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*The Canterbury Tales and  
Other Poems  
Part 10: The Friar's Tale*

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by Geoffrey Chaucer

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# THE PROLOGUE

*(Note 1)*

This worthy limitour, this noble Frere,  
He made always a manner louring cheer<sup>1</sup>  
Upon the Sompnour; but for honesty<sup>2</sup>  
No villain word as yet to him spake he:  
But at the last he said unto the Wife:  
"Dame," quoth he, "God give you right good life,  
Ye have here touched, all so may I the<sup>3</sup>,  
In school matter a greate difficulty.  
Ye have said muche thing right well, I say;  
But, Dame, here as we ride by the way,  
Us needeth not but for to speak of game,  
And leave authorities, in Godde's name,  
To preaching, and to school eke of clergy.  
But if it like unto this company,  
I will you of a Sompnour tell a game;  
Pardie, ye may well knowe by the name,  
That of a Sompnour may no good be said;  
I pray that none of you be evil paid<sup>4</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup>countenance.

<sup>2</sup>courtesy.

<sup>3</sup>thrive.

<sup>4</sup>dissatisfied.

## THE PROLOGUE

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A Sompnour is a runner up and down  
With mandements<sup>5</sup> for fornicatioun,  
And is y-beat at every towne's end."  
Then spake our Host; "Ah, sir, ye should be hend<sup>6</sup>  
And courteous, as a man of your estate;  
In company we will have no debate:  
Tell us your tale, and let the Sompnour be."  
"Nay," quoth the Sompnour, "let him say by me  
What so him list; when it comes to my lot,  
By God, I shall him quiten<sup>7</sup> every groat!  
I shall him telle what a great honour  
It is to be a flattering limitour  
And his office I shall him tell y-wis".  
Our Host answered, "Peace, no more of this."  
And afterward he said unto the frere,  
"Tell forth your tale, mine owen master dear."

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<sup>5</sup>mandates, summonses.

<sup>6</sup>civil, gentle.

<sup>7</sup>pay him off.

## NOTE TO THE PROLOGUE

On the Tale of the Friar, and that of the Sompnour which follows, Tyrwhitt has remarked that they "are well engrafted upon that of the Wife of Bath. The ill-humour which shows itself between these two characters is quite natural, as no two professions at that time were at more constant variance. The regular clergy, and particularly the mendicant friars, affected a total exemption from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction, except that of the Pope, which made them exceedingly obnoxious to the bishops and of course to all the inferior officers of the national hierarchy." Both tales, whatever their origin, are bitter satires on the greed and worldliness of the Romish clergy.

## THE TALE

Whilom<sup>8</sup> there was dwelling in my country  
An archdeacon, a man of high degree,  
That boldely did execution,  
In punishing of fornication,  
Of witchecraft, and eke of bawdery,  
Of defamation, and adultery,  
Of churche-reeves<sup>9</sup>, and of testaments,  
Of contracts, and of lack of sacraments,  
And eke of many another manner<sup>10</sup> crime,  
Which needeth not rehearsen at this time,  
Of usury, and simony also;  
But, certes, lechours did he greatest woe;  
They shoulde singen, if that they were hent<sup>11</sup>;  
And smale tithers (*Note 1*) were foul y-shent<sup>12</sup>,  
If any person would on them complain;  
There might astert them no pecunial pain. (*Note 2*)  
For smalle tithes, and small offering,  
He made the people piteously to sing;  
For ere the bishop caught them with his crook,

---

<sup>8</sup>once on a time.

<sup>9</sup>churchwardens.

<sup>10</sup>sort of.

<sup>11</sup>caught.

<sup>12</sup>troubled, put to shame.

They weren in the archedeacon's book;  
Then had he, through his jurisdiction,  
Power to do on them correction.

He had a Sompnour ready to his hand,  
A slier boy was none in Engleland;  
For subtley he had his espiaille<sup>13</sup>,  
That taught him well where it might aught avail.  
He coude spare of lechours one or two,  
To teache him to four and twenty mo'.  
For, – though this Sompnour wood<sup>14</sup> be as a hare,

–  
To tell his harlotry I will not spare,  
For we be out of their correction,  
They have of us no jurisdiction,  
Ne never shall have, term of all their lives.

"Peter; so be the women of the stives<sup>15</sup>,"  
Quoth this Sompnour, "y-put out of our cure<sup>16</sup>."

