TRIAL-FOREWORDS

TO MY

"Parallel-Text Edition of Chaucer's Minor Poems"

FOR THE

CHAUCER SOCIETY,

(WITH A TRY TO SET CHAUCER'S WORKS IN THEIR RIGHT ORDER OF TIME,)

BY

FREDERICK J. FURNIVALL.

[Reprinted 1880.]

PUBLISHED FOR THE CHAUCER SOCIETY
BY N. TRÜBNER & CO., 57 & 59, LUDGATE HILL.
LONDON.
1871.
Second Series, 6.

CLAY AND TAYLOR, THE CHAUCER PRESS, BUNGAY.
DEDICATED

(THOUGH WITHOUT LEAVE)

TO

Professor James Russell Lowell, M.A.,

OF HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS, IN THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

AUTHOR OF TWO ESSAYS ON CHAUCER,—
I. IN "CONVERSATIONS ON THE OLD POETS," 1845,
II. IN "MY STUDY WINDOWS," 1871,—

AND MANY OTHER WORKS THAT MAKE

THE STATES AND ENGLAND

PROUD OF HIM.
# CONTENTS OF PART I.

| Reasons for these “Forewords” | ... | ... | 5 |
| Interest in watching Chaucer's progress | ... | ... | 5 |
| Prof. Ten Brink's and Mr Bradshaw's work | ... | ... | 6 |
| The *Romaunt of the Rose* | ... | ... | 7 |
| The *Blaunche*, and Chaucer's latest poems | ... | ... | 7 |
| 1386 A.D. the centre of Chaucer's life | ... | ... | 9 |
| Chaucer's own list of his early works | ... | ... | 10 |
| His *Compleynte to Pite* his earliest original work | ... | ... | 12 |
| His *A B C*, p. 12; and (?) Lydgate's account of it | ... | ... | 13 |
| Chronological List of Chaucer's Works | ... | ... | 15 |
| "" dates in Chaucer's Life | ... | ... | 17 |

## DETAILED EXAMINATION OF EACH OF CHAUCER'S MINOR POEMS.

### I. POEMS OF THE FIRST PERIOD, TO 1373 A.D.

(The *ABC* perhaps Chaucer's first poem.)

1. *The Compleynte to Pite*, 1366-8 A.D. ... ... 29
2. *The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse*, 1369 A.D. ... 33

### II. POEMS OF THE SECOND PERIOD, FROM 1373 TO 1385 A.D.

3. *The Parlament of Foules*, ?1374 A.D. ... ... 53
   (The *Saturday-Review* bubble burst, p. 69-74.)
4. *The Compleynt of Mars* ... ... ... 78
   (The *Hero and Heroine* of it, p. 80-4.)
   [to be continued.]

Conclusion to Part I. ... ... ... ... 91

HINDWORDS ... ... ... ... ... 93

NOTES ... ... ... ... ... 108

## APPENDIX.

1. Translation of the Lease to Chaucer in 1375 A.D. of a house in Algate from the Corporation of London (from Riley), p. i.
2. The name “Chaucer” in connection with the City of London (from Riley), p. ii.
3. The Duke of Lancaster's Grant of £10 a year to Chaucer, p. iv.
TRIAL - FOREWORDS.

ILL-PREPARED as I am to write a comment on Chaucer's Minor Poems, and tentative as the results I have got-to, must necessarily be, I yet do not like to send out Part I of my Parallel-Text Edition of the Minor Poems for the Society, without saying something about the contents of it, and the notions I have formed—mainly from Prof. Ten Brink—as to the sequence of Chaucer's works. So little has been yet printed in England on the subject, that I think it better to state the results of a short study of Chaucer's Minor Poems, in order to induce more capable men than myself to work at them, and upset (or confirm) these results, than wait for the revision of Part I, or the completion, of Professor Ten Brink's valuable work, or the possible appearance of Mr Bradshaw's.

When men have a scheme of some kind before them, it is so much more likely to provoke criticism of itself and study of its materials, than when the materials only lie before readers. There is also a happy tendency in students to give schemes a good sound shaking, and rattle the badly-fitting bits out of their wrong places into their right ones; so that I think it well to set up my scheme (altered from Prof. Ten Brink's, and filled-up by me) to undergo this process, in the hope that the structure may stand firm at the last.

The chief interest of the investigation has been to me
the watching of the growth of the Poet's mind and power from his earliest effort to the greatest triumphs of his genius; and then its decline—in accordance with Nature's law—to its poorest, the begging Balade of the autumn before the Poet's death. Till the appearance of Prof. Bernhard Ten Brink's valuable Studien on Chaucer, I had never read with any care many of the poet's minor works, and their chronology seemed a muddle; but the Professor's division of Chaucer's works into three Periods—I. those before his Italian travels, which he set-out-on in December 1372; II. those containing translations of, or allusions to, Italian authors, and therefore almost certainly composed after November 1373 (when he got-back to England from Italy), up to and including 1384, the probable date of his House of Fame; III. those of his greatest period from 1385 to his death in 1400—let a flood of light in on the matter, and enabled one to see one's way. The Professor's independent rejection, too, of nearly all the poems which Mr Bradshaw had declared spurious (with the notable exception of the Romaunt of the Rose), rendered one's path clearer. For, though this agreement of these two distant critics did not surprise one, since they workt mainly with the same test,—the non-ryming of -ye -y (curteisye, generally) by Chaucer,—yet their concurrence justified one in at least setting aside a number of poems like that "Yle of Ladies" (l. 71), called Chaucer's Dreme (which one could swear, after reading it, was not Chaucer's: the thing is impossible:), till some one had shown cause for looking-on them as our poet's work. Among these poems I had

1 I should like to add a IVth Period of Decline from, say, 1390 to 1400.
3 Mr Bradshaw had also workt the Manuscript test: that is, he put together the poems assigned to Chaucer by MSS in one class, and those not so assigned in another class; then tried them by the -ye -y test, and found that the poems in the latter class all proved spurious under the test, while those in the former class proved genuine.
reluctantly to put the _Romauant of the Rose_, because, though I hoped I had strengthened Prof. Ten Brink's position \(^1\) that the _Romauant_'s ryming of _-ye -y_ might be due to its being the first work of Chaucer, who might have given himself more license in his early englishing of such a long poem than he did in later original work, yet after consideration inclined me to think that the best early parts of the _Romauant_ were perhaps too good to be Chaucer's earliest work, and if so, this rendered it almost impossible that he should not have allowed the _-ye -y_ ryme in his earliest works, then have allowed it in one of his later books, and again disallowed it in all his most important poems. Still, I don't yet look on the spuriousness of this poem as finally settled, though my friend Professor F. J. Child is also against its genuineness, and Prof. Ten Brink is now inclined to give it up. (Can't some one find a MS of Chaucer's version, with his name to it and his power in it, and so decide the question for us?)

Dealing then with the other poems, I accepted as a starting-point—without fit examination, as I see now—the _Dethe of Blaunche_ as Chaucer's first poem, and the year of her death, 1369, as its date. Then the poems that most easily dated themselves were those of his old age; the latest, his _Compleynt to his Purse_, written, as the Envoy shows, to Henry IV, who (doubtless in return for it,) within four days after he came to the throne, namely, on Oct. 3, 1399, granted Chaucer forty marks yearly for life, in addition to the annuity of £20 which Richard II had given him (Nicolas, in Morris's _Chaucer_, i. 40). Next, probably in 1398,—when Chaucer got protection against enemies suing him, no doubt creditors,\(^2\)—the "_Fortune_"

\(^1\) This was by showing that three of the latest of Chaucer's predecessors—Robert Manning of Brunne, William of Shoreham, and Robert Minot—rymed _-ye -y_.

\(^2\) 1394 is also a year when Chaucer must have been very badly off, as shown by the small loans he got from the Exchequer, on the pension of £20 granted to him by Rich. II in February of that year.
or "Balade de Visage" sauns Peynture" (Chaucer in distress, yet having his 'best frend alyve,' l. 48);—then the Lack of Stedfastness—evidently written in the later years of Richard II's reign, and probably in 1397, when the king had his uncle the Duke of Gloucester seized and murdered, also seized the Earls of Warwick and Arundel, and got his Parliament (who doubtless hoped he'd mend his ways) to do all he wisht;—then perhaps the Envoy to Scogan, when Chaucer was 'hooe and roond of shape,' and a 'deluge of pestilence' was falling, l. 14,—perhaps in 1393, as Mr Bradshaw and Prof. Ten Brink have both independently suggested to me;—and about that time the Marriage or Envoy to Bukton, after Chaucer had written 'The wyfe of Bathe' (l. 29), and feared to fall into the dotage of (? second) marriage; then perhaps The Compleynt of Venus from the French of Graunson, when

. . . elde, that in my spirit dulleth me,
Hath of endyting al the subtilité
Welnyghe bereft out of my remembrance.

Further, it seemed that Chaucer's beautiful Balade Truth, or "Flee fro the presse," with his religious poem, the 'Moder of God' (from the Latin), would fall naturally either to the time of his first losses in December 1386—when, after sitting as Knight of the Shire (or Member of Parliament) for Kent in the Parliament which sat from

1 Not 'Village,' says Mr Bradshaw: cp. Chaucer's Boethius, bk. ii. "This ilke Fortune hath departed and uncovered to thee both the certeyn visages, and eke the doustus visages of thynye felawes." The poem is mainly from Boethius. See Notes at the end.
2 Chaucer must have been very poor before he got his grant of £20 for life on Feb. 28, 1394, as, after the first receipt of it on 10 Dec. 1394, he had to get advances from the Exchequer (Nicolas, in Morris's Chaucer, i. 37).
3 I don't feel at all certain about the date of Chaucer's two religious poems. The latter of them, a translation of the Latin hymn "O intemerata," is attributed to Chaucer in the Advocate's-Library MS of John of Ireland's "System of Theology," composed 1490 A.D.: "And sene, haly virgin, I will, on the end of this buk, writ ane orisoun that Galfryde Chauceir maid and prayit to this lady."—I. Notes and Queries, xii. 140 (25 Aug. 1855).
Oct. 1 to Nov. 1, 1386, he was dismist from his two offices of Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidies (to which Edw. III had appointed him in 1374), and Comptroller of the Petty Customs in the Port of London (appointment dated 8 May 1382),—or to the time of his probable greater distress in 1388, when on May 1 he assigned his two annuities to John Scalby. Chaucer's dismissal from his offices in the Customs was no doubt due really to some vote of his in Parliament, though ostensibly he may have been punisht by the Commission which issued in Nov. 1386 'for inquiring, among other things, into the state of the Subsidies and Customs.' The Truth Balade shows such confidence that Truth will deliver the poet,—clear him from his enemies' aspersions—that I must believe that it refers to this time, while his 'Suffise pin owen þing, þei it be smal'—looks like his still having his annuities. The Truth is in Chaucer's very best style.

Working thus backwards, one had got to the date of 1386 which would well fit the best Tales into the brightest and likeliest part of Chaucer's life,—the poorer Tales having been written (as some assuredly were) earlier, and others later, including the Parson's Tale at the end of the poet's life. 1387 exactly suits the revised Knight's Tale,¹ and Mr A. E. Brae ² has shown cause for fixing on the 18th of April 1388 as the date for the Prologue or head-link of the

¹ See Mr Skeat's letter in my Temporary Preface, p. 104. We know that the third of the four "modern instances" of "tregedie" inserted into the ancient ones in the Monkes Tale cannot have been written till after 1385. In May 1378, Chaucer was sent with Sir Edward Berkeley to Lombardy, to treat with Bernardo Visconti, Lord of Milan, and the celebrated Sir John Hawkwood "pro certis negociis expeditionem guerræ Regis tangentibus" (Issue Roll, Easter, 1 Ric. II; Nicolas, i. 24, 98). Bernardo was afterwards deposed by his nephew, and thrown into prison, where he died in 1385, and Chaucer embalmed his memory in an 8-line stanza of a tragedie. "Tragedie is to seyne, a diët of a prosperite for a tyme, þat endip in wrechednesse," Boethius, p. 35, ed. Morris. The 5-line definition of the word in the Monkes Prologue, that is, Melibe's End-Link, is expanded from this.

² In the Appendix to his edition of Chaucer's Astrolabe, p. 68—78.
A FRESH LOST-WORK OF CHAUCER'S.

Persones Tale, and therefore of the other, or many of the other, links, and the General Prologue. The 17th of April \(^1\) suits best the Man-of-Law's Prologue or head-link (Brae, p. 72). The General Prologue and Links must have been written after most of the Tales.

(After the revised Knight's Tale, Prof. Ten Brink—for reasons of the goodness of which he is very certain—puts the Anelida and Arcite, and assigns to it the date of 1394 or 1395. I cannot accept the Professor's late date for the Canterbury Tales; and though the Anelida is poor enough for Chaucer's decline, yet I put it soon after the Mars, of which the 'Compleynt' is not first-rate.)

Going a little further back, we get to the Legende of Good Women, the Prologue of which is in Chaucer's happiest manner, and must fall not far from 1386. Some lines in it name Chaucer's earlier works:

*Fairfax MS 16 (as printed by Dr Richard Morris, Chaucer, v. 286, 289).*

... in pleyne text, withouten nede of glose, Thou hast [translated] the Romaunce of the Rose. 329
And of Creseyde thou hast seyde as the liste 332

*MS Gg. 4. 27, University Library, Cambridge (as printed by Mr Bradshaw).*

For in pleyn tixt, it nedyth nat to glose, Thow hast translatid the romauns of the rose...
Hast thow not made in englys ek the bok 263
How that Crisseyde Troylis forsok

He made the book that hight the Hous of Fame 417
And ek the Deeth of Blaunche the Duchesse, 405
And the Parlament of Foules, as I gesse, 420
And al the love of Palamon and Arcite\(^2\)

For in pleyne text, withouten nede of glose, 256
For in pleyn tixt, it nedyth nat to glose, 256
Thow hast translatid the romauns of the rose...
Hast thow not made in englys ek the bok 263
How that Crisseyde Troylis forsok

1 I appeal to this as confirming my notion of the Pilgrims' journey being of more than one day, though Mr Brae disputes it.

2 The first cast of the Knight's Tale.
Of Thebes, thogh the storye Of thebes, thow the storye is ys knowne lyte; knowe lite; 409
And many an ympne for your And many an ympne for thour halydayis,
That highten Balades, Roun- That hightyn baladis, roundels, Virelayes.
And for to speke of other And for to speke of other holynesse,
He hath in prose translated He hath in prose translatid
Boece, 
Boece, 413

. . . . . . . . . . . And of the wretchede engenderinge of mankynde,
. . . . . . [no break in the text.] As man may in pope innocent I-fyne,¹

And made the Lyfe also of And made the lyf also of Seynt Cecile.²
He made also, goon ys a grete He made also, gon is a grete while,
Origenes upon the Maude- Oryggenes vp-on the maude-leyne:³
Hym oughte now to have the Hym ou^te now to haue the lesse peye ne
He hath made many a lay, He hath mad manye a lay and and many a thynge. 430 manye a thyng⁴ 420

Next, then, the Hous of Fame dates itself by its complaint about the drudgery of the poet's office work, so that this poem, which must be well after 1373 in date, must also be before the 17th of February, 1384-5, when Chaucer was allowed to name a permanent deputy to exercise his office of Comptroller of the Subsidies (Nicolas, 1, 28, 33, of Morris's Chaucer). The Parlament of Foules and the Troilus both give themselves an upward limit of date: the former by its translation from the 7th book of Boccaccio's Teseide, and the latter by its translation of some parts, and adaptation of others, of Boccaccio's Filostrato. They must be after the year 1373, and are, no doubt, before 1384. Into this decade Prof. Ten Brink puts Chaucer's Troilus, and his translation of Boethius de Consolatione,—rightly, I have

¹ This translation by Chaucer of Pope Innocent's work is not now known.
² The Second Nun's Tale.
³ Not known now.
⁴ From Mr Bradshaw's print of the Prologue, dated 30 June, 1864.
no question;—and with the prose work may go the beautiful verse of the 5th metre of its 2nd book (p. 50, ed. Morris), _The former Age_,—found in two Cambridge-University MSS (Li 3. 26; Hh 4. 12) by Mr Bradshaw, and first made public by Dr Richard Morris (Chaucer, vi. 300, Boethius, p. 180)—and the _Lines to Adam Scriveren_,

Adam Scriveren, if ever it thee befalle, _Boece or Troilus_ for to write newe, &c.

The only poems thus remaining for us to date are the _Gentilnesse_ (a Balade without its Envoy, quoted in, and known to us only from, Scogan’s poem to Henry IV’s sons2), the _Compleynt of Mars_, the _Compleynte to Pite_, and the _ABC_. The _Gentilnesse_ is certainly not of Chaucer’s best time; its praise of ‘this firste stoke’ might put it with _The Former Age_, but as the words mean any, or some special, father, and the tone of the poem is (to me) that of Chaucer’s old age, I date it late, after 1390. _The Compleynt of Mars_ links itself on, by its opening lines, to _The Parlament of Foules_, and follows rather than precedes it. This “Mars,” Shirley—Chaucer’s contemporary, who was 30 when the poet died—states in MS R. 3. 20, Trin. Coll. Cambr., that some men said was written about Isabel, Duchess of York, (a daughter of Peter the Cruel of Spain, a looseish Southern dame who was married in 1372, and died in 1394,) and the Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards Duke of Exeter. The _Compleynte to Pite_—the awkwardest of all Chaucer’s Poems to deal with3—is his earliest work that is not a translation, if my judgment can be trusted, contains the key of his life, explains allusions in both the _Deth of Blaunce_ and the _Parlament of Foules_, and shows us why he liked to write his other ‘Complaints’, and _Troilus_, and Tales of troubled love.

---

1 It’s probably later, and nearer Chaucer’s best time.
2 See Thynne’s Chaucer, 1532, leaf 580, back, col. 1, and other black-letter editions; also Urry’s Chaucer, p. 547, col. 1.
3 A friend challenged me to construe it, and ‘place’ it: I’ve done both.
With the A B C I do not yet know how to deal, as I haven’t seen its MSS. It is an early work, with many lines in halting metre, that I hope collation will remove. Speght, who first printed the poem in his edition of Chaucer’s *Workes*, in 1602, Fol. 347, entitles it:

“Chaucers A. B. C. called *La Priere de nostre Dame*.
“Chaucers A. B. C. called *La Priere de nostre Dame*: made, as some say, at the request of Blanch, Duchesse of Lancaster, as a prayer for her priuat vse, being a woman in her religion very deuout.”

‘If this be true’ as Tyrwhitt says, the poem must be put before the *Deathe of Blaunche*, and probably before the *Pity*. At present I can’t feel sure that Speght’s heading was copied from his MS. It looks like a bit of Shirley; but the poem’s spelling is not Shirley’s. The A B C is a translation from the French of DeGuileville’s first *Pélé-rinage*, is inserted into the prose translation of that work edited by Mr W. Aldis Wright for the Roxburghe Club in 1869 without any notice of its being Chaucer’s,¹ and was evidently meant to be inserted in the verse translation of DeGuileville’s poem, attributed to Lydgate, of which we have one copy in a fine imperfect Cotton MS. Lydgate, or the unknown author or scribe of the poem, has unluckily left a blank for, and not written in, Chaucer’s lines, but he prefaced them by the following pretty excuse for borrowing them:—

¹ cap. lv. [p. 164, *Wright.*] And þanne of þe cLOWDE a scripture she [Grace Dieu] kaste me, and seide me þus: “Loo heere how þow shuldest preye hire. boñe at þis neede: and alwey whan þou shalt haue semblable neede, and whan in swiche olde hondes þou shalt bee. Now rede it anoon aperthic. and biseeche hire deuowtlische. and with verrey herte bighoote hire: þat þou wolt be good pilgrime. and þat þou wolt neuer go bi wey: þere þou weenest to fynde shrewede paas.”

cap. lvi. [p. 164.] Now j telle yow þe scripture j vndide. and vnpyltede it. and [p. 165] redde it. and maade at alle poynetes my preyeere. in þe foorme and in þe manere þat þe same scripture conteenede. and as grace dieu hadde seyd it. þe foorme of þe scripture ye shule heere. If A. b. c. wel ye kunne : wife it ye mown lightliche. for to sey it if it be neede. (*MS FF. v. 30, Camb. Univ. Libr.,* p. 112.) See the French original of this at p. 103 below.
A dove
[leaf 255, back]
brought me a billet.
I unfolded it,
and saw that
Grace-Dieu
bad me
pray to the
Virgin Mary
a prayer in the form
of an A B C.
This prayer was translated
by our noble poet Chaucer from the French,
in honour of the Virgin.
[leaf 256]
And I pray her to bring his soul to Christ,
[MS Cot. Vitel. C. xiii, leaf 255.]
And whyl I lay thus compleynynge,
And knewh non helpe nor repyt,
A-noon ther kam A dowe whyht
Towardys me, by goddys wylle,
And brouhte me a lytel bylle,
And vndyde yt in my syht;
[And a]l[ie(r tha]t she took hyr [flyht],
And fro me [she] gan passe away.
And I, with-oute mor delay,
Gan the bylle to vnfolde;
How Grace dieu, to myn avayl,
In that bylle gaff me coussayl
‘That I sholde, ful humbly
Knelynge on knees, deuoutly
Salue with ful good avys
The blyssede quen off paradys,
Wych bar for Our savacion
The ffrut off Our redempc^on:
And the ffourme off thys prayere
Ys ywrete, as ye shal here,
In Ordre pleyynly—who kan se—
By maner off An .A. b. c. ;
And ye may knowe yt sone, and rede,
And seyn yt whan that ye ha nede.
[End of the Translation: See Hindwords, p. 100.]
And touchyng the translaciouz
Off thys noble Oryssoun,
Whylom (yiff I shal nat feyne)
The noble poete off Breteyne,
My mayster Chaucer, in hys tyme,
After the ffrenchs he dyde yt ryme,
Word by word, as in substaunce,
Ryght as yt ys ymad in fraunce,
fful devoutly in sentence,
In worshepe and in reuerence
Off that noble hevenly quene,
Bothe moder and a mayde clene.
And sythe he dyde yt vndertake,
ffor to translate yt ffor hyr sake,
I pray thys [Quene] that ys the beste,
ffor to brynge hys soule at reste,
That he may—thorugh [hyyr] pr[ayer]—
Aboue the sterrys bryht and [clere],
Off hyr mercy and hyr grace
Apere afforn hyr sonys sface,
Wyth seyntys euere, for A memorye,
Eternally to regne\(^1\) in glorye.
And fior memoyre off that poete,
Wyth al hys rethorykes swete,
That was the fyrste in any age
That amendede our langage,
Therfore, as I am bounde off dette,
In thys book I wyl hym sette,
And ympen thys Oryson\(^2\)
After hys translacion,
My purpos to determyne,
That yt shal enlwmyn
Thys lytyl book, Rud off makyng,
Wyth som clause off hys wrytyng.\(^3\)
And as he made thys Orysoû
Off ful devout entencion,
And by maner off a prayere,
Ryht so I wyl yt settyn here,
That men may knowe and pleynly se
Off Our lady the .A. b. c.

[The remainder of this leaf 256 of the MS is left blank, the scribe never having copied-in Chaucer's poem.]

Till I can get copies of, and see, all the MSS of the poem, I must put the A B C down as an early poem of Chaucer's, and possibly the first of his works that have come-down to us. If not written for the Duchess Blanche, it may have been englisht by Chaucer to comfort him in his own hopeless love.

We have thus workt-out the following scheme:—

**First Period.**

*early* A B C (freely translated from DeGuileville, omitting the last 2 stanzas of the French. See No. V in our One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems, and the Hindwords, p. 100, below.)

1366-8 Compleynte to Pite (perhaps with the Roundel to a Pitiless Mistress, “So hath your beauty fro your herte chased Pitee,” ed. Morris, vi. 304).

1369 Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse.

---

1 Eternally to regne.
2 or Oryson.
3 Compare Scogan's quoting Chaucer's Balade of Gentillnesse, though without its Envoy, in his Poem to his pupils, Henry IV's sons. Thynne's Chaucer, 1532, leaf 360, back, col. 1; Urry's, p. 547, col. 1.
Second Period.

1373 Lyfe of Seynt Cecile1. (Second Nun's Tale.)
1374? Parlament of Foules.

Compleynt of Mars.
Anelida and Arcite (?before Bocce, tho' not mentioned in the 'Legende').
Bocce; and The former Age, "A blisful lyfe," vi. 300. Troylus and Cresyeede.
Lines to Adam Scrivener, ed. Morris, vi. 307.

Third Period.

Legende of Good Women.

1386? Canterbury Tales: this the central time of a work whose parts occupied him, off and on, from his manhood to his death.

1 J. M. B. says in I. Notes and Queries, vii. 517 (28 May 1853), "Chaucer evidently had the following lines of the Paradiso in view when writing the invocation to the Virgin in The Second Nonnes Tale:"

Vergine Madre, figlia del tuo Figlio,
Umile e alta più che creature,
Termine fisso d' eterno consiglio,
Tu se' colei, che l'uman Natura,
Nobilitasti sì, che il suo Fattore,
Non disdegni di farsi sua fattura.

Paradiso xxxiii. 1.

His Son in blood and flesh to clothe and winde."

The Second Nonnes Tale, 15,504 (stanza 5 of the Prologue or Proem).

Longfellow Englishes the above passage, Canto 33, stanza 1:

"Thou Virgin Mother, daughter of thy Son,
Humble and high beyond all other creature,
The limit fixed of the eternal counsel,
Thou art the only one who such nobility
To human nature gave, that its Creator
Did not disdain to make himself its creature," p. 600.

Professor Ten Brink has, in his Studien, tried to show that the Cecile was not written before 1373 or after the 8th of June 1374.
1386-7 Truth, "Fle fro the presse," vi. 295.
Moder of God; ?and Proverbs.¹

Fourth Period.

(1391? Astrolabie, which contains the date 1391.)
1392? Compleynt of Venus (written when Chaucer had been long out of practice in verse-writing: see the Envoy, p. 8).
1393? Envoy to Skogan, vi. 297.
Marriage, or Envoy to Bukton, vi. 299.
Gentilnesse (or Virtues not hereditary), "The firste fadir," vi. 296.
1399, Sept. Chaucer's Compleynt to his Purse (to Henry IV), vi. 294.

Into this scheme we may perhaps usefully insert the known or highly-probable dates of Chaucer's Life (from Sir Harris Nicolas's memoir, and Notes and Queries), though the number of the dates confuses somewhat the view of the succession of the poems, and forces one to give each poem a year instead of a period:—

1340? Chaucer born. (In Oct. 1386, he deposed that he was of the age of xl² (fourty) and upwards, and had been armed xxvij (twenty-seven) years.)
1357-59 Geoffrey Chaucer's name (probably as that of a page) occurs three times in the Household-Book of Elizabeth, Countess of Ulster, wife of Prince Lionel, third son of Edward III. (She was married in 1352, and died in 1363, and her husband, Prince Lionel, died in 1369.)

¹ The second Answer in the Proverbs is from the Tale of Melibe: "ffor the proverbe seith, he that to muche embraceth, distreineth [grasps] litel." Ellesmere MS, leaf 162; Tyrwhitt, ii. 267. Chaucer may have applied the Proverb to his own circumstances after 1386.
² I don't think it worth while to discuss Mr Thoms's proposal to change the places of these letters, and make the number lx, sixty. It would just make a mess of everything.

TRIAL-FOREWORDS.
1359 (autumn) Chaucer (perhaps in Prince Lionel’s retinue) joins Edward III’s army of invasion of France, and is taken prisoner.

1360 Is no doubt set free at the Peace of Chartres in May, which ends Edw. III’s invasion.

(1361) (I make him in love with the pitiless Lady of the Compleynyte of Pity, as he says in The Dethe of Blaunce, a.d. 1369, that he had suffered his ‘sicknes . . . this eight yere.’)

† when. In Edward III’s service.

1366-8 The Compleynyte to Pité (Chaucer being probably 26 in 1366). But probably written in 1367 or -8.

⁹ Sept. 12. A Philippa Chaucer, one of the Ladies of the chamber of Queen Philippa, is granted a pension of 10 marks yearly for life (Nicolas, i. 46). (Was this damsels, then, Chaucer’s cousin, namesake,¹ or wife? She may have been any of these. All that we know is, that Chaucer had a wife Philippa on June 13, 1374, who had served the Duke of Lancaster, his Consort, and his Mother the Queen (Nicolas, i. 19); and that in May 1376, and on the 24th of May 1381, as well as on other occasions², this Philippa (formerly one of Queen Philippa’s damsels) received part of her 10-marks pension by the hands of Geoffrey, her husband (Nicolas, i. 20, 50, 109).)

¹ Thynne says he had found “a record of the Pellis Exitus in the time of Edward the Third, of a yearly stipend to Elizabethe Chaucre, domicelle Regine Philippa”, whom he conjectures to have been the Poet’s sister or kinswoman, and to have afterwards taken the veil at St Helen’s, London, “according,” as Speght had “touched one of that profession in primo of King Richard the II.” The King provided for her by nominating her a Nun in the Priory of St Helen’s. For another Elizabeth Chaucy the Duke of Lancaster paid £51 8s. 2d. on May 12, 1381, the expenses of making her a noviciate in the Abbey of Berking in Essex.

² “Philippa Chaucer’s pension was confirmed by Richard II; and she apparently received it (except between 1370 and 1373, in 1378 and 1385, the reason of which omissions does not appear) from 1366 until the 18th of June 1387 (Issue Rolls passim, and the Roll for Easter, 10 Ric. II). The money was usually paid to her through her husband; but in November 1374 by the hands of John de Hermesthorpe (Issue Roll, Mich. 44 Edw. III, translated by Fredk Devon, 8vo. 1835), and in June 1377 (the Poet being then on his mission to France) by Sir Roger de Trumpington (Issue Roll, Easter 51, Edw. III), whose wife, Lady Blanch de Trumpington, was, like herself, in the service of the Duchess of Lancaster.”—Nicolas, i. 50, ed. Morris.
DATES OF EVENTS IN CHAUCER’S LIFE.

1367 June 20. He is ‘dilectus Valettus noster’ of Edw. III, a Valet of the King’s Chamber or Household (‘Nicolas, i. 6), and gets a yearly salary of 20 marks for life, for his former and future services.

Nov. 6. Gets, by his own hand, £6 13s. 4d., part of his pension.

† The A B C written.

1368 Feb. 19. Philippa Chaucer is paid 66s. 8d. on account of the pension lately granted her by Edw. III for services to his Queen Philippa.

May 25. He gets £6 13s. 4d. as part of his pension.

Dec. 25. Robes are ordered to be given to Philippa Chaucer, among others of the Queen’s household.

1369 Oct. He gets £6 13s. 4d. as part of his pension.

The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse. (She died Sept. 12, 1369.) Chaucer’s hopeless 8 years’ love “is done,” l. 37, l. 40.

( March 10. Robes ordered by Edw. III to be given to Philippa Chaucer.)

1370 Is abroad on the King’s service.

April. His pension is paid to Walter Walshe for him.

June 20. He, while abroad, gets the usual letters of protection, to be in force till Michaelmas.

Oct. 8. He receives his pension himself.

1371 He receives his pension himself.

1372 He receives his pension himself.

Aug. Before this date the Duke of Lancaster has given Philippa Chaucer a pension of £10 a year, which ‘seems to have been commuted in June 1374, for an annuity of the same amount to her and her husband’ (Nicolas, i. 48): Of course on or just after the marriage of the cousins or namesakes, I say. See below.

Nov. 12. He (then a Scutifer, or Esquire, of the King) is “joined in a Commission with James Pronam and John de Mari, citizens of Genoa, to treat with the Duke, Citizens, and Merchants, of Genoa, for the purpose of choosing some port in

1 In Morris’s Aldine ed. of Chaucer’s Poetical Works.

2 Unluckily Nicolas gives no proof or document in support of this statement; but he cannot have written it ‘without book.’
England where the Genoese might form a commercial establishment."

1372 Dec. 1. He gets an advance, paid to himself, of £66 13s. 4d. for his expenses, leaves England, and goes to Florence and Genoa on the King's business,

1373 Probably meets Petrarch at Padua (Prologue to *Clerkes Tale*).

,, Nov. 22. Is back in England, and himself receives his pension.

? ,, *The Lyfe of Seynt Cecile* written.

1374 Febr. 4. Himself receives £25 6s. 8d. for his journey, on the King's affairs, "versus partes Jannue et Florence."

? ,, *The Parlament of Foules* written.

,, April 23. By a writ dated at Windsor,—where on this day, the annual celebration of the Feast of St George took place—a pitcher of wine daily for life was granted, 'dilecto Armigero nostro, Galfrido Chaucer.'

