Morris's seafarers, however, are more reflective and empathetic. Irving tempers his enthusiasm and special pleading with an account of the Spanish adventurers' brutal treachery and obsession with gold and domination, a pattern of behavior that parallels rather closely the actions of the "mariners" in the first version of Morris's prologue. The second "Prologue"'s Wanderers, by contrast, do not tyrannize or exploit, and it is they who are tricked. Their quest is for wealth or European reputation, but for survival—"immortality" if they can find it, and a significant life if they cannot. They are a company of comrades, devoted to each other, and eventually to their common effort to understand the meaning of what they have experienced.

Manuscripts:

An early and radically different version of the Prologue, entitled "The Wanderers' Prologue," is in British Library Add. MS 45,305. An early draft of the second version is in British Library Add. MS 37,499, and the fair copy for the printer in Huntington Library 6418.

THE EARTHLY PARADISE BY WILLIAM MORRIS
PROLOGUE
THE WANDERERS

CERTAIN GENTLEMEN AND MARINERS OF NORWAY, HAVING CONSIDERED ALL THAT THEY HAD HEARD OF THE EARTHLY PARADISE, SET SAIL TO FIND IT, AND SO AFTER MANY TROUBLES AND THE LAPSE OF MANY YEARS CAME OLD MEN TO SOME WESTERN LAND, OF WHICH THEY HAD NEVER BEFORE HEARD: THERE THEY DIED, WHEN THEY HAD DWELT THERE CERTAIN YEARS, IN EXCEEDING HONOUR OF THE STRANGE PEOPLE.

FORGET SIX COUNTIES
OVERHUNG WITH SMOKE,¹
FORGET THE SNORTING STEAM
AND PISTON STROKE,
FORGET THE SPREADING OF THE
HIDEOUS TOWN;
THINK, RATHER, OF THE PACK-
HORSE
ON THE DOWN,
AND DREAM OF LONDON, SMALL, AND WHITE,
AND CLEAN,
THE CLEAR THAMES BORDERED BY ITS GARDENS
GREEN;
THINK, THAT BELOW BRIDGE THE GREEN LAPPING
WAVES²
SMITE SOME FEW KEELS THAT BEAR LEVANTINE
STAVES,³

¹smoke: London in 1868 covered more than six hundred square miles, including parts of Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, and Essex.
²waves: The only bridge across the Thames in Chaucer's time was built in 1200 and remained in use until its demolition in the 1350s.
³staves: staves made of yew from the Levant (Near and Middle East, from "soleil levant"), very sturdy and often used for bows. The "burnt-up hill" may
CUT FROM THE YEW WOOD ON THE BURNT-UP HILL,
AND POINTED JARS THAT GREEK HANDS TOILED TO FILL; 10
AND TREASURED SCANTY SPICE FROM SOME FAR SEA,
FLORENCES GOLD CLOTH, AND YPRES NAPERY; 15
AND CLOTH OF BRUGES, AND HOGSHEADS OF GUIENNE;
While nigh the thronged wharf Geoffrey Chaucer's pen
Moves over bills of lading; 20
Shall dwell the hollow puppets of my rhymes.
A NAMELESS city in a distant sea,
White as the changing walls of faërie,
Thronged with much people clad in ancient guise,
I now am fain to set before your eyes;
There, leave the clear green water and the quays,
And pass betwixt its marble palaces,
Until ye come unto the chiefest square;
A bubbling conduit is set midst most there,
And round about it now the maidens throng,
With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song,
Making but light of labour new begun
While in their vessels gleams the morning sun.
On one side of the square a temple stands,
Wherein the gods worshipped in ancient lands
Still have their altars; a great market-place
Upon two other sides fills all the space,
And thence the busy hum of men comes forth;
But on the cold side looking toward the north
A pillared council-house may you behold,
Within whose porch are images of gold,
Gods of the nations who dwelt ancienly
About the borders of the Grecian sea.
PASS now between them, push the brazen door,
And standing on the polished marble floor
Leave all the noises of the square behind;
Most calm that reverent chamber shall ye find,
Silent at first, but for the noise you made
When on the brazen door your hand you laid
To shut it after you . . . but now behold
The city rulers on their thrones of gold,
Clad in most fair attire, and in their hands
Long carven silver-banded ebony wands;
Then from the daïs drop your eyes and see
Soldiers and peasants standing reverently
Before those elders, round a little band
Who bear such arms as guard the English land,
But battered, rent, and rusted sore, and they,
The men themselves, are shrivelled, bent, and grey;
And as they lean with pain upon their spears
Their brows seem furrowed deep with more than years;
For sorrow dulls their heavy sunken eyes;
Bent are they less with time than miseries.
PONDERING on them the city greybeards gaze
Through kindly eyes, midst thoughts of other days,
And pity for poor souls, and vague regret
For all the things that might have happened yet,
Until, their wonder gathering to a head,
The wisest man, who long that land has led,
Breaks the deep silence, unto whom again
A wanderer answers. Slowly as in pain,

callude to the results of slash-and-burn agriculture, as well as ordinary logging.
4toiled to fill: perhaps two-handled Greek amphorae, characteristically tapered at the bottom.
5ypres napery: Ypres, in Belgium, was a major fourteenth-century center for the production of fine textiles, such as woolens and napery, or table linen.
6Guienne: Bruges, in Belgium, was known for its weaving and embroidery. Guienne was an English province until 1451, and its capital was the wine-exporting city of Bordeaux.
7bills of lading: Chaucer served as Comptroller of Customs and Subsidy of Wools, Skins, and Hides in the Port of London from 1374 to 1386, the period during which he probably composed most of his French inspired poetry except "The Book of the Duchess." Other Morrisian tributes to Chaucer appear in the "Envoi" (sts. 7, 14), and in The Life and Death of Jason, Book XVII, 5-24.
And with a hollow voice as from a tomb
At first he tells the story of his doom,
But as it grows and once more hopes and fears,
Both measureless, are ringing round his ears,
His eyes grow bright, his seeming days decrease,
For grief once told brings somewhat back of peace.8

The Elder of the City.
FROM what unheard-of world, in what strange keel,
Have ye come hither to our commonweal?
No barbarous folk, as these our peasants say, 75
But learned in memories of a long-past day,
Speaking, some few at least, the ancient tongue
That through the lapse of ages still has clung
To us, the seed of the Ionian race.
Speak out and fear not; if ye need a place 80
Wherein to pass the end of life away,
That shall ye gain from us from this same day,
Unless the enemies of God ye are;
We fear not you and yours to bear us war,
And scarce can think that ye will try again 85
Across the perils of the shifting plain
To seek your own land, whereso that may be:
For folk of ours bearing the memory
Of our old land, in days past oft have striven
To reach it, unto none of whom was given 90
To come again and tell us of the tale,
Therefore our ships are now content to sail,
About these happy islands that we know.9

8For grief once told brings somewhat back of peace: Compare this assertion to William Wordsworth’s characterization of poetry as “emotion recollected in tranquility” (“Preface to Lyrical Ballads”).
9that we know: The Elders’ country may actually be an island, or simply include or abut an archipelago of islands. Morris’s description of a relict Greek colony could apply to any of a number of trading settlements in the Mediterranean or Atlantic. A.P.M.W. has even suggested that Morris imagined the Wanderers had traversed Pre-Columbian Central America in their landfall, then sailed beyond into the Pacific. In any case, Greek outposts traditionally associated most closely with islands were Massilia (Marseilles) and Sicily, but the most likely site for the medieval Elders seems to be somewhere on the Aegean Sea, whose network of small islands (Crete, Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, the Cyclades, etc.) were “happy” and familiar to the classical Greeks. It has been suggested that the Wanderers could scarcely have sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar without noting that fact, and if so, the “happy islands” would have to be in the Atlantic. I think it more likely that Morris simply abbreviated his account of the final stages of their voyage.
Evoking the motif of “the earthly paradise,” the phrase “happy islands” also suggests Ptolemy’s “Fortunate Isles,” a place of endless bliss at the Western edge of the world, which he identified with what we now call the Canary Islands. Tennyson’s Ulysses, finally, declaims before his final voyage that “It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles / And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.”
10twiblit a double-edged battleaxe.
11Væring warriors: Morris could have read of these Scandinavian mercenaries in Edward Gibbon’s The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (chapter 55), in Paul Mallet’s Northern Antiquities (trans. Bishop Percy, London, 1847, 193), and in Samuel Laing’s “Preliminary Dissertation” to the Heimskringla.
A current Icelandic dictionary (Íslensk Orðabók, Reykjavík, 1985) defines a
Breaking the fiery fixed eternity,
But for one moment... could I see once more
The grey-roofed sea-port* sloping towards the shore,
Or note the brown boats standing in from sea,
Or the great dromond* swinging from the quay,
Or in the beech-woods watch the screaming jay*.
Shoot up betwixt the tall trunks, smooth and grey;
Yea, could I see the days before distress
When very longing was but happiness!

WITHIN our house there was a Breton squire
Well learned, who fail'd not to blow up the fire
That evermore unholpen burned in me
Strange lands and things beyond belief to see:
Much lore of many lands this Breton knew;*10
And for one tale I told, he told me two,
He, counting Asgard but a new-told thing,
Yet spoke of gardens ever blossoming
Across the western sea where none grew old,
E'en as the books at Micklegarth had told,
And said moreover that an English knight*11
Had had the Earthly Paradise in sight,
And heard the songs of those that dwell therein,

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Antiquities, 1847, 103-104, 457).
16.Lazarus: In Luke 16:24, the rich man, condemned to hell for denying help to the beggar Lazarus, prays: "Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame."
17.dromond: a three-masted merchant ship.
19.screaming jay: The Siberian jay, an olive-brown and grey northern bird with a black-brown cap and red-brown wing feathers, is known for its tunefulness and loud screech.
20.Breton knew: The "lay," or rhymed romances of Brittany would have included Celtic earthly paradise stories such as that of Arthur's departure to Avalon.
But entered not, being hindered by his sin. Shortly, so much of this and that he said That in my heart the sharp barb entered, And like real life would empty stories seem, And life from day to day an empty dream. ANOTHER man there was, a Swabian\textsuperscript{22} priest, Who knew the maladies of man and beast, And what things helped them; he the stone still sought Whereby base metal into gold is brought, And strove to gain the precious draught, whereby Men live midst mortal men, yet never die; Tales of the Kaiser Redbeard\textsuperscript{23} could he tell Who neither went to Heaven nor yet to Hell, When from that fight upon the Asian plain He vanished, but still lives to come again Men know not how or when; but I listening Unto this tale thought it a certain thing That in some hidden vale of Swithiod Across the golden pavement still he trod. BUT while our longing for such things so grew, And ever more and more we deemed them true, Upon the land a pestilence there fell\textsuperscript{24} Unheard of yet in any chronicle, And, as the people died full fast of it, With these two men it chance me once to sit, This learned squire whose name was Nicholas, And Swabian Laurence, as our manner was; For, could we help it, scarcely did we part From dawn to dusk: so heavy, sad at heart, 

Lumley).

\textsuperscript{22}Swabian: Schwaben, then a south-German duchy of the Holy Roman Empire.

\textsuperscript{23}Kaiser Redbeard: The German emperor Frederick I Barbarossa (1122-1190), mysteriously drowned in Cilicia during the Third Crusade, was later mistakenly identified with the Emperor Frederick, said to sleep in the Kyffhauser Mountain awaiting the day when he will rise to vanquish Germany's foes.

\textsuperscript{24} pestilence there fell: According to Samuel Laing's introduction to the \textit{Heimskringla}, whose dating Morris seems to have followed, the Black Death reached southern Norway in 1349.

\textsuperscript{25}fisher-cobbles: boats used to catch herring.

\textsuperscript{26}minster: church or cathedral. Trondheim had one of the oldest churches in Norway, originally built in 1029, a generation after the "Christianization" of the country in 995-1000. The existing cathedral was built between the mid 12th and late 13th centuries, and after falling into ruin was mostly rebuilt after 1869. Morris in 1896 found it "terribly restored," but "beautiful" (Henderson, \textit{Letters}, 385).

\textsuperscript{27}our Saviour Christ: i.e., the Eucharist was carried to the dying.

\textsuperscript{28}shall come to die: According to the Swedish historian Lagerbring, the plague reached Norway on a ship which brought woollen cloth from London. A member of the crew apparently contracted the disease before they set sail in May, 1349, and the entire crew then died at sea. The vessel drifted aground
Now, when our worst is death, and life our best?
Nay, but thou know'st, I said, that I but wait
The coming of some man, the turn of fate,
To make this voyage; but I die meanwhile,
For I am poor, though my blood be not vile,
Nor yet for all his lore doth Laurence hold
Within his crucibles aught like to gold;
And what hast thou, whose father driven forth
By Charles of Blois, found shelter in the North?
But little riches as I needs must deem.
Well, said he, things are better than they seem,
For 'neath my bed an iron chest I have
That holdeth things I have made shift to save
E'en for this end; moreover, hark to this,
In the next firth a fair long-ship there is
Well victualled, ready even now for sea,
And I may say it 'longeth unto me;
Since Marcus Erling, late its owner, lies
Dead at the end of many miseries,
And little Kirstin, as thou well mayst know,
Would be content throughout the world to go
If I but took her hand, and now still more
Hath heart to leave this poor death-stricken shore.
Therefore my gold shall buy us Bordeaux swords
And Bordeaux wine as we go oceanwards.
What say ye, will ye go with me to-night,
Setting your faces to undreamed delight,
Turning your backs unto this troublous hell,
Or is the time too short to say farewell?
Not so, I said, rather would I depart
Now while thou speakest; never has my heart
Been set on anything within this land.

near Bergen, and infected the Norwegians who boarded it.