"Peace, with mischance and with misaventure,"  
Our Hoste said, "and let him tell his tale.  
Now telle forth, and let the Sompnour gale<sup>17</sup>,  
Nor spare not, mine owen master dear."

This false thief, the Sompnour (quoth the Frere),  
Had always bawdes ready to his hand,  
As any hawk to lure in Engleland,  
That told him all the secrets that they knew, –  
For their acquaintance was not come of new;  
They were his approvers<sup>18</sup> privily.  
He took himself at great profit thereby:

---

<sup>13</sup>espionage.

<sup>14</sup>furious, mad.

<sup>15</sup>stews.

<sup>16</sup>care.

<sup>17</sup>whistle; bawl.

<sup>18</sup>informers.

His master knew not always what he wan<sup>19</sup>.  
 He could summon, on pain of Christe's curse,  
 And they were inly glad to fill his purse,  
 And make him greate feastes at the nale<sup>20</sup>.  
 And right as Judas hadde purses smale<sup>21</sup>,  
 And was a thief, right such a thief was he,  
 His master had but half his duety<sup>22</sup>.  
 He was (if I shall give him his laud)  
 A thief, and eke a Sompnour, and a bawd.  
 And he had wenches at his retinue,  
 That whether that Sir Robert or Sir Hugh,  
 Or Jack, or Ralph, or whoso that it were  
 That lay by them, they told it in his ear.  
 Thus were the wench and he of one assent;  
 And he would fetch a feigned mandement,  
 And to the chapter summon them both two,  
 And pill<sup>23</sup> the man, and let the wenche go.  
 Then would he say, "Friend, I shall for thy sake  
 Do strike thee out of oure letters blake<sup>24</sup>;  
 Thee thar<sup>25</sup> no more as in this case travail;  
 I am thy friend where I may thee avail."  
 Certain he knew of bribers many mo'  
 Than possible is to tell in yeare's two:  
 For in this world is no dog for the bow, (*Note 3*)  
 That can a hurt deer from a whole know,  
 Bet<sup>26</sup> than this Sompnour knew a sly lechour,  
 Or an adult'rer, or a paramour:  
 And, for that was the fruit of all his rent,

---

<sup>19</sup>ignorant.

<sup>20</sup>alehouse.

<sup>21</sup>small.

<sup>22</sup>what was owing him.

<sup>23</sup>plunder, pluck.

<sup>24</sup>black.

<sup>25</sup>need.

<sup>26</sup>better.

Therefore on it he set all his intent.  
 And so befell, that once upon a day.  
 This Sompnour, waiting ever on his prey,  
 Rode forth to summon a widow, an old ribibe,  
 (*Note 4*)  
 Feigning a cause, for he would have a bribe.  
 And happen'd that he saw before him ride  
 A gay yeoman under a forest side:  
 A bow he bare, and arrows bright and keen,  
 He had upon a courtepy<sup>27</sup> of green,  
 A hat upon his head with fringes blake<sup>28</sup>.  
 "Sir," quoth this Sompnour, "hail, and well  
 o'ertake."  
 "Welcome," quoth he, "and every good fellow;  
 Whither ridest thou under this green shaw<sup>29</sup>?"  
 Saide this yeoman; "wilt thou far to-day?"  
 This Sompnour answer'd him, and saide, "Nay.  
 Here faste by," quoth he, "is mine intent  
 To ride, for to raisen up a rent,  
 That longeth to my lorde's duety."  
 "Ah! art thou then a bailiff?" "Yea," quoth he.  
 He durste not for very filth and shame  
 Say that he was a Sompnour, for the name.  
 "De par dieux," (*Note 5*) quoth this yeoman, "leve<sup>30</sup>  
 brother,  
 Thou art a bailiff, and I am another.  
 I am unknowen, as in this country.  
 Of thine acquaintance I will praye thee,  
 And eke of brotherhood, if that thee list<sup>31</sup>.  
 I have gold and silver lying in my chest;

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<sup>27</sup>short doublet.

<sup>28</sup>black.

<sup>29</sup>shade.

<sup>30</sup>dear.

<sup>31</sup>please.

If that thee hap to come into our shire,  
All shall be thine, right as thou wilt desire."  
"Grand mercy<sup>32</sup>," quoth this Sompnour, "by my  
faith."