,, June 8. He is appointed Comptroller of the Customs and Subsidy of Wools, Skins, and tanned Hides in the Port of London. . . He is to write the rolls of his Office with his own hand, to be continually present, and to perform his duties personally, and not by Deputy.

,, June 13. Chaucer is granted a Pension of £10 for life for the good service rendered by him and his wife Philippa (as spinster, 1 or wife, or both) to the said Duke, to his Consort, and to his mother the Queen (*Nicolas*, i. 19). See the entry '1372, Aug.' above.

,, He receives his pension of £6 13s. 4d. himself as one of the King's valets.

1375 He receives his pension of £6 13s. 4d. himself as one of the King's valets.

,, ? *Compleynt of Mars* written

1 If as spinster, and this grant is made on or just after Chaucer's marriage with his namesake or cousin, it would suit well the internal evidence of the *Dethe of Blauynche* and *Parlament of Foules*. Surely, if Philippa Chaucer had been Geoffrey's wife before August 1372, her pension would have been given to her and her husband, as on June 13, 1374.
1375 Nov. 8. He (Scutifer Regis) gets a grant of the custody of the lands and person of Edmond Staplegate of Kent, aged 18, who (in 1378?) pays Chaucer £104 for his wardship and marriage.

" Dec. 28. He gets a second grant of the custody of the 5 solidates of rent and the marriage of an infant heir aged 1 year, William de Solys, of Solys in Kent.

† 1375-6 Anelida and Arcite written.

1376 May 31. He receives his own (£6 13s. 4d.) and his wife's (66s. 8d.) pensions at the Exchequer. (Notes and Queries, 3rd Ser. viii. 63, col. 1.)

" July 12. Edw. III grants him (dilecto Armigero nostro) £71 4s. 6d., the price of some wool forfeited at the Customs for not having paid the duty.

" Oct.? He gets an advance from the Exchequer of 50s. on account of his Pension.

" Oct. 18. He receives his annuity from the Duke of Lancaster.

† Dec. 1 Is twice paid 40s. by the Keeper of the King's Wardrobe for his half-yearly Robes as one of the King's Esquires.

† Boccaccio englisht, and The Former Age written; tho' the latter is most probably later.

" Dec. 23. Having been in Sir John Burley's retinue on some secret service, Chaucer gets £6 13s. 4d. as wages.


" Feb. 17. Gets an advance of £10 for his expenses.

" April 11. Has returned to England, and gets £20 from Edw. III, for divers oversea journeys on the King's business.

† Froissart says that in Feb. 1377 Chaucer was joined with Sir Guichard d'Angle (afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, not the hero of the Complaint of Mars) and Sir Richard Sturry, to negotiate a second treaty for the marriage of Richard, Prince of Wales, with Mary, daughter of the King of France. But Nicolas has shown this to be a mistake, though Froissart may have referred to the embassy of Sir G. d'Angle and others for this purpose on Jan. 16, 1378. Nicolas, i. 22, 23.
1377 April 20. Letters of Protection again granted him, to last till Aug. 1, he being in the King's service abroad.

" April 30. He receives himself £26 12s. 4d. for his wages for a mission on secret business of the King 'versus partes Francie.' (This was to 'Moustrell et Parys,' (probably with the King's Ambassadors) to negotiate a Peace with the French King. Chaucer got £22 for this and a subsequent journey, on March 6, 1381.)

" June 12. He receives his annuity from the Duke of Lancaster.

" He is paid (£ when) £7 2s. 6½d. for his allowance of a pitcher of wine daily from 26 Oct. 1376 to 21 June 1377 (Nicolas, i. 21).

" (June 21. Edw. III dies; Rich. II, aged 11, succeeds him, and his advisers are favourable to Chaucer.)

(1378 Jan. 16. Chaucer perhaps goes with the Embassy to France, to negotiate a marriage with the French King's daughter Mary. The marriage, if arranged, is put off. The Parlament of Foules can hardly apply to this.)

" March 23. Chaucer's annuity of 20 marks from Edw. III is confirmed by letters patent.

" April 18. He gets 20 marks a year instead of his old pitcher of wine daily.

" May 10. He gets Letters of Protection, to last till Christmas, being sent with Sir Edward Berkeley to Lombardy, on a mission, as well to Bernardo Visconti, Lord of Milan (whose imprisonment and death Chaucer tells in his Monkes Tale: see p. 9 above), as to the celebrated Sir John Hawkwood, on certain matters touching Rich. II's expedition of war (Nicolas, i. 24, 99).

" May 14. £20 for the arrears of his pension are paid 'per assignationem sibi factam'; and 26s. 8d. to himself in advance for the current half-year.

" May 21. He, being about to go oversea by the King's license, gets letters of general attorney to John Gower and Richard Forrester, to act for him.
DATES OF EVENTS IN CHAUCER'S LIFE.

1378 May 28. He gets £66 13s. 4d. for his wages and expenses during his Lombard journey (Nicolas, i. 24, 99).

1379 Feb. 3. He is back in England again, and receives himself £12 13s. 4d. on account of his Pension.

,, May 24. On account of Rich. II's pension to him, 26s. 8d. are paid, and on account of his Pitcher-of-wine Pension, £13 6s. 8d. are paid, both per assignationem sibi factam isto die.

,, Nov. Philippa Chaucer receives her pension from the Duke of Lancaster (Nicolas, i. 48).

,, Dec. 9. Chaucer himself receives two sums of £6 13s. 4d. for his two Pensions of 20 marks each.

1380 Jan. 1. Philippa Chaucer (Philippe Chaucy) gets a silver-gilt cup and cover from the Duke of Lancaster.

,, July 3. His Pensions of £13 6s. 8d. are paid 'per assignationem sibi factam' (?isto die). Nicolas, p. 101.

,, Nov. 28. He himself receives £14, the balance of his wages and expenses due to him, 'by the account made by himself to the Exchequer (scaccarium), and two sums of £6 13s. 4d. for his two Pensions.

1381 Jan. 1. Philippa Chaucer (Philippe Chaucy) gets a silver-gilt cup and cover from the Duke of Lancaster.

,, March 6. He himself receives £22, "per manus proprios per assignationem sibi factam isto die", for his wages and expenses, as well for his journey to Moustrell and Paris in Edw. III's time (see 1377, April 30), about the treaty of peace, "quam tempore domini regis nunc, causa locutionis habito de maritagio inter ipsum dominum regem nunc, et filiam ejusdem adversarii sui Francie"; which may have been Sir Guichard d'Angle's embassy on Jan. 16, 1378, or may not.

1 Where is this, Mr Keeper of Exchequer-accounts?
2 Nicolas translates assignationem by assignment, and draws a distinction between it and 'per manus proprios.' Yet here the two go together, and require assignatio to mean 'appointment'?
3 The writer in Notes and Queries, 3rd Series, viii. 63, did not know of the earlier embassy.
DATES OF EVENTS IN CHAUCER’S LIFE.

1381 Nov. 16. Payment of £6 13s. 4d., and also 6s. 8d. to Geoffrey Chaucer (Issue Roll, Michs. 5 Rich. II).1

", Nov. 28. To Nicholas Brembre and John Philipot, Collectors of Customs and Subsidies of the King in the port of London, and GEOFFREY CHAUCER, Comptroller of the same in the aforesaid port, &c., £46 13s. 4d. (Issue Roll, Michs. 5 Rich. II).1

", Dec. 21. Payments to Geoffrey and Philippa Chaucer.1

1382 Jan. 1. Philippa Chaucer (Philippe Chaucy) gets a silver-gilt cup and cover from the Duke of Lancaster.

?, TROLYOUS finisht.


", July 22. Payments to Geoffrey and Philippa Chaucer (of their Pensions).2

", Nov. 11. Payments to Geoffrey and Philippa Chaucer (of their Pensions).2

", Dec. 10. Payment to Geoffrey Chaucer, Comptroller of the Customs.2

1383 Lines to Adam Scrivener written.

", Feb. 27. To Geoffrey Chaucer Esquire 6s. 8d.2

", May 5. Gets his own and his wife’s Pensions.3

", Oct. 24. Gets £6 13s. 4d. for his Pensions.3

", Nov. 23. To Nicholas Brembre and John Phillipot, Collectors of Customs, and Geoffrey Chaucer, Comptroller; money delivered to them this day in regard of the assiduity, labour, and diligence brought to bear by them on the duties of their office, for the year late elapsed, £46 13s. 4d.4

1384 April 30. Gets his own and his Wife’s Pensions.5

?, Hous of Fame written.

", Nov. 25. Is allowed to absent himself for a month

1 Notes and Queries, 3rd Series, viii. 367.
2 Issue Roll, Easter, 5 Rich. II, N. & Q., 3rd Ser. viii. 367
from his old Comptrollership of Customs and Subsidies.

(1384 Dec. 9. 1Philip Chaucer, Comptroller of Customs.)

1385 Feb. 17. Is allowed to nominate a permanent deputy for his old Comptrollership of the Customs and Subsidies.

" April 24. Gets his own Pensions (two sums of £6 13s. 4d.), and his wife’s, 66s. 8d. (Issue Roll, Easter, 8 Rich. II, III. Notes & Queries, viii. 367.)

? " Prologue to Legende of Good Women written. The rest probably at various times.

1386 Gets his own and his wife’s Pensions half-yearly.

? " Central period of the Canterbury Tales: the best Tales written near this time, the dull ones being earlier or later.


" Oct. 15. Chaucer is examined as a witness for Richard Lord Scrope; is ‘of the age of forty years and upwards, armed for seven years,’ saw Sir Richard Scrope ‘armed in France before the town of Retters’ (?the village of Retiers near Rennes in Brittany) and ‘during the whole expedition until the said Geoffrey was taken.’

( " Nov. A Commission issues for inquiring into the state of the Subsidies and Customs.)

" Dec. 4. Chaucer has lost his Comptrollership of Customs and Subsidies, and Adam Verruly is appointed to it.

" Dec. 14. Chaucer has also lost his Comptrollership of Petty Customs, and Henry Gisors is appointed to it.

" Truth, or ‘Flee fro the presse,” written.

1387 Gets his own and his wife’s Pensions half-yearly.

" June. After this time no payment of the pension of Philippa Chaucer, Geoffrey’s wife, is made, and she is therefore presumed to have died by or before Dec. 1387.

1 Notes and Queries.
DATES OF EVENTS IN CHAUCER'S LIFE.

1387-8 ? *Moder of God* written.

1388 Chaucer receives his Pensions.

,, ? *Prologue to the Canterbury Tales* written.

,, May 1. The grants of his two Pensions of 20 marks each are cancelled at his request, and assigned to John Scalby.

1389 July 12. Chaucer appointed Clerk of the King's Works at Westminster, &c., at 2s. a day (with perquisites, no doubt), and power to appoint a deputy.

,, July 22. A payment to C. as Clerk of the Works.

1390 July. Is ordered to procure workmen and materials for the repair of St George's Chapel, Windsor.


,, *Astrolabie* written (1391 is mentioned in it).

,, Sept. 16. Chaucer has lost his Clerkship of the Works, as a John Gedney holds the office.

,, Dec. 16. Chaucer receives payment as late Clerk of the Works.

1392 March 4 and July 13. Chaucer receives payment as late Clerk of the Works.

1393 Chaucer receives payment as late Clerk of the Works.

1392-3 ? *Complaint of Venus* written.

1393 ? *Envoy to Scogan* written.

1394 Feb. 28.1 Rich. II grants Chaucer £20 a year for life payable half-yearly at Easter and Michaelmas.

,, Dec. 10. Chaucer receives the first payment of his new Pension.

?1394-5 *Marriage*, or Envoy to Bukton; and *Gentilnesse* (in Scogan's poem) written.

1395 April 1. Chaucer gets £10 as a loan from the Exchequer on account of his Pension, and pays it on May 28.

June 25. Chaucer again gets a loan of £10 from the Exchequer.

Sept. 9. Chaucer again gets a loan of £1 6s. 8d. from the Exchequer.

Nov. 27. Chaucer again gets a loan of £8 6s. 8d. from the Exchequer.

1395 or -6. Chaucer is one of the attorneys of Gregory Ballard to receive seisin of a manor and lands in Kent.

1396 Dec. 25. Chaucer gets £10 on account of his Pension.

1397 Lack of Stedfastness, or 'Balade sent to King Richard,' written.

March 1. Chaucer gets £1 13s. 4d., the balance of his Pension over the advance on Nov. 27.

July 2. Chaucer gets £5 on account of his Pension.

Aug. 9. Chaucer gets £5 on account of his Pension.


1398 May 4. Chaucer gets Letters of Protection against enemies suing him, from Rich. II.

Fortune, or 'Balade de Visage sauns Peinture,' written.

June 3. Chaucer gets £10, his Pension, by the hands of Wm Waxcombe.

July 24 and 31. Chaucer borrows 6s. 8d. each day from the Exchequer.

Aug. 23. Chaucer gets £5 6s. 8d. on account of his Pension.

Oct. 15. Chaucer gets a grant of a ton of wine (? = £5) yearly from 1 Dec. 1397.

Oct. 28. Chaucer gets £10 on account of his Pension.

1399 Sept. Complent to his Purse written to Henry IV.

Oct. 3. Henry IV grants Chaucer 40 marks yearly in addition to his former £20 from Rich. II.

Oct. 13. New copies of his 2 grants of pensions are given to Chaucer, the old ones of 28 Feb. 1394 and 3 Oct. 1399 being lost.
1399 Dec. 24. Chaucer gets a Lease of a tenement in the Garden of St Mary's Chapel, Westminster, for 53 years, or less if he dies sooner.


" June 5. £5, part of £8 13s. 5d. due on March 1, for Chaucer's Henry-IV Pension, is received by Henry Somere for him.

" Oct. 25. Chaucer dies, as his tombstone says.

If this scheme is at all right, it shows a late spring for Chaucer's poetical powers, then a steady advance to the full summer of his genius, followed by a slow autumn of decay, and ended by the chill of death.

I would not willingly add to the gammon and guess that has been mixt-up with Chaucer's Life and Works, but I can't help stating the impressions that are strong on me; and no one will be more glad than myself to see any of the lines in the schemes above shifted to its true place by any such change as that of Mr Bradshaw's lift, in the Canterbury Tales, of the Shipman's Tale and those linkt to it, up to the Man of Law's End-Link,¹ which every one with a head must see is right. I only hope Mr Bradshaw has some such strokes in store for us with regard to the Minor Poems. What otherwise we want especially for Chaucer is, a careful study of the growth of his works by a poet well-read in Early-English, and another study by a man well-read in the history of his time. For the former of these ends we must all beg Professor Lowell and Mr William Morris to work. No happier criticism on Chaucer has, so far as I know, been made, than is made in those parts of the poet-professor's Essay (in his charming Study Windows of 1871) that deal with Chaucer himself.—Who, indeed, can understand the humourful bright soul, if the author of the Biglow Papers cannot?—And, certainly, no such consummate story-telling as Mr Morris's has been

¹ Temporary Preface to the Six-Text, p. 22.
heard in English verse since Chaucer's time, though it is not relieved by the old man's humour and fun.

I go on to examine each of Chaucer's Minor Poems in detail, setting aside for the present the A B C, for the reasons stated on pages 13 and 15.

1. The Compleynte to Pite. In seventeen 7-line stanzas: 1 of 'Proem,' 7 of 'Story,' and 9 of 'Complaint' arranged in three Terns\(^1\) of Stanzas; first printed by Thyune in 1532, at leaf 285 of Chaucer's Workes. The Marquis of Bath's MS at Longleat is the only MS copy known to me that I have not printed for the Society. I hope to print it this year. The poem looks not easy to construe; but it is clearly a Complaint to Pity, as 5 MSS read, and not of Pity, as Shirley reads in Harl. 78. This Pity once lived in the heart of the loved-one of the poet\(^2\) (or the man in whose person he writes). But in his mistress's heart dwells also Pity's rival, Cruelty; and when the poet after waiting many years\(^3\) seeks to declare his love; even before he can do so, he finds that Pity for him is dead in his mistress's heart, Cruelty has prevailed, and deprived him of her. There she stands, with all the gifts of Nature and Culture on her—bounty, fresh beauty, pleasure and jollity, assured-manner, youth, and good-report, wisdom, estate, 'Drede and Governance'\(^4\) (l. 41).—but no

\(^1\) I take the word 'Tern' and not 'Balade' for these Three-of-Stanzas, because M. Paul Meyer insists that 'Balade' is a 'term of art' for a poem of three stanzas and an envoy; and that if any one now, like Shirley or any other scribe of old, calls a three-stanzad poem a Balade, he doesn't know his business. Don't perpetuate confusion, stop it. A Balade without an Envoy is no Balade. 'Trio' has become so monopolized by music, that I thought it better to take 'Tern'.

\(^2\) My own belief, nay, certainty, is that Chaucer writes of himself, and most likely to some lady of higher birth.

\(^3\) I hold it be a sickenes
That I haue suffred \textit{this eight yere} \ldots \quad \text{37} 
\ldots \ldots \quad \text{but that is done.} \quad \text{40}

This is from the \textit{Dethe of Blaunche}, A.D. 1369. So let us suppose that Chaucer waited six or seven years to declare himself.

\(^4\) 'Reverenced by others, and ruling them; or timid, tho' with self-command. (Cp. the uses of 'governaunce' in \textit{Beryn}.)
Pity for her humble lover in her heart. He swoons, then mourns, and, though he sees Pity's corpse, will still believe that it must live, or will revive, in so fair a soul. Then, identifying his Loved-one with Pity, he complains to this Pity, that it is the attribute and crown of Beauty, and must not let Cruelty banish it from its place (Tern I.). If Cruelty is to rule, all lovers will be driven to despair. Despair! Yes, out of the depths of it comes the anguished lover's last passionate appeal to his Love and Pity in one:

(St. 14)  (Tern II. st. 3)

Haue mercy on me / thow he[v]enus quene
That yow haue sought / so tenderly and yore
Let somme streme of [your] lyght\^ / on me be sene
That loue and drede yow / euer lenger the more  95
For sothely for to seyne / I bere so soore
And though I be not kunynge / for to pleyne
For goddis loue / haue mercy on\ my peyne  98

And then the lover tells his 'peyne': What he desires, that he has not, though his heart is on fire for it. What he desires not, what may increase his woe; that he has, unsought, everywhere. He lacks alone his death. He knows his appeal to his Love will be fruitless; but still he will be true to her even unto death, meanwhile lamenting that Pity has gone from her heart.

Chaucer's Complaints (Pity, Mars, Anelida and Arcite, Venus) are all, more or less, obscure, involved, changeful, and of set form. Rightly so, as it seems to me; for lovers are like people with bad belly-aches; they groan and moan, mutter incoherent nonsense, turn restlessly from side to side. We could not expect Chaucer to say how

\^ Pope was not a man to understand the quiet tenderness of Chaucer, where you almost seem to hear the hot tears falling, and the simple, choking words sobbed out. I know no author so tender as he, not even Shakspeare. There is no declamation in his grief. Dante is scarcely more downright and plain.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL. *Conversations on some of the old Poets*, p. 16 (Clarke, 1845).
2 See lines 90-1 of the *Parlament of Foules*, page 57 below.
3 Unfeeling and disgusting simile. (Sentimentalist.)
bad he (or his friend) was, in his easy couplets of later life. Being bound in the strait bonds of unreturned love himself, he naturally preferred a tied-up form of stanza and of poem to express the thoughts his ropes squeezed out of him. He chose the 7-line stanza and the triple Tern; 7 and 3, mystic numbers both. Short flights of song are often used for strong feelings, whether of pain or joy: witness Shakspere's Sonnets, Tennyson's *In Memoriam* (no sustained effort till the bitterness of death is past), and Mrs Barrett Browning's glorious sonnets to her husband, &c.

As to date: the *Pity* is, I have now no question, the earliest original work¹ of Chaucer, say 1366-8, the first² in date of his four linkt-together early works,—the *Pity*, *Blaunche*, *Parlament*, and *Mars*. It explains to us (as will be shown more fully by-and-by) lines 35-40 of the *Blaunche*, and lines 90-1, 160-1 of the *Parlament*, to which latter poem the *Mars* is linkt by its opening lines. And if any one does not believe with me that the *Pity* speaks Chaucer's real feelings, that these are inconsistent with his marriage with Philippa Chaucer³ before September 1366 (who was before not his namesake or cousin, as I assume that she was), I must still ask such reader to allow

¹ The Englisht A B C may be earlier. See p. 13-15.
² "So you intend to put the *Death of Pite* before the *Death of Blaunche*? Don't you think the poem is too good for that, especially in style and verse? As for your reasons, no doubt they are weighty ones; but still I think them not unanswerable. In Love, as well as in every other kind of disease, there may be a relapse; and the man who wrote lines 40-2 of the *Death of Blaunche* does not seem to have been completely cured."—Bernard Ten Brink.
³ Poets are curious cattle about love and marriage. They can have a love or many loves quite independent of their wives: as indeed can and do many other men. If Chaucer's wife was not a bit of a tartar, and most of his chaff of women meant for her, I have read him wrongly. I think the evidence of the *Dethe of Blaunche* conclusive as to Chaucer's not being married at its date, 1369 A.D. I doubt whether he was married when he wrote the *Parlament of Foules*; and I take June 13, 1374, to be near the date of his marriage to his namesake Philippa Chaucer. See p. 18, 19, 20, above. Any reader who believes in Chaucer's marriage in 1366, may date the *Pity* in or before that year, if he likes.
that Chaucer wisht the reader of his first three original poems to suppose that the writer of them had the feelings expresst in these works. For my present purpose it matters not whether Chaucer had this hopeless love for eight long years, or feigned to have it: assuredly he linkt his first three original poems together by the expression of the fact or the fiction. [See the Hindwords.]

With the Pity, I should like much to class the Roundel printed on p. 304 of Dr Morris's Aldine edition of Chaucer, as one of the poet's genuine works, though it is not assigned to him (so far as I know) by any MS of authority. It exactly suits the Compleynge of Pite; there is nothing in it (so far as I can see) to make it not Chaucer's, and it is of the same form as his Roundel in the Parlament of Foules, which is quoted on the next page; for it rymes abb, ab (with the burden abb repeated), abb (with abb again repeated).

Roundel.

I. Burden.

So hath youre beauty fro your herte chased
Pitee, that me navaileth not to pleyne;
For daunger\(^2\) halt your mercy in his cheyne.

II.

Giltles my deth thus have ye purchased,
I sey yow soth, me nedeth not to fayne;
So hath your beaute fro your herte chased, &c.

III.

Alas, that Nature hath in yow compassed
So grete beaute, that no man may atteyne
To mercy, though he stewe\(^3\) for the peyne.
So hath your beaute, &c.

I wrongly put the Compleynge to Pite second, instead of first, in the "Parallel-Text Edition." But I didn't find-out its firstness—subject to the A B C being before it—till I began to work-out these Forewords.

---

1 That's a very different thing, though, from its being Chaucer's.
2 Dominion, power.
3 ?sterve.
M. Sandras (Etude, p. 107) says, "La Complaine de la Pitié se rattache complètement au genre de G. de Lorris," but puts forward no proof of his statement: because he couldn't, I suppose.

2. The Dethe of Blaunche the Duchesse. 1334 lines of the old 4-accent lines, or 1333, according as the reader admits the genuineness or spuriousness of Thynne's line 480, "And thus in sorrow left me alone", or some substitute for it, in the Lay of the Duke, lines 475-486. I have no doubt that Chaucer did write a line (though not Thynne's) to make his first stanza aab, ccb, complete, like his second, for he says himself expressly in lines 463-4, that the sorrowing knight

"... made of ryme tenne vers or twelwe,
Of a compleynt unto hymself,"

which can hardly mean a Lay of 11 lines; but the line in Thynne lessens the force that dede in the last line of the 1st stanza, and Dethe in the 1st line of the 2nd stanza, have when they are closer together. Mr Skeat says rightly that the missing line, if any, is the third of the Lay.

(1)
I have of sorwe so grete wone,
That joy[e] get I never none,
[and never bliss; but ever mone 1]
Now that I see my lady bryght,
Which I have loved with al my myght,
Is fro me dede, and ys agoon.

(2)
Allas! Dethe! what ayleth thee,
That thou noldest have taken me
When that thou toke my lady swete,
That was so faire, so fresh, so fre,
So good, that men may [alle] wel se,
Of al goodnesse sche had no mete. 2

1 'meane' was in English long before 1369: see the Prisoner's Prayer, ed. Ellis, and will ryme with 'agone' or 'agoon.' Who will write a better line?
2 Thynne prints this line (486) next to l. 483, so as to make the second stanza aa, bb, aa, like his first. But this is ruination to the sense.

TRIAL-FOREWORDS.
The mere fact of the additional line being in Thynne, and not in any of the three MSS of the poem\(^1\) that we have, is not of itself conclusive, because Thynne is our only authority for 65 undoubted lines of Chaucer's (lines 31-95) which are not in any of our three MSS of Blaunche.

The Proem of the *Dethe of Blaunche* takes-up 290 lines, and is mainly occupied (lines 62-216) with the story of the drowned king Seys, whose wife Alcyone\(^2\) sorrows so for him that Juno sends Morpheus to pick-up Seys's corpse, take it to his wife, and let it tell her that it's dead. All which is done, and kills Alcyone within three days.\(^3\)

But before this Tale come a few lines that have convinced me that I was wrong in following prior critics in making the *Dethe of Blaunche* Chaucer's first work, and so heading the 'Parallel-Text Edition' with it. I now feel certain that the *Compleynte to Pite* was written before the *Dethe of Blaunche*. In the former we have Chaucer telling his hopeless love and his despair, his resolve to serve his pitiless mistress love and his despair, his resolve to serve his pitiless mistress till his death. After he

\(^1\) One of those MSS, Bodley 638, is copied from the Fairfax 16, and the Tanner was probably copied from the same original as Fairfax 16.

\(^2\) "Alcyone or Halcyone. 2. A daughter of Aeolus and Enarete or Aegiale. She was married to Ceyx, and lived so happy with him, that they were presumptuous enough to call each other Zeus and Hera, for which Zeus metamorphosed them into birds, *alkuon* (a kingfisher) and *kēuks* (a greedy sea-bird), Liddell and Scott; a kind of sea-gull; Appollod. i. 7, § 3, &c.; Hygin, *Fab.* 65; [also Ovid, *Met.* xi. 272]. Hyginus relates that Ceyx perished in a shipwreck, that Alcyone for grief threw herself into the sea, and that the gods, out of compassion, changed the two into birds. It was fabled, that during the seven days before, and as many after, the shortest day of the year, while the bird *alkuon* was breeding, there always prevailed calms at sea. An embellished form of the same story is given by Ovid (*Met.* xi. 410, &c.; comp. Virg. *Georg.* i. 399)."—*Smith's Dict.*

\(^3\) "A parallel is thus silently produced between the untimely fate of Ceyx who was shipwrecked, and of Blanche who died in the flower of her life, being under thirty years of age; as well as between the exemplary conjugal affection and sorrow of Alcyone, and the anguish excited in the breast of John of Gaunt for the loss of his duchess."—*Godwin's Life of Chaucer*, ch. xxix, vol. i, p. 79, ed. 1803.
he spoke and was rejected, he lacked but his deth and then his bere (105). But a man with his nature could not remain a mope, tho' he thought he could. And in his Dethe of Blaunche he tells us what helpt most to cure him—books, birds, horn and hound, and the healing hand of Nature,—how long he suffered from his love—eight years,—how it was now all over, and how he had wisely resolved to let bygones be bygones, and not cry for the moon. All this\(^1\) comes out in answer to the question why he can't sleep o' nights:

\[\ldots\text{trewly as I gesse,}\]
\[\text{I hold it be a sickenes}\]
\[\text{That I have suffred this eight yere;}\]
\[\text{And yet my boote is never the nere;}\]
\[\text{For there is phis-ic-ien but one}\]
\[\text{That may me heale}\(^2\). \text{But that is done.}\]
\[\text{Passe we over untille efte;}\]
\[\text{That wil not be, mote nedes be lefte.}\]

Can anything be plainer? Assuming then that all students are right in taking *The Dethe of Blaunche*\(^3\) to have been written for the death of Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster, John of Gaunt's first wife, on the 12th of Sepr. 1369, when Chaucer would be about 29, we find that his first bad love-affair began when he was 21, kept him miserable for eight years,—and during this time stopt, rather than called-out the poetry in him,—but then left him free to work, and later, to enjoy his life.

\(^1\) Except the books, &c., which we get afterwards in the poem.

\(^2\) Surely this means that Chaucer wasn't married when he wrote it. "From the tenour of the poem entitled the Book of the Duchess I think we may conclude with certainty that Chaucer was unmarried when he wrote it."—*Godwin's Life of Chaucer*, ii. 91, ed. 1803.

\(^3\) He made the bok that highte "The Hous of Fame", And ek "The Deth of Blaunche the Duchesse." Pro/. to *The Legende of Good Women*, l. 405-6, MS Gg 4. 27 Univ. Libr., Cambr.
The object of the *Deth of Blaunce* being to tell another man's loss and sorrow, not Chaucer's own, there was no need of the involvement, the restless changes, the set form, of the *Pitie*. So Chaucer jumpt on the well-trained hack of the 4-accent line, and cantered away easily through two parks of Tale and Dream, and Bird's Song and Emperor's Hunt, to the hard road of the Duke's love and loss and grief, and thence straight to the end, though he got rather tired of his ride at last, and pulled-up his old nag short at the finish. Let any one set the *Blaunce* and *Pity* side by side, and see which Chaucer felt. He spoke for himself in the *Pity*, and for some one else in the *Blaunce*. Indeed, I think it quite possible that the first 442 lines of the *Blaunce* were written for another ending, and then used for the piece of deathwork ordered by John of Gaunt.

Well; Chaucer read this Tale of Seys and Alcyone in a book, a 'romaunce' (l. 48), and thinking over it, fell asleep, and dreamt a dream that could not be interpreted by Joseph, or the author whom Chaucer used in his third (or fourth) poem, the *Parlament of Foules*:

```
Ne nat skarsly Macrobeus,—
He that wrote al thavysyon
That he mette of kynge Scipion,
The noble man, the Affrikan—
(Suche merveyles fortuned than,)
I trowe arede my dremes even.2
```

1 I admit that Chaucer used-up some of his old experiences in describing the Duke's love and grief in the latter part of his poem.

2 Macrobius the grammarian lived about the beginning of the fifth century. He was not a Roman, but probably a Greek. He flourished in the age of Honorius and Theodosius, and had a son named Eustathius. His works that have descended to us are, I. *Saturnaliorum Conviviae Libri VII*, consisting of a series of curious and valuable dissertations on history, mythology, criticism, and various points of antiquarian research; II. *Commentarius ex Cicerone in Somnium Scipionis*, a tract which was greatly admired and extensively studied during the middle ages. The Dream of Scipio, contained in the sixth book of Cicero de Republica, is taken as a text, which suggests a succession of discourses on the physical constitution of the universe, according to the views of the New
With this dream 'The Story' of the Poem begins. It opens with the song of birds, of which Chaucer was to make so much in his Parliament—possibly now planned, if not partly written,—passes on to a gay scene of the Emperor Octavian's hunting, and then to a sad one: a handsome young knight of four-and-twenty,¹ saying to himself the Lay or Compleynt quoted above, p. 33. Him, Chaucer greets. At first he gives no answer; but, after Chaucer has sympathized with him, he describes his sorrows, how death has stript him of all bliss, how he hates his life and longs to die, for false Fortune has played at chess with him, taken his Queen, and mated him². No-

Platonists, together with notices of some of their peculiar tenets on mind as well as matter. III. De Differentiis et Societatibus Graeci Latinique Verbi, a treatise purely grammatical. We do not possess the original work as it proceeded from the hand of Macrobius, but merely an abridgement by a certain Joannes, Smith's Dict.

Before 1822 the seven books of Cicero De Republica, though known to have been in existence during the tenth century, were believed to have been irrecoverably lost with the exception of about a twelfth part, the episode of the Somnium Scipionis, extracted entire from the sixth book by Macrobius, and sundry fragments quoted by grammarians and ecclesiastics, especially by Lactantius and St Augustin. But in the year 1822 Angelo Mai de-
tected among the Palimpsests in the Vatican about a fourth of the work, which had been partially obliterated to make way for a commentary of St Augustin on the Psalms, and the portions re-
covered were printed at Rome in 1822, but they contain none of the sixth book. However, the Somnium Scipionis preserved by Macrobius tells how Scipio relates that he saw in a dream, when in early youth he visited Masinissa, in Africa, the form of the first Africanus, which dimly revealed to him his future destiny, and urged him to press steadily forward in the path of virtue and of true renown, by announcing the reward prepared in a future state for those who have served their country in this life with good faith. Smith's Dict.

¹ John of Gaunt was born in or about 1340, and must have been twenty-nine in 1369. 'Now 29 was often written xxviii; and if the v were dropped by accident, it would read xxvii.' (F. Brock.)

