a-doun*, pour down; 'fundere.' Not *geten*, as in A.

2. *trouble*, turbid; 'Turbidus Auster.'

3. *medleth the hete*: 'Misceat aestum.' See above, Met. iv. l. 5.

5. *clere as glas*; cf. Knight's Tale, A 1958.

withstande: 'Mox resoluta Sordida caeno, Visibus obstat.'

7. *royleth*, wanders; 'uagatur.' Not 'rolls.'

11. *holden*, keep to; cf. 'Hold the hye wey'; Truth, l. 20. *weyve*: 'Gaudia pelle, Pelle timorem; Spemque fugato.'

BOOK II.

Prose 1. 13. *to begyle*; copied in Troil. iv. 2, 3:--

'--- y-thonked be Fortune,
That semeth trewest whan she wol bigyle.'

22. *myn entree*: 'de nostro adyto.' But Chaucer has translated 'adyto' as if it were 'aditu.' He translates *aditum* by *entree* in Bk. i. Pr. 6, l. 55. *Adyto* is 'sanctuary.'

28. *Com*, i. e. let (it) come; imperative: 'Adsit igitur rhetoricae suadela dulcedinis.'

32. *moedes*, moods, strains; 'modos.' *prolaciouns*, utterances.

35. Compare Chaucer's poem on Fortune; and see the long note at the beginning of the Notes to that poem.

45. *use hir maneres*; rather, make the best of her conduct: 'utere moribus.' *agrysest*, shudderest at, dreadest.

48. *She hath forsaken*: 'Reliquit enim te, quam non relicturam nemo umquam poterit esse securus.'

51. The MSS. usually agree in this clause. Chaucer's gloss is due to an obscure note in MS. C., viz. 'vel quam non relictam, secundum alios libros.' Other notes occur there, but do not help us.

68. *flour*: 'intra fortunae aream.' We say 'area' or 'domain.'

77. *amonges*, at various times, from time to time, now and then; see New E. Dict., s.v. *Among*, B. 2.

83. *cesede*, would cease; copied in Troil. i. 848:--

'For if hir wheel stinte any-thing to tome,
Than cessed she Fortune anoon to be.'

Metre 1. 3. *Eurype*, Euripus; a narrow channel, with a strong current; especially that between Boeotia and Euboea. This use of the word is here seen to be far older in English than the quotation from Holland's Pliny in the New E. Dict.

8. *so hard*: 'Ultrouque gemitus, dura quos fecit, ridet.'

9. *laugheth*, laughs at; 'ridet.' It is impossible to accept the reading *lyssheth* in C. There seems to be no such word. It probably arose from the attempt of the scribe to represent the guttural sound of *gh*, because we actually find him writing *neysshebour* for *neighbour* twice, viz. in Bk. ii. Pr. 3. 24, and in Pr. 7. 57. This passage is imitated in Troil. iv. 7: 'Than laugheth she and maketh him the mowe.'

Prose 2. 1. Compare Chaucer's 'Fortune'; l. 25, &c.

4. *every-dayes*, daily: 'cottidianis querelis.'

37. *I torne*: 'Rotam uolubili orbe uersamus.'

39. *Worth up*, climb up: 'Ascende.' Cf. P. Plowman, B. vii. 91; Wars of Alexander, 2878, 2973.

42. *Cresus*, Croesus; see note to Monk. Tale, B 3917.

47. *Perciens*, Persians. But Chaucer is here wrong. The Lat. text has 'Persi regis,' i. e. king Perseus. Perseus, or Perses III, was the last king of Macedonia, who was defeated by L. AEmilius Paulus in a decisive battle fought near Pydna, in June, B.C. 168. 'When brought before AEmilius [here, Paulus], he is said to have degraded himself by the most abject supplications; but he was treated with kindness by the Roman general;' Smith, Class. Dict. See Livy, xl. 57; xli. 53; xliv. 32; &c.; Plutarch, Life of AEmilius.

51. *Tragedie*. Cf. the definition in the Monk. Prol. B 3163; and note to Anelida, 320.

53. *in Greke*. These two words are not in the original, but the following quotation is given in Greek: duo tous pithous, ton men ena kakon, ton de eteron kalon. Some MSS. add: 'duo dolia quidem malum alterum bonum.' From Homer, Iliad, xxiv. 527:

doioi gar te pithoi katakeiatai en Dios oudei,
doron, oia didosi, kakon, eteros de ealon.

Cf. notes to Wyf of Bathes Prol. D 170, and to Leg. of Good Women, 195.

54. *in the entree*: 'in Iouis limine': en Dios oudei.

61. *realme*: 'intra commune omnibus regnum locatus.'

Metre 2. 1. *hiede*, pour: 'Tantas fundat opes, nec retrahat manum Pleno copia cornu.'

8. *as fool-large*, like one that is foolishly lavish: 'Multi prodigus auri.'

11. *other gapinges*: 'Alios pandit hiatus.' Some MSS. have *Altos*, but Chaucer evidently read *Alios*, as in MS. C.

13. *to any ... ende*; rather, 'within a prescribed boundary'; 'Certo fine retentent.'

Prose 3. 22. *princes*. These were, in particular, Festus and Symmachus. Boethius married Rusticiana, the daughter of Symmachus. Hence the allusion to his *fadres-in-lawe* (socerorum) just below, in l. 26; where the right sense is *parents-in-law*. See Stewart's Essay, p. 24.

23. *leef*: 'delectusque in affinitatem principum ciuitatis, quod pretiosissimum propinquitatis genus est, prius carus, quam proximus esse coepisti.' Hence *the whiche thing* really refers back to *affinitee*, which is hardly obvious in the E. version.

40. *whan thou*: 'cum in Circo duorum medius consulum circumfusae multitudinis expectationem triumphali largitione satiasti.'

43. *gave thou wordes*: 'Dedisti ... uerba fortunae.'

48. *privee*, a man of private station, not of noble rank: 'priuato.' The reference is to the election of his two sons as consuls in one day.

55. *Art thou*: 'An tu in hanc uitae scenam nunc primum subitus hospesque uenisti.' Thus *shadwe or tabernacle* is meant to translate *scenam*.

60. *laste day*; quoted in Chaucer's 'Fortune,' l. 71; see note to the line.

61. *and also*, i. e. even to such Fortune as abides and does *not* desert the man: 'fortunae ... etiam manentis.'

62. *thar recche*; it is absolutely necessary to insert *thee* after *thar*; i. e. And therefore, what, do you suppose, need you care? *yif thou*, i. e. whether thou.

Metre 3. 10. *the fairnesse*: 'Iam spinis abeat decus.'

13. *over-whelveth*, turns over: 'Verso concitat aequore.' *whelveth* is the right form, as noted by Stratmann; it occurs in MS. li. l. 38, and in the black-letter editions. It occurs again in Palladius on Husbandry, i. 161: 'For harme ... may ... perchance the *overhelve*,' i. e. for perhaps harm may overthrow thee. And again, in the same, i. 781: '*overwhelve* hit upsodowne,' i. e. turn it (the land) right over.

16. *tomblinge*, fleeting, transitory; 'caducis.'

18. *nis*, is; we must disregard the second negative.

Prose 4. 3. *ne be comen*, is not come; i. e. did not come. It refers to past time.

5. *For in alle*: 'Nam in omni aduersitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem.' This famous sentence has been several times copied. See, e. g., Troil. iii. 1625-8; Dante, *Inferno*, v. 121-3; Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*, 76.

8. *But that thou*, i. e. 'but the fact that thou.' *abyest*, sufferest: 'falsae opinionis supplicium luis.'

12. *For al be it*: 'Nam si te hoc inane nomen fortuitae felicitatis mouet.'

20. *Symacus*, Symmachus. There were several distinguished men of this family. Q. Aurelius Symmachus was a statesman and author in the latter half of the fourth century. The one here referred to is Q. Aurelius Memmius Symmachus, who had been consul under Odoacer in 485, and was involved in the fate of Boethius, being put to death by Theodoric in 525, shortly after the execution of Boethius in 524. He had two daughters, Rusticiana and Galla, of whom the former married Boethius. See Procopius, *de Bello Gothico*, lib. i., and several Epistles in Cassiodorus, viz. lib. iv. epist. 22, 37, 66.

25. *thy wyf*, i. e. Rusticiana, daughter of Symmachus; for there is no proof that Boethius was twice married (Stewart, p. 24). She survived the capture of Rome by the Goths under Totila, A.D. 546. 'The riches of Rusticiana, the daughter of Symmachus and widow of Boethius, had been generously devoted to alleviate the calamities of famine. But the barbarians were exasperated by the report, that she had prompted the people to overthrow the statue of the great Theodoric; and the life of that venerable matron would have been sacrificed to his memory, if Totila had not respected

her birth, her virtues, and even the pious motive of her revenge.--Gibbon, Rom. Empire, ch. 43.

31. *two sones*; the two spoken of just above (Pr. iii. l. 35), as being both made consuls together. This was in 522.

conseilours, i.e. of consular rank: 'consulares.'

40. *thyne ancras*. Hence the line, 'Yit halt thyn ancre.' Fortune, l. 38.

52. *thy delices*: 'delicias tuas.' The sense here intended is 'effeminacy,' or 'unmanly weakness.'

56. *ful anguissous*, very full of anxieties: 'Anxia enim res,' &c. Repeated in Troilus, iii. 816, q.v.

68. *for alwey*, &c. Very obscure. Chaucer seems to mean--'for always, in every man's case, there is, in something or other, that which (if he has not experienced it) he does not understand; or else he dreads that which he has already experienced.' The Latin is clearer: 'inest enim singulis, quod inexpertus ignoret, expertus exhorreat.'

79. *nothing [is] wrecched*. The insertion of *is* completes the sense: 'adeo nihil est miserum, nisi cum putes.' Observe '*nis a wrecche*' in Chaucer's own gloss (l. 81); and see l. 25 of 'Fortune.'

83. *by the agreeabletee*, by means of the equanimity: 'aequanimitate tolerantis.' Not having the word 'equanimity' at command, Chaucer paraphrases it by 'agreeabletee or egalitee,' i. e. accommodating or equable behaviour. Cf. l. 92.

86. *The swetnesse*, &c. Cf. Troilus, iii. 813-5; and Man of Lawes Tale, B 421-2, and note.

89. *withholden*, retained: 'retineri non possit.' *that*, so that.

107. *sheweth it wel*, it is plain: 'manifestum est.'

110. *either he woot*, &c.; copied in Troilus, iii. 820-833.

115. *lest he lese that ... it*, lest he lose that which. MS. A. *omits* 'it'; but the phrase is idiomatic.

119. *this is to seyn that men*, that is to say that, in such a case, men, &c.

120. *lost*, loss. This form of the sb. occurs elsewhere; as in Gower, i. 147 (goth to *lost*); and in P. Plowman, C. vii. 275; &c. See Stratmann.

131. *it ne maketh*, it does not make men miserable.

Metre 4. 7. *lause*, loose; Icel. *lauss*: 'solutae.' Usually *loos*, as in Cant. Ta. A 4064, 4352.

8. *forthy if thou*: 'Fugiens periculosam Sortem sedis amoenae, Humili domum memento Certus figere saxo.' Chaucer's translation is hardly correct; *sortem* and *sedis* must be taken in close connection. 'Avoiding the perilous condition of a fair (and exposed) situation, take care to found thy house securely on a low-lying (and sheltered) rock.'

12. *wefeful*: 'Felix robore ualli Duces serenus aeuum.' *palis*, stockade, rampart; as before, Bk. i. Pr. 3. 56, Pr. 5. 22.

Prose 5. 10. *to hem that despenden it*; rather, by spending it; Lat. 'effundendo.' So again, in l. 11, *to thilke folke that mokeren it* answers to the Lat. gerund 'coaceruando.'

11. *mokeren it*, hoard it. Perhaps related to O.F. *mucier*; see *Curmudgeon* in my Etym. Dict. See *mokereres*, misers, below.

15. *stenteth to ben had*, ceases to be possessed: 'desinit possideri.'

16. *large*, lavish; 'largiendi usu desinit possideri.'

18. *as of that*, as regards that hoard.

19. *a voys al hool*, a voice not yet dispersed: 'uox ... tota.'

32. *yif it wanteth*, if it lacks: 'carens animae motu atque membrorum compage.'

35. *of the laste*: 'postremae aliquid pulcritudinis.' Perhaps it means 'of the lowest kind of beauty.' Mr. Stewart, in his Essay, p. 225, reads *postremo*, for which I find *no* authority. MS. C. has *postreme*.

36. *through the distinccioun*: 'suique distinctione.'

40. *Why sholde it nat*, &c. In some editions, this passage is not marked as being assigned to Boethius. In others, it is.

85. *ostelments*, furniture, household goods: 'supellectilis.' O.F. *ostillement*, *oustillement*, furniture; cf. mod. F. *outil*, a word of doubtful origin. Cf. l. 94.

90. *subgit*; as if for 'suppositis'; but the Lat. text has 'sepositis,' i.e. separate, independent.

92. *beest*, animal: 'diuinum merito rationis animal.'

97. *of the lowest, &c.*, 'by means of vilest things.'

101. *yifthat al, &c.*, 'if all the good possessed is more valuable than the thing possessing it.'

105. *and certes*: 'quod quidem haud immerito cadit.'

111. *it cometh*: 'it arises from some defect in them.'

121. *Gabbe I of this*, do I lie concerning this?

125. *weneth*. The texts have *and weneth*; but I suppress *and* to make sense, and to make the translation agree with the Latin. 'Atqui diuitiae possidentibus persaepe nocuerunt, cum pessimus quisque, eoque alieni magis audius, quidquid usquam auri gemmarumque est, se solum qui habeat dignissimum putat.'

128. *way-feringe*; MS. A, *way-faryng*. Both forms, *feringe* and *faring(e)* occur; see Stratmann. *Feringe* = A. S. *ferende*, from the weak verb *feran*, to go, travel; whilst *faringe* = A. S. *farende*, from the strong verb *faran*, to go. *Feran* (= **forian*) is derived, with vowel-mutation, from the stem **for*, appearing in *for*, the pt. t. of *faran*.

130. *singe, &c.* Doubtless from Juvenal, Sat. x. 22; see Wyf of Bathes Tale, D 1191, and the note.

Metre 5. Largely imitated in Chaucer's poem called 'The Former Age,' which see. See also the Notes to the same.

5. *They ne coude*, they knew not how: 'Non Bacchica munera norant Liquido confundere melle.'

6. *piment*, usually spiced wine; here, wine mixed with honey. See Rom. of the Rose, 6027, and the note. *clarree*, wine mixed with honey and spices, and then strained till it is clear; clarified wine. See Rom. of the Rose, 5967, 6026; Former Age, 16; Kn. Tale, A 1471. Chaucer uses these two words here in conjunction, for the simple reason that he was thinking of the parallel passage in the French Rom. de la Rose, which is imitated from the present passage in Boethius. Ll. 8418-9 are:--

'Et de l'iaue simple bevoient
Sans querre *piment ne clare*.'

7. *ne they coude*: 'Nec lucida uellera Serum Tyrio miscere ueneno.' Hence the *Seriens* are the *Seres*, or Chinese; and the *venim of Tyrie* should rather be *the venim of Tyre*, but Chaucer follows the adjectival form in the original, both here and in Bk. iii. Met. 4, l. 2. *Venim* is not the right word here; 'ueneno' merely means 'dye.' The reference is to the *murex* or purple shell-fish. See Vergil, Aen. iv. 262: '*Tyrioque ardebat murice laena*'; and Georg. ii. 465: '*alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana ueneno*.'

13. *gest ne straungere*: 'hospes.' Cf. Former Age, 21.

17. *armures*, defensive armour: 'arma.' The usual reading is *arua*, i. e. fields; but more than six MSS. have *arma*, and Chaucer's copy had the same; as appears from MS. C.

18. *For wherto*: 'for to what purpose, or what sort of madness of enemies would first take up arms, when they saw but cruel wounds (as the result) and no rewards for the blood that was shed?'

22. *But the anguissous*: 'Sed saeuior ignibus Aetnae Feruens amor ardet habendi.'

24. *Allas! &c.* Cf. Former Age, 27-32. *the gobetes or the weightes of gold*: 'Auri ... pondera.'

26. *He dalf*: 'Pretiosa pericula fodit.'

Prose 6. 8. the imperie of consulers, consular rank: 'consulare imperium.' The reference is to the creation of Decemviri; see Livy, iii. 32.

20. *so requerable*, in such request: 'expetibilis.'

29. *into the ... body*: 'in secreta quaeque.'

32. *the whiche I clepe*, by which I mean; so again below, l. 39.

35. *a thought*, a mind; 'mentem firma sibi ratione cohaerentem.'

36. *a free man*; Anaxarchus of Abdera, B.C. 323. The *tyraunt* was Nicocreon, king of Cyprus. See Valerius Maximus, iii. 3.

44. *But what*: 'Quid autem est, quod in alium quisquam facere possit, quod sustinere ab alio ipse non possit?'

47. *Busirides*, Busiris (gen. case, *Busiridis*), a king of Egypt, who sacrificed all strangers on his altars. But Hercules, coming to Egypt, slew him and abolished the custom. See Vergil, *Georg.* iii. 5; Ovid, *Tr.* iii. 11. 39. In the *Monkes Tale*, B 3293, Chaucer calls him *Busirus*.

49. *Regulus*; M. Regulus, taken prisoner by the Carthaginians, B.C. 255. The story of his embassy to Rome is well known.

63. *may I*. It is necessary to insert *I* (only found in the black-letter editions) to complete the sense. 'Quod quidem de cunctis fortunae muneribus dignius existimari potest.'

71. *as of wil*, i.e. when it can: 'ultro.'

80. *reproeved*, disproved: 'redarguuntur.'

Metre 6. 2. *Nero*. Cf. *Monkes Tale*, B 3653-84.

4. *his brother*; Britannicus, poisoned by Nero; Tacitus, *Annal.* xiii. 16; Suetonius, *Nero*, 33.

8. *domesman*, judge; see *Monk. Ta.* B 3680, and note.

15. *septem triones*, properly, the seven chief stars in the Lesser Bear; also sometimes used of the seven bright stars in the Greater Bear. The leading star in the Lesser Bear is the pole-star; and as that remains fixed in the north, the whole constellation came to signify the north. Hence, in the *Monk. Ta.* B 3657, we are told that Nero ruled over 'Both Est and West, South and *Septemtrioun*'; see note to that line.

18. *Nothus*, Notus, the south wind; see below. *scorkleth*, scorches; MS. A has *scorchith*. The *Prompt. Parv.* has: 'Scorkelyn, *ustulo, ustillo*'; and 'Scorklyd, *ustillatus*.' As Mr. Bradley notes, it is a variant of *scorknen* or *scorpnen*. The orig. Icel. verb is *skorpna*, to become shrivelled, allied to *skorpinn*, shrivelled. This is a pp. form as if from **skerpa*, pt. t. **skarp*; cf. *skera*, pt. t. *skar*, pp. *skorinn*. The adj. *skarpr* means 'sharp,' whence the weak verb *skerpa*, to sharpen. The sense of the primitive verb **skerpa* was, doubtless, 'to cut'; and *scorklen* is, lit., 'to cause to be cut about,' when used as a transitive verb; hence, 'to shrivel up,' from the appearance of plants 'cut' with frost or parched with heat.

21. *Allas!*

'Heu grauem sortem, quoties iniquus
Additur saeuo gladius ueneno!'

More correctly, 'lordshippe to venimous crueltee.' MS. C has 'gladius, i. potestas exercendi gladium'; and 'ueneno, i. venenose crudelitati.'

Prose 7. 3. *I have wel desired*: 'materiam gerendis rebus optauimus, quo ne uirtus tacita consenesceret.'

10. *drawen to governaunce*: 'allicere,' i. e. allure (simply).

18. *a prikke*, a point; cf. *Parl. of Foules*, 57; *Troil.* v. 1815; *Ho. Fame*, 907. From Ptolemy, *Syntaxis*, lib. i. cap. 6; cf. Macrobius, *In Somnium Scipionis*, lib. ii. c. 9.

23. *Tholomee*, Ptolemy; viz. in the beginning of book ii. of his *Megale Syntaxis*. See the same in Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* ii. 68.

28. *wel unnethe*, scarcely, hardly at all: 'uix angustissima inhabitandi hominibus area relinquetur.'

34. *And also sette*: 'Adde, quod hoc ipsum breuis habitaculi septum plures incolunt nationes.'

38. *defaute ... marchaundise*; Lat. only: 'tum commercii insolentia.'

41. *Marcus Tullius*, i.e. Cicero, in his *Somnium Scipionis*, which originally formed part of the sixth book of the *De Republica*. See cap. vi. of that work, and Note to *Parl. Foules*, 31.

43. *Caucasus*; mentioned again in the *Wyf of Bathes Tale*, D 1140.

45. *Parthes*, Parthians.

59. *hath the wrecched*: 'scriptorum inops deleuit obliuio.'

69. *ended*: 'definitum.' We now say 'finite.'

73. *endeles*: 'interminabilem.' We now say 'infinite.'

77. *were thought*, were considered in comparison with eternity.

89. *This rather man*, this former man, the former.

95. *seyde*: 'Iam tandem, inquit, intelligis me esse philosophum? Tum ille nimium mordaciter, Intellexeram, inquit, si tacuisses.' This story is alluded to in *Piers Plowman*; see my note to that poem, C. xiv. 226.

108. *despyseth it*; cf. *Troilus*, v. 1821-7.

Metre 7. 1. *with overthrowing thought*: 'mente praecipiti.'

3. *shewinge*, evident, open to the view: 'Late patentes ... plagas.'

7. *dedly*, mortal, perishable: 'mortali iugo.'

8. *ferne*, distant: 'remotos.' This is important, as settling the sense of 'ferne halwes' in the Prologue to the Tales, l. 14.

13. *Fabricius*, the conqueror of Pyrrhus; censor in B.C. 275. *Brutus*, the slayer of Caesar.

14. *Catoun*, Cato of Utica (B.C. 95-46).

17. *Liggeth*, lie ye; 'iacetis.' The imperative mood.

20. *cruel*; Lat. 'sera,' which Chaucer has taken as 'seua.' 'Cum sera uobis rapiet hoc etiam dies.' *thanne is*: 'Iam uos secunda mors manet.'

Prose 8. 2. *untretable*, not to be treated with, intractable, inexorable: 'inexorable.'

7. *unpleyten*, unplait, explain: 'explicare.'

17. *windinge*. Read *windy*, i.e. unstable; Lat. 'uentosam.' Caxton's edition has *wyndy*, which proves the point. So also other old black-letter editions.

23. *aspre*: 'haec aspera, haec horribilis fortuna.'

26. *visages*, faces. See Notes to the poem on Fortune.

Metre 8. 1. It begins 'Quod mundus stabile fide Concordes uariat uices; Quod pugnantia semina Foedus perpetuum tenent.' The whole of this metre reappears in *Troilus*, iii. 1744-1764.

6. *hath brought*, hath led in, introduced: 'duxerit.'

greedy to flowen; the Lat. text merely has *auidum*; 'Ut fluctus auidum mare Certo fine coerceat.' The Lat. *fluctus* answers to 'hise flodes.'

7. *ende*, boundary: 'fine.'

8. *termes or boundes*, borders: 'terminos.'

10. *Love*: 'Et caelo imperitans amor.' On this passage is founded one in the *Knights Tale*, A 2991-3.

11. *slakede*, were to relax. The last lines are:--

'Et quam nunc socia fide Pulcris motibus incitant,
Certent soluere machinam. Hic sancto populos quoque
Iunctos foedere continet: Hic et coniugii sacrum
Castis nectit amoribus: Hic fidis etiam sua
Dictat iura sodalibus. O felix hominum genus,
Si uestros animos amor, Quo caelum regitur, regat!'

BOOK III.

Prose 1. 3. *streighte*, pp., i.e. stretched; 'adrectis ... auribus.' The form *streight-e* is plural.

6. *so*, i.e. so much. Better 'how much'; Lat. *quantum*.

8. *unparigal*, unequal; 'imparem.'

11. *nat only that*, it is not only the case that. It would be clearer if *that* were omitted.

12. *agrisen*, filled with dread; pp., with short *i*, of *agrysen*. Cf. *agryseth*, Bk. i. Met. 6, l. 7.

15. *ravisheddest*, didst greedily receive; 'rapiebas.'

32. *for the cause of thee*, for thy sake; 'tui caussa.'

33. *but I wol, &c.*; 'sed quae tibi caussa notior est, eam prius designare uerbis atque informare conabor.'

Metre 1. 2. *hook*, sickle; 'falce.'

4. *Hony*; cf. Troilus, i. 638, iii. 1219.

6. *Nothus*, Notus, the South wind. *ploungy*, stormy, rainy; 'imbriferos.'

9. *bigin*, do thou begin; imperative; 'incipe.'

Prose 2. 2. *streite sete*, narrow (retired) seat; 'in angustam sedem.'

3. *cures*, endeavours; 'omnis mortalium cura.'

7. *over that*, beyond it; 'ulterius.'

8. *sovereyn good*; 'omnium summum bonorum.'

11. *out of ... good*; 'extrinsecus.'

28. *mesuren, &c.*; 'Plurimi uero boni fructum gaudio laetitiaque metiuntur.'

34. *is torded*; a bad translation of 'uersatur,' i.e. 'resides.'

38. *merinesse*, enjoyment; 'iocunditatis.'

50. *for which*, on which account; 'quare.'

55. *Epicurus*. See Cant. Tales, Prol. 336-8, where this is quoted; and see Merch. Ta. E 2021; Troil. iii. 1691; 'Epicurus ... sibi summum bonum uoluptatem esse constituit.'

57. *birefte away*. But the Lat. text has precisely the opposite sense: 'quod caetera omnia iocunditatem animo uideantur adferre.' For *adferre* [MS. *C afferre*], Chaucer has given us the sense of *auferre*.

58. *studies*, i.e. endeavours; 'studia.' *corage*; 'animus.'

59. *al be it, &c.*; 'et si caligante memoria.'

60. *not*, knows not; 'uelut ebrius, domum quo tramite reuertatur, ignorat.' See Cant. Tales, A 1262.

67. *that ... it*: 'qui quod sit optimum, id etiam ... putant.'

75. *forsake*, deny; 'sequestrari nequit.'

77. *be anguissous*, i.e. 'be neither full of anxiety.' The *neither* is implied in the following *ne*; 'non esse anxiam tristemque.' It is clearer if we supply *nat*, as in the text.

83. *Than is it good*, then it is the *summum bonum*.

86. *lovinge*, as if translating *diligendo*, which occurs in many MSS.; but the better reading is 'deligendo,' i.e. selecting.

Metre 2. 1. *with slakke ... strenges*; 'fidibus lentis.'

2. *enclineth and flitteth*; 'flectat.' *flitteth* here means 'shifts.'

3. *purveyable*, with provident care; 'prouida.'

6. *of the contre of Pene*; 'Poeni leones'; lions of North Africa, supposed to be extremely ferocious.

8. *sturdy*, cruel, hard; 'trucem ... magistrum.'

13. *and hir mayster*: 'Primusque lacer dente cruento Domitor rabidas imbuit iras.'

15. *langelinge*, garrulous; 'garrula.' This passage is imitated twice in the Cant. Tales, F 607-617, H 163-174.

17. *pleyinge businessse*; 'ludens cura.'

19. *agreables*; this form of the pl. adj. is only used in the case of words of French origin. Examples are not very common; cf. *reverents* below, Bk. iii. Met. 4, l. 6; and *delitables*, C. T. F 899.

26. *by privee path*, by an unseen route; 'secreto tramite.' Alluding to the apparent passage of the sun below the horizon and, as it were, underneath the world. Cf. Troil. iii. 1705.

27. *Alle thinges*: 'Repetunt proprios quaeque recursus.'

Prose 3. 1. *beestes*, animals; 'animalia.' Chaucer always uses *beest* for 'animal.'

15. *fals beautee*, a false beauty; 'falsa ... beatitudinis species.' But 'species' may simply mean 'semblance.'

17. After *axe*, Caxton and Thynne insert *the*, i.e. thee; 'te ipsum.'

24. *thee lakked*: 'uel aberat quod abesse non uelles, uel aderat quod adesse noluisses.' This sentence much impressed Chaucer. He again recurs to it in the Complaint to Pite, 99-104; Parl. Foules, 90, 91; and Complaint to his Lady, 47-49. This fact helps to prove the genuineness of the last-named poem.

36. *No*. Observe the use of *no* after a sentence containing *nis nat*. If there had been no negative in the preceding sentence, the form would have been *Nay*. Such is the usual rule.

40, 41. *maken*, cause, bring it about. *bihighen*, promised.

48. *foreyne ... pletinges*; 'forenses querimoniae.' But *forenses* means 'public.'

69. *be fulfilled ... and axe any thing*; rather paraphrastic; 'aliquid poscens opibus expletur.' *fulfilled* here means 'plentifully supplied,' not 'completely satisfied,' whereas in the very next line it means 'completely satisfied.'

71. *I holde me stille, and telle nat*, I say nothing about; 'Taceo.' Seven E. words for one of Latin.

74. *what may ... be*, why is it; 'quid est quod,' &c.

Metre 3. 1. After *river*, Caxton and Thynne insert *or a gutter*; Lat. 'gurgite.'

2. *yit sholde it never*. This gives quite a false turn to the translation, and misses the sense intended. I quote the whole Metre.

'Quamuis fluente diues auri gurgite
Non expleturas cogat auarus opes,
Oneretque baccis colla rubri litoris;
Ruraque centeno scindat opima boue:
Nec cura mordax deserit superstitem,
Defunctumque leues non comitantur opes.'