29 Charles of Blois: Charles of Blois, nephew of Philip of France, claimed the duchy of Brittany upon the death of John III of Brittany in 1341. He fought for 19 years against the rival claimants John of Montfort and Montfort's widow and son, who were both supported by Edward III of England. Charles of Blois was

THEN said the Swabian: Let us now take hand
And swear to follow evermore this quest
Till death or life have set our hearts at rest.
So with joined hands we swore, and Nicholas said:
To-night, fair friends, be ye appareled
To leave this land, bring all the arms ye can
And such men as ye trust; my own good man
Guards the small postern looking towards St. Bride, And good it were ye should not be espied,
Since mayhap freely ye should not go hence,
Thou Rolf in special; for this pestilence
Makes all men hard and cruel, nor are they
Willing that folk should 'scape if they must stay:
Be wise; I bid you for a while farewell,
Leave ye this stronghold when St. Peter's bell
Strikes midnight, all will surely then be still,
And I will bide you at King Tryggevi's hill
Outside the city gates. Each went his way
Therewith, and I the remnant of that day
Gained for the quest three men that I deemed true,
And did such other things as I must do,
And still was ever listening for the chime,
Half madden'd by the lazy lapse of time;
Yea, scarce I thought indeed that I should live
Till the great tower the joyful sound should give
That set us free. And so the hours went past,
Till startled by the echoing clang at last
That told of midnight, armed from head to heel
Down to the open postern did I steal,
Bearing small wealth . . . this sword that yet hangs here

killed in the battle of Auray in Brittany in 1364.

30 St. Bride: Saint Bridget is a patron saint of Sweden. There is no record of the founding of a St. Bridget's church in Dronthenn before 1349, so this may be one of Morris's few historical inventions.

31 Tryggevi's hill: The Norwegian monarch Tryggevi was deceived, ambushed, and murdered shortly before the birth of his more famous son, Olaf Tryggveson. According to the Heimskringla, his burial mound is on Tryggve's
Worn thin and narrow with so many a year,
My father's axe that from Byzantium,
With some few gems my pouch yet held, had come,
Nought else that shone with silver or with gold.
BUT by the postern gate could I behold
Laurence the priest all armed as if for war,
And my three men were standing not right far
From off the town-wall, having some small store
Of arms and furs and raiment: then once more
I turned, and saw the autumn moonlight fall
Upon the new-built bastions of the wall,
Strange with black shadow and grey flood of light,
And further off I saw the lead shine bright
On tower and turret-roof against the sky,
And looking down I saw the old town lie
Black in the shade of the o'er-hanging hill,
Stricken with death, and dreary, but all still
Until it reached the water of the bay,
That in the dead night smote against the quay
Not all unheard, though there was little wind.
But as I turned to leave the place behind,
The wind's light sound, the slowly falling swell,
Were hushed at once by that shrill-tinkling bell,
That in that stillness jarring on mine ears,
With sudden jangle checked the rising tears,
And now the freshness of the open sea
Seemed ease and joy and very life to me.
SO greeting my new mates with little sound,
We made good haste to reach King Tryggvi's mound,
And there the Breton Nicholas beheld,
Who by the hand fair Kirstin Erling held,
And round about them twenty men there stood,
Of whom the more part on the holy rood
Were sworn till death to follow up the quest,
And Kirstin was the mistress of the rest.
Again betwixt us was there little speech,

Isle in Sweden, not Norway.
King Olaf's widow: let all that go by,
Since I was born at least to misery.
NOW Nicholas came to Laurence and to me
To talk of what he deemed our course should be,
To whom aghast I listened, since I knew
Nought but old tales, nor aught of false and true
Midst these, for all of one kind seemed to be
The Vineland voyage35 o'er the unknown sea
And Swegdir's search for Godhome,36 when he found
The entrance to a new world underground;
But Nicholas o'er many books had pored,
And this and that thing in his mind had stored,
And idle tales from true report he knew.
Would he were living now, to tell to you
This story that my feeble lips must tell!
Now he indeed of Vineland knew full well,
Both from my tales where truth perchance touched lies,
And from the ancient written histories;
But now he said: The land was good enow
That Leif the son of Eric came unto,
But this was not our world, nay scarce could be
The door into a place so heavenly
As that we seek, therefore my rede is this,
That we to gain that sure abode of bliss
Risk dying in an unknown landless sea;
Although full certainly it seems to me

when Olaf Tryggvason became king, Lodin and Olaf's half-brothers were highly favored. Rolf may thus be descended from Astrid and Lodin, and very distantly related to the Norwegian dynasty (96).
35Vineland voyage: Several chapters of the Flateyjarbók describe the discovery of Vineland (North America) by Leif Erikson (Eiríksson), whose father was Erik the Red (Eiríkur Rauði). See the account in the introduction to "Prologue: the Wanderers." As mentioned in more detail in the tale's introduction, Morris would have known of this material both from Bishop Percy's translation of Paul Mallet's Northern Antiquities, and from Samuel Laing's "Preliminary Dissertation" and translation of the Heimskringla.
36Godhome: Swegdir, son of Fjólnir in the Ynglinga Saga, searched the earth for Godhome, or Paradise, but after five years was captured by a dwarf who

All that we long for there we needs must find.
Therefore, O friends, if ye are of my mind,
When we are past the French and English strait
Let us seek news of that desired gate
To immortality and blessed rest
Within the landless waters of the west,
But still a little to the southward steer.
Certes no Greenland winter waits us there,
No year-long night, but rather we shall find
Spice-trees set wavering by the western wind,
And gentle folk who know no guile at least,
And many a bright-winged bird and soft-skinned beast,
For gently must the year upon them fall.
Now since the Fighting Man is over small
To hold the mighty stores that we shall need,
To turn as now to Bremen37 is my rede,
And there to buy a new keel with my gold,
And fill her with such things as she may hold;
And thou henceforward, Rolf, her lord shalt be,
Since thou art not unskilled upon the sea.
BUT unto me most fair his saying seemed,
For of a land unknown to all I dreamed,
And certainly by some warm sea I thought
That we the soonest thereto should be brought.
Therefore with mirth enow passed every day
Till in the Weser stream at last we lay
Hearkening the bells of Bremen ring to mass,
For on a Sunday morn our coming was.
THERE in a while to chaffer did we fall,
And of the merchants bought a dromond tall
They called the Rose-Garland, and her we stored
With such-like victuals as we well might hoard
And arms and raiment; also there we gained,
Some few men more by stories true and feigned,
imprisoned him in a cave.
37Bremen: an important port in Northern Germany, which in the 1340s was an imperial free city, and by the 1350s had become a leading member of the
And by that time, now needing nought at all,
We weighed, well armed, with good hope not to fall
Into the hands of rovers of the sea,
Since at that time had we heard certainly
Edward of England\(^a\) drew all men to him,
And that his fleet held whatso keel could swim
From Jutland\(^b\) to Land's End; for all that, we
Thought it but wise to keep the open sea
And give to warring lands a full wide berth;
Since unto all of us our lives seemed worth
A better purchase than they erst had been.
SO it befell that we no sail had seen
Till the sixth day at morn, when we drew near
The land at last and saw the French coast clear, . . .
The high land over Guines\(^c\) our pilot said.
There at the day-break, we, apparellèd
Like merchant ships in seeming, now perforce
Must meet a navy drawing thwart our course,
Whose sails and painted hulls not far away
Rolled slowly o'er the leaden sea and grey,
Beneath the night-clouds by no sun yet cleared;
But we with anxious hearts this navy neared,
For we sailed deep and heavy, and to fly
Would nought avail since we were drawn so nigh,
And fighting, must we meet but certain death.
SOON with amazement did I hold my breath
As from the wide bows of the Rose-Garland,
I saw the sun, new risen o'er the land,
Light up the shield-hung side of keel on keel,
Their sails like knights' coats, and the points of steel
Glittering from waist and castle and high top.

Hanseatic League.
38\Edward of England\: Edward III (1312-1377), best known for having been forced to concede more authority to Parliament, and for beginning the Hundred Years' War against France.
39\Jutland\: Jylland in Danish, the largest and northwesternmost province of Denmark. Land's End is the headland at the western tip of Cornwall, the

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And well indeed awhile my heart might stop
As heading all the crowded van I saw,
Huge, swelling out without a crease or flaw,
A sail where, on the quartered blue and red,\(^d\)
In silk and gold right well apparellèd,
The lilies gleamed, the thin gaunt leopards glared
Out toward the land where even now there flared
The dying beacons. Ah, with such an one
Could I from town to town of France have run
To end my life upon some glorious day
Where stand the banners brighter than the May
Above the deeds of men, as certainly
This king himself has full oft wished to die.
And who knows now beneath what field he lies,
Amidst what mighty bones of enemies?
Ah, surely it had been a glorious thing
From such a field to lead forth such a king,
That he might live again with happy days,
And more than ever win the people's praise.
Nor had it been an evil lot to stand
On the worse side, with people of the land
'Gainst such a man, when even this might fall,
That it might be my luck some day to call
My battle-cry o'er his low-lying head,
And I be evermore remembered.
WELL, as we neared and neared, such thoughts I had
Whereby perchance I was the less a-dread
Of what might come, and at the worst we deemed
They would not scorn our swords; but as I dreamed
Of fair towns won and desperate feats of war,
And my old follies now were driven afar
By that most glorious sight, a loud halloo
Came down the wind, and one by me who knew

westernmost point in Great Britain.
40\Guines\: a French village seven miles south of Calais.
41\blue and red\: Edward III's own hereditary coat of arms was golden leopards (or lions passant) on red. He combined these with the blue background and
The English tongue cried that they bade us run
Close up and board, nor was there any one
Who durst say nay to that; so presently
Both keels were underneath the big ship’s lee;
While Nicholas and I together passed
Betwixt the crowd of archers by the mast
Unto the poop, where ‘neath his canopy
The king sat, eyeing us as we drew nigh.

BROAD-BROWED he was, hook-nosed, with wide grey eyes
No longer eager for the coming prize,
But keen and steadfast, many an ageing line,"'
Half hidden by his sweeping beard and fine,
Ploughed his thin cheeks, his hair was more than grey,
And like to one he seemed whose better day
Is over to himself, though foolish fame
Shouts louder year by year his empty name.

Unarmed he was, nor clad upon that morn
Much like a king, an ivy hunting-horn
Was slung about him, rich with gems and gold,
And a great white ger-falcon"" did he hold
Upon his fist; before his feet there sat
A scribener making notes of this or that
As the king bade him, and behind his chair
His captains stood in armour rich and fair;
And by his side unhelmed, but armed, stood one
I deemed none other than the prince his son;""

For in a coat of England was he clad,
And on his head a coronal he had.
Tall was he, slim, made apt for feats of war;
A splendid lord, yea, he seemed prouder far
Than was his sire, yet his eyes therewithal
With languid careless glance seemed wont to fall
On things about, as though he deemed that nought
Could fail unbidden to do all his thought.
But close by him stood a war-beaten knight,
Whose coat of war borne on a field of white
A sharp red pile,"" and he of all men there
Methought would be the one that I should fear
If I led men. But midst my thoughts I heard
The king’s voice as the high-seat now we neared,
And knew his speech, because in French it was,
That erewhile I had learnt of Nicholas.

Fair sirs, what are ye? for on this one day
I rule the narrow seas"" mine ancient way.
Me semeth in the highest bark I know
The Flemish handiwork, but yet ye show
Unlike to merchants, though your ships are deep
And slowly through the water do ye creep;
And thou, fair sir, seem’st journeying from the north
With peltries"" Bordeaux-ward? Nay then go forth,
Thou wilt not harm us: yet if ye be men
Well-born and warlike, these are fair days, when

when, together with his son, Sir John Chandos, and other "Knights Bachelors,"
Edward intercepted passing Spanish ships in the Channel (I, 197-99)
(A.P.M.W.). Dressed in a black velvet jacket and "as joyous as he ever was in
his life" (I, 198), Froissart's Edward might plausibly be disposed to release the
forthright Wanderers. Nicholas also mentions Chandos below: "Thy foes, my
Lord, drove out my kin and me, / Ere yet thine armed hand was upon the sea /
Chandos shall surely know my father's name" (II, 519-521). Morris alludes
further to Chandos in the early poem "Sir Peter Harpsdon's End."

red piler A pile is a wedge-shaped heraldic emblem, usually placed point-
down at the top of the escutcheon. Chandos's arms were argent (white), a pile
gules (red).

narrow seas the straits of Dover between England and France.
The good heart wins more than the merchant keeps,
And safest still in steel the young head sleeps;
And here are banners thou mayest stand beneath
And not be shamed either in life or death . . .
What, man, thou reddestest, wouldst thou say me no,
If underneath my banner thou shouldst go?
Nay, thou mayest speak, or let thy fellow say
What he is stuffed with, be it yea or nay.
FOR as he spoke my fellow gazed on me
With something like to fear, and hurriedly
As I bent forward, thrust me on one side,
And scarce the king's last word would he abide,
But 'gan to say: Sire, from the north we come,
Though as for me far nigher is my home.
Thy foes, my Lord, drove out my kin and me,
Ere yet thine armed hand was upon the sea;
Chandos shall surely know my father's name,
Loys of Dinan, which ill-luck, sword, and flame,
Lord Charles of Blois, the French king, and the pest
In this and that land now have laid to rest,
Except for me alone. And now, my Lord,
If I shall seem to speak an idle word
To such as thou art, pardon me therefore;
But we, part taught by ancient books and lore,
And part by what, nor yet so long ago,
This man's own countrymen have come to do,
Have gathered hope to find across the sea
A land where we shall gain felicity
Past tongue of man to tell of; and our life
Is not so sweet here, or so free from strife,
Or glorious deeds so common, that, if we
Should think a certain path at last to see
To such a place, men then could think us wise
To turn away therefrom, and shut our eyes,
Because at many a turning here and there
Swift death might lurk, or unaccustomed fear.