² There are several passages in this poem upon the death of the duchess, which mark in no common degree the crudeness of taste of the time in which Chaucer wrote. It is scarcely worth while again, as we did in examining the Troilus and Creside, to quote single lines which are trite, vulgar, and impotent; such as where Chaucer makes his hero say, exclaiming upon fortune,

for she is nothing stable,
Nowe by the fyre, nowe at the table. ver. 645
thing is left him but to die soon. Chaucer dissuades him from suicide, and he then agrees to tell Chaucer his story.

The present poem has much more considerable deformities. Nothing can be poorer or more contemptible taste, than where the author, after having worked up the imagination of his readers with a picture of the inconsolable distress of the knight, goes on to make him describe his mischance under the allegory of having played at chess with fortune, and having lost the game. [Too true: but C. was perhaps misled by a Frenchman, p. 47, whom he humbly thought his better.] It may however be a still more intolerable absurdity, that his hero proceeds to excuse the conqueror, alleging,

And eke she is the lasse to blame,
My selfe I wolde have do the same,
Before God, had I ben as she . . .
For al so wise God give me reste,
I dare wel swere she toke the beste.  

In answer to all this, Chaucer frigidly undertakes to console him by the examples of Medea, Phyllis and Dido, from Ovid's Epistles. These ladies, he observes, destroyed themselves, and are justly censured for their desperation. They indeed were driven upon their fate by the perfidious inconstancy of the men they adored:

But there is no man alive here
Wolde for ther ferês make this wo.  

It is in a similar style of insufferable trifling that, further on in the poem, where John of Gaunt is introduced speaking of the verses he wrote in praise of his mistress, Chaucer makes him digress into an impertinent discussion whether Pythagoras, or Jubal the son of Lamech, were the first discoverer of the art of music: and this in a discourse, delivered on an occasion of the utmost distress, interrupted with groans, and accompanied with all the tokens of the deepest affliction. Such are some of the faults of Chaucer's epicodium.—Godwin, i, 83, ed. 1808.

M. H. Gomont's opinion on Chaucer's telling of the Duke's story is,

"Enfin, arrive le récit de la perte qui le rend inconsolable. Ce dernier morceau, point capital du poème, est, sous le rapport littéraire, fort inférieur à ceux dont nous avons essayé de donner une idée par nos citations. On y trouve cependant plusieurs de ces traits de nature qui placent Chaucer si haut dans l'opinion de Walter Scott. Mais ce sont des traits fugitifs qu'absorbe, pour ainsi dire, le fatras de mauvais goût au milieu duquel ils se rencontrent. En somme, la narration du chevalier est loin d'offrir cette justesse de sentiment à laquelle l'auteur s'éleva dans ses ouvrages, fruits d'un âge plus avancé. Evidemment, lors de la composition du poème dont nous terminons l'analyse, il n'avait pas encore atteint un de ses plus beaux mérites, la force et la vérité du pathétique."—Geoffrey Chaucer, Poète Anglais du XIVe siècle. Analyses et Fragments, par H. Gomont. Paris, 1847, p. 54. This little book is a set of sketches of Chaucer's principal poems, to make him and them known to Frenchmen.

I was glad to see, after my proofs had come in, that M. Gomont
(More than half the poem is thus over before we get to its real subject at line 759. Still, as centres should be in the middle of circles, we mustn't complain.) On a day in his idle youth, the knight came on a company of the fairest ladies that ever man saw with eye, and among these was one above the rest like the summer's sun above any other planet in heaven. She, with most sweet eyes, soft speech, and fairest neck, is charmingly described,¹ "and goode faire White she heto," or was named.

[P.S. Just now, after returning my proof, I open a volume of Prof. Lowell's lent me yesterday by a clever good-looking assistant of Messrs Reeves and Turner in the Strand, and to my delight come on the following passage about Chaucer's picture of Blanche, and how in it he thought of his early love: Yes, her of stanza 6 of the Pity, 'all the gifts of Nature and Culture on her' (p. 29), as she lookt on those she loved:—

In The Book of the Duchess, there is one of the most had put Chaucer's Compleynte to Pite first in the list of his Minor Poems. I hope he did it because he was convinced that that was its right place; but he can hardly have seen its meaning, as he makes no comment on it.

¹ Compare her body with Cryseyde's:—

Hyr throte ... Troylus and Cryseyde, bk iii, st. 172, l. 1198-1201:—
Semed a rounde toure of yvoyre§... Hire armes smale*, hire streghtè
take† and softe,
Ryght faire shuldres, and body Shes dydes longe†, flesshly smothe,
longe† She had; and armes every lyth and white,
Fattyssh, flesshy, nat grete ther- He gan to stroke; and good
with *; and hevene
Ryght white handes, and nayles He gan to stroke; and good
rede, thrifte bad ful ofte
Rounde brestes||; and of good Hire snowissh throthe§, hire brestes
brede rounde|| and lite:
Hyr h[ip]pes were; a streight flat
bakke‡

Thus in this hevene he gan hym to delite.

Mr Bradshaw says too: Compare the scene of Chaucer first, greeting and arguing with the Duke, l. 500, &c., of the Blaunche with the Pandarus-and-Troilus scene in the latter half of Bk I, of the Troilus. The former is probably the germ of the latter, where Chaucer has gone so very far from his original. Again: Compare the Duke's complaint for the loss of Blanche, l. 562, &c., of Blaunche, with Cryseyde's complaint on hearing of her having to leave Troy, in the Troylus, Bk IV.
beautiful portraits of a woman that was ever drawn. Full of life it is, and of graceful health, with no romantic hectic or sentimental languish. It is such a figure as you would never look for in a ball-room, but might expect to meet in the dewy woods, just after sunrise, when you were hunting for late violets (p. 95). . . . [After the description of Blanche, speaks John.] It is like sunshine. It awakens all the dearest and sweetest recollections of the heart . . . the passages I love in the poets give me back an hour of childhood, and are like a mother’s voice to me. They are as solemn as the rustle of the Bible leaves in the old family-prayers. The noisy ocean of life hushes, and slides up his beach with a soothing and slumberous ripple. The earth becomes secluded and private to me as in childhood, when it seemed but a little meadow-green guarded all round with trees, for me to pick flowers in; a play-room, whose sole proprietor and manager I was. When Chaucer wrote this poem, he must have been musing of his early love. How could critic ever grow so leathern-hearted as to speak sneeringly of love verses?"—James Russell Lowell. Conversations on some of the Old Poets, p. 98 (ed. H. G. Clarke, 1845).]

As good she was as Hester in the Bible, and never—like some of her selfish vain contemporaries evidently—riskt her admirers’ lives by sending them to fight in foreign lands, or go on dangerous fool’s-errands,

Goo hoodelles into the drye se,
And come home by the Carrenare

1 Quite right, most dear Professor, to whom every lover of Chaucer is grateful: but there are love-verses and love-verses; and one must chaff the nonsense and attitudinizing in some of them.

2 Compare the Walakye, Pruse, Tartarye, Alysaundre, Turkye, here, with the Pruce, Lettowe, Ruse, Germade, Belmarie, Lieys, Satalie, Tramassene, Palatye, and Turkye, of the Knight in the Prologue to the Canterbury Tales. (Mr Brae noted this before me, I see.)

3 "Now my interpretation of the Carenare is, that it is the gulf of the Carnaro in the Adriatic: il Carnaro, the charnel-hole: so called because of its reputed destructiveness of human life. Chaucer’s residence in Italy would make him well acquainted with the character of this gulf (now called il Quarnero): and if it is true that he visited Padua [in 1373], he would have been [but not before 1369 A.D., when the Blaunche was written] in the very place to hear of it. It is, indeed, from a Paduan writer, Palladio Negro, that the Abbé Fortis quotes:—"E regione Istriæ, sinu Palatico, quem nautæ carnarium vocitant," &c., showing by this translation of the name into the Latin equivalent carnarium, that Carnaro
that she might speak honourably\(^1\) of them ere they came back to her. On this sweet maid was all the Knight's love laid. For long he durst not tell his love, but at last he tremulously stammered it out, “seyde ‘Mercy!’ and no more.” Then his heart came to him again, and he told all his tale. But faire White utterly refused him, to his great misery. Another year, however, he tried again, and his lady gave him ‘all wholly the noble gift of her mercy,’ and they lived their married life full

was not merely a name, but a nickname expressive of its fatal reputation. But the most conclusive description is by Vergier, Bishop of Capo d'Istria, as quoted by Sebastian Munster in his “Cosmographie,” page 1044 (Basle edition)—

“Par deça le gouffre enragé lequel on appelle vulgairement Carnarie, d'autantque le plus souvent on le voit agité de tempestes horribles; et là s'engloutissent beaucoup de navires et se perdent plusieurs hommes.”

‘If it be objected that carnaro is not carrenare, it is an objection that might be shown in many ways to be of no moment. The shortest answer is perhaps this,—that if Palladio Negro might translate the epithet into Latin, so might Chaucer into English from his own “careyn” [corps, carrion]—careynare—to rhyme with ware in the line following. It may be that Chaucer [if he knew Dante by 1369] was reminded of the fatal character of the Carnaro by Dante's allusion to it in the Inferno (ix. 112):

\[
\text{‘}\text{——— a Pola presso del carnaro}\\
\text{Fanno i sepolcri il luogo varo—}’\text{‘}
\]

[Even as at Pola, near to the Quarnero]
That shuts in Italy and bathes its borders, The sepulchres make all the place uneven . . .

\[\text{Longfellow, p. 30.}\]

which at all events shows that it was at that time a byword of danger and destruction.’ (Brae's ed. of Chaucer's Astrolabe, p. 103-4.)

Of the ‘drie sea’ Mr Brae suggests 2 explanations: 1. that it may be the large ‘lake near the city of Labac, adjoining the plain of Zirecknitzi’ described by Munster, which was then, and is now (see the Student of Sept. 1869), full of water and fish in winter, but dries up, and is ploughed, in summer; and 2. that it may be any frozen sea; as “from a passage in Warton's History of English Poetry, vol. I, page 461, it seems that to encounter severe cold hoodless was a feat in amatory chivalry. ‘It was a crime to wear fur on a day of the most piercing cold, or to appear with a hood, cloak, gloves, or muff’,”—ib, p. 105.

A writer in The Saturday Review of 30 July 1870 suggests that Carremare means the Mountains of the Moon; and that the ‘drie sea’ is the great desert of Sahara. See the Notes at the end.

\(^1\) “That I may of yow here seyn worshyppe”: ?not That I may hear men speak honour of you.
many a year, one in heart, in bliss and woe; their joy was ever new. Most pretty work all this is, quite worthy of Chaucer.'

But then comes a sudden and (to me) clumsy wind-up of the poem. Notwithstanding the plain declaration of the Knight in his Lay or Compleynt, that his love is dead, Chaucer now asks where she is:

\[ \text{Knight.} \quad \text{"She ys ded!"} \]
\[ \text{Chaucer.} \quad \text{"Nay?"} \]
\[ \text{Knight.} \quad \text{"Yis, be my trouthe!"} \]
\[ \text{Chau.} \quad \text{"Is that your losse? Be God! hyt ys routhe!"} \]

'And with that worde' Octavian's hunting is over, his castle-bell strikes twelve, Chaucer wakes in bed, with the romance of Seys and Alcyone in his hand, and resolves to put his dream into ryme. 'Now hit ys doon.'

I hope Chaucer felt ashamed of himself for this most lame and impotent conclusion to the Dethe of Blaunche every time he read it: he ought to have been caned for it. Still, the Poem is full of beauties, and is very interesting in its comical roundaboutness of construction as contrasted with the directness of some of his later tales; in its long long enumeration of the charms and qualities of Blanche when set beside the few masterly lines with which he pictures in after-life an Emelye or a Carpenter's-wife; in its first bringing-out to us Chaucer's love of books, of birds, of out-door life, of flowers and trees; in its eye for all the points of a woman—no man knew 'em like Chaucer;—and yet in its insisting to a stranger, even in the face of death, on the bodily beauties of the Duchess,—a character-

\[ \text{1 "Tandem pervenimus ad Galfredum Chaucerum, omnium illius aetatis poëtarum principem, patrem poësii anglicae, ut saepissime appellatus est. Et sane ita appelletur! Primus ille totam linguae anglicae ubertatem et elegantiam manifestavit, asperitatem eius temperans, versusque arte metrica excelsus; primus carminibus suis linguae anglicae vigorem et stabilitatem dedit, poëtisquesequentibus exempla, quae dui in litteris anglicis insuperata manserunt."—A. T. Closen's Diss. Acad. De Galfredo Chaucero, 3 Dec. 1851. Helsingfors.} \]
\[ \text{2 Points of spirit, soul, and body} \]
istic which gave us later the Miller's and Reeve's Tales, and the Wife of Bath;—in its easy swing of verse, which grew afterwards to be the best story-telling ever heard in English. I see no humour in the Poem: none would have been in place there: but of tenderness and pathos we have plenty. The date is 1369.

On the originality and merit of the Blaunche, M. Sandras concludes:

"Ce poème qui, dans son ensemble et souvent dans ses détails, n'offre qu'une imitation servile de Machault, est certainement une des plus faibles productions de Chaucer." (Etude, p. 95.)

We have now, therefore, to inquire whether the first part of this statement is gammon or fact, and we will take M. Sandras's proofs or assertions one by one.

1. He says, p. 294, note, 'the history of Ceyx and Alcyone is borrowed from the Dit de la Fontaine Amoureuse, as is proved by certain details which are not found in Ovid's Metamorphoses.' I had better therefore translate that part of the Dit which tells the story of Ceyx and Alcyone, that every reader may be able to compare it with Ovid's version, and Chaucer's:

"When Fortune made King Ceyx perish, it behoved him to die in the sea. But Alchione, who was, queen, could not so seek, or so do to diviner or diviness, that she could know the truth of it [her husband's death], and so she did nothing but search for him on the coast (marine) for, without lying, she loved him more than anything, with pure love; she tore-out her hair, and beat her breast, and for his love could never sleep on a bed or under a curtain. Alchione had her heart too saddened for the grief she had for her husband who perished, through Fortune, in the sea; so that she said, weeping, several times to Juno: 'I pray you, rich Goddess, hear my sorrowful prayer (depry)!'

Many a sacrifice and many a gift she offered her [Juno] for her loved-one; and, to know where he was, why and when he was killed [or died], she went too much desiring it; so that the Goddess Juno had so great pity of her, that she sent her to sleep, and Alchione, while sleeping, saw Ceis:

\[1 \text{'Su la marina dove 'l Po discende.'—Dante.}\]
—now I’ll tell you how:—Juno who saw and heard the prayer of her who was of heart devout, humble and whole [single, not double], said to Yris, her loyal messenger: 'Hearken to me! I know well that thou art full nimble and fleet; go off to the God who hates noise and light, who loves all kind of sleep, and hates affray. Thou shalt tell him (1) that I send thee to him, and (2) the mishap (mech'ief) and trouble of Alchioine. Tell him (3) that he [is to] show her, Ceys the king, and the way in which he was killed, where, how, and why.' Yris answers, 'My lady! I understand (voy) you well: this message I will do, by my faith, with a glad countenance.' Yris at once, prepared for her journey (1), takes her wings, flies off in the air, covered and shrouded with a cloud. She labours so at it, that she comes to a great valley surrounded by two great mountains, and a brook which rumbles and murmurs (grosseille) through the country. There, is a house which is wonderfully beautiful; there, is the God who sleeps and slumbers so that nothing exists which will in reason wake him. Yris enters the mansion, but very greatly wonders that there is in it neither woman nor man on the watch; she herself makes ready to sleep, so greatly is she awed. Within the chamber where the God of Sleep lies, was a very rich bed, and a couch, whereon he lay like a leg, in such fashion that his chin lay on his breast, that he moved nor foot, nor hand, nor mouth; and one heard there neither cock nor hen that cluckt, nor bay of hound. No leech or phisician, henbane, poppy, or other means, was needed for sleeping well, for in the place was nothing that ought or snote.¹ Yris said to him: 'Sleeping God, I come to thee from Juno, goddess of all good.'—In short, she gave her message very well and irreproachably. Yris did not wait till day came (n’a pas attendu qu’il adjourne), but departs, and turns without leave-taking, for she would not willingly stay there. It was the place that kept her dull, sleepy, and sad; she has no wish to return (l) to the God, so she flees from him, and turns away. But the gentle God, who had near him a thousand daughters and a thousand sons, too much vanities and dreams such and such (tiex et quies), of good, of ill, of joys and of griefs (dïex), gets back into his bed. But the gentle sire opens, a tiny little bit, one of his eyes, and turns to do, as best he can, that which Iris wants.

The thousand sons who were around him, and the daughters too, changed their shapes at will, for they took

¹ Moucher, To snyte, blow, wipe, or make cleane the nose.—Cotgrave.
the forms of creatures, so that they appeared to sleeping folk, like dreams. For this, folk dreamt diversely, and in dreaming saw many things sweet and sour: some are poignant, others hard; some are clear, others dark. They knew how to talk the languages and murmurings of all countries. They took the shapes of water, of fire, of all adventures, of iron, of wood; other trade they had not, nor other cares; they went everywhere. The God of Sleep calls one of his sons, Morpheus, and tells him the news that Yris told him from Juno the fair, which is, that the husband (*drus*) of Alchione lies dead on the gravel (seashingle): 'Go and show her how; that she may see Ceys dead, and his boat.' Then Morpheus took the shape that Ceys had, naked; and very soakt and wet indeed he was; his hair was more twisted and divided (*lotus*) than a little rope. Within the room of Alchione he comes, discoloured, pale, and forlorn; and reveals to her all the perils into which he has fallen. The God of Sleep had, by his power, made Alchione sleep in her bed. Morpheus is before her, and says to her: 'Dear companion, see here Ceys, for whom thou hast so lost joy and delight that nothing pleases thee (*labellit*). See how I have no colour, joy, or spirit that accompanies me. Look on me, and call me to thy mind. Think not, fair one, that I complain in vain: look at my hair, look at my grizzled beard; look at my dress, which shows true signs of my death.' She wakes, that she may clasp him; but alas! he has no power to return longer. He vanishes.

Thus then the fair one saw clearly King Ceys, and knew surely the manner of his death. 3 But he was lamented by her, regretted and wept-for long, by great sighs poured-forth from the depths (*profondement*), so that Juno wrought in such manner, that for her lamentations she changed their two human bodies into two birds, which flit over the sea, evening and morning. Halcyons (*Alchinoënes*) have many called them, for truly the mariners who have 'entred farre into the sea' 4, when they see these birds near them, often make themselves certain to have (good) fortune or tempest." (From the French, in Ten Brink's *Studien*, p. 198-203.)

The reader will see at once how very different the

1 The only word I can find like *lotus* is *lotir*, séparer, partager.
2 esperduz : forlorn, lost, fore-gone, farre-gone, in a desperate or miserable taking.—*Cotgrave*.
3 Mais de li plains fu regretés et plourés longuement. Can li be for *la*, her, and *plains* be a participle?
4 *Cotgrave*, for 'Empoint en mer'
story of the Dit is from Chaucer's. If he compares both with Ovid (Metam. xi), he will see how much more closely the Dit keeps to Ovid than Chaucer does; and he will see also that the only two touches in which Chaucer agrees with the Dit rather than Ovid—he differs widely in details from both—is in making the God of Sleep's valley stand between two rocks (instead of being a cave under a rock), and in cutting-short Iris's report of Juno's speech to the God, instead of enlarging it, as Ovid does; which cutting-down was necessary to Chaucer, because he had before given Juno's speech at great length. Of the English and French versions of the story, Chaucer's is far more independent of the Dit than the Dit is of Ovid. It is clear also that Chaucer's lines 62-107 are not due to the Dit; for 'it telles' (l. 73) nothing of the details of Cey's loss, and too little of Alyone's sorrow for Chaucer to 'rede' and make him pity. I do not believe that Chaucer ever saw the Dit; and I have no hesitation in appealing to my readers to decide with me that M. Sandras's assertion that Chaucer borrowed his story from the Dit, is gammon.

M. Sandras's second point is somewhat better made, though it is much exaggerated. He says of the passages that Chaucer has translated or imitated, 'it is enough to set them face to face with the English text, to show that the Book of the Duchesse is a series of reminiscences drawn from the Roman de la Rose, and two poems of Machault's, the Fontaine Amoureuse, and the Remede de Fortune'. From the Roman de la Rose, a poem of 22,818 lines, which Chaucer translated, he has put 5 lines into his Blaunche. Jean de Meung, having told how Charlemagne killed the King of Cicily with his sword, in his first battle with him, adds,

1 I don't know where a copy of this poem is to be found in England. (P.S. M. Paul Meyer has kindly undertaken to get the best Paris MSS of both poems copied for us; and we will then print them, he editing.)
Chaucer's Blaunce.

Eschec et mat li ala dire, 7387
Desus son destrier auferant
(iron-grey),
Du trait d'un paonnet errant
Ou milieu de son eschiquier.

7390
Car ainsinc le dist Athalus,
Qui des eschez controva l'us.

(Chaucer's Blaunche.

Eschec et mat li ala dire, 7387
Therwith Fortune seyde 'chek!' here!
And 'mate' in the myd poyn of the chekker.
With a poune errante, alas!
Ful craftier to pleyn she was.

Than Athalus, that made the game. 662

Desus son destrier auferant 'chek'!

here!

(iron-grey),

And 'mate' in the myd

Du trait d'un paonnet errant
Ou milieu de son eschiquier.

(Chaucer's Blaunche.

De fiere vois.

G. de Machault, Remede de Fortune, Sandras, p. 290.

D'unceil rit, de l'autre lerne;
C'est l'orguellieuse humilité,
C'est l'envieuse charité...
La peinture d'une vire errante;
Qu'est mortable;
En riens à li ne se compère.

Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Sooth to seyn, I sawghoon...
That brought me there? nay, but Fortune,
That ys to lyen ful commune. Among these ladyes thus echoon,
Veint de clarté,  
Avait-elle les autres sommonté  
De pris, d'onneur, de grâce,  
de beauté, &c.  
*Fontaine Amoureuse.*

Et sa gracieuse parole  
Qui n’estoit diverse ne folle,  
Étrange, ne mal ordenée,  
Hautaine, mès bien affrenée  
Cueillie à point et de saison,  
*Fondée sur toute raison,*  
Tant plaisant et douce à oir  
Quechasum faisoit resjoir, &c.  
*Remède de Fortune.*

Car c’est mes cuers, c’est ma  
créance,  
C’est mes désirs, c’est m’es-  
pérance,  
C’est ma santé . . . . . .  
C’est toute ma bonne bûrté,  
C’est ce qui me soustient en  
vie, &c.  
*Remède de Fortune.*

For al the worlde, so had she  
Surmountede hem al of  
beauté,  
Of maner and of comelynesse,  
Of stature, and of sette glad-  
nesse,  
Of goodelyhede . . .  
*Dethe of Blaunche,* l. 803-  
827.

And which a goodely, softè,  
speche  
Had that swete, my lyves  
leche !  
So frendely, and so wel  
ygrounded,  
*Up al resoun so wel yfounded,*  
And so tretàble to al goode,  
That I dar swere wel by the  
roode,  
Of eloquence was never  
founde ;  
Ne trewer tonged, ne skorned  
lesse,  
Ne bet coude hele . . .  
Ne lassè flatterynge in hir  
worde . . .  
*Dethe of Blaunche,* l. 917-  
931.

For, certes, she was that  
swete wife,  
My suffisance, my luste, my  
lyfe,  
Myn happe, *myn hele,* and al  
my *blysse,*  
My worldes welfare, and my  
goddesse ;  
And I hooly hires, and every  
del.  
*Dethe of Blaunche,* l. 1033-9.

Fors tant que tousdis en-  
clinio  
Mon ceur et toute ma pensée

¹ Let me see thy countenance, let me hear thy voice; for  
sweet is thy voice, and thy countenance is comely.—*Song of Solo-  
mon,* ii. 14.
Vers ma Dame, qui est And good faire "White" she
clamée hete . . 946
De tous, sur toutes belle et She was bothe faire and
bonne, bryghte
Chascun por droit ce nom li She had not hir name
donne. wronge. 949


"Chaucer," says M. Sandras, p. 294, "borrows all his
comparisons from G. de Machault,"—who, as is well
known, was the author of the phrase tabula rasa—

Car le droit estat d'innocence Paraunter I was thereto most
Ressemble proprement la able,
(table As a white wall, or a table,
Blanche, polie, qui est able For it is ready to catch and
A recevoir, sans nul contraire, take
Ce qu'on y veut peindre ou Al that men will therein
portraire. make.

Remède de Fortune. Dethe of Blaunche, l. 777-780.

"I could multiply these nearnesses (rapprochemens)"
(Sandras, p. 294, note). No doubt. There is nothing
new under the sun: and if one man describes his mistress,
says she's like the sun above the stars, speaks most sweetly,
is his life and bliss, is rightly called Lily, Rose, or what
not; why, of course he copies it all from a Frenchman!
What can one do but admire the delightful modesty of M. Sandras, and recommend him to write an Etude on our
'divine Williams' in the same strain? Meantime we may
safely conclude that the assertion that Chaucer's Dethe
of Blaunche is only 'a series of reminiscences' from
French poets, is mere gammon.

Another point which has amused me much, is M. Sandras's suggestion that Chaucer has gone to a French author
for his description of the hunt in his Blaunche. To a
modern Englishman, the notion of going to a Frenchman
to learn the way over a hurdle or a hedge is, of course,
supremely ludicrous; but admitting to the fullest extent
the debt of our old sportsmen to France for all the show-
off of our old way of hunting, the terms of art, &c.,—it surely was not necessary for Chaucer at the age of 29 or so, after his life in court and camp, to go anywhere except to his own eyes and ears to know what hunting was, and to his own pen to describe it. If he couldn’t describe a lovely woman when he saw her, except in French phrases (as M. Sandras imagines), he surely could, in English words, a bit of our greenwood life. Hang it! Who that has ever been across a hunter, or followed a hound, couldn’t? M. Sandras even gets stirred-up by Chaucer’s lines:—

"In the descriptive part of the Book of the Duchesse, Chaucer wants neither taste nor even originality. It is the story (narration) that is badly managed. The first scenes of the dream are full of éclat, of movement, or of grace. What richness of colouring when the poet describes the magnificent castle to which he believes himself transported, as the rising sun pours floods of light across the windows whereon is painted the Geste of Troy, and on the walls is seen entire the Romance of the Rose. Soon resounds, with the blast of the horn, a noise of men and horses, and the bay of hounds. The verse becomes imitative, the rhythm quickens, and expresses happily the movement of the chase, and the fascination which forces the spectator to join in the cortège.

Some details of this description may have been furnished, either by the Dit of the Chace dou Cerf (Collection Mouchet, vol. i, p. 166), or by the poem which Gace de la Bigne had published (written) in 1360; but [no 'if so'.] Chaucer has appropriated them with talent (se les est appropriés avec talent).

However, by the time that M. Sandras gets to his Appendix, he has come to a right conclusion about this question of the hunt-borrowing; the only pity is that he hasn’t extended his statement to three-fourths of his other assertions about Chaucer’s borrowing from French authors:—

"The resemblances [rapprochemens] which follow, are of no importance. It is nowise proved that Chaucer had read the two French poems: besides, the borrowing would be insignificant."
2. **CHAUCER'S "DETHE OF BLAUNCHE," 1369 A.D.**

The mayster hunte, anoon, fote hote, 
With a grete horne blewe thre mote,
At the uncouplynge of hys houndys.  

_Dethe of Blaunche_, l. 375.

And I herde goynge, bothe uppe and doune,
Men, hors, houndes, and other thynge,
And alle men spoke of hunt-ynge, 

_How they wolde slee the hert with strengthe,
And how the hert had upon lengthe_  

So much embosed: Y not now what.  


Et puis juppe ou corne un lone mot,  
Chascuns en a joie qui l'ot...  
Et puis si corneras apel

_iii. Lons mots pour les chiens avoir, &c._  
_Coll. Mouchet, t. 1, fol. 166._

Le cerf suit par une valée,  
En la haute forest ramée...

Et tout homme qui là estoit
Saiches que pas ne se faignoit
De corner, crier, et huer,
Et vaux et mons de résonner.

Et les arbres qui là estoient,
Et qui double chasse faisoient,
Il sembloit a tous qu'ils parloient:

_Si ouyssiez là tel déduit;
Car riens il n'y avoit de vuid._

Le cri estoit continuel

_Des gens et des chiens autretel;_  
Par quoi la playsance y estoit

_Plus grande à qui la chassait._  
_Coll. Mouchet, t. ii, fol. 106._

However, if Chaucer did borrow a few things from the French, one of them borrowed one thing from him, as we learn from M. Sandras's pages 90, 295:

Chaucer, A.D. 1369.  

I have grete wonder, be this lyghte,

_How that I lyve; for day ne nyghte_  

I may nat slepè welynghe

_I have so many an ydel thoght_  

_Purely for defaulte of slepe_  

That, &c.  


Froissart, A.D. 1384.  

Je sui de moi en grant merveille

_Comment je viés, quant tant je veille,_

Et on ne porrait en veillant

_Trouver de moi plus travaillant:_

_Car bien sacies que pour veiller_

Me viennent souvent travail-ler

_Pensées et mélancolies, etc._  
_Froissart. Paradis d'amour,_  
_B. I. MSS Fr., No. 7214, fol. 1._
"Chaucer and Froissart are the only authors in whom I have found the name of Enclimpostair, given to one of the sons of Sleep. One would seek in vain for this name in the Glossaries." ¹

There these goddys lay and slepe, Morpheus and Eclypspaceyre, That was the god of slepès

Dethe of Blaunche, l. 166-8, v. 160, ed. Morris. L'un de ses fils Enclimpostair. (Froissart, loc. cit.)

On the question of Chaucer's originality, I do trust that all our members will read pages 173-4, 210, of Prof. Lowell's essay on Chaucer in his charming My Study Windows, a book which all we Chaucer-men ought to buy, and lend or give-away by the dozen—(it's only 18d., or 2s. in cloth, S. Low & Co.). He says on the one hand, p. 174:

"Chaucer, like Shakspere, invented almost nothing. Wherever he found anything directed to Geoffrey Chaucer, he took it, and made the most of it. It was not the subject treated, but himself, that was the new thing. 'Cela m'appartient de droit,' Molière is reported to have said, when accused of plagiarism. Chaucer pays that 'usurious interest which genius,' as Coleridge says, 'always pays in borrowing'. The characteristic touch is his own."

And on the other hand, p. 210 (London edition):

"Chaucer seems to me one of the most purely original of poets; as much so in respect of the world that is about us as Dante in respect of that which is within us. There had been nothing like him before; there has been nothing since. He is original, not in the sense that he thinks and says what nobody ever thought and said before, and what nobody can ever think and say again, but because he is always natural; because, if not always absolutely new, he is always delightfully fresh; because he sets before us the world as it honestly appeared to Geoffrey Chaucer, and not a world as it seemed proper to certain people that it ought to appear."

¹ According to me, here is the etymology: Engle (angel) imposteur.—Sandras. Sporting, this.
One cannot say too strongly that Chaucer's originality is a fact, whatever his borrowings may be or not be. I came to the question, accepting M. Sandras's statements, caring nothing whether they proved well-founded or ill, but just desiring to get at the facts. That's the one question for all of us. And I do say that there is much more gammon than fact in what M. Sandras has written about Chaucer's borrowings from French poets, with regard to his first four poems.