Each in the other's hand his trothe lay'th,  
For to be sworne brethren till they dey<sup>33</sup>. (Note 6)  
In dalliance they ride forth and play.

This Sompnour, which that was as full of jangles<sup>34</sup>,  
As full of venom be those wariangles<sup>35</sup>, (Note 7)  
And ev'r inquiring upon every thing,  
"Brother," quoth he, "where is now your dwelling,  
Another day if that I should you seech<sup>36</sup>?"  
This yeoman him answered in soft speech;  
Brother," quoth he, "far in the North country, (Note  
8)

Where as I hope some time I shall thee see  
Ere we depart I shall thee so well wiss<sup>37</sup>,  
That of mine house shalt thou never miss."  
Now, brother," quoth this Sompnour, "I you pray,  
Teach me, while that we ride by the way,  
(Since that ye be a bailiff as am I,  
Some subtilty, and tell me faithfully  
For mine office how that I most may win.  
And spare not<sup>38</sup> for conscience or for sin,  
But, as my brother, tell me how do ye."  
Now by my trothe, brother mine," said he,  
As I shall tell to thee a faithful tale:  
My wages be full strait and eke full smale;

---

<sup>32</sup>great thanks.

<sup>33</sup>die.

<sup>34</sup>chattering.

<sup>35</sup>butcher-birds.

<sup>36</sup>seek, visit.

<sup>37</sup>inform.

<sup>38</sup>conceal nothing.

My lord is hard to me and dangerous<sup>39</sup>,  
And mine office is full laborious;  
And therefore by extortion I live,  
Forsooth I take all that men will me give.  
Algate<sup>40</sup> by sleighte, or by violence,  
From year to year I win all my dispençe;  
I can no better tell thee faithfully."  
Now certes<sup>41</sup>, " quoth this Sompnour, "so fare I;  
I spare not to take, God it wot,  
But if<sup>42</sup> it be too heavy or too hot.  
What I may get in counsel prively,  
No manner conscience of that have I.  
N'ere<sup>43</sup> mine extortion, I might not live,  
For of such japes<sup>44</sup> will I not be shrive<sup>45</sup>,  
Stomach nor conscience know I none;  
I shrew<sup>46</sup> these shrifte-fathers<sup>47</sup> every one.  
Well be we met, by God and by St Jame.  
But, leve brother, tell me then thy name,"  
Quoth this Sompnour. Right in this meane while  
This yeoman gan a little for to smile.  
  
"Brother," quoth he, "wilt thou that I thee tell?  
I am a fiend, my dwelling is in hell,  
And here I ride about my purchasing,  
To know where men will give me any thing.  
My purchase is th' effect of all my rent<sup>48</sup>  
Look how thou ridest for the same intent

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<sup>39</sup>niggardly.

<sup>40</sup>whether.

<sup>41</sup>do.

<sup>42</sup>unless.

<sup>43</sup>were it not for.

<sup>44</sup>tricks.

<sup>45</sup>confessed.

<sup>46</sup>curse.

<sup>47</sup>confessors.

<sup>48</sup>what I can gain is my sole revenue.

To winne good, thou reckest never how,  
Right so fare I, for ride will I now  
Into the worlde's ende for a prey."

"Ah," quoth this Sompnour, "benedicite! what say  
y'?"

I weened ye<sup>49</sup> were a yeoman truly.  
Ye have a manne's shape as well as I  
Have ye then a figure determinate

In helle, where ye be in your estate<sup>50</sup>?"

"Nay, certainly," quoth he, there have we none,

But when us liketh we can take us one,  
Or elles make you seem<sup>51</sup> that we be shape  
Sometime like a man, or like an ape;

Or like an angel can I ride or go;  
It is no wondrous thing though it be so,  
A lousy juggler can deceive thee.

And pardie, yet can I more craft<sup>52</sup> than he."

"Why," quoth the Sompnour, "ride ye then or gon  
In sundry shapes and not always in one?"

"For we," quoth he, "will us in such form make.  
As most is able our prey for to take."

"What maketh you to have all this labour?"

"Full many a cause, leve Sir Sompnour,"  
Saide this fiend. "But all thing hath a time;  
The day is short and it is passed prime,  
And yet have I won nothing in this day;

I will intend<sup>53</sup> to winning, if I may,  
And not intend our thinges to declare:  
For, brother mine, thy wit is all too bare  
To understand, although I told them thee.