O King, I pray thee in this young man's face
Flash not thy banner, nor with thy frank grace
Tear him from life, but go thy way, let us
Find hidden death, or life more glorious
Than thou durst think of, knowing not the gate
Whereby to flee from that all-shadowing fate.
O King, since I could walk a yard or twain,
Or utter anything but cries of pain,
Death was before me; yea, on the first mom
That I remember aught, among the corn
I wandered with my nurse, behind us lay
The walls of Vannes, white in the summer day,
The reapers whistled, the brown maidens sung,
As on the wain the topmost sheaf they hung,
The swallow wheeled above high up in air,
And midst the labour all was sweet and fair;
When on the winding road between the fields
I saw a glittering line of spears and shields,
And pleased therewith called out to some one by
E'en as I could; he scarce for fear could cry
The French, the French! and turned and ran his best
Toward the town gates, and we ran with the rest,
I wailing loud who knew not why at all;
But ere we reached the gates my nurse did fall,
I with her, and I wondered much that she
Just as she fell should still lie quietly;  

47peltzies: undressed skins, especially of animals valuable for their fur (O.E.D).
48Dinan, Vannes: towns in Brittany, the former 30 miles northwest of Rennes and the latter 61 miles northwest of Nantes. Froissart's first volume of Chronicles recounts the sieges of these towns (Book I, chapters 92, 93, 95, 96, and 98).
49lie quietly: The death of Nicholas's nurse recalls passages from Froissart's account of the sieges of Dinant and Vannes: "The lord Robert, as you have heard, was before Vannes, with a thousand men-at-arms and three thousand archers. He overran, burnt and destroyed all the country round about, as far as Dinant and Goi la Forêt, so that no one dared remain in the flat country" (Book I, Chapter 92, p. 119); "In attacking Dinant, the archers shot so well that no one dared scarcely to show himself at the windows, or anywhere else to
Nor did the coloured feathers that I found
Stuck in her side, as frightened I crawled round,
Tell me the tale, though I was sore afeard
At all the cries and wailing that I heard.
I say, my Lord, that arrow-flight now seems
The first thing rising clear from feeble dreams,
And that was death; and the next thing was death,
For through our house all spoke with bated breath
And wore black clothes; withal they came to me
A little child, and did off hastily
My shoon and hosen, and with that I heard
The sound of doleful singing, and afeard
Forbore to question, when I saw the feet
Of all were bare, like mine, as toward the street
We passed, and joined a crowd in such-like guise
Who through the town sang woeful litanies,
Pressing the stones with feet unused and soft,
And bearing images of saints aloft,
In hope against hope to save us from the rage
Of that fell pest, that as an unseen cage
Hemmed France about, and me and such as me
They made partakers of their misery.
LO death again, and if the time served now
Full many another picture could I show
Of death and death, and men who ever strive
Through every misery at least to live.
The priest within the minster preaches it,
And brooding o'er it doth the wise man sit
Letting life's joys go by. Well, blame me then,
If I who love this changing life of men,
And every minute of whose life were bliss
Too great to long for greater, but for this . . .

defied it. With the archers, there were others who with sharp axes, whilst the archers made use of their bows, cut the palisades . . . and then entered the town by force. The town's people then fled towards the market place, but there was little regularity or order among them . . . Thus was the town of Diran in Brittany taken, sacked and pillaged . . . " (Chapter 96, p. 122).

Mock me, who take this death-bound life in hand
And risk the rag to find a happy land,
Where at the worst death is so far away
No man need think of him from day to day . . .
Mock me, but let us go, for I am fain
Our restless road, the landless sea, to gain.
HIS words nigh made me weep, but while he spoke
I noted how a mocking smile just broke
The thin line of the Prince's lips, and he
Who carried the afore-named armoury
Puffed out his wind-beat cheeks and whistled low:
But the king smiled, and said: Can it be so?
I know not, and ye twain are such as find
The things whereto old kings must needs be blind.
For you the world is wide, but not for me,
Who once had dreams of one great victory
Wherein that world lay vanquished by my throne,
And now, the victor in so many an one
Find that in Asia Alexander died
And will not live again; the world is wide
For you I say, for me a narrow space
Betwixt the four walls of a fighting place.
Poor man, why should I stay thee? live thy fill,
Of that fair life, wherein thou seest no ill
But fear of that fair rest I hope to win
One day, when I have purged me of my sin.
Farewell, it yet may hap that I a king
Shall be remembered but by this one thing,
That on the morn before ye crossed the sea
Ye gave and took in common talk with me;
But with this ring keep memory of the morn,
O Breton, and thou Northman, by this horn
Remember me, who am of Odin's blood, . . .

50 Alexander: Alexander the Great, (356-323 B.C.), King of Macedon who conquered most of Asia, was a traditional exemplar of ambition and worldly accomplishment.
Prologue

As heralds say: moreover it were good
Ye had some lines of writing 'neath my seal,
Or ye might find it somewhat hard to do
With some of mine, who pass not for a word
What'er they deem may hold a hostile sword.
SO as we kneeled this royal man to thank,
A clerk brought forth two passes sealed and blank,
And when we had them, with the horn and ring,
With few words did we leave the noble king,
And as down the gangway steps we passed,
We saw the yards swing creaking round the mast,
And heard the shipman's ho, for one by one
The van outsailed before, by him had run
E'en as he stayed for us, and now indeed
Of his main battle must he take good heed:
But as from off the mighty side we pushed,
And in between us the green water rushed,
I heard his scalds strike up triumphantly
Some song that told not of the weary sea,
But rather of the mead and fair green-wood,
And as we leaned o'er to the wind, I stood
And saw the bright sails leave us, and soon lost
The pensive music by the strong wind tossed
From wave to wave; then turning I espied
Glittering and white upon the weather side
The land he came from, o'er the bright green sea,
Scarce duller than the land upon our lee;
For now the clouds had fled before the sun
And the bright autumn day was well begun.
Then I cried out for music too, and heard
The minstrels sing some well-remembered word,
And while they sang, before me still I gazed,
Silent with thought of many things, and mazed
With many longings; when I looked again

The Wanderers

To see those lands, nought but the restless plain
With some far-off small fisher-boat was left.
A little hour for evermore had reft
The sight of Europe from my helpless eyes,
And crowned my store of hapless memories.

The Elder of the City.

IT, friends, and tell your tale, which seems to us
Shall be a strange tale and a piteous,
Nor shall it lack our pity for its woe,
Nor ye due thanks for all the things ye show
Of kingdoms nigh forgot that once were great,
And small lands come to glorious estate.
But, sirs, ye faint; behold these maidens stand
Bearing the blood of this our sunburnt land
In well-wrought cups . . . drink now of this, that while
Ye poor folk wandered, hid from fortune's smile,
Abode your coming, hidden none the less
Below the earth from summer's happiness.

The Wanderers.

AIR sirs, we thank you, hoping we have come
Through many wanderings to a quiet home
Befitting dying men . . . Good health and peace
To you and to this land, and fair increase
Of everything that ye can wish to have!
BUT to my tale: A fair south-east wind drove
Our ships for ten days more, and ever we
Sailed mile for mile together steadily,
But the tenth day I saw the Fighting Man
Brought up to wait me, and when nigh I ran
Her captain hailed me, saying that he thought

51Odin's blood: Edward III alludes here to his descent from Edgar Atheling, an unsuccessful Anglo-Saxon rival of William the Conqueror, who claimed descent (as did most Anglo-Saxon dynasts) from Woden/Odin.

52scald: Scandinavian bards or epic poets.
That we too far to northward had been brought,
And we must do our southing while we could,
So as his will to me was ever good
In such-like things, we changed our course straightway,
And as we might till the eleventh day
Stretched somewhat south; then baffling grew the wind,
But as we still were ignorant and blind
Nor knew our port, we sailed on helplessly
O'er a smooth sea, beneath a lovely sky,
And westward ever, but no signs of land
All through these days we saw on either hand,
Nor indeed hoped to see, because we knew
Some watery desert we must journey through,
That had been huge enough to keep all men
From gaining that we sought for until then.
YET when I grew downcast, I did not fail
To call to mind, how from our land set sail
A certain man, and, after he had passed
Through many unknown seas, did reach at last
A rocky island's shore one foggy day,\(^{53}\)
And while a little off the land he lay
As in a dream he heard the folk call out
In his own tongue, but mazed and all in doubt
He turned therefrom, and afterwards in strife
With winds and waters, much of precious life
He wasted utterly, for when again
He reached his port after long months of pain,
Unto Biarmeland\(^ {54}\) he chanced to go,
And there the isle he left so long ago
He knew at once, where many Northmen were.
And such a fate I could not choose but fear
For us sometimes; and sometimes when at night
Beneath the moon I watched the foam fly white

From off our bows, and thought how weak and small
Showed the Rose-Garland's mast that looked so tall
Beside the quays of Bremen; when I saw
With measured steps the watch on toward me draw,
And in the moon the helmsman's peering face,
And 'twixt the cordage strained across my place
Beheld the white sail of the Fighting Man
Lead down the pathway of the moonlight wan . . .
Then when the ocean seemed so measureless
The very sky itself might well be less,
When midst the changeless piping of the wind
The intertwined slow waves pressed on behind,
Rolled o'er our wake, and made it nought again,
Then would it seem an ill thing and a vain
To leave the hopeful world that we had known,
When all was o'er, hopeless to die alone
Within this changeless world of waters grey,
But hope would come back to me with the day;
The talk of men, the viol's quivering strings,
Would bring my heart to think of better things.
Nor were our folk down-hearted through all this;
For partly with the hope of that vague bliss
Were they made happy, partly the soft air
And idle days wherethrough we then did fare
Were joy enow to ride sea-faring folk.
BUT this our ease at last a tempest broke
And we must scud before it helplessly,
Fearing each moment lest some climbing sea
Should topple o'er our poop and end us there;
Nathless we 'scaped, and still the wind blew fair
For what we deemed was our right course; but when
On the third eve, we, as delivered men,
Took breath because the gale was now blown out,
And from our rolling deck we looked about
Over the ridges of the dark grey seas,
And saw the sun, setting in golden ease,

\(^{53}\) foggy day: This story is found in Chapter 20 of Mandeville's Travels where the adventure is ascribed to a man from Norway (A.P.M.W.).

\(^{54}\) Biarmeland: Chapter 143 of The Saga of King Olaí recounts Olaf's sending of an expedition to Biarmeland, on the White Sea near the mouth of the Dwina River east of Finland.
Smile out at last from out the just-cleared sky
Over the ocean's wailing misery,
Still nothing of the Fighting Man we saw,
Which last was seen when the first gusty flaw
Smote them and us; but nothing would avail
To mend the thing, so onward did we sail,
But slowly, through the moonlit night and fair,
With all sails set that we could hoist in air,
And rolling heavily at first; for still
Each wave came on a glittering rippled hill,
And lifting us aloft, showed from its height
The waste of waves, and then to lightless night
Dropped us adown, and much ado had we
To ride unsplitt the wallow of the sea.

BUT the sun rose up in a cloudless sky,
And from the east the wind blew cheerily,
And south-west still we steered; till on a day
As nigh the mast deep in dull thoughts I lay,
I heard a shout, and turning could I see
One of the shipmen hurrying fast to me
With something in his hand, who cast adown
Close to my hand a mass of sea-weed brown
Without more words, then knew I certainly
The wrack, that oft before I had seen lie
In sandy bights55 of Norway, and that eve
Just as the sun the ridgy sea would leave,
Shore birds we saw, that flew so nigh, we heard
Their hoarse loud voice that seemed a heavenly word.

THEN all were glad, but I a fool and young
Slept not that night, but walked the deck and sung
Snatches of songs, and verily I think
I thought next morn of some fresh stream to drink.
What say I? next morn did I think to be
Set in my godless fair eternity.

55sandy bights: bays or harbors.

IRS, ye are old, and ye have seen perchance
Some little child for very gladness dance
Over a scarcely-noticed worthless thing,
Worth more to him than ransom
of a king;
Did not a pang of more than pity take
Your heart thereat, not for the youngling's sake,
But for your own, for man that passes by,
So like to God, so like the beasts that die56
Lo, sirs, my pity for myself is such,
When like an image that my hand can touch
My old self grows unto myself grown old.
Sirs, I forget, my story is not told.

NEXT morn more wrack we saw, more birds, but still
No land as yet either for good or ill,
But with the light increased the favouring breeze,
And smoothly did we mount the ridgy seas.
Then as anigh the good ship's stern I stood
Gazing adown, a piece of rough-hewn wood
On a wave's crest I saw, and loud I cried,
Drift-wood! drift-wood! and one from by my side,
Maddened with joy, made for the shrouds, and clumb
Up to the top to look on his new home,
For sure he thought the green earth soon to see;
But gazing thence about him, presently
He shouted out: A sail astern, a sail!
Freshening the hope that now had gun to fail
Of seeing our fellows with the earth new found;
Wherefore we shortened sail, and sweeping round
The hazy edges of the sea and sky
Soon from the deck could see that sail draw nigh,
Half fearful lest she yet might chance to be
The floating house of some strange enemy,
Till on her sail we could at last behold

56beasts that die: compare Psalms 49:12: "Nevertheless, man being in honor
abideth not; he is like the beasts that perish."
The ruddy lion with the axe of gold,
And Marcus Erling's sign set corner-wise,
The green, gold-fruited tree of Paradise.
Ah! what a meeting as she drew anigh,
Greeted with ringing shouts and minstrelsy!
Alas, the joyful fever of that day,
When all we met still told of land that lay
Not far ahead! Yet at our joyous feast
A word of warning spoke the Swabian priest
To me and Nicholas, for O friends, he said,
Right welcome is the land that lies ahead
To us who cannot turn, and in this air,
Washed by this sea, it cannot but be fair,
And good for us poor men I make no doubt;
Yet, fellows, must I warn you not to shout
Ere we have left the troublous wood behind
Wherein we wander desperate and blind:
Think what may dwell there! Call to mind the tale
We heard last winter o'er the yule-tide ale,
When that small, withered, black-eyed Genoese⁵⁷
Told of the island in the outer seas
He and his fellows reached upon a tide,
And bow, as lying by a streamlet's side,
With ripe fruits ready unto every hand,
And lacking not for women of the land,
The devils came and slew them, all but him,
Who, how he scarce knew, made a shift to swim
Off to his ship: nor must ye, fellows, fear
Such things alone, for mayhap men dwell here
Who worship dreadful gods, and sacrifice
Poor travellers to them in such horrid wise
As I have heard of; or let this go by,
Yet we may chance to come to slavery,