3. The Parlament of Foules. In ninety-eight 7-line stanzas (lines of 5-accent), with a Roundel of eight lines inserted between the 97th and 98th stanzas. (This Roundel should not be numbered as a 98th stanza.) The Proem takes up 17 stanzas, its last one being an 'Invocation,' samples of which will occur again. The rest of the poem is all 'Story.' The Parlament was first printed by Caxton in 1477-8: a copy of this edition is in the Univ. Libr., Cambridge, and is reprinted in our Parallel-Text. The only MS copies known to, but not printed by, me, are in the Fairfax MS 16 (Bodleian Library), and Bodley 638, copied from the Fairfax. In order to give all the unprinted MSS except Bodley 638, I have considered Dr Richard Morris's text of the Parlament in his Aldine edition as sufficient, especially as he has rightly italicized the words and letters of the MS which he has altered. The MSS fall into two main groups: I. those in the Parallel-Text: Gg 4. 27; R. 3. 19, Trin. Coll., Camb.; the unknown original of Caxton's Text; Shirley's Harl. 7333; LVII, St John's Coll., Oxford; and Ff 1. 6, Cambr. Univ. Libr. Also (more or less) Seld. B. 24, the Northernized or Scottified MS—which some confounded man

1 On my date (1460-70) for the Cambr. Univ. MS Ff 1. 6, Mr Bradshaw says: "You put Ff 1. 6 far too late. The list of Kings goes down to Henry VI, and when the man makes his calculation as to how long it is from the Creation, he brings it to 20 Henry VI, that is, 1441-2 A.D."
3. CHAUCER’S “PARLAMENT OF FOULES,” 1374 A.D.

has had the impudence to write a new conclusion to, from l. 601 of stanza 86, leaving out the Roundel; and he has also altered the words in many other lines of the poem. The fragments in Hh 4. 12, Camb. Univ. Libr. (365 lines), and Laud 416 in the Bodleian Library (142 lines), are also of the Gg type. II. The three Bodleian MSS, Fairfax 16, and (in the Supplementary Parallel-Texts) Tanner 346, and Digby 181. The Cambr. Univ. MS Ff 1. 6 was written by two copiers, the first of whom followed the Gg type of MS, while the second, W. Calverley, followed the Fairfax. This was clearly shown by Mr Bradshaw’s collation (for the Oxford Chaucer when first proposed) of Ff 1. 6 with Mr Bell’s print of Speght’s text. But the most interesting structural point about the poem, to a manuscript man, is the Roundel (after stanza 97), which Chaucer seems to have written after copies of the poem had been made and circulated. This Roundel is only complete, and in proper form, in one MS, the best vellum one of the Minor Poems, Gg 4. 27, Cambr. Univ. Libr., and it is there written by a later 15th-century scribe, into the blank space of a stanza left for it by the earlier copier of the rest of the poem and the great bulk of the MS. The later scribe evidently thought that there would not be room in this blank space for the Roundel, and so he began copying it close up to the last line of stanza 97, without leaving the usual line’s space after that stanza.

[Roundel: in a later 15-century hand: no gaps between the stanzas.]

(I.)
Now welcome somor’ with [thy] sonne softe
That hast thes wintres wedres oivre shake
And dreuyne a-way the large nyghtes blake 682

1 It’s too bad to be Chaucer’s. Scotchmen are terrible fellows at ‘improving’ ballads, &c.
2 These two fragments are printed in the “Odd Texts of Chaucer’s Minor Poems”, Part I, issued with these Forewords.
3 Mr Bradshaw first called my attention to this, and all the other structural points of Chaucer’s poems.
4 read longe.

(II.)

Saynt volantyne that er’t ful hye o loftes
Thus syngen smal[e] foules for thy sake
[Now welcome somor, &c.] ²

(III.)

Wele han they cause forto gladen ofte
Sethe ecli of hem recouerede hathe hys make
Ful blisseful mowe they ben when they [a]wake
[Now welcome somor, &c.] ²

These three verses the other MSS deal with in this wise: the St John’s gives the two last only; the Digby mashes all three (of 8 lines) into a kind of stanza of 7 lines, shifting line 3 of the burden to line 4 of the stanza, and leaving out line 6 of the Roundel;—Shirley’s Harleian MS 7333 leaves it out altogether (with the following stanza too); Tanner and Ff 1. 6 leave it out too, and the rest of the MSS (R. 3. 19 ⁴, Caxton’s original, Fairfax 16, and Bodley 638) have the French sentence—the first line of a French rondeau,—"Qui bien ayme, tarde oublie,’ in varied spelling. The spurious ending of the Selden MS has nothing in place of the Roundel.

Of the rondeau of which the first line, “Qui bien ayme, a tarde oublie,” is cited in the Fairfax MS, Caxton’s edition, &c., M. Sandras found the music and the words in a MS of Machault in the National Library, No. 7612, leaf

1 Some songyn on the braunchis clere,
Of love . . that Ioye It was to here,
In worschepe and in preysyng of hire make,
And of the newe blysful somerys sake,
That sungyn “blyssede be seynt Volentyn!
At his [own] day I ches 3ow to be myn
With-oute repentynge, myn herte swete;”
And therwithal here bekys gunne mete . .

130

Legende of Goode Women, MS Gy 4. 27, Cambr. Univ. Libr.
Compare lines 139-148 of the usual version.

2 These two bits of burden in italics are inserted by me. We much want another MS of this Roundel found—but not by a modern Chatterton.

3 Thynne’s edition of 1532 gives all the 8 lines of the Roundel, but, like the Digby MS, shifts line 3 of the burden to l. 4 of the stanza.

4 These MSS have a spurious Epilogue.
187. The verses form the opening of one of two pieces entitled Le Lay de plour:

"Qui bien aime a tart oublie;
Et cuers, qui oublie a tart,
Ressemble le feu qui art,
Qui de lesgier n'estaint mie.
Quar plaisance si me lie
Que jamais l'amoureux dart
N'iert hors trait, na tiers na quart,
De mon cuers, quoi qu'ilz en die."

(M. Sandras also says (Etude, p. 72) that Eustache Deschamps composed, on this burden slightly modified, a pretty ballad, inedited till M. Sandras printed it at p. 287 of his Etude; and that a long time before Machault, Moniot de Paris began, by this same line, a hymn to the Virgin that one can read in the Arsenal Library at Paris, in the copy of a Vatican MS, B. L. no. 63, fol. 283:

"Ki bien aime a tart oublie;
Mais ne le puis oublier,
La douce vierge Marie."

As to the Parlament: between it and its two fore-runners there is a considerable stride. The Parlament is Chaucer's first real Poem; in it his humour\(^1\) and fun first appear, and his love of nature is much develop. The causes of the difference are not far to seek: he is not only out of French leading-strings, and has toucht Italian soil,—has read the words of Dante and Boccaccio, perchance talkt with Petrarch; has seen the glorious land of nature and art,—but has also grown in power, and has, for the first time, a subject suited to his own bright soul. Still, he can't get

---

\(^1\) Humour is always a main ingredient in highly poetical natures. It is almost always the superficial indication of a rich vein of pathos, nay of tragic feeling, below. . . . In Chaucer's poetry, the humour is playing all the time round the horizon, like heat-lightning. It is unexpected and unpredictable; but as soon as you turn away from watching it, behold it flashes again as innocently and softly as ever. It mingles even with his pathos, sometimes. The laughing eyes of Thalia gleam through the tragic mask she holds before her face.—J. RUSSELL LOWELL, Conversations on some of the Old Poets. H. G. Clarke's reprint, 1845, p. 39.
clear of his old form in the *Dethe of Blaunche*, of introducing his subject by book-reading and a dream, though he can write such lines as the following, which are enenglisht from Boccaccio's Italian:

The sparow; Venus son, the nyghtyngale,  
That clepeth forth the fresshe leves new.

On every bowgh the briddes herde I synge  
With voys of aungel in her armony,  
That besied hem her briddes forthe to bringe.

On instrumentes of strynges in acorde  
Herde I so pley a ravysshinge swetnesse,  
That God, that maker ys of al, and Lorde,  
Ne herdé never bettir, as I gesse:

This is a plain advance beyond the *Pity* and the *Blaunche*. Moreover I see in the *Parlament* two allusions to the *Pity*, which confirm my belief that that Poem spoke Chaucer's own feelings. Compare the *Parlament*'s lines 90, 91:

(And to my bedde y gan me for to dresse,  
Fulfilled of thought & besy heynnese ;)  
For both I hadde thinge that I nolde,  
And eke I n'haddè thingè that I wolde,

with the *Pity*'s lines 99-100, 102-4.

My peyne is this, that what so I desire,  
That have I not, ne nothing lyke therto . . .  
Eke on that other syde, wherso I goo,  
That have I redy—unsoghte, every where—  
What maner thinge that may encrease my woo.

Also look at Aufrikan's words to Chaucer in the *Parlament*, lines 160-1:

For thou of love hast lost thy taste, y gesse,  
As seke man hath of swete and bitternesse ;—

1 Dreams evidently had a very strong hold on Chaucer's mind. See his *Nonnes Preestes Tale* of Chauntecleer, &c.
these apply to a man like the author of the *Pity*, who has gone through the heart-sickness of disappointed love. This sickness is the same that Chaucer speaks of in the lines quoted above from the *Dethe of Blaunche*, when he is answering the question why he cannot sleep:

but trewly, as I gesse,

I hold it be a sickenesse
That I have suffred this eight yere;
And yet my boote is never the nere:
For there isphis-ci-ien but one
That may me heale. But that is done.
Passe we over untille efte:
That wil not be, mote nedes be lefte.

This is the true way to take disappointments. It is no good crying after spilt milk; and assuredly in this spirit Chaucer wrote of the beauty of the world in May, of the song of birds, and ‘somer sonnè shene’ in the *Parlament*, and brought up that comical old Goose to cackle out his commonsense judgment on the tercel’s suit to the formel, “But she wol love hym, lat hym love another,” l. 577, which the Duck backs-up by the pertinent quack:

“Wel bourded,”2 quod the duk [tho], “by my hatte!
That men shulde alwey loven causèles!
Who kan a resoun fynde, or wytte in that?
Daunceth he murye that ys murtherëes?
Who shuldé rechche of that ys rechcheles?
Ye! quek yet,” quod the duk ful wel and faire,
“There ben moo sterres, God woot, than a paire!”

(Works, ed. Morris, iv. 71.)

Certainly, Mr Duck, there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it. This scene is true Chaucer. Another touch of Chaucer is in the allusion to the wrestling, lines 164-6: compare the Miller in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, l. 548.

1 I take the above lines, that come out undesignedly, to be real, and the lines 8, 9,

‘For al be that I knowe not Love in dede
Ne wote how that he quyteth folk her hire,’
to be a blind.

2 A good joke, indeed!
The story of the *Parlament* is this:—Chaucer, professing to know nothing of Love in fact, but only to have read about it in books, says he was reading not long ago an old book (the 6th of Cicero's *De Republicâ*¹), describing the Dream of Scipio, and how his ancestor Aufrikan told him of the future world, this earth, and the way to immortality. Chaucer then fell asleep, and dreamt that Aufrikan took him to a park-gate, of which one half led to bliss and 'al good aventure,' while the other half led to danger and death², the sorrowful weir where fish lay caged and dry. The poet hesitated to enter, but Aufrikan 'shoofe' or shoved him in at the gates, and there he saw some glorious trees with everlasting leaves of 'coloure fresh and grene as emeraude, that joy was for to sene,' l. 175. He also saw a garden, the description of which he engishes freely, or adapts, from stanzas 51-66 of the seventh book of Boccaccio's *Teseido*³, of which stanzas a literal translation by our good friend Mr William Michael Rossetti follows:—

¹ In Macrobius's *Commentarius in Somnium Scipionis.* See p. 36, above, note 2.
² Compare, says M. Sandras, Dante's inscription over the gate of Hell, *Inferno,* Canto iii. 1-3:
   Per me si va nella città dolente, Through me the way is to the
city dolent;
   Per me si va nell' eterno dolore, Through me the way is to eternal
dole;
   Per me si va tra la perduta gente, Through me the way among the
people lost.—*Longfellow,* p. 9.

³ M. Sandras, *Etude,* p. 69-70, says that Boccaccio took the leading features of his sketch from the old-French *Vergier de Dédult.* His comparisons do not bear out his statement. He contrasts

Di Citeerea il tempio e la stazione De haus pins
Infra altissimi pini alquanto om- Refu tous puéplés li jardins,
brosa.—*Teseide,* VII, st. 50. *Vergier,* v. 1360.

and the other lines quoted in the notes on pages 60-3 below. As between Boccaccio and Chaucer, M. Sandras unduly depreciates Chaucer (p. 70-1), but as he cites no instances in proof of his statements, I leave the question of taste to the reader's judgment.
With whom going forward, she saw that [i.e. Mount Cithæron]
In every view suave and charming;
In guise of a garden bosky and beautiful,
And greenest full of plants,
Of fresh grass, and every new flower;
And therein rose fountains living and clear;
And, among the other plants it abounded in,
Myrtle seemed to her more than other.

Here she heard amid the branches sweetly
Birds singing of almost all kinds:
Upon which [branches] also in like wise
She saw them with delight making their nests.
Next among the fresh shadows quickly
She saw rabbits go hither and thither,
And timid deer and fawns,
And many other dearest little beasts.

In like wise here every instrument
She seemed to hear, and delightful chaunt:
Wherefore passing with pace not slow,
And looking about, somewhat within herself suspended
At the lofty place and beautiful adornment,
She saw it replete in almost every corner
With spiritlings which, flying here and there,
Went to their bourne. Which she looking at,
A gardyn saw I, ful of blosmy bowys,
Vp-on a reuer in a grene mede,
There as ther swetnesse euere-more I-now is,
With flouris white, blewe, & 3elwe, & rede
And colde welle stremys no thyng dede,
That swemyn ful of smale fischis lite,
With fynys rede, & skalys syluyr bryȝte.

On euery bow the bryddis herde I syng
With voys of auwgel In here armonye;
So besyede hem here bryddis forth to brynge.
The little conyes to here pley gunne hye;
And ferthere al aboute I gan aspye
The dredful ro, the buk, & hert, & hynde,
Squyrelis, & bestis smale of gentil kynde.

Of Instreumentis of strengis in a-cord
Herde I so pleye with ruuyshyng swetnesse,
That god that makere is of al, & lord,
Ne herde neuere betyr, as I gesse.
Therwith a wynd—one the it myght be lesse—
Made in the leuys grene a noyse softe,
Acordaunt to the bryddis song a lofte.

The erthe of that place so attempre was,
That neuere was greuaunce of hot ne cold;
There wex ek euery holsum spice & gras,
No man may waxe therè sek ne old.
3it was there Ioye more a thousent fold
Than man can telle; ne neuere wolde it nyghte,
But ay cler day, to ony manys syghte.

1 MS blospemy.  2 MS &.  3 MS gres.
Among the bushes beside a fountain
Saw Cupid forging arrows—
He having the bow set down by his feet;
Which [arrows] selected his daughter Voluptas
Tempered in the waves. And settled down
With them was Ease [Ozio, Otium]; whom she saw
That he, with Memory, steeled his darts
With the steel that she first tempered.

And then she saw in that pass Grace [Leggiadria],
With Adorning [Adornezza] and Affability,
And the wholly estrayed Courtesy;
And she saw the Arts that have power
To make others perforce do folly,
In their aspect much disfigured.
The Vain Delight of our form
She saw standing alone with Gentilesse.

Then she saw Beauty pass her by,
Without any ornament, gazing on herself;
And with her she saw Attraction (Piacevolezza) go,—
She [the prayer] commending to herself both one and other.
With them she saw standing Youth,
Lively and adorned, making great feast:
And on the other side she saw madcap Audacity
Going along with Glozings and Pimps.

In mid the place, on lofty columns,
She saw a temple of copper; round which
She saw youths dancing and women—
This one of them beautiful, and that one in fine raiment,
Ungirdled, barefoot, only in their hair and gowns,
Who spent the day in this alone.
Then over the temple she saw doves hover
And settle and coo.

1 This seems to be the sense of the line as it stands printed—meaning apparently "Vain Delight which mankind takes in Human Beauty." I suspect some misprint. Or possibly the sense is—"Vain Delight, in [i.e. wearing, presenting] our form."—W. M. R.

2 Icele Dame ot non Blautés . . .
Ne fu fardée ne guignie . . .

Vergier, v. 1008 (Sandras, p. 70).
(31)

Vndyr a tre be-syde a welle I say
Cupide,oure lord,hise arwis forge & file,
And at his fet his bowe al redy lay;
And wel his doughtyr temperede al this whyle
The heuedis in the welle, & with hire wile
She couchede hem aftyr they shulde serve,
Some for to sle, & some to wounde & kerve.

(32)

Tho was I war of 8Plesaunce a-now ryght,
And of Aray, and Lust, & Curteysie,
And of the Craft that can & hath the myght
To don be-fore a wight to don folye,—
Disfigurat was she, I nyl nat lye ;—
And by hem self vndyr an ok, I gesse,
Saw I Delyt that stod with Gentilesse.

(33)

I saw Beute with-outyn ony a-tyr,
And 3outhe ful of game & jolyte,
Fool-hardynesse, & Flatterye, & Desyr
Messagerye, & Meede & obre thre—
Here namys shul not here be told for me ;—
And vp on pileris greete of jasper longe
I saw a temple of bras i-founded stronge.

(34)

Aboute that temple daunsedyw alwey
Wemen i-nowe ; of whicke some ther weere
Fayre of hem self, & some of hem were gay ;
In kertelis al discheuele wente they there ;
That was here offys alwey 3er be 3eere
And on the temple, of dowis white & fayre
Saw I syttynge manye an hunderede peyre.

* I put capitals to proper names; small letters to common nouns, and make I, i, occasionally.

3 Jeunesse au visage riant,
Car moult estoit joyeuse et gaie.

Vergier, v. 1259, ed. 1735.

4 Ceste gent dont je vous parole,
S'estoient pris à la carole.

Vergier, v. 730 (Sandras, p. 70).
And near to the entry of the temple
She saw that there sat quietly
My lady Peace, who a curtain
Moved lightly before the door.
Next her, very subdued in aspect,
Sat Patience discreetly,
Pallid in look; and on all sides
Around her she saw artful Promises.

Then, entering the temple, of Sighs
She felt there an earthquake, which whirled
All fiery with hot desires.
This lit up all the altars
With new flames born of pangs;
Each of which dripped with tears
Produced by a woman cruel and fell
Whom she there saw, called Jealousy.

And in that [temple] she saw Priapus hold
The highest place—in habit just such as
Whoever would at night see him
Could, when braying the animal
Dullest of all awoke Vesta, who to his mind
Was not a little—towards whom he in like guise
Went: and likewise throughout the great temple
She saw many garlands of diverse flowers.

Here many bows of the Chorus of Diana
She saw hung up and broken; among which was
That of Callisto, become the Arctic
Bear. The apples were there of haughty
Atalanta, who was sovereign in racing;
And also the arms of that other proud one
Who brought forth Parthenopæus,
Grandson to the Calydonian King Æneus.

In comparing the succeeding stanzas of Boccaccio with those of Chaucer, note the transpositions which the latter has introduced in the sequence of stanzas.—W. M. R.
By-fore the temple dore / ful soyryly
Dame Pes sat with / a curtyn in hire hond;
And by hire syde / wondyr discretly
Dame Pacience / syttynge there I fond,
With face pale / vp-on an hil of sond;
And aldirnex / with-inne & ek with-oute
Byheste & art / & of here folk a route.

With-inne the temple / of sykys hoote as fuyr
I herde a swow / that gan a-boute renne;
Whiche sikis were engenderede with desyr,
That madyn euery auter for to brenne
Of newe flaume; & wel espyed I thenne
That alle the cause of sorwe that they drye,
Cam of the bittere godesse Ielosye /

The god Priapus saw I as I wente
With-inne the temple / in souereyn place stonde
In swich aray as whan the asse hym shente
With cri be nyghte, & with septure in honde:
Ful besyly men gunne asaye & fonde
Vp-on his hed to sette, of sundery hewe
Garlondis ful of flourrys frosche & newe.

That, In dispit of Dyane the chaste,
Ful manye a bowe i-broke hyng on the wal,
Of maydenys, swiche as gunne here tymys waste
In hyre seruyse. I-pyntede were oueral
Ful manye a story of whiche I touche shal
A fewe / as of Calyxte, & Athalante,
And manye a mayde of whiche the name I wante

1 That altered. 2 MS wan, s scratcht out. 3 MS In his. 4 MS Calyote.
She saw there histories painted all about;
Among which with finer work
Of the spouse of Ninus she there saw
All the doings distinguished; and at foot of the mulberry-tree
Saw all the doings distinguished; and at foot of the mul-
Pyramus and Thisbe, and the mulberries already distained;
And she saw among these the great Hercules
In the lap of Iole, and woeful Biblis
Going piteous, soliciting Caunus.

But, as she saw not Venus, it was told her
(Nor knew she by whom)—"In secret
Part of the temple stays she delighting.
If thou wantest her, through that door quietly
Enter." Wherefore she, without further demur,
Meek of manner as she was,
Approached thither to enter within,
And do the embassy to her committed.

But there she, at her first coming,
Found Riches guarding the portal—
Who seemed to her much to be reverenced:
And, being by her allowed to enter there,
The place was dark to her at first going.
But afterwards, by staying, a little light
She gained there; and saw her lying naked
On a great bed very fair to see.

But she had hair of gold, and shining
Round her head without any tress.
Her face was such that most people
Have in comparison no beauty at all.
The arms, breast, and outstanding apples,
Were all seen; and every other part with a
Texture so thin was covered
That it showed forth almost as naked.

The neck was fragrant with full a thousand odours.
At one of her sides Bacchus was seated,
At the other Ceres with her savours.
And she in her hands held the apple,
Delighting herself, which, to her sisters
Preferred, she won in the Idean vale.
And, having seen all this, she made her re-
quest, which was conceded without denial.

1 Près de Biauté se tint Richee,
   Une dame de grant hautece.—Vergier, v. 1020 (Sandras, p. 70).
Semyramus, Candace, & Hercules,  
Biblis, Dido, Thisbe, & Piramius,  
Tristram, Isaude, Paris, & Achilles,  
Elyne, Cliopatre, & Troylus,  
Silla, & ek the modyr of Romulus:—
Alle these were peyntid on that othir syde,  
And al here loue, & in what plyt they deyde.

And In a² prêue corner / In desport
Fond I Venus³

& hire porter Richesse,
That was ful noble & hauntayn of hyre port.
Derk was that place, but aftyrward, lightnesse
I saw a lyte—vnnenethe it myȝte be lesse;—
And on a bed of gold sche lay to reste,  
Tyl that the hote sunne gan to weste.

Hyre gilte heris with a goldene thred
I-bounden were, vntrussedede as sche lay;  
And nakyd from the brest vp to the hed
Men myȝthe hyre sen / &, sothly for to say,
The remenaunt was wel keuerede, to myn pay,
Rygh[i] with a subtyl couercheif / of valence;  
Ther nas no thikkere cloth / of no defense.

The place ʒaf a thousent sauouris sote;  
And Bacus, god of wyn, sat hire be syde;  
And Sereis⁴ next, that doth of hungir boote;  
And as I seyide, a-myddis lay Cupide,⁵
To wham on kneis two ʒonge folk there cryede  
To ben here helpe / but thus I let hem lye,  
And ferthere in the temple I gan espie.

¹ Troylis. ² a altered from n. ³ MS febʒ (febus). ⁴ ei altered. ⁵ MS Cypride.
In this garden, on a hill of flowers, sits Queen Nature, and round her, on branches, are birds of every kind,¹ come, as of wont, to choose their mates on this, St Valentine’s, day. On Nature’s hand is a beautiful female eagle, the prize of the flock; and for her, three tercel (or male) eagles—one a royal bird, the other two of lower degree,—prefer their claims at great length, till sunset, but cannot settle which is to have her. The rest of the birds grumble at this ‘cursed pledyng,’ and the Goose and Cuckoo propose to give their verdict on the case, and settle it. But Nature says that one bird of each flock shall be chosen to give judgment in the name of the whole. So the Tercelet of the Falcon, for the birds of ravine, says that, though the three tercels might fight for the formel, yet she ought to have ‘the worthiest of knighthood, who had longest practist it, the one most of estate, and gentliest of blood’: and which that is, it is easy to know,—the royal Tercel. Then the Goose, for the water-fowl, says ‘Peace now! Give heed to me! my wit is sharp. If she won’t love him, let him love another.’ For this the Sparhawk calls the sensible Goose a fool; and the Turtle-Dove, for the seed-fowl, declares that the Tercel must never change, but love his love till he dies, however distant she is to him. This, the Duck thinks a good joke (see the quotation, p. 58 above). ‘Love, when no love’s given you! Gammon! Change! and love where you’re loved. There are more stars than one pair.’ This ‘dunghille’ sentiment the Tercelet rebukes; and the Cuckoo, for worm-eating birds, then advises that both Tercel and Formel shall live single all their lives. (It’s what I do, thinks the Cuckoo.) This advice is savagely scouted by the Merlin;

¹ They are described, with more or less happiness of epithet. On ‘the storke, wreker of avowterie,’ see the story in R. Bell’s notes from Bp. Stanley’s History of Birds, 6th edit. p. 322, of how a stork at Smyrna, with his brother-storks, peckt his wife-stork to bits, because she had, during his absence, hatcht some hen’s eggs put under her, (clear adultery,) her own having been stolen.
and then Nature bids the Formel take her choice, but advises her to choose the Royal Tercel. The formel, however, declines, and asks for a year's respite, which Nature grants her, exhorting the three Tercels to serve her for this short time, and see what then will come. The cause being thus put-off for judgment, Nature gives the other birds leave to go.

And, Lord! the blysse and joy[e] that they make!
For eche of hem gon other in his wynges take,
And with her nekkes eche gan other wynde,
Thankyng alwey the noble goddesse of kynde.

A pretty picture, isn't it
Well, the birds sing the glad Roundel given above, p. 54-5, whose note was made in France, and fly away. Chaucer wakes, and his poem of greenery, sun, and birds' sweet song, is done.

(The text sadly wants editing by a man with a good ear.)

It must be evident to every reader that Chaucer wasn't thinking of birds only when he wrote of the heroine and leading characters of his *Parlament*. The question then is, can a Lady be found in the latter part of the 14th century —after November 1373, when Chaucer came back from Italy, or, at least, after he is likely to have read Boccaccio's *Teseide*—who was 'of shape the gentileste, the most benigne and eke the goodlyeste,' who was sued by one royal, and two noble and gentle, lovers on a St Valentine's day, and who askt for a year's respite? One writer in a weekly journal known for its assumption of superior knowledge and accuracy, has not hesitated to say Yes to the main points of the question above, and with the usual cocksureness of

1 Godwin makes this poem refer to the courtship of Blanche by John of Gaunt, whom she put-off for a year (see *The Dethe of Blaunche*, p. 41, above). Godwin therefore dates the poem 1358, and says that the first eagle 'is plainly the earl of Richmond.'—*Life of Chaucer*, i. 444. This date for the poem is absurd; and as Chaucer had in the *Blaunche* given John of Gaunt's own account of his courtship of Blanche, the poet would not have given another out of his own head in the *Parlament*, differing wholly from the widower's.
a Saturday-Reviewer, has named the date and leading personages of Chaucer's *Parlament of Foules*:

"But although the date of 1328 [as the supposed date of Chaucer's birth] will not give a probable conjecture, it is otherwise with the true date of 1345. When Chaucer was eighteen or nineteen years of age, King John of France returned to London, and on his road from Dover, in February 1364, was met by the King and Queen of England. Froissart, then in the service of Queen Philippa, tells how the royal guest was entertained in the palace of Eltham, and how young Enguerrand, the seventh Lord de Couci, danced and sang and was the delight of all eyes, English as well as French. He was a stranger here, a hostage by the Treaty of Bretigny. He was allied to the Royal Houses of France and Scotland; claimed Alsace in right of his mother, Catherine, daughter of Leopold, Duke of Austria; and had already distinguished himself as a knight worthy of all honour, by the relief of distressed damsels from the fury of the Jacquerie. In the hall of Eltham he won the heart of Isabel Plantagenet, to whom he was married after a year's respite. The desire of Edward III. to draw to him the great lords of France would lead Chaucer, who was of the King's household at the latest within three years from this time, to make so welcome an alliance the subject of his verse. It was in the month of February that De Couci was so favourably regarded at Eltham. The plan of the poem accords with the second title, the *Book of St. Valentine's Day*. The heroine is wooed and half won on the 14th of February."—*Saturday Review*, April 15, 1871, p. 468, col. 2.

The positiveness of this assertion took me in at first; and the year's respite, and "the 14th of February" came so pat; but recollecting the parody of Punch's counsel, "To persons about to trust the *Saturday Review*—Don't," I turned to Froissart, and then to Barnes's *History of Edward III,* to see what they said on the matter: and with this result:

1 This takes Chaucer's 'x.l. (fourty) years and upwards' in 1386 to mean 41, that he was then 41 years old. With Mr E. A. Bond, I take it to mean more, say 46.
2 *Froissart*, i. 308, ed. 1842 (Johnes). F.
3 8 May 1380. *Frois.* i. 291. F.
4 I hadn't the poem, or my notes, to refer to.
"The third day he [King John of France] set out [from Canterbury], taking the road to London, and rode on until he came to Eltham, where the king of England was, with a number of lords ready to receive him. It was on a Sunday in the afternoon, that he arrived: there were, therefore, between this time and supper, many grand dances and carols. The young lord de Coucy was there, who took pains to shine in his dancing and singing whenever it was his turn. He was in great favour with both the French and English; for whatever he chose to do he did well and with grace.

"I can never relate how very honourably and magnificently the king and queen of England received king John. On leaving Eltham, he went to London; and, as he came near, he was met by the citizens dressed out in their proper companies, who greeted and welcomed him with much reverence, and attended him with large bands of minstrels, unto the palace of the Savoy, which had been prepared for them."


"On Sunday after Dinner, King John came thither [to Eltham], where he was highly caressed and embraced by the King and Queen of England, and between that and Supper-time there was nothing but Princely Diversions, of Dancing, Singing, and Carolling. But especially the young Lord Ingelram of Coucy set himself forth to entertain the two Kings, and daunced so pleasantly, and sang so sweetly, that he extreamly satisfied the whole Presence, and wan the Commendations both of the French and English Nobility, who were all delighted to behold and hear him; for all that ever he did, became him wonderfully. At this time the Lady Isabella, Eldest Daughter to King Edward, began to cast her Affections upon that Gallant Lord, and became so serious therein, that shortly we shall find it a Match. Soon after, the Court removed from Eltham toward London, but in the way the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, with an Honourable Retinue, met the two Kings on Black-Heath, and so conducted them over the Bridge thro' the City with Sounding of Trumpets." . . .

1 Mr Barnes, where did you get this from? The Saturday-Reviewer afterwards assured me he had not seen Barnes.
§ IX. At this time King Edward gave his Daughter the Lady Isabella in Marriage to the Young Lord Ingelram de Guisnes; the Rites being performed with Great Pomp and Splendor at the Famous Castle of Windsor. The said Lord was by Birth a Baron both of England and of France.

(Barnes's Hist. of K. Edward III, p. 670, A.D. 1366.

K. Edward makes the Lord of Coucy Earl of Bedford, and gives him a grant of 1000 Marks a year, as also 30 marks more out of the Issues of the County of Bedford.


These extracts left me no nearer to the desired 14th of February; and so there was nothing for it but an afternoon at the Record-Office, to see the Patent-Rolls for February 1364, which, being copies of the letters-patent issued and sealed for the King by the Chancellor who was always in attendance on the sovereign, show day by day where the Court was. As might have been expected perhaps, these Rolls showed that the King was not at Eltham, but at Westminster, on the 14th of February 1363-4, and so the Saturday bubble was burst. Moreover, we have seen that Froissart says it was on a Sunday that Edw. III entertained John of France at Eltham. Now Mr Skeat informs me that the 14th of February 1364 was on a Wednesday; so that here again is the bubble burst. Once more: the

2 Dugd. 1 vol. Baron, p. 761, b.
3 Bedford. II. 1366. Ingelram de Coucy, son-in-law of King Edw. III, created Earl of Bedford by charter, 11 May 1366, to him and the heirs male of his body by the Lady Isabel; K. G.; after the death of his father-in-law he resigned to King Richard II, in 1377, all he held from him in faith and homage, surrendered the insignia of the Garter, and discontinued the title of Bedford; taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis, and died at Bursa in Natolia, 18 Feb. 1396-7, S. P. M., when the title became extinct. —Nicolas's Historic Peerage, ed. Courthope.
context in Froissart leaves no doubt that January, and not February, was the month of King John’s visit to England. And as the Sundays in January 1363-4 were, Jan. 7, 14, 21, and 28, and a further search in the prior Patent-Roll of Edward III showed that Jan. 14 was the only one of these Sundays on which Edw. III was at Eltham—though he may have been there on Jan. 7—we may safely conclude that the Eltham entertainment took place on either Jan. 14 or 7, 1364. Here is the January list from the Patent-Roll:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Jan. 1363-4</th>
<th>17 Jan. 1363-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td>18 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td>19 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td>20 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td>21 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td>22 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 &quot; Shene and W.</td>
<td>23 &quot; W. &amp; Eltham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 &quot; W. and Shene</td>
<td>24 &quot; W. &amp; Eltham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 &quot; Shene.</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 &quot; W. &amp; Windsor.</td>
<td>26 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 &quot; Eltham.</td>
<td>27 &quot; W. &amp; Eltham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 &quot; Eltham.</td>
<td>28 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 &quot; Eltham.</td>
<td>29 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 &quot; Eltham.</td>
<td>30 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td>31 &quot; Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 &quot; Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The *Saturday* people may perhaps think it mean for one thus to colensoize one of their good-looking articles at £3 10s., meant to sell the paper. But if imaginative writers will give dates, they must expect to be brought to book. (I add here the list of places where the Court was on every day in February for which I found an entry, as

1 For the days left blank I found no entry.
2 I add the March entries that I took-down, in a note:

| 1 March 1363-4 W. & Eltham. | 12 March 1363-4 Westminster. |
| 2 " (not found) | 13 " (not found) |
| 3 " Westminster. | 14 " Westminster. |
| 4 " Westminster. | 16 " Westminster. |
| 5 " (not found) | 17 " Westminster. |
| 6 " (not found) | 18, 19 (not found) |
| 7 " Eltham & W. | 20 " Westminster. |
| 8 " Westminster. | 21 " (not found) |
| 9 " (not found) | 22 " |
| 10 " Westminster. | 23 " Eltham. |
| 11 " Westminster. | 24 " Eltham. |
such lists are sure to come in handy for some one some day:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Additional Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Feb. 1363-4</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>(no entry found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Eltham &amp; West.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>(no entry found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Westminster</td>
<td>and Shene (1 letter at Shene, to many at Westminster).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td>(4 Patents sealed: some are pardons to John Atte Wode,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Feb. 1363-4</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>(not found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
<td>(not found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>(not found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. and Shene.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td>Eltham &amp; W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td></td>
<td>(not found)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
<td>Westminster.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having thus disposed of "the 14th of February in 1364," we may hold to our belief that the *Parlament of Foules* was not written till after November 1373, when Chaucer probably brought back with him from Italy a MS of Boccaccio's *Teseide*; though if the advocates of an earlier date believe in a MS of the *Teseide* (which was written in 1341) having reacht Chaucer's hands in England before that time, we may suggest to them that he probably knew Italian in 1372 (and before),—as he was in that year (Nov. 12) joined in commission with two Genoese citizens,—and that his 'langagez,' as Laneham has it, were, no doubt, the cause of his being sent by Edw. III to Italy in 1372-3.