---

<sup>49</sup>thought.

<sup>50</sup>at home.

<sup>51</sup>believe.

<sup>52</sup>skill, cunning.

<sup>53</sup>apply myself.

But for<sup>54</sup> thou askest why labour we:  
 For sometimes we be Godde's instruments  
 And meanes to do his commandements,  
 When that him list, upon his creatures,  
 In divers acts and in divers figures:  
 Withoute him we have no might certain,  
 If that him list to stande thereagain<sup>55</sup>.  
 And sometimes, at our prayer have we leave  
 Only the body, not the soul, to grieve:  
 Witness on Job, whom that we did full woe,  
 And sometimes have we might on both the two, –  
 This is to say, on soul and body eke,  
 And sometimes be we suffer'd for to seek  
 Upon a man and do his soul unrest  
 And not his body, and all is for the best,  
 When he withstandeth our temptation,  
 It is a cause of his salvation,  
 Albeit that it was not our intent  
 He should be safe, but that we would him hent<sup>56</sup>.  
 And sometimes be we servants unto man,  
 As to the archbishop Saint Dunstan,  
 And to th'apostle servant eke was I."  
 "Yet tell me," quoth this Sompnour, "faithfully,  
 Make ye you newe bodies thus alway  
 Of th' elements?" The fiend answered, "Nay:  
 Sometimes we feign, and sometimes we arise  
 With deade bodies, in full sundry wise,  
 And speak as reas'nably, and fair, and well,  
 As to the Pythoness (*Note 9*) did Samuel:  
 And yet will some men say it was not he.  
 I do no force of<sup>57</sup> your divinity.

---

<sup>54</sup>because.

<sup>55</sup>against it.

<sup>56</sup>catch.

<sup>57</sup>set no value upon.

But one thing warn I thee, I will not jape<sup>58</sup>,  
 Thou wilt algates weet<sup>59</sup> how we be shape:  
 Thou shalt hereafterward, my brother dear,  
 Come, where thee needeth not of me to lear<sup>60</sup>.  
 For thou shalt by thine own experience  
 Conne in a chair to rede of this sentence<sup>61</sup>,  
 Better than Virgil, while he was alive,  
 Or Dante also. (*Note 10*) Now let us ride blive<sup>62</sup>  
 For I will holde company with thee,  
 Till it be so that thou forsake me."  
 "Nay," quoth this Sompnour, "that shall ne'er be-  
 tide.

I am a yeoman, that is known full wide;  
 My trothe will I hold, as in this case;  
 For though thou wert the devil Satanas,  
 My trothe will I hold to thee, my brother,  
 As I have sworn, and each of us to other,  
 For to be true brethren in this case,  
 And both we go abouten our purchase<sup>63</sup>.  
 Take thou thy part, what that men will thee give,  
 And I shall mine, thus may we bothe live.  
 And if that any of us have more than other,  
 Let him be true, and part it with his brother."  
 "I grante," quoth the devil, "by my fay."  
 And with that word they rode forth their way,  
 And right at th'ent'ring of the towne's end,  
 To which this Sompnour shope<sup>64</sup> him for to  
 wend<sup>65</sup>,

---

<sup>58</sup>jest.

<sup>59</sup>assuredly know.

<sup>60</sup>learn.

<sup>61</sup>learn to understand what I have said.

<sup>62</sup>briskly.

<sup>63</sup>seeking what we may pick up.

<sup>64</sup>shaped.

<sup>65</sup>go.

They saw a cart, that charged was with hay,  
Which that a carter drove forth on his way.  
Deep was the way, for which the carte stood:  
The carter smote, and cried as he were wood<sup>66</sup>,  
"Heit Scot! heit Brok! what, spare ye for the stones?  
The fiend (quoth he) you fetch body and bones,  
As farforthly<sup>67</sup> as ever ye were foal'd,  
So muche woe as I have with you tholed<sup>68</sup>. (Note  
11)

The devil have all, horses, and cart, and hay."  
The Sompnour said, "Here shall we have a prey,"  
And near the fiend he drew, as nought ne were<sup>69</sup>,  
Full privily, and rownded<sup>70</sup> in his ear:  
"Hearken, my brother, hearken, by thy faith,  
Hearest thou not, how that the carter saith?  
Hent<sup>71</sup> it anon, for he hath giv'n it thee,  
Both hay and cart, and eke his capels<sup>72</sup> three." (Note  
12)

"Nay," quoth the devil, "God wot, never a deal<sup>73</sup>  
It is not his intent, trust thou me well;  
Ask him thyself, if thou not trowest<sup>74</sup> me,  
Or elles stint<sup>75</sup> a while and thou shalt see."  
The carter thwack'd his horses on the croup,  
And they began to drawen and to stoop.  
"Heit now," quoth he; "there, Jesus Christ you bless,  
And all his handiwork, both more and less!