⁵⁷Genoese: Genoa was especially known for its explorers: John Cabot (fl. 1476-98) and Columbus (1451-1506) were both Genoese, and legends survived of a visit by Columbus to Iceland in 1477, as mentioned in the tales introduction (11; Mallet, 267). No mid-fourteenth century Genoese traveller to

Or all our strength and weapons be too poor
To conquer such beasts as the unknown shore
May breed; or set all these ill things aside,
It yet may be our lot to wander wide
Through many lands before at last we come
Unto the gates of our enduring home.
BUT what availed such warning unto us,
Who by this change made nigh delirious,
Spake wisdom outward from the teeth, but thought
That in a little hour we should be brought
Unto that bliss our hearts were set upon,
That more than very heaven we now had won.
WELL, the next morn unto our land we came,
And even now my cheeks grow red with shame,
To think what words I said to Nicholas,
(Since on that night in the great ship I was,)
Asking him questions, as if he were God,
Or at the least in that fair land had trod,
And knew it well, and still he answered me
As some great doctor in theology
Might his poor scholar, asking him of heaven.
BUT unto me next morn the grace was given
To see land first, and when men certainly
That blessed sight of all sights could descry,
All hearts were melted, and with happy tears,
Born of the death of all our doubts and fears,
Yea, with loud weeping, each did each embrace
For joy that we had gained the glorious place.
Then must the minstrels sing, then must they play
Some joyous strain to welcome in the day,
But for hot tears could see nor bow nor string,
Nor for the rising sobbs make shift to sing;
Yea, some of us in that first ecstasy
For joy of 'scapeing death went near to die.
THEN might be seen how hard is this world's lot
When such a marvel was our grief forgot,

Norway is known.
And what a thing the world's joy is to bear,
When on our hearts the broken bonds of care
Had left such scars, no man of us could say
The burning words upon his lips that lay;
Since, trained to hide the depths of misery,
Amidst that joy no more our tongues were free.
Ah, then it was indeed when first I knew,
When all our wildest dreams seemed coming true,
And we had reached the gates of Paradise
And endless bliss, at what unmeasured price
Man sets his life, and drawing happy breath,
I shuddered at the once familiar death.
Alas, the happy day! the foolish day!
Alas, the sweet time, too soon passed away!
WELL, in a while I gained the Rose-Garland,
And as toward shore we steadily did stand
With all sail set, the wind, which had been light
Since the beginning of the just past night,
Failed utterly, and the sharp ripple slept,
Then toiling hard forward our keels we swept,
Making small way, until night fell again,
And then, although of landing we were fain,
Needs must we wait; but when the sun was set
Then the cool night a light air did beget,
And 'neath the stars slowly we moved along,
And found ourselves within a current strong
At daybreak, and the land beneath our lee.
There a long line of breakers could we see,
That on a yellow sandy beach did fall,
And then a belt of grass, and then a wall
Of green trees, rising dark against the sky.
Not long we looked, but anchored presently
A furlong from the shore, and then, all armed,
Into the boats the most part of us swarmed,
And pulled with eager hands unto the beach;
But when the seething surf our prow did reach,
From off the bows I leapt into the sea

Waist deep, and, wading, was the first to be
Upon that land; then to the flowers I ran,
And cried aloud like to a drunken man
Words without meaning, whereof none took heed,
For all across the yellow beach made speed
To roll among the fair flowers and the grass.
But when our folly somewhat tempered was,
And we could talk like men, we thought it good
To try if we could pierce the thick black wood,
And see what men might dwell in that new land;
But when we entered it, on either hand
Uprose the trunks, with underwood entwined
Making one thicket, thorny, dense, and blind;
Where with our axes, labouring half the day,
We scarcely made some half a rod of way;
Therefore, we left that place and tried again,
Yea, many times, but yet was all in vain;
So to the ships we went, when we had been
A long way in our arms, nor yet had seen
A sign of man, but as for living things,
Gay birds with many-coloured crests and wings,
Conies\footnote{Conies: rabbits, probably the Eastern cottontail rabbit (\textit{Sylvilagus floridanus}). Irving mentions "Conies, called ursa by the natives" at Columbus's landing site (101).} anigh the beach, and while we hacked
Within the wood, grey serpents, yellow-backed,\footnote{yellow-backed: most likely to be fer-de-lances (\textit{Bothrops atrox}), characterized by grey coloration with yellow markings. Although the fer-de-lance's range is further south than the area Morris seems to have in mind (from Southern Mexico to tropical South America), it is also found on some Caribbean islands. It was infamous for the strength of its poison, making it one of the few Central American snakes which might well have been known to a Victorian poet. (Ditmars, \textit{Snakes of the World}, 1937, 245).}
And monstrous lizards; yes, and one man said
That 'midst the thorns he saw a dragon's\footnote{dragon's: like the "monstrous lizards," this is probably the common iguana (\textit{iguana iguana}), found in North, Central, and South America. The common}
For a stout shaft he had within his belt;
But just as he had got it to the string
And drawn his hand aback, the loathly thing
Vanished away, and how he could not tell.
NOW spite of all, little our courage fell,
For this day’s work, nay rather, all things seemed
To show that we no foolish dream had dreamed...
The pathless, fearful sea, the land that lay
So strange, so hard to find, so far away,
The lovely summer air, the while we knew
That unto winter now at home it grew,
The flowery shore, the dragon-guarded wood,
So hard to pierce... each one of these made good
The foolish hope that led us from our home,
That we to utter misery might come.
NOW next morn when the tide began to flow
We weighed, and somewhat northward did we go
Coasting that land, and every now and then
We went ashore to try the woods again,
But little change we found in them, until
Inland we saw a bare and scarped white hill
Rise o’er their tops, and going further on
Unto a broad green river’s mouth we won,
And entering there, ran up it with the flood,
For it was deep although ’twixt walls of wood
Darkly enough its shaded stream did flow,
And high trees hid the hill we saw just now.
So as we peered about from side to side
A path upon the right bank we espied
Through the thick wood, and mooring hastily
Our ships unto the trunks of trees thereby,
Laurence and I with sixty men took land
With bow or cutting sword or bill in hand,
And bearing food to last till the third day;
But with the others there did Nicholas stay
To guard the ships, with whom was Kirstin still,
iguana grows to be six feet long (Ditmars, 66).

Who now seemed pining for old things, and ill,
Spite of the sea-breeze and the lovely air.
BUT as for us, we followed up with care
A winding path, looking from left to right
Lest any deadly thing should come in sight;
And certainly our path a dragon crossed
That in the thicket presently we lost;
And some men said a leopard they espied,
And further on we heard a beast that cried;
Serpents we saw, like those we erst had seen,
And many-coloured birds, and lizards green,
And apes that chattered from amidst the trees.
SO on we went until a dying breeze
We felt upon our faces, and soon grew
The forest thinner, till at last we knew
The great scarped hill, which if we now could scale
For sight of much far country would avail;
But coming there we climbed it easily,
For though escarped and rough toward the sea,
The beaten path we followed led us round
To where a soft and grassy slope we found,
And there it forked; one arm led up the hill,
Another through the forest wound on still;
Which last we left, in good hope soon to see
Some signs of man, which happened presently;
For two-thirds up the hill we reached a space
Levelled by man’s hand in the mountain’s face,
And there a rude shrine stood, of unhewn stones
Both walls and roof, with a great heap of bones
Piled up outside it: there awhile we stood
In doubt, for something there made cold our blood,
Till brother Laurence, with a whispered word,
Crossed himself thrice, and drawing forth his sword
Entered alone, but therewith presently

61leopard: the jaguar (felis onca), a spotted cat six to seven feet long, present throughout tropical America.
62apes: perhaps the common squirrel monkey (saimi sciureus), the most
From the inside called out aloud to me
To follow, so I trembling, yet went in
To that abode of unknown monstrous sin,
And others followed: therein could we see,
Amidst the gloom by peering steadily,
An altar of rough stones, and over it
We saw a god of yellow metal sit,
A cubit long, which Laurence with his tongue
Had touched and found pure gold; withall there hung
Against the wall men's bodies brown and dry, to
Which gaudy rags of raiment wretchedly
Did wrap about, and all their heads were wreathed
With golden chaplets; and meanwhile we breathed
A heavy, faint, and sweet spice-laden air,
As though that incense late were scattered there.
BUT from that house of devils soon we passed
Trembling and pale, Laurence the priest, the last,
And got away in haste, nor durst we take
Those golden chaplets for their wearers' sake,
Or that grim golden devil whose they were;
Yet for the rest, although they brought us fear,
They did but seem to show our heaven anigh,
Because we deemed these might have come to die
In seeking it, being slain for fatal sin.
AND now we set ourselves in haste to win
Up to that mountain's top, and on the way
Looked backward oft upon the land that lay
Beneath the hill, and still on every hand
The forest seemed to cover all the land,
But that some four leagues off we saw a space
Cleared of the trees, and in that open place
Houses we seemed to see, and rising smoke

widespread New World primate, known for its noisiness.
63brown and dry compare Prescott's Conquest of Peru (1847), Bk I, Ch. 1.
The embalmed bodies of Inca kings were "clothed in the princely attire which they had been accustomed to wear, [and] were placed [in the great temple of the Sun at Cuzco] on chairs of gold, and sat with their heads inclined

That told where dwelt the unknown, unseen folk.
BUT when at last the utmost top we won
A dismal sight our eyes must look upon;
The mountain's summit, levelled by man's art,
Was hedged by high stones set some yard apart
All round a smooth paved space, and midst of these
We saw a group of well-wrought images,
Or so they seemed at first, who stood around
An old hoar man laid on the rocky ground
Who seemed to live as yet; now drawing near
We saw indeed what things these figures were;
Dead corpses, by some deft embalmer dried,
And on this mountain after they had died
Set up like players at a yule-tide feast;
Here stood a hunter, with a spotted beast
Most like a leopard, writhing up his spear;
Nigh the old man stood one as if drawn near
To give him drink, and on each side his head
Two damesl daintily appared;
And then again, nigh him who bore the cup.
Were two who 'twixt them bore a litter up
As though upon a journey he should go,
And round about stood men with spear and bow,
And painted targets as the guard to all,
Headed by one beyond man's stature tall,
Who, half turned round, as though he gave the word,
Seemed as he once had been a mighty lord.
BUT the live man amid the corpses laid,
Turning from side to side, some faint word said
Now and again, but kept his eyes shut fast,
And we when from the green slope we had passed
On to this dreadful stage, awe-struck and scared,
Awhile upon the ghastly puppets stared,
Then trembling, with drawn swords, came close anigh
To where the hapless ancient man did lie,
Who at the noise we made now oped his eyes

downward, their hands placidly crossed over their brows..."
And fixing them upon us did uprise,  
And with a fearful scream stretched out his hand,  
While upright on his head his hair did stand  
For very terror, while we none the less  
Were rooted to the ground for fearfulness,  
And scarce our weapons could make shift to hold.  
But as we stood and gazed, over he rolled  
Like a death-stricken bull, and there he lay,  
With his long-haired life quite past away.  
THEN in our hearts did wonder conquer fear,  
And to the dead man did we draw near  
And found them such-like things as I have said,  
But he, their master, was appareled  
Like to those others that we saw e'en now  
Hung up within the dreary house below.  
RIGHT little courage had we there to stay,  
So down the hill again we took our way,  
When looking landward thence we had but seen,  
All round about, the forest dull and green,  
Pierced by the river where our ships we left,  
And bounded by far-off blue mountains, cleft  
By passes here and there; but we went by  
The chapel of the gold god silently,  
For doubts had risen in our hearts at last  
If yet the bitterness of death were past.  
But having come again into the wood,  
We there took counsel whether it were good  
To turn back to the ships, or push on still  
Till we had reached the place that from the hill  
We had beheld, and since the last seemed best  
Onward we marched, scarce staying to take rest  
And eat some food, for feverish did we grow  
For haste the best or worst of all to know.  
Along the path that, as I said before,  
Led from the hill, we went, and laboured sore  
To gain the open ere the night should fall,  
But yet in vain, for like a dreary pall

Cast o'er the world, the darkness hemmed us in,  
And though we struggled desperately to win  
From out the forest through the very night,  
Yet did that labour so abate our might,  
We thought it good to rest among the trees,  
Nor come on those who might be enemies  
In the thick darkness, neither did we dare  
To light a fire lest folk should slay us there  
Mazed and defenceless; so the one half slept  
As they might do, the while the others kept  
Good guard in turn; and as we watched we heard  
Sounds that might well have made bold men afeard,  
And cowards die of fear, but we, alone,  
Apart from all, such desperate men were grown,  
If we should fail to win our Paradise,  
That common life we now might well despise.  
SO by the day-break on our way we were  
When we had seen to all our fighting gear;  
And soon we came unto that open space,  
And here and there about a grassy place  
Saw houses scattered, neither great nor fair,  
For they were framed of trees as they grew there,  
And walled with wattle-work⁶⁴ from tree to tree;  
And thereabout beasts unknown did we see,  
Four-footed, tame⁶⁵ and soon a man came out  
From the first house, and with a startled shout  
Took to his heels, and soon from far and near,  
The folk swarmed out, and still as in great fear  
Gave us no second look, but ran their best,  
And they being clad but lightly for the rest,  
To follow them seemed little mastery.  
So to their houses get we speedily  
To see if we might take some loiterer;

⁶⁴wattle-work: a form of construction which interweaves slender branches and reeds with rods or poles.  
⁶⁵Four-footed, tame: Explorers commented on the absence of domestic animals, except for dogs, in the Aztec and other Central American cultures.
And some few feeble folk we did find there,
Though most had fled, and unto these with pain
We made some little of our meaning plain,
And sent an old man forth into the wood
To show his fellows that our will was good.