Be that as it may, we may conclude that the heroine and hero of the *Parlament of Foules* are still to seek. What historical man will give us a good guess at them?

As to the originality of the *Parlament*, M. Sandras, *Etude*, p. 65, says that the poem is probably original, and that Warton's conjecture that the first idea of it was borrowed from the *Roman des Oiseaux* rymed by Gace de la Bigne, is baseless: there is no resemblance between the two works. But, says M. Sandras, it is not in nature, in
the drama of human life, that Chaucer sought his inspirations; he got them from books; and has laid under contribution Cicero, Statius, Dante, Guillaume de Lorris, Boccaccio, Alanus de Insula, G. de Machault, and perhaps some writer on Birds (Etude, p. 66). No doubt Chaucer has woven his dear old books into his poem; but any one who can't hear the birds, feel the breeze, and scent the fragrance, of Nature in it, is a noodle, be he a distinguising French critic or not.

On Chaucer's much-praised line, "Nature, the vicar of the almighty god," l. 379, M. Sandras says, p. 71, that 'it is in the Roman de la Rose, v. 16980-3.' Well, it is there in a fashion; but not in Chaucer's fashion; it is quite swampt by the 'chamber-maid' element. Read this, from Michiel's edition, ii. 195-6, 1. 17706—

Cis Diex mèmes, par sa grâce,
Quant il i ot, par ses devises;
Ses autres créatures mises,
Tant m'enora, tant me tint chière
Qu'il m'establi sa chamberière;
Servir m'i laisse et laissera
Tant cum sa volenté sera;
Nul autre droit ge n'i réclame,
Ains le merci quant il tant m'ame,
Que si très-povre damoiselle
A si grant maison et si bele.
Il, si grant sire, tant me prise,
Qu'il m'a por chamberière prise.
Por chamberière ! certes vaire,
Por constable et por vicaire,
Dont ge ne fusse mie digne,
Fors par sa volenté benigne.

1 Alanus de Insulâ (Parlament, l. 316), says M. Sandras, is the author of a moral tale, in which he feigns that Nature appeared to him in a dream to complain of the wickedness of men.

2 'Chamberiere: f. A chamber-maid, or maid-servant, (most commonly) one of the meanest ranke, and of basest imployment; or one that serues as a drudge, or kitchin-wench in a house.

3 Ce Dieu. 4 volontés. 5 m'honora.

6 Mais je le remercie de ce qu'il tant m'aime.

7 Si ce n'est.
So Chaucer's epithet is in the 'Rose': a jewel in a slop-pail, and Chaucer has pickt it out, and set it in pure gold.

J. M. B. of Tunbridge Wells, in I. Notes and Queries, vii. 519, col. 2 (28 May 1853), says:

'Traces of Chaucer's proficiency in Italian are discoverable in almost all his poems; but I shall conclude with two citations from The Assembly of Foules:

"The day gan failen, and the darke night (That reveth beastes from hir businesse) Berafte me my booke for lacke of light." I. 85.

"Lo giorno se n' andava, e l' aer bruno Toglieva gli animali che sono in terra Dalle fatiche loro."—Dante's Inferno, ii. 1.

"With that my hand in his he toke anon; Of which I comfort caught, and went in fast." The Assembly of Foules, l. 169.

"E poiche la sua mano alla mia pose Con lieto volto, ond' io mi confortai."
Inferno, iii. 19.

'By the way, Chaucer commences The Assembly of Foules with part of the first aphorism of Hippocrates, ""O βροχυς, η δε τεχνη μακη" (but this, I suppose, had been noticed before):

"The lyfe so short, the craft so long to lerne."

On the question of Chaucer's borrowings or imitations from the Italian in this and other poems of his Second Period, Professor Ten Brink has been kind enough to send me the following list compiled from his Studien, of which the translation will be printed as soon as the Professor can find time to revise it, and rewrite the chapter on The Romaunt of the Rose:

Chaucer's Obligations to Italian Poets.

Book of the duchesse, none.

Lyf of seynt Cecile, stanz. 6, 7, 8, Dante, Paradiso, XXXIII, 1—6, 7—8, 19—21, and 16—18 (cf. Ten Brink's Studien, p. 131, sq.).

1 I don't of course apply this term to the whole of the 'Rose.'
Assemble of Foules, l. 85, sqq. Inferno II, 1, sqq.; general resemblance between the African and Virgilio; l. 109 sqq. Inferno I, 83, sq.²; l. 169, sqq. Inferno II, 19 sqq.¹ Dante's influence is visible in Chaucer's style, especially where the latter is pathetic, ex. gr. l. 113, sqq. (cf. Studien, p. 125, sq.), l. 127, sqq., 134, sqq., Inferno III, 1, sqq.³ (cf. Sandras, p. 62, sq.). Description of the temple of Venus, l. 183—287, taken from Boccaccio's Teseide, VII. st. 50, sqq.⁴ (cf. Tyrwhitt, Canterbury Tales, note to l. 1920.)

(Palamon and Arcite) Knightes Tale, imitated from the Teseide, l. 1665, sqq. (group A, l. 1663, sqq.), Dante, Inferno, VII, 77, sqq. (cf. Studien, p. 41, sqq.)

Troylus imitated from Boccaccio's Filostrato.—Chaucer's definition of a tragedy taken from Dante, Opere minori, ed. Fratelli, 111, 516, cf. De vulgari Eloquenfia, II, c. 4. (cf. Studien, p. 77, sq.) Troylus has 5 books, whereas Filostrato has 10 cantos.

Troylus. Filostrato.
I. I, II, st. 1—33.
II. II, st. 34—67. III, IV, st. 1—23.
III. IV, st. 24—85.
IV. IV, st. 86. V, VI.
V. VII, VIII, IX, X.

The first part of Troylus may be called a comedy, the latter a tragedy. The third book contains the end of the comedy and the beginning of the tragedy. This explains the poems being divided into 5 books, as the Divina Commedia has 3 cantiche (cf. Studien, p. 79, sq.). Chaucer's proemia written after the rules laid down by Dante in his letter to Can. Grande (Opere Minori, III, 520, 522). Troylus, II, st. 1, Purgatorio, I, 1, sqq. (cf. Studien, p. 80); Troylus III, proem. st. 1—6, Filostrato IV, st. 67—72 (Studien, p. 81); Troylus, IV, st. 29, Inferno, III, 112, sqq. (Studien, p. 82); Troylus, V, st. 222, Inferno, VII, 73, sqq., especially 80, 82 (cf. Studien, p. 74); Troylus, V, st. 260—266, Teseide, XI, st. 1—3 (cf. Tyrwhitt, and Studien, p. 58, sqq.).

Hous of Fame: general plot imitated from the Divina Commedia (Studien, p. 89, sq.); resemblance between the

¹ Quoted above.
² But thus seyd he: 'Thou hast O, of the other poets honour and the so wel borne light!
In lokyng of myn olde booke al Avail me the long study and to-torne ... 110 great love
That somdel of thy labour wolde That have impelled me to explore I quyte.
That volume!—Longfellow, p. 5.
³ Quoted above, p. 35, note.
⁴ Quoted above, p. 36-43.

Anelida and Arcite: st. 1, Teseide I, st. 3; Anelida, st. 2, Teseide I, st. 2; Anelida, st. 3, Tes. I, st. 1; Anelida, st. 6 (Emelye), Teseide II, st. 22; Anelida, st. 8, 9, Teseide II, st. 10, 11; Anelida, st. 10, Teseide II, st. 12 (Creon); cf. Studien, p. 49—53.

4. The Complaynt of Mars. Twenty-two 7-line stanzas—four being Proem, and eighteen Story,—and then the Compleynt of sixteen 9-line stanzas, one being Proem, and the other fifteen, five Terns, or threes-of-stanzas. All the poem is in 5-accent lines. The 9-line stanzas ryme aab, aab, bcc, as against the ab ab bcc of the ordinary 7-line stanza. The Marquis of Bath’s MS at Longleat is the only one I know not printed in our Parallel-Text. In the British-Museum Additional MS 12,254, only the heading of the Mars is given, the poem being lost. The first printed edition remaining to us is that by Julian Notary (he printed from 1499 to 1501), of which a unique copy ¹ is in the Library at Britwell, belonging to Mr S.

¹ It is an octavo, A and B in eights, and contains, besides the Mars,
Christie-Miller, and he has kindly allowed me to print it. It came to his hands from his predecessor, the founder of the Library, and was formerly in the libraries of Sir M. M. Sykes, Mr Heber, and the Duke of Roxburghe. It is so carelessly printed that I think it must be a reprint of an earlier edition; but it rightly reads “fowles” in the first line—with the Selden MS—and not “louers” with the Fairfax and Tanner MSS, or “floures” or “fooles” (perhaps = fowles) with Shirley’s paper MS, R. 3. 20, in Trin. Coll. Cambr., or “floures” with Shirley’s vellum MS, Harl. 7333. The contrast is clearly between the birds and flowers, glad and fresh, of lines 1 and 3, and the lovers suffering many a dread, of 1. 5.

The poem professes to be all sung by a bird, except two lines and a half, l. 13-15; and its Story is all astronomy and mythology, though the rest of the poem shows us that it must have been occasioned by the loves of some warrior and his mistress; for the “Compleynt” of the Mars is that of a human lover, and it is certain that John of Gaunt (Ghent, where he was born)—at whose commandment, Shirley says, Chaucer wrote the poem—must have cared more for amours than astronomy. Luckily, this blessed old copier Shirley, who enjoyed so heartily his contemporaries’ poems, copied them so diligently,¹ and tried now and then to imitate them, has left us the names

B 5 back
¶ The disposityon of the xii sygnes (3 st. of 7 lines)

B 6
¶ The desposityon of the iii complexions (3 st. of 8 lines)
B 6 back
¶ The disposityon of the iii elementes (“The world soo wyde, the ayre soo remeuable” altered) (4 st. of 7 l. and 1 of 8 l.)

B 7
¶ The disposityon of the four seasons of the yere (4 st. of 7 lines.)

B 8
¶ The disposityon of the world. (5 st. of 8 lines)
A M E N
¶ Thys in pryntyde in westmester inkyng. strete. For me Iulianus Notarii

¹ Who will compile us a monograph on Shirley?
of the hero and heroine of the Mars, in his tag, or colophon, to his copy of the poem in the Trinity MS at Cambridge:

If j)us condepe here. jis complaint whiche. some men sayne / was made. by1 my lady of york' daughter to be kynge of / Spaygne / and my lord of huntyngdon. some tyme Duc of Excestre /

Now this is somewhat unpleasant, seeing that the Duchess of York was John of Gaunt's sister-in-law; that he got Chaucer to celebrate her adultery with Lord Huntingdon; and then married his own daughter—Elizabeth, one of his daughters2 by his first wife Blanche, whose Dethe Chaucer wrote—to the adulterer. But people were not of old so particular in love-matters as we are now, and we must not judge Chaucer by our modern standard for glorifying the adultery of his patron's sister-in-law with even more power than the memory of that patron's peerless wife.3 That the Compleynt of Mars was written at John of Gaunt's request, Shirley tells us in his exordium to the poem in his MS in Trinity College, Cambridge, R. 3. 20, page 128:

IT Loo yee louers gladepe and confortepe you. of pallyânce etrayted bytwene / pe hardy and furryous Mars. pe god of armes and Venus pe double goddesse of loue made by .Geffrey Chaucer. at pe comandement of pe renomeñ and excellent prynce my lord pe Duc Ioñin of Lancastre

That the Duchess Isabel and the Earl of Huntingdon also bore to John of Gaunt the relationships I have attributed to them, we know from our old Chroniclers. First as to Isabel: Walsingham says under 1372:

"Eodem anno, dux Lancastriæ, & comes Cantebrigæ frater suus, cum duobus sororibus, filiabus domini Perronis,

1 About. Compare
Herd i neure bi no leuedi
Bote hendinesse and curteysi.
2 The other daughter, Philippa, married the King of Portugal.
3 In the face of the gammon talkt about 'good old times', one must insist on their real characteristics.
quondam regis Hispaniae, de Wasconia in Angliam redierunt, quas postea in conjuges acceperunt. Dux quidem seniorem vocatam Constantiam, & comes iuniorum Isabel-lam appellantam."—Camden's Anglica, p. 186, l. 25-8.

As to her character, Walsingham says under 1394 A.D.:


"It is said, that this great Lady, having been somewhat wanton in her younger years, at length became an hearty penitent; and, departing this life in 1394 (17 R. 2), was buried in the Friers Preachers at Langele [King's Langley in Hertfordshire]."—Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 154-5.

With regard to her husband, we learn from Dugdale that,

Edmund, the 5th son of King Edward III, was born A.D. 1341 (15 Ed. III), created Earl of Cambridge, 13 Novr. 1362, 36 Ed. III; in 1364 (38 E. III) should have married Margaret, heir to the Earl of Flanders, but was stopt by the Pope, and Charles V of France, whose brother, the Duke of Burgundy, she then married. Having fought in Edward's wars in France in 1369—1372, late in 1372, he returned, with John, Duke of Lancaster (his Brother): at which time, they brought with them the two daughters of Don Pedro, King of Castile, viz. Constance and Isabell: which Isabell shortly became his wife. [As Constance did John of Gaunt's.] In 48 Ed. III (1374) he invaded Brittany. In 1 R. II, and 2 R. II (June 22 1377 to June 21 1379) he was in the King's Fleet at sea.

In 4 Ric. II (1381) the Earl of Cambridge was in the army that invaded Portugal.

In 9 R. 2 (A.D. 1386), he was, for many great services, 'advanced to the dignity and title of Duke of York,' his Charter bearing date 6 Aug.

1 Her daughter Catherine married the King of Spain. After Constance's death, John of Gaunt married his concubine, Catherine Swinford, Sir Payne Roet's daughter, but not Chaucer's sister-in-law.

2 This euphemism means more than our 'delicate': delicatem, wantonly.—Cotgrave.

3 T. Wals., 385, n. 40.

4 T. Wals., 181, n. 40.

5 Pat. 9 R. II, pt 1, m. 10. T. Wals., p. 349. Cart. 9 and 10 R. II, n. 26.
He died 1 Aug. 3 Hen. IV (A.D. 1401), having by his Testament dated 25 Nov. 1400 (Arundel, vol. 3, 1940), 'bequeath'd his body to be buried at Langele (in Hertfordshire) near to the grave of Isabell his first wife.'

During the Duke's life, his wife Isabell, by his License, declared her Testament, 6 Dec. 1382 (6 Ric. II), leaving legacies, (to the Duke of Lancaster a Tablet of Jasper which the King of Armonie gave her,) and made Rich. II her residuary legatee, on trust to allow Richard, her younger son, 500 marks a year for his life. Ric. II gave this son an annuity of £233 6s. 8d. for his life, till he should settle on him 500 marks a year in lands or rents.

Edward, Earl of Rutland, was her eldest son; Constance le Despencer her daughter.—Stated from Dugdale's Baronage, II 154-5.

Perhaps the above sketch and dates may lead some reader to suggest a time for the adultery commemorated by Chaucer. If Phebus's disturbance of the lovers of the Compleynt of Mars is meant for a husband's interference, then the Earl (afterwards Duke of York) must have been in England at the time. If Phebus is meant for a friend, then the Earl's absence in Brittany in 1374 would suit the possible date of the poem. Or it might be as late as his absence at sea in 1377-8 and 1378-9. One must look into the age of coprolites as well as other fossils.

Secondly. As to the adulterer, the hero of the Mars, and his relationship to John of Ghent, we learn from Dugdale and Knyghton that

John Holande (Earl of Huntingdon and Duke of Exeter) was the 3rd son of Thomas, Earl of Kent, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir to Edmund of Wodstoke, Earl of Kent.

In 29 Ed. III (1355) he was in the expedition into Scotland, and of the retinue with Roger de Mortimer, Earl of March.

1 His second wife was Joane, daughter of Thomas, and sister and coheir to Edmund Holand, Earl of Kent. She survived the Duke of York, and married in succession Lord Willoughby of Eresby, Lord Scrope, and Lord Vesci.
2 Rous f. 49. a. 3 Pat. 16 R. II, p. 3, m. 24.
4 Created 25 Febr. 13 R. 2 (A.D. 1390).
5 Frater uterinus Ricardi Regis ex parte materna.
He stabbed Ralph, heir to the Earl of Stafford, in 7 Ric. II (June 1383-4), and was in disgrace till John of Gaunt got him pardon. He was constable of John of Gaunt’s host in Castile in 9 R. II (June 1385-6), when the Duke invaded Castile. Of the Duke’s suite then, Knyghton says (Twysden’s Script. Angl. 2677, col. 1):

“Habuit autem idem pius dux in comitatu suo uxorem suam Constanciam, filiam regis Petri Hispaniarum, & Katerinam filiam ejus, quam genuerat de eadem Constancia. Duas eciam alias filias quas genuerat de domina Blanchia, priore uxore sua, filia & herede Henrici Ducis Lancastrie, scilicet, dominam Philippam non conjugatam, & dominam Elisabet, Comitissam de Penbrok, dimisso viro suo juvene in Anglia. Qui Comes, post recessum uxoris suss, fecit divorcium, & desponsavit sororem Comitis de Marchia. Dominus vero Johannes de Holande primo dictam Elisabet desponsavit sibi in uxorem. Domina Philippa maritata est Regi de Portugalia. Katerinam filiam suam maritavit filio regis Hispaniae, & sic concordati sunt dux Lancastrie & rex Hispaniae; et redit dux Lancastrie in Angliam mense Novembris anno Domini millesimo CCC. octogesimo nono sequenti [1389] cum immensa summa auri et thesaurorum.”

He was made Earl of Huntingdon in June of 11 Ric. II (22 June, 1387, to 21 June, 1388).—(Dugdale’s Baronage, ii. 78, col. 2.)

In turning over the Patent Roll of 17 Richard II, I came on the following two entries relating to this Earl, 1. his appointment as Chamberlain of England, 2. Letters of Protection during his absence abroad:—


“De officio Camerarie Anglie concesso.

“Rex. Omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Scistis, quod de gratia nostra speciali concessimus carissimo fratri nostro Ioannii de Holande, Comiti Huntynghdon, officium Camerarii Anglie, Habendum pro termino vite sue, cum feodis, vadiis, regardis, & proficiis quibuscumque ad dictum officium qualitercumque pertinentibus, adeo plene & modo quo Comites Oxonie in eodem officio ante hec tempora consueuerunt. In cuius &c Teste Rege appud Abbatiam de Bello Loco¹, quarto die Septembris.

per breve de priuato sigillo.

¹ Beaulieu Abbey in the New Forest.
This is probably enough relating to the personages of the *Compleynt of Mars*. More dates as to Lord Huntingdon's absences from England may be found in Dugdale, &c. We now turn to the Story, and the mixt mythology and astronomy, of the Poem.

Like the *Parlament of Foules*, which it naturally follows, the *Compleynt of Mars* is a Valentine's-Day poem, and it is sung by a bird. In the gray morning ere sunrise, the Proem calls on birds and flowers to rejoice, but on lovers to flee, for the Sun, the candle of Jealousy, is near. With 'blue' tears—tears having the livid or ashy¹ colour seen at their edges—lovers are to part, but yet take comfort that their sorrows shall soon cease in their meeting again; besides, the past glad night is worth a sad morning. But it's Valentine's Day; so, lovers, awake! Ye who have not chosen your mates, choose them at once; and ye who have chosen, confirm your choice! I in my bird's way, to honour this high feast, will sing you the Complaint that Mars made at parting from Venus in the morning, when the Sun frights lovers.

Then comes "The Story," partly mythological, partly astronomical.² The amours of Mars and Venus, says Lem-

---

¹ blò, bloo *lividus*, Prompt. Parv.; bloo askes, Vis. of Piers Plowman, 1. 1554, ed. Wright [B. text, iii, 97, ed. Skeat]; as blò as lèd, Miracle-Plays, ed. Marriott, 148.—Stratmann.

² E. says in I *Notes and Queries*, iii, 132, col. 2, when commenting on *The Knightes Tale*: "The mixture of astrological
priere, "are greatly celebrated. The god of war gained the affections of Venus, and obtained the gratification of his desires; but Apollo, conscious of their familiarities, informed Vulcan of his wife's infidelity, and awakened his suspicions. Vulcan secretly laid a net around the bed, and the two lovers were exposed in each other's arms, to the ridicule and satire of all the gods, till Neptune prevailed on the husband to set them at liberty. This unfortunate discovery so provoked Mars, that he changed into a cock his favourite youth Alectryo, whom he had stationed at the door to watch against the approach of the Sun, but who had gone to sleep at his post. Still mindful of his neglect, the cock announces early the approach of the Sun (Lucian in Alect.)." Venus had 3 children by Mars, namely Anteros, Cupid, and Hermione. By Mercury she had Hermaphroditus; by Bacchus, Priapus; and by Neptune, Eryx. (Lempriere.)

Chaucer's 'thrid heuenes lord' of line 24 is, says Mr Skeat, 'the third lord of heaven,' Mars, and not 'the lord of the third heaven,' because Mars is the lord of the fifth heaven. Taking the Earth as the centre, we have 1. the orbit of the Moon, 2. the orbit of Mercury, 3. the orbit of Venus, 4. the orbit of the Sun, 5. the orbit of Mars, 6. the orbit of Jupiter, 7. the orbit of Saturn. But as Luna and Venus are not lords, Mars, the lord of the fifth heaven, is rightly called 'the third lord of heaven.' He, as planet and lover, has won Venus his love; she has him in subjection, forbids him jealousy and cruelty, and rules him merely with her eye. Each is in bliss; he binds himself to obey her for ever, and she herself to love him for ever, unless he trespasses against her. As certain fixed distances, like trine (120 degrees, or a third of a circle) were con-

notions with mythology is curious: 'the pale Saturnus the colde' is once more a dweller on Olympus, and interposes to reconcile Mars and Venus. By his influence Arcite is made to perish, after having obtained from Mars the fulfilment of his prayer—'Yeve me the victorie, I axe thee no more.'"
sidered fortunate, so these planets Mars and Venus have a favourable aspect as regards each other, says Mr Skeat; they 'reign by looking;' l. 50-1. They agree to come into actual conjunction; they set a time for Mars to enter into Venus's next palace (l. 54) or mansion, wherein is her chamber painted with white Bulls, (l. 86) that is, into Taurus, which is a mansion of Venus. As Mr Brae says on p. 86 of his edition of Chaucer's Astrolabe from Walter Stevins's MS, written and prepared for press about 1555 A.D. :

"Again, in Chaucer's Poem, 'the Complaynt of Mars and Venus' he allegorically describes a conjunction of the Sun with Venus and Mars, in Taurus. Venus had made an assignation with Mars in her 'nexte paleys,' i.e. the sign Taurus, as mentioned above. Her chamber 'depeynted was with white boles grete'—emblematic of Taurus—in which, as in the old fable, the Sun surprises her with Mars, by entering into Taurus—thys twelve1 dayes of Aprille—a date that of itself is sufficient to prove that it is the sign Taurus which is alluded to. The adjoining sign to Taurus is Gemini, and Gemini is a mansion of Mercury, just as Taurus is of Venus. It is needless to say that Mercury is Cyllenius, and when Phœbus so rudely bursts into Venus' chamber she escapes into Mercury's:

1 'twelfth' is the right reading.
9 "The sign Gemini is also 'Domus Mercurii,' so that when Venus fled into the tour of Cyllenius, she simply slipped into the next door to her own house of Taurus, leaving poor Mars behind to halt after her as he best might." A. E. Brae, in I Notes and Queries, iii. 235; 29 March, 1851. "When Venus first enters Mercury's 'palais', she 'ne found ne sey no manner wight'. This signifies the absence from home of Cyllenius, who was abroad upon his chivache [ride, course.] in attendance upon the sun; and here again is an instance of the nice astronomical accuracy of Chaucer. It was impossible that the planet Mercury could be in the sign Gemini, because his greatest elongation, or apparent distance from the sun, does not exceed 29 degrees; so that the sun having but just entered Taurus, Mercury could not be in Gemini." ib. p. 258. I cannot take to Mr Brae's explanation and alteration of l. 145, making 'Valaunses, valance, valauns, balaunse, balaunce' (twice,) Valens, that is, Mercury, and altering 'Pro Venus Valaunse [or balaunse] myght his paleis see' (or be), to 'Venus might Valens in this palais see', though I, with him and every other reader of the poem, must see that Chaucer mixt the mythological and astronomical characters of the God and Goddess together. See above, p. 53, 57, and Sandras's 'L'astronomie, suivant la coutume du moyen-âge, s'y mêle à la mythologie.'—Etude, p. 109.
Now fleeth Venus into Cyllenius tour
With voide cours, for fere of Phebus lyght."

But before the lovers meet, Mars makes Venus a most pretty speech, in stanza 9, as to his longing for her. She, in mercy for his solititude, and having so much less an orbit than he to travel, speeds almost as fast in one day as he does in two (l. 69-70); the lovers meet, and 'unto bed they go.' There in joy and bliss, the poet leaves them, till the flaming Sun comes to burn them with his heat in Venus's mansion Taurus. She weeps and says, 'Alas! I die!' (l. 90) Mars's eyes flash fire, and rain hot tears; he arms, but may not keep her company, he is too slow (l. 92-104). He bids her flee; and she does, to Cyllenius's, or Mercury's tower—that is, mansion Gemini—and falls into a cave (l. 119). This cave Mr Skeat thinks may mean that Venus becomes dim, owing to the near approach of the sun. In her cave, Venus moans, till Mercury coming in his course into Venus's balance—her man-

1 Hermes (Mercury) was a son of Zeus and Maia, the daughter of Atlas, and was born in a cave of Mount Cyllene in Arcadia (Homer's Od. viii. 335, xiv. 435, xxiv. 1; Hymn. in Merc. i. &c.; Ovid's Met. i. 682, xiv. 291); whence (Virgil's Aen. viii. 139, &c.,) he is called Atlantiades or Cyllenius; but Philostratus (Ieon. i. 26) places his birth in Olympus. Hermes had a temple on Mount Cyllene.—Smith's Diet. All the MSS read 'Cyllenius' with varied spellings. 'Cyclenis' is found in some, if not all, printed texts. Mr Brae corrected it to Cyllenius (== Mercury) in 1851 on astronomical grounds.

2 Mr Skeat says; compare Gawain Douglas.

The Prolong of the xii buk of Eneados.
Dyonea, nyght-hyrd, and wach of day,
The starnys chasyt of the hevyn away,
Dame Cynthia doun rolyng in the see,
And venus lost the bewte of hir E,
Fleand eschamyt within Cylenyus cave.

3 Aries is the mansion of Mars, and the exaltation of Venus.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Planet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taurus</td>
<td>Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>the Moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leo</td>
<td>the Sun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgo</td>
<td>Mercury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>Venus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpio</td>
<td>Mars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagittarius</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capricorn</td>
<td>Saturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquarius</td>
<td>Saturn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pisces</td>
<td>Jupiter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 the Moon.
the Dragon's Head.
Jupiter.
Saturn.
the Dragon's tail.
Mars.
Venus.
sion, Libra,—sees her with a friendly aspect, in his palace or mansion, Gemini, and receives her as his friend (st. 21). We must now go back to Mars. In stanza 16, Chaucer, or his bird, sympathizes with the deserted lover\(^1\), who, furious, would have slain himself because he could not accompany his mistress (l. 123-6). Yet he still follows her, though so slowly that he passes only one star in two days. Then he mourns his lady Venus, saying that on "the twelfth day of April" the Sun wrought him his sad fate (l. 139-140). This right reading of "the twelfth day" has been obscured by the scribes of the Fairfax and Tanner MSS—both probably copied from the same original—forgetting that \(xij\) can stand for "twelfth" as well as "twelve," and so reading it "twelve," and altering "day" into "dayes." Mr Brae and Skeat say that according to the Astrolabe of Chaucer's time, the 12th of April is the day on which the Sun enters Taurus, and therefore the day on which Mars was surprised with Venus in her chamber Taurus by the Sun's coming (see lines 82, 91). Well, poor lonely Mars complains ever his love's departure; and on this lusty

The Dragon's Head and Tail are two stars in the Constellation Draco.

The above list is compiled from Raphael's Manual of Astrology, London, 1828. It appears to agree with the usages of the early astrologers.—W. W. Skeat. Mr Brae altogether dissents from Mr Skeat's explanation, and holds to his own.

\(^1\) The ancient only cares to see, but the modern helps out his eyesight with anatomy. The ancient will with the most lively and human verisimilitude recount for us outward sayings and doings which he has seen, dreamt, or heard tell of; but he will not go far in probing the springs of the things said or done. Take Homer; he has a few simple surface formulas—"then the mind of the hero swayed this way and that," or "now waxed his dear heart wroth within him"—to cover every variety of mental and emotional process. Take Chaucer; what he does is to act in some sort the part of chorus, or of the attendant figures in a devotional picture; giving by his attitude a keynote to our sympathies, making ejaculations, constantly of a turn most exquisite and touching, of pity or dismay over the events of his story; but without consciously cutting down upon the fibres of character, and laying bare the very feeling itself as well as its manifestation. And it is this that Mr. Morris in the work before us has done, with a skill of analysis scarcely less fluent and simple than is his skill of description.—Pall Mall Gazette on Wm Morris (date lost).
Valentine's-morning I'll sing you his 'Compleynt,' and then take my leave. (Before going on to this, wherein the allegory is dropt, let us stop a minute to admire the happiness and grace of Chaucer's working-out of his allegory, the intense humanness of it, and the pathos of the scenes after the lovers' joy is broken-in on.) We turn to the Compleynt, and with it the easy flow of the story-telling ceases; we enter the strait banks of the Tern. Five of them we have, with change of metre; in each, change of subject, restlessness; though the strong current of woe speeds onward to its end. The Proem of the Compleynt is very poor. It was right to have one, as Mars is now to speak to the reader in his own person. No change of this kind was made in the Pity, and therefore Chaucer gave us no Proem to his Complaint there. Mars, then, says he will show cause for his troubles or ('other') men might think him a fool. He seeks not redress, that is hopeless; but only to declare his heaviness. Then come the five Terns expressing 1. his Love's beauty and his resolve to be faithful to her to the death. 2. his despair, with a digression in st. 2 on the woes of true lovers: his Love is in distress; to whom can he complain? 3. his reproaches of Jupiter, for putting all the world under the rule of Love who is so fickle. The lover, like a fish, seizes the longed-for hook, gets his desire, and his death. 4. Yet Mars's troubles are not due to his Lady, but to her maker, and her lover's own desire (st. 35): as was the case with the Brooch of Thebes (st. 33, 34). 5. Mars appeals to all brave knights and true ladies, with all lovers, to complain with him for his Love. Still praising her, he ends his lay.