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<sup>66</sup>mad.

<sup>67</sup>sure.

<sup>68</sup>endured.

<sup>69</sup>as if nothing were the matter.

<sup>70</sup>whispered.

<sup>71</sup>seize.

<sup>72</sup>horses.

<sup>73</sup>whit.

<sup>74</sup>believest.

<sup>75</sup>stop.

That was well twight<sup>76</sup>, = mine owen liart<sup>77</sup>, boy,  
(*Note 13*)

I pray God save thy body, and Saint Loy!  
Now is my cart out of the slough, pardie."  
"Lo, brother," quoth the fiend, "what told I thee?  
Here may ye see, mine owen deare brother,  
The churl spake one thing, but he thought another.  
Let us go forth abouten our voyage;  
Here win I nothing upon this carriage."

When that they came somewhat out of the town,  
This Sompnour to his brother gan to rown;  
"Brother," quoth he, "here wons<sup>78</sup> an old rebeck,  
(*Note 14*)

That had almost as lief to lose her neck.  
As for to give a penny of her good.  
I will have tweldepence, though that she be  
wood<sup>79</sup>,

Or I will summon her to our office;  
And yet, God wot, of her know I no vice.  
But for thou canst not, as in this country,  
Winne thy cost, take here example of me."  
This Sompnour clapped at the widow's gate:  
"Come out," he said, "thou olde very trate<sup>80</sup>; (*Note*  
15)

I trow thou hast some friar or priest with thee."  
"Who clappeth?" said this wife; "benedicite,  
God save you, Sir, what is your sweete will?"  
"I have," quoth he, "of summons here a bill.  
Up<sup>81</sup> pain of cursing, looke that thou be  
To-morrow before our archdeacon's knee,

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<sup>76</sup>pulled.

<sup>77</sup>grey.

<sup>78</sup>dwells.

<sup>79</sup>mad.

<sup>80</sup>trot.

<sup>81</sup>upon.

To answer to the court of certain things."  
 "Now Lord," quoth she, "Christ Jesus, king of  
 kings,  
 So wisely<sup>82</sup> helpe me, as I not may<sup>83</sup>.  
 I have been sick, and that full many a day.  
 I may not go so far," quoth she, "nor ride,  
 But I be dead, so pricketh it my side.  
 May I not ask a libel, Sir Sompnour,  
 And answer there by my procuratour  
 To such thing as men would appose<sup>84</sup> me?"  
 "Yes," quoth this Sompnour, "pay anon, let see,  
 Twelvenpe to me, and I will thee acquit.  
 I shall no profit have thereby but lit<sup>85</sup>:  
 My master hath the profit and not I.  
 Come off, and let me ride hastily;  
 Give me twelvenpe, I may no longer tarry."  
 "Twelvenpe!" quoth she; "now lady Sainte Mary  
 So wisely<sup>86</sup> help me out of care and sin,  
 This wide world though that I should it win,  
 No have I not twelvenpe within my hold.  
 Ye know full well that I am poor and old;  
 Kithe your almes<sup>87</sup> upon me poor wretch."  
 "Nay then," quoth he, "the foule fiend me fetch,  
 If I excuse thee, though thou should'st be spilt<sup>88</sup>."  
 "Alas!" quoth she, "God wot, I have no guilt."  
 "Pay me," quoth he, "or, by the sweet Saint Anne,  
 As I will bear away thy newe pan  
 For debte, which thou owest me of old, –  
 When that thou madest thine husband cuckold, –

---

<sup>82</sup>surely.

<sup>83</sup>as I cannot.

<sup>84</sup>accuse.

<sup>85</sup>little.

<sup>86</sup>surely.

<sup>87</sup>show your charity.

<sup>88</sup>ruined.