Who going from us came back presently
His message done, and with him two or three
The boldest of his folk, and they in turn
A little of us by our signs did learn,
Then went their way: and so at last all fear
Was laid aside, and thromging they drew near
To look upon us; and at last came one
Who had upon his breast a golden sun,
And in strange glittering gay attire was clad;
He let us know our coming made him glad,
And bade us come with him; so thereon we,
Thinking him some one in authority,
Rose up and followed him, who with glad face
Led us through closer streets of that strange place,
And brought us last to a shapely hall
Round and high-roofed, held up with tree-trunks tall,
And midst his lords the barbarous king sat there,
Gold-crowned, in strange apparel rich and fair,
Whereat we shuddered, for we saw that he
Was clad like him that erewhile we did see
Upon the hill, and like those other ones
Hung in the dismal shrine of unhewn stones.
YET nought of evil did he seem to think,
But bade us sit by him and eat and drink,
So eating did we speak by signs meanwhile
Each unto each, and they would laugh and smile
As folk well pleased; and with them all that day
Well feasted, learning some things did we stay.
And sure of all the folk I ever saw
These were the gentlest: if they had a law
We knew not then, but still they seemed to be

Morris may have borrowed llamas and alpacas from the South American Incas.

Like the gold people of antiquity.64
NOW when we tried to ask for that good land,
Eastward and seaward did they point the hand;
Yet if they knew what thing we meant thereby
We knew not; but when we for our reply
Said that we came thence, they made signs to say
They knew it well, and kneeling down they lay
Before our feet, as people worshipping.
BUT we, though somewhat troubled at this thing,
Failed not to hope, because it seemed to us
That this so simple folk and virtuous,
So happy midst their dreary forest bowers,
Showed at the least a better land than ours,
And some yet better thing far onward lay.
AMIDST all this we made a shift to pray
That some of them would go with us, to be
Our fellows on the perilous green sea,
And much did they rejoice when this they knew,
And straightway midst their young men lots they drew,
And the next morn of these they gave us ten,
And wept at our departing. Now these men,
Though brown indeed through dint of that hot sun,
Wore comely and well knit, as any one
I saw in Greece, and fit for deeds of war,
Though as I said of all men gentlest far;
Their arms were axe and spear, and shield and bow,
But nought of iron did they seem to know.67
For all their cutting tools were edged with flint,
Or with soft copper, that soon turned and bent;
With cloths of cotton were their bodies clad,
But other raiment for delight they had
Most fairly woven of some unknown thing;

64antiquity: Hesiod describes the "golden age," the period of perfect pristine innocence after the creation of the world, in Works and Days, 110 ff.
67seem to know: Prescott notes that the Aztecs, who lacked iron, used an alloy of tin and copper (Conquest of Mexico (1843), Book I, Chapter 5).
And all of them, from little child to king,
Had many ornaments of beaten gold:
Certes, we might have gathered wealth untold
Amongst them, if thereto had turned our thought.
But none the glittering evil valued aught.68
NOW of these foresters, we learned that they,
Hemmed by the woods, went seldom a long way
From where we saw them, and no boat they had,
Nor much of other people good or bad
They knew, and ever had they little war:
But now and then a folk would come from far
In ships unlike to ours, and for their gold
Would give them goods; and some men over bold,
Who dwelt beyond the great hill we had seen,
Had waged them war, but these all slain had been
Among the tangled woods by men who knew
What tracks of beasts the thicket might pierce through.
Such things they told us whom we brought away,
But after this; for certes on that day
Not much we gathered of their way of life.
So to the ships we came at last, and tise
With many things new learned, we told them all,
And though our courage might begin to fall
A little now, yet each to other we
Made countenance of great felicity,
And spoke as if the prize were well-nigh won.
BEHOLD then, sirs, how fortune led us on,
Little by little till we reached the worst,
And still our lives grew more and more accurst.

The Elder of the City.
AY, friends, believe your worser life
now past,
And that a little bliss is reached at last;
Take heart, therefore, for like a tale so told
Is each man's life: and ye, who have been bold
To see and suffer such unheard-of things,
Henceforth shall be more worshipped than the kings.
We hear you name; since then ye reach this day,
How are ye worse for what has passed away?

The Wanderer.
IND folk, what words of ours can give
you praise
That fits your kindness; yet for those past
days,
If we bemoan our lot, think this at least:
We are as men, who cast aside a feast
Amidst their lowly fellows, that they may
Eat with the king, and who at end of day,
Bearing sore stripes, with great humility
Must pray the bedesmen 69 of those men to be.
They scorned that day while yet the sun was high.
NOT long within the river did we lie,
But put to sea intending as before
To coast with watchful eyes the unknown shore,
And strive to pierce the woods: three days we sailed,
And little all our watchfulness availed,
Though all that time the wind was fair enow;
But on the fourth day it began to blow
From off the land, and still increased on us
Until the storm, grown wild and furious,
Although at anchor still we strove to ride,
Had blown us out into the ocean wide,
Far out of sight of land; and when at last,

68 evil valued aught: Morris here contrasts the values of the Wanderers with the motives of Prescott's and Irving's explorers, who valued little but "the glittering evil" (gold).
After three days, its fury was o'erpast,
Of all our counsels this one was the best,
To beat back blindly to the longed-for west.
Baffling the wind was, toilsome was the way,
Nod did we make land till the thirtieth day,
When both flesh-meat and water were nigh spent;
But anchoring at last, ashore we went,
And found the land far better than the first,
For this with no thick forest was accurst,
Though here and there were scattered clumps of wood.
The air was cooler, too, but soft and good;
Fair streams we saw, and herds of goats and deer,
But nothing nosome for a man to fear.
SO since at anchor safe our good ships lay
Within the long horns of a sandy bay,
We thought it good ashore to take our ease,
And pitched our tents amid some maple-trees
Not far from shore, and there with little pain
Enough of venison quickly did we gain
To feast us all, and high feast did we hold,
Lighting great fires, for now the nights were cold,
And we were fain a noble roast to eat;
Nor did we lack for drink to better meat,
For from the dark hold of the Rose-Garland
A well-hooped cask our shipmen brought aland,
That knew some white-walled city of the Rhine.
There crowned with flowers, and flushed with noble wine,
Hearkening the distant murmur of the main,
And safe upon our promised land again,
What wonder if our vain hopes rose once more
And Heaven seemed dull beside that twice-won shore.
BY midnight in our tents were we asleep,
And little watch that night did any keep,
For as our garden that fair land we deemed;

But in my sleep of lovely things I dreamed,
For I was back at Micklegarth once more,
But not a court-man's son there as of yore,
But the Greek king, or so it seemed to be,
Set on the throne whose awe and majesty
Gold lions guard; before whose moveless feet
A damsel knelt, praying in words so sweet
For what I know not now, that both mine eyes
Grew full of tears, and I must bid her rise
And sit beside me; step by step she came
Up the gold stair, setting my heart afame
With all her beauty, till she reached the throne
And there sat down, but as with her alone
In that vast hall, my hand her hand did seek,
And on my face I felt her balmy cheek,
Throughout my heart there shot a dreadful pang,
And down below us, with a sudden clang
The golden lions rose, and roared aloud,
And in at every door did armed men crowd,
Shouting out death and curses, and I fell
Dreaming indeed that this at last was hell.
BUT therewithal I woke, and through the night
Heard shrieks and shouts of clamour of the fight,
And snatching up my axe, unarmed beside
Nor scarce awaked, my rallying cry I cried,
And with good haste unto the hubbub went;
But even in the entry of the tent
Some dark mass hid the star-bespinkled sky,
And whistling past my head a spear did fly,
And striking out I saw a naked man
Fall 'neath my blow, nor heeded him, but ran

69bedesman: supplicants and wards of charity.
70venison: these plants and animals, unlike the others Morris places here, would in Mexico suggest a region of high elevation.
71Gold lions guard: The golden lions on the steps of the Byzantine throne are described in Count Robert of Paris, Chapters 7 and 14, and in Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Chapter 55 (A.P.M.W.).
72A damsel knelt: Several of The Earthly Paradise's most beautiful and satisfying wish-fulfillment scenes involve power stayed or softened by pity. Atalanta falls in love with Milanion when she has the power to kill him, and
Prologue

Unto the captain's tent, for there indeed
I saw my fellows stand at desperate need,
Beset with foes, nor yet armed more than I,
Though on the way I rallied hastily
Some better armed, with whom I straightway fell
Upon the foe, who with a hideous yell
Turned round upon us; but we desperate
And fresh, and dangerous for our axes' weight,
Fought so that they must needs give back a pace
And yield our fellows some small breathing space,
Then gathering all together, side by side
We laid our weapons, and our cries we cried
And rushed upon them, who abode no more
Our levelled points, but scattering from the shore
Ran here and there; but when some two or three
We in the chase had slain right easily,
We held our hands, nor followed more their flight,
Fearing the many chances of the night.

THEN did we light our watch-fires up again
And armed us all, and found thee good men slain;
Ten wounded, among whom was Nicholas,
Though little heedful of these things he was,
For in his tent he sat upon the ground,
Holding fair Kirstin's hand, whom he had found
Dead, with a feathered javelin in her breast.

BUT taking counsel now, we thought it best
To gather up our goods and get away
Unto the ships, and there to wait the day;
Nor did we loiter, fearful lest the foe,
Who somewhat now our feebleness must know,
Should come on us with force made manifold,
And all our story quickly should be told.
So to our boats in haste the others gat,
But in his tent, not speaking, Nicholas sat,
Nor moved when o'er his head we struck the tent.

But when all things were ready, then I went

Perseus with Atalanta when he has the opportunity to rescue her.

The Wanderers

And raised the body up, and silently
Bore it adown the beach unto the sea;
Then he arose and followed me, and when
He reached at last the now embarking men,
And in a boat my burden I had laid,
He sat beside; but no word had he said
Since first he knew her slain. Such ending had
The night at whose beginning all were glad.
ONE wounded man of theirs we brought with us,
Hoping for news, but he grew furious
When he awoke aboard from out his swoon,
And tore his wounds, and smote himself, and soon
Died outright, though his hurts were slight enough,
So nought from him of that land could we know.
But now as we that luckless country scanned,
Just at the daybreak did we see a band
Of these barbarians come with shout and yell
Across the place where all these things befell,
Down to the very edges of the sea;
But though armed now, by day, we easily
Had made a shift no few of them to slay,
It seemed to us the better course to weigh
And try another entry to that land;
So southward with a light wind did we stand,
Not losing sight of shore, and now and then
I led ashore the more part of our men
Well armed, by daylight, and the barbarous folk
Once and again from bushments 3 on us broke,
Whom without loss of men we brushed away.
But in our turn it happed to us one day
Upon a knot of them unawares to come,
These we bore back with us, the most of whom
Would neither eat nor drink, but sullenly
Sat in a corner of the ship to die;
But 'mongst them was a woman, who at last,
Won by the glitter of some toy we cast
About her neck, by soft words and by wine,
Began to answer us by sign to sign;
Of whom we learned not much indeed, but when
We set on shore those tameless savage men,
And would have left her too, she seemed to pray,
For terror of her folk, with us to stay:
Therefore we took her back with us, and she,
Though learning not our tongue too easily,
Unto the forest-folk began to speak. 73
NOW midst all this passed many a weary week,
And we no nigher all the time had come
Unto the portal of our blissful home,
And needs our bright hope somewhat must decay
Yet none the less, as dull day passed by day,
Still onward by our folly were we led,
And still with lies our wavering hearts we fed.
HAPPY we were in this, that still the wind
Blew as we wished, and still the air was kind;
Nor failed we of fresh water as we went
Along the coast, and oft our bows we bent
On beast and fowl, and had no lack of food.
UPON a day it chanced, that as we stood
Somewhat off shore to fetch about a ness, 74
Although the wind was blowing less and less,
We were entrapped into a fearful sea,
And carried by a current furiously
Away from shore, and there were we so lost
That for awhile we deemed ourselves but lost
Amid those tumbling waves; but now at last,
When out of sight of land we long had passed,
The sea fell, and again toward land we stood,
Which, reached upon the tenth day, seemed right good
But yet untried, and mountains rose up high

Far inland, mingling with the cloudy sky.
ONCE more we took the land, and since we found
That, more than ever, beasts did there abound,
We pitched our camp beside a little stream;
But scarcely there of Paradise did dream
As heretofore. Our camp we fortified
With wall and dyke, and then the land we tried,
And found the people most untaught and wild,
Nigh void of arts, but harmless, good, and mild,
Nor fearing us: with some of these we went
Back to our camp and people, with intent
To question them, by her we last had got.
But when she heard their tongue she knew it not,
Nor they her tongue; howbeit they seemed to say,
That o'er the mountains other lands there lay
Where folk dwelt, clothed and armed like unto us,
But made withal as they were timorous
And feared them much. Then we made signs that we,
So little feared 75 by all that tumbling sea,
Would go to seek them; but they still would stay
Our journey; nathless what they meant to say
We scarce knew yet: howbeit, since these men
Were friendly, and the weather, which till then
Had been most fair, now grew to storm and rain,
And the wind blew on land, and not in vain
To us poor fools, that tale, half understood
Those folk had told: midst all, we thought it good
To haul our ships ashore, and build us there
A place where we might dwell, till we could fare
Along the coast, or inland it might be,
That fertile realm, those goodly men to see.
RIGHT foul the weather was a dreary space
While we abode with people of that place,
And built them huts, as well we could, for we
Who dwell in Norway have great mastery