Can we reckon the "Compleynt" of the Mars among Chaucer's best pieces? I think not. The first and last Terns are better than the others; in them especially there

1 The description of this brooch in the Thebais of Statius, ii. 265, is quoted in Robert Bell's edition, vol. vi, p. 37, note. He says it will remind the reader of the witches' caldron in Macbeth.
is, I dare say, a looking-back to his own old hopeless love of *The Compleynte of Pite*, though he had no "glad nyght" to console his "hevy morowe". Stanza 25 (Tern I. 2) with its 'beauté, lust, fredam, and gentilnesse' recalls somewhat the 'fresshe beaute, lust, and jolyte' of st. 6 of the *Pity*; but there is no copying; the variations of the *Mars* on the theme of the *Pite* are thoroughly fresh and original. The great interest of the poem is its evidence of Chaucer's knowledge of Astronomy. The lovelorn man has watcht the stars, and woven them into the tale of a love like his own. True that he liked to chaff his knowledge of the stars in his later *Hous of Fame*:

With that this Egle gan to crye:

E. "Lat be," quod he, "thy fantaysye. 484
Wilt thou lerne of sterres aught?"

Ch. "Nay, certenly," quod I, "ryght naught."

E. "And Why"?

Ch. "For I am now to olde".

E. "Elles I wolde the have tolde," 488
Quod he, "the sterres names, lo,
And al the hevenes sygnes ther-to,
And which they ben."

Ch. "No fors," quod I, &c., &c.

*Works*, ed Morris, v. 239.

But then it pleased the dear old fellow to say occasionally that he couldn't write poetry: and if he thought so, we don't share his opinion.

M. Sandras, who accepts the amalgamation of the *Mars* and the *Venus* into one poem, is yet good enough to say that Chaucer's declaration that he followed Gransson, is only to be understood to apply to the two Complaints, as the exposition which precedes them is too learned to have come from the French poet (*Etude*, p. 109). We can now assure the French critic that the *Mars* Complaint is not from Gransson; though, as many French poets must have mentioned Mars and Venus together, and complained about love M. Sandras's reasoning on the hunt in the
Dethe of Blaunche,¹ would bring the Mars too into his wide drag-net of French imitations. Scratch a Russian, and you find a Tartar, said Voltaire (?): Scratch Chaucer, and you find a Frenchman, says M. Sandras. Well, well, it pleases him, and doesn't hurt us or our bright old English soul.

Here for the present I must break off, as I haven't time to study further the rest of the poems just now, and have been for six weeks, and am still, away from almost all my books and literary friends, among bluebells, honeysuckles, laburnums, cuckoos, and nightingales; Chaucer's daisies under my feet, his heavenly harmony of birds about me, and his bright old England all around. Wasn't he at Windsor Castle that we see so well from Cooper's Hill? Didn't he see and love 'the river winding at its own sweet will', and rejoice in all the sights and sounds of spring and early summer²—chill and late though they were,

¹ See above, p. 50.
² Prof. Lowell says in his Conversations on some of the Old Poets, p. 25:

"But we must come back to Chaucer. There is in him the exuberant freshness and greenness of spring. Everything he touches, leaps into full blossom. His gladness and humour and pathos are irrepressible as a fountain. Dam them with a prosaic subject, and they overlap it in a sparkling cascade that turns even a hindrance to a beauty. Choke them with a tedious theological disquisition, and they bubble up forthwith, all around it, with a delighted gurgle. There is no cabalistic Undine-stone or seal of Solomon that can shut them up for ever. Reading him is like brushing through the dewy grass at sunrise. Everything is new and sparkling and fragrant. He is of kin to Belphæbe, whose

'Birth was of the womb of morning dew,
And her conception of the joyous prime.'

I speak now of what was truly Chaucer. . . His first merit, the chief one in all art, is sincerity. He does not strive to body forth something which shall have a meaning; but, having a clear meaning in his heart, he gives it as clear a shape. Sir Philip Sidney was of his mind when he bade poets look into their own hearts and write. He is the most unconventional of poets, and the frankest. If his story be dull, he rids his hearers of all uncomfortable qualms by being himself the first to yawn. He would have fared but ill in our day, when the naked feelings are made liable to the penalties of an act for indecent exposure. Very little care had he for the mere decencies of life. . . Chaucer's . . innocent self-forgetfulness gives us the truest glimpses into his own nature, and, at the
like ours this year! Truly he did; and loved the sweet English girls around him—not only girls, but women all. His early hopeless love didn't harden, but opened his heart. And one ought to work for the sake of him. But he'd have given us all a holiday, I'm sure: so, reader, let me put off Part II of these Trial-Forewords for a time; and join with me in thanking Professor Ten Brink, who first gave Englishmen a real outline of their great poet's works; Mr Henry Bradshaw, from whom I have learnt all in this Tract that is true or valuable on the structure of Chaucer's poems; Mr Brae and Mr Skeat, whose explanations of the astronomy of the Mars I have copied; Mr W. Aldis Wright, who has kindly superintended the copying of all the Trinity (Cambridge) MSS, and read two of the revises of them with the MSS; and Mr George Parker of the Bodleian, for his accurate copies of the Oxford MSS, and his reading the proofs or revises of some of them—(I've read either proof or revise of all but the Tanner Mars myself, and both proof and revise of most of the poems.)

Walnut-Tree Cottage, Egham,
13 June, 1871:

same time, makes his pictures of outward objects wonderfully clear and vivid. Though many of his poems are written in the first person, yet there is not a shade of egotism in them. It is but the simple art of the story-teller to give more reality to what he tells."

1 My obligations to Mr Bradshaw are too numerous to specify; but I should have tried to state more of them had not I already unwittingly attributed to him in print (in the Athenæum) the absurdity that he considered the spurious Testament of Love a translation from the French; and I don't want to hook-on to him any more like slips of my bad memory. If I have said here anything that he hereafter says, I desire that he be considered the original author of it.

2 The Radcliffe, where the MS was, was shut on my Whit Tuesday visit there.
HINDWORDS TO PART I.

I have left out of the foregoing pages some points which I wisht to notice.

1. Chaucer's Portrait. This is photographed by Mr Stephen Thompson of 15 Edith Villas, North End, Kensington, from Occleve's 'lyknesse' in body-colour of his master, on leaf 91 of the MS of his own De Regimine Principum, now the Harleian MS 4866 in the British Museum. None of the engravings or woodcuts of this 'lyknesse' do it justice; the present photograph does, so far as the sun can render colour.

The face is wise and tender, full of a sweet and kindly sadness at first sight, but with much bonhomme in it on a further look, and with deepset, farlooking, grey eyes. Not the face of a very old man, a totterer, but of one with work in him yet, looking kindly, though seriously, out on the world before him. Unluckily, the parted grey moustache, and the vermilion above and below the lips, render it difficult to catch the expression of the mouth; but the lips seem parted, as if to speak. Two tufts of white beard are on the chin; and a fringe of white hair shows from under the black hood. One feels one would like to go to such a man when one was in trouble, and hear his wise and gentle speech.

The green background (framed with a brown border) has turned dark in the photograph. The dress is black; the knife- or pen-case hangs by a red string, and the black
beads in the left hand are also threaded on a red string.¹

Occleve's lines by the side of the portrait follow these:

¶ The firste fyndere of our faire langage
   Hath seyde in caas semblable, & othir moo,
   So hyly wel, þat it is my dotage
   Flor to expresse or touche any of theo.
   Alasse! my fadir fro þe worlde is goo!
   My worthi maister Chaucer! hym I mene:
   Be þou aduoket for hym, buenes quene!

¶ As þou wel knowest, o blissid virgyne,
   With louynes hert and hye deuocion;
   In þyne honour he wroot ful many a lyne.
   O now, þine helpe & þi promocioun
   To god, þi sone, make amocioun
   How he þi seruaunt was, mayden marie;
   And lat his loue floure and fructifte!

Other lines by Occleve in praise of Chaucer are quoted by Sir H. Nicolas in his Life of Chaucer, p. 76-9, ed. Morris, from Mr T. Wright's edition of the De Regimine Principum, Roxb. Club, 1860.

2. The Formality of the Structure of Chaucer's short Poems. This was a characteristic quite unexpected by me, till Mr Bradshaw pointed it out. Of Chaucer's later poems, The Former Age consists of 3 Terms, II.3 being lost, and the last line of III.2 too; Truth is a Balade (that is, a Tern with an Envoy); the Moder of God is 7 Terms, IV.2 being lost; Lenvoy to Skogan is 2 Terms and an Envoy; Marriage is a Balade; Gentilnesse a Tern (a Balade that has no doubt lost its Envoy); the Lack of Stedfastness is a Balade; the Fortune is 3 Terms with an Envoy; the Purse is a Balade. Lastly, the Anelida and Arcite consists of a Proem of 3 stanzas, a Story of 27 stanzas, (all 7-line) and a Compleynt in 9-line stanzas, having a Proem of one stanza, and a Conclusion of one, while between are two Movements, as Mr Bradshaw calls them, each having six stanzas: first

¹ Any one who would like to get for a guinea a copy of this portrait of Occleve's, carefully coloured after the original, should apply to Mr Frank Nowlan, artist, 17 Soho Square, W., or to Mr W. H. Hooper, 8 Thanet Place, Strand, London, W.C.
four of 9 lines each, then a 16-line one, ryming \textit{aaab, aaab; bbba, bbba}; of which the first \textit{aaa, aaa}, are 4-accent lines, the first \textit{b, b}, 5-accent ones, while the second \textit{bbb, bbb} are 4-accent lines, and the second \textit{a, a}, 5-accent ones (Two very interesting bits of work). (The continuing stanza 'Whan that Annelyda this woful quene,' &c., is not in Harl. MS 372, Shirley's Harl. 7333, and Addit. 16,165; though it is in Ff i. 6. Camb. Univ. Libr., and Thynne's printed text.) The A B C 's alphabeticalness doubtless had some attraction for Chaucer, independent of its subject.

3. The Supplementary Parallel-Texts of Chaucer's Poems are to contain such texts as I can get, above the six that the Parallel-Text Edition, when open, will show. An Editor wants all his texts under his eye at once. When, as in the \textit{Parlament of Foules}, there are 9 texts and 2 fragments (besides Dr Morris's print of the Fairfax MS), the best way to get any passage in them all under an Editor's eye on his table, is to put 6 texts in the Parallel-Text, 3 in the Supplementary, and the 2 fragments in the Odd-Texts.

The Editor can then take in his left hand the One-Text Print of the poems—which is meant for him to enter his collations in, or otherwise prepare for press as he pleases—and run it along our eleven texts, and Dr Morris's one, all together on his table under his eye. (No Member need groan at texts being multiplied, and he sacrificed, to suit future Editors, because every Member who uses the Society's books must have already often found the separate prints of the MSS of our Six-Text Canterbury Tales very handy to him.)

4. The Continuation of the \textit{Compleynyte to Pite} in Shirley's hand on four leaves inserted into the Harleian MS 78,\textsuperscript{1} first printed by Stowe in 1569, leaf 339 (for 345). Shirley writes the lines as part of Chaucer's poem, which

\textsuperscript{1} The \textit{Pity} follows the \textit{Doctrina et Consilium Galienis} just printed in my \textit{Jyl of Breyntford}, &c.
THE SPURIOUS "BALADE OF PYTEE."

their subject suits. The restlessness of the metre, the incomplete stanzas, also suit the unhappy lover's 'unrest of woe.' But it is too poor for our poet, too formless; and we must conclude that Shirley either mistook its authorship, or wrote it himself in the hope that posterity would mistake it for his master's: but this trick I do not believe in his playing. The lines are therefore put as one of the 'Poems attributed to Chaucer' in the Appendix to our 'Odd Texts of Chaucer's Minor Poems.' This "Balade of Pytee" contains two stanzas of the ordinary 7-line sort, ryming ab, abb, cc; then come 3 stanzas in the MS, which are, in fact, a set of triplets in Dante's form (terza rima), each catching a ryme from the triplet before it, though five lines seem to be wanting1; to the last triplet is added an extra ryme, as at the end of a canto of Dante. Lastly come 8 stanzas of

1 Mr Skeat has kindly drawn-out this scheme of the triplets:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>place</th>
<th>134</th>
<th>136</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grace</td>
<td>hert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arace</td>
<td>smert</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remedye</td>
<td>astert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[... ye]</td>
<td>[... erse]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[... ye]</td>
<td>[... erse]</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[... ede]</td>
<td>rehearse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wommanhede</td>
<td>prydelesse</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drede</td>
<td>routhelesse</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aventure</td>
<td>giltlesse</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dure</td>
<td>elle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>creature</td>
<td>welle</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parte</td>
<td>whelle</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>darte</td>
<td>foe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>art</td>
<td>woe</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[2 echo to l. 133]
ten lines each, ryming aab, aab, cdcd; and the poem breaks off, the rest of the MS being gone. Many of the lines, as 161-4, echo Chaucer's in his Pity, as 100-6.

5. *Pe Cronycle made by Chaucier*, being the second of the Poems attributed to him in our Appendix to the *Odd Texts*. This consists of nine 7-line stanzas on the nine Ladies in Chaucer's Legende of Goode Women, save that Alceste is turned into Alchyone, whose story Chaucer told in his *Dethe of Blaunche* (p. 43 above); but the *Cronycle*-writer tells the tale differently to Chaucer. The *Cronycle* makes no mention of the other ten Goode Women whom Chaucer meant to celebrate:—

"Behynde this God of Love upon the grene
I saugh comyng of laydes nientene
In real habite, a ful esy paas." (Legende, l. 282-4.)

The *Cronycle* is perhaps by Lydgate, Shirley, or some like versifier, and cannot possibly be Chaucer's.

6. *The Former Age*, p. 12. Chaucer's bad opinion of his own time should be noticed in this poem:—

"Alas! Alas! now may men wepe and crye,
For in owre days is not but covetyse,
Doublenesse, treson, and envye,
Poysonne, manslawtyr, mordre in sondri wyse." 64

The passage is much altered from the Latin, which he translates, "I wolde that our tymes sholde turne aȝeyne to þe oolde maneres. ¶ But þe anguissous loue of haunys brennep in folke moore cruely þan þe fijr of þe Mountaigne of Ethna, þat euer brennep."—Boethius, p. 51, ed. Morris.

Chaucer's Balade on *The Lack of Stedfastness* (ed. Morris, vi. 292) also gives a very dark picture of his times.

7. *The Canterbury Tales*, p. 9, 16. Why I insist on 1386, or some such year, as the central period of the Tales, is the strong conviction I have that the thorough larkiness of many of them cannot be an old man's work, and that it is absurd to suppose these contemporary with the Envoy to Scogan or Bukton, &c. Just see how they bubble over...
with fun. Read the description of the Carpenter's Wife in the Miller's Tale, followed by that

"Now sir, and eft sir, so bifel the cas,"

showing that Chaucer enjoyed the story like any young spark; see how the Reeves Tale is workt up,—with its six lines of summary too—the Wife of Bath's Prologue, the Shipman's Tale, and the Summoner's; and then ask yourself 'was this work done in the decline of life, or when young blood was still in the veins?' If any reader hasn't backbone enough to judge for himself, then let him take the verdict, not of a foreigner, however learned—he cannot appreciate the value of the evidence,—but of an English or English-speaking man with poetic insight like Prof. Lowell, Mr William Morris, or the like, if any such there be. Should the verdict be against me, I should desire my judgment to be set aside by all in whom it does not call up an echo that it's right.

Against the notion of the Tales being written successively (or nearly so) to fit into the framework of the Prologue and Links, in the way that a boat-builder would lay down his keel, fix his ribs, and then nail up his streaks or planks to them, I urge that we've three Tales—Doctor's, Wife's, Second Nun's—without Head-Links, but no End-Links without Tales, except in the somewhat doubtful case of the Nun's Priest's End-Link, "Sire Nonnes Preest, our hoste sayde anon," which seems to be repeated from some

1 In light boats the ribs go in last, solid shapes guiding the lines of the boat. Old times come back to me. Mr Beesley of St John's will recollect our spending the leisure of a Long Vacation at Cambridge—was it 1845 or 1844?—in building a pair of out-riggers apiece, first separately, and then together in the yard opposite Magdalen. It wasn't all waste time, though, for we lent our boats (the first really narrow ones ever built) to Newell and Combes who were coaching eights, and practising for Newell's match with Clasper or some other Tynside man. Newell askt for my boat to row his match in, as he said she was the lightest and fastest he'd ever been in, 'goes off my hands like nothing, Sir'; but the London trade wouldn't hear of it, built him a new narrow boat, of our size, so that he could just sit in her; he won his match, and thenceforth narrow boats were establisht on the London and Cambridge waters.
lines in his Prologue, or, if written before that, then given-up—for it's in very few MSS—and workt into the Prologue.

8. Why I make a Fourth Period, of Decline (p. 17), in Chaucer's Works, is both because of the manifest worseness of most of his late poems, and because the impression made on me by his Envoy to The Compleynt of Venus, is that of a man taking up his poetizing again after a considerable rest, and finding it awfully hard; as he says,

... "hit is a grete penaunce—
Syth ryme in English hath such skarsete—
To folowe worde by worde the curiosite
Of Graunson, floure of them that make 1 in Fraunce."

Accustomed as Chaucer is, to run-down his own powers 2, this Envoy seems to me to bear fairly the meaning I put on it, and to be dead against the view that the poem—which is certainly late in Chaucer's life, though not at the end of it—was written with a power that went on growing up to his death. There comes a time when the cunning of the deftest hand begins to fail.

9. On the last page of vol. ii of Mr W. C. Hazlitt's new edition of Warton's History of English Poetry I have given other places to Chaucer's A B C and Pity than those assigned to them in these Forewords, p. 12—15, &c. The latter ones are the result of second thoughts, and right, I hope. (I am the 'friend' alluded-to on p. ix of this Warton, vol. i, but, not having time to do the MS work there recommended, I was obliged to content myself with drawing up

1 write poetry.

2 "But for to tellen yow al hir beaute, [Canace's]
It lith not on my tongue ne my connyng,
I dar nought undertake so heigh a thing;
Myn English eek is insufficient;
It moste be a retor excellent
That couth his colours longyng for that art,
If he schould hir discryve in any part :
I am non such; I mot speke as I can."

Canterbury Tales, Group F, § 2, l. 33-41 (Squire's Tale).
See too F, § 4, l. 8-20, the Proem to the Frankeloynes Tale.
the list of poems after 1300 in vol. ii, and getting Mr H. Sweet, Dr Richard Morris, Mr W. Aldis Wright, Mr Skeat, Mr D. Donaldson, Mr Hales, Mr J. Shelly, and Mr E. Brock, to correct and supplement the early part of the book. I am also responsible for the chief transpositions of Warton's text in vol. ii, to get the work more nearly chronological. Though Mr H. Sweet's name is not on the title-page of the new Warton, his sketch of Anglo-Saxon poetry in it is decidedly as valuable as—not to say, worth much more than—the work of any of the rest of us whose names are there. Acknowledgment of Mr John Shelly's interesting account of the Early English Charlemagne romances was unluckily forgotten in the Preface.)

10. De Deguileville's original of Chaucer's A B C.

This Prayer to the Virgin that Grace-Dieu gave the Pilgrim, is printed opposite Chaucer's free Englishing of it in our One-Text Print of Chaucer's Minor Poems, No. V. M. Paul Meyer, of the Archives, &c., the learned editor of Flamena, &c. &c., has most kindly copied for us the French text of De Deguileville's A B C from the MS that he considers the best in the National Library, Paris, and has also collated this with three other MSS. His letter on the subject, which all our members will read with pleasure and gratitude, is as follows:

"Passy—Paris, 13 August, 1871.

"I enclose you the copy of De Deguileville's (that's the proper form of the name) Prayer. I suppose you will prefix an introduction to Chaucer's A B C, and, at the same time, say something about De Deguileville. But as I did not know what your plan was—and, besides that, as the weather is fearfully warm in Paris, I considered the best way would be for me to send you the text with a few introductory remarks which you could use at your own will.

"First, I must confess that I am not aware of the existence of any study on De Deguileville's poems, since 1745, when the learned Abbé Goujet wrote about that poet, a short, but for the time, very satisfactory, notice in the Bibliothèque Françoise, vol. ix., p. 71—92.

"From the abbot's researches, it appears that De Deguileville was born about 1295, and that his first poem,
the *Pélerinage de la vie humaine*, was composed about A.D. 1330. I do not even know who found out that De Deguilleville's Prayer was the original of Chaucer's *A B C*.

Certainly not Sandras: see his book, p. 106.

"The *Pélerinages* were very successful; perhaps more so in the 15th than in the 14th century; MSS of the 14th being rather scarce. But however great may be, as we say, the 'abondance de richesses,' it might be called 'surabondance,' as you will see; and on the whole, the future editor of De Deguilleville will find the work harder than one might suppose it. MSS differ much more than we could anticipate in poems of the 14th century. It is so, perhaps, because De Deguilleville's language, being rather 'recherché,' was the more subjected to alteration by the scribes; but it is so chiefly for a peculiar fact, which is this: the poems are in octosyllabic verses; but De Deguilleville's octosyllabic verses differ from the general rule in one very important point, viz. that the feminine verses are just equal in the number of syllables to the masculine verses;—that is to say (if you depend upon the pronunciation, not upon the spelling), are one syllable shorter than the masculine, these latter having the accent on the 8th syll., and the feminine on the 7th syll. (you know that in any octosyllabic poem you may come across the accent is always on the 8th syllable, feminine verses having one syllable more after the accent).

"This system of versification was certainly not invented for the first time by De Deguilleville, as the same is to be found throughout the *Breviari d'amor* of Matfré Ermen-gaud de Beziers, a provençal poem written at the end of the 13th cent., and in many songs of the troubadours; but I don't recollect any French instance of it.

"However this may be, it seems that the copyists were greatly shocked by such a novelty; and several of our oldest MSS of the *Pélerinages* have attempted with more or less accuracy and continuity to alter the feminine verses into the ordinary octosyllabic by corrections of different kinds, the most frequent consisting merely in the addition of some senseless monosyllabic word. You can form an idea of this curious kind of alteration, from which none of the MSS that I have seen is entirely free, by looking at the foot-readings of MS A for stanzas 1, 2:—after these stanzas the text, so far as the versification is concerned, is tolerably correct.—But to make the thing clearer, I will

---

1 Mr Bradshaw, I believe, when examining the MS of the *Pilgrim* in the Camb. Univ. Libr. (from De Deguilleville's French) that Mr W. Aldis Wright afterwards edited for the Roxburghe Club. —F. J. F.
write here the feminine verses of stanzas 1 and 4 as they stand in MSS Fonds français, 823, 1139, 1647:

823 (written A.D. 1393).

1647 (written A.D. 1463). 1139 (15th cent.)

3 Tout confus je ne pulx mieux faire  
   se  
   Tout confus ne pulx mieux faire  
   Car vaineus ma mon  
   adversaire

6 Vaineu ma mon fil adversaire  
   mon mal  
   sie

7 Puis que en toy ont tous reparre  
   sie

8 Je me doy bien ver toy retraire  
   sie

9 N’est mie luite necessaire  
   sie

10 A moy se tu tres debonnaire  
   se tu m'es

12 Dame es de misericorde  
   sie

37 Par qui t'vais Dieu bien recorder  
   sie

38 Dieu bien vos changer  
   sie

40 Par toy vint la paix et concorde  
   sie

41 Et tu pour oster la discord  
   sie

43 Pour ce qu’ostas la roide corde  
   corde

44 Comparer le uost ma vie ordre  
   sie  
   sie

"MS 1647 seems to be very like MS 823. I have no doubt that a careful classification of the MSS would show that the systematic alterations of the feminine verses might be traced up to a very few correcting copyists; but that would require looking at all De Deguileville’s MSS, which is more than I can afford time for at present.

"You know that the Pélérinage de la vie humaine was to a certain extent recast and increased by the author. To this second redaction, which has retained the A B C Prayer, belongs the MS 377 (our D), formerly 6988, on which see Paulin Paris, Manuscrits français, III. 243.

"The form of the Prayer is the aab aab—bba bba—stanza, so frequent in the French poetry of the 13th and 14th centuries, and of which I have mentioned many instances in my Salut d’Amour (Paris, 1867), p. 10."

Chaucer has not—so far as our present MSS show—enlighted the last two stanzas of the French, beginning with the signs of contraction for et and con; though at least one other English writer has included the et in his A B C poem: see that on the Passion of Christ at the end of my Political, Religious, and Love Poems, E. E. Text Soc., 1866.

There is no MS of Deguileville’s Pélérinages in the British Museum, but Mr Henry Huth has one, and, during his holiday in Austria, one of his sons kindly let me copy the A B C from it; but as M. Meyer’s version proved the best, the other was set aside.

1 This verse has not been corrected. The same observation applies to v. 45, in 1647 as well as in 1139.

2 This verse has been allowed to pass unaltered, because the correctors considered that the e of Dame could be pronounced as a syllable, notwithstanding the following vowel. So in v. 48, with vie.
DE DEGUILEVILLE'S FRENCH ORIGINAL OF CHAUCER'S A B C. 103

Mr Henry Huth's MS contains, besides fly-leaves, 557 pages folio, written, in 2 cols., early in the 15th century. Inside the 3rd fly-leaf is written

"Le Romant des trois Pelerinages
Le premier pelerinage est de l'homme durant qu'il est encore vivant, pag. 1.
Le deuxiesme pelerinage est de l'Ame, separée de son corps, pag. 231.
Le troisieme pelerinage est de nostre Seigneur Jesus Christ, depuis sa Natiuite jusques a ce qu'il enuoya le saint Esprit aux Apostres; en forme de monotessaron, c'est a savoir les quatre Euangelistes mis en vn, pag. 407."

(in another hand)
"Il y a cent quarante deux Images"

The stanzas of the French A B C are in 12 lines, or two sixes, the first ryming aab, aab, the second ryming bba, bba. The A B C is preceded by the following lines, and a drawing of a tonsured man (the Pilgrim) kneeling and praying to the Virgin, who is crowned, and sits on a throne, with the child Jesus in her arms (p. 185, col. 2).

[page 185, col. 1]

A done de la nue vn escript\[drawing described above\]
Me getta, et ainsi me dit,
"Vois comment prier tu la dois,
A ce besoing, et toutesfois
Que semblable besoing auras
Et quesmaine des vieilles seins;
Or le ly tost appartement,
Et la requier deuotement,
En lui promettant de cuer fin
Que tu seras bon Pelerin,
Que Jamais par chemin nuas
Ou cruides trouver mauuais pas."

o  R vous dy que l'escript ouurry
J[e le desploiay, et le vy,
Et fis de tous poins ma priere,
En la forme et en la manere
Que contenoit le dit escript.
Et si com grace l'auoit dit,
La forme de l'escript orrez.
Se vostre a. b. C. sauez,
Sauoir le pourrez delegier,
Pour dire le, s'il est mestier.
11. The Prologue to the Legende of Good Women.—

The variation of the Cambr.-Univ.-Libr. MS Gg 4. 27. from the standard version of all the other MSS known to us¹, is the most interesting bit of Chaucer-text intelligence that the Society's work has brought-out. I say 'brought-out', for though Mr Bradshaw printed the Gg Prologue as far back as June 30, 1864, I believe that he admitted no Englishman to his Holy-of-Holies till after I had given the order to have the Gg Legende copied, and then I was allowed to see the mystery that only Prof. Child and Prof. Ten Brink had (as I believe) been allowed to gaze-on before.

March 27, 1871, was the red-letter day in my Chaucer-Minor existence; and, being one of 'the profane vulgar', I soon after told my brother vulgarians of the secret in The Athenæum. Now that I have a chance of printing the whole of the Gg version, though out of its order, I can't find it in my conscience to keep it back any longer. Mr Denis Hall of the Cambr. Univ. Library has accordingly read the former print, and the proof of it, with the MS for us, and our Members will find the two versions in our Odd-Texts, set opposite each other so as to show some of the differences between the texts, while double line-numbers show their correspondences, stars, *, mark in each text the lines that are not in the other one, and '§, §,' mark the lines of one version that are altered in the other.

Mr G. Parker of the Bodleian has read the Fairfax proof with the MS.

The chief gains of the Gg Prologue are its making-known to us (1) a new work of Chaucer's, now lost, his prose translation 'of the wrechede engendrynge of mankynde, as men may in Pope Innocent ifynde' (see p. 11, above); and (2) that Chaucer had in his chest sixty books of divers lands and tongues telling the good deeds and

¹ The British-Museum Additional MS 12,524 has no Prologue (it begins at l. 273 of Medea), and Addit. 28,617 (once Mr Taylor's MS) begins at l. 513 of the Prologue, Fairfax type.
lives of women of old, whose memories and whose successors he loved so well. One feels grateful to the scribe of the Gg MS for having preserved us such a treasure as this Prologue; and one is ready, for the sake of it, to forgive him straight-off all his offences of 'swallowing els and fees' and writing 'hese' (Temporary Preface, p. 52) that one groaned over, and hated him for in former days (Temp. Pref., p. 6). I offer humble apologies to the good soul's memory, and will count him worthy henceforth.

But besides these two points of interest, the Gg Prologue shows us large transpositions and omissions, and gives as much new matter, involving a change of the action of the story. Both versions open alike, with Chaucer's praise of his dear old books—from which the May flowers alone can draw him—and his praise of the Daisy; but in this praise the Fairfax version has above thirty fresh lines, and Gg has the Flower-and-Leaf bit as its lines 73-80, while the standard version (which I shall call F after the Fairfax MS) has them as 1.189-196. In lines 101-8, F (the later version) gives us an interesting allusion to Chaucer's age\(^1\), when thinking of his dawntide visits to the daisy in his youth, he says,

That in myn herte / I feele yet the fire
That made me to ryse / er yt wer day,

and also a change in the date of the poem from the Gg 'Whan passed was almost the monyth of may', to the F 'And was now / the firste morwe of May'. With this change is connected the first great alteration of the incidents of the story; for whereas Gg only makes Chaucer roam through his green meadow one day to gaze on the daisy, and then dream that he was roaming there again with the same purpose, when a lark told him the God of Love was coming, F makes Chaucer go to the meadow before sunrise,

\(^1\) See the Gg allusion in lines 261-2.

Wel wot I ther-by / thow begynnyst dote
As olde folis whan here sp[y]ryt faylyth
to see the daisy unclose, kneel down beside it, greet it at its opening, give above 20 lines about the loves of his favourite birds, and then think he'll lie on his side all day, looking at the daisies (l. 175—187): at length he sleeps, as in Gg, in his arbour, but dreams that he lies in the meadow—not roams about it,—and sees the God of Love, without any lark telling him of the God's coming. Well; with the God comes his Queen,—whose name, Alceste, Gg alone gives—and then comes a wise transposition by F, for whereas Gg wrongly puts between the description of the Queen, and the balade sung in her praise, an account of the Nineteen Good Women and their true-loving sisterhood, F rightly keeps the Queen's balade (that is, Tern, for it has no Envoy) close to the description of her, and shifts the Nineteen Good Women to the end of the Tern. Gg also makes the women kneel to the daisy and sing the Queen's Tern round it, but F shifts the kneeling till after the Tern, and then makes the Good Women sing a new song of 3 lines and a half in honour of the Daisy. F also alters the 'Alceste' of the Gg burden of the Tern into 'My lady!', and introduces six fresh lines (263-8) and alters the two next them, in praise of 'my lady free', 'my lady', 'my lady sovereign', with evident intent to praise some special lady, unconnected at first with the Prologue, and whom I can't help thinking is this 'lady sovereign', 'the Queene' to whom the book is to be given (as F alone says) on Chaucer's behalf, 'at Eltham or at Sheene', l. 496-7. If there had but been a Court Circular at the time, and we had a copy of it, I fully believe we should find that on a certain day when Her Majesty was drest in green, she had spoken to, or been seen by, Geoffrey Chaucer Esquire.

Next comes the long piece, lines 258—312 of Gg, which one can't help regretting that Chaucer left out of his revised version, F, about the blame of him for 'schew-

1 The alteration is made too in F, l. 341, from Gg, l. 317.
ynge how that wemen han don mis,' his having sixty 'bokys olde & newe .. ful of storyis grete .. of sundery wemen, whiche lyf that they ledde, and enere an hun-derede goode ageyn on badde', and who 'kept so here name .. that men schal nat fynde a man that coudè be so trowe & kynde'. This is the greatest of the gains of the Gg version to us. After it the two texts run nearly to-gether, till the end, though Gg mentions the new (and now lost) work of Chaucer's, his prose translation of Pope Innocent's 'wrechede engendrynge of mankynde' (l. 414-15), F. introduces the reference to Richard the Second's Queen, Anne of Bohemia (l. 496), and inserts two expansions of the God of Love's speech to Chaucer, about the 20,000 good women of whom he knows nothing (l. 552-562), about the God's departure (l. 563-6), and the praise of Cleopatra (l. 568-577). And so the Prologue ends.