I paid at home for thy correction."  
"Thou liest," quoth she, "by my salvation;  
Never was I ere now, widow or wife,  
Summon'd unto your court in all my life;  
Nor never I was but of my body true.  
Unto the devil rough and black of hue  
Give I thy body and my pan also."  
And when the devil heard her curse so  
Upon her knees, he said in this mannere;  
"Now, Mably, mine owen mother dear,  
Is this your will in earnest that ye say?"  
"The devil," quoth she, "so fetch him ere he dey<sup>89</sup>,  
And pan and all, but<sup>90</sup> he will him repent."  
"Nay, olde stoat<sup>91</sup>, that is not mine intent,"  
Quoth this Sompnour, "for to repente me  
For any thing that I have had of thee;  
I would I had thy smock and every cloth."  
"Now, brother," quoth the devil, "be not wroth;  
Thy body and this pan be mine by right.  
Thou shalt with me to helle yet tonight,  
Where thou shalt knowen of our privy<sup>92</sup>  
More than a master of divinity."  
  
And with that word the foule fiend him hent<sup>93</sup>.  
Body and soul, he with the devil went,  
Where as the Sompnours have their heritage;  
And God, that maked after his image  
Mankinde, save and guide us all and some,  
And let this Sompnour a good man become.  
Lordings, I could have told you (quoth this Frere),  
Had I had leisure for this Sompnour here,

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<sup>89</sup>die.

<sup>90</sup>unless.

<sup>91</sup>polecat.

<sup>92</sup>secrets.

<sup>93</sup>seized.

After the text of Christ, and Paul, and John,  
And of our other doctors many a one,  
Such paines, that your heartes might agrise<sup>94</sup>,  
Albeit so, that no tongue may devise<sup>95</sup>, –  
Though that I might a thousand winters tell, –  
The pains of thilke<sup>96</sup> cursed house of hell  
But for to keep us from that cursed place  
Wake we, and pray we Jesus, of his grace,  
So keep us from the tempter, Satanas.  
Hearken this word, beware as in this case.  
The lion sits in his await<sup>97</sup> alway (*Note 16*)  
To slay the innocent, if that he may.  
Disposen aye your heartes to withstond  
The fiend that would you make thrall and bond;  
He may not tempte you over your might,  
For Christ will be your champion and your knight;  
And pray, that this our Sompnour him repent  
Of his misdeeds ere that the fiend him hent<sup>98</sup>.

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<sup>94</sup>be horrified.

<sup>95</sup>relate.

<sup>96</sup>that.

<sup>97</sup>on the watch.

<sup>98</sup>seize.

## NOTES TO THE TALE

1. Small tithers: people who did not pay their full tithes. Mr Wright remarks that "the sermons of the friars in the fourteenth century were most frequently designed to impress the absolute duty of paying full tithes and offerings".

2. There might astert them no pecunial pain: they got off with no mere pecuniary punishment. (Transcriber's note: "Astert" means "escape". An alternative reading of this line is "there might astert him no pecunial pain" i.e. no fine ever escaped him (the archdeacon))

3. A dog for the bow: a dog attending a huntsman with bow and arrow.

4. Ribibe: the name of a musical instrument; applied to an old woman because of the shrillness of her voice.

5. De par dieux: by the gods.

6. See note 12 to the Knight's Tale.

7. Wariangles: butcher-birds; which are very noisy and ravenous, and tear in pieces the birds on which they prey; the thorn on which they do this was said to become poisonous.

8. Medieval legends located hell in the North.

9. The Pythoness: the witch, or woman, possessed with a prophesying spirit; from the Greek, "Pythia." Chaucer of

course refers to the raising of Samuel's spirit by the witch of Endor.

10. Dante and Virgil were both poets who had in fancy visited Hell.

11. Tholed: suffered, endured; "thole" is still used in Scotland in the same sense.

12. Capels: horses. See note 14 to the Reeve's Tale.

13. Liart: grey; elsewhere applied by Chaucer to the hairs of an old man. So Burns, in the "Cotter's Saturday Night," speaks of the gray temples of "the sire" - "His lyart haffets wearing thin and bare."

14. Rebeck: a kind of fiddle; used like "ribibe," as a nickname for a shrill old scold.

15. Trot; a contemptuous term for an old woman who has trotted about much, or who moves with quick short steps.

16. In his await: on the watch; French, "aux aguets."