73bushments: ambushes.
74began to speak: Compare Prescott’s account of Marina, an Indian woman
whom Tabascan chiefs gave to Cortes as a slave; she bore him a son, and served
the Spaniards as an interpreter.
75ness: a cape, headland, or promontory.
In woodwright's craft; but they in turn would bring
Wild fruits to us, and many a woodland thing,
And catch us fish, and show us how to take
The smaller beasts, and meanwhile for our sake
They learned our tongue, and we too somewhat learned
Of words of theirs; but day by day we yearned
To cross those mountains, and I woke no morn,
To find myself lost, wretched, and forlorn,
But those far-off white summits gave me heart;
Now too those folk their story could impart
Concerning them, and that in short was this:
Beyond them lay a fair abode of bliss
Where dwelt men like the Gods, and clad as we,
Who doubtless lived on through eternity
Unless the very world should come to nought;
But never had they had the impious thought
To scale those mountains; since most surely, none
Of men they knew could follow up the sun,
The fearful sun, and live; but ss for us,
They said, who were so wise and glorious,
It might not be so. Thus they spoke one eve
When the black rain-clouds for a while did leave
Upon the fresh and teeming earth to frown,
And we they spoke to had just set us down
Midmost their village: from the resting earth
Sweet odours rose, and in their noisy mirth
The women played, as rising from the brook
Off their long locks the glittering drops they shook;
Betwixt the huts the children raced along;
Some man was singing a wild barbarous song
Anigh us, and these folk possessing nought,
And lacking nought, lived happy, free from thought,
Or so it seemed: but we, what thing could pay
For all that we had left so far away?
SUCH thoughts as these I uttered murmuringly,
But lifting up mine eyes, against the sky
Beheld the snowy peaks brought near to us
By a strange sunset, red and glorious,
That seemed as though the much-praised land it lit,
And would do, long hours after we must sit
Beneath the twinkling stars with none to heed:
And though I knew it was not so indeed,
Yet did it seem to answer me, as though
It called us once more on our quest to go.
THEN springing up I raised my voice and said:
What is it, fellows? fear ye to be dead
Upon those peaks, when, if ye loiter here
Half dead, with very death still drawing near,
Your lives are wasted all the more for this,
That ye in this world thought to garner bliss?
Unless indeed ye chance to think it well
With this unclad and barbarous folk to dwell,?
Deedless and hopeless; ye, to whom the land,
That o'er the world has sent so many a band
Of conquering men, was yet not good enough.
Did ye then deem the way would not be rough
Unto the lovely land ye so desire?
Did ye not rather swear through blood and fire,
And all ill things to follow up this quest
Till life or death your longing laid to rest?
Let us not linger here then, until fate
Make longing unavailing, hope too late,
And turn to lamentations all our prayers!
But with to-morrow cast aside your cares,
And stout of heart make ready for the strife
'Twixt this short time of dreaming and real life.
Lo now, if but the half will come with me,
The summit of those mountains will I see,
Or else die first; yea, if but twenty men

76feared: made afraid (obs.).
77dwell: Compare the attitude of Tennyson's travellers, who are portrayed as escapists or irresponsible in their desire to adopt native customs in "The Lotus-Eaters" and "Locksley Hall." Rolf and the others move on because they are
Will follow me; nor will I stay if ten
Will share my trouble or felicity:
What do I say? alone, O friends, will I
Seek for my life, for no man can die twice,
And death or life may give me Paradise!

HEN Nicholas said: Rolf, I will
go with thee,
For desperate do I think the quest to be,
And I shall die, and that to me is well,
Or else I may forget, I cannot tell;
Still I will go. Then Laurence said: I too
Will go, remembering what I said to you,
When any land, the first to which we came
Seemed that we sought, and set your hearts a-flame,
And all seemed won to you: but still I think,
Perchance years hence, the fountain of life to drink,
Unless by some ill chance I first am slain.
But boundless risk must pay for boundless gain.

SO most men said, but yet a few there were
Who said: Nay, soothly let us live on here,
We have been fools and we must pay therefore
With this dull life, and labour very sore
Until we die; yet are we grown too wise
Upon this earth to seek for Paradise;
Leave us, but ye may yet come back again
When ye have found your trouble nought and vain.

ELL, in three days we left those men behind,
To dwell among the simple folk and kind
Who were our guides at first, until that we
Reached the green hills clustered confusedly
About the mountains; then they turned, right glad
That till that time no horrors they had had;
But we still hopeful, making nought of time,
The rugged rocks now set ourselves to climb,
And lonely there for days and days and days
impelled by their quest, not for reasons of racist contempt.
That still beget dull rage and bestial fears,
Like gnawing serpents through the world he bears.
WHAT time we spent there? nay, I do not know:
For happy folk no time can pass too slow
Because they die. Because at last they die
And are at rest, no time too fast can fly
For wretches: but eternity of woe
Had hemmed us in, and neither fast or slow
Passed the dull time as we held reckoning.
ET midst so many a wretched, hopeless thing
One hope there was, if it was still a hope,
At least, at last, to turn, and scale the cope
Of those dread mountains we had clambered o'er
And we did turn, and with what labour sore
What thirst, what hunger, and what wretchedness
We struggled daily, how can words express?
Yet amidst all, the kind God led us on
Until at last a high raised pass we won
And like grey clouds afar beheld the sea,
And weakened with our toil and misery
Wept at that sight, that like a friend did seem
Forgotten long, beheld but in a dream
When we know not if he be still alive.
BUT thence descending, we with rocks did strive,
Till dwindled, worn, at last we reached the plain
And came unto our untaught friends again,
And those we left; who yet alive and well,
Wedded to brown wives, fain would have us tell
The story of our woes, which when they heard,
The country people wondered at our word,
But not our fellows; and so all being said
A little there we gathered lusthead,
Still talking over what was best to do.
And we the leaders yet were fain to go
From sea to sea and take what God might send,

of the victims of cannibalism housed in one building.
The Elder of the City.

IRS, by my deeming had ye still gone on
When ye had crossed the mountains,
    ye had won
Unto another sea at last, and there
Had found clad folk, and cities great and fair; 1710
Though not the deathless
country of your thought.

The Wanderer.

EA, sirs, and short of that we had
deemed nought,
Ere yet our hope of life had fully died;
And for those cities scarce should
we have tried,
E'en had we known of them, and certainly 1715
Nought but those bestial people did we see.
But let me hasten now unto the end.
FAIR wind and lovely weather God did send
To us deserted men, who but two score
Now mustered; so we stood off from the shore
Still stretching south till we lost land again,
Because we deemed the labour would be vain
To try the shore too near where we had been,
Where none of us as yet a sign had seen
Of that which we desired. And now we few,
1725
Thus left alone, each unto other grew
The dearer friends, and less accursed we seemed
As still the less of 'scaping death we dreamed,
And knew the lot of all men should be ours,
A chequered day of sunshine and of showers
1730
Fading to twilight and dark night at last.
THOSE forest folk with ours their lot had cast,
And ever unto us were real and true,
And now when all our tongue at last they knew

They told us tales, too long to tell as now;
Yet this one thing I fain to you would show
About the dying man our sight did kill
Amidst the corpses on that dreary hill:
Namely, that when their king drew nigh to death,
But still had left in him some little breath,
They bore him to that hill, when they had slain,
By a wild root that killed with little pain," 81
His servants and his wives like as we saw,
Thinking that thence the gods his soul would draw
To heaven; but the king being dead at last,
The servants dead being taken down, they cast
Into the river, but the king they hung
Embalmed within that chapel, where they sung
Some office over him in solemn wise,
Amidst the smoke of plenteous sacrifice.
1750
WELL, though wild hope no longer in us burned,
Unto the land within a while we turned,
And found it much the same, and still untill'd,
And still its people of all arts unskil'd;
And some were dangerous and some were kind;
But midst them no more tidings did we find
Of what we once had deemed well won, but now
Was like the dream of some past kingily show.
What shall I say of all these savages,
Of these wide plains beset with unsown trees,
1760
Through which untamed man-fearing beasts did range?
To us at least there seemed but little change,
For we were growing weary of the world.
Whiles did we dwell ashore, whiles we were hurled
Out to the landless ocean, whiles we lay
Long time within some river or deep bay;
And so the months went by, until at last,
When now three years were fully overpast

80 down the wind: i. e., carelessly discard it.
81 By a wild root that killed with little pain: Aztecs and other Central American peoples usually stabbed, rather than poisoned, their human sacrificial victims.
Since we had left our fellows, and grown old
Our leaky ship along the water rolled,
Upon a day unto a land we came
Whose people spoke a tongue well-nigh the same
As that our forest people used, and who
A little of the arts of mankind knew,
And tilled the kind earth, certes not in vain;
For wealth of melons we saw there, and grain
Strange unto us. Now battered as we were,
Grown old before our time, in worn-out gear,
These people, when we first set foot ashore,
Garlands of flowers and fruits unto us bore,
And worshipped us as gods, and for no words
That we could say would cease to call us lords,
And pray our help to give them bliss and peace,
And fruitful seasons of the earth’s increase.
WITHAL at last, they, when in talk they fell
With our good forest-folk, to them did tell
That they were subject to a mighty king,
Who, as they said, ruled over everything,
And, dwelling in a glorious city, had
All things that men desire to make them glad.
He, said they, none the less shall be but slave
Unto your lords, and all that he may have
Will he but take as free gifts at their hands,
If they will deign henceforth to bless his lands
With their most godlike presence. Ye can think
How we poor wretched souls outworn might shrink
From such strange worship, that like mocking seemed
To us, who of a godlike state had dreamed,
And missed it in such wise; yet none the less
An earthly haven to our wretchedness
This city seemed, therefore we ’gan to pray
That some of them would guide us on our way,
Which words of ours they heard most joyously.

And brought us to their houses nigh the sea,
And feasted us with such things as they might.
BUT almost ere the ending of the night
We started on our journey, being up-borne
In litters, like to kings, who so forlorn
Had been erewhile; so in some ten days’ space
They brought us nigh their king’s abiding place;
And as we went the land seemed fair enough,
Though sometimes did we pass through forests rough,
Deserts and fens, yet for the most the way
Through ordered villages and tilled land lay,
Which after all the squalid miseries
We had beheld, seemed heaven unto our eyes,
Though strange to us it was. But now when we
From a hill-side the city well could see,
Our guides there prayed us to abide awhile,
Wherefore we stayed, though eager to beguile
Our downcast hearts from brooding o’er our woe
By all the new things that abode might show;
So while we bided on that flowery down
The swiftest of them sped on toward the town
To bear them news of this unhoped-for bliss;
And we, who now some little happiness
Could find in that fair place and pleasant air,
Sat ’neath strange trees, on new flowers growing there,
Of scent unlike to those we knew of old,
While unfamiliar tales the strange birds told.
But certes seemed that city fair enow

America (Prescott, 79).

82 Strange to us: maize or corn, the staple food of pre-Columbian Central
That spread out o'er the well-tilled vale below,
Though nowise built like such as we had seen;
Walled with white walls it was, and gardens green
Were set between the houses everywhere;
And now and then rose up a tower foursquare
Lessening in stage on stage: with many a hue
The house walls glowed, of red and green and blue,
And some with gold were well adorned, and one
From roofs of gold flashed back the noontide sun.
Had we but seen such things not long ago
We should have hastened us to come thereto,
In hope to find the very heaven we sought.
BUT now while quietly we sat, and thought
Of many things, the gate wherein that road
Had end, was opened wide, and thereout flowed
A glittering throng of people, young and old,
And men and women, much adorned with gold;
Wherefore we rose to meet them, who stood still
When they beheld us winding down the hill,
And lined both sides of the grey road, but we
Now drawing nigh them, first of all could see
Old men in venerable raiment clad,
White-bearded, who sweet flowering branches had
In their right hands; then young men armed right well
After their way, which now were long to tell;
Then damsels clad in radiant gold array,
Who with sweet-smelling blossoms strewed the way
Before our feet; then men with gleaming swords
And glittering robes, and crowned like mighty lords;
And last of all, within the very gate
The king himself, round whom our guides did wait,
Kneeling with humble faces downward bent.
WHAT wonder if, as 'twixt these folk we went,
Hearkening their singing and sweet minstrelsy,
A little higher now seemed our heaven to be:
Alas, a fair folk, a sweet spot of earth,
promised land!"
Lovely with gardens, cooled with running streams,
And rich with gold beyond a miser’s dreams,
And men and women slaves, whose very lives
Were in our hands; and fair and princely wives
If so we would; and all things for delight,
Good to the taste or beautiful to sight
The land might yield. They taught us of their law;
The muster of their men-at-arms we saw,
As men who owned them; in their judgment-place
Our lightest word made glad the pleader’s face,
And the judge trembled at our faintest frown.
THINK then, if we, late driven up and down
Upon the uncertain sea, or struggling sore
With barbarous men upon an untitled shore,
Or at the best, midst people ignorant
Of arts and letters, fighting against want
Of very food . . . think if we now were glad
From day to day, and as folk crazed and mad
Deemed our old selves, the wanderers on the sea.
AND if at whiles midst our felicity
We yet remembered us of that past day
When in the long swell off the land we lay,
Weeping for joy at our accomplished dream,
And each to each a very god did seem,
For fear was dead . . . if we remembered this,
Yet after all, was this our life of bliss,
A little thing that we had gained at last?
And must we sorrow for the idle past,
Or think it ill that thither we were led?
Thus seemed our old desire quite quenched and dead.
YOU must remember that we yet were young.
Five years had passed since the grey field-fare85 sung
To me a dreaming youth laid ‘neath the thorn;
And though while we were wandering and forlorn

I seemed grown old and withered suddenly,
But twenty summers had I seen go by
When I left Wickland on that desperate cruise.
But now again our wrinkles did we lose
With memory of our ills, and like a dream
Our fevered quest with its bad days did seem,
And many things grew fresh again, forgot
While in our hearts that wild desire was hot:
Yea, though at thought of Norway we might sigh,
Small was the pain which that sweet memory
Brought with its images seen fresh and clear,
And many an old familiar thing grown dear,
But little loved the while we lived with it.