(If any reader of these Trial-Forewords can pick any hole in them, or strengthen any part of them, or give me any notes or hints for the rest of Chaucer's Minor Poems, I hope he will write to me at 3, St George's Square, Primrose Hill, London, N.W.)
p. 6. The -ye -y test. Prof. Ten Brink writes, "I beg leave to say that with regard to most of the poems I have worked with other tests besides the -y -ye test." Mr. Joseph Payne writes, "The more I look into that -y -ye matter, the more I am struck with the ludicrousness—don't be offended—of making an unknown scribe's spelling a test of whether a given poem is the work of a great author. I won't however now go into the matter, except to say that it has never been proved—and cannot be—that curteysie was a word of four syllables; and therefore, until this is proved, there is not the smallest reason why -y and -ye should not rhyme together." Not having gone into this -y -ye question for myself, I have no right to give an opinion upon it. But if not one unknown scribe, but all the best of them who copied Chaucer's works, make him avoid the rhyme -y -ye, there must be some reason for it. But the settling of the genuineness of Chaucer's poems, and the spuriousness of those attributed to him by editors old and modern, is quite independent of the -y -ye test. For all his genuine poems we have manuscript authority within from 10 to 50 years after his death; and all these poems are worthy of him, except perhaps two or three that must have been written in his old age. If any one wants us to accept any other poems as Chaucer's, let him bring forward his external and internal evidence for their being our poet's work; but let him take notice that we don't admit old printers' attributings of authorship as good external evidence. On the other hand, we admit that our MS external evidence may be, and is, sometimes at fault: it is so, twice at least, in Shirley's case.

p. 8. Prof. Ten Brink says, "Why do you call it evident that the 'Lack of Stedfastness' was written in the later years

1 -ye for which there is etymological ground.
2 The Moder of God MS authority is later.
of Richard II.'s reign?" 1, Because it's so awfully bad; more like Lydgate than Chaucer. 2, Because it reflects the utter failure of the kingly hand to do its duty,—to pick-out and smite wrong-doers,—that continued so long in Richard II.'s reign. (Compare Shakspere's play with this Balade of Chaucer's.)

p. 8, note. Fortune, or 'Balade de Visage sauns Peynture.' Mr Brock says, "this poem, or at least Fortune's part of it, is a versification of Boethius, bk. ii, prose 2, and part of Prose 1. If you will look through pp. 30-5 of Dr R. Morris's ed. of Boethius, you will find the greater part of Chaucer's Fortune matter in prose. This fact will account for the presence of the poem in the Cambridge MS of Boethius, II 3. 21, along with the Former Age."

p. 9, note. Barnabo Visconti, Lord of Milan. From the following extracts it appears that Bernabo Visconti was one of the lords of Milan from 1354 to 1385,—being lord jointly with his two brothers Matthew and Galeazzo from 1354 to 1355, with his one brother Galeazzo from 1355 to 1378, and with his nephew John Galeazzo from 1378 to 1385. "Jean Visconti, archevêque et seigneur de Milan, mourut inopinément, le 5 octobre 1354. . . . . . . Il laissait, pour lui succéder, trois neveux, fils de son frère, Etienne Visconti: c'est entre eux que se partagea son héritage. Comme ils étaient entourés des soldats que l'archevêque avait rassemblés pour combattre la ligue, ils n'eurent pas de peine à se faire proclamer seigneurs par toutes les villes de leur domination. Cette cérémonie, qui rappelait encore des droits que le peuple n'exerçait plus, se fit à Milan, le 12 octobre 1354. Les trois frères partagèrent ensuite et leurs états et leurs pouvoirs, de manière que chacun d'eux eût un apanage en propre, et que la souveraineté ne fut cependant pas divisée. La ville de Milan, centre du gouvernement, resta commune aux frères Visconti,1 de même que celle de Gènes."—Sismondi, Histoire des Républiques italiennes du Moyen Age, tom. vi. chap. xliii. p. 211 (ed. 1826).

On the cause and manner of Barnabo's death, Sismondi says:—

"Jean Galéaz, qui prenoit le titre de comte de Vertus, a voit succédé, en 1378, à son père Galéaz, dans le gouvernement de la moitié de la Lombardie. Il résidait à Pavie, tandis que son oncle Bernabo demeuroit à Milan. Ce dernier a voit partagé entre ses nombreux enfants les villes qui dépendoient de lui; il auroit désiré accroître leur portion en y joignant l'héritage de son neveu, et il a voit donné les mains à plusieurs complot contre la personne ou les provinces de

1 The eldest brother, Matthew, was poisoned in 1355. Sismondi, vi. chap. xlii. p. 261.
Jean Galéaz. Le comte de Vertus s’était dérobé à ces intrigues, sans laisser connoître qu’il les eût découvertes. Tout-à-coup il s’était jeté dans la dévotion ; on ne le voyoit plus entouré que de religieux et de prêtres ; un rosaire à la main, il visitoit les églises, et il y demeuroit en prières devant les images des saints. Bernabos attribuoit ce changement à la pusillanimité de son neveu, et il étoit confirmé dans son jugement par les précautions qu’il voyoit prendre à Jean Galéaz pour sa sûreté : car ce prince auroit doublé se gardes ; il en étoit sans cesse entouré, et il témoignoit son effroi au moindre mouvement imprévu. Enfin, au commencement de mai 1385, le comte de Vertus [Jean Galéaz] annonça qu’il vouloit aller en pèlerinage au temple de la sainte Vierge, au-dessus de Varèse, près du lac Majeur ; et il se mit en route avec une garde nombreuse qui ne s’écartoit pas de lui. Comme il approchait de Milan, le 6 mai au matin, Bernabos vint à sa rencontre avec ses deux fils aînés. Jean Galéaz, après avoir embrassé son oncle avec tendresse, se retourna vers deux capitaines qui devinrent fameux à son service, Jacques del Verine et Antonio Porro, et il leur donna en langue allemande, qui étoit alors la langue militaire de toute l’Europe, l’ordre d’arrêter Bernabos. Aussitôt les soldats arrachèrent à ce seigneur la bride de sa mule ; ils coupèrent le cinturon de son épée, et l’entraînèrent loin des siens, tandis que Bernabos appelloit vainement son neveu à son aide, et le supploit de n’être pas traître à son propre sang. La ville de Milan ouvrit aussitôt ses portes à Jean Galéaz ; et ce fut dans un de ses châteaux que son seigneur déposé fut retenu prisonnier avec ses deux fils. A trois reprises il fut empoisonné pendant les sept mois que dura sa détention. Il mourut enfin le 18 décembre 1385. Ses cruautés et ses exactions l’avoient rendu si odieux aux peuples, qu’aucun de ses sujets n’essaya de le défendre. Ses alliés l’abandonnèrent avec la même indifférence, et Jean Galéaz, seul maître de la Lombardie, déposa le masque religieux qu’il avoit porté longtemps, et tourna contre ses voisins les forces qu’il avoit enlevées à son oncle.”—Sismondi, tom. vii, chap. lii, pp. 254—256.

It was perhaps to Bernabo’s tyranny that Chaucer alluded in the Prologue to his Legende of Good Women.

MS Gg.4.27, Cambr.Univ.Libr.  Fairfax MS 16, Bodleian.

And not ben lyk tyrantenys of  And nat be lyke tirauntez / of
lumbardye  lumbardye
That vsyn wilfulhed & tyran-
ye  That han no reward / but at

p. 8, 17. Bukton. This is probably the Robert Bucton named in the Patent Roll, 17 Ric. II, Pt. 1, skin 17: “Pro Roberto Bucton.” / Rex Omnibus ad quos &c. salutem. Inspec-
imus litteras patentes carissime Consortis nostre Anne Regine Anglie factas in heci verba: 'Anne, par la grace de dieu, Royne dengleterre & de france, & Dame Dirland, A touz ceuz qui cestes lettres verront ou orront: saluz. Sachez nous auoir, de notre grace especiale, donez & grantez a notre bien ame Esquier, Robert Bucot, certain quantite de pasture & bois apelle Gosevold, dedeinz notre seignourie de Eye. A auoir del feste de seint Michel darrein passe, inques la termne de notre vie, s'il a tant soit vinant, par ent faire son profit & volunte sauz was, sauz rien ent nous rendre. Done par tesmoignance de notre seel a Westminstre le primer iour de Decembre, lan del regne de notre tresredote seigneur le Roy, quinizim.' Nos antem concessionen predictam, ac omnia & singula in dictis litteris contenta rata habentes, & grata, ea pro nobis & hereditus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus, approbamus, ratificamus, & confirmamus prout littere predicte rationabiliter testantur. Et vlierus de gratia nostra speciali dedimus & concessimus eodem Roberto dictos boscum & pasturam, cum pertinentibus, habendum & tenendum sibi & hereditus suis, de nobis & hereditus nostris, vt de honore de Eye, per servicium vnius rose, ad festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptistae an nuiim reddendum pro omnibus serviciis imperpetuum. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, vj dio Octobris. per breve de privato sigillo."

p. 9, 16. Canterbury Tales. The prosy bit of moralizing at the end of the Maniple's Tale of the Crow must have been written in Chaucer's late time. In the early Second-Nun's-Tale, the two following lines strike me as the weakest I have read in Chaucer, specially when one finds they are part of St Cecile's profession of her willingness to suffer martyrdom:

"I reche nat what wrong / that thon me profe,
   For I can suffre it / as a Philosophre."

They come near the Flower-&-Leaf lines,

"The savour eke rejoice would any wight
That had be sicke or melancolius
It was so very good and vertuous."

p. 10. The Legende. "I have attempted to show in my Studien, p. 147, &c., that the Prologue was written during the spring of 1385, and the Hous of Fame in 1384. As for Troylus, it must have been written immediately before the Hous of Fame, because Troylus, the Hous of Fame, and the Prologue to the Legende, are inseparably linked together, though, from another point of view, the Legende Prologue begins a new period in Chaucer's development."—B. Ten Brink.

p. 10, 16. Legende of Good Women. That the (probably) revised version of the Prologue to this Poem is after 14 Jan.
1382, when Richard II married his first Queen, Anne of Bohemia, we know from lines 496-7,

"And when this boke ys made, yive it the quene
On my byhalsf, at Eltham, or at Sheene."

As these lines are not in the different version of the Prologue in MS Gg. 4. 27, Cambr. Univ. Libr., we must conclude that either this version was written before 1382, or at some later time when Chaucer had lost favour at Court. Anne died on June 7, 1394.

p. 18. Chaucer's early love. In the first version of his Prologue to the Legende, Cambr. Univ. MS Gg. 4. 27, lines 400-1 (and which are only in this MS), Alceste, speaking of Chaucer, says to Love,

"Whil he was song, he kepte youre estat;
I not where he be now a renegat."

p. 19. Philippa Chaucer's first Pension of £10 from the Duke of Lancaster. For this, Mr Ponsonby A. Lyons has at present searcht in vain. He says, "I have since looked for the grant of £10 a year to Philippa Chaucer. It is not in the Calendar, and I doubt very much if it exists. You see that it is not mentioned in the grant to Chaucer; and in the Comptus of the Receiver-General of the Duchy for 50 Edw. III & 1 Ric. II it is not mentioned, nor Philippa's name, though there are two payments to Chaucer of his pension, for one of which he gave his acquaintance, and the roll mentions the date of the warrant under which he was paid, Savoy 12 Jun. Anno li. I have at least ascertained that it would require a good deal of time and labour probably to find the grant, and a good deal certainly to prove that it does not exist. Are you aware that Katharine de Swynford was in the service of the Duchess Blanche? I have clear proof."

p. 20. Gammon and guess mixt-up with Chaucer's Life. Outsiders, even in a man's own time, can't help putting meanings into his work that he did not think of. Turner's wonder at some of Mr Ruskin's interpretations of his pictures has been recorded for us. Years ago, soon after Mr Millais had painted his Proscribed Royalist, I said to him, "Well, you've told us the story of the lovers' future pretty plainly." He answered, "No, I haven't; for I don't know it myself. What do you mean?" "Why," said I, "don't you see? You've put all the bright, green spots in the landscape (their past life) behind 'em, and scattered nothing but dead brown leaves in the foreground, their future, before them, over which they are both looking. Of course they're both to be miserable. How could you have told us so more plainly?" "All very fine," said he, "but I never meant anything of the kind. The place that I painted had dead leaves in front of it, and I painted what I saw."
p. 25. The rest of the *Legende* was written, I suppose, in 1385 and 1386. The fact that Chaucer lost his Comptrollership of Customs, &c., at the end of 1386, and that he lost his wife in 1387, may account for the *Legende of Good Women* not having been finished."—B. Ten Brink. I believe that Chaucer found praising good women rather dull work,—the *Legende* falls off much towards its end,—and took to the Wife of Bath, &c., for a change.

p. 28. *Canterbury Tales: the Parson's Tale.* I believe in the genuineness of this Tale, and its Retraction. The way in which the writer walks into the people who wear those horrible disordinate scant clothes, and says 'the buttokes of hem faren / as it were the hyndre part of a she Ape in the fulle of the Mone' (*Ellesmere* MS, If 219; *Tyrwhitt*, iv. 184) seems to me Chaucerian. When the original *De Penti- tentia* of the Tale is found, I hope the above bit will not be found in it. I trust, too, that the noble bits in which the thralls are stuck-up for, and 'thise harde lordships' condemned (*Tyrwhitt*, iv. 229), will prove to be Chaucer's own; but I see nothing specially characteristic of him in them, though it is true that "Tho that thou clepest thy thralles, ben Goddes peple; for humble folks ben Cristes frendes"; a text that wanted a good many sermons preacht on it in early England as it still does in modern.

p. 30. "'Then, identifying his Loved-one with Pity,' &c. Where does Chaucer identify them? His *Compleynte* is addressed to that Pity which should dwell in his mistresse's breast, and he nowhere falls from the allegory."—B. Ten Brink. If the name 'allegory' is the right one, the above question answers itself, for in 'allegory' the thing signified, and the thing signifying, are one: "I am the Vine, ye are the branches." If 'personification' (of the Pity) is the right name, why should Chaucer *dread* this Pity, st. 14, Tern. II, 3, 1. 95? Wasn't his living Mistress in his eyes and heart when he wrote stanzas 6, 14, 16?—nay, the whole poem? A man gets out of 'figures of speech' when he's writing his heart in a poem like this.

"The Cambr. Univ. Libr. MS Fl. 1. 6 in your Parallel-

1 Chaucer's sneer at 'Jak Strawe and his mayne,' in the Nun's Priest's Tale of Chanticleere, Group B, § 14, l. 4584-6, shows that he hadn't much sympathy with that 'working-man's movement.' I wonder when and where he got the impressions that made him allude to—and warm, about their young charges—the old dames or governesses who lookt after lords' daughters in his day:—

.. 3e Maistresses in youre olde liff
pat lordes douhtes han in gouernaunce.

*Doctor's Tale*, Group C, § 1, l. 72-3, Petworth MS.

2 See R. C. Trench in his *Parables*,

TRIAL-FOREWORDS.
Text print of the Compleynte to Pity is of no value, being copied from the Tanner MS; but as the poem is very short, it may be interesting to readers to convince themselves of the fact with their own eyes."—B. Ten Brink.

p. 32. Mr Skeat urges that the Roundel I have quoted cannot be separated from the other two Roundels that go before and after it in Dr Morris’s edition, vi. 304-5: ‘they all hang together, and tell parts of one story, 1. a man’s falling in love; 2. his being refused; 3. his giving-up his love.’ This is right; and unless all three Roundels are Chaucer’s, I must give up the second as his.

p. 33. The missing line in the Duke’s Lay, in the Blaunche. Mr A. J. Ellis says, “The insertion of the line you propose will not give a first stanza like the second. It will give the following rhyme system:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>won</th>
<th>thee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>non</td>
<td>me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mon</td>
<td>swete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bryghte</td>
<td>fre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myghe</td>
<td>se</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agoon</td>
<td>mete</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For recollect that wone none are scribe-writing for won non or woon noon, and will rhyme with agoon, do what you like.

“The insertion is not wanted for the sense. It is, in fact, a wholly superfluous and weak addition. The insertion is not wanted for the rhyme system, for it only introduces a new irregularity. Two similar stanzas are not wanted for the character of the song, described as

—a maner songe

Withoute noote, withoute songe,

and hence perfectly and designedly irregular.

“It seems as if Thynne’s insertion had led you to suppose that one line was wanted. I don’t feel the want, and would leave the lines as they are, unless there is some MS authority for a change.”

p. 35, l. 40. "But that is done." Compare with this the Conclusion of the Anelyda and Arcite, which I take to express Chaucer’s own feelings about his own love:—

(st. 44)

"Then ende I thus: sith I may do no more, I gif hit up for now and evermore; For I shall never efte put in balaunce My sekernes, ne lerne of love the lore; But as the swan—I have herd seyd ful yore— Ayecins his dethe shal singen his penaunce, So singe I here the destany or chaunce,"
Notes. Chaucer's Obligations to Machault. 115

How that Arcite, Analida so sore
Hath thirled with the poyn of remembraunce.” 353

p. 41, note. The drye se, and the Carrenare.

“Leonardo Dati (A.D. 1470), speaking of Africa, mentions
a chain of mountains in continuation of the Atlas, three
hundred miles long, ‘commonly called Charenal.’ In the fine
chart of Africa by Juan de la Coxa (1500), this chain is made
to stretch as far as Egypt, and bears the name of Carena.
La Salle, who was born in 1398, and composed his map early
in the fifteenth century, lays down the same chain, which
corresponds, says Santarem (Histoire de la Cosmographie, iii.
456), to the Ἐλδαρ of Ptolemy. These allusions place it be-
yond doubt [?] that the ‘drie see’ of Chaucer was the Great
Sahara, the return from whence homewards would be by the
chain of the Atlas or Carena.”—Saturday Review, July 30,
1870, p. 143, col. 1.

p. 43. Chaucer’s obligations to Machault. “I have treated
this subject at length in my Studien, p. 7-12. I am sure that
Chaucer had read the Dit de la Fontaine Amoureuse: he would
have written a quite different poem if he had not. In the
story of Ceyx and Alcyone, it is true, he borrowed but little,
if anything, from Machault, but he was indebted to him for
the idea of inserting this story into his plot, for the invocation
to Morpheus, which is linked to it, &c.”—B. Ten Brink.
When we get the Dit in print we can judge on this point.
Meantime I think that Chaucer’s

“In youthe he made of Ceys and Alcioun” (B, § 1, l. 57)
in his Man-of-Law’s Head-Link, favours my notion of the
Ceyx and Alcione having been once a separate work, though
Prof. Ten Brink does not allow it: “The Man of Law is
speaking only of Stories written by Chaucer, and not of other
poetry. He does not even mention his greater epic poem,
Troylus, but only his shorter tales. Therefore he could not
mention the Deth of Blaunche as a whole, but only the tale
of Ceys and Alcyoun.”

p. 43, l. 3 from foot. ‘she went too much desiring it’:
why not, ‘she desired it too much’? Or is the construction
‘to go doing a thing’, English, as well as early French and
Italian? che contando vai, for che canti.”—B. Ten Brink.
My ignorance.—F.

p. 45, l. 22. “abellir = venir à gre, plaire, please. cf.
Arnaut Daniel in Dante’s Purgatorio: ‘Tan n’ abelit vuestre
cortes deman.’”—B. Ten Brink.

p. 46. Le Remède de Fortune. M. Paul Meyer, who
has now examined this poem carefully, says (Aug. 6), “I
think it has nothing to do with your favourite author,”
Chaucer.
p. 49. *The simile of the Table.* Mr E. Brock supposes that this was suggested by a passage in Boethius's *De Consolatione*, bk. v, metre 4, which Chaucer reproduces as "pike stoiciens wenden þat þe soule hadde ben naked of it self, as a mirour or a clene parchemyn, so þat alle fygures mosten [fyrst] comen fro thinges fro wip-oute into soules, and ben imprëntid in-to soules. *Textus.* Ry3t as we ben wont some tyme by a swift poyntel to ficchen lettres emprentid in þe smøpenesse or in þe plainesse of þe table of wex, or in parchemyn þat ne haþ no figure [ne] note in it."—p. 166-7, ed. Morris.

p. 52. *Eclympasteyre.* "I hold this to be a name of Chaucer's own invention. In Ovid occurs a son of Morpheus who has two different names: 'Hunc *Icelon* superi, mortale *Phobetora* vulgus Nominat.' *Phobetora* may have been altered into *Pastora* : *Icelonpastora* (the two names linked together) would give *Eclympasteyre.* (Studien, p. 11, 12.)"—B. Ten Brink.

p. 53. *MS R. 3. 19, Trin. Coll. Cambr.* This MS contains the Mossie Quince and other poems which Stowe pitchforkt into his edition of Chaucer's Works. Notes in Stowe's hand are in the MS, and there can be no doubt that it was the original from which he printed, though it does not attribute the Quince, &c., to Chaucer.

p. 53. *Caxton's edition of the "Parlament of Foules."* Mr Bradshaw's description of the volume is—

The Caxton volume in the University Library, Cambridge, containing Chaucer's *Parlament of Foules*, is imperfect, as is also the copy in the British Museum; and unfortunately these, which are the only two copies known, both break off at leaf 24, or the end of the third quire. The contents of leaves 1—24 are as follows:—

1. Ninety-eight 7-line stanzas.¹

*Beginning* (leaf 1 a):

The lyf so short the craft so longe to lerne.

*End* (leaf 17 a):

The better/ and thus to rede I wil not spare.

Explicit the temple of bras.

** After stanza 97 is the line *Que bien ay me / tarde oublie*, but no roundel as in the printed *Parlament of Foules*.

2. Twenty-one 8-line stanzas, with three 7-line stanzas quoted from Chaucer after the eighth.

*Beginning* (leaf 17 a):

Here next foloweth a tretys, whiche Iohn Gkogan Sente vnto the lordes and gentil men of the kynges hows / exorting them to lose no tyme in theyr yougthe / but to vse vertues.

¹ Chaucer's *Parlament of Foules*, printed in our Parallel-Text.
NOTES. CAXTON'S MINOR POEMS OF CHAUCER. 117

My noble sones / and also my lordes deer.

End (leaf 21 b):

So that thurgh necligence, no thing ye lese.

Thus endeth the traytye wiche Ioh Skogan sent to the lordes and estates of the kynges houes,

* * * The 3 stanzas with refrain, quoted from Chaucer, are those which begin with the line,

The first stok / fader of gentilnesse,

and end with

Al were he crowne mytor or diadem.

3. One 7-line stanza.

Beginning (leaf 21 b):

Wyth empty honde men may no hawkes lure.

End (leaf 21 b):

And wene thy self be noght / & be a wrecche.

4. Three 7-line stanzas with refrain.

Beginning (leaf 21 b):

The good? counceyl of chawcer.

Fie ye fro þ prees & dwelle with sothfastnes.

End (leaf 22 a):

And trouthe the shal delyuer, it is no drede.

5. Three terns of 8-line stanzas, each tern with its own refrain, the whole followed by a 6-line Envoy.

Beginning (leaf 22 b):

Balade of the vilage without peyntyng1.

Playntyf to fortune.

This wrecchid? worldes transmutacon.

End (leaf 24 a):

That to som better estate, he may atteyne.

* * * The first tern has the refrain 'For fynally fortune I deflye'. The second tern is headed 'Thanswer of fortune to the plentyf,' and has the refrain, 'And eke thou hast thy best frenë a lyne'. The third tern has the refrain, 'In general this rule may not fayle,' and its three stanzas are headed, 1. Thanswer to fortune; 2. Fortune; 3. The pleyntyf. The 6-line envoy is headed 'Thenuoye of fortune.'

6. The first three 7-line stanzas of a poem. The rest wanting.

Beginning (leaf 24 a):

Thenuoye of chaucer to skegan

To broken ben the statutes hye in heuen.

Breaks off (leaf 24 b):

Was neuer erst scogan blamed for his tongue.
NOTES. CAXTON’S MINOR POEMS OF CHAUCER.

Unfortunately both copies break off at this point, so that it is impossible to say what more was in the volume.

There is only one other small quarto volume here printed by Caxton, and containing anything by Chaucer. It is 10 leaves only, and forms one quire, of which only the last page is blank. The contents are as follows:

1. Thirty 7-line stanzas.
   
   **Beginning** (leaf 1 a):
   
   thou fiers god of armes/ mars the rede.

   **End** (leaf 5 b):
   
   And sende it to her theban knyght arcyte.

2. Twelve stanzas.

   **Beginning** (leaf 6 a):
   
   Here foloweth the compleynt of anelida quene of hermenye vpon false arcyte of Thebes.

   So thirleth with the point of remembrance.

   **End** (leaf 9 a):
   
   Hath thirled with the peynt of remembrance.
   
   Thus endeth the compleynt of anelida.

   * * * There is no stanza continuing the story.

3. Three 7-line stanzas with refrain, and 5-line Envoy.

   **Beginning** (leaf 9 a):
   
   The compleint of chaucer vnto his empty purs.
   
   To you my purs / and to none other wight.

   **End** (leaf 9 b):
   
   Haue mynde vpon my supplicacioñ.
   
   Explicit. * * *

   * * * The refrain is ‘Be heuy agayn / or ellis mote I dye’, and the Envoy is headed ‘Thenuoye of chaucer vnto the kynge.’

4. Six couplets.

   **Beginning** (leaf 10 a):
   
   Whan feyth failleth in prestes sawes.

   **End** (leaf 10 a):
   
   Be brought to grete confusion.

5. Two couplets.

   **Beginning** (leaf 10 a):
   
   Hit falleth for euery gentiluian.

   **End** (leaf 10 a):
   
   And the sotþ in his presence.

6. Two couplets.

   **Beginning** (leaf 10 a):
   
   Hit cometh by kynde of gentil blode.

---

1 The Proem and Story of Chaucer’s Anelida and Arcite.
End (leaf 10 a):

The werk of wisedom berith witnes.
Et sic est finis.·

p. 84. *The Sun, the betrayer of lovers:* Mars, l. 7, 27-8, 91. Compare its coming to Troilus and Creseide after their first night, bk. II, st. cci, l. 1401, &c.

"O cruwel Day! accusour of the joie
That nyght and love han stole, and faste ywrien!
Acorsed be thi comynge into Troie!
For every boure hath oon of thi bryght eyen:
Envyous Day! what liste the so to spyen?
What hastow loste? why sekestow this place?
Ther God thy light so quenche, for his grace!"

p. 90. *No 'glad nyght' for Chaucer.* Compare his aside in *Troilus and Creseide*, bk. III, st. clxxxii, l. 1270-1, when speaking of the lovers' first night together:

"O blisful nyght, of hem so longe isoughte,
How blithe unto hem bothè two thow were!
*Why made I swich oon with my soule ibought?*
*Ye, or the lestè joie that was there?*

Isn't this the old sad longing strain of melody again? (I never thought of this passage when writing the line on p. 90, and was very pleased to hit on it afterwards. It was an 'undesigned coincidence' strong as direct proof that my interpretation of the *Pity* was right.)

The same air I catch again in the third book of the *Hous of Fame*, lines 421-8,—

"But sithe that Iovys, of his grace,
As I have seyde, wol the solace,
Fynally with thise thinges,
Unkouthe syghtes and tydnyges,
*To passe with thyk kevynesse,*

*Such routh hath he of thy distresse,—*
*That thou suffrest debonairly,*
*And wost thy-selfen outtirly,*
*Disesperat of allè blys,*
*Syth that fortune hath made amys*
The frot of al thyn hertes reste
*Languish, and eke in poyn to breste,*
That he, thrugh hys myghty merite,
*Wol do than ese, al be hyt lyte.*"—

921 notwithstanding that I believe Chaucer refers to his own wife in the poem,—

"And for I sholde the bet abreyde,
Me mette 'Awake!' to me he seyde,
*Ryght in the same vois and stevene*
*That useth oon I houdè neuene,'"—
and that he seems to introduce again here the blind that he put into lines 8-9 of the *Parlament of Foules*. Seems, I say, but the following passage may only mean that Chaucer had never succeeded in his real love, though he had married:—

> "And neverthelesse hast set thy witte
> (Although in thy hede ful lytel is,)
> To make songes, dytees and bookys
> In ryme, or ellës in cadence,
> As thou best canst in reverence
> Of Love, and of hys servantes eke,
> That have hys servyse soght, and seke;
> And peynest thee to preyse his arte,
> *Although thou haddest never parte;*
> Wherfore—also God me blesse—
> Ioves halt hyt grete humblesse,
> And vertu eke, that thou wolt make
> A nyghte ful ofte thyn hede to ake,
> In thy studye so thou writest,
> And evermo of love enditest,
> In honour of hym, and preysynges,
> And in his folkës furtherynges,
> And in hir matere al devisest,
> And noght hym nor his folke dispisest,
> *Although thou maiste goo in the daunce*
> *Of hem that hym lyst not avauce."

p. 80. *by* meaning *about*. Compare Chaucer's use of the word in line 271 of the Legende, where *by* = of, about.

> "This balade may ful wel ysongen be,
> As I have seyde erst, *by* my lady fre."

p. 80. *Shirley's naming of the folk in the "Complaynt of Mars."
*Speght* quoted this, I find. Those persons whose moral sense is hurt by this, and by Shirley's attributing to Chaucer the Swiving or Maidenhead-taking *'Balade'* ¹ (that is, part of one;) or both of them, are reminded that Shirley (like other people) makes mistakes, and has certainly set-down as Chaucer's at least two spurious poems, the continuation of the *Pity*, and *'Je Cronycle'* in the Appendix to our *Odd Texts*. Moreover, Shirley only says of the *Mars* that "some men sayn" it was made about the Duchess of York and my Lord of Huntingdon. For myself, I accept Shirley's authority till he is proved wrong. He was a man of station, a true lover of poets and poetry, and, I feel sure, set-down naught in malice.

p. 86, 87. *Venus's motion: Mars the 3rd Lord of Heaven."

¹ In *Jyl of Breyntford, &c.*, ed. F. J. F., sent to Members of the Ballad Society in 1871.
Mr Brae, who was the first to point out the obvious astronomical allusions in this poem, writes to me, "that in the Mars, Chaucer plainly adopts the periods ancienly ascribed to the planets as reported by Macrobius in the 'In Somn. Scipionis,' of which Chaucer was a great reader. Venus, Mercury, and the Sun had each a period of one year, while that of Mars was two years: hence,

1. The motion of Venus being double that of Mars—
   'She spedded as fast in her way
   Almost in one day as he did in tway.'
2. The motion of Mars being *one degree in two days*—
   'He passeth but a sterre in dayes two.'

And the mention of *dayes two* is so specific that it cannot but have a special meaning. Wherefore either *sterre* is a metonym for *degree*; or, which is more probable, Chaucer's word was originally *steppe, gradus*, and was miscopied *sterre* by the early scribes.

3. The order of the spheres begins with Saturn (in reverse order), 'Saturni *sphara quae est prima de septem,' Cap. XIX. Therefore, that of Mars being third, he is called by Chaucer 'the three heaven's lorde above'—three for third, as twelve for twelfth."

p. 87, note. Mr Brae has also suggested a possible connection between *Valaunce* and the Latin *vallum*; but I can't get-on with that either. He now suggests that *balance* or *valance* is a corruption of *paleis*. This would suit the astronomical necessities of the case; but would make *paleis* come twice in the same line.

On these points in *The Complaint of Mars*—

1. 30. the thridde hevenes lord above.
1. 53. into her neste paleys.
1. 69-70. Wherfore she sped as fast in her wey,
   Almost in oon day, as he dyd in twey.

(and l. 103, 112.)

1. 113. Now fleeth Venus into Cyllenius toure.
1. 145. Cyllenius rying in his chevaché,
   Fro Venus balance myght his paleys se . . .
   And her receyueth as his frende ful dere.

—I ought to have referred before to *The Shepheards Kalendar*, the great Middle-Age manual of Astronomy, &c. &c. (See my ed. of Captain Cox, p. lxxviii-lxxxv.)

"Of Mars

"The planet of Mars is called the God of battel and of war, and he is the *third* planet, for he raigneth next vnder the gentle planet of Jupiter. ['Saturne is the highest planet of al the seuen (sign. M.). . . Next after the planet of colde
Saturne is the noble planet of Jupiter."[1] This planet Mars is the worst of all other, for he is hot & dry, and stirreth a man to be very wilful and hasty at once, and to vnhapines: one of his signes is Aries, and the other is Scorpio, and most he is in these two signes. . . . And Mars mounteth into the crabbe, and goeth about the twelue signes in two yeare, and thus runneth his course." . . . (sign. M. 2. Then, after 'Of the noble Planet Sol', comes, on (sign. M. 3)

"Of the gentle planet Venus.

"Next after the sun raigneth the gentle planet Venus, and it is a planet feminine, and she is lady ouer all louers: this planet is moist and colde of nature, and her two signes is Taurus and Libra, and in them she hath all her joy and pleasance. . . . This planet Venus runneth in twelve months ouer the xii. signes.

"Of the faire planet Mercury.