3. *rede see*; lit. 'red shore.' However, the Red Sea is alluded to. Chaucer's translation of *baccis* by 'stones' is not happy; for 'pearls' are meant. Cf. Horace, Epod. viii. 14; Sat. ii. 3. 241. Pliny praises the pearls from the Red Sea; Nat. Hist. lib. xii. c. 18.

Prose 4. 9. *postum*, short for *apostume*, i.e. imposthume. *boch*, botch, pustule. Lat. *struma*. Catullus is the well-known poet, and the allusion is to his lines addressed to himself (Carm. 52):--

'Quid est, Catulle, quid moraris emori?
Sella in curuli struma Nonius sedet.'

14. *Certes, thou, &c.* Rather involved. 'Tu quoque num tandem tot periculis adduci potuisti, ut cum Decorato gerere magistratum putares, cum in eo mentem nequissimi scurrae delatorisque respiceres?' *With* is used for *by*: 'by so many perils' is intended. See Chaucer's gloss.

16. *Decorat*, Decoratus. He seems to have been in high favour with king Theodoric, who wrote him a letter which is preserved in Cassiodorus, lib. v. 31. It is clear that Boethius thought very ill of him.

32. *that he is despysed*, i.e. *because* he is despised. The argument is, that a wicked man seems the more wicked when he

is despised by a very great number of people; and if he be of high rank, his rank makes him more conspicuous, and therefore the more generally contemned. The MSS. vary here; perhaps the scribes did not see their way clearly. See the footnote.

35. *and ... nat unpunished*; 'Verum non impune.'

40. *comen by*, arise from; 'per has umbratiles dignitates non posse contingere.' See Chaucer's Balade on Gentillesse, l. 5.

42. *many maner*, a mistranslation: 'Si quis multiplici consulatu functus.'

46. *to don his office*, to perform its function. Cf. Wyf of Bathes Tale, D 1144.

50. *that wenen*, i.e. (folk or people) who suppose.

56. *provostrie*, i.e. the praetorship; 'praetura.'

57. *rente*, income; 'et senatorii census grauis sarcina.'

58. *the office*; this alludes to the *Praefectus annonae*, once an honourable title. It was borne by Augustus, when emperor.

64. *by the opinioun of usaunces*; 'opinione utentium.' Chaucer's phrase seems to mean 'by estimation of the mode in which it is used.' He should have written 'by the opinioun of hem that usen it.'

66. *of hir wille*, of their own accord (as it were); 'ultra.'

68. *what is it*; 'quid est, quod in se expetendae pulcritudinis habeant, nedum aliis praestent?'

Metre 4. Cf. Monkes Tale, B 3653-60.

2. *Tirie*, Tyre; lit. 'Tyrian,' the adjectival form; 'Tyrio superbus ostro.' So above, Bk. ii. Met. 5, l. 8.

3. *throfhe*, he flourished (lit. throve); 'uigebat.'

6. *reverents*, the pl. form of the adj. See above, Bk. iii. Met. 2, l. 19. *unworshipful*, &c.; 'indecores curules.'

Prose 5. 1. *regnes*, kingdoms; *familiaritees*, friendships.

2. *How elles*, why not? 'Quidni?' *whan*, whenever.

4. *kinges ben chaunged*. This is the subject of Chaucer's Monkes Tale. Examples are certainly numerous. In the time of Boethius (470-524), they were not wanting. Thus Basiliscus, emperor of the East, had a reign which Gibbon describes as 'short and turbulent,' and perished miserably of hunger in 476; and Odoacer was killed by Theodoric in 493; see Gibbon's History.

13. *upon thilke syde that*, on whichever side.

14. *noun-power ... undernethe*; 'impotentia subintrat.' *nounpower*, lack of power, occurs in P. Plowman, C. xx. 292; see my note.

17. *A tyraunt*; Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, in Sicily, who caused a sword to be hung by a slender thread over the head of his favourite Damocles, to teach him that riches could not make happy the man whose death was imminent. See Cicero, Tuscul. v. 21. 6; Horace, Carm. iii. 1. 17; Persius, Sat. iii. 40. And see Ch. Kn. Tale, A 2029.

27. *seriaunts*, serjeants (satellite), different from *servauntes* (*seruientium*) below. The difference is one of use only; for the form *seriaunt*, E. *serjeant*, represents the Lat. *seruientem*, whilst *seruaunt*, E. *servant*, represents the O. F. pres. part. of the O. F. verb *servir*; which comes to much about the same thing.

30. *what*, why; *what ... anything* answers to Lat. 'quid.'

33. *in hool*, &c., whether that power is unimpaired or lost; Lat. 'incolumis ... lapsa.'

34. *Nero*; see note to Monkes Tale, B 3685.

35. *Antonius*, a mistake for *Antoninus*, as in the Lat. text. By Antoninus is meant the infamous emperor Caracalla, on whom Septimius Severus had conferred the title of Antoninus. Papinianus was a celebrated Roman jurist, who was put to death at the command of Caracalla; see Gibbon, Roman Empire, ch. vi.

39. *Senek*, Seneca; see Tacitus, Annal. xiv.

41. *But whan*; 'Sed dum ruituros moles ipsa trahit, neuter, quod uoluit, effecit.' I.e. neither Papinian nor Seneca found it

possible to forego their position.

48. *Certes, swiche folk*; see Monkes Ta. B 3434-5.

50. *pestilence*; see Merch. Ta. E. 1784, and 1793-4.

Metre 5. 1. For *corage*, Caxton and Thynne have *corages*, but this may be an alteration due to the Latin which they quote as a heading: 'Qui se uolet esse potentem, *Animos*,' &c.

5. *Tyle*; 'ultima Thule.' Supposed to be Iceland, or one of the Shetland Islands.

Prose 6. 3. *tragedies*; see note to Cant. Ta. B 3163.

3, 4. *O glorie*. The original has: o doxa doxa murioisi de broton, ouden gegosi bioton ogkosas megan. See Euripides, *Andromache*, 319. For this, MS. C. gives, as the Latin equivalent--'o gloria, gloria, in milibus hominum nichil aliud facta nisi auribus inflatio magna'; an interpretation which Chaucer here follows.

24. *gentillesse*. See remarks (in the notes) on Chaucer's *Balade of Gentillesse*.

Metre 6. 8. For *yif thou loke your*; the change from *thy* to *your* is due to the Latin: 'Si promordia *uestra* Auctoremque Deum spectes.'

9. *forlived*, degenerate; 'degener.' In Prose 6 (above), l. 37, *outrayen or forliven* translates 'degenerent.'

Prose 7. 1. *delices*; 'uoluptatibus.' The MSS. so confuse the words *delices* and *delyts* that it is hardly possible to say which is meant, except when the Lat. text has *deliciae*. Both E. words seem to correspond to *uoluptates*.

12. *Iolitee*: intended to translate 'lasciuam,' a reading of some MSS.; MS. C. has this reading, glossed 'voluptatem.' Most MSS. read *lacunam*, i.e. void, want. *were*, would be; 'foret.'

14. *that children*: 'nescio quem filios inuenisse tortores.'

15. *bytinge*; 'mordax' *anguissous*: 'anxium.'

16. *or, ere*; in fact, Caxton has *ere*, and Thynne, *er*.

18. *Euripidis*; in the gen. case, as in the Lat. text. The reference is to Euripides, *Andromache*, 418: pasi d' anthropois ar' en psukhe, tekn'* ostis d' aut' apeiros on psegei, esson men algei, dustukhon d' eudaimonei.

Metre 7. 3. *he fleeth*: 'Fugit et nimis tenaci Ferit icta corda morsu.' As to the use of *flyes* for 'bees,' see note to Parl. Foules, 353.

Prose 8. 1. *that thise weyes*: 'quin hae ad beatitudinem uiae deuiae quaedam sint.'

8. *supplien*, supplicate, beg: 'danti supplicabis.'

11. *awaytes*, snares: 'subiectorum insidiis obnoxius periculis subiacebis.' *anoyously*; a mistranslation of 'obnoxius,'; see above.

12. *destrat*, distracted: 'distractus.'

16. *brotel*, brittle, frail: 'fragilissimae.'

28. *of the somer-sesoun*: 'uernalium.' So elsewhere, *somer-sesoun* really means the spring. Cf. P. Plowman, line 1.

Aristotle. The reference is not known; but the belief was common. It is highly probable that the fable about the lynx's sharp sight arose from a confusion with the sharp sight of Lynceus; and it is Lynceus who is really meant in the present passage; 'Lynceis oculis.' Cf. Horace, Sat. i. 2. 90:

--ne corporis optima Lyncei
Contemplere oculis.'

Metre 8. 5. *ginnes*, snares: 'laqueos.'

7. *Tyrene*; 'Tyrrhena ... uada'; see Vergil, Aen. i. 67.

14. *echines*: 'uel asperis Praestent echinis litora.'

Prose 9. 10. *thorough a litel clifte*: 'rimula.'

14. *misledeth it and transporteth*: 'traducit.'

16. *Wenest thou*: 'An tu arbitraris, quod nihilo indigeat, egere potentia?'

38. *Consider*: 'Considera uero, ne, quod nihilo indigere, quod potentissimum, quod honore dignissimum esse concessum est, egere claritudine, quam sibi praestare non possit, atque ob id aliqua ex parte uideatur abiectus.'

53. *This is a consequence*: 'Consequitur.'

69. *they ne geten hem*: 'nec portionem, quae nulla est, nec ipsam, quam minime affectat, assequitur.'

77. *that power forleteth*: 'ei, quem ualentia deserit, quem molestia pungit, quem uilitas abicit, quem recondit obscuritas.' Hence *that* means 'whom,' and refers to the man.

95. *that shal he not finde*. This is turned into the affirmative instead of the interrogative form: 'sed num in his eam reperiet, quae demonstrauius, id quod pollicentur, non posse conferre?'

119. *norie*, pupil; Lat. 'alumne.'

136. *that lyen*: 'quae autem beatitudinem mentiantur.'

142. *in Timeo*; 'uti in Timaeo Platoni.' Here Chaucer keeps the words *in Timaeo* without alteration, as if they formed the title of Plato's work. The passage is: all' o Sokrates, touto ge de pantes osoi kai kata brakhu sophrosunes metekhousin epi pase orme kai smikrou kai megalou pragmatos theon aei pou kalousin (27 C).

Metre 9. 3. *from sin that age hadde biginninge*, since the world began: 'ab aeuo.' *thou that dwellest*: cf. Kn. Tale, A 3004.

5. *necesseden*, compelled, as by necessity: 'pepulerunt.'

6. *floteringe matere*: 'materiae fluitantis'; see below, Pr. xi. 156.

8. *beringe*, &c.; see Leg. of Good Women, 2229, and note.

13. *Thou bindest*: 'Tu numeris elementa ligas.'

14. *colde*. Alluding to the old doctrine of the four elements, with their qualities. Thus the nature of fire was thought to be *hot* and *dry*, that of water *cold* and *moist*, that of air *cold* and *dry*, that of earth *hot* and *moist*. Cf. Ovid, Met. i. 19:--

Frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis,
Mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus.
Hanc Deus et melior litem Natura diremit ...
Dissociata locis concordia pace ligauit.'

Sometimes the four elements are represented as lying in four layers; the earth at the bottom, and above it the water, the air, and the fire, in due order. This arrangement is here alluded to. Cf. Kn. Ta. A 2992.

18. *Thou knittest*, &c.

Tu triplicis mediam naturae cuncta mouentem
Connectens animam per consona membra resoluis.
Quae cum secta duos motum glomerauit in orbes,
In semet reditura meat mentemque profundam
Circuit, et simili conuertit imagine caelum.
Tu caussis animas paribus uitasque minores
Prouehis, et leuibis sublimes curribus aptans
In caelum terramque seris, quas lege benigna
Ad te conuersas reduci facis igne reuerti.
Da pater angustam menti conscendere sedem,
Da fontem lustrare boni, da luce reperta
In te conspicuos animi defigere uisus.'

24. *cartes*, vehicles; the bodies which contain the souls.

34. *berer*: 'uector, dux, semita, terminus idem.'

Prose 10. 8. *for that veyn*, in order that vain, &c.

11. *ne is*, exists. We should now drop the negative after 'deny.' *nis right as*, is precisely as.

12. *is proeued*: 'id imminutione perfecti imperfectum esse perhibetur.'

14. *in every thing general*: 'in quolibet genere.'

21. *descendeth*: 'in haec extrema atque effeta dilabitur.' Cf. Kn. Ta. 3003-10.

31, 2. *that nothing nis bettre*, i.e. than whom nothing is better. So below (l. 70) we have--'that nothing nis more worth.'

32. *nis good*, is good. The *ne* is due to the preceding 'douted.'

39. *for as moche*: 'ne in infinitum ratio procedat.'

51. *this prince*; Caxton and Thynne have *the fader*; Lat. 'patrem.'

62. *feigne*: 'fingat qui potest.'

88. *thanne ne may*: 'quare neutrum poterit esse perfectum, cum alterutri alterum deest.' Thus we must read *may* (sing.), not *mowen* (pl.).

98. *Upon thise thinges*, besides this: 'Super haec.'

100. *porismes*: 'porismata'; corollaries, or deductions from a foregoing demonstration.

101. *as a corollarie*: 'ueluti corollarium.' *Corollary* is derived from *corolla*, dimin. of *corona*, a garland. It meant money paid for a garland of flowers; hence, a gift, present, gratuity; and finally, an additional inference from a proposition. Chaucer gives the explanation *mede of coroune*, i.e. gift of a garland.

106. *they ben maked iust*: these four words must be added to make sense; it is plain that they were lost by the inadvertence of the scribes. Lat. text: 'Sed uti iustitiae adeptione *iusti*, sapientiae sapientes fiunt, ita diuinitatem adeptos, Deos fieri simili ratione necesse est.'

165. *the sovereign fyn*; Lat. text: 'ut summa, cardo, atque caussa.' Chaucer seems to have taken *summa* to be the superl. adjective; and *fyn*, i.e. end, is meant to represent *cardo*.

Metre 10. 8. *Tagus*; the well-known river flowing by Toledo and Lisbon, once celebrated for its golden sands; see Ovid, Am. i. 15. 34; Met. ii. 251, &c.

10. *Hermus*, an auriferous river of Lydia, into which flowed the still more celebrated Pactolus. 'Auro turbidus Hermus;' Verg. Georg. ii. 137.

rede brinke: 'rutilante ripa.'

Indus; now the Sind, in N. W. India.

11. *that medleth*: 'candidis miscens uirides lapillos'; which Chaucer explains as mingling *smaragdes* (emeralds) with *margaretes* (pearls); see footnote on p. 80.

17. *that eschueth*: 'Vitae obscuras animae ruinas.'

Prose 11. 3. *How mochel*; i.e. at what price will you appraise it: 'quanti aestimabis.'

24. *The thinges thanne*: 'Quae igitur, cum discrepant, minime bona sunt; cum uero unum esse coeperint, bona fiunt: nonne haec ut bona sint, unitatis fieri adeptione contingit?'

55. *non other*; i.e. no other conclusion: 'minime aliud uidetur.'

63. *travaileth him*, endeavours: 'tueri salutem laborat.'

71. *thar thee nat doute*, thou needst not doubt.

81. *What woltow*: 'Quid, quod omnes, uelut in terras ore demerso trahunt alimenta radicibus, ac per medullas robur corticemque diffundunt?' (*maryes*, marrows.)

91. *renouelen and puplisshen hem*: 'propagentur.'

92. *that they ne ben*, that they are; the superfluous *ne* is due to the *ne* preceding.

110. *But fyr*: 'Ignis uero omnem refugit sectionem.'

112. *wilful*: 'de uoluntariis animae cognoscentis motibus.'

123. *som-tyme*: 'gignendi opus ... interdum coercet uoluntas.'

128. *And thus*: 'Adeo haec sui caritas.'

142. *for yif that that oon*: 'hoc enim sublato, nec esse quidem cuiquam permanebit.'

156. *floteren*, fluctuate, waver; 'fluitabunt'; see above, Met. ix. 6.

161. *for thou hast*: 'ipsam enim mediae ueritatis notam mente fixisti.'

163. *in that*, in that thing which: 'in hoc ... quod.'

Metre 11. 2. *mis-weyes*, by-paths: 'nullis ... deuiis.'

rollen and trenden: 'reuoluat.' Chaucer here uses the causal verb *trenden*, to revolve, answering to an A.S. form **trendan*, causal of a lost verb **trindan*. The E. *trund-le* is from the same strong verb (pp. **getrunden*).

'Longosque in orbem cogat inflectens motus,
Animumque doceat quidquid extra molitur
Suis retrusum possidere thesauris.'

7. Cf. Troilus, iv. 200.

8. *lighten*, i.e. shine: 'Lucebit.'

10. *Glosa*. This gloss is an alternative paraphrase of all that precedes, from the beginning of the Metre.

32. *Plato*. From Plato's *Phaedo*, where Socrates says: *oti emin e mathesis ouk allo ti e anamnesis tugkhanei ousa* (72 E).

Prose 12. 18. *Wendest*, didst ween: 'Mundum, inquit, hunc a Deo regi paullo ante minime dubitandum putabas.' Surely Chaucer has quite mistaken the construction. He should rather have said: 'Thou wendest, quod she, a litel her-bifrom that men ne sholden nat doute,' &c.

19. *nis governed*, is governed; the same construction as before. So also *but-yif there nere* = unless there were (l. 25).

28. *yif ther ne were*: 'nisi unus esset, qui quod nexuit contineret.'

30. *bringe forth*, bring about, dispose, arrange: 'disponeret.'

so ordenee: 'tam dispositos motus.'

38. *that thou*: 'ut felicitatis compos, patriam sospes reuisas.'

55. *a keye and a stere*: 'ueluti quidam clauus atque gubernaculum.' Here Chaucer unluckily translates *clauus* as if it were *clauis*.

63. *ne sheweth*: 'non minus ad contuendum patet'; i.e. is equally plain to be seen.

67. *by the keye*: 'bonitatis clauo'; see note to l. 55.

73. *It mot nedes be so*: 'Ita, inquam, necesse est; nec beatum regimen esse uideretur, si quidem detrectantium iugum foret, non obtemperantium salus.' The translation has here gone wrong.

87. *softely*, gently, pleasurably: 'suauiter.'

91. *so at the laste*: 'ut tandem aliquando stultitiam magna lacerantem sui pudeat.' Another common reading is *latrantem*, but this was evidently not the reading in Chaucer's copy; MS. C. has *lacerantem*.

97. *the poetes*. See Ovid, Met. i. 151-162; Vergil, Georg. i. 277-283.

116. *Scornest thou me*: 'Ludisne, inquam, me, inextricabilem labyrinthum rationibus texens, quae nunc quidem, qua egrediaris, introeas; nunc uero qua introieris, egrediare; an mirabilem quemdam diuinae simplicitatis orbem complicas?'

117. *the hous of Dedalus*; used to translate 'labyrinthum.' See Vergil, Aen. vi. 24-30, v. 588. No doubt Boethius borrowed the word *inextricabilis* from Aen. vi. 27.

125. *for which*: 'ex quo neminem beatum fore, nisi qui pariter Deus esset, quasi munusculum dabas.' Here *munusculum* refers to *corollarium*, which Chaucer translates by 'a mede of coroune'; see above, Pr. x. 101.

132. *by the governements*: 'bonitatis gubernaculis.'

135. *by proeves in cercles and hoomlich knowen*: 'atque haec nullis extrinsecus sumptis, sed altero ex altero fidem trahente insitis domesticisque probationibus.' Chaucer inserts *in cercles and*, by way of reference to arguments drawn from circles; but the chief argument of this character really occurs later, viz. in Bk. iv. Pr. vi. 81.

143. *Parmenides*, a Greek philosopher who, according to Plato, accompanied Zeno to Athens, where he became acquainted with Socrates, who was then but a young man. Plato, in his *Sophistes*, quotes the line of Parmenides which is here referred to: *pantothēn eukuklōu sphairas enaligkion ogko*. This the MSS. explain to mean: 'rerum orbem mobilem rotat, dum se immobilem ipsa conseruat.' The Greek quotation is corruptly given in the MSS., but is restored by consulting Plato's text (244 E); hence we do not know what reading Boethius adopted. It can hardly have been the one here given, which signifies that God is 'like the mass of a sphere that is well-rounded on all sides.' Perhaps he took the idea of God's immobility from the next two verses:--

messothen isopales pante, to gar oute ti meizon
oute bebaioteron pelei.

i.e. 'equidistant from the centre in all directions; for there is nothing greater (than Him), and nothing more immoveable.'

152. *Plato*. From Plato's *Timaeus*, 29 B: *os ara tous logous onper eisin exegetai, touton auton kai suggeneis ontas*. Chaucer quotes this saying twice; see *Cant. Tales*, A 741-2, H 207-210.

Metre 12. 3. *Orpheus*. This well-known story is well told in *Vergil*, *Georg.* iv. 454-527; and in *Ovid*, *Met.* x. 1-85.

Trace, Thrace; as in *Cant. Ta.* A 1972.

4. *weeplly*, tearful, sorrowful: 'flebilibus.'

5. *moevable* should precede *riveres*; 'Silvas currere, mobiles Amnes stare coegerat.' Chaucer took these two lines separately.

12. *hevene goddesses*, gods of heaven: 'superos.'

'Illic blanda sonantibus Chordis carmina temperans
Quicquid praecipuis deae Matris fontibus hauserat,
Quod luctus dabat impotens, Quod luctum geminans amor
Deflet Taenara commouens, Et dulci ueniam prece
Umbrarum dominos rogat.'

16. *laved out*, drawn up (as from a well). The M. E. *laven*, to draw up water, to pour out, is from the A. S. *lafian*, to pour; for which see Cockayne's A. S. *Leechdoms*, ii. 124, ii. 74, iii. 48. It is further illustrated in my *Etym. Dict.*, s. v. *Lavish*, its derivative. No doubt it was frequently confused with F. *laver*, to wash; but it is an independent Teutonic word, allied to G. *laben*. In E. Friesic we find *lafen suk* or *laven suk*, to refresh oneself. It is curious that it appears even in so late an author as Dryden, who translates Lat. *egerit* (*Ovid*, *Met.* xi. 488) by *laves*, i.e. bales out. And see *laven* in *Matzner*.

16. *Calliope*. Orpheus was son of Oeagrus, king of Thrace, and of Calliope, chief of the Muses; cf. *Ovid*, *Ibis*, 484.

17. *and he song*. This does not very well translate the Latin text; see note to l. 12.

21. *ofrelesinge*: 'ueniam'; i.e. for the release (of Eurydice).

22. *Cerberus*, the three-headed dog; cf. *Verg.* *Georg.* iv. 483; *Aen.* vi. 417; *Ovid*, *Met.* iv. 449.

23. *Furies*; the Eumenides; cf. *Verg.* *Georg.* iv. 483; *Ovid*, *Met.* x. 46.

26. *Ixion*, who was fastened to an ever-revolving wheel; see *Georg.* iv. 484; iii. 38; *Ovid*, *Met.* iv. 460.

overthrowinge, turning over: 'Non Ixionium caput Vēlox praecipitat rota.'

27. *Tantalus*, tormented by perpetual thirst; *Ovid*, *Met.* x. 41; iv. 457.

29. *Tityus*: 'Vultur dum satur est modis Non traxit Tityi iecur.' Cf. *Verg.* *Aen.* vi. 595-600; *Ovid*, *Met.* iv. 456. And see *Troilus*, i. 786-8.

34. *But we wol*: 'Sed lex dona coerceat.'

37. *But what*; quoted in *Kn. Tale*, A 1164.

42. *and was deed*: 'occidit.' The common story does not involve the immediate death of Orpheus.

49. *loketh*, beholds: 'uidet inferos.' The story of Orpheus is excellently told in King Alfred's translation of Boethius, cap. xxx. SS6.

BOOK IV

Prose 1. 5. *forbrak*, broke off, interrupted: 'abrupi.'

14. *so as*, seeing that, since: 'cum.'

25. *alle thinges may*, is omnipotent: 'potentis omnia.'

27. *an enbasshinge ... ende*: 'infiniti stuporis.'

30. *right ordenee*, well ordered: 'dispositissima domo.'

32. *heried*, praised. This resembles the language of St. Paul; 2 Tim. ii. 20.

41. *cesen*, cause to cease: 'sopitis querelis.'

45. *alle thinges*, all things being treated of: 'decursis omnibus.'

47. *fetheres*, wings; 'pennas.' The A. S. pl. *fethera* sometimes means wings.

50. *sledes*, sleds, i. e. sledges: 'uehiculis.' The Vulgate version of 1 Chron. xx. 3 has: 'et fecit super eos tribulas, et *trahas*, et ferrata carpenta transire.' Wycliffe translates *trahas* by *sledis* (later version, *sleddis*).

Metre 1. 2-5. Quoted in Ho. Fame, 973-8.

5. *fyr*, fire. In the old astronomy, the region of air was supposed to be surrounded by a region of fire, which Boethius here says was caused by the swift motion of the ether: 'Quique agili motu calet aetheris Transcendit ignis uerticem.' Beyond this region were the planetary spheres, viz. those of the moon, Mercury, Venus, the sun, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn. This explains the allusion to the passage of Thought (Imagination) through 'the houses that bear the stars' (i. e. planets), in Latin *astriferas domos*, and so, past the sun, to the seventh sphere of Saturn. After this, Thought soars to the eighth sphere, called the Sphere of the Fixed Stars (denoted below by 'the circle of the stars' or 'the firmament'); and after 'wending on the back of it,' i. e. getting beyond it, reaches the *primum mobile*, where 'the lord of kings holds the sceptre of his might.'

'Donec in astriferas surgat domos,
Phoeboque coniungat uias,
Aut comitetur iter gelidi senis
Miles corusci sideris;
Vel quocunque micans nox pingitur,
Recurrat astri circulum,
Atque ubi iam exhausti fuerit satis,
Polum relinquit extimum,
Dorsaque uelocis premat aetheris
Compos uerendi luminis.'

9. *Saturnus*, the planet Saturn; which Chaucer rightly gives as the sense of 'senis.'

and he y-maked, i. e. and he (Thought) becomes a knight. I hesitate to insert *is* after *he*, because all the authorities omit it; in fact, the phrase *and he y-maked* seems to be equivalent to 'he being made.' I do not understand what is meant by 'Miles corusci sideris,' unless it means that Boethius imagines Thought to become a companion of Mars, and thus to be made a soldier, in the service of that bright planet.

15. *images of sterres*, i. e. constellations, which were fancifully supposed to represent various objects.

18. *worshipful light*. MS. A has *drededulle clerenesse*. Both are translations of 'uerendi luminis.'

22. *swifte cart*: 'uolucrum currum.' *Cart* is sometimes used for car or chariot.

25. *but now*, &c. These words are supposed to be spoken by Boethius, when he remembers all the truth. 'Haec dices, memini, patria est mihi.'

26. *heer wol I fastne my degree*: 'hic sistam gradum.' The sense is rather, 'here will I [*or*, let me] fix my step,' or 'plant my foot'; i. e. remain. Cf. 'Siste gradum,' i. e. stop; Verg. Aen. vi. 465.

27. *But yif*:

'Quod si terrarum placeat tibi
Noctem relictam uisere,

Quos miseri toruos populi timent
Cernes tyrannos exules.'

Prose 2. 1. *owh*, an exclamation; 'Papae.'

13. *fey*, the faith, the certainty: 'fides.' *sentence*, opinion.

31. *And in that*: 'Quod uero quisque potest.' *may*, can do.

38. *lad*, led; *studies*, desires: 'quae diuersis studiis agitur.'

71. *Yf that*: 'Etsi coniecto, inquam, quid uelis.'

84. *knit forth*: 'Contexe, inquam, cetera.'

93. *shewinge*, evident; *is open and shewinge*: 'patet.'

97. *Iugement*. Evidently meant to translate *iudicium*. But Chaucer misread his text, which has *indicium*. 'Idque, ut medici sperare solent, indicium est erectae iam resistentisque naturae.'

103. *ledeth hem*, i. e. leads them to: 'qui ne ad hoc quidem peruenire queunt, ad quod eos naturalis ducit, ac pene compellit, intentio.'

104. *And what*: 'Et quid? si hoc tam magno ac pene inuicto praeuentis naturae desererentur auxilio?'

112. *Ne shrewes*: 'Neque enim leuia aut ludicra praemia petunt, quae consequi atque obtinere non possunt.'

120. *laye*, might lie (subjunctive): 'quo nihil ulterius peruium iaceret incessui.'

137. *for to ben*, even to exist. So below, *ben* frequently means 'to exist,' as appears from the argument.

151. *mowen*, have power to act: 'possunt.'

161. *understonde*, mayest understand: 'ut intelligas.'

187. *Plato*, viz. in the Gorgias and Alcibiades I, where many of the arguments here used may be found.

Metre 2. The subject of this metre is from Plato, De Republica, x. Chaucer's translation begins with the 7th line of the Latin.

Quos uides sedere celsos Solii culmine reges,
Purpura claros nitente, Septos tristibus armis,
Ore toruo comminantes, Rabie cordis anhelos,
Detrahat si quis superbis Vani tegmina cultus,
Iam uidebit intus arctas Dominos ferre catenas.
Hinc enim libido uersat Auidis corda uenenis;
Hinc flagellat ira mentem Fluctus turbida tollens,
Moeror aut captos fatigat, Aut spes lubrica torquet.
Ergo, cum caput tot unum Cernas ferre tyrannos,
Non facit, quod optat, ipse Dominis pressus iniquis.'

12. *tyrannyes*. This reading (in C ed.) gives the sense better than the reading *tyrauntis* (in A); although the latter is quite literal.

Prose 3. 7. *stadie*, race-course: 'in stadio'; which Chaucer explains by 'furlong.'

10. *purposed*, equivalent to *proposed*; 'praemium commune propositum.'

14. *For which thing*: 'quare probos mores sua praemia non relinquunt.'

25, 26. *so as*, whereas. *for men*, because men.

27. *part-les*, without his share of: 'praemii ... expertem.'

35. *no day*: 'quod nullus deterat dies.'

39. *undepartable*, inseparable: 'inseparabili poena.'

49. *may it semen*: 'possuntne sibi supplicii expertes uideri, quos omnium malorum extrema nequitia non afficit modo, verumetiam uehementer inficit?'

70. *under*, beneath, below: 'infra hominis meritum.'

Metre 3. 1. *aryvede*, cause to arrive, drove: 'appulit.'

the sailes: 'Vela Neritii ducis;' Chaucer inserts *Ulixes*, i. e. Ulysses. The phrase is from Ovid: 'Dux quoque Neritius,' i. e. Ulysses; *Fasti*, iv. 69. Neritos was a mountain of Ithaca, the island of Ulysses. MS. C. reads *Naricii*, which accounts for the form *Narice*.

3. *Circes*, Circe, as in Ho. Fame, 1272; inserted by Chaucer.

7. *that oon of hem*: 'Hunc apri facies tegit.'--'One of them, his face is covered,' &c.

9. *Marmorike*: 'Marmaricus leo.' This refers to the country of Barca, on the N. African coast, to the W. of Egypt.

13. *But al-be-it*: 'Sed licet uariis modis Numen Arcadis alitis Obsitum miserans ducens Peste soluerit hospitis.' *Arcas ales*, the winged Arcadian, i. e. Mercury, because born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene.

16. *algates*, at any rate; *by this*, already.

19. *akornes of okes*; this is not tautology, for an *acorn* was, originally, any fruit of the field, as the etymology (from *acre*) shews.

23. *over-light*, too light, too feeble: 'O leuem nimium manum, Nec potentia gramina, Membra quae ualeant licet, Corda uertere non ualent.'

32. *for vyces*: 'Dira, quae penitus meant, Nec nocentia corpori Mentis uulnere saeuunt.'

Prose 4. 2. *ne I ne see nat*: 'nec iniuria dici uideo uitiosos, tametsi humani corporis speciem seruent, in belluas tamen animorum qualitate mutari.' Chaucer's 'as by right' should rather be 'as by wrong.' It means 'I do not see that it is wrongly said.'

4, 5. *But Inolde*, but I would rather that it were not so with regard to evil men: 'eis licere noluissem.'

18. *to mowen don*, to be able to do: 'potuisse.'

22. *three*, i. e. the triple misfortune of *wishing* to do evil, of *being able* to do it, and of *doing* it.

26. *thilke unselinesse*: 'hoc infortunio'; i. e. the ability to sin.

28. *So shullen*: 'Carebunt, inquit, ocius, quam uel tu forsitan uelis, uel illi sese existiment esse carituros.'

30. *For ther*: 'Neque enim est aliquid in tam breuius uitae metis ita serum, quod expectare longum immortalis praesertim animus putet.'

39. *by the outtereste*: 'eorum malitiam ... mors extrema finiret.'

42. *ben perdurable*, i. e. to exist eternally: 'infinitam liquet esse miseriam, quam constat esse aeternam.'

51. *ther is not why*, there is no reason why.

54. *but of the thinges*: 'sed ex his, quae sumpta sunt, aequae est necessarium.'

64. *but I understande*: 'sed alio quodam modo infeliciores esse improbos arbitror impunitos, tametsi nulla ratio correctionis, nullus respectus habeatur exempli.' Thus 'non ensauple of lokinge' is wrong; it should rather be 'non lokinge of ensauple,' i. e. no regard to the example thus set.

90. *which defaute*: 'quam iniquitatis merito malum esse confessus es.' Hence 'for the deserte of felonye' means 'when we consider what wickedness deserves.'

102. *to leten*, to leave: 'nullane animarum supplicia ... relinquis?'

132. *briddes*, i. e. owls. See Parl. Foules, 599.

142. *right as thou*: 'ueluti si uicibus sordidam humum caelumque respicias, cunctis extra cessantibus, ipsa cemendi ratione nunc coeno nunc sideribus interesse uidearis.'

153. Wrong. It should rather run: 'sholde we wene that we were blinde?' Lat. 'num uidentes eadem caecos putaremus?'

193. *in al*, altogether: 'tota,' sc. opera defensorum.

197, 8. *at any clifte*: 'aliqua rimula.'

sawen, if they should perceive: 'uiderent.'

200. *right for*: 'compensatione adipiscendae probitatis.' Hence *for to geten hem* means 'of obtaining for themselves.'

205. *y-leten*, left: 'nullus prorsus odio locus relinquatur.'

Metre 4. 1. *What delyteth you*, Why does it delight you? 'Quid tantos iuuat excitare motus?'

Lines 8-10 are put interrogatively in the Latin text.

9. *and wilnen*: 'Alternisque uolunt perire telis.'

10. *But the resoun*: 'Non est iusta satis saeuitiae ratio.'

Prose 5. 9. *y-shad*, shed, spread abroad: 'transfunditur.'

20. *hepeth*: 'Nunc stuporem meum Deus rector exaggerat.'

Metre 5. The Latin text begins thus:--

'Si quis Arcturi sidera nescit
Propinqua summo cardine labi,
Cur legat tardus plaustra Bootes,
Mergatque seras aequore flammis,
Cum nimis celeres explicet ortus,
Legem stupebit aetheris alti.'

1. *sterres of Arcture*, the stars of the constellation Arcturus. Arcturus was (as here) another name for Bootes, though it properly meant the brightest star in that constellation. It is at no great distance from the north pole, and so appears to revolve round it. The passage, which is somewhat obscure, seems to refer to the manner of the rising and setting of Bootes; and the argument is, that a person ignorant of astronomy, must be puzzled to understand the laws that rule the motions of the sky.

3. *the sterre*, the constellation. Chaucer uses *sterre* in this sense in several passages; see Kn. Tale, A 2059, 2061, and the notes.

8. *the fulle mone*. This alludes to an eclipse of the moon, as appears from below.

9. *infect*: 'Infecta metis noctis opacae.'

confuse, confounded, overcome; the light of the moon disappears in a full eclipse, rendering the stars brighter.

11. *The comune error*: 'Commouet gentes publicus error.' The people who do not understand an eclipse, are excited by it; they bring out basins, and beat them with a loud din, to frighten away the spirit that is preying on the moon. Chaucer calls them *Corybantes*, but these were the priests of Cybele. Still, they celebrated her rites to the sound of noisy music; and he may have been thinking of a passage in Ovid, *Fasti*, iv. 207-14. C. adds a gloss: 'i. vulgaris error, quo putatur luna incantari.'

12. *thikke strokes*, frequent strokes. The word resembles *thilke* in C., because *lk* is not unfrequently written for *kk* in the fifteenth century, to the confusion of some editors; see my paper on Ghost-words, in the *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 1886, p. 370.

18. *by quakinge flodes*: 'frementi ... fluctu.'

23. *alle thinges*: 'Cuncta, quae rara prouehit aetas.'

24. *troubly error*: 'nubilus error.'

Prose 6. 9. *laven it*, to exhaust the subject: 'cui uix exhausti quidquam satis sit.' As to *lave*, see note to Bk. iii. Met. 12-16.

13. *Ydre*, Hydra; see note below to Met. 7. The form is due to *hydrae* (MS. *hydre*) in the Latin text.

Ne ther ... ende: 'nec ullus fuerit modus.' *Manere* is not the sense of *modus* here; it rather means *ende* or 'limit.'

14. *but-yif*: 'nisi quis eas uiuacissimo mentis igne coerceat.'

24, 5. *But althogh*: 'Quod si te musici carminis oblectamenta delectant, hanc oportet paullisper differas uoluptatem, dum nexus sibi ordine contexo rationes.' This is said, because this 'Prose' is of unusual length. For *sibi*, another reading is *tibi*; hence Chaucer's 'weve to thee resouns.'

30. *muable*, mutable, changeable: 'mutabilium naturarum.' Cf. Kn. Tale, A 2994-3015.
33. *in the tour*: 'Haec in suae simplicitatis arce composita, multiplicem rebus gerendis modum statuit.'
48. *but destinee*: 'fatum uero singula digerit in motum, locis, formis, ac temporibus distributa.'
59. *and ledeth*: 'et quod simpliciter praesentarieque prospexit, per temporales ordines ducit.' Cf. Troilus, i. 1065-9.
67. *by some sowle*; glossed 'anima mundi.' This idea is from Plato, De Legibus, bk. x: *psukhen de dioikousan kai enoikousan en apasi tois pante kinoumenois mon ou kai ton ouranon anagke dioikein phanai*; (896 D).
68. *by the celestial*, &c.; alluding to the old astrology.
81. *a same centre*; i.e. concentric circles, as on a target.
87. *and yif ther be*: 'si quid uero illi se medio connectat et societ, in simplicitatem cogitur, diffundique ac diffuere cessat.'
93. *laus*, loose; from Icel. *lauss*. Also spelt *loos*, *los*. *it axeth*: 'quanto illum rerum cardinem uicinius petit.' Thus *it axeth* is due to 'petit,' i.e. seeks, tends to.
97. *Thanne right swich*: 'Igitur uti est ad intellectum ratiocinatio; ad id quod est, id quod gignitur; ad aeternitatem tempus; ad puncti medium circulus: ita est fati series mobilis ad prouidentiae stabilem simplicitatem.'
108. *whan they passen*: 'cum ... profiscantur.' Thus *whan* should rather be *so as*, i.e. whereas, because.
112. *unable to ben ybowed*: 'indeclinabilem causarum ordinem promat.'
114. *sholden fleten*: 'res ... temere fluituras.'
- For which it is*: 'Quo fit.'
116. *natheles*: 'nihilominus tamen suus modus ad bonum dirigens cuncta disponat.'
121. *ne the ordre*: 'ne dum ordo de summi boni cardine profiscens, a suo quoquam deflectat exordio.' MS. C. has 'deflectatur.'
123. 'Quae uero, inquires, potest ulla iniquior esse confusio.' For 'iniquior,' MS. C. has the extraordinary reading 'inquietior,' which Chaucer seems to have tried to translate.
138. *Ne it ne is nat*: 'Non enim dissimile est miraculum nescienti.'
145. *hele of corages*: 'animorum salus.'
148. *lecher*, i.e. leech-er, healer: 'medicator mentium Deus.'
151. *leneth hem*, gives them: 'quod conuenire nouit, accommodat.' Printed *leueth* in Dr. Furnivall's print of MS. C., but *leneth* in Morris's edition of MS. A. There is no doubt as to the right reading, because *accommodare* and *lenen* are both used in the sense 'to lend.'
154. *for to constreine*: 'ut pauca ... perstringam,' i.e. 'to touch lightly on a few things.' Chaucer has taken it too literally, but his paraphrase is nearly right.
157. *right kepinge*: 'aequi seruantissimum.'
159. *my familer*: 'familiaris noster Lucanus.' Alluding to the famous line:--'Victrix causa deis placuit, sed uicta Catoni'; Pharsalia, i. 128.
168. *with-holden*, retain: 'retinere fortunam.'
176. *by me*, by my means, by my help: 'Nam ut quidam me quoque excellentior ait.' This looks like a slip on the part of Boethius himself, for the supposed speaker is Philosophy herself. The philosopher here alluded to still remains unknown. MS. C. has 'me quidem'; and 'me' is glossed by 'philosophus per me.'
177. *in Grek*. Some MSS. have: *andros ierou soma dunameis oikodomousi*. There are various readings, but Chaucer had before him only the interpretation: 'Viri sacri corpus aedificauerunt uirtutes.' Such is the reading in MS. C.
179. *taken*, delivered, entrusted. 'Fit autem saepe, uti bonis summa rerum gerenda deferatur.'
182. *remordeth*: 'remordet,' i.e. plagues, troubles.

186. *And other folk*: 'Alii plus aequo metuunt, quod ferre possunt.'

201. *of wikkede merite*: 'eos male meritos omnes existimant.'

206. *serven to shrewes*: 'famulari saepe improbis.' *I trowe*: 'illud etiam dispensari credo.'

207, 8. *overthrowinge to yvel*: 'praeceps.'

209. *egren him*: 'eum ... exacerbare possit.'

219. *shal be cause*: 'ut exercitii bonis, et malis esset caussa supplicii.' Hence *continuacion* seems to mean 'endurance' or 'continuance.'

242. *sin that*: the original is in Greek, with (in MS. C.) the false gloss:--'fortissimus in mundo Deus omnia regit.' The Greek is--Argaleon de me tauta theon os pant' agoreuein. From Homer, Il. xii. 176, with the change from agoreusai to agoreuein.

247. *with-holden*, to retain, keep, maintain; 'retinere.'

253. *ben outrageous or haboundant*: 'abundare.' Hence *outrageous* is 'superfluous' or 'excessive.'

257. *and whan*: 'quo reffectus, firmior in ulteriora contendas.'

Metre 6. 1. 'Si uis celsi iura tonantis Pura sollers cernere mente, Adspice summi culmina caeli'; &c.

5. *cercle*: 'Non Sol ... Gelidum Phoebes impedit axem.'

6. *Ne the sterre*: 'Nec quae summo uertice mundi Flectit rapidos Ursa meatus, Numquam occiduo lota profundo, Cetera cemens sidera mergi, Cupit Oceano tingere flammis.' Hence *deyen* is to dye, to dip.

10. *Hesperus*, the evening-star; *Lucifer*, the morning-star.

13. *And thus*: 'Sic aeternos reficit cursus Alternus amor; sic astrigeris Bellum discors exulat oris. Haec concordia temperat aequis Elementa modis, ut pugnancia Vicibus cedant humida siccis'; &c.

20, 1. *in the firste somer-sesoun warminge*: 'uere tepenti.' This is not the only place where *uer* is translated *somer-sesoun*, a phrase used as applicable to May in P. Plowman, Prol. 1. Another name for 'spring' was *Lent* or *Lenten*.

24. *and thilke*: 'Eadem rapiens condit et aufert Obitu mergens orta supremo.'

29. *And tho*: 'Et quae motu concitat ire, Sistit retrahens, ac uaga firmat.'

31. *For yif*: 'Nam nisi rectos reuocans itus, Flexos iterum cogat in orbes, Quae nunc stabilis continet ordo, Dissepta suo fonte fatiscant.'

37. *This is*: 'Hic est cunctis communis amor Repetuntque boni fine teneri, Quia non aliter durare queunt, Nisi conuerso rursus amore Refluent caussae, quae dedit esse.'

Prose 7. 57. ne also it: 'ita uir sapiens moleste ferre non debet, quotiens in fortunae certamen adducitur.'

60. *matere*, material, source.

62. *vertu*. Boethius here derives *uirtus* from *uires*: 'quod suis uiribus nitens non superetur aduersis.'

64. *Ne certes*: 'Neque enim uos in prouectu positi uirtutis, diffluere deliciis, et emarcescere uoluptate uenistis; proelium cum omni fortuna nimis acre conseritis, ne uos aut tristis opprimat, aut iucunda corrumpat: firmis medium uiribus occupate.'

72. *in your hand*: 'In uestra enim situm est manu.'

Metre 7. 1. wreker, avenger; *Attrides*, Atrides, i.e. Agamemnon, son of Atreus. Chaucer derived the spelling *Agamenon* from a gloss in MS. C. Gower (C. A. ii. 344) has the same form.

2. *recovered*: 'Fratris amissos thalamos piauit.'

5. *Menelaus*, &c.; 'that was his brother Menelaus' wife.' The usual idiom; see note to Squieres Tale, E 209.

9. *doughter*, i.e. Iphigenia; Ovid, Met. xii. 27-38.

13. *Itacus*: 'Fleuit amissos Ithacus sodales.' The well-known story of Ulysses of Ithaca; from Homer, Od. ix.

15. *empty*; as if translating 'inani.' But the right reading is *inmani* (or *immani*); i.e. 'vast.' MS. C. 'inmani,' glossed

'magno.'

20. *Hercules*. See Monkes Tale, B 3285, and the notes. In the first note, this passage from Boethius is given at length.
21. *Centaures*, Centaurs; Hercules was present at the fight between the Centauri and Lapithae; Ovid, Met. xii. 541; ix. 191.
22. *lyoun*, the Nemean lion; Ovid, Met. ix. 197, 235; Her. ix. 61.
23. *Arpyes*, the Harpies; with reference to the destruction of the Stymphalian birds, who ate human flesh; Met. ix. 187. The gloss in the footnote--*in the palude of lyrne* (in the marsh of Lerna) is a mistake; it should refer to the Hydra mentioned below.
25. *dragoun*, the dragon in the garden of the Hesperides; Met. ix. 190. The 'golden metal' refers to the golden apples.
26. *Cerberus*; Ovid, Met. ix. 185.
27. *unmeke*, proud; see note to Monkes Tale, B 3293; and Ovid, Met. ix. 194-6. Note that *hors* (= horses) is plural.
29. *Ydra*, Hydra; Ovid, Met. ix. 192.
30. *Achelous*; see the story in Ovid, Met. ix. 1-97. Boethius imitates Ovid, l. 97, viz. 'Et lacerum comu mediis caput abdidit undis.'
35. *Antheus*, Antaeus; Ovid, Met. ix. 184. For the story, see Lucan, Phars. iv. 590-660; Lucan refers to *Lybia* as the place of combat; l. 582.
36. *Cacus*; see the story in Ovid, Fasti, i. 543-86.
39. *boor*, the boar of Erymanthus; Ovid, Her. ix. 87. For *scomes* (lit. scums), Caxton and Thynne have *vomes*, for *fomes* (foams).
40. *the whiche*, 'which shoulders were fated to sustain (lit. thrust against) the high sphere of heaven.' Alluding to Hercules, when he took the place of Atlas.
45. *nake*, expose your unarmed backs (Lat. nudatis), like one who runs away. An unarmed man was usually said to be *naked*; as in Othello, v. 2. 258; 2 Hen. VI. iii. 2. 234; &c.

BOOK V.

Prose 1. 3. A mistranslation. 'Recta quidem exhortatio, tuaque prorsus auctoritate dignissima.'

9. *assoilen to thee the*. I prefer this reading, adopted from Caxton's edition, because the others make no sense. The original reading was *to the the* (= *to thee the*), as in MS. li. 1. 38, whence, by dropping one *the*, the reading *to the* in C. and Ed. MS. A. alters it to *the to the*, absurdly. The fact is, that *to thee* belongs to the next clause. 'Festino, inquit, debitum promissionis absolere, uiamque tibi,' &c.

14. *to douten*, to be feared; 'uerendumque est.'

28. *left, or dwellinge*, left, or remaining (*reliquus*). 'Quis enim ... locus esse ullus temeritati reliquus potest?'

31. *nothing*: 'nihil ex nihilo exsistere.' Referring to the old saying:--'Ex nihilo nihil fit.'

34. *prince and beginnere* oddly represents Lat. 'principio.' *casten it*, laid it down: 'quasi quoddam iecerint fundamentum.' I supply *it*.

44. *Aristotulis*, Aristotle. The reference is to Aristotle's Physics, bk. ii. ch. 5.

47. *for grace*, for the sake of; 'gratia.'

50. *Right as*, just as if. *by cause*, for the purpose.

55. *ne dolve*, had not digged; subj. mood.

57. *abregginge*. A mistranslation. 'Hae sunt igitur fortuiti caussae compendii'; these then are the causes of this fortuitous acquisition. *Compendium* also means 'an abbreviating,' which Chaucer here expresses by *abregginge*, introducing at the same time the word 'hap,' to make some sense.

66. *uneschuable*, inevitable; 'ineuitabili.'

Metre 1. 2. *Achemenie*: 'Rupis Achaemeniae scopulis,' in the crags of the Achaemenian rock or mountain. *Achaemenius* signifies 'Persian,' from Achaemenes, the grandfather of Cyrus; but is here extended to mean Armenian. The sources of the Tigris and Euphrates are really different, though both rise in the mountains of Armenia; they run for a long way at no great distance apart, and at last join.

3. *fleinge bataile*, the flying troop; with reference to the well-known Parthian habit, of shooting arrows at those who pursue them; see Vergil, Georg. iii. 31.

5. *yif they*, when they; meaning that they *do* converge.

9. *and the wateres*: 'Mixtaque fortuitos implicet unda modos: Quae tamen ipsa uagos terrae decliua cursus Gurgitis et lapsi defluus ordo regit.'

14. *it suffereth*: 'Fors patitur frenos, ipsaque lege meat.'

Prose 2. 4, 5. *destinal*, fatal; 'fatalis.' *corages*, minds.

10. *thinges ... fleen*, i.e. to be avoided: 'fugienda.'

13. *is*, i.e. is in, resides in: 'quibus in ipsis inest ratio.'

14. *ordeyne*, determine: 'constituo.'

16. *sovereines*, the supreme divine substances. This is a good example of adjectives of French origin with a plural in *-es*.

17, 18. *wil*: 'et incorrupta uoluntas.' *might*: 'potestas.'

27. *talents*, affections: 'affectibus.'

30. *caitifs*, captive: 'propria libertate captivae.' Ll. 30-34 are repeated in Troilus, iv. 963-6; q.v.

34. *in Greek*: pant' ephora kai pant' epakouei. From Homer, Iliad, iii. 277--Elios th', os pant' ephoras kai pant' epakoueis. Cf. Odys. xii. 323.

Metre 2. 1, 2. *with the*, &c.; 'Melliflui ... oris.' *cleer*, bright; alluding to the common phrase in Homer: lampron phaos eelioio; Il. i. 605, &c.

8. *strok*: 'Uno mentis cemit in ictu.'

Prose 3. A large portion of this Prose, down to l. 71, is paraphrased in Troilus, iv. 967-1078; q.v.

12. *libertee of arbitre*, freedom of will (arbitrii).

19. *proeve*, approve of: 'Neque ... illum probo rationem.'

30. *but ... ytravailed*: 'Quasi uero ... laboretur'; which means, rather, 'as if the question were.'

35. *But I ne*, &c. The translation is here quite wrong; and as in another place, Chaucer seems to have read *nitamur* as *uitamus*. The text has: 'At nos illud demonstrare nitamur.' The general sense is: 'But let me endeavour to shew, that, in whatever manner the order of causes be arranged, the happening of things foreseen is necessary, although the foreknowledge does not seem to impose on future things a necessity of their happening.'

53. *For althogh that*; cf. Troil. iv. 1051-7, which is clearer.

55. *therfore ne bityde they nat*, it is not on *that* account that they happen. Cf. 'Nat that it comth for it purveyed is'; Troil. iv. 1053.

71. *at the laste*, finally: 'Postremo.'

78. *that I ne wot it*. The *ne* is superfluous, though in all the copies. The sense is--'if I know a thing, it cannot be false (must be true) that I know it.'

80. *wanteth lesing*, is free from falsehood: 'mendacio careat.'

90. 1. *egaly*, equally: 'aeque.' *indifferently*, impartially.

94. *lape-worthy*, ridiculous: 'ridiculo.' From Horace, Sat. ii. 5. 59--'O Laertiade, quicquid dicam, aut erit, aut non.'

116. *sent*, for *sendeth*, sends: 'mittit.'

117. *constreineth*: 'futuri cogit certa necessitas.'

121. *discrecioun*, discernment: 'indiscreta confusio.'

And yit, &c. To make sense, read *than whiche* for *of the whiche*. The whole clause, from *And yit* down to *wikke* is expanded from 'Quoque nihil sceleratius excogitari potest.'

131. *sin that*: 'quando optanda omnia series inflexa connectit?'

141. *that nis nat ... or that*, that cannot be approached before. The Latin is: 'illique inaccessae luci, prius quoque quam impetrent, ipsa supplicandi ratione coniungi.'

142. *impetren*, ask for it; such is the reading of MS. li. 1. 38. A coined word, from the Lat. *impetrent*; see the last note.

146. *linage of mankind*, the human race; to which *his* (its) twice refers below.

147. *a litel her-biforn*; i.e. in Bk. iv. Met. 6. 34, where we find--'they sholden departen from hir welle, that is to seyn, from hir biginninge, and faylen.' See p. 122.

Metre 3. 1. *What*, &c.: 'Quaenam discors foedera rerum Causa resolut?'

2. *the coniunccioun*; but this gloss seems to be wrong, for the reference is rather (as Chaucer, following a sidenote in MS. C., says in l. 5) to foreknowledge and free will.

3. *Whiche god*, i.e. what divinity: 'Quis tanta deus Veris statuit bella duobus?'

7. *But ther nis*. The Lat. text is put interrogatively: 'An nulla est discordia ueris, Semperque sibi certa cohaerent?'

10. *by fyr*: 'oppressi luminis igne.'

12. *But wherefore*: 'Sed cur tanto flagrat amore Veri tectas reperire notas?' It thus appears that *y-covered*, i.e. 'that are hidden,' refers to *thilke notes*, not to *sooth*; cf. l. 15. But the translation is not at all happy.

16. *Wot it*: 'Scitne, quod appetit anxia nosse?'

18. *seith thus*: 'Sed quis nota scire laborat? At si nescit, quid caeca petit? Quis enim quidquam nescius optet?'

23. *or who*: 'Aut quis ualeat nescita sequi? Quoque inueniat, quisue repertam Queat ignarus noscere formam?'

26. *But whan*: not a statement, as here taken, but a question. 'An cum mentem cerneret altam Pariter summam et singula norat?' The translation is quite incorrect, and the passage is difficult. The reference seems to be to the supposition that

the soul, apart from the body, sees both universals and particulars, but its power in the latter respect is impeded by the body; ideas taken from Plato's *Meno* and *Phaedo*.

32, 33. *withholdeth*, retains: 'tenet.' *singularitees*, particulars: 'singula.'

34. *in neither nother*, put for *in ne either ne other*, i.e. not in one nor in the other; or, in modern English, 'he is neither in one position nor the other': 'Neutro est habitu.' This curious phrase is made clearer by comparing it with the commoner *either other*. Thus, in *P. Plowman*, B. v. 148: '*either* despiseth *other*'; in the same, B. v. 164: '*eyther* hitte *other*'; and again, in B. xi. 173: 'that alle manere men .. Louen her *eyther other*'; and, in B. vii. 138: 'apposeden *either other*'; and lastly, in B. xvi. 207: '*either* is *otheres* loye.'

36. *retreteth*, reconsiders: 'alte uisa retractans.'

Prose 4. 2. *Marcus Tullius*, i.e. Cicero; *De Diuinatione*, lib. ii. 60.

8. *moeven to*: 'ad diuinae praescientiae simplicitatem non potest admoueri.'

15. *y-spended*, spent; but the right sense of the Latin is weighed or considered: 'si prius ea quibus moueris, *expendero*.'

22. *from elles-where*: 'aliunde'; compare Chaucer's gloss.

24. *unbityde*, not happen: 'non euenire non possunt.'

27. *thou thyself*. The reference is to Bk. v. Pr. 3. l. 27, above--'ne it ne bihoveth nat, nedes, that thinges bityden that ben purvyed.'

28, 9. *what cause*: 'quid est, quod uoluntarii exitus rerum ad certum cogantur euentum?' *endes*, results: 'exitus;' and so again below.

30. *by grace of position*, for the sake of a supposition, by way of supposition: 'positionis gratia.' Cf. Chaucer's use of *pose* for 'suppose' in the next line. The reading *possessioun* (in both MSS.) is obviously wrong; it sounds as if taken down from dictation.

31. *Ipose*, I suppose, I put the case: 'statuamus nullam esse praescientiam.' The words 'per impossibile' are inserted by Chaucer, and mean, 'to take an impossible case.'

56. *But, certes, right*; only, indeed, just as, &c. It is difficult to give the right force intended; and, probably, Chaucer quite mistook the sense. 'Quasi uero nos ea, quae prouidentia futura esse praenoscit, non esse euentura credamus.'

62. *in the torninge*: 'in quadrigis moderandis atque flectendis.'

63. *And by*: 'atque ad hunc modum caetera.'

100. *and for that this thing shal mowen shewen*, and in order that this may appear (lit. may be able to appear). The whole clause merely means--'And to make this clearer by an easy example.' Lat. 'Nam ut hoc breui liqueat exemplo.'

101. *roundnesse* is here in the objective case: 'eandem corporis rotunditatem aliter uisus aliter tactus agnoscit.'

107. *And the man*: 'Ipsum quoque hominem.' *wit*, i.e. sense. The 'five wits' were the five senses.

113. *spece*, species. *peces*, parts; *in the singuler peces*, i.e. in the particular parts.

114. *intelligence*, understanding; 'intelligentiae.'

115. *unversitee*, that which is universal: 'uniuersitatis ambitum.'

133. *by a strok*: 'illo uno ictu mentis formaliter.'

137. *diffinissheth*, defines the universality of her conception.

Metre 4. 1. *The Porche*; in Latin, *Porticus*; in Gk. stoa, a roofed colonnade or porch in Athens, frequented by Zeno and his followers, who hence obtained the name of Stoics.

'Quondam Porticus attulit Obscuros nimium senes,
Qui sensus, et imagines E corporibus extimis
Credant mentibus imprimi.'

10. TEXT. The Latin text continues thus:--

'Vt quondam celeri stilo Mos est aequore paginae
Quae nullas habeat notas, Pressas figere litteras.'

11. *pointel*; see note to Somn. Tale, D 1742. And cf. Troilus, i. 365; Cant. Ta. E 1581, 2.

15. *But yif*:

'Sed mens si propriis uigens Nihil motibus explicat
Sed tantum patiens iacet Notis subdita corporum,
Cassasque in speculi uicem Rerum reddit imagines.
Vnde haec sic animis uiget Cernens omnia notio?
Quae uis singula prospicit, Aut quae cognita diuidit?
Quae diuisa recolligit, Alternumque legens iter
Nunc summis caput inserit, Nunc desidit in infima,
Tum sese referens sibi, Veris falsa redarguit?'

32. *passioun*, passive feeling, impression: 'passio.'

Prose 5. 1. *But what yif... and al be it so*, Nevertheless, even if it be so: 'Quod si ... quamuis.'

4. *entalenten*, affect, incline, stimulate: 'afficiant.'

18. *For the wit*, i.e. the sense, the external senses.

21. *as oystres ... see*: the Latin merely has: 'quales sunt conchae maris.'

23. *remuable*, capable of motion from place to place: 'mobilibus belluis.'

talent, inclination, desire, wish: 'affectus.'

30. *But how ... yif that*, but how will it be if?

33. *that that that*, that *that* thing which.

35. *ne that ther nis*, so that there is: 'nec quicquam esse sensibile.'

49. *maner stryvinge*, sort of strife: 'In huiusmodi igitur lite.'

62. *parsoneres*, partners of, endowed with. The modern *partner* represents the M. E. *parcener*, variant of *parsoner*, from O. F. *parsonier*, representing a Latin form **partitionarius*. Lat. 'participes.'

66. *For which*: 'Quare in illius summae intelligentiae cacumen, si possumus, erigamur.'

Metre 5. 1. *passen by*, move over: 'permeant.'

6. *by moist fleeinge*: 'liquido ... uolatu.' *gladen hemsself*, delight: 'gaudent.'

7. *with hir goings ... feet*: 'gressibus.'

9. *to walken under*, to enter: 'subire.'

10. *enclined*, i.e. enclined earthwards: 'Prona.'

11. *hevieth*, oppresses: 'Prona tamen facies hebetes ualet ingrauare sensus.' From Aristotle, On the Parts of Animals, Bk. iv. Dio pleionos genomenou tou barous kai tou somatodous, anagke Repein ta somata pros ten gen (chap. 10). As to the upright carriage of man, see the same chapter. Cf. Ovid, Met. i. 84, and see note to Chaucer's 'Truth,' l. 19.

12. *light*, i.e. not bowed down: 'leuis recto stat corpore.'

14. *axest*, seemest to seek: 'caelum ... petis.'

Prose 6. 21. *as Aristotle demed*; in De Caelo, lib. i.

33. *present*: 'et sui compos praesens sibi semper assistere.'

42. *Plato*. This notion is found in Proclus and Plotinus, and other followers of Plato; but Plato himself really expressed a contrary opinion, viz. that the world had a definite beginning. See his Timaeus.

48. *For this ilke*: 'Hunc enim uitae immobilis praesentarium statum infinitus ille temporalium rerum motus imitatur; cumque eum effingere atque aequare non possit, ex immobilitate deficit in motum, et ex simplicitate praesentiae decrescit in infinitam futuri ac praeteriti quantitatem;' &c.

53. *disencreseth*; a clumsy form for *decreseth*: 'decrescit.'

65. *therfor it*: 'infinitem temporis iter arripuit.'
81. *it is science*: 'sed scientiam nunquam deficientis instantiae rectius aestimabis.'
82. *For which*: 'Unde non praeuidentia, sed prouidentia, potius dicitur.' The footnote to l. 83 is wrong, as Dr. Furnivall's reprint of MS. C. is here at fault. That MS. (like MS. li. 1. 38) has here the correct reading 'præuydence,' without any gloss at all. The gloss 'prouidentia' belongs to the word 'purviaunce.' Hence the reading 'previdence,' which I thought to be unsupported, is really supported by two good MSS.
86. *Why axestow ... thanne*: 'Quid igitur postulas?'
112. *he ne unwot*: 'quod idem existendi necessitate carere non nesciat.'
116. *it ne may nat unbityde*: 'id non euenire non posse.'
119. *but unnethe*: 'sed cui uix aliquis nisi diuini speculator accesserit.'
150. 1. *in beinge*, in coming to pass: 'existendo.'
- by the which*: 'qua prius quam fierent, etiam non euenire potuissent.' MS. C. has the contraction for 'que,' i.e. 'quae'; but Chaucer clearly adopted the reading 'qua.' The usual reading is 'quia' or 'quae.'
154. *so as they comen*, since they come: 'cum ... eueniant.'
159. *the sonne arysinge*. See above, p. 148, l. 102: 'Right so,' &c.
185. *And thilke*: 'illa quoque noscendi uices alternare uideatur?'
191. *For the devyne*: 'Omne namque futurum diuinus praecurrit intuitus, et ad praesentiam propriae cognitionis retorquet ac reuocat.' Hence *retorneth hem* means 'makes them return.'
193. *ne he ne*: 'nec alternat, ut existimas, nunc hoc, nunc illud praenoscenti uices; sed uno ictu mutationes tuas manens praeuenit atque complectitur.'
199. *a litel her-biforn*. See above, Bk. v. Pr. 3, ll. 62-65; &c.
207. *purposen*, propose, assign: 'proponunt.'
208. *to the willinges*: 'solutis omni necessitate uoluntatibus.'
211. *renneth ... with*, concurs with: 'concurrit.'
214. *put*, set: 'positae.' *that ne mowen*: 'quae cum rectae sunt, inefficaces esse non possunt.'
217. *areys thy corage*: 'animum subleuate.' *yilde*: 'humiles preces in excelsa porrigite.'
220. *sin that ye*: 'cum ante oculos agitis iudicis cuncta cementis.' With the word 'cementis' the Lat. treatise ends.
- The words--'To whom ... Amen' occur in the Cambridge MS. only; and, in all probability, were merely added by the scribe. However, the Latin copy in that MS. adds, after 'cementis,' the following: 'Qui est dominus noster Iesus Christus, cui sit honor et gloria in secula seculorum. AMEN.'

NOTES TO TROILUS.

BOOK I.

I must refer the student to Mr. Rossetti's work (Chaucer Soc. 1875) for a detailed comparison of Chaucer's poem with the *Filostrato* of Boccaccio. The following table roughly indicates the portions of these works which are more or less similar, down to the end of Book I. Similar tables are prefixed to the Notes on the other books. It often happens that a stanza in Chaucer has a mere general resemblance to the corresponding one in Boccaccio. The lines in Chaucer not mentioned below are, in the main, original; e.g. 1-20, 31-56, &c.; and so are many others that cannot be here more exactly specified.

CHAUCER: BOOK I.	FILOSTRATO.
ll. 21-30.	Bk. I. St. V, VI.
57-213.	VII-XXV.
267-329.	XXVI-XXXII. 6.
354-392.	XXXII. 7-XXXVII.
400-420.	[Petrarch: Sonnet 88.]
421-546.	XXXVIII-LVII.
547-553.	Bk. II. St. I.
568-630.	II-X.
645-7, 666-7, 675-6.	XI. 1, XIII. 7, 8, XI, 7, 8.
680-686.	XII.
701-3, 708-9, 722-3.	XIII, XV. 1.
860-889.	XVI, XVII, XX-XXII.
897-900.	XXIII. 1-3.
967-1060.	XXIV-XXXIV.

2. 'That was the son of King Priam of Troy.'

5. *fro ye*, from you; observe the rime. The form *ye* is not here the nom. case, but the *unemphatic form* of the acc. *you*; pronounced (y@), where (@) is the indefinite vowel, like the *a* in *China*. So in Shak. Two Gent. iv. 1. 3, 4, we have *about ye* (unemphatic) in l. 3, and *you* twice in l. 4.

6. *Thesiphone*, Tisiphone, one of the Furies, invoked as being a 'goddess of torment.' Cf. '*furial* pyne of helle,' Sq. Ta. F 448.

13. *fere*, companion; viz. Tisiphone.

16. 'Nor dare pray to Love,' &c.

21. Cf. Boccaccio: 'Tuo sia l'onore, e mio si sia l'affanno,' Fil. I. st. 5. And see ll. 1042, 3 below.

57. Here begins the story; cf. Fil. I. st. 7. Bell remarks that 'a thousand shippes,' in l. 58, may have been suggested by 'mille carinae' in Verg. AEn. ii. 198; cf. 'anni decem' in the same line, with l. 60.

67. Read *expert*. *Calkas* is Homer's Calchas, Il. i. 69. He was a Greek, but Guido makes him a Trojan, putting him in the place of Homer's Chryses. See the allit. Troy-book, 7886.

70. *Delphicus*, of Delphi; cf. Ovid, Met. ii. 543.

77. *Ye, yea. wolde who-so nolde*, whoever wished it or did not wish it. This idiomatic phrase is thus expressed in the MSS. Bell's edition has *wold who so or nolde*, where the *e* in *wolde* is suppressed and the word *or* inserted without authority. I hesitate, as an editor, to alter an idiomatic phrase. Cf. *will he, nill he*, in which there is no *or*.

91. 'Deserve to be burnt, both skin and bones.'

99. *Criseyde*; Boccaccio has *Griseida*, answering to Homer's Khruseida, Il. i. 143. It was common, in the Middle Ages, to adopt the accusative form as the standard one, especially in proper names. Her father was Chryses; see note to l. 67. But Benoit de Sainte-Maure calls her *Briseida*, and *Chryseis* and *Briseis* seem to have been confused. The allit. Troy-book has *Bresaide*; l. 8029.

119. 'While it well pleases you'; *good* is used adverbially. Ital. 'mentre t' aggrada.'

125. 'And would have done so oftener, if,' &c.

126. *and hoom*, and (went) home.

132, 133. This is a curious statement, and Chaucer's object in making it is not clear. Boccaccio says expressly that she had neither son nor daughter (st. 15); and Benoit (l. 12977) calls her 'la pucele.'

136. *som day*, one day; used quite generally.

138. 'And thus Fortune wheeled both of them up and down again.' Alluding to the wheel of Fortune; see the Ballade on Fortune, l. 46, and note.

145. *Troyane gestes*, Trojan history; cf. the title of Guido delle Colonne's book, viz. 'Historia Troiana,' which Chaucer certainly consulted, as shewn by several incidents in the poem.

146. *Omer*, Homer; whose account was considered untrustworthy by the medieval writers; see Ho. Fame, 1477, and note. *Dares*, Dares Phrygius; *Dyte*, Dictys Cretensis; see notes to Ho. Fame, 1467, 1468. These three authors really mean Guido delle Colonne, who professed to follow them.

153. *Palladion*, the Palladium or sacred image of Pallas, on the keeping of which the safety of Troy depended. It was stolen from Troy by Diomedes and Ulysses; see Aeneid, ii. 166. But Chaucer doubtless read the long account in Guido delle Colonne.

171. Hence Henrysoun, in his Testament of Criseyde, st. 12, calls her 'the flower and A-per-se Of Troy and Greece.' Cf. 'She was a woman A-per-se, alon'; Romance of Partenay, 1148. Boccaccio's image is much finer; he says that she surpassed other women as the rose does the violet. On the other hand, l. 175 is Chaucer's own.

172. *makelees*, matchless, peerless; cf. A.S. *gemaca*.

189. *lakken*, to blame; see P. Pl. B. v. 132.

192. *bayten*, feed, feast (metaphorically); E. *bait*.

205. *Ascaunces*, as if; in l. 292, the Ital. text has *Quasi dicesse*, as if she said. See Cant. Ta. D 1745, G 838. It is tautological, being formed from E. *as* and the O.F. *quanses*, as if (Godefroy); so that the literal force is 'as as if.'

210. 'And nevertheless [or, still] he (Cupid) can pluck as proud a peacock (as was Troilus).' Cf. Prol. A 652.

214-266. These lines are Chaucer's own.

217. *falleth*, happens; *ne wenden*, would not expect. In Ray's Proverbs, ed. 1737, p. 279, is a Scotch proverb--'All fails that fools thinks' (*sic*); which favours the alternative reading given in the footnote.

218. *Bayard*, a name for a bay horse; see Can. Yem. Ta. G 1413.

229. *wex a-fere*, became on fire. *Fere* is a common Southern form, as a variant of *fyre*, though *a-fyre* occurs in Ho. Fame, 1858. The A.S. vowel is *y*, the A.S. form being *fyr*.

239. 'Has proved (to be true), and still does so.'

257. 'The stick that will bend and ply is better than one that breaks.' Compare the fable of the Oak and the Reed; see bk. ii. 1387.

266. *ther-to refere*, revert thereto. Halliwell gives: '*Refeere*, to revert; *Hoccleve*.' Chaucer here ends his own remarks, and goes back to the *Filostrato*.

292. *Ascaunces*, as if (she said); see note to l. 205.

316. *awhaped*, amazed, stupefied; see Anelida, 215; Leg. of Good Women, 132, 814, 2321; he was 'not utterly confounded,' but only dazed; cf. l. 322.

327. *borneth*, burnishes, polishes up; i.e. makes bright and cheerful. The rime shews that it is a variant spelling of *burneth*; cf. *burned*, burnished, Ho. Fame, 1387; Kn. Ta. A 1983.

MS. Harl. 3943 has *vnournith*, an error for *anorneth*, adorns; with a like sense.

333. *Him tit*, to him betideth; *tit* is for *tydeth*.

336. *ordre*, sect, brotherhood; a jesting allusion to the religious orders. So also *ruled* = under a religious rule.

337. *noun-certeyn*, uncertainty; cf. O.F. *noncerteit*, uncertainty (Godefroy); *nounpower*, want of power (P. Plowman); and F. *nonchalance*. Again spelt *noun-certeyn*, Compl. Venus, 46.

340. *lay*, law, ordinance; see Sq. Ta. F 18.

344. 'But observe this--that which ye lovers often avoid, or else do with a good intention, often will thy lady misconstrue it,' &c.

363. *a temple*, i.e. in the temple.

381. *First* stands alone in the first foot. Cf. ll. 490, 603, 811.

385. *Yelt*, short for *yeldeth*, yields.

394. *writ*, writeth. *Lollius*; Chaucer's reason for the use of this name is not known. Perhaps we may agree with Dr. Latham, who suggested (in a letter to the *Athenaeum*, Oct. 3, 1868, p. 433), that Chaucer misread this line in Horace (*Epist.* i. 2. 1), viz. 'Troiani belli scriptorem, maxime *Lolli*'; and thence derived the notion that Lollius wrote on the Trojan war. This becomes the more likely if we suppose that he merely saw this line quoted apart from the context. Chaucer does not seem to have read Horace for himself. As a matter of fact, ll. 400-420 are translated from the 88th sonnet of Petrarch. See note to Ho. of Fame, 1468. The following is the text of Petrarch's sonnet:

'S'amor non e, che dunque e quel ch' i'sento?
Ma s'egli e amor, per Dio, che cosa e quale?
Se buona, ond' e l'effetto aspro mortale?
Se ria, ond' e si dolce ogni tormento?
S'a mia voglia ardo, ond' e 'l pianto e'l lamento?
S'a mal mia grado, il lamentar che vale?
O viva morte, o diletto male,
Come puoi tanto in me s'io nol consento?
E s'io 'l consento, a gran torto mi doglio.
Fra si contrari venti, in frale barca
Mi trovo in alto mar, senza governo.
Si lieve di saver, d'error si carica
Ch' i' medesimo non so quel ch'io mi voglio,
E tremo a mezza state, ardendo il verno.'

In l. 401, *whiche* means 'of what kind.'

425. Ital. text--'Non so s'io dico a donna, ovvero a dea'; Fil. I. 38. Cf. Aeneid, i. 327. Hence the line in Kn. Ta. A 1101.

457. *That*; in modern E., we should use *But*, or else *said not* for *seyde*.

463. *Fled-de* is here a plural form, the pp. being treated as an adjective. Cf. *sprad-de*, iv. 1422; *whet-te*, v. 1760.

464. *savacioun*; Ital. 'salute.' Mr. Rossetti thinks that *salute* here means 'well-being' or 'health'; and perhaps *savacioun* is intended to mean the same, the literal sense being 'safety.'

465. *fownes*, fawns; see Book of the Duch. 429. It is here used, metaphorically, to mean 'young desires' or 'fresh yearnings.' This image is not in Boccaccio.

470. I take the right reading to be *felle*, as in Cm. Ed., with the sense 'destructive.' As it might also mean 'happened,' other MSS. turned it into *filie*, which makes a most awkward construction. The sense is: 'The sharp destructive assaults of the proof of arms [i.e. which afforded proof of skill in fighting], which Hector and his other brothers performed, not once made him move on *that* account only'; i.e. when he exerted himself, it was not for mere fighting's sake. Chaucer uses *fel* elsewhere; the pl. *felle* is in Troil. iv. 44; and see Cant. Ta. D 2002, B 2019. For *preve*, proof, see l. 690.

473, 4. *riden* and *abiden* (with short *i*) rime with *diden*, and are past tenses plural. l. 474 is elliptical: 'found (to be) one of the best, and (one of those who) longest abode where peril was.'

483. *the deeth*, i.e. the pestilence, the plague.

488. *title*, a name; he said it was 'a fever.'

517. *daunce*, i.e. company of dancers. Cf. Ho. Fame, 639, 640.

530-2. 'For, by my hidden sorrow, (when it is) blased abroad, I shall be befooled more, a thousand times, than the fool of whose folly men write rimes.' No particular reference seems to be intended by l. 532; the Ital. text merely has 'piu ch' altro,' more than any one.

557. *attricioun*, attrition. 'An imperfect sorrow for sin, as if a bruising which does not amount to utter crushing (*contrition*); horror of sin through fear of punishment ... while *contrition* has its motive in the love of God;' New E. Dict.

559. *ley on presse*, compress, diminish; cf. Prol. A 81.

560. *holinesse*, the leanness befitting a holy state.

626. 'That one, whom excess causes to fare very badly.'

631-679. Largely original; but, for l. 635, see note to Bk. III. 329.

638-644. There is a like passage in P. Pl. C. xxi. 209-217. Chaucer, however, here follows *Le Roman de la Rose*, 21819-40, q.v.

648. *amayed*, dismayed; O.F. *esmaier*. So in Bk. IV. l. 641.

654. *Oenone* seems to have four syllables. MS. H. has *Oonone*; MS. Cm. *senome* (over an erasure); MS. Harl. 3943, *Tynome*. Alluding to the letter of *OEnone* to Paris in Ovid, *Heroid.* v.

659-665. Not at all a literal translation, but it gives the general sense of *Heroid.* v. 149-152:

'Me miseram, quod amor non est medicabilis herbis!
Deficior prudens artis ab arte mea.
Ipse repertor opis uaccas pauisse Pheraeas
Fertur, et a nostro saucius igne fuit.'

Ipse repertor opis means Phoebus, who 'first fond art of medicine;' *Pheraeas*, i.e. of Pherae, refers to Pherae in Thessaly, the residence of king Admetus. Admetus gained Alcestis for his wife by the assistance of Apollo, who, according to some accounts, served Admetus out of attachment to him, or, according to other accounts, because he was condemned to serve a mortal for a year. Chaucer seems to adopt a theory that Apollo loved Admetus chiefly for his daughter's sake. The usual story about Apollo is his love for Daphne.

674. 'Even though I had to die by torture;' cf. Kn. Ta. A 1133.

686. 'Until it pleases him to desist.'

688. 'To mistrust every one, or to believe every one.'

694. *The wyse*, Solomon; see *Eccles.* iv. 10.

699. *Niobe*; 'lacrimas etiamnum marmora manant;' Ovid, *Met.* vi. 311.

705. 'That eke out (increase) their sorrows,' &c.

707. 'And care not to seek for themselves another cure.'

708. A proverb; see note to *Can. Yem. Ta. G 746*.

713. *harde grace*, misfortune; cf. *Cant. Ta. G 665, 1189*. Tyrwhitt quotes Euripides, *Herc. Furens*, 1250: *Gemo kakon de, kouket' esth' opou tethe*.

730, 731. From Boethius, *Bk. I. Pr. 2. l. 14*, and *Pr. 4. l. 2*.

739. 'On whose account he fared so.'

740. Compare: 'He makes a rod for his own breech'; Hazlitt's *Proverbs*.

745. 'For it (love) would sufficiently spring to light of itself.'

747. Cf. *Rom. de la Rose*, 7595-6.

763. 'But they do not care to seek a remedy.'

780. Pronounced *ben'cite*; see note to *Cant. Ta. B 1170*.

786. *Ticius*, Tityos. MS. H2. wrongly has *Siciphus*. 'The fowl that highte *voltor*, that eteth the stomak or the giser of Tityus, is so fulfilled of his song that it nil eten ne tyren no more;' tr. of Boeth. *Bk. III. Met. 12. 28*. The original has:

'Vultur, dum satur est modis,
Non traxit Tityi iecur.'

See also *Verg. AEn. vi. 595*; *Ovid, Met. iv. 456*.

811. First foot deficient, as in ll. 603, 1051, 1069, &c. *winter*, years. Perhaps imitated from *Le Rom. de la Rose*, 21145-9.

846, 847. See Boethius, *Bk. ii. Pr. 3. 52-54*.

848. From Boethius, Lib. II. Pr. 1: 'si manere incipit, fors esse desistit.' See p. 26 above, l. 83.

887. 'And, to augment all this the more.'

890-966. This is all Chaucer's own; so also 994-1008.

916. *a blaunche fevere*, a fever that turns men white; said jocosely. Lovers were supposed to be pale; Ovid, Art. Am. i. 729. Cotgrave is somewhat more precise. He gives: '*Fievres blanches*, the agues wherewith maidens that have the green sickness are troubled; hence, *Il a les fievres blanches*, either he is in love, or sick of wantonness.' In the Cuckoo and the Nightingale, l. 41, we find: 'I am so shaken with *the feveres white*.'

932. *beet*; beat thy breast (to shew thy repentance). Cf. P. Plowm. B. v. 454.

956. A proverb. 'The more haste, the worse speed (success).' Cf. Bk. iii. 1567, and The Tale of Melibeus, B 2244.

964. Dr. Koppel says--cf. Albertano of Brescia, Liber de Amore Dei, 45b: 'Iam et Seneca dixit, Non conualescit planta, quae saepe transfertur.'

969. 'A bon port estes arrives'; Rom. de la Rose, 12964.

977. Fil. ii. st. 27: 'Io credo certo, ch' ogni donna in voglia Viva amorosa.'

1000. *post*, pillar, support; as in Prol. A 214.

1002. Cf. 'The greater the sinner, the greater the saint.'

1011. Understand *he*. 'He became, as one may say, untormented of his wo.'

1024. *cherl*, man. 'You are afraid the man will fall out of the moon!' Alluding to the old notion that the spots on the moon's surface represent a man with a bundle of sticks. See the curious poem on this subject in Wright's Specimens of Lyric Poetry, p. 110; also printed in Ritson's Ancient Songs, i. 68, and in Boddeker's Altenglische Dichtungen, p. 176, where a fear is expressed that the man may fall out of the moon. Cf. Temp. ii. 2. 141; Mids. Nt. Dr. v. 1. 249; and see Alex. Neckam, ed. Wright, pp. xviii, 54.

1026. 'Why, meddle with that which really concerns you,' i.e. mind your own business. Some copies needlessly turn this into a question and insert *ne* before *hast*.

1038. 'And am I to be thy surety?'

1050. *Scan*: 'And yet m' atink'th ... m'asterte.' The sense is: 'And yet it repents me that this boast should escape me.'

1051. Deficient in the first foot: 'Now | Pandare.' So in l. 1069.

1052. 'But thou, being wise, thou knowest,' &c. In this line, *thou* seems to be emphatic throughout.

1058. Read *desirous*; as in Book ii. 1101, and Sq. Ta. F 23.

1070. *Pandare* is here trisyllabic; with unelided *-e*.

1078. The same line occurs in the Clerk. Ta. E 413.

1088. 'And is partly well eased of the aching of his wound, yet is none the more healed; and, like an easy patient (i.e. a patient not in pain), awaits (lit. abides) the prescription of him that tries to cure him; and thus he perseveres in his destiny.' *Dryveth forth* means 'goes on with,' or 'goes through with.' The reading *dryeth*, i.e. endures, is out of place here, as it implies suffering; whereas, at the present stage, Troilus is extremely hopeful.

BOOK II.

The chief correspondences are shewn in the following table.

CHAUCER: BOOK II.	FILISTRATO: BOOK II.
ll. 265-6, 274-308.	st. 35-37.
316-322.	46.
391-419, 428-455.	43, 54, 47-56.
501-523, 540-1.	55-57, 61.
554-578.	62-64.
584-588.	43.
589-602.	65, 66, 68.
645-665.	82-88, 71-78.
733-5, 746-763.	69, 70.
768-784.	73, 75-78.
937-8, 966-981.	79-81, 89.
995-1010.	90, 91.
1044-1104.	93-98, 100-109.
1125-1232.	109-128.
1305-1351.	128-131.

Other passages are mainly original; as, e.g. ll. 1352-1757 at the end, and 1-264 at the beginning.

1-3. These lines somewhat resemble Dante, *Purgat.* i. 1-3.

'Per correr miglior acqua alza le vele
Omai la navicella del mio ingegno,
Che lascia dietro a se mar si crudele;' &c.

7. *calendes*, the introduction to the beginning; see bk. v. l. 1634. Thus the 'kalends of January' precede that month, being the period from Dec. 14 to Dec. 31.

8. *Cleo*; so in most copies; H2. has *Clyo*; Clio, the muse of history.

14. *Latin* seems, in this case, to mean Italian, which was called *Latino volgare*.

21. 'A blind man cannot judge well of colours;' a proverb.

22. Doubtless from Horace's *Ars Poetica*, 71-3; probably borrowed at second-hand.

28. A proverb. In the Proverbs of Hendyng, l. 29, we have: 'Ase fele thede, ase fele thewes,' i.e. so many peoples, so many customs. See l. 42 below. Cf. Boethius, Bk. ii. Pr. 7. 49 (p. 47).

36. *went*, for *wendeth*; i.e. goes; pres. tense.

46. 'Yet all is told, or must be told.'

48. *bitit*, for *bitydeth*; i.e. betides, happens.

55. *Bole*, Bull, the sign Taurus. On the third of May, in Chaucer's time, the sun would be in about the 20th degree of Taurus. The epithet *white* is from Ovid, *Met.* ii. 852.

63. *wente*, sb., a turn; i.e. he tossed about.

64-68. *forshapen*, metamorphosed. Progne was changed into a swallow; Ovid, *Met.* vi. 668. Tereus carried off Progne's sister Philomela; see *Leg. of Good Women* (Philomela).

74. 'And knew that the moon was in a good plight (position) for him to take his journey.' That is, the moon's position was propitious; see note to *Man of Lawes Tale*, B 312.

77. *Janus*, god of (the) entry; see Ovid, *Fasti*, i. 125.

81. 'And found (that) she and two other ladies were sitting.' *Sete* (A. S. *saeton*) is the pt. t. pl., not the pp.

84. The celebrated story of the Siege of Thebes, known to Chaucer through the *Thebais* of Statius; see bk. v. 1484. And see l. 100.

87. *Ey*, eh! a note of exclamation, of frequent occurrence in the present poem.

103. *lettres rede*, i.e. the rubric describing the contents of the next section.

100-105. OEdipus unwittingly slew his father Laius; and the two sons of OEdipus contended for Thebes. For *Amphiorax*, see note to bk. v. 1500, and to *Anelida*, 57.

108. *bokes twelve*; the 12 Books of the Thebais. The death of Amphioraus is related at the end of Book vii.

110. *barbe*, 'part of a woman's dress, still sometimes worn by nuns, consisting of a piece of white plaited linen, passed over or under the chin, and reaching midway to the waist;' New E. Dict. She wore it because she was a widow; see the quotations in the New E. Dict., esp. 'wearing of *barbes* at funerals.' And see *Barbuta* in Ducange.

112. 'Let us perform some rite in honour of May;' see note to Kn. Ta. A 1500.

117. The right reading is necessarily *sete*, for A. S. *saete*, 3 p. s. pt. t. subj. of *sitten*; 'it would befit.' Cf. *seten*, they sat, 81, 1192.

134. 'And I am your surety,' i.e. you may depend upon me; see bk. i. 1038.

151. *unkouth*, unknown, strange; hence, very; Sc. *unco*'.

154. *wal*, wall, defence; *yerde*, rod, scourge, as in bk. i. 740.

167. From Le Rom. de la Rose, 5684-6:--

'Lucan redit, qui moult fu sages,
C'onques *vertu et grant pooir*
Ne pot nus *ensemble veoir*.'

Cf. Lucan, Phar. i. 92.

236. *Withoute*, excepting sweethearts; or, excepting by way of passionate love. The latter is the usual sense in Chaucer.

273. 'Therefore I will endeavour to humour her intelligence.'

294. *so well bigoon*, so well bestead, so fortunate. Cf. Parl. Foules, 171.

318. *Which ... his*, whose; cf. *that ... his*, Kn. Ta. A 2710.

328. 'Then you have fished to some purpose;' ironical. To *fish fair* is to catch many fish.

329. *What mende ye*, what do you gain, though we both lose?

344. Gems were supposed to have hidden virtues.

387. *fele*, find out, investigate.

391, 2. Cf. Ovid, Art. Amat. ii. 107: 'Ut ameris, amabilis esto.'

393. In the same, 113, we find: 'Forma bonum fragile est,' &c.

396. 'Go and love; for, when old, no one will have you.'

398. 'I am wamed too late, when it has past away, quoth Beauty.'

400. The 'king's fool' got the hint from Ovid, Art. Amat. ii. 118: 'Iam uenient rugae,' &c.

403. *crowes feet*, crow's feet; wrinkles at the corners of the eyes; from the shape. So in Spenser, Shep. Kal. *December*, 136: 'And by myne eie the crow his clawe doth write.'

408. *breste a wepe*, burst out a-weeping.

413. *Ret*, for *redeth*, advises; cf. P. Plowman C. iv. 410, and note.

425. *Pallas*; perhaps invoked with reference to the Palladium of Troy; bk. I. l. 153. Moreover, Pallas was a virgin goddess.

434. 'Of me no consideration need be taken.'

477. 'Except that I will not give him encouragement;' see 1222.

483. 'But when the cause ceases, the disease ceases.'

507. *gon*, gone; 'not very long ago.'

525. *mea culpa*, by my fault; words used in confession: see P. Plowman, B. v. 77, and note.
527. *Ledest the fyn*, guidest the end; cf. Boeth. Bk. iv. Pr. 6. 149.
537. *biwryen*, used in place of *biwreyen*, to bewray. The same rather arbitrary form appears in Parl. Foules, 348.
539. 'Because men cover them up,' &c.
586. *were never*, never would be; *were* is in the subjunctive mood.
611. *Thascry*, for *The ascry*, the alarm. *Ascry* occurs in Wyclif, Prov. vii. 6.
615. *latis*, lattice. The reading *yates*, gates, is wrong, as shewn by l. 617.
618. Dardanus, ancestor of Priam. Cf. *Dardanidae*, i. e. Trojans, Verg. Aen. i. 560, ii. 72, &c. Troy had six gates, according to Guido; the strongest of these was *Dardanus*; see the allit. Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson, l. 1557, Lydgate, Siege of Troy, b. ii. c. 11, and Shakespeare's Prologue to his Troilus.
- ther open is the cheyne*, where the chain is open, or unfastened. Alluding to the chains sometimes drawn across a street, to block it against horsemen. The sense is, 'he will come down *this* street, because the others are blocked.'
621. *happy*, fortunate. It was a lucky day for him.
627. *a pas*, at a foot-pace; see Prol. A 825, and l. 620 above.
637. *an heven*, a beautiful sight; cf. Sq. Ta. F 558.
639. *tissew*, lace, twisted band; from F. *tistre*, to weave.
642. The shield was covered with horn, sinews or *nerf*, and skin or *rind*.
651. 'Who has given me a love-potion?'
656. *for pure ashamed*, for being completely ashamed, i.e. for very shame. A curious idiom.
666. *envyous*, envious person; accented on *y*, as in l. 857.
677. *Ma | de*; two syllables. The first foot is imperfect.
681. The astrological term 'house' has two senses; it sometimes means a zodiacal sign, as when, e.g. Taurus is called the 'house' or mansion of Venus; and sometimes it has another sense, as, probably, in the present passage. See Chaucer's treatise on the Astrolabe, pt. ii. SS 37, on 'the equations of houses.' In the latter case, the whole celestial sphere was divided into twelve equal parts, called 'houses,' by great circles passing through the north and south points of the horizon. The first of these, reckoning upwards from the eastern horizon, was called the *first* house, and the *seventh* house, being opposite to it, was reckoned downwards from the western horizon. The *first* and *seventh* houses were both considered very fortunate; and it is here said that Venus was in her seventh house, i.e. was just below the western horizon at the moment when Criseyde first saw him. The same planet was also 'well disposed,' i.e. in a favourable sign of the zodiac; and at the same time was 'pleased (or made propitious) by favourable aspects' of other planets, i.e. other planets were favourably situated as regards their angular distances from Venus. Moreover, Venus was no foe to Troilus in his nativity, i.e. she was also favourably situated at the moment of his birth.
716. Imitated from Le Rom. de la Rose, 5765-9, q.v.
746. 'I am one (who is) the fairest.' The *-e* in *fairest-e* is not elided; neither is the *-e* in *wist-e* in l. 745.
750. I.e. 'I am my own mistress.'
752. *lese*, pasture; 'I stand, unfastened, in a pleasant pasture.' From A. S. *laesu*. Cf. Ho. Fame, 1768. It does not mean 'leash,' as usually said; Chaucer's form of 'leash' is *lees*, as in Cant. Ta. G 19.
754. *chekmat*, check-mate, as in chess; see Book Duch. 659. Bell sees a pun in it; '*check* to my *mate*,' i.e. wife; but it remains to be shewn that the form *mate* (wife) was known to Chaucer, who spells it *make* (Cant. Ta. E 2080).
759. I.e. 'I am not a nun,' nor vowed to chastity.
- 767, 769. *sprat*, for *spredeth*, spreads, pres. t.; *spradde*, pt. t. Cf. Boethius, Bk. i. Met. 3. 9-12.
777. According to Bell, MS. Harl. 1239 also has *why*, i.e. wherefore, a reason why, cause.
784. Cf. 'S'il fait folie, si la boive;' Rom. Rose, 12844.

797. 'No one stumbles over it;' for it is too unsubstantial.
802. 'Yet all things seem to them to be harmful, wherein folks please their friends.'
807. 'Nothing venture, nothing have.'
830. *hertes lust*, heart's pleasure; *to rente*, by way of rent.
831. *no wight*, to no one; dat. case.
861. See Hazlitt's notes on the proverb--'Many talk of Robin Hood, that never shot in his bow,' &c.
866. 'Who cannot endure sorrow deserves no joy.'
867. 'And therefore let him, who has a glass head, beware of stones cast in battle.'
882. *let*, short for *ledeth*, leads (Stratmann).
884. The MSS. end the line with *syke*. It has been pointed out that *syke* is not a perfect rime to *endyte*, *whyte*, but only an assonance. It is difficult to believe Chaucer guilty of this oversight; and hence I would suggest, with all submission to the critics, that possibly Chaucer wrote *syte*. The M. E. *syte* means to be anxious, and occurs in the Cursor Mundi, 11675; where Joseph says to Mary:--'Bot I *site* for an other thing That we o water has nu wanting,' i.e. but I am anxious about another thing, that we lack water. The sb. *site*, grief, occurs in the Midland dialect as well as in Northumbrian; see *site* in Stratmann. As the word is unusual, it would naturally be altered by the scribes to the familiar *syke*, to sigh, with a cognate meaning.
920. 'And loude he song ageyn the sonne shene;' Kn. Ta. A 1509.
959. 'Unless lack of pursuit is the cause (of failure),' &c.; cf. 1075.
964. *hameled*, cut off, docked; cf. P. Pl. Crede, 300.
1001. 'Your ill hap is not owing to me.'
1017. Read *And upon me*, where *me* is emphatic.
1022. When people's ears glow, it is because they are being talked of; according to folk-lore. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, iii. 171.
1026. 'Sed lateant uires, nec sis in fronte disertus;' Ovid, Art. Am. i. 463.
1027. 'Quascunque adspicias, lacrimae fecere lituras;' Ovid, Heroid. iii. 3.
1033. 'Or always harp one tune.'
1041. 'Humano capiti,' &c.; Horace, Ars Poet. 1-5. *pyk*, a pike (fish), as in the Balade to Rosemounde, 17.
1062. Accent *Minerva* on the first and third syllables.
- 1075-7. *it made*, was the cause of it. *ley*, lied.
1107. *hoppe*, dance. 'I always dance in the rear.'
1108. *to-laugh* (H2, *to lugh*, Cm. *to law*), laughed exceedingly. I know of no other example. A better form is *to-lough*; see l. 1163, and Pard. Ta. C 476.
1119. *spek-e*, might speak, should say; pt. t. subjunctive.
1123. *sent*, i. e. *sendeth*, sends; the pt. t. is *sent-e* or *send-e*.
- 1177-8. *Avysed*, she took notice; pt. tense. So also *fond*, found, which Bell takes to be a pp.; but the pp. is *founden*. *Coude good*, knew what was becoming. So, in l. 1197, *Can he* means 'has he skill.'
- 1201, 1204. *sowe*, to sew the pieces of parchment together. Tyrwhitt remarks, s. v. *sowe*; 'It was usual, and indeed necessary, formerly to *sew* letters, when they were written upon parchment; but the practice continued long after the invention of paper.' *plyte*, to fold it up.
1229. 'A cushion, beaten with gold;' cf. Kn. Ta. A 979.
1238. A proverb: 'slight impressions soon fade.'
1249. Tyrwhitt, s. v. *somme*, boggles over this line, but it is quite right. Bell takes occasion to speak of the 'rugged lines'

to be found in this poem; which is true enough of his own peculiar text. In *Beowulf*, l. 207, we have *fiftena sum*, one of fifteen, where the cardinal number is used; and this is the usual idiom. But the ordinal number is used also. In *St. Juliana*, p. 79, we read that 'te sea sencte him on his *thrituthe sum*,' the sea drowned him and 'thirtieth some' of his men, which I understand to mean 'and twenty-nine of his men,' the master being the thirtieth; but Mr. Cockayne and Mr. Bradley make it mean 'him and thirty others.' So again, in *Sir Tristrem*, 817, we have: 'He busked and made him yare hi[s] *fiftend som* of knight,' he made ready for himself his 'fifteenth some' of knights, which I should explain to mean a band of fifteen knights, *himself included*, or, himself being the fifteenth. *Some* in such phrases has a collective force. However, the examples in *Bosworth and Toller's A. S. Dict.*, s. v. *sum*, shew that this mode of expression is also sometimes used *exclusively* of the leader.

1274. *on to pyke*, for her to pick upon, or pick at; i. e. for her to pull out; see l. 1273. See examples in Halliwell, s. v. *pike*, of 'to *pyke out* thornes,' to pick out thorns.

1276. Cf. 'to strike while the iron is hot;' see *Melibeus*, B 2226.

1289. 'But therein he had much to heave at and to do.'

1291. 'And why? for fear of shame.' Cm. has *for speche*, i. e. for fear of talk or scandal.

1315. *accesse*, attack, as of fever. See *New E. Dict.*

1343. *refreyde*, grow cool; cf. *Balade to Rosemounde*, l. 21.

1349. *after his gestes*, according to his deeds, or adventures.

1390. *forbyse*, to give (thee) instances. Hardly a correct form; it should rather be *forbysne*, short for *forbysnen*, as the verb is formed from the sb. *forbysne*, *A. S. forebysen*, an example, instance. The word was obsolescent.

1398. *Deiphebus* (= *De'phebus*) is always trisyllabic.

1410. He means that he would do more for him than for any one, 'except for him whom he loves most,' i. e. *Troilus*.

1427. 'With spur and whip,' i. e. with all expedition.

1495. *word and ende*, beginning and end; cf. iii. 702, v. 1669. The right phrase is *ord and ende*, where *ord* is 'beginning;' but it would seem that, by Chaucer's time, *word* had been corruptly substituted for the obsolescent *ord*. See *Monk. Ta.* B 3911, and the note.

1534. *triste*, station for a huntsman to shoot from. See *Tristre* in *Stratmann*.

1554. *renne*, to run, like an excited madman.

1564. 'Bon fait prolixite foir;' *Rom de la Rose*, 18498.

1581. 'Although it does not please her to recommend (a remedy).'

1594. *To mowen*, to have it in her power; *A. S. mugan*.

1650. *for my bettre arm*, not even to save my right arm.

1661. *him thar nought*, 'him needeth not,' he need not do.

1735. An obscure allusion. 'Perhaps it means, in regard for the king and queen, his parents;' Bell. My own guess is different. I think it quite possible that Chaucer is referring to the two 'crowns' or garlands, one of roses and one of lilies, about which so much is said in his early work entitled the *Lyf of Seint Cecile*, afterwards called the *Second Nonnes Tale* (see G 270). Thus Pandarus, with his usual impudence, conjures Criseyde to pity *Troilus* by two solemn adjurations, viz. for the sake of Him who gave us all our souls, and by the virtue of the two heavenly crowns which an angel once brought to a *chaste couple*. He thus boldly insinuates that the proposed meeting is of the most innocent character. This I take to be the whole point of the allusion.

1737. 'Fie on the devil!' I. e. despise detraction.

1738. *com of*, come off; we now say 'come on!' See ll. 1742, 1750.

1751. 'But now (I appeal) to you.'

1752. *cankedort*, a state of suspense, uncertainty, or anxiety; as appears from the context. The word occurs nowhere else. Only one MS. (H2) has the spelling *kankerdort*, usually adopted in modern editions; Thynne has *cankedorte*, but it needs no final *e*. The etymology is unknown nor do we even know how to divide it. There is a verb *kanka*, to shake,

be unsteady, &c., in Swedish dialects (Rietz), and the Swed. *ort* is a place, quarter; if there is any relationship, *kanked-ort* might mean 'shaky place,' or ticklish position. Another theory is that *canker* relates to *cancer*, a cancer, disease, and that *dort* is related to Lowl. Sc. *dort*, sulkiness. But this is assuming that the right spelling is *canker-dort*, a theory which the MSS. do not favour. Neither does the sense of 'ill-humour' seem very suitable. As I am bound, in this difficult case, to suggest what I can, I must add that it is also possible to suppose that *cankedort* is of French origin, answering to an O. F. *quant que dort*, lit. 'whenever he is asleep (?),' or 'although he is asleep(?);' and hence (conceivably) meaning 'in a sleepy state.' The phrase *quant que*, also spelt *kan ke* (and in many other ways) is illustrated by a column of examples in Godefroy's Dictionary; but its usual sense is 'as well as,' or 'whatever'; thus *kan ke poet* = as well as he can. Or can we make it = *com ki dort*, like one who sleeps?

BOOK III.

The following scheme gives a general idea of the relationship of this Book to the original.

CHAUCER: BOOK III.	FILISTRATO: BOOK III.
ll. 1-38.	st. 74-79.
239-287.	5-10.
344-441.	11-20.
813-833.	[Boethius, II. Pr. 4. 86-120.]
1310-1426.	31-43.
1443-1451.	44.
1471-1492.	44-48.
1513-1555.	50-56.
1588-1624.	56-60.
1625-1629.	[Boethius, II. Pr. 4. 4-10.]
1639-1680.	61-65.
1695-1743.	70-73.
1744-1768.	[Boethius, II. Met. 8.]
1772-1806.	90-93.
1807-1813.	Bk. I, st. 3. 1.

1-38. This is an exceptionally difficult passage, and some of the editions make great nonsense of it, especially of ll. 15-21. It is, however, imitated from stanzas 74-79 of the *Filistrato*, Book III; where the invocation is put into the mouth of *Troilus*.

The key to it is that it is an address to *Venus*, both the planet and the goddess.

2. The planet *Venus* was considered to be in 'the *third* heaven.' The 'heavens' or spheres were named, respectively, after the Moon, Mercury, *Venus*, Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the 'fixed stars,' beyond which was the *Primum Mobile*, the earth being in the centre of all, and immoveable. Sometimes the spheres of the seven planets were reckoned backwards from Saturn, *Venus* being then in the *fifth* heaven; see *Lenvoy a Scogan*, 9, and the note.

3. 'O favourite of the Sun, O dear daughter of Jove!' *Venus* was considered a fortunate planet. Perhaps it is best to quote the Italian text here:--

'O luce eterna, il cui lieto splendore	585
Fa bello il terzo ciel, dal qual ne piove	
Piacer, vaghezza, pietade ed amore;	
Del sole amica, e figliuola di Giove,	
Benigna donna d'ogni gentil core,	
Certa cagion del valor che mi muove	590
A' sospir dolci della mia salute,	
Sempre lodata sia la tua virtute.	
Il ciel, la terra, lo mare e l'inferno	
Ciascuno in se la tua potenza sente,	
O chiara luce; e s'io il ver discerno,	595
Le piante, i semi, e l'erbe puramente,	
Gli uccei, le fiere, i pesci con eterno	
Vapor ti senton nel tempo piacente,	
E gli uomini e gli dei, ne creatura	
Senza di te nel mondo vale o dura.	600
Tu Giove prima agli alti affetti lieto,	
Pe' qua' vivono e son tutte le cose,	
Movesti, o bella dea; e mansueto	
Sovente il rendi all' opere noiose	
Di noi mortali; e il meritato fletto	605
In liete feste volgi e dilettose;	
E in mille forme gia quaggiu il mandasti,	
Quand' ora d'una ed or d'altra il pregasti.	

11. *vapour*, influence; Ital. *Vapor* (l. 598).

15. The readings in this stanza are settled by the Ital. text. Thus, in ll. 17, 19, 20, read *him*, not *hem*. *Comeveden*, didst move or instigate; agreeing with *ye*, for which Mod. E. uses *thou*. 'Thou didst first instigate Jove to those glad effects (influences), through which all things live and exist; and didst make him amorous of mortal things; and, at thy pleasure, didst ever give him, in love, success or trouble; and, in a thousand forms, didst send him down to (gain) love on earth; and he caught those whom it pleased you (he should catch).'

In l. 17 we find *Comeveden* sometimes turned into *Comenden*, or even *Commodious*! The Italian text has *Movesti* (l. 603).

22. *Venus* was supposed to appease the angry planet Mars; see Compl. of Mars, 36-42.

27. 'According as a man wishes.'

29. 'Tu in unita le case e li cittadi, Li regni, ... Tien.'

31-34.

'Tu sola le nascosi qualitati
Delle cose conosci, onde 'l costrutto
Vi metti tal, che fai maravigliare
Chi tua potenza non sa riguardare.'

I. e. 'Thou only knowest the hidden qualities of things, whence thou formest such a construction, that thou makest to marvel any one who knows not how to estimate thy power.' Chaucer seems to have used *construe* because suggested by *costrutto*, but he really uses it as answering to *sa* (in the fourth line), and omits the words '*l costrutto vi metti tal* altogether. Hence ll. 33-35 mean: 'when they cannot explain how it may come to pass that *she* loves *him*, or why *he* loves *her*; (so as to shew) why *this* fish, and not *that* one, comes to the weir.'

Io (= *jo*), come to pass. This word is not in the dictionaries, and has been coolly altered into *go* (!) in various editions. But it answers to O. F. *joer* (F. *jouer*), to play, hence, to play a game, to make a move (as in a game); here, to come about, come to pass.

35. *were*, weir, pool where fish are caught; see Parl. Foules, 138, and note.

36. 'You have imposed a law on folks in this universe;' Ital. 'Tu legge, o dea, poni all' universo.'

44, 45. *Inhelde*, pour in. *Caliope*, Calliope, muse of epic poetry; similarly invoked by Dante, Purg. i. 9.

87. 'Though he was not pert, nor made difficulties; nor was he too bold, (as if about) to sing a mass for a fool.' The last expression was probably proverbial; it seems to mean to speak without hesitation or a feeling of respect.

115. *to watre wolde*, would turn to water; cf. Squi. Ta. F 496.

120. '*I? what?*' i. e. 'I? what (am I to do)?' In l. 122, Pandarus repeats her words, mockingly: 'You say I? what? why, of course you should pity him.'

136-138. 'And I (am) to have comfort, as it pleases you, (being at the same time) under your correction, (so as to have what is) equal to my offence, as (for instance) death.' See Cant. Ta. B 1287.

150. 'By the feast of Jupiter, who presides over nativities.' The reason for the use of *natal* is not obvious. Cf. 'Scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum;' Horat. Ep. ii. 2. 187.

188. 'I seem to hear the town-bells ringing for this miracle, though no hand pulls the ropes.'

193, 194. *and oon*, *And two*, 'both the one of you and the other.'

198. *bere the belle*, take the former place, take precedence; like the bell-wether that heads the flock. See the New E. Dict.

228. 'Straight as a line,' i. e. directly, at once.

294. See Manc. Ta. H 333, and note.

299. 'Thou understandest and knowest enough proverbs against the vice of gossiping, even if men spoke truth as often as they lie.'

308. 'No boaster is to be believed, in the natural course of things.'

328, 329. *drat*, dreadeth. Cf. 'Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.' But Chaucer took it from Le Rom. de la Rose, 8041-2: 'Moult a beneuree vie Cil qui par autrui se chastie.'

340. 'And a day is appointed for making up the charters' (which will particularise what she has granted you); metaphorical.
349. *richesse*, abundance; not a happy word, but suggested by the Ital. text: 'I sospir ch'egli aveva a gran dovizia;' Fil. iii. 11. *Dovizia* (Lat. *diuitiae*) is precisely 'richesse.' Bell has *rehetyng*, i. e. comforting (from O. F. *rehaiter*, *reheiter*), which gives no sense; and explains it by '*reheating*!'
354. *lusty*, lusty person; cf. Cant. Ta. A 165, 208.
377. 'Or durst (do so), or should know (how).'
380. *stokked*, fastened in the stocks; cf. Acts xvi. 24.
404. *Departe it so*, make this distinction.
410. *frape*, company, troop. Marked by Tyrwhitt as not understood. Other examples occur. 'With hem a god gret *frape*;' Adam Davy, &c., ed. Furnivall, p. 60, col. 1, text 3, l. 390; and see Allit. Morte Arthure, ed. Brock, 2163, 2804, 3548. Godefroy gives O. F. *frap*, a multitude, and *frapaille*, rabble.
445. 'And wished to be seised of that which he lacked.'
497. 'Or to enumerate all the looks and words of one that is in such uncertainty.'
502. *as seith*; but it does not appear that Boccaccio says anything of the kind. The same remark applies to l. 575.
510. *Fulfelle* is a Kentish form, the *e* answering to A. S. *y*. Similar forms occur in Gower. See note to Book Duch. 438.
526. Scan: Dred | eeles | it cleer; &c. The sense is: 'it was clear, in the direction of the wind, from every magpie and every spoil-sport.' I. e. no one could detect them; they kept (like hunters) well to leeward, and there were no magpies or telltale birds to windward, to give an alarm.
529. Scan: In this mater-e, both-e frem'd. *fremed*, strange, wild.
542. *holy*, i. e. sacred to Apollo. From Ovid, Met. i. 566: 'laurea .. uisa est agitasse cacumen.'
545. 'And therefore let no one hinder him.'
572. The readings all shew various corruptions of *thurfte*, which none of the scribes understood; see *thurfen*, *tharf*, in Stratmann. This is not the only place where *thurfte* has been ousted from the text. Cf. *thar* (for *tharf*) in the Reves Ta. A 4320, &c. *Yow thurfte have*, you would need (to) have. *Yow* is the dat. case, governed by the impers. verb. The reading *yow durste* turns *yow* (an accusative) into an imaginary nominative; but the nom. form is *ye*, which the scribes did not venture to substitute.
584. *goosish*, goose-like, silly. This delicious epithet was turned into *gofyssh* by Thynne, and modern editions perpetuate the blunder. Tyrwhitt derived *gofish* from F. *goffe*, a word which is much later than Chaucer, and was probably merely adapted from Ital. *goffo*, stupid. The Century Dict. goes a step further, inserting a second *f*, and producing a form *goffish*, against all authority. Cf. Parl. Foules, 568, 586.
601. *stewe*, small chamber, closet; cf. G. *Stube*.
602. 'Where he was shut in, as in a coop.'
609. 'There was no dainty to be fetched'; they were all there.
614. *Wade*; this is the hero mentioned in the Merch. Tale, E 1424; see note.
- 617-620. Cf. Boethius, Bk. iv. Pr. 6. 60-68.
622. 'Without her leave, at the will of the gods.'
624. *bente*, i. e. curved, crescent; see l. 549. Cf. Boeth. Bk. I. Met. 5. 6, 7.
625. The Moon, Saturn, and Jupiter were all in conjunction in Cancer, which was the mansion of the moon. We are to understand that this caused the great rain.
640. *ron*, rained; so also in l. 677. The usual pt. t. is *reinede*, but we also find *roon*, *ron*, as in P. Plowm. B. xiv. 66 (C. xvi. 270), and in Trevisa, tr. of Higden, ii. 239. The pt. t. of A. S. *rignan*, *rinan*, is usually *rinde*; but the strong pt. *ran* occurs in the Blickling Glosses.
648. *a game*, in game; *a = an, on*; Cm. has *on*.

671. *The wyn anon*, the wine (shall come) at once; alluding to the wine drunk just before going to bed. See Prol. A 819, 820.

674. 'The *voide* being drunk, and the cross-curtain drawn immediately afterwards.' The best reading is *voyde* or *voydee*. This seems to be here used as a name for the 'loving-cup' or 'grace-cup,' which was drunk after the table had been cleared or *voided*. Properly, it was a slight dessert of 'spices' and wine; where *spices* meant sweetmeats, dried fruits, &c. See Notes and Queries, 2 S. xi. 508. The *traverse* was a screen or curtain drawn across the room; cf. Cant. Ta. E 1817; King's Quair, st. 90. See Additional Note, p. 506.

690. This refers to the attendants. They were no longer allowed to skip about (run on errands) or to tramp about noisily, but were packed off to bed, with a malediction on those who stirred about. *Traunceth*, tramps about, is used of a bull by Gower, C. A. ii. 72. In Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 2, we find--'but, *traunce* the world over, you shall never,' &c. For *traunce*, Thynne reads *praunce*, which has a similar sense. Morris explains *traunce* here as a sb., which seems impossible.

695. *The olde daunce*, the old game; see Prol. A 476.

696. *sey*, saw; perhaps read *seye*, subj., might perceive. If so, read *al*, i. e. every.

702. 'Beginning and end;' see note to bk. II. 1495.

711. I. e. or else upset everything; cf. the phrase, 'all the fat is in the fire.'

716. Mars and Saturn both had an evil influence.

717. *combust*, quenched, viz. by being too near the sun; see Astrolabe, pt. ii. SS 4. Venus and Mercury, when thus 'combust,' lost their influence. *let*, hindered.

721. *Adoon*, Adonis; see Ovid, Met. x. 715.

722. *Europe*, Europa; see Leg. of Good Women, 113, and note.

725. *Cipris*, Venus; see Ho. Fame, 518.

726. *Dane*, Daphne; see Kn. Ta. A 2062.

729. *Mercurie*, Mercury; *Herse*, daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury. Her sister, Aglauros, had displeased Minerva (*Pallas*); whereupon Minerva made Aglauros envious of Herse. Mercury turned Aglauros into stone because she hindered his suit. See Ovid, Met. ii. 708-832.

733. 'Fatal sisters;' i.e. the Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. 'Which spun my destiny, before any cloth (infant's covering) was made for me.' See Kn. Ta. A 1566; Leg. G. Wom. 2629.

764. Let sleeping dogs lie; a proverb.

773. 'To hold in hand' is to feed with false hopes, to delude by pretended love.

775. Lit. 'and make him a hood above a cap.' A *calle* (caul) was a close-fitting cap, a skull-cap. To put on a hood over this evidently means to cover up the eyes, to cajole, to hoodwink.

791, 797. *shal*, owe to. *sholde love*, i.e. are reported to love.

813-836. Founded on Boethius, lib. II. Pr. 4. 'Quam multis amaritudinibus humanae felicitatis dulcedo respersa est!... Anxia enim res est humanorum conditio bonorum, et quae uel numquam tota proueniat, uel numquam perpetua subsistat.... Ad haec, quem caduca ista felicitas uehit, uel scit eam, uel nescit esse mutabilem. Si nescit, quaenam beata sors esse potest ignorantiae caecitate? Si scit, metuat necesse est, ne amittat, quod amitti potest non dubitat; quare continuus timor non sinit esse felicem.... quonam modo praesens uita facere beatos potest?' See the E. version, ll. 86, 56, 109.

839. 'Why hast thou made Troilus distrust me?'

853, 854. 'Danger is drawn nearer by delay.' We say, 'Delays are dangerous.' Cf. Havelok, l. 1352. *abodes*, abidings, tarryings.

855. *Nec*, with elided *e*, forms the first foot. 'Every thing has its time;' cf. Eccl. iii. 1.

861. *farewel feldefare*, (and people will say) farewell, fieldfare! Cf. Rom. Rose, 5510. In the Rom. Rose, it refers to false friends, who, when fortune frowns, say 'Go! farewell fieldfare,' i.e. Begone, we have done with you. As fieldfares come here in the winter months, people are glad to see them go, as a sign of approaching summer. In the present case, the

sense appears to be that, when an opportunity is missed, the harm is done; and people will cry, 'farewell, fieldfare!' by way of derision. We might paraphrase the line by saying: 'the harm is done, and nobody cares.'

885. *blewe*, blue; the colour of *constancy*.

890. 'Haze-bushes shake.' This is a truism known to every one, and no news at all; in like manner, your ring will tell him nothing, and is useless.

901. *feffe him*, enfeoff him, bestow on him. *whyte*, fair.

919. *at pryme face*, at the first glance; *prima facie*.

931. *At dulcarnon*, at a non-plus, in extreme perplexity. *Dulcarnon*, as pointed out by Selden, in his Pref. to Drayton's *Polyolbion*, represents the Pers. and Arab. *du'lkarnayn*, lit. two-horned; from Pers. *du*, two, and *karn*, horn. It was a common medieval epithet of Alexander the Great, who was so called because he claimed descent from Jupiter Ammon, whose image was provided with horns like a ram. Speght rightly says that *Dulcarnon* was also a name for the 47th prop. of Euclid, Book I, but gives a false reason and etymology. The real reason is plain enough, viz. that the two smaller squares in the diagram stick up like two horns. And, as this proposition is somewhat difficult for beginners, it here takes the sense of 'puzzle;' hence Criseyde was *at Dulcarnon*, because she was in perplexity. Speght refers to Alex. Neckam, *De Naturis Rerum*; see Wright's edition, p. 295.

But this is not all. In l. 933, Pandarus explains that *Dulcarnon* is called 'fleming of wrecches.' There is a slight error here: 'fleming of wrecches,' i.e. banishment of the miserable, is a translation of *Fuga miserorum*, which is written opposite this line in MS. Harl. 1239; and further, *Fuga miserorum* is a sort of Latin translation of *Eleufuga* or *Eleufuga*, from *eleos* pity, and *phuge*, flight. The error lies in confusing *Dulcarnon*, the 47th proposition, with *Eleufuga*, a name for the 5th proposition; a confusion due to the fact that both propositions were considered difficult. Roger Bacon, *Opus Tertium*, cap. 6, says: 'Quinta propositio geometricae Euclidis dicitur *Elefuga*, id est, *fuga miserorum*.' Ducange, s. v. *Eleufuga*, quotes from Alanus, *Anticlaudianus* lib. iii. cap. 6--'Huius tirones curantis [*read cur artis*] *Eleufuga* terret,' &c. The word also occurs in Richard of Bury's *Philobiblon*, cap. xiii, somewhat oddly translated by J.B. Inglis in 1832. 'How many scholars has the Helleflight of Euclid repelled!'

This explanation, partly due to the Rev. W.G. Clark (joint-editor of the *Globe Shakespeare*), was first given in the *Athenaeum*, Sept. 23, 1871, p. 393, in an article written by myself.

934. *It*, i.e. *Dulcarnon*, or Euclid's proposition. 'It seems hard, because the wretched pupils will not learn it, owing to their very sloth or other wilful defects.'

936. *This = this is*; as elsewhere. *fecches*, vetches.

947. Understand *be*; 'where (I hope) good thrift may be.' Cf. 966.

978. *ferre*, fire; as in Bk. i. 229. Usually *fyre*.

979. *fond his contenaunce*, lit. found his demeanour, i.e. composed himself as if to read.

1010. *wivere*, viper; O. F. *wivre* (F. *givre*), from Lat. *uipera*. The heraldic *wiver* or *wyvern* became a wondrous winged dragon, with two legs; wholly unlike the original viper. See Thynne's *Animadversions*, &c., ed. Furnivall, p. 41.

1013. 'Alas! that he, either entirely, or a slice of him!'

1021. 'That sufferest undeserved jealousy (to exist).'

1029. *after that*, accordingly; *his*, its.

1035. See note to Bk. ii. 784.

1046. *ordal*, ordeal, trial by ordeal, i.e. by fire or water. See Thynne's *Animadversions*, ed. Furnivall, p. 66.

1056. *wreigh*, covered; A. S. *wrah*; see *wrihen* in Stratmann.

1064. *shoures*, assaults. Bell actually substitutes *stouris*, as being 'clearly the true reading.' But editors have no right to reject real words which they fail to understand. *Shour* sometimes means a shower of arrows or darts, an assault, &c.; cf. A.S. *hildescur*, a flight of missiles. In fact, it recurs in this sense in Bk. iv. 47, where Bell again turns it into *stoure*, against authority.

1067. 'For it seemed to him not like (mere) strokes with a rod ... but he felt the very cramp of death.'

1106. *al forgeve*, all is forgiven. *stint*, stopped.

1154. *bar him on honde*, assured him.

1177. 'For a crime, there is mercy (to be had).'

1194. *sucre be or soot*, may be like sugar or like soot, i.e. pleasant or the reverse. We must read *soot* (not *sote*, sweet, as in Bell) because it rhymes with *moot*. Moreover, soot was once proverbially bitter. 'Bittrore then the sote' occurs in Altenglische Dichtungen, ed. Boddeker, p. 121; and in Rutebuef's *Vie Sainte Marie l'Egiphtienne*, ed. Jubinal, 280, we find 'plus amer que suie'; cf. Rom. Rose, 10670: 'amer Plus que n'est suie.'

1215. Cf. 'Bitter pills may have sweet effects;' Hazlitt's Proverbs.

1231. *Bitrent*, for *bitrendeth*, winds round; cf. iv. 870. *wryth*, for *wrytheth*, writhes.

1235. 'When she hears any shepherd speak.'

1249. 'And often invoked good luck upon her snowy throat.'

1257. *welwilly*, full of good will, propitious.

1258. *Imeneus*, Hymenaeus, Hymen; cf. Ovid, Her. xiv. 27.

1261-4. Imitated from Dante, Parad. xxxiii. 14:--

'Che qual vuol grazie, e a te non ricorre,
Sua disianza vuol volar senz' ali.
La tua benignita non pur soccorre,' &c.

1282. 'Mercy prevails over (lit. surpasses) justice.'

1344. 'Or else do I dream it?'

1357. *sooth*, for *sooth is*, i.e. it is true.

1369. Bell takes *scripture* to mean the mottos or posies on the rings. Perhaps this is right.

1374. *holt*, holds; 'that holds it in despite.'

1375. 'Of the money, that he can heap up and lay hold of.' For *mokren*, cf. Chaucer's Boethius, Bk. ii. Pr. 5. 11. *Pens*, pence, is a translation of Ital. *denari*, money, in the Filostrato, Book iii. st. 38.

1384. *the whyte*, silver coins; *the rede*, gold coins.

1389. *Myda*, Midas; see Wyf of Bathes Tale, D 951.

1391. *Crassus*; wantonly altered to *Cresus* in Bell's edition, on the ground that the story is told of Croesus. But Chaucer knew better. M. Crassus, surnamed Dives (the Rich), was slain in battle against the Parthians, B. C. 53. Orodes, king of Parthia, caused molten gold to be poured into the mouth of his dead enemy, saying, 'Sate thyself now with that metal of which, in life, thou wast so greedy;' Cicero, Att. vi. 1. 14; Florus, iii. 11. 4.

1407. 'And to counterbalance with joy their former woe'.

1415. The cock is called a common astrologer (i. e. astronomer), because he announces to all the time of day; cf. Non. Pr. Ta. B 4043; Parl. Foules, 350. Translated from 'vulgaris astrologus;' Alanus.

1417, 9. *Lucifer*, the morning-star, the planet Venus. *Fortuna maior*, the planet Jupiter. Mars and Saturn were supposed to have an *evil* influence; the Sun, Mercury, and Moon, had no great influence either way; whilst Jupiter and Venus had a *good* influence, and were therefore called, respectively, *Fortuna maior* and *Fortuna minor*. See G. Douglas, ed. Small, ii. 288. The MSS. have *that anoon*, (it happened) that anon; but this requires us to suppose so awkward an ellipsis that it is better to read *than*, answering to *whan*.

1428. *Almena*, Alcmena; a note in MS. H. has: 'Almena mater Herculis.' Alcmena was the mother of Hercules by Jupiter. Jupiter lengthened the night beyond its usual limit. Plautus has a play on the subject, called *Amphitruo*, as Jupiter personated Amphitruon.

1437-9. *ther*, wherefore; 'wherefore (I pray that) God, creator of nature, may bind thee so fast to our hemisphere,' &c. A similar construction occurs in l. 1456.

1453. *bore*, aperture, chink; 'for every chink lets in one of thy bright rays.' See New E. Dict.

1462. Engravers of small seals require a good light.

1464. *Tytan*, Titan, frequently used as synonymous with the sun; as in Ovid, *Met.* i. 10. Chaucer has confused him with *Tithonus*, the husband of Aurora, whom he denotes by *dawing* in l. 1466, and by *morwe* in l. 1469.

'Iamque, fugatura Tithoni coniuge noctem,
Praeuus Aurorae Lucifer ortus erat.'
Ovid, *Heroid.* xviii. 111.

1490. Read *wer-e*, in two syllables. *these worldes tweyne* seems to mean 'two worlds such as this.'

1495. This somewhat resembles *Verg.* *Ecl.* i. 60-4.

1502. 'Even if I had to die by torture;' as in *Bk.* i. 674.

1514. *mo*, others; see note to *Cler. Ta.* E 1039.

1546. 'Desire burnt him afresh, and pleasure began to arise more than at first.' Cf. the parallel line in *Leg. Good Wom.* 1156: 'Of which ther gan to bredden swich a fyr.' Yet Bell rejects this reading as being 'not at all in Chaucer's manner,' and prefers nonsense.

1577. 'Christ forgave those who crucified him.'

1600. Cf. *Aeneid.* vi. 550:--

'Quae rapidus flammis ambit torrentibus amnis
Tartareus Phlegethon.'

1625. From Boethius, *lib.* ii. Pr. 4: 'Sed hoc est, quod recolentem uehementius coquit. Nam in omni aduersitate fortunae infelicissimum genus est infortunii, fuisse felicem.' Cf. Dante, *Inf.* v. 121; Tennyson, *Locksley Hall*--'That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things.'

1634. Cf. *Rom. de la Rose*, 8301-4; from Ovid, *Art. Amat.* ii. 13.

1642. *Ne I*, read *NI. racle*, behave rashly; it is plainly a *verb*, formed from the adj. *rakel*. Morris inserts *ben* after *rakel*, to the ruin of the scansion. Cf. Norweg. *rakla*, to ramble, totter, be unsteady (Aasen); Swed. dial. *rakkla*, to rove (Rietz); Icel. *reka*, to drive.

1649. *Ishal*, I owe; A. S. *ic sceal*.

1687. *comprende*, comprehend; F. *comprendre*. This is clearly the right form. In the *Sq. Ta.* F 223, though the MSS. have *comprehende*, it is obvious that *comprende* is the real reading.

1703. *Pirous*, i. e. Pyroeis, one of the four horses that drew the chariot of the sun. The other three were Eous, Aethon, and Phlegon; see Ovid, *Met.* ii. 153.

1705. 'Have taken some short cut, to spite me.'

1732. 'To the extent of a single knot.' It would not be necessary to explain this, if it were not for Bell's explanation of *knot* as 'gnat.'

1734. *y-masked*, enmeshed; cf. A. S. *masc*, a mesh.

1744-68. Paraphrased from Boethius, *lib.* ii. *Met.* 8; but note that the lines italicised are transposed, and represent ll. 1744-1750:

'Quod mundus stabili fide Concordes uariat uices,
Quod pugnantia semina Foedus perpetuum tenent,
Quod Phoebus roseum diem Curru prouehit aureo,
Ut quas duxerit Hesperus Phoebe noctibus imperet,
Ut fluctus auidum mare Certo fine coerceat,
Ne terris liceat uagis Latos tendere terminos.
Hanc rerum seriem ligat, Terras ac pelagus regens,
Et caelo imperitans Amor. Hic si fraena remisit,
Quidquid nunc amat inuicem, Bellum continuo geret:
Et quam nunc socia fide Pulcris motibus incitant,
Certent soluere machinam. Hic sancto populos quoque
Iunctos foedere continet: Hic et coniugii sacrum
Castis nectit amoribus: Hic fidis etiam sua
Dictat iura sodalibus. O felix hominum genus,

Si uestros animos Amor Quo caelum regitur, regat!

1764. *halt to-hepe*, holds together, preserves in concord. Bell and Morris have the corrupt reading *to kepe*. *To hepe*, to a heap, became the adv. *to-hepe*, together. It occurs again in Ch. Astrolabe, Part I. SS 14, and in Boethius, Bk. iv. Pr. 6. 182. Cf. 'gaderen tresor *to-hepe*,' Polit. Songs, ed. Wright, p. 325; 'han brought it *to-hepe*,' P. Ploughman's Crede, l. 727.

1766. 'That Love, by means of his power, would be pleased,' &c.

1779. *In tyme of trewe*, in time of truce; as in Boccaccio, Fil. iii. st. 91. Bell wrongly has *Out of Troy*. Morris alters *trewe* to *trewes*; but see Bk. iv. l. 1312.

1805. These are four of the seven deadly sins; see Pers. Tale.

1807. *lady*, i. e. Venus, called *Dionaea* as being daughter of Dione; Aeneid. iii. 19. Cf. Homer, Il. v. 370.

1809. The nine Muses. Helicon was a long way from Mount Parnassus; but see notes to Anelida, 15, and Ho. Fame, 521.

1817. 'As it pleases my author to relate.'

BOOK IV

The following scheme gives some notion of the relationship of the contents of this book to the *Filostrato*, but Chaucer constantly expands and adds to the original, and not unfrequently transposes the order of the text.

TROILUS: BOOK IV.	FILOSTRATO.
1-10.	Bk. III. st. 94.
29-35.	Bk. IV. st. 1.
47-110.	" 2-10.
127-166.	" 12-16.
211-217.	" 17.
218-385.	" 22, 23, 26-46.
393-406.	" 47, 48.
414-451.	" 49, 50.
459-497.	" 52, 54, 56-58.
501-787.	" 60-89, 92, 93, 88-91.
799-821.	" 95, 96.
848-925, 939-946.	" 98-109 (l. 1).
1089-1095, 1108-1260.	" 109 (l. 4)-127.
1310-1400.	" 131-136.
1422-1446.	" 137-140.
1464-1542, 1555-1694.	" 141-167.

1. In the Proem, ll. 1-3 correspond to Fil. iii. st. 94, ll. 1-3; and ll. 8 and 10 to the same stanza, ll. 4 and 7. The rest is original.

3. Cf. Boethius, lib. ii. Pr. 1: 'Intelligo ... illius [Fortunae] ... cum his, quos eludere nititur, blandissimam familiaritatem.'

5. *hent and blent*, for *hendeth and blendeth*, catches and blinds.

6, 7. Cf. Boethius, lib. ii. Met. 2: 'Utroque gemitus, dura quos fecit [Fortuna], ridet.' Whence, in *Le Roman de la Rose*, 8076-9, the passage which Chaucer here imitates; *the mowe* = F. *la moe*.

22. *Herines* i. e. Furies; used as the pl. of *Erynys* or *Erinnys*; see note to Compl. to Pite, 92. Their names (see l. 24) were *Megaera*, *Alecto*, and *Tisiphone*. Bell's remark, that Chaucer found these names in Boccaccio, does not seem to be founded on fact. He more likely found them in *Vergil*, who has *Erinnys*, *AEn.* ii. 336, 573; vii. 447, 570; *Alecto*, id. vii. 324, 341, 405, 415, 445, 476; *Megaera*, id. xii. 846; *Tisiphone*, vi. 571, x. 761. But I suppose that, even in Chaucer's time, MS. note-books existed, containing such information as the names of the Furies. Chaucer even knew that some (as *Aeschylus*) considered them to be the daughters of *Night*.

25. *Quiryne*, *Quirinus*. *Ovid*, *Fasti*, ii. 476, tells us that *Quirinus* was *Romulus*; and just above, ii. 419, that *Romulus* and *Remus* were sons of *Mars*.

29. *Ligginge ... The Grekes*, while the Greeks lay.

32. *Hercules Lyoun*, *Hercules' lion*, the lion of *Hercules*; alluding to the lion's skin which *Hercules* wore. *Valerius Flaccus*, *Argonauticon*, lib. i. 263, has '*Herculeo ... leoni*;' and Chaucer seems to have read this author, or at any rate his first book; see *Leg. of Good Women*, l. 1457, and the note. However, Chaucer shews his knowledge of the story clearly enough in his tr. of *Boethius*, Bk. iv. Met. 7. The reference is, simply, to the sign *Leo*. The sun was in this sign during the latter part of *July* and the former part of *August*; but we are further told that he was in the 'breast' of *Leo*, and therefore near the very bright star *Regulus*, called in *Arabic* *Kalbalased*, or the *Lion's Heart*, which was situated almost on the *zodiac*, and (at that time) near the 20th degree of the sign. This gives the date as being the first week in *August*.

41. *in the berd*, in the beard, i. e. face to face.

47. *shour*, assault, attack; see note to Bk. iii. 1064.

50-4. From *Boccaccio*. The right names are *Antenor*, *Polydamas*, *Menestheus* or *Mnestheus*, *Xanthippus*, *Sarpedon*, *Polymnestor*, *Polites*, *Riphaeus*, all mentioned by *Boccaccio*, who probably took them from *Guido delle Colonne*. But *Boccaccio* omits '*Phebuseo*,' and I do not know who is meant. Several of these names may be found in the allit. *Destruction of Troy*, ed. *Panton and Donaldson*; as *Antenor* and his son *Polydamas*, at ll. 3947, 3954; *Xanthippus*, king of *Phrygia*, l. 6107; *Sarpedon*, prince of *Lycia*, l. 5448; and in *Lydgate's Siege of Troy*, Bk. ii. capp. 16, 20. *Polymnestor*, or *Polymnestor*, was king of the *Thracian Chersonese*, and an ally of the *Trojans*. *Polites* was a son of *Priam* (*Aeneid*. ii. 526). *Mnestheus* is repeatedly mentioned in *Vergil* (*AEn.* v. 116, &c.), and is also called *Menestheus* (id. x. 129); he is a

different person from Menestheus, king of Athens, who fought on the other side. For Rhiphaeus, see Verg. Aen. ii. 339. The Ital. forms are Antenorre, Polidamas, Monesteo, Santippo, Serpedon, Polinestorre, Polite, Rifeo. Observe that Monosteo, Ripheo, Phebuseo rime together, with an accent on the penultimate.

62. *thassege*, for *the assege*, the siege; Barbour has *assege*, siege, in his Bruce, xvii. 270, xx. 8; pl. *assegis*, xx. 12. MS. H. wrongly has *thessage*. See l. 1480 below.

64. *Calkas*, Calchas; see Bk. i. 66, 71.

79. *This town to shende*, i. e. (it will be best for you) to despoil this town.

86. *resport*, regard. This strange word is certified by its reappearance in l. 850, where it rimes to *discomfort*. It is given in Roquefort, but only in a technical sense. It was, doubtless, formed from O. F. *esport*, department, demeanour, regard (Godefroy), by prefixing *re-*; and means 'demeanour towards,' or (here) simply 'regard,' as also in l. 850. The etymology is from Lat. *re-*, *ex*, and *portare*. Cf. F. *rapport*, from *re-*, *ad*, and *portare*.

96. *in hir sherte*, in her smock only; i.e. without much rich clothing; 'as she was.'

99. 'For because I saw no opportunity.'

112. *as yerne*, as briskly as possible, very soon; so in l. 201.

120-4. Laomedon, father of Priam, founded Troy. Apollo and Poseidon (Neptune) had been condemned for a while to serve him for wages. But Laomedon refused them payment, and incurred their displeasure.

133. Antenor had been taken prisoner by the Greeks; see Lydgate, Siege of Troye, Bk. iii. ch. 24. Lydgate's version is that Antenor was to be exchanged for Thoas, king of Calydon; and, at the request of Calchas, it was arranged that Antenor should be exchanged for both Thoas and Criseyde (see l. 138); to which Priam consented.

withoute more, without further ado; cf. l. 376.

143. *parlement*; here Boccaccio has *parlamento*, i.e. a parley. Chaucer gives it the English sense.

168. 'The love of you both, where it was before unknown.'

197. From Juvenal, Sat. x. ll. 2-4:--

'pauci dignoscere possunt
Vera bona atque illis multum diuersa, remota
Erroris nebula.'

Cf. Dryden's translation and Dr. Johnson's poem on the Vanity of Human Wishes.

198, 9. *what is to yerne*, what is desirable. *offence*, disappointment.

203. *mischaunce*; because Antenor contrived the removal from Troy of the Palladium, on which the safety of the city depended. Cf. Lydgate, Siege of Troye, Bk. iv. ch. 34; or the account by Caxton, quoted in Specimens of English from 1394-1579, ed. Skeat, p. 89.

210. *here and howne*. The sense of this phrase is not known; but, judging by the context, it seems to mean--'thus said every one, such was the common rumour.' It has been explained as 'thus said *hare* and *hound*,' i.e. people of all sorts; but the M. E. form of *hare* is *hare* (A. S. *hara*), and the M. E. form of 'hound' never appears as *howne*, which, by the way, is evidently dissyllabic. In the absence of further evidence, guesswork is hardly profitable; but I should like to suggest that the phrase may mean 'gentle and savage.' The M. E. *here*, gentle, occurs in Layamon, 25867; and in Amis and Amiloun, 16 (Stratmann); from A. S. *heore*. *Houne* answers, phonetically, to an A. S. *Huna*, which may mean a Hun, a savage; cf. Ger. *Hune*.

225. From Dante, Inf. iii. 112:--

'Come d'autunno si levan le foglie
L'una appresso dell' altra infin che 'l ramo
Rende alla terra tutte le sue spoglie.'

239. This stanza follows Boccaccio closely; but Boccaccio, in his turn, here imitates a passage in Dante, Inf. xii. 22:--

'Qual e quel toro che si slaccia in quella
C'ha ricevuto gia 'l colpo mortale,
Che gir non sa, ma qua e la saltella.'

251, 2. Almost repeated in the Clerk Ta. E 902, 3; see note to the latter line, and cf. Gower, Conf. Amant. ii. 14--'Right as a lives creature She semeth,' &c.

263. In MS. H., *thus* is glossed by 'sine causa.'

272. Accent *miserie* on *e*; 'Nella miseria;' Inf. v. 123.

279. *combre-world*, encumbrance of the world, a compound epithet. It is used by Hoccleve, in his lament for Chaucer, De Regim. Principum, st. 299. 'A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left;' Drayton, Pastorals, Ecl. ii. 25.

286. *gerful*, changeable; see note to Kn. Ta. A 1536.

300. *Edippe*, OEdipus, king of Thebes, who put out his own eyes on finding that he had slain his father Laius and married his mother Jocasta; Statius, Theb. i. 46.

302. Rossetti thus translates Fil. iv. st. 34: 'O soul, wretched and astray, Why fliest thou not out of the most ill-fortuned body that lives? O soul brought low, part from the body, and follow Chryseis.'

305. *unneste*, glossed in H. by 'go out of thi nest;' correctly.

318. Read *my*, not *the* or *thy*; Rossetti thus translates Fil. iv. st. 36: 'O my Chryseis, O sweet bliss of the sorrowing soul which calls on thee! Who will any more give comfort to *my* pains?'

330. *unholsum*; Boccaccio has *insano*, Fil. iv. st. 38. 'I think it pretty clear that B. means *insane* in our ordinary sense for that word; but Chaucer's *unholsum* is no doubt founded on B.'s epithet, and is highly picturesque.'--Rossetti.

356, 7. Nearly repeated in Man of Lawes Ta. B 608, 9. See l. 882.

381. 'As certainly do I wish it were false, as I know it is true.'

392. *propretee*, his own indefeasible possession; see Boethius, Bk. ii. Pr. 2. 9 (p. 27), 61 (p. 28).

407. Pandarus took his morality from Ovid; cf. Amorum lib. ii. 4. 10-44: 'Centum sunt causae, cur ego semper amem;' &c.

413. *heroner*, a large falcon for herons; *faucon for rivere*, a goshawk for waterfowl. See note to Sir Thopas, B 1927.

414, 5. From Boccaccio, who does not, however, give the name of the author of the saying. The remark 'as Zanzis writeth' is Chaucer's own. It is quite clear that *Zanzis* in this passage is the same as the *Zanzis* in the Physiens Tale, C 16; and he is no other than Zeuxis the painter. I do not suppose that Chaucer had any special reason for assigning to him the saying, but his name was as useful as that of any one else, and the medieval method of reference is frequently so casual and light-hearted that there is nothing to wonder at. Besides, we are distinctly told (l. 428) that Pandarus was speaking *for the nonce*, i.e. quite at random. The real author is Ovid: 'Successore nouo uincitur omnis amor;' Remed. Amor. 462.

460. *pleyen raket*, play at rackets, knocking the ball forwards and backwards; alluding to the rebound of the ball after striking the wall.

461. *Nettle in, docke out* means, as Chaucer says, first one thing and then another. The words are taken from a charm for curing the sting of a nettle, repeated whilst the patient rubs in the juice from a dock-leaf. The usual formula is simply, 'in dock, out nettle,' for which see Brockett's Glossary of North-Country Words, s. v. *dockon* (dock); but Chaucer is doubtless correct. He refers to a fuller form of words, given in Notes and Queries, 1st Ser. iii. 368:--

'Nettle in, dock out--Dock in, nettle out;
Nettle in, dock out--Dock rub nettle out.'

Akermann's Glossary of Wiltshire Words gives a third formula, as follows:--

'Out 'ettle, in dock--Dock shall ha' a new smock;
'Ettle zhan't ha' narrun.'

i.e. nettle shan't have ne'er one. See also N. and Q. 1st Ser. iii. 205, 368; xi. 92; Athenaeum, Sept. 12, 1846; Brand, Pop. Antiq. iii. 315.

In the Testament of Love, Bk. i., the present passage is quoted in the following form: 'Ye wete wel, lady, eke (quod I) that *I haue not playde racket, nettyl in, docke out*, and with the wethercocke waued;' ed. 1550, fol. cccv. col. 2. This shews that the text is correct.

462. 'Now ill luck befall her, that may care for thy wo.'

481-3. *gabbestow*, liest thou. Ll. 482, 3 are a reproduction of Pandarus' own saying, in Bk. iii. 1625-8.

493. Deficient in the first foot; read--'I | that liv'd' | &c.

497. *formely*; Cm. *formaly*; for *formelly*, i.e. formally.

503. From Boethius, Bk. i. Met. 1. 13, 14 (p. 1).

506. Troilus speaks as if dead already. 'Well wot I, whilst I lived in peace, before thou (death) didst slay me, I would have given (thee) hire;' i.e. a bribe, not to attack me.

520. *alambyk*, alembic; i.e. a retort, or vessel used in distilling; in Cant. Ta. G 794, MS. E. has the pl. *alambikes*, and most other MSS. have *alembikes*. The word was afterwards split up into *a lembick* or *a limbeck*; see Macb. i. 7. 67. Chaucer took this from Le Rom. de la Rose, 6406-7:--

'Je vois maintes fois que tu plores
Cum alambic sus alutel.'

556. 'Then think I, this would injure her reputation.'

583. 'But if I had so ardent a love, and had thy rank.'

588. Cf. the phrase 'a nine days' wonder.' Lat. *nouendiale sacrum*; Livy, i. 31.

600. 'Audentes Fortuna iuuat;' Aeneid. x. 284; 'Fortes Fortuna adiuuat;' Terence, Phormio, i. 4. 26.

602. 'Unhardy is unsely;' Reves Ta. A 4210.

603. For *litel*, MS. H. and Thynne have *lite*. It makes no difference, either to the sense or the scansion.

607. *for ferd*, for fear (H2. *for drede*; Thynne, *for feare*). Properly *for ferde*, as in Ho. Fame, 950; but often shortened to *for ferd*. *Ferde* or *ferd* is tolerably common as a sb., but some scribes hardly understood it. Hence MSS. Cl. and H. have *of-fered*, i.e. greatly frightened.

618. Cf. Kn. Ta. A 1163-8; and the notes.

622. 'Boldly stake the world on casts of the dice.' Cf. Cant. Tales, B 125, C 653, and the notes.

627. Nearly repeated in Kn. Tale, A 1010.

630. 'The devil help him that cares about it.'

659-61. From Boccaccio, Fil. iv. st. 78; cf. Aeneid. iv. 188.

683. 'And expected to please her.' *For pitous Ioye* represents 'pietosa allegrezza,' Fil. iv. st. 80.

684. 'Dear enough at a mite;' cf. note to L. G. Wom. 741.

692. *on every syde*; 'd'ogni partito;' Fil. iv. 81. I suppose it means, literally, 'on every side;' Troy being subject to attacks at various points.

708-14. Certainly genuine; found also in Fil. iv. 84.

716. Deficient in the first foot.

735. Dr. Furnivall says that MSS. Cl., H., and others have here misplaced a stanza, meaning that ll. 750-6 should have come next, as shewn by Boccaccio's text. But only MS. Cm. has such an order, and it is quite certain that the other MSS. are right. The order in Boccaccio's text furnishes no real guide, as Chaucer often transposes such order; and it is odd that only this *one* instance should have been noted. It is better to consider the order in MS. Cm. as wrong, and to say that it transposes the text by placing ll. 750-6 after l. 735, and gives a somewhat different version of ll. 750-2.

736. *ounded*, waved, wavy; see Ho. Fame, 1386, and note. Cf. 'Tear my bright hair,' &c.; Shak. Troilus, iv. 2. 112.

750. Cf. note to l. 735. MS. Cm., which inserts this stanza after l. 735, begins thus:--

'The salte teris from hyre eyyyn tweyn
Out ran, as schour of Aprille ful swythe;
Hyre white brest sche bet, and for the peyne,' &c.

762. This line, giving the name of Criseyde's mother, is not in Boccaccio (Fil. iv. stt. 89-93). I do not know where Chaucer found the form *Argyve*; in Statius, Theb. ii. 297, *Argia* is the name of the wife of Polynices, and Ch. calls her *Argyve*; see

Bk. v. l. 1509 below.

769, 70. *by-word*, proverb: 'plants without a root soon die.'

782. *ordre*, order. She will pass her life in mourning and abstinence, as if she had entered a religious order.

790. *Elysos*, Elysium. It looks as if Chaucer was thinking of Vergil's 'Elysios ... campos;' Georg. i. 38; for the story of Orpheus and Eurydice occurs in Georg. iv. 453-527. Cf. Ovid, Met. x. 1-85.

829. *cause causinge*, the primary cause. '*Causa causans*, a primary or original cause; *causa causata*, a secondary or intermediate cause;' New E. Dict., s. v. *Causa*.

831. *Wher*, short for *whether*; as in Cant. Ta. B 3119, &c.

836. 'Extrema gaudii luctus occupat;' Prov. xiv. 13. See note to Man of Lawes Ta. B 421.

842. The first foot is deficient: 'Peyn | e tor | ment,' &c.

843. 'There is no misery that is not within my body.'

850. *resport*, regard; see note to l. 86 above.

865. Compare the similar lines in Kn. Ta. A 1400, 1.

866. *men*, weakened form of *man*, takes a sing. verb.

870. *Bi-trent*, winds round; see note to iii. 1231.

884. *into litel*, within a little, very nearly.

887. *fawe*, gladly; cf. Cant. Ta. D 220.

907. *bane*, destruction; see Kn. Ta. A 1097, 1681.

927. 'Be to him rather a cause of the *flat* than of the *edge*,' i.e. of healing rather than of harming. A curious allusion which is fully explained by reference to the Squieres Tale, F 156-165. See also note to the same, F 238.

947-1085. This passage is not in Boccaccio, but some of it is in Boethius; see below.

963-1078. A considerable portion of this passage is copied, more or less closely, from Boethius, lib. v. Pr. 2 and Pr. 3. The correspondences are all pointed out below. Chaucer's own prose translation should be compared. For example, the word *wrythen* (l. 986) appears in that also (Bk. v. Pr. 3. 15).

963-6. 'Quae tamen ille, ab aeterno cuncta prospiciens, prouidentiae cemit intuitus, et suis quaeque meritis praedestinata disponit;' Boeth. v. Pr. 2 (end).

968. *grete clerkes*; such as Boethius, Saint Augustine, and bishop Bradwardine; see Non. Pr. Ta. B 4431, 2.

974-80. 'Nam si cuncta prospicit Deus, neque falli ullo modo potest, euenire necesse est, quod prouidentia futurum esse praeuiderit. Quare si ab aeterno non facta hominum modo, sed etiam consilia uoluntatesque praenoscit, nulla erit arbitrii libertas;' Boeth. v. Pr. 3. 981-7 (*continued*): 'neque enim uel factum aliud ullum, uel quaelibet existere poterit uoluntas, nisi quam nescia falli prouidentia diuina praesenserit. Nam si res aliorum, quam prouisae sunt, detorqueri ualent, non iam erit futuri firma praescientia.' 988-994 (*continued*): 'sed opinio potius incerta: quod de Deo credere nefas iudico.'

996. I.e. who have received the tonsure.

997-1001. 'Aiunt enim, non ideo quid esse euenturum, quoniam id prouidentia futurum esse prospexerit: sed e contrario potius, quoniam quid futurum est, id diuinam prouidentiam latere non posse;' Boeth. v. Pr. 3. 1002-1008 (*continued*): 'eoque modo necessarium hoc in contrariam relabi partem. Neque enim necesse est contingere, quae prouidentur; sed necesse esse, quae futura sunt, prouideri.' 1009-1015 (*continued*): 'Quasi uero, quae cuiusque rei causa sit, praescientiane futurorum necessitatis, an futurorum necessitas prouidentiae, laboretur.' 1016-1022 (*continued*): 'At nos illud demonstrare nitamur, quoquo modo sese habeat ordo caussarum, necessarium esse euentum praescitarum rerum, etiam si praescientia futuris rebus eueniendi necessitatem non uideatur inferre.'

(The negative in l. 1016 is remarkable, but Chaucer's prose rendering presents the same form. Surely he has taken *nitamur* as if it were *uitamur*.)

1023-9. (*continued*): 'Etenim si quispiam sedeat, opinionem quae eum sedere coniectat ueram esse necesse est: atque e conuerso rursus, (1030-6) si de quopiam uera sit opinio, quoniam sedet, eum sedere necesse est. In utroque igitur necessitas inest: in hoc quidem sedendi, at uero in altero ueritatis.' 1037-1047 (*continued*): 'Sed non idcirco quisque

sedet, quoniam uera est opinio; sed haec potius uera est, quoniam quempiam sedere praecessit. Ita cum causa ueritatis ex altera parte procedat, inest tamen communis in utraque necessitas. Similia de prouidentia futurisque rebus ratiocinari patet.' 1051-78 (*continued*): 'Nam etiam si idcirco, quoniam futura sunt, prouidentur; non uero ideo, quoniam prouidentur eueniunt: nihilo minus tamen a Deo uel uentura prouideri, uel prouisa euenire necesse est: quod ad perimendam arbitrii libertatem solum satis est. Iam uero quam praeposterum est, ut aeternae praescientiae temporalium rerum euentus caussa esse dicatur? Quid est autem aliud arbitrari, ideo Deum futura, quoniam sunt euentura, prouidere, quam putare quae olim acciderunt, caussam summae illius esse prouidentiae? Ad haec, sicuti cum quid esse scio, id ipsum esse necesse est: ita cum quid futurum noui, id ipsum futurum necesse est. Sic fit igitur, ut euentus praescitae rei nequeat euitari.'

1094. *ferd*, fared; not the pp. of *faren* (l. 1087), but of the weak verb *feren* (A. S. *feran*). The correct pp. of *faren* is *faren*. See Stratmann.

1105. 'A man may offer his neck soon enough when it (i. e. his head) must come off.'

1136. 'Beyond the nature of tears.'

1139. Myrrha, daughter of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, who was changed into a myrrh-tree; Ovid, *Met.* x. 298. The tree wept tears of myrrh; id. x. 500.

1146. *hir-e* (MS. Cl. *here*), their, is here dissyllabic. *unswelle*, cease to swell, as in Bk. v. 214.

1147. 'All hoarse, and exhausted with shrieking.' *forshright* is the pp. of *forshriken*, to shriek excessively. Bell wrongly has *for shrigh*; but *shrigh* is not a noun. The Ital. has 'con *rotta* voce,' with broken voice; Fil. iv. st. 116.

1153. 'Being always on the point of departing.'

1162. 'Whether it was sad for him.'

1174. Cf. 'And *bisily* gan,' &c.; Prol. A 301.

1179. *preignant* (F. *preignant*, *pregnant*, Cotgrave), catching hold of tightly, hence, forcible; pres. part. of *prendre*, to seize. Quite distinct from *pregnant* when representing Lat. *praegnans*.

1181. *woon*, hope, resource. This answers to Early E. *wan* (see Stratmann), and is allied to Icel. *van*, hope, expectation; cf. Icel. *vaena*, to hope for, to ween. The word is monosyllabic, and the long *o* is 'open,' as shewn by its riming with *noon*, *goon*, from A. S. *nan*, *gan*. Bell quite fails to explain it, and Morris suggests 'remedy,' without assigning any reason. It is common in Rob. of Gloucester, with similar rimes, and does not mean 'custom' or 'habit' or 'manner,' as suggested in Mr. Wright's Glossary, nor has it any connection with M. E. *wone*, custom, which was dissyllabic, and had a short vowel in the former syllable; but it means, as here, 'hope' or 'resource.' For example: 'tho he ne sey other *won*' = when he saw nothing else to be done; Rob. Glouc. ed. Hearne, p. 12; ed. Wright, l. 275. 'And flowe in-to hor castles, vor hii nadde other *won*,' i. e. no other resource; id. p. 19, ed. Hearne, l. 442. This is one of the rather numerous words in Chaucer that have not been rightly understood.

1185. *twighte*, plucked; pt. t. of *twicchen*.

1188. 'Where the doom of Minos would assign it a place.' Boccaccio here uses the word *inferno* (Fil. iv. 120) to denote the place where Troilus' soul would dwell; which Rossetti explains to mean simply Hades. Chaucer's meaning is the same; he is referring to Aeneid. vi. 431-3.

1208. Atropos is the Fate who cuts the thread of life; see note to v. 7.

1237. *a forlong wey*, two minutes and a half, to speak exactly; see note to C. T., A 3637.

1241. Either *slayn* is here expanded into *slayen*, or the pause after this word does duty for a syllable, in the scansion.

1242. *ho*, stop, cease; see Kn. Ta. A 1706.

1244. *ther-e* is here made into a dissyllable.

1245. *morter*, mortar. The Century Dict. quotes from Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's (ed. Ellis), p. 27: 'A *mortar* was a wide bowl of iron or metal; it rested upon a stand or branch, and was filled either with fine oil or wax, which was kept burning by means of a broad wick [at funerals or on tombs].' It was named from its similarity in shape to the *mortar* in which things were pounded. I remember the word in common use; it came to denote what is now called a *night-light*, and the word *night-light* seems to have nearly displaced it. In this modern contrivance, the old 'mortar' is sometimes represented by a paper casing. The term was frequently applied, not merely to the saucer which held the grease, but to the light itself, which sometimes took the shape of a short candle. Cotgrave explains F. *mortier* as 'a kind of small

chamber-lamp.' Instead of *morter*, MS. Cm. has *percher*, which meant a kind of wax candle placed upon a branch or bar called a *perche* (perch).

1295. 'About that (there) is no question.' Cf. l. 1694.

1374. *wether*, sheep. I. e. it is advisable to give the wolf a limb of a sheep, in order to save the rest.

1377. *grave*, incise, make an impression upon.

1380. *moble* (H., H2. *moeble*), movable property; cf. F. *meubles*.

1404. 'Whilst he is making his divination; and I will make him believe.' Ll. 1401-14 are due to a passage in Guido; see allit. Destruction of Troy, 8101-40.

1406. *amphibologyes*, ambiguities. A more correct form is *amphiboly*, from Gk. *amphibolia*; see New E. Dict. The ambiguous character of the old oracular responses is well known.

1411. 'When he started away from Delphi for fear.' Cf. l. 607.

1422. See note to Book i. 463.

1425. *the selve wit*, the same opinion.

1435. *clere*, clear of woe, free, light. MS. H. has *chere*.

1453. 'The bear has one opinion, and his leader another.'

1456. Repeated in Kn. Ta. A 2449; see note.

1459. 'With eyes like Argus;' i. e. seeing everywhere. Argus had a hundred eyes; Ovid, *Met.* i. 625.

1483. *fere*, frighten, terrify; as in Bk. ii. 124.

1505. 'To lose the substance, for the sake of something accidentally representing it;' as when the dog dropped the piece of meat, in his anxiety to get the shadow (or reflected image) of it. As to the famous words *substance* and *accident*, see note to *Pard.* Ta. C 539.

1525. *go we*, let us go; also written *gowe*, P. Plowm. B. Pr. 226.

1538-40. Juno caused Athamas, the husband of Ino, to run mad. As Ovid tells the story, Juno descended into hell, and crossed the Styx, in order to persuade the fury Tisiphone to haunt Athamas. Hence the mention of the Styx was readily suggested. See Ovid, *Met.* iv. 416-561, esp. l. 434. Styx was not, as Chaucer says, 'the pit of hell,' but a river that flowed through it.

1544. *Satiry and Fauny*, *Satiri* and *Fauni*, *Satyr*s and *Faun*s. Chaucer was probably thinking of Ovid, *Met.* vi. 392-4, where the *Fauni*, *Satiri*, and *Nymphae* are described as '*ruvicolae, siluarum numina*.' For *halve goddesses*, we now say *demigods*.

1548. *Simois*, a river of Troas; A *Eneid.* i. 100.

1560. *laye*, would lie; subj. The *e* is elided.

1562. *take*, take place, be made. Thynne has *be take*, but *be* clogs the line, and is not in the MSS.

1584. '*Vncit qui patitur*;' see Frank. Ta. F 773.

1585. 'He who will have what he wants must give up what he likes.' Such seems to be the sense intended. *Leef* means 'dear.' One of Heywood's proverbs is--'Nought lay down, nought take up;' and very similar to this is--'Nothing venture, nothing have.' For the second *leef*, MS. H. has *lyfe*, a reading adopted by Bell and Morris. This takes all point out of the saying, and does not seem applicable to the case. Ll. 1587 and 1588 repeat the saying in another form, and confirm the reading in the text. Cf. Boeth. Bk. ii. Pr. 4. 98.

1591, 2. *Lucina*, i. e. Diana, or the moon; cf. Kn. Ta. A 2085. 'Before the moon pass out of the sign of Aries beyond that of Leo.' In order to this, the moon would have to pass wholly through Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, and Leo, thus traversing a distance represented by about 4 signs, or a third part of the whole zodiac: this would take up about the third part of 28 days, or more than 9 days. This brings us, as Criseyde says, to the 10th day (l. 1595). Such a method of counting is natural enough to those that watch the moon's course; and lovers are generally credited with taking a special interest in that luminary; cf. l. 1608. In the sequel, a good deal turns upon this 'tenth day.' Cf. ll. 1320, 1328, 1685; V. 239, 642, 681, 1103, 1206.

1608. *Cynthia*, i. e. Diana, the moon; Ovid, *Met.* ii. 465.

1612. 'To lose one opportunity, in order to gain another.'

1620. *pure*, very; as in *Kn. Ta. A* 1279.

1628. 'Who can hold a thing that tries to get away?'

'An eel and woman,
A learned poet says, unless by th' tail
And with thy teeth thou hold, will either fail.'
The Two Noble Kinsmen, A. iii. sc. 5. l. 49.

1645. 'Res est solliciti plena timoris amor;' Ovid, *Her.* i. 12.

1667-73. In Boccaccio, a stanza of a similar character is assigned to Troilus, not to Criseyde.

1677. *poeplich*; Boccaccio (*Fil.* iv. st. 165) has *popolesco*, which Rossetti translates by 'low-bred.' Florio's *Ital. Dict.* has: '*popolesco*, popular, of the common people.'

1682. *fortun-e* is trisyllabic.

BOOK V.

The following sketch gives a general notion of the relation of this Book to the *Filostrato*, though Chaucer often amplifies and transposes the material in a way that it would be tedious to particularise more minutely.

TROILUS: BOOK V.	FILOSTRATO.
ll. 1-7.	[<i>Teseide</i> , Bk. ix. st. 1.]
8-14.	[<i>Teseide</i> , Bk. ii. st. 1.]
15-91.	Bk. v. st. 1-13.
190-266.	" 14-21, 24-28.
280-295.	" 22.
323-336, 351-372.	" 29-32.
386-686.	" 33-38, 40-62, 67-71.
687-693.	Bk. vi. 1 (ll. 1-3), 6.
708-777.	" 1 (l. 4)-8.
785-798, 820.	" 10, 11.
799-805, 817.	" 33; Bk. i. 28 (l. 8).
841-1001.	" 9, 11-31.
1100-1274.	Bk. vii. 1-33.
1275-1309.	" 37, 40-43, 48-50.
1310-1327.	" 51, 52.
1335, 1336.	" 74 (ll. 7, 8).
1338-1421.	" 53-75.
1422-1444.	" 76, 105, 77, 76.
1450-1456.	" 84, 26.
1513-1521.	" 27, 90.
1523-1554.	" 100-102, 104, 106.
1555-1589.	Bk. viii. 1-5.
1632-1701.	" 6-15.
1702-1768.	" 21, 17, 19-26.
1800-1806.	" 27.
1807-1827.	[<i>Teseide</i> , Bk. xi. 1-3.]
1828-1841.	" 28, 29.
1863-1865.	[Dante, <i>Par.</i> xiv. 28-30.]

3. *Parcas*, Fates; the accusative case, as usual.

7. *Lachesis*, the Fate that apportions the thread of life; often represented with the spindle, though this is properly the attribute of *Clotho* alone. *Clotho* spins, *Lachesis* apportions, and *Atropos* cuts, the thread of life. *Atropos* has been mentioned above; Bk. iv. 1208, 1546. *Statius* mentions all three in lib. iii. of his *Thebaid*; *Clotho* at l. 556, *Lachesis* (*Lachesim putri uacuantem saecula penso*) at l. 642, and *Atropos* at l. 68.

8. For *golden tressed*, MS. Harl. 3943 has *Auricomus tressed* (!). Cf. 'Sol auricomus, cingentibus Horis;' *Valerius Flaccus*, *Argonaut.* iv. 92.

12, 13. *son* of *Hecuba*, *Troilus*; *hir*, *Criseyde*.

15-9. Note that ll. 15, 17 rime on *-ede*, with close *e*, but ll. 16, 18, 19 rime on *-ede*, with open *e*. Cf. *Anelida*, 299-307.

22-6. Lines 22, 24 rime on *-ore*, with long close *o*; ll. 23, 25, 26 on *-ore*, with (original) short open *o*.

25. *crop*, shoot, upper part of a tree. *more*, root, still in use in Hants; A. S. *more*, *moru*; see *P. Plowman*, B. xvi. 5, C. xviii. 21.

53. 'Upon the report of such behaviour of his.'

65. So in *Boccaccio*: 'Con un falcone in pugno;' *Fil.* v. st. 10.

67. A mistranslation. *Boccaccio*'s word is not *valle*, a valley, but *vallo*, a rampart. The first foot lacks a syllable.

71. *Antenor* was the Trojan, captured by the Greeks, who was restored to Troy in exchange for *Thoas* and *Criseyde*.

88. *son* of *Tydeus*, i. e. *Diomedes*, often called *Tydid*; as in *Aeneid.* i. 97, 471, &c.

89. To know one's creed is very elementary knowledge.

90. *by the reyne hir hente*; Rossetti thinks Chaucer misunderstood *di colei si piglia* (Fil. v. 13), which might mean 'takes hold of her,' but really means 'takes a fancy to her.'
98. This resembles 'to take care of No. 1.'
101. *make it tough*, raise a difficulty, viz. by disparaging Troilus.
106. *coude his good*, knew what was good for him, knew what he was about. Bell says--'understood good manners.'
128. *helply*; we now say 'helpful,' i.e. serviceable. *to my might*, to the best of my power.
143. *O god of love*, one and the same god of love.
151. *this*, contracted form of *this is. enseled*, sealed up.
158. *As paramours*, as by way of love. Cf. l. 332.
180. See below (l. 530), and Man of Lawes Ta. B 697. We can read either *brast* (burst), or *braste* (would burst).
182. *syte*, to sink down; A. S. *sigan*; see *siyen* in Stratmann.
194. *mewet*, mute; as in the Court of Love, 148. *Mewet, muwet*, or *muet* is from the O. F. *muet*, orig. dissyllabic, and answering to a Low Lat. diminutive type **mutettum*. The E. word is now obsolete, being displaced by the simple form *mute*, borrowed directly from Lat. *mutus*, which in O. F. became *mu*. *Mute* is common in Shakespeare. Lydgate has: 'And also clos and *muet* as a stone;' Siege of Thebes, pt. iii. SS 8. In Merlin, ed. Wheatley, p. 172, we find 'stille and *mewet* as though thei hadde be dombe.'
- The *-e* in *mild-e* is not elided; the A. S. *milde* is dissyllabic.
208. *Cipryde*, i.e. Cypris, or Venus; see note to Parl. Foules, 277.
212. The *-ie* in *furie* is rapidly slurred over. *Ixion* is accented on the *first* syllable. Ixion was bound, in hell, to an ever-revolving wheel; Georg. iii. 38; AEn. vi. 601.
249. *as mete*, as (for instance) dream; see l. 251.
283. 'Although he had sworn (to do so) on forfeit of his head.'
304. *palestral*, i.e. games consisting of wrestling-matches and similar contests; from Lat. *palaestra*; see Verg. AEn. iii. 280, 281; and G. Douglas, ed. Small, vol. iii. p. 52, l. 24. There is a description of such games, held at a funeral, in Statius, Theb. vi., which is imitated by Chaucer in the Knightes Tale; see note to A 2863. *Vigile* (l. 305) is the same as Chaucer's *liche-wake*; see note to A 2958.
306. He means that his steed, sword, and helm are to be offered up to Mars, and his shield to Pallas, at his funeral; cf. Kn. Ta. A 2889-2894.
319. *Ascaphilo*, a transposed form of Ascalaphus, whom Proserpine changed into an owl; Ovid, Met. v. 539. So also *Adriane* for Ariadne. Bell's note, that the form of *Ascaphilo* is Italian, and helps to prove that Chaucer here follows Boccaccio is misleading; for Boccaccio does not mention Ascalaphus.
321. Mercury was supposed to convey men's souls to Hades. See l. 1827 below, and note.
332. *paramours*, passionately; an adverb, as usual; cf. l. 158.
345. *By freendes might*, by constraint of their relatives.
350. *hurt*, for *hurteth*, hurts; present tense.
360. On dreams, cf. Non. Pr. Ta. B 4113-4129, 4280-4.
- 365-8. From Le Rom. de la Rose, 18709-12, q. v.
379. Lit. 'Well is it, concerning dreams, to these old wives;' i.e. these old women set a value on dreams.
387. Boccaccio has: 'a te stesso perdona,' i.e. spare thyself; Chaucer takes it literally--'forgive thyself.'
403. Sarpedon had been taken prisoner by the Greeks (iv. 52). Neither Boccaccio nor Chaucer explains how he had got back to Troy. See l. 431.
409. *iouken*, slumber; cf. P. Plowman, C. xix. 126. It was chiefly used as a term in falconry, and applied to hawks. In the Boke of St. Albans, fol. a 6, we are told that it is proper to say that 'your hauke *loukith*, and not *slepith*.' From O. F.

joquier, jouquier; see Godefroy.

421. *offyne force*, by very necessity.

451. I read 'pietous,' as in MS. H., not 'pitous,' for the sake of the metre, as in Bk. iii. 1444; cf. *pietee*, id. 1033. Perhaps Chaucer was thinking of the Ital. *pietoso*. We also find the spelling *pitevous*, for which form there is sufficient authority; see Wyclif, 2 Tim. iii. 12, Titus ii. 12; Rob. of Glouc. ed. Wright, 5884 (footnote); cf. Mod. E. *piteous*. Chaucer's usual word is *pitous*, as in Cant. Ta. B 449, 1059, C 298, &c.

460. *For*, because; as frequently.

469. 'Fortune intended to glaze his hood still better.' To 'glaze one's hood' was to furnish a man with a glass hood, a jocular phrase for to mock or expose to attack; because a glass hood would be no defence at all. Chaucer himself admirably illustrates this saying in a passage which has already occurred above; see Bk. ii. 867.

478. *her-e* is dissyllabic; as in Ho. Fame, 980, 1014, 1885, 1912, &c.

479. *congeyen us*, bid us take leave, dismiss us.

484. 'Did we come here to fetch light for a fire, and run home again?' A man who borrows a light must hurry back before it goes out.

505. *Hasel-wode*, hazel-wood; an allusion to a popular saying, expressive of incredulity. See note to l. 1174 below. Not the same proverb as that in Bk. iii. 890.

541. 'O house, formerly called the best of houses.' Bell and Morris place the comma after *houses*.

552. As to kissing the door, see note to Rom. Rose, 2676.

601. Referring, probably, to Statius, Theb. i. 12--'Quod saeuae Iunonis opus.' But this refers to the wrath of Juno against Athamas rather than against Thebes.

642. 'Wherefore, if, on the tenth night, I fail (to have) the guiding of thy bright beams for a single hour,' &c.

655. Here Thynne's reading, *Lucina*, is obviously correct; see Bk. iv. 1591. By the common mistake of writing *t* for *c*, it became Lutina, and was then changed into *Latona*. But *Latona* was *Lucina's mother*.

664. *Pheton*, Phaethon; alluding to Ovid, Met. ii. 34, 47, &c.

744. Prudence is here represented with *three* eyes, to behold present, past, and future; but Creseyde had but *two* eyes, and failed to see what was to come. Cf. 'rerum fato Prudentia maior,' Georg. i. 416.

763. 'I call it felicity when I have what satisfies me;' cf. the parallel passage in Prol. A 338; and Boeth. Bk. iii. Pr. 2. 6-8.

769. *knottes*; 'like a thread in which there is no knot.'

784. 'Nothing venture, nothing have.'

805. In Lydgate's Siege of Troye, we are told that Diomed brought 80 ships with him 'fro Calidonye and Arge;' Bk. ii. ch. 16, in the catalogue of the ships. The English alliterative Romance omits this passage. *Arge* is the town of Argos, ruled over by Diomed; Homer, Il. ii. 559. *Calidoine* is Calydon, in Aetolia, of which city Tydeus, father of Diomed, was king; see l. 934, and ll. 1513-5 below.

806. This description seems to be mainly Chaucer's own. It occurs again, much amplified, in Lydgate's Siege of Troy, Bk. ii. ch. 15, where it precedes the description of Priam. Boccaccio says that she had 'lucent eyes and an angelic face' (Fil. i. st. 28), with which cf. l. 816. He also describes her as 'Accorta, savia, onesta, e costumata,' which Rossetti translates by 'Discerning, wise, honourable, and high-bred' (Fil. i. 11); cf. ll. 820, 821.

827. Troilus is described by Guido delle Colonne; see the translations, in the alliterative Destruction of Troy, ed. Panton and Donaldson, l. 3922, and in Lydgate's Siege of Troye, Bk. ii. ch. 16.

836. Troilus was second to Hector in prowess (Bk. ii. 158, 644), but not in courage (Bk. i. 474).

837. *durring don*, daring to do, courage; where *durring* is a sb. formed from *durren*, to dare. So in l. 840, *to durre don* is 'to dare to do.' It is quite a mistake to regard *durring don* as a compound word, as is usually done by such as are ignorant of Middle English grammar. Spenser borrowed the phrase, but may have misunderstood it. In the Globe edition of Spenser, *derring-doe* occurs *with a hyphen*, in Shep. Kal. Oct. l. 65, but *as two words*, in F. Q. ii. 4. 42, vi. 5. 37. In F. Q. ii. 7. 10, we find 'in *der-doing ames*,' which I leave to be explained by the omniscient critic.

852. See the parallel line, Squi. Ta. F 294; cf. Bk. iii. 674.

883. *as who seyth*, so to speak.

892. *Manes*, the departed spirits or shades of the dead. He means that even these will dread the Greeks. The idea that they are the 'gods of pain' is taken from Vergil, AEn. vi. 743; cf. Statius, Theb. viii. 84. Boccaccio merely has 'tra' morti in inferno'; Fil. vi. st. 16.

897. *ambages*, ambiguities; adapted from Boccaccio's 'ambage' (Fil. vi. st. 17), which Ch. has to explain.

911-938. These lines are fairly close to the original.

934. See note above, to l. 805. B. has: 'Di Calidonia e d' Argo;' Fil. vi. st. 24.

937. Tydeus, father of Diomedes, is one of the chief heroes in the Thebaid of Statius, which describes the struggle between Eteocles and Polynices (called *Polymites* in l. 938) for the possession of Thebes. Tydeus and Polynices married sisters, the daughters of Adrastus, king of Argos; hence their alliance. For the death of Tydeus in battle, see the conclusion of Book viii of the Thebaid. See ll. 1480-1501 below.

971. *Orcades*, the Orkney islands, very remote from Rome; Juvenal, Sat. ii. 161. *Inde*, India, remote from Rome in the other direction; Vergil, AEn. vi. 794. Here the point of view is transferred from Rome to Troy.

975. She was a widow; Bk. i. 97. In l. 977, she lies boldly.

992. 'When I see what I have never seen yet (viz. Troy taken), perhaps I will do what I have never yet done (i. e. think of a second husband).'

1013. This incident is not in Boccaccio; but it occurs in Guido delle Colonne, which Chaucer must therefore have consulted. The alliterative Destruction of Troy duly records the circumstance, ll. 8092-4:--

'A gloue of that gay gate he belyue,
Drogh hit full dernly the damsell fro;
None seond but hir-selfe, that suffert full well.'

1016. I. e. Venus was seen as 'the evening-star.'

1018, 9. *Cynthea*, i. e. the moon; Bk. iv. 1608. In Bk. iv. l. 1591, Criseyde had promised to return before the moon passed out of the sign Leo. This was now on the point of happening; the moon was leaving Leo, to pass into Virgo.

1020. *Signifer*, the 'sign-bearer,' the zodiac. 'This forseide hevenish zodiak is cleped the cercle of the signes;' Astrolabe, pt. i. SS 21. The zodiac extended, north and south, to the breadth of 6 degrees on both sides of the ecliptic line, thus forming a belt 12 degrees wide. This included numerous bright stars, such as Regulus (a Leonis) and Spica Virginis (a Virginis), here called 'candles.' Chaucer may have found the word *Signifer* in Claudian, In Rufinum, i. 365.

1039. *he wan*, he took in battle. Thynne reads *she*; but *he* is right. Diomedes got possession of Troilus' horse, and sent it to Criseyde; whereupon she said that Diomedes might keep it for himself. Note that Chaucer refers us to 'the story' for this incident; by which he means the *Historia Troiana* of Guido. But Guido only goes as far as to say that Diomedes sent Troilus' horse to Criseyde; the rest is Chaucer's addition. See the allit. Destruction of Troy, ll. 8296-8317; and Lydgate's Siege of Troye, Bk. iii. ch. 26, ed. 1557, fol. R 4, back. Cf. Shak. Troilus, v. 5. 1: '*Dio*. Go, go, my servant, take thou Troilus' horse, Present the fair steed to my lady Cressid.' The incidents of the 'broche' and 'pencil' are Chaucer's own; see Bk. iii. 1370-2.

1043. *pencil*, short for *penoncel*, a little pennon or banner; here it means that Diomedes wore a sleeve of hers as a streamer on his helmet or arm. This was a common custom; cf. Shak. Troil. v. 2. 69, 169. '*Pensell*, a lytel baner;' Palsgrave; and see P. Plowm. C. xix. 189.

1044. *the stories elles-where*, i. e. in another part of Guido's *Historia*, viz. in Book xxv; see the allit. Destruct. of Troy, ll. 9942-9959, and Lydgate's Siege of Troye, Bk. iv. ch. 30, ed. 1557, fol. U 4.

1051. I cannot find this in Guido.

1062. 'My bell shall be rung;' my story shall be told.

1104. I. e. 'on the morrow of which.'

1107. Cf. 'laurigero ... Phoebos'; Ovid, Art. Am. iii. 389.

1110. 'Nisus' daughter,' i. e. Scylla, changed into the bird *ciris*, which some explain as a lark; see Leg. Good Wom. 1908,

and note; Ovid, *Met.* viii. 9-151; Vergil, *Georg.* i. 404-9.

1114. *noon*, noon, mid-day; the time for dinner (see l. 1129, and *Cant. Ta.* E 1893). See my note to *Piers Plowm.* C. ix. 146.

1133. *cape*, gape; see *Miller's Tale*, A 3444, 3841 (footnotes).

1140, 1. *yate*, i.e. port-cullis. *As nought ne were*, as if there were no special reason for it. I.e. I will make them do it, without telling them why.

1151. Deficient in the first foot; hardly a good line.

1155. 'Think it not tedious to (have to) wait.'

1162. *fare-cart*, cart for provisions; cf. our phrase 'to enjoy good *fare*.' It might mean 'travelling-car,' but that is inapplicable. B. has simply 'carro;' *Fil.* vii. 8.

1163-9. Cf. Romeo's speech in *Rom.* v. 1. 1-11.

1174. 'The happiness which you expect will come out of the wood,' i.e. if it comes at all. A jocular form of expressing unlikelihood. There is evidently a reference to some popular song or saying; compare the *Jeu de Robin* in *Toynbee's Specimens of Old French*, p. 224. In the *Rom. of the Rose*, 7455, we have an allusion to a 'ioly Robin,' who was a gay dancer and a minstrel, and the exact opposite of a Jacobin friar. Shakespeare's clown in *Twelfth Night* (iv. 2. 78) sings of a 'jolly Robin' whose lady 'loves another.' And Ophelia sang 'bonny sweet Robin is all my joy;' *Haml.* iv. 5. 187.

1176. Another proverbial saying, *ferne yere*, last year; see *fern, furn*, in *Stratmann*, and cf. A. S. *fyrngearum frod*, wise with the experience of past years, *Phoenix*, 219. Last year's snow will not be seen again.

1190. He persuades himself that the moon is to pass well beyond the end of the sign Leo; thus allowing another day.

1222. *by potente*, with a stick, or staff with a spiked end and crutch-like top; cf. *Somp. Ta.* D 1776. *A potent*, in heraldry, is a figure resembling the top of a crutch, consisting of a rectangle laid horizontally above a small square. See *Rom. of the Rose*, 368.

1274. 'Whereas I daily destroy myself by living.'

1313. *rolleth*, revolves; see *Pard. Ta.* C 838; *Somm. Ta.* D 2217.

1335. 'And for that which is defaced, ye may blame the tears.'

1354. 'I sigh with sorrowful sighs.' MS. Cm. has *sikis Isike*.

1368. 'I can only say that, being a receptacle for every sorrow, I was still alive.' *cheste*, box; like that of Pandora.

1372. 'Until I see the contents of your reply.'

1431. 'Bottomless promises;' i. e. that held nothing.

1433. See the parallel line, *Kn. Ta.* A 1838, and note.

1450. *Sibille*, the Sibyl, the prophetess; not here a proper name, but an epithet of Cassandra. Cf. *Aeneid.* vi. 98.

1464. (ll. 1457-1512 are not in Boccaccio.) The story of Meleager and the Calydonian boar-hunt is told at length in Ovid, *Met.* viii. 271, &c.; whence Chaucer doubtless took it; cf. l. 1469 with *Met.* viii. 282. The 'mayde,' in l. 1473, was Atalanta.

1480. Chaucer seems to be mistaken here. Tydeus, according to one account, was Meleager's brother; and, according to another, his half-brother. He does not tell us to what 'olde bokes' he refers.

1483. *moder*; his mother Althaea; see Ovid, *Met.* viii. 445.

LATIN LINES: Argument of the 12 books of the *Thebaid* of Statius. These lines are placed, in the MSS., after l. 1498, interrupting the connection. I therefore insert them after l. 1484, which is certainly their proper place. ll. 1485-1510 give a loose rendering of them. I subjoin an epitome, in a more intelligible form; but suppress many details not mentioned in Chaucer.

BOOK I. Polynices and Tydeus meet, and become allies.

II. Tydeus sets out on an embassy to Eteocles at Thebes, and escapes an ambush by the way (ll. 1485-1491). He spares Maeon, one of his 50 assailants, and sends him to Thebes with the news, whilst he himself returns to Argos instead of proceeding to Thebes (1492-3).

III. Maeon (also called Haemonides, as being the son of Haemon, Bk. iii. l. 42) returns to Thebes, and relates how Tydeus had slain 49 men out of 50. At Argos, Amphiaraus, the augur, had concealed himself, hoping to delay the war against Thebes, which he prophesied would be disastrous; but Capaneus forces him from his retirement, and war is resolved upon (1494).

IV. The seven chiefs set out against Thebes. The army suffers from thirst, but Hypsipyle, a Lemnian princess, appears, and shews them a river (1495).

V. Hypsipyle relates the story of 'the furies of Lemnos,' i. e. of the Lemnian women who killed all the men in the island except Thoas, her father, whom she saved. (See Leg. of Good Women, 1467, and note.) While she is speaking, a snake, sent by Jupiter, kills her infant, named Archemorus. The snake is killed by Capaneus (1497, 8).

VI. Description of the obsequies of Archemorus, and of the funeral games (1499).

VII. Description of the temple of Mars (see Knightes Tale). The allies arrive before Thebes, and the city is attacked. Amphiaraus is swallowed up by an earthquake (1500).

VIII. Tydeus is slain, after a great slaughter of his enemies (1501).

IX. Hippomedon, after great deeds of valour, is drowned in the river. Death of Parthenopaeus (1502, 3).

X. Capaneus is killed by lightning whilst scaling the walls of Thebes (1504, 5).

XI. Single combat between Eteocles and Polynices; both are slain (1506-8).

XII. Creon forbids the burial of the slain invaders. The wives of the six chieftains seek assistance from Theseus, king of Athens (see Knightes Tale). Argia, wife of Polynices, finds and burns her husband's body. Theseus slays Creon, and the Thebans open their gates to him (1509-10).

1485-1491. From the Thebaid, Bk. i (see above). *felawe*, comrade, brother-in-law. *Polymites*, Polynices. *Ethyocles*, Eteocles.

1492-8. From the same, Books ii-v. *Hemonides*, Haemonides, i. e. Maeon, son of Haemon. *asterte*, escaped. *fifty*; but he only slew 49, though attacked by 50. *sevene*; the seven chieftains, who went to besiege Thebes. *holy serpent*, the snake sent by Jupiter. *welle*, (apparently) the stream Langia, which refreshed the army (end of Bk. iv). *The furies*, the furious women of Lemnos, who killed all the males (but one) in the island.

1499-1505. From the same, Bks. vi-x. *Archimoris*, Archemorus, infant son of Hypsipyle; honoured by funeral games. *Amphiorax*, Amphiaraus; see Bk. ii. 105, and note to Anelida, 57. *Argeyes*, Argives, people of Argos. *Ypomedon*, Hippomedon; *Parthonope*, Parthenopaeus; see note to Anelida, 58. *Cappaneus*, Capaneus; see note to Anelida, 59.

1506-1512. From the same, Bks. xi, xii. *Argyve*, Argia, wife of Polynices; cf. Bk. iv. l. 762, above. *brent*, burnt; see Kn. Ta. A 990; but Statius says that the Thebans opened their gates to Theseus, who entered in triumph. I find nothing about any harm done to the city on this occasion.

1514. But Tydeus was Meleager's brother; see note to l. 1480.

1518. *leef*, leave it alone. Usually *leve*.

1523. *seestow*, seest thou; a general observation, *not* addressed to Cassandra in particular, but to every one at large.

1527. *Alceste*, Alcestis; see Leg. of Good Women, 432.

1528. *but*, except, unless. Yet Bell misunderstands it.

1530. *housbonde*; Admetus, king of Pherae, in Thessaly.

1545. *smitted*, smutted, disgraced; cf. l. 1546.

1548. *fyn of the parodie*, end of the period. Chaucer, not being a Greek scholar, has somewhat mistaken the form of the word; but, in MS. H., *parodie* is duly glossed by 'duracion,' shewing the sense intended. It is from the O. F. fem. sb. *periode*, or *peryode*, of which Littré gives an example in the 14th century: '*Peryode* est le temps et la mesure de la *duracion* d'une chose;' Oresme, These de Meunier. Chaucer, being more familiar with the prefix *per-* than with the Greek *peri-*, has dropped the *i*; and the confusion between *per-* and *par-* is extremely common, because both prefixes were denoted, in contracted writing, by the same symbol. We may give up the old attempts at explaining the word otherwise, as we know that the glosses are usually due to the author. 'The end of the period of Hector's life was nigh at hand.'

Lydgate uses the word in the same sense, having caught it up from the present passage:--

'When the *parodye* of this worthy knyght [Hector]
Aproche shall, without[e] wordes mo,
Into the fyelde playnly if he go.'
Sieve of Troye, Bk. iii. ch. 27; ed. 1557, fol. R 6.

'And how that he [Ulysses] might[e] not escape
The *parodye* that was for hym shape;
For Parchas haue his last[e] *terme* set,' &c.
Id., Bk. v. ch. 38; fol. Dd 3.

Observe that *parodye* is here equated to *terme*.

1558. From Guido; according to whose account Hector, having taken a prisoner, was conveying him through the throng, when Achilles thrust him through with a spear in a cowardly manner, stealing up to him unperceived. See allit. Dest. of Troy, ll. 8649-8660; Lydgate, Sieve of Troy, Bk. iii. ch. 27, fol. S 2, back; Shak. Troil. v. 6. 27, 8. 1.

1634. *kalendes*, an introduction to the beginning; see note to Bk. ii. 7.

1653. *Lollius*; this incident is in the Filostrato, viii. st. 8; I do not find it in Guido.

1669. *word and ende*, beginning and end; see note to Monk. Ta. B 3911; and note to Bk. ii. 1495.

1689. 'To present your new love with.'

1760. See note to Book i. 463.

1764. Here the story practically ends. Beyond this point, the lines taken from Boccaccio are less than twenty.

1771. *Dares*, i. e. Guido, who professes to follow Dares; see note to Book Duch. 1070.

1778. I. e. Chaucer was beginning to think of his Legend of Good Women.

1786. Here begins the Envoy (interrupted by ll. 1800-1827). Compare the last three lines of the Filostrato (ix. 8):--

'Or va'; ch' io prego Apollo che ti presti
Tanto di grazia ch' ascoltata sii,
E con lieta risposa a me t'invii.'

1787. 'Whereas may God send power to him that wrote thee to take part in composing some "comedy," before he die.'

1789. 'Do not envy any (other) poetry, but be humble.'

1791. Imitated from the concluding lines of the Thebaid, xii. 816:--

'nec tu diuinam Aeneida tenta,
Sed longe sequere, et uestigia semper adora.'

The sense is--'And kiss their footsteps, wherever you see Vergil, &c. pass along.' The reading *space* is ridiculous; and, in l. 1792, the names *Virgile*, &c., are accented on the second syllable. *Steppes* means 'foot-prints,' Lat. *uestigia*; see Leg. Good Women, 2209.

1792. An important line. Chaucer, in this poem, has made use of Statius (see l. 1485), Ovid (in many places), Vergil (occasionally), and Homer (not at first hand). Lucan seems to be mentioned only out of respect; but see note to Bk. ii. 167. He is mentioned again in Boethius, Bk. iv. Pr. 6. 159.

1796. *mismetre*, scan wrongly. This shews that Chaucer was conscious of his somewhat archaic style, and that there was a danger that some of the syllables might be dropped.

1797. *red*, read (by a single person), *songe*, read aloud, recited in an intoned voice.

1802. *thousandes* is to be taken in the literal sense. On one occasion, according to Guido, Troilus slew a thousand men at once. See the allit. Destruction of Troy, 9878; Lydgate, Sieve of Troy, fol. U 3, back, l. 7.

1806. So in Guido; see allit. Destr. of Troy, 10302-11; Lydgate, Sieve of Troye, Bk. iv. ch. 31. Cf. l. 1558, and the note.

1807-1827. These three stanzas are from Boccaccio's *Teseide*, xi. 1-3, where, however, they refer to Arcita:--

Finito Arcita colei nominando
La qual nel mondo piu che altro amava,
L'anima lieve se ne gi volando

Vèr la concavita del cielo ottava:
Degli elementi i conuessi lasciando,
Quivi le stelle erratiche ammirava ...
Suoni ascoltando pieni di dolcezza.

Quindi si volse in giù a rimirare
Le cose abbandonate, e vide il poco
Globo terreno, a cui d'intorno il mare
Girava ...
Ed ogni cosa da nulla stimare
A rispetto del ciel; e in fine al loco
La dove aveva il corpo suo lasciato
Gli occhi fermo alquanto rivoltato.

E fece risa de' pianti dolenti
Della turba lernea; la vanitate
Forte dannando delle umane genti,
Le qua' da tenebrosa cechitate
Mattamente oscurate nelle menti
Seguon del Mondo la falsa beltate:
Lasciando il cielo, quindi se ne gio
Nel loco a cui Mercurio la sortio.'

holownesse translates 'concavita.' For *seventh*, B. has 'ottava,' eighth. The seventh sphere is that of Saturn, from which he might be supposed to observe the motion of Saturn and of all the inferior planets. But surely *eighth* is more correct; else there is no special sense in 'holownesse.' The eighth sphere is that of the fixed stars; and by taking up a position on the *inner* or *concave* surface of this sphere, he would see all the planetary spheres revolving within it. (The 'spheres' were supposed to be concentric shells, like the coats of an onion.) The 'erratic stars,' or wandering stars, are the seven planets. As to the music of their spheres, see notes to Parl. Foules, ll. 59 and 61.

1810. *in convers leting*, leaving behind, on the other side. When, for example, he approached the sphere of Mars, it was *concave* to him; after passing beyond it, it appeared *convex*. Some modern editions of the Teseide read *connessi* (connected parts), but the right reading is *conuessi* (convex surfaces), for which Chaucer substitutes *convers*. See *converse* in the New E. Dictionary.

1815. Cf. Parl. Foules, 57. Boccaccio had in mind Cicero's *Somnium Scipionis*.

1825. *sholden*, and we ought; *we* is understood.

1827. *sorted*, allotted; Ital. 'sortio.'

1828-1837. Chiefly from Il Filostrato, viii. 28, 29.

1838-1862. These lines are Chaucer's own, and assume a higher strain.

1840. 'This lyf, my sone, is but a chery-feyre.'

Hoccleve, De Regim. Princ. ed. Wright, p. 47.

See four more similar comparisons in Halliwell's Dict., s. v. *Cherry-fair*.

1856. *moral Gower*. This epithet of Gower has stuck to him ever since; he moralises somewhat too much.

1857. *Strode*. Concerning this personage, Leland discovered the following note in an old catalogue of the worthies of Merton College, Oxford: 'Radulphus Strode, nobilis poeta fuit et versificavit librum elegiacum vocatum Phantasma Radulphi.' In the introduction to his edition of 'Pearl,' p. l., Mr. Gollancz says: 'This Ralph Strode is identical with the famous philosopher of that name whose philosophical works hold an important place in the history of medieval logic. He was also famous in his time as a controversialist with Wiclif, and from Wiclif MSS., still unprinted, it is possible to gain some insight into Strode's religious views.' He was, perhaps, related to the philosopher N. Strode, who is mentioned at the end of pt. ii. SS 40 of the Treatise on the Astrolabe as being the tutor, at Oxford, of Chaucer's son Lewis.

1863-5. From Dante, Paradiso, xiv. 28-30:--

'Quell' uno e due e tre che sempre vive,
E regna sempre in tre e due e uno,
Non circoscritto, e tutto circoscrive.'

ADDITIONAL NOTE TO BOOK III. 674.

As the curious word *voidee* has been suppressed in all previous editions, I add some more examples of it, for some of which I am indebted to Dr. Murray. It occurs, e.g., in the extremely interesting account of the death of James I of Scotland.

'Within an owre the Kyng askid the *voidee*, and drank, the travers yn the chambure edraw [= *y-drawe*, drawn], and every man departid and went to rist': (1400) JN. SHIRLEY, *Dethe of James Steward, Kyng of Scotys*, p. 13, ed. 1818.

Hence, no doubt, Mr. Rossetti, in his poem of *The King's Tragedy*, drew the line:--'Then he called for the *voidee*-cup.'

'A *voidy* of spices': (1548) Hall's Chron. 14 Hen. VIII.

'A *voidee* of spices': (1577-87) Holinshed's Chron. vol. iii. p. 849.

In *A Collection of Ordinances and Regulations for the Royal Household*, London, 1790, there are several examples of it.

'The Archbishoppe to stand on the Kinges right hand, and the King to make him a becke when hee shall take *spice and wine*. And when the *voide* is donne, then the King to goe into his chamber; and all other estates to goe into their chambers, or where it shall please them,' &c.: p. 111; in *Articles ordained by King Henry VII*.

At p. 113, there are minute directions as to the *voide*. The chamberlain and others fetch a towel, the cups, and the spice-plates; the king and the bishop take 'spice and wine,' and afterwards the lords and people are served 'largely' with spice and wine also; after which the cups are removed. At p. 36, we read: 'the bourde *avoyded* [cleared] when wafyrs come with ypcras, or with other swete wyne. The King never taketh a *voyd* [read *voyde*] of comfites and other spices, but standing.' At p. 121: 'as for the voide on twelfth day at night, the King and Queene ought to take it in the halle.' At the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, there was a voide 'of spice-plates and wine'; *English Garner*, ed. Arber, ii. 50.

The *voidee* was, in fact, a sort of dessert. The word *spices* included many things besides what it now implies. In the Ordinances above-mentioned, there is a list of spices, at p. 103. It includes pepper, saffron, ginger, cloves, maces, cinnamon, nutmegs, dates, prunes, quinces, comfits, raisins, currants, figs, and even rice. In the North of England, even at the present day, it includes sweetmeats, gingerbread, cakes, and dried fruits.

THE OXFORD EDITION
OF

Piers the Plowman

In two Volumes, demy 8vo, pp. civ + 1112, uniform with this Edition, price 5s. 11s. 6d.

THE VISION OF WILLIAM
CONCERNING
PIERS THE PLOWMAN

IN THREE PARALLEL TEXTS

TOGETHER WITH
RICHARD THE REDELESS

BY WILLIAM LANGLAND

(ABOUT 1362-1399 A.D.)

EDITED FROM NUMEROUS MANUSCRIPTS

WITH PREFACE, NOTES, AND A GLOSSARY

BY THE REV.

WALTER W. SKEAT, Litt.D., LL.D.

ELRINGTON AND BOSWORTH PROFESSOR OF ANGLO-SAXON
AND FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
LONDON: HENRY FROWDE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.

OTHER WORKS

BY THE REV.

PROF. W. W. SKEAT, LITT.D.

An Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, arranged on an Historical Basis. *Second Edition*. 4to, cloth, 2l. 4s.

A Concise Etymological Dictionary of the English Language. *Fourth Edition*. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. 6d.

A List of English Words the Etymology of which is illustrated by comparison with Icelandic. 4to, 2s.

The Principles of English Etymology. Crown 8vo.

First Series. *The Native Element*. *Second Edition*. 10s. 6d.

Second Series. *The Foreign Element*. 10s. 6d.

A Primer of English Etymology. 1s. 6d.

Specimens of Early English. Part II. From Robert of Gloucester to Gower (A.D. 1298 to A.D. 1393). By R. MORRIS, LL.D., and W. W. SKEAT, Litt. D. *Third Edition*. Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

Specimens of English Literature, from the 'Ploughman's Crede' to the 'Shepheardes Calender' (A.D. 1394 to A.D. 1579). With Introduction, Notes, and Glossarial Index. Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman, by WILLIAM LANGLAND. With Notes, &c. *Sixth Edition*. Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

Chaucer. The Prioresses Tale; Sir Thopas; The Monkes Tale; The Clerkes Tale; The Squieres Tale, &c. *Seventh Edition*. Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

Chaucer. The Tale of the Man of Lawe; The Pardoners Tale; The Second Nonnes Tale; The Chanouns Yemannes Tale. *New Edition*. Extra fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.

Chaucer. The Minor Poems. Crown 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

Chaucer. The Legend of Good Women. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

The Student's Chaucer: Being a Complete Edition of the Works, edited from numerous MSS., with Introduction and Glossary. In one vol., crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

* * * Glossarial Index to the above, crown 8vo, limp cloth, 1s. 6d.

Chaucerian and other Pieces, being a Supplementary Volume to the above. Edited, from numerous MSS., by W. W. SKEAT, Litt.D. 8vo, 18s.

The Oxford Chaucer: On Oxford India Paper, cloth extra, 9s. 6d.

The Chaucer Canon. With a discussion of the Works associated with the name of Geoffrey Chaucer. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

The Tale of Gamelyn. Edited with Notes, Glossary, &c. Extra fcap. 8vo, stiff covers, 1s. 6d.

Twelve Facsimiles of Old English MSS., with Transcriptions and Introduction. 4to, 7s. 6d.

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
LONDON: HENRY FROWDE
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE, AMEN CORNER, E.C.

Notes.

Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, chap. xxxix. See the whole chapter.

Philosophy personified; see Book i, Prose 1, l. 3.

See Book ii, Prose 1.

See Book ii, Proses 5, 6.

See Book iii, Prose 9.

See Book iv, Metre 1.

See Book iv, Prose 6.

See Book v.

See the Romaunt of the Rose (in vol. i.), ll. 5659-5666; and the note to l. 5661. It is also tolerably obvious, that Chaucer selected Metre 5 of Book ii. of Boethius for poetical treatment in his 'Former Age,' because Jean de Meun had selected for similar treatment the very same passage; see Rom. de la Rose, ll. 8395-8406.

There is a copy of this in the British Museum, MS. Addit. 10341.

MS. Harl. 44 (Wulker); *not* MS. Harl. 43, as in Warton, who has confused this MS. with that next mentioned.

MS. Harl. 43 (Wulker); *not* MS. Harl. 44, as in Warton.

There is a better copy than either of the above in MS. Royal 18 A. xiii. The B. M. Catalogue of the Royal MSS., by Casley, erroneously attributes this translation to Lydgate. And there is yet a fourth copy, in MS. Sloane 554. The Royal MS. begins, more correctly:--'In suffisaunce of cunnyng and of wyt.'

MS. i. 53.

MS. B. 5. There is yet another MS. in the library of Trinity College, Oxford, no. 75; and others in the Bodleian Library (MS. Rawlinson 151), in the Cambridge University Library (Gg. iv. 18), and in the Phillipps collection (as in note 5 below).

'The Boke of Comfort, translated into Englesse tonge. Enprented in the exempt Monastery of Tavestok in Denshyre, by me, Dan Thomas Rychard, Monke; 1525. 4to.'--Lowndes.

The MS. is now in the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps; no. 1099.

He here implies that Chaucer's translation was by no means the only one then in existence; a remarkable statement.

MS. inserts *full*, needlessly.

Perhaps read In.

MS. neye.

MS. hymself.

MS. theymself.

Printed felde by Mr. Stewart.

Observe that this line is due to Chaucer's *gloss*, not to his text.

MS. Thisee (!).

MS. hem self.

Printed thise by Mr. Stewart.

MS. This (giving no sense).

Mr. Stewart *omits* thus.

MS. parelous (!). This shews that Walton's text can be corrected by Chaucer's.

Yet we must remember that 'The Former Age' only reproduces a *part* of this Metre; and that it also introduces a passage from Jerome, besides reminiscences of Ovid and of Le Roman de la Rose; as shewn in the notes.

Mr. Stewart adds another instance, from Bk. iii. met. 5. 5:--

And that the last ile in the see
That hight Tyle, be thral to thee.

I hope this was unintentional, for they are poor verses. It is higher praise to say that, especially in the Metres, Chaucer's prose often flows well, with a certain melody of its own. Mr. Stewart also gives some instances in which he supposes that Chaucer 'actually reproduces the original Latin metre;' but they are imperfect and unintended.

Mr. Stewart quotes this as: 'a long unagreable dwellynges;' but 'draweth a-long' is a fair translation of 'protrahit.'

365 is the number of the line; see p. 164 below. I refer to Boethius by the letter 'B.', meaning the text as printed in the

present volume, giving the *line* of the text as well as the number of the Prose or Metre, so that every passage can easily be found.

The prefixed asterisk marks a *doubtful* or *wrong* instance.

I omit the comparison of Bk. iii. ll. 8-14 with Boethius; for the whole stanza is copied from the *Filostrato*, Bk. iii. st. 75. Also, that of l. 373 with B. iii. met. 9. 1; for l. 373 is copied from the *Filostrato*, Bk. iii. st. 15.

I omit mention of l. 2839 (compared with B. ii. met. 3. 14); for it is taken from the *Teseide*, Bk. ix, 10, 11.

The three points are: (1) Avarice is insatiable, l. 2321, which answers to 'finem quaerendi non inuenit,' quoted as from Seneca, but really from Palladius; see Albertani Brixienis Liber Consolationis, ed. T. Sundby, p. 37: (2) Good and evil are two contraries, l. 2479; compare the same, p. 96: (3) Fortune the nurse, l. 2635, translated from 'fortuna usque nunc me fouit'; see the same, p. 89.

I have noted a few inaccuracies, chiefly due to confusion of *c* and *t* (which are written alike), and to abbreviations. At p. 2, l. 13, for 'procede' read 'percede.' At p. 9, l. 28, for 'basilicis' read 'basilius.' At p. 11, l. 32, read 'auauntede.' At p. 12, l. 10, read 'conuict'; &c. Cf. note to Bk. v. pr. 6. 82.

Here *recte* is miswritten for *recta*, clearly because the scribe was still thinking of the latter syllable of the preceding *sponte*. But observe that Ch. has 'the rightes,' a translation of *recta*. This proves at once that Chaucer did not use *this particular copy* as his original; and of course the peculiar mode in which it is written precludes such a supposition. But I believe it to be copied from Chaucer's copy, all the same.

This shews how entirely wrong an editor would be who should change the forms into *Atrides* and *Agamemnon*; unless, indeed, he were to give due notice. For it destroys the evidence. Note also, that *Agamenon* is the usual M. E. form. It appears as *Agamenoun* in Troil. iii. 382.

Hence it is easy to see that when Chaucer's glosses agree, as they sometimes do, with those in Notker's Old High German version or in any other version, the agreement is due to the fact that both translators had similar *Latin* glosses before them.

My text has *thonder-light*, as in the MSS.; but *leyte* or *leyt* is better; see note to the line (p. 422), and see above, p. xlii, l. 8.

There is a later edition by Peiper, said to be the best; but it is out of print, and I failed to obtain a copy. But I have also collated the Latin text in the Delphin edition, ed. Valpy, 1823, and the edition by Renatus Vallinus, 1656; both of these contain useful notes.

Mr. Rossetti has a note, shewing that Prof. Morley's figures are incorrect. He himself reckons *Troilus* as containing 8246 lines, because the number of stanzas in Book V. of Dr. Furnivall's print of MS. Harl. 3943 is wrongly given as 268 instead of 267.

For a fuller comparison with this poem, see SS 21 below; p. lxx.

Lydgate accepts Chaucer's view without question. He says--'And of this syege wrote eke Lollius'; Siege of Troye, ed. 1555, fol. B 2, back.

Usually called Guido de Colonna, probably because he was supposed to belong to a famous family named Colonna; but his name seems to have been taken from the name of a place (see note 1 on p. lvi). My quotations from Guido are from MS. Mm. 5. 14, in the Cambridge University Library.

He refers to the story of Troy as existing 'in the Latyn and the Frenshe'; Siege of Troye, fol. B 1, back; and explains 'the Latyn' as 'Guido.'

In an Italian work entitled 'Testi Inediti di Storia Trojana,' by E. Gorra, Turin, 1887, a passage is quoted at p. 137, from Book XIII of Guido, which says that Terranova, on the S. coast of Sicily, was also called 'columpne Herculis,' and Gorra suggests that this was the place whence Guido derived his name 'delle Colonne.' At any rate, Guido was much interested in these 'columns'; see Lydgate, Siege of Troye, fol. M 4. I think *Tropaeus*, from Gk. *tropaia*, may refer to these *columnae*; or Guido may have been connected with *Tropea*, on the W. coast of Calabria, less than fifty miles from Messina, where he was a judge.

'Homerus ... fingens multa que non fuerunt, et que fuerunt aliter transformando'; Prologus. See the E. translation in the Gest Hystoriale, or alliterative Troy-book, ll. 38-47; Lydgate, Siege of Troye, fol. B 2.

See allit. Troy-book, ll. 60-79.

See allit. Troy-book, ll. 3922-34; Lydgate, Siege of Troye, fol. F 3, back.

MS. penatos.

The mention of Escaphilo, i.e. Ascalaphus, in Book V. 319, was perhaps suggested by the mention of Ascalaphus by Guido (after Dictys, i. 13, Homer, Il. ii. 512) as being one of the Grecian leaders; see allit. Troy-book, l. 4067.

I. e. glove; from Gk. kheir, hand, and theke, case.

Put for xenium (xenion), a gift, present.

Cf. 'And save hir browes ioyneden y-ferre'; Troil. v. 813.

Talke is not in the Glossary. As *lk* is a common way of writing *kk* (as shewn in my paper on 'Ghost-words' for the Phil. Soc.), the word is really *takke*, a variant of *take*; and the sense is 'let him take.'

Lydgate began his Troy-book on Oct. 31, 1412, and finished it in 1420; see this shewn in my letter to the *Academy*, May 7, 1892.

Hence it was not written by Sir Hugh Eglintoun, if he died either in 1376 or 1381; see Pref. to allit. Troy-book, pp. xvii, xxv.

MS. to disport; *but to is needless*.

MS. I for; *I is needless*.

Two false rimes; *ye* and *aweye*; *dispyt* and *bright* (correctly, *bright e*).

Not *clene*, as in the St. John's MS. and in the Phillipps MS.; for Chaucer never rimes *clene* (with open *e*) with such words as *grene*, *quene* (with close *e*); see, on this point, the remarks on my Rime-Index to Troilus, published for the Chaucer Society. MS. Harl. 2392 likewise has *sheene*, a word in which the long *e* is of 'variable' quality.

Some guess that it means 'Tres gentil Chaucer.' But this seems to me very improbable, if not stupid.