O smoothly o’er our heads the days did flit,
Yet not eventless either, for we taught
Such lore as we from our own land
had brought
Unto this folk, who when they wrote
must draw86

Such draughts as erst at Micklegarth I saw,
Writ for the evil Pharaoh-kings of old;
Their arms were edged with copper or with gold,
Whereof they had great plenty, or with flint;
No armour had they fit to bear the dint
Of tools like ours, and little could avail
Their archer craft; their boats knew nought of sail,
And many a feast of building could we show,
Which midst their splendour still they did not know.
AND midst of all, war fell upon the land,
And in forefront of battle must we stand,
To do our best, though little mastery
We thought it then to make such foemen flee
As there we met; but when again we came
Into the town, with something like to shame
We took the worship of that simple folk

85field-fare: turdus pilarius, a medium-sized thrush which breeds in northern Europe and western Asia.
86draw: i.e., they used pictograms, a detail which suggests the written language
Rejoicing for their freedom from the yoke
That round about their necks had hung so long.
FOR thus that war began: some monarch strong
Conquered their land of old, and thereon laid
A dreadful tribute, which they still had paid
With tears and curses; for as each fifth year
Came round, this heavy shame they needs must bear:
Ten youths, ten maidens must they choose by lot
Among the fairest that they then had got,
Who a long journey o'er the hills must go
Unto the tyrant, nor with signs of woe
Enter his city, but in bright array,
And harngingered by songs and carols gay,
Betake them to the temple of his god;
But when the streets their weary feet had trod
Their walls must crown the long festivity,
For on the golden altar must they die.97
SUCH was the sentence till the year we came,
And counselled them to put away this shame
If they must die therefor; so on that year
Barren of blood the devil's altars were,
Wherefore a herald clad in strange attire
The tyrant sent them, and but blood and fire
His best words were; him they sent back again
Defied by us, who made his threats but vain,
When face to face with those ill folk we stood
Ready to seal our counsel with our blood.
PAST all belief they loved us for all this,
And if it would have added to our bliss
That they should die, this surely they had done.
So smoothly slipped the years past one by one,
And we had lived and died as happy there
As any men the labouring earth may bear,
But for the poison of that wickedness
of the Aztecs.
97must they die: Mass human sacrifices and ritual cannibalism are well-documented among the Aztecs, but the specification of ten youths and ten
maidens recalls the Greek myth of the Minotaur.
88seems: Compare stanzas 5-9 of Wordsworth's "Ode on Intimations of Immortality."
But when the downward journey is begun
No more our feet may loiter; past our ears
Shrieks the harsh wind scarce noted midst our fears,
And battling with the hostile things we meet
Till, ere we know it, our weak shrinking feet
Have brought us to the end, and all is done.
AND so with us it was, when youth twice won
Now for the second time had passed away,
And we unwitting were grown old and grey,
And one by one, the death of some dear friend,
Some cherished hope, brought to a troubled end
Our joyous life; as in a dawn of June
The lover, dreaming of the brown bird's tune
And longing lips unto his own brought near,
Wakes up the crashing thunder-peal to hear.
So, sirs, when this world's pleasures came to nought,
Not upon God we set our wayward thought,
But on the folly our own hearts had made;
Once more the stories of the past we weighed
With what we hitherto had found; once more
We longed to be by some unknown far shore;
Once more our life seemed trivial, poor, and vain,
Till we our lost fool's paradise might gain.
Yea, we were like the felon doomed to die,
Who when unto the sword he draws anigh
Struggles and cries, though erewhile in his cell
He heard the priest of heaven and pardon tell,
Weeping and half contented to be slain.

AS I the first who thought of this again?
Perchance I was; but howse'er that be,
Long time I thought of these things certainly
Ere I durst stir my fellows to the quest,
Though secretly myself with little rest
For tidings of our lovely land I sought.
Should prisoners from another folk be brought
Unto our town, I questioned them of this;

I asked the wandering merchants of a bliss
They dreamed not of, in chaffering for their goods;
The hunter in the far-off lonely woods,
The fisher in the rivers nigh the sea,
Must tell their wild strange stories unto me.
Within the temple's books of records lay
Such as I told of, thereon day by day
I pored, and got long stories from the priests
Of many-handed gods with heads of beasts,
And such-like dreariness; and still, midst all
Sometimes a glimmering light would seem to fall
Upon my ignorance, and less content
As time went on I grew, and ever went
About my daily life distractedly,
Until at last I felt that I must die
Or to my fellows tell what in me was.
SO on a day I came to Nicholas
And trembling 'gan to tell of this and that,
And as I spoke with downcast eyes I sat
Fearing to see some scorn within his eyes,
Or horror at unhappy memories;
But now, when mine eyes could no longer keep
The tears from falling, he too, nigh to weep,
Spoke out: O Rolf, why hast thou come to me,
Who thinking I was happy, now must see
That only with the ending of our breath,
Or by that fair escape from fear and death
Can we forget the hope that erewhile led
Our little band to woe and dreariness?
But now are we grown old, Rolf, and to-day
Life is a little thing to cast away,
Nor can we suffer many years of it
If all goes wrong; so no more will I sit,
Praying for all the things that cannot be:
Tell thou our fellows what thou tellest me,
Nor fear that I will leave you in your need.
WELL, sirs, with all the rest I had such speed
That men enough of us resolved to go
The very bitterness of death to know
Or else to conquer him; some idle tale
With our kind hosts would plenteously avail,
For of our quest we durst not tell them aught;
Since something more than doubt was in our thought,
Though unconfessed, that we should fail at last;
Nor had we quite forgot our perils past.
ALAS! can weak men hide such thoughts as these?
I think the summer wind that bows the trees
Through which the dreamer wandereth muttering
Will bear abroad some knowledge of the thing
That so consumes him; howsoever that be,
We, born to drink the dregs of misery,
Found in the end that some one knew our aim.
For while we weighed the chances of the game
That we must play, nor yet knew what to shun,
Or what to do, there came a certain one,
A young man strange within the place, to me,
Who, swearing me at first to secrecy,
Began to tell me of the hopped-for land.
The trap I saw not; with a shaking hand
And beating heart, unto the notes of years
I turned, long parchments blotted with my tears,
And tremulously read them out aloud;
But still, because the hurrying thoughts would crowd
My whirling brain, scarce heard the words I read.
Yet in the end it seemed that what he said
Tallied with that, heaped up so painfully.
NOW listen! this being done, he said to me:
O godlike Eastern man, believest thou
That I who look so young and ruddy now
Am very old? because in sooth I come
To seek thee and to lead thee to our home
With all thy fellows. But if thou dost not,
Come now with me, for nigh unto this spot
My brother, left behind, an ancient man,
Now dwelleth, but as grey-haired, weak and wan
As I am fresh; of me he doth not know,
So surely shall our speech together show
The truth of this my message. Yea, said I,
I doubt thee not, yet would I certainly
Hear the old man talk if he liveth yet,
That I a clearer tale of this may set
Before my fellows; come then, lead me there.
THUS easily I fell into the snare;
For as along the well-known streets we went,
An old hoar man there met us, weak and bent,
Who staying us, the while with age he shook,
My lusty fellow by the shoulder took,
And said: Oh, stranger, canst thou be the son,
Or but the younger double of such an one,
Who dwelt once in the weaver's street hereby?
But the young man looked on him lovingly,
And said: O certes, thou art now grown old
That thou thy younger brother canst behold
And call him stranger. Yea, yes, old enow,
The other said; what fables talkest thou?
My brother has but three years less than I,
Nor dealeth time with men so marvellously
That he should seem like twenty, I fourscore:
Thou art my nephew, let the jest pass o'er.
Nay, said he, but it is not good to talk
Here in the crowded street, so let us walk
Unto thine habitation; dost thou mind,
When we were boys, how once we chanced to find
That crock of copper money hid away
Up in the loft, and how on that same day
We bought this toy and that, thou a short sword
And I a brazen boat? But at that word
The old man wildly on him 'gan to stare
And said no more, the while we three did fare
Unto his house, but there we being alone,
Many undoubted signs the younger one
Gave to his brother, saying withal, that he
Had gained the land of all felicity,
Where, after trials then too long to tell,
The slough of grisly eld from off him fell,
And left him strong, and fair, and young again;
Neither from that time had he suffered pain
Greater or less, or feared at all to die:
And though, he said, he knew not certainly
If he should live for ever, this he knew,
His days should not be full of pain and few
As most men’s lives were. Now when asked why he
Had left his home, a deadly land to see,
He said that people’s chiefs had sent him there,
Moved by report that tall men, white and fair, 89
Like to the Gods, had come across the sea,
Of whom old seers had told that they should be
Lords of that land; therefore his charge was this,
To lead us forth to that abode of bliss,
But secretly, since for the other folk
They were as beasts to toil beneath the yoke.
But, said he, brother, thou shalt go with me,
If now at last no doubt be left in thee
Of who I am. At that, to end it all
The weak old man upon his neck did fall,
Rejoicing for his lot with many tears:
But I, rejoicing too, yet felt vague fears
Within my heart, for now almost too nigh
We seemed to that long-sought felicity.
What should I do though? What could it avail
Unto these men, to make a feigned tale?
Besides in all no faltering could I find,
Nor did they go beyond, or fall behind,
What in such cases such-like men would do,
Therefore I needs must think their story true.

89white and fair: Compare William Prescott’s account of the Aztec prophecies of the return of Quetzalcoatl. Quetzalcoatl was said to have been tall in stature, with white skin, long dark hair, and a flowing beard (Conquest of Mexico,

SO now unto my fellows did I go
And all things in due order straight did show,
And had the man who told the tale at hand;
Of whom some made great question of the land,
And where it was, and how he found it first;
And still he answered boldly to the worst
Of all their questions: then from out the place
He went, and we were left there face to face.
AND joy it was to see the dark cheeks, tanned
By many a summer of that fervent land,
Flush up with joy, and see the grey eyes gleam
Through the dull film of years, as that sweet dream
Flickered before them, now grown real and true.
BUT when the certainty of all we knew,
Deeming for sure our quest would not be vain,
We got us ready for the sea again.
But to the city’s folk we told no more
Than that we needs must make for some far shore,
Whence we would come again to them, and bring
For them and us full many a wished-for thing
To make them glad. Then answered they indeed
That our departing made their hearts to bleed,
But with no long words did they bid us stay.
And I remembered me of that past day,
And somewhat grieved I felt, that so it was:
Not thinking how the deeds of men must pass,
And their remembrance as their bodies die;
Or, if their memories fade not utterly,
Like curious pictures shall they be at best,
For men to gaze at while they sit at rest,
Talking of alien things and feasting well.
H me! I loiter, being right loth to tell
The things that happened to us in the end.
Down to the noble river did we wend
Where lay the ships we taught these folk
to make,
And there the fairest of them did we take
And so began our voyage; thirty-three
Were left of us, who erst had crossed the sea,
Five of the forest people, and beside
None but the fair young man, our new-found guide,
And his old brother; setting sail with these
We left astern our gilded palaces
And all the good things God had given us there
With small regret, however good they were.
WELL, in twelve days our vessel reached the sea,
When turning round we ran on northerly
In sight of land at whiles; what need to say
How the time past from hopeful day to day?
Suffice it that the wind was fair and good,
And we most joyful, as still north we stood;
Until when we a month at sea had been,
And for six days no land at all had seen,
We sighted it once more, whereon our guide
Shouted: O fellows, lay all fear aside,
This is the land whereof I spake to you
But when the happy tidings all men knew,
Trembling and pale we watched the land grow great,
And when above the waves the noontide heat
Had raised a vapour 'twixt us and the land
That afternoon, we saw a high ness stand
Out in the sea, and nigher when we came,
And all the sky with sunset was a-flame,
'Neath the dark hill we saw a city lie,
Washed by the waves, girt round with ramparts high.
A LITTLE nigher yet, and then our guide
Bade us to anchor, lowering from our side
The sailless keel wherein he erst had come,
Through many risks, to bring us to his home.
But when our eager hands this thing had done,
He and his brother sat therein alone.
But first he said: Abide here till the morn,
And when ye hear the sound of harp and horn,
And varied music, run out every oar,
Up anchor, and make boldly for the shore.
O happy men! well-nigh do I regret
That I am not as you, to whom as yet
That moment past all moments is unknown,
When first unending life to you is shown.
But now I go, that all in readiness
May be, your souls with this delight to bless.
HE waved farewell to us and went, but we,
As the night grew, beheld across the sea
Lights moving on the quays, and now and then
We heard the chanting of the outland men.
How can I tell of that strange troubous night?
Troublous and strange, though 'neath the moonshine white,
Peace seemed upon the sea, the glimmering town,
The shadows of the tree-besprinkled down,
The moveless dewy folds of our loose sail;
But how could these for peace to us avail?
WEARY with longing, blind with great amazed,
We struggled now with past and future days;
And not in vain our former joy we thought,
Since thirty years our wandering feet had brought
To this at last: and yet, what will you have?
Can man be made content? We wished to save
The bygone years; our hope, our painted toy,
We feared to miss, drowned in that sea of joy.
Old faces still reproached us. We are gone,
And ye are entering into bliss alone;
And can ye now forget? Year passes year,
And still ye live on joyous, free from fear;
But where are we? where is the memory
Of us, to whom ye once were drawn so nigh?
Forgetting and alone ye enter in;
Remembering all, alone we wail our sin,
And cannot touch you. Ah, the blessed pain!
When heaven just gained was scarcely all a gain.
How could we weigh that boundless treasure then,
Or count the sorrows of the sons of men?
Ah, woe is me to think upon that night!
DAY came, and with the dawning of the light
We were astir, and from our deck espied
The people clustering by the water-side,
As if to meet us; then across the sea
We heard great horns strike up triumphantly,
And then, scarce knowing what we did, we weighed,
And running cut the oars for shore we made,
With banners fluttering out from yard and mast.
We reached the well-built marble quays at last,
Crowded with folk, and in the front of these
There stood our guide, decked out with braveries,
Holding his feebler brother by the hand;
Then speechless, trembling, did we now take land,
Leaving all woes behind; but when our feet
The happy soil of that blest land did meet,
Past fell our tears, as on a July day
The thunder-shower falls pattering on the way,
And certes some one we desired to bless,
But scarce knew whom midst all our thankfulness.
NOW the crowd opened, and an ordered band
Of youths and damsels, flowering boughs in hand,
Came forth to meet us, just as long ago,
When first we won some rest from pain and woe,
Except that now elk chained not any one,
No man was wrinkled but ourselves alone,
But smooth and beautiful, bright-eyed and glad,
Were all we saw, in fair thin raiment clad
Fit for the sunny place. But now our friend,
Our guide, who brought us to this glorious end,
Led us amidst that band, who gan to sing