"Next vnder Venus is the faire planet Mercury, and it is masculine next aboue the Moone, and there is no planet lower than Mercury, sauing onely the moone. This Mercury is very ful and dry of nature, and his principall signes be these, Gemini is the first[2] that raignes in the armes and hands of man or woman, and the other signe is Virgo[3] that gouerneth the nauill and stomacke of man. This planet is Lord of speech, in likewise as the sun is Lord of light. This planet Mercury passeth and circuiteth the xii. Signes in CCC xxxviii. dayes." (sign. M. 3 back, printed by T. Elde, 1604.)

But though Libra is a sign of Venus, it does not clear-up the difficulty in Chaucer's Mars; for Mercury in Libra, the 6th sign from Taurus, couldn't receive Venus in Gemini, the next sign to Taurus, except by deputy. If we may take valance[3] as a skirt or fringe of Venus—compare a 'bed-valance' —that will suit the position better.

1 next to Taurus.
2 next to Libra.
3 P.S. Mr Brae writes, "You ask me if anything can be made out of Venus's valance = skirt, fringe. I should say, decidedly not, unless it can be stretched into the outskirts or border of Taurus; as I intimated in 1851 by reading valum = rampart = frontier. But I then thought, and still think, the suggestion scarcely trustworthy. Nevertheless, there being an astronomical necessity for the planet Mercury being either in Taurus or Aries when the sun enters Taurus, I think the best solution is, that palais is the true word, altered by the scribes into valens. The change is not very violent if you regard the run of the letters; and with palais the sense is excellent:

Cyllenius palais
Fro Venus valens might his palais see
NOTES.  SIR OTO DE GRAUNSON.  MOVEMENTS.  123

p. 91.  Gransson.  This is perhaps the Oto de Graunsone mentioned in the Patent Rolls, 17 Rich. II, p. 1, No. 339, sixth skin.  1Pro Otone de Graunsone1 / Rex. Omnibus ad quos &c. salutem.  Sciatis, quod de gratia nostra speciali, & pro bono serviciio quod dilectus & fidelis noster (Oto de Graunson) nobis impendit & impendet in futurum, Ac eciam consideracionem habentes, tam de eo quod ipsum penes nos ad terminum vite sue retinuimus moraturum quam de homagio quod ipse nobis fecit in forma subsequenti, videlicet, “Je deneigne votre homme lige de vie et de membre; & terrien honur & foi & loiautee vous porteray encontre touz genz que pourront vivre ou morir, saune encontre le Conte de Sauueye, mon souerain seigneur; & en cas que mesme celui Conte, hors de son pais soit armez contre vous, que adonques ie serra ousque vous encontre lui & touz autres” / de assensu consiliii nostri concessimus predicto Otoni, Centum viginti & sex libras, tresdecim solidos, & quatuor denarios, percipienda annuatim pro termino vite sue ad seaccarium nostrum, ad terminos Paschie & sancti Michaelis, per equales porciones.  In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Westminsterium xvij. die Novembri

per breve de priuato sigillo.

There is in the Roll the Grant of an Annuity of 126l. 13s. 4d. to Sir Otes de Graunson on 17 Nov. 1393, and also to Oto Grauntson a payment of 66l. 13s. 4d. in Michs. term 1372, and other payments of 46l., and 63l. 6s. 8d.


The planet Mercury might well be in Taurus, i. e. Venus’s palais, with the sun in Taurus; but to place him in Libra, 5 signs off, is an astronomical blunder = a libel on Chaucer; and, to explain the darkness of the cave by the diminution of Venus’s phase, is, if possible, worse.”

1—1 In the margin.
Appendix

to

Trial-Fooewords.
APPENDIX.

(From Riley's Memorials of London and London Life. A.D. 1276—1419, p. 377-8, ed. 1868.)

I. Lease to Geoffrey Chaucer of the dwelling-house at Algate.


To all persons to whom this present writing indented shall come, Adam de Bury, Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City of London, greeting. Know ye that we, with unanimous will and assent, have granted and released by these presents unto Geoffrey Chaucer the whole of the dwelling-house above the Gate of Algate, with the rooms built over, and a certain cellar beneath, the same gate, on the South side of that gate, and the appurtenances thereof; to have and to hold the whole of the house aforesaid, and the rooms thereof, unto the aforesaid Geoffrey, for the whole life of him the same Geoffrey. And the said Geoffrey shall maintain and repair the whole of the house aforesaid, and the rooms thereof, so often as shall be requisite, in all things necessary thereto, competently and sufficiently, at the expense of the same Geoffrey, throughout the whole life of him the same Geoffrey. And it shall be lawful for the Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, for the time being, so often as he shall see fit, to enter the house and rooms aforesaid, with their appurtenances, to see that the same are well, and competently, and sufficiently, maintained and repaired, as aforesaid. And if the said Geoffrey shall not have maintained or repaired the aforesaid house and roomscompetently and sufficiently, as is before stated, within forty days after the time when by the same Chamberlain he shall have been required so to do,
shall be lawful for the said Chamberlain wholly to oust the
beforenamed Geoffrey therefrom, and to re-seise and re-
sume the same house, rooms, and cellar, with their appur-
tenances, into the hand of the City, to the use of the
Commonalty aforesaid; and to hold the same in their
former state to the use of the same Commonalty, without
any gainsaying whatsoever thereof. And it shall not be
lawful for the said Geoffrey to let the house, rooms, and
cellar, aforesaid, or any part thereof, or his interest therein,
to any person whatsoever. And we, the Mayor, Aldermen,
and Commonalty aforesaid, will not cause any gaol to be
made thereof, for the safe-keeping of prisoners therein,
during the life of the said Geoffrey; but we and our suc-
cessors will warrant the same house, rooms, and cellar,
with their appurtenances, unto the before-named Geoffrey,
for the whole life of him, the same Geoffrey, in form afore-
said: this however excepted, that in time of defence of the
city aforesaid, so often as it shall be necessary, it shall be
lawful for us and our successors to enter the said house
and rooms, and to order and dispose of the same, for such
time, and in such manner, as shall then seem to us to be
most expedient. And after the decease of the same
Geoffrey, the house, rooms, and cellar aforesaid, with their
appurtenances, shall wholly revert unto us and our succe-
sors. In witness whereof, as well the Common Seal of the
City aforesaid, as the seal of the said Geoffrey, have been
to these present indentures interchangeably appended.
Given in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city afore-
said, the 10th day of May, in the 48th year of the reign of
King Edward, after the Conquest the Third.

II. On the name "Chaucer" as connected with the City of
London.

Mr Riley in the Introduction to his Memorials of
xxxiii.:

The name "Chaucer" frequently occurs in the early
Letter-Books, but as it was the then French term, com-
monly in use, for "shoe-maker," it is doubtful in some in-
stances whether it is employed strictly as a surname in-
herited from a father or more remote ancestor, or merely
as a designation of its owner's trade. Apart from the two
instances to be found by reference to the Index, the name "Chaucer" has also been met with in the following cases:—Stephen le Chaucer, surety for William de Clay, 1281 (B 1); Baldwin le Chaucer acknowledges a debt, 1303 (B 55, 60); dwell in Cordewannerstrete, 1307 (B 81, 83, 84); 2 Elyas le Chaucer, mentioned in 1307 (B 84, C 129); John le Chaucer (evidently a man of substance, as being one of the three or four Commoners named as summoned with the Aldermen to the Guildhall), 1298 (B 94); Baldwin le Chaucer, again mentioned in 1311, 1312 (B 112, xix); Stephen le Chaucer, dwelling in Bradestrete (Broad Street) Ward, 1298 (B xxxvii); Philip le Chaucer, a debtor to William de Leyre, Alderman, 1308 (B xxxviii); Philip le Chaucer again named in 1312 (D 68); Robert le Chaucer, 1310 (D 105); Richard le Chaucer, one of the Vintners sworn at St Martin's Vintry, to make proper scrutiny of wines 1320 (E 94); Richard le Chaucer, assessed in 1340, to lend 10 pounds towards the expenses of the French war, the largest sum assessed upon any person being 400l. (F 33); conveyance of a shop in the Parish of St Mary Aldermarshelle, next to that of

1 On the 1st of August 1342, John Chaucer, a vynther, is present, and consenting with other vynthers, at a congregation of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, when an Ordinance is made that no taverner shall mix putrid wine with good wine, or forbid any one of a company drinking in his tavern to go into the cellar and see that the vessels into which the wine is poured are empty and clean, and whence it comes.—Riley, p. 214.

On 11 June 1371, Henry Chaucer, vynther, is one of the mainporners of Alan Grygge who is accused by Nicholas Mollere of having spread the false news that aliens might trade in the City of London as freely as freemen, &c. Afterwards, Alan being judged guiltless, Nicholas is, for his lies, adjudged to be put in the pillory for an hour, 'and to have the whetstone hung from his neck, for such liars—according to the custom of the City—provided.' Riley, p. 353. 'Sir N. Harris Nicolas (Life of Chaucer) has shown that John Chaucer was son of Richard below mentioned.'—R.

2 In the List of Lay Subsidies, 12 Edward II, Elias le Chaucer is named as being assessed at 20 shillings in the Ward of Cordewannerestrete. This name, and those of Richard and John Chaucer (father and son) are the only ones in this list that are mentioned by Sir N. H. Nicolas in his inquiries into the parentage of Chaucer.—R.

3 William de Caustone; see note to page 210. Thomas de Cavendishe was assessed to contribute £80.—R.

4 It seems rather doubtful whether this implies that Richard le Chaucer kept this shop, or only that the shop belonged to him. If the former, the locality (adjoining Cordwainers' Street) considered, he might possibly have been a Shoemaker, and in such case he would be merely owner of the tavern in the Royle (mentioned in the sequel) and not a Vintner himself.—R.
Richard Chaucer, situate apparently in Watling Street, he being a witness to the deed, 1345 (F 111); Richard Chaucer is assessed at 6 pounds and one mark towards the 3000L given to the King, 1346 (F 121, 125); Henry Chaucer, a man-at-arms among those provided by Cordewanerestrete Ward for the King's service, 1350 (F 187); Nicholas Chaucer, grocer, 1351 (F 206); John Chaucer, 1352 (F 216); Nicholas Chaucer, of Cordewanerestrete, 1356 (G 46); Nicholas Chaucer of Soperelane, Warden of the trade of Grocers, Pepperers, and Apothecaries, 1365 (G 173); 2 Thomas Chaucer, chief Butler of Henry IV, and Coroner ex officio, 1403 (I 24).

Upon an examination of the above names, the evidence [of which there is none whatever] seems to preponderate in favour of the view that Richard le Chaucer, mentioned more than once in the list, and who was apparently a Vintner, was the father of Geoffrey Chaucer, our early Poet. Stow unqualifiedly asserts that such was the fact . . . . .

III. 13 June 1374. Grant by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, to Geoffrey Chaucer of £10 a year for life, for his own and his wife's services.

"Johan, &c." [that is, 'Johan, par la grace de dieu, Roy de Castille et de Leon, duc de Lancastre,' as on leaves 9, 15 back, &c.] "faisons savoir que nous, de nostre grace especial, et pur la bone &c [that is, 'la bone et agreable service'] que nostre bien ame Geffray Chaucer nous ad fait, et auxint pur la bon service que nostre bien ame Philippe, sa femme, ad fait, a nostre tresholdun dame et Mere, la Royne, (que dieu pardaigne), et a nostre tres-ame compaigne la Royne [? his own Duchess], avons grante au dit Geffray x livres par an, a terme de sa vie, apprendre annuellement le course de sa vie durant, a nostre Manoir de la Sauvoye prese Louvres, par les mayns de nostre Re-

1 Sent to Sandwich, in the ship of Andrew Turke.—Riley.
2 One of the two sons of Geoffrey Chaucer, the Poet.—Riley.
(This is one of the bits of traditional gammon about Chaucer. Because there was a Thomas Chaucer, therefore he was Geoffrey's son. Because Thomas quartered the arms of Roet with his own, therefore Geoffrey's wife was a Roet, and sister to John of Gaunt's concubine-wife, &c. Mr Bradshaw will prick this bubble some day.)
DUKE OF LANCASTER’S GRANT TO CHAUCER.


Chaucer was then, and had long before been, in the King's service, and Mr Ponsonby A. Lyons, who first printed the above document (and that which follows) in The Athenæum, No. 2280, July 8, 1871, p. 49, col. 2, rightly says that it “shows that at this time [1374] Chaucer had left the Duke’s service; otherwise the pension would have been given for the service ‘que nous ad fait, et ferra per le temps avenir’ as in the three grants which precede Chaucer’s, and in the one which follows, as well as in very many others in this volume which contain these or similar words.”

20 Jan. 1375. Extract from the Duke of Lancaster’s Warrant to John de Yerdeburgh, Clerk of his Great Wardrobe, to pay Chaucer’s Pension (and others).

“Johan etc. a nostre tres ame Clerc Sire Johan, ut supra [Sire Johan de Yerdeburgh, Clerc de nostre grant Garderobe] saluz. Pource que nous voulons que certainz gentz de-souz nomez, soient paiez de les sommes souz escripts, en et par la manere quensuit, vos mandons que des issues de nostre Receit, paiez et deliverez a . . . . Geffrey Chacy x li. par an, as termes de Saint Michel et de Pasques par ouelles porcions, commeneant le primer paieement a le Fest de seint Michel derrein passe . . . Done al Manoir de la Savoye le xx jour de Januer, lan xlviii [20 Jan. 1375]. Register, leaf 224;—ib. p. 49, col. 3.
TRIAL-FOREWORDS TO MINOR POEMS.

FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.
(20 Dec., 1873.)

FRESH CHAUCER NOTICES,¹ for p. 17—28.

Geoffrey Chaucer the Poet, and Philippa his wife.

Geoffrey Chaucer is the son of John Chaucer, vintner, of Thames Street, London, and (no doubt) Agnes his wife (see p. 131, '1380, June 19'; p. 135, '1354, April 3'). Geoffrey is also the grandson of Richard Chaucer, vintner (see p. 134, '1349, Easter Day').

Public Record Office.

1360, March 1. Wardrobe Book 59, leaf 70. £16 paid, by Edward III's order, toward C.'s ransom. [No trace yet found of Chaucer between 1360 and 1366. He is not mentioned in the Duchy of Lancaster books during this period.²]


1369. Exch. L. T. R. Wardrobe 43 Ed. 3. Box A No. 8. Advance of £10 to C. by Henry de Wakefield, while in the war in France.

1369, 1 Sepr. Exch. Q. R. Wardrobe 69. Geffrey C. (squire of less estate) and Philippa C. have mourning for the Queen.

1369. Exch. Q. R. Wardrobe 68, leaf 16, back. C. to have 20s. for summer clothes.

1372. Exch. Q. R. Wardrobe 68. (anno 3.) C. to have 40s. for winter and summer clothes.

1373. Exch. Q. R. Wardrobe 68. (anno 4.) C. to have 40s. for winter and summer clothes.

1373. Pipe Roll, 47 Ed. 3. C. owes the King £10, which the King allows to Medford.

1372., Aug. 30. 46 Ed. 3. The Duke of Lancaster grants

¹ Mr Selby of the Public Record Office has been good enough to revise and verify the P. R. O. references for me.

² Chaucer's name does not occur in the long list of Squires in the "Nomina Militum et Scutiferorum" in the 'Register of the reign of K. Richard the second', folio 6, but the names of 'Monsieur Odes Granson' (no. 18), 'Monsieur Johan Dabrygecourte', and 'Johan Skogan' (no. 23, leaf 6, back, col. 2) do occur, though the latter is crossed through, but with no letters beside, of 'Chr.' or 'mort', to shew that he was knighted or dead.

TRIAL-FOREWORDS.

Customs Rolls, 1374 to 1386.

\(^1\) A mistake of the scribe. Chaucer was not appointed Controller of Petty Customs till May 8, 1382. See, further on, the entry under '1381, Sept. 29 to 24 Sept. 1382'.


1379-80. Exch. L. T. R. Foreign Accounts, Roll 4, 3 Ric. II. Accounts for C.'s journeys to (a) Paris and Monstrell, from 17 Feb. to 25 March 1377; (b) to Flanders (or France, in one enrolment) from 30 April to 26 June 1377.


1380, June 19. City Hustings Roll, 110, 5 Ric. II, membrane 2. Geoffrey Chaucer, son of John Chaucer, vintner, releases to Henry Herbury all his (G. C.'s) right to his father's former house in Thames St. [Geoffrey's mother is no doubt Agnes, John's wife: see below.]

1 Perhaps for carrying off an heiress or woman of full age, to marry to a friend. As rape was a felony then, it could not legally be compromised; and if it had been, the compromise would not have been witnessed by deed enrolld. See more on this point on p. 136—144.

2 This John Chaucer is known as the son of Richard Chaucer, vintner, by the fact that, though Richard does not mention his own son John in his will, he does mention his wife's son Thomas Heyroun. This Thomas Heyroun leaves his property to be sold by his brother John Chaucer; and in the two Deeds by which John Chaucer sells and conveys Heyroun's lands, he describes himself as executor of the will of his brother Thomas Heyroun. See the Appendix to Nicolas's Life, and the entries below, p. 132. John Chaucer is witness, in 1363, to a Deed of Grant by Thomas Fynch; see the Hustings Roll, 91.
Clerk-of-the-Works Writs, and Accounts, &c.

1389 to 1391. Clerk of Works, 8f. (C. appointed July 12, 1389.) File of 16 writs, &c. 1st not to C., possibly one other bit not. All others to or concerning him.

1389,Sept. 27. King’s Writ to C. directing him to pay the arrears of Henry de Yevele’s salary of 12d. a day, as former Clerk of the Works.

1389, Nov. 10. An Inventory,—partly eaten away, and ink very faint,—of dead stock, tools, &c., about the King’s Palaces, Castles, &c., seemingly delivered to Chaucer.

1390, Feb. 16. King’s Writ to C. directing him to pay the arrears of wages due to William Hannay, Controller of the King’s Works (to check Chaucer), at 12d. a day.

[1390, July 12. C. is appointed Clerk of the Works at St George’s Chapel, Windsor, which is threatened with ruin, and on the point of falling to the ground. See p. 133.]

1390, Sept. 30. Receipt to C. from Henry Yevele, the King’s Chief Cementer, for 70s. due to him for wages in 1388, and 25s., the balance of a year’s wages (£18 5s.) from 29 Sept. 1389 to 29 Sept. 1390, at 12d. a day.


1391, Jan. 12. Receipt of William Hannay, Controller, to Chaucer, for £28 0s. 8d., for wages at 12d. a day, from 12 July 1389 to 31 Jan. 1391.

1391, Feb. 14. King’s Writ to C. directing him to pay the arrears of wages, at 12d. a day, due to Richard Swift, Master of the King’s Carpenters.

1391, Feb. 15. Receipt accordingly of this Richard Swift to C. for £18 5s., a year’s wages at 1s. a day, from 12 July 1389 to 11 July 1390.

1391, June 17. King’s Writ to C., telling him that John Gedney has been appointed his successor as Clerk of the Works at the Palace of Westminster, Tower of London, &c.

1391, July 8. King’s Writ to C. not to interfere with John Gedney, his successor as Clerk of the Works at St George’s Chapel, Windsor, which Chapel was still threatened with ruin, and on the point of falling to the ground.

? 1391, July. Bit of a Release to C., late Clerk of the Works [? from his successor, John Gedney], for dead stock, tools, &c. [? handed over by Chaucer to Gedney].

1391, July 12. Receipt of John Gedney to C. for loads of Stapleton and Reigate stone (bought by C. for the repair of St George’s Chapel).

1391, Oct. 1. Receipt to C. from William Hannay, Controller of the King’s Works, for £6 15s., 138 days’ wages at 12d. a day, from 31 Jan. to 18 June 1391.
1391, Oct. 11. Receipt to C. from Henry Yevele, the King's Chief Cementer, for 18s. 5½d., the balance of his wages, and his allowance of 25s. a year.

One faint document not yet made out.

1389-91. Exch. L. T. R. *Foreign Accounts*, 12 Ric. II. C.'s accounts as Clerk of Works, 12 July 1389 to 17 June 1391. This enrolment recites the appointment of C. as Clerk of the Works at Westminster, the Tower, &c. &c. (but not at St George's Chapel, Windsor), on July 12, 1389, and that of his successor John Gedney, on June 17, 1391. It then gives the sums that C. received from the Treasury during that time, £1209 9s. 9d. altogether. Then his outlay, for materials, wages (including his own at 2s. a day: £70 12s.), the cost (£8 12s. 6d.) of making scaffolds in May and October, 1390, for the King and Queen and other ladies to see the jousts in Smithfield from, and the £20 of which C. was robb'd (see the entry, '1390 Sept. 3' below); altogether £1130 8s. 11½d. The balance (£79 18s. 1½d.) he accounts for in his St. George's Chapel account of £100 17s. 4d., so that £20 19s. 2d. is due to Chaucer. Then follow the accounts of dead stock—tools, materials, &c.—at the King's palaces, &c., received by Chaucer on his taking office; of such stock given out by him during his clerkship; and of the rest delivered by him to his successor John Gedney.

Lastly, C.'s appointment, on July 12, 1390, as Clerk of the Works at St George's Chapel, Windsor (which is then threatened with ruin, and on the point of falling to the ground; and to repair which he has power to impress workmen), and the appointment of John Gedney to succeed him, on July 8, 1391. And an account for 101 baskets (?) (*doliatae*) of Stapleton stone, and 200 loads of Reigate stone, which C. bought (by his agent—John Paule) for the repair of the Chapel, but didn't use, and therefore gave over to his successor, John Gedney. The stone, its carriage, &c., and the wages of three labourers for 16 days, loading and unloading the stone, cost £101 17s. 4d. Receipt of John Gedney to C. for this stone.


1390, July 1. Exch. Q. R. *Memoranda*, Hilary, *Brevia*, Roll 19, bk. Writ to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to allow Chaucer the costs of putting up scaffolds in Smithfield for the King and Queen to see the jousts in May 1390.

1390, Sept. 3. Chaucer is robb'd, near the 'fowle Ok[e]', of £20 of the King's money, his horse, and other moveables, by certain notorious thieves, as is fully confess'd by the mouth of one of them in gaol at Westminster. See the
King's Writ (6 Jan. 14 Ric. II, 1391) forgiving C. this £20, in Exch. Q. Rememb. *Memoranda*, Hilary, *Brevia*, Roll 20, 14 Ric. II. (See the separate account by Mr Selby, of this Robbery, and perhaps two others, which will be issued soon to our Members.)

Geoffrey's Grandfather; Uncle of the half-blood; and Father, John Chaucer.¹

1339, Friday before May 1. Hustings Roll, 66. Conveyance by Thomas Heroun, Citizen and Vintner of London, to Richard Chaucer, Citizen and Vintner (Geoffrey's grandfather), of a tenement in the parish of St Michael's, Paternosterchurch, in the Vintry Ward. (This Thomas Heroun was no doubt Richard C.'s stepson.) John Chaucer—Richard's son, and Geoffrey's father,—was one of the witnesses to this deed.

1339, July 7. Hustings Roll, 66. Release to the said Richard Chaucer, by Mrs Joanna Bercote, widow, of all her right of dower in the tenement he bought of the said Thomas Heyron, Citizen and Vintner.

1344, first Saturday in April. Hustings Roll, 71. Conveyance to the said Richard Chaucer by John Fort, of a tenement in the Corner near London Bridge, at a place called the Bars.

1344, first Monday in April. Hustings Roll, 71. Release to Richard Chaucer by John Fort, of the same tenement.

1348, March 6. Hustings Roll, 75. Release by John Box to Richard Chaucer of two marks of quit-rent payable out of Richard Chaucer's newly built house at the corner of kiroulane (Crown Lane), in the parish of St Michael's Paternosterchurch (in the Vintry Ward).

2 1349, Easter Day. Hustings Roll, 77. Will of Richard Chaucer (Geoffrey's grandfather), Citizen and Vintner, names Maria his wife, and Thomas Heyroun her son.

2 1349, April 7. Hustings Roll, 76. Will of Thomas Hey-

¹ In the Life of Geoffrey Chaucer by William Thomas,—from collections by Dart,—prefix to Urry's edition of Chaucer, the following Letters of Protection, dated June 12, 1338, are given, showing that Chaucer's father John was in attendance on Edw. III and Queen Philippa in their expedition to Flanders and Cologne: "Johannes Chaucer qui cum Rege in obsequium Regis, per perceptum Regis ad partes transmarinas profecturus est, habet Literas Regis de protectione, cum clausula 'Volumus', usque ad festum Natalis Domini proximó futuram duraturas. Teste Rege apud Walton, duodecimo die Junii 1338. Aleman. 12 Edw. 3, p. 1, m. 8. Rymer's *Foed. vol. v*, p. 51."

² known before. 1349 was the year of the great Plague. The extraordinarily long list of Wills enrolled in the City Hustings Roll of this year is very striking.
ROUN\textsuperscript{1}, Citizen and Vintner (Geoffrey's step-uncle), leaves his land to be sold 'per manus \textsc{Joannis Chaucer, Fratris mei}.' (Geoffrey's Father.)

\textsuperscript{2}1349, day before Peter and Paul’s Feast. Hustings Roll, 77. Sale of part of T. Heyroun’s land to Andrew Aubrey, by \textsc{\textit{Joannes Chaucer, Ciuis \\& vinetarius Londonie, executor testamenti Thome Hayroun, fratris mei}.'

1349, Monday after the feast of the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr. Like sale by \textit{JOHN CHAUCER} to Andrew Aubrey of other part of T. Heyroun’s lands.

1349, Nov. 11. Hustings Roll, 77. Release to \textit{JOHN CHAUCER}, Citizen and Vintner, of all Nigellus de Hakeneye’s claim in certain lands.

1354, April 3. Hustings Roll, 82. Conveyance, by \textit{JOHN CHAUCER} and \textit{AGNES his wife},\textsuperscript{3} to Dr Simon Plaghe,\textsuperscript{4} of some of the property which she took as heiress of her uncle, Hamo de Copton, moneyer.

1366, January 16. Hustings Roll, 93. Conveyance, by \textit{JOHN CHAUCER} and \textit{AGNES his wife}, of other part of her land inherited from her uncle, Hamo de Copton, moneyer.

Nicholas Chaucer, pepperer.

1368, January 13. City Hustings Roll 43 Edw. III, 1369. No. 97, membr. 2. Will of \textit{Nicholas Chaucer, Pepperer} (contains no allusion to the Poet or his family).

Henry Chaucer, vintner.

(1321, Dec. 11. On the Hustings Roll of 15 Edw. II is enrolled a conveyance, of this date, of a tenement in the parish of St Lawrence, Jewry, in the City of London, next the tenement of John le Botoner, by Philip le Chaucer, Citizen of London, and Heloise his wife, to John de Borham, Citizen of London. As this John the Buttoner was possibly the father of Juliana, wife of Henry Chaucer, so this Philip le Chaucer may possibly have been the father of Henry Chaucer.)

1372, June 14. City Hustings Roll, 100. Conveyance by \textit{Henry Chaucer [Vintner]}, and Juliana his wife, of part of their Garden, near the stream ‘Walbrok.’


\textsuperscript{1} John Heyroun’s will in 1325, and a much earlier one, Alexander Heyroun’s will, throw no light on the state of the Heyroun family. There are several Deeds by William Heyroun, Vintner, in 1366, &c.

\textsuperscript{2} We know from other records that she was his wife as early as 1349, at least.

\textsuperscript{3} See note \textsuperscript{2}, p. 134.

\textsuperscript{4} The Doctor sold it again to William Fourner, citizen and butcher, on Jan. 12, 1357 (Hustings Roll, 84).
Chaucer, Vintner, and Juliana his wife, of her late father, John the Buttoner's lands in Soperslane, &c.


Thomas Chaucer, esquire and vintner. (1 man, or 2.)
1399-1400. Duchy of Lancaster, Ministers' Accounts. Div. 29, Bundle 144. Payment of £20 to Thomas Chaucer for his two Annuities, due at Easter and Michaelmas, with £10 arrears.

1406, March 12. City Hustings Roll, 133. Thomas Chauzers: Deed of entail on him of City lands, near St Paul's, by his 'consanguineus,' William Chaumbre, cleric.

1416, February 3. Hustings Roll, 145. Release to Thomas Chaucer of the interest of Thomas Hoo and Agnes his wife in these entaild lands.

1413, June 7. Conveyance by Geoffrey Dallyng, Citizen and Vintner, and Matilda his wife, to Thomas Chaucer, esquire, and 4 other men, of a reversion in some City houses and land (no doubt as Trustees for some City Corporation).

1426, December 7. Hustings Roll, 155. Conveyance by William Manby, cleric, to Thomas Chauzers and Richard Wyt, esquires, and 4 others, clerics, of land in the parish of St Margaret's, Lothbury, in the City of London, seemingly as Trustees for some ecclesiastical Corporation.

1428, May 20. Hustings Roll, 156. Conveyance by William atte Watir, barber, and John Cole, junior, Citizen and Vintner, of a tenement in Fleet Street to Thomas Chawser and 12 other men—all 13 being described in one part of the Deed as Citizens and Vintners, evidently as Trustees for the Vintners' Company.

1428, June 11. Release to Thomas Chawser and his 12 co-trustees—Thomas Chawsere and another (Lewis John), being called esquires, the rest Citizens and Vintners—of the estate of Thomas Crofton, as mortgagee in possession, in the said tenement in Fleet Street.

Chaucer's raptus of Cecilia Chaumpaigne.
As several friends have askt me to print Cecilia Chaumpaigne's Deed of Release to Chaucer, with some comments on the law of Rape, I do so.

Cecilia Chaumpaigne's Deed of Release (dated 1 May 1380, enrolled 4 May 1380) to Geoffrey Chaucer from all Actions on account of her raptus.¹

1 There are many purchase-deeds of John de la Chaumbre, cleric, in the Index to the Hustings Rolls, from 4 Edw II. (A.D. 1310-11) downwards.

2 Raptus was used for the abduction of an heir, of a man's wife and goods, &c., as well as for the rape of a virgin, &c.
Close Roll, 3 Ric. II (22 June 1379 to 21 June 1380).

De scripto

Nouerint vniuersi, me Ceciliam Chaumpaigne, irrotulato

filiam quondam Willelmi Chaumpaigne & Agnetis

vxoris eius, remisses, relaxasse, & omnino pro me

& heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamasse,

Galfredo Chaucer, armigero, omnimodas acciones,

tam de raptu meo, tam de aliqua alia re vel causa,
cuiuscumque condicionis fuerint, quas vnum

habui, habeo, seu habere potero, a principio mundi

vsque in diem confectionis presencium. In cuius

rei testimonium, presentibus sigillum meum apposui.

Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo de Beauchamp', tunc

Camerario domini Regis; domino Johanne de Clane-
bowe, domino Willelmo de Neuyle, Militibus; Jo-

hanne Philippotte\(^1\) & Ricardo Morel. Datum Lon-
donie primo die Maij, Anno regni Regis Ricardi

secundi post conquestum tercio.

Et memorandum quod predicta Cecilia venit in

Cancellaria Regis apud Westmonasterium, quarto

die Maij, Anno presenti, & recognouit scriptum

predictum, & omnia contenta in eodem, in forma

predicta.

On this document, Mr Floyd, who kindly reffred me to

it, gave me the following note, on 28 Nov. 1873:

"1. It was essential to maintain a charge of rape, that

the woman on whom it was committed should at the earliest

opportunity raise hue and cry. Thus justice, I assume, be-
came seized of the charge, and he who was accused could only

be purged by the acquittal of a jury, or a pardon by the

Crown.

"Had Chaucer been acquitted by a jury, no compromise

with the woman would have been needed.

"The Calendar of the Patent Rolls makes mention of no

pardon from the Crown; and though it is very defective, yet

it is, I think, to be trusted; for whoever made it was cog-
nizant of the interest attached to Chaucer, as it refers to his

appointment to offices, which if granted to other persons

would have been passed over.

"As to the appeal for rape, that could only arise after an

acquittal by a jury, or a pardon by the Crown; one or other

of these ought first to be shown, before that is admitted to be

the affair compromised.

"2. In the quit-claim the woman states her parentage,

which might be desirable or even necessary in a civil suit,

but was perfectly superfluous in arranging a criminal charge.

"3. Three of the witnesses to the quit-claim are Beauchamp,

\(^1\) One of the Collectors of Customs (and afterwards Mayor of

London) under whom Chaucer was Controller.
Clanowe¹, and Philpott, men who, though they were Chaucer's inferiors in genius, were socially his superiors. Now any one, I fancy, compromising a criminal charge, would rather have his inferiors than his superiors cognizant of it.

"4. There was a family of the name of Champaigne, holding considerable property in Pembrokeshire, and Wm. de Beauchamp was before, in, and after 1380, Custos of the Honor of Pembroke. This may only be a fortuitous coincidence, because I am unable to connect the Alice or her parents with the Pembrokeshire family; but Wm. de Beauchamp being a witness renders it probable that she was.

"Note. Pembroke