Some hymn of welcome, midst whose carolling
Faint-hearted men we must have been indeed
To doubt that all was won; nor did we heed
That, when we well were gotten from the quay,
Armed men went past us, by the very way
That we had come, nor thought of their intent,
For armour unto us was ornamental,
And had been now, for many peaceful years,
Since bow and axe had dried the people's tears.
LET all that pass. With song and minstrelsy
Through many streets they led us, fair to see,
For nowhere did we meet maimed, poor, or old,
But all were young and clad in silk and gold.
Like a king's court the common ways did seem
On that fair morn of our accomplished dream.
Far did we go, through market-place and square,
Past fane\(^a\) and palace, till a temple fair
We came to, set aback midst towering trees,
But raised above the tallest of all these.
So there we entered through a brazen gate,
And all the thronging folk without did wait,
Except the golden-clad melodious band.
But when within the precinct we did stand,
Another rampart girdled round the fane,
And that being past another one again,
And small space was betwixt them, all these three
Of white stones laid in wondrous masonry
Were built, but the fourth we now passed through
Was half of white and half of ruddy hue;
Nor did we reach the temple through this one,
For now a fifth wall came, of dark red stone
With golden coping and wide doors of gold;
And this being past, our eyes could then behold
The marvellous temple, foursquare, rising high
In stage on stage up toward the summer sky,
Like the unfinished tower that Nimrod built\(^b\)
Before the concord of the world was spilt.
SO now we came into the lowest hall,
A mighty way across from wall to wall,
Where carven pillars held a gold roof up,
And silver walls fine as an Indian cup,
With figures monstrous as a dream were wrought;
And under foot the floor beyond all thought
Was wonderful, for like the tumbling sea
Beset with monsters did it seem to be;
But in the midst a pool of ruddy gold
Caught in its waves a glittering fountain cold,
And through the bright shower of its silver spray
Dimly we saw the high-raised daïs, gay
With wondrous hangings, for high up and small
The windows were within the dreamlike hall;
Betwixt the pillars wandered damsels fair
Crooning low songs, or filling all the air
With incense wafted to strange images
That made us tremble, since we saw in these
The devils unto whom we now must cry
Ere we begin our new felicity:
Nathless no altars did we see but one,
Which dimly from before the daïs shone,
Built of green stone, with horns of copper bright.
NOW when we entered from the outer light
And all the scents of the fresh day were past,
With its sweet breezes, a dull shade seemed cast
Over our joy; what then? not if we would
Could we turn back; and surely all was good.
BUT now they brought us vestments rich and fair,
And bade us our own raiment put off there,
Which straight we did, and with a hollow sound
Like mournful bells our armour smote the ground,
And damsel took the weapons from our hands
That might have gleamed with death in other lands.

90kane: a church or temple.
91Nimrod built: The Nimrod of Genesis 10:9, "a mighty hunter before the Lord," was popularly believed to have built the tower of Babel (11:5-9) because the site of "the beginning of his kingdom" was also named Babel (10:10).
The folk that from the wood we won of old.
Why make long words? before our very eyes
Our friends they slew, a fitting sacrifice
To us their new-gained gods, who sought to find
Within that land, a people just and kind,
That could not die, or take away the breath
From living men. What thing but that same death
Had we left now to hope for? death must come
And find us somewhere an enduring home.
Will grief kill men, as some folk think it will?
Then are we of all men most hard to kill.
The time went past, the dreary days went by
In dull unvarying round of misery,
Nor can I tell if it went fast or slow,
What would it profit you the time to know
That we spent there; all I can say to you
Is, that no hope our prison wall shone through,
That ever we were guarded carefully,
While day and dark, and dark and day went by
Like such a dream, as in the early night
The sleeper wakes from in such sore a fright,
Such panting horror, that to sleep again
He will not turn, to meet such shameful pain.
Lo such were we; but as we hoped before
Where no hope was, so now, when all seemed o'er
But sorrow for our lives so cast away,
Again the bright sun brought about the day.

Rest ye content then! for although your race
Comes from the Gods, yet are ye conquered here,
As we would conquer them, if we knew where
They dwell from day to day, and with what arms
We, overcoming them, might win such charms
That we might make the world what ye desire.
Rest then at ease, and if ye e'er shall tire
Of this abode, remember at the worst
Life flitteth, whether it be blessed or cursed.
But will ye tire? ye are our gods on earth
Whiles that ye live, nor shall your lives lack mirth,
For song, fair women, and heart-cheering wine
The chain of solemn days shall here entwine
With odorous flowers; ah, surely ye are come,
When all is said, unto an envied home.
LIKE an old dream, dreamed in another dream,
I hear his voice now, see the hopeless gleam,
Through the dark place of that thick wood of spears.
That fountain's splash rings yet within mine ears,
I thought the fountain of eternal youth:
Yet I can scarce remember in good truth
What then I felt: I should have felt as he,
Who, waking after some festivity
Sees a dim land, and things unspeakable,
And comes to know at last that it is hell.
I cannot tell you, nor can tell you why,
Driven by what hope, I cried my battle-cry
And rushed upon him; this I know indeed,
My naked hands were good to me at need,
That sent the traitor to his due reward,
Ere I was dragged off by the hurrying guard,
Who spite of all used neither sword nor spear,
Nay, as it seemed, touched us with awe and fear.
Though at the last, grown all too weak to strive,
They brought us to the daïs scarce alive,
And changed our tattered robes again, and there
Bound did we sit, each in his golden chair,
Beholding many mummeries that they wrought
About the altar; till at last they brought,
Crowned with fair flowers, and clad in robes of gold,
T last the temple's dull monotony
Was broke by noise of armed men
Hurrying by
Within the precinct, and we seemed to hear
Shouts from without of anger and of fear,
And noises as of battle; and red blaze
The night sky showed; this lasted through two days.
But on the third our guards were whispering
Pale-faced, as though they feared some coming thing,
And when the din increased about noontide,
No longer there with us would they abide,
But left us free; judge then if our hearts beat,
When any pain, or death itself was sweet
To hideous life within that wicked place,
Where every day brought on its own disgrace.
Few words betwixt us passed; we knew indeed
Where our old armour once so good at need
Hung up as relics nigh the altar-steed;
Thither we hurried, and from heel to head
Soon were we armed, and our old spears and swords,
Clashing 'gainst steel and stone, spoke hopeful words
To us, the children of a warrior race.
But round unto the hubbub did we face,
And through the precinct strove to make our way
Set close together; in besmirched array
Some met us, and some wounded very sore,
And some who wounded men to harbour bore;
But these too busy with their pain or woe
To note us much, unchallenged let us go:
Then here and there we passed some shrinking maid
In a dark corner trembling and afraid,
But eager for the news about the fight.
Through trodden gardens then we came in sight
Of the third rampart that begirt the fane,
Which now the foemen seemed at point to gain,
For o'er the wall the ladders 'gan to show,
And huge confusion there down below
'Twixt wall and wall; but as the gate we passed
A man from out the crowd came hurrying fast,
But, drawing nigh us, stopped short suddenly,

And cried: O, masters, help us or we die!
This impious people 'gainst their ancient lords
Have turned, and in their madness drawn their swords,
Yea, and they now prevail, and fearing not
The dreadful gods still grows their wrath more hot.
Wherefore to bring you here was my intent,
But the kind gods themselves your hands have sent
To save us all, and this fair holy house
With your strange arms, and hearts most valorous.
No word we said, for even as he spoke
A frightful clamour from the wall outbroke,
As the thin line of soldiers thereupon
Crushed back, and broken, left the rampart won,
And leapt and tumbled therefrom as they could,
While in their place the conquering foemen stood:
Then the weak, wavering, huddled crowd below
Their weight upon the inner wall 'gan throw,
And at the narrow gates by hundreds died;
For not long did the enemy abide
On the gained rampart, but by every way
Got to the ground and 'gan all round to slay,
Till great and grim the slaughter grew to be.
But we well pleased our tyrants' end to see
Still firm against the inner wall did stand,
While round us surged the press on either hand.
Nor did we fear, for what was left of life
For us to fear for? so at last the strife
Drawn inward, in that place did much abate,
And we began to move unto the gate
Betwixt the dead and living; and these last
Ever with fearful glances by us passed
Nor hindered aught; but mindful of the lore
Our fathers gained on many a bloody shore,
We, when unto the street we made our way,
Moved as in fight nor broke our close array,
Though no man harmed us of the troubled crowd

92our tyrants' end to see: Morris apparently liked to describe resistance to ambush. He did so many times, from "Gertha's Lovers" (1856) to The Roots of the Mountains (1889).
That thronged the streets with shouts and curses loud;
But rather when our clashing arms they heard
Their hubbub lulled, and they as men afeard
Drew back before us. Well, as nigh we drew
Unto the sea, the men showed sparse and few,
Though frightened women standing in the street
Before their doors we did not fail to meet,
And passed by folk who at their doors laid down
Men wounded in the fight; so through the town
We reached the unguarded water-gate at last,
And there, nigh weeping, saw the green waves cast
Against the quays, whereby five tall ships lay:
For in that devil’s house, right many a day
Had passed with all its dull obscenity
Uncounted by us while we longed to die;
And while of all men we were out of sight,
Except those priests, the people as they might
Made ships like ours; in whose new handiwork
Few mariners and fearful now did lurk,
And these soon fled before us: therefore we
Stayed not to think, but running hastily
Down the lone quay, seized on the high ship,
Nor yet till we had let the hawser slip
Dared we be glad, and then indeed once more,
Though we no longer hoped for our fair shore,
Our past disgrace, worse than the very hell,
Though hope was dead, made things seem more than well,
For if we died that night, yet were we free.
AH! with what joy we sniffed the fresh salt sea
After the musky odours of that place;
With what delight each felt upon his face
The careless wind, our master and our slave,
As through the green seas fast from shore we drave,
Scarce witting where we went. But now when we
Beheld that city, far across the sea,
A thing gone past, nor any more could hear
The mingled shouts of victory and of fear,
From out the midst thereof shot up a fire
In a long, wavering, murky, smoke-capped spire
That still with every minute wider grew,
Leaky, dismayed, a most helpless prey
To winds and waves, and with but little food.
Then with hard toil a feeble sail and rude
We rigged up somehow, and nigh hopelessly,
Expecting death, we staggered o'er the sea
For ten days more, but when all food and drink
Were gone for three days, and we needs must think
That in mid ocean we were doomed to die,
One morn again did land before us lie:
And we rejoiced; as much at least as he,
Who tossing on his bed deliriously,
Tortured with pain, hears the physician say
That he shall have one quiet painless day
Before he dies. What more? we soon did stand
In this your peaceful and delicious land
Amongst the simple kindly country folk;
But when I heard the language that they spoke,
From out my heart a joyous cry there burst,
So sore for friendly words was I thirst,
And I must fall a-weeping, to have come
To such a place that seemed a blissful home,
After the tossing from rough sea to sea;
So weak at last, so beaten down were we.
WHAT shall I say in these kind people's praise
Who treated us like brothers for ten days,
Till with their tending we grew strong again,
And then withal in country cart and wain
Brought us unto this city where we are;
May God be good to them for all their care.

ND now, sirs, all our wanderings
have ye heard,
And all our story to the utmost word;
And here hath ending all our foolish quest.
Not at the worst if hardly at the best,
Since ye are good. Sirs, we are old and grey
Before our time; in what coin shall we pay
For this your goodness? take it not amiss
That we, poor souls, must pay you back for this
As good men pay back God, Who, raised above
The heavens and earth, yet needeth earthly love.

The Elder of the City

H. friends, content you! this is much indeed,
And we are paid, thus garnering for our need
Your blessings only, bringing in their train
God's blessings as the south wind brings the rain.
And for the rest, no little thing shall be
(Since ye through all yet keep your memory)
The gentle music of the bygone years,
Long past to us with all their hopes and fears.
Think, if the gods, who mayhap love us well\(^9\),
Sent to our gates some ancient chronicle
Of that sweet unforgotten land long left,
Of all the lands wherefrom we now are reft;
Think, with what joyous hearts, what reverence,
What songs, what sweet flowers we should bring it thence,
What images would guard it, what a shrine
Above its well-loved black and white should shine!
How should it pay our labour day by day
To look upon the fair place where it lay;
With what rejoicings even should we take
Each well-writ copy that the scribes might make,
And bear them forth to hear the people's shout,
E'en as good rulers' children are borne out
To take the people's blessing on their birth.

\(^9\)love us well: Morris often suggests, in the *Earthly Paradise* and elsewhere, that tales of sorrow which bring comfort to others also create complex forms of solace for the narrator as well. Compare his later advice in "The Society of the Future": "Take trouble, and turn your trouble into pleasure."
When all the city falls to joy and mirth.
SUCH, sirs, are ye, our living chronicle,
And scarce can we be grieved at what befell
Your lives in that too hopeless quest of yours,
Since it shall bring us wealth of happy hours
While that we live, and to our sons, delight,
And their sons' sons. But now, sirs, let us go,
That we your new abodes with us may show,
And tell you what your life henceforth may be,
But poor, alas, to that ye hoped to see.

HINK, listener, that I had the luck to stand
Awhile ago within a flowery land
Fair beyond words; that thence I brought away
Some blossoms that before my footsteps lay,
Not plucked by me, not over-fresh or bright;
Yet, since they minded me of that delight,

Within the pages of this book I laid
Their tender petals, there in peace to fade.
Dry are they now, and void of all their scent
And lovely colour, yet what once was meant
By these dull stains, some men may yet descry
As dead upon the quivering leaves they lie.
Behold them here, and mock me if you will,
But yet believe no scorn of men can kill
My love of that fair land wherefrom they came,
Where midst the grass their petals once did flame.
MOREOVER, since that land as ye should know,
Bears not alone the gems for summer's show,
Or gold and pearls for fresh green-coated spring,
Or rich adornment for the flickering wing
Of fleeting autumn, but hath little fear
For the white conqueror of the fruitful year;
So in these pages month by month I show
Some portion of the flowers that erst did blow
In lovely meadows of the varying land,
Wherein everwhile I had the luck to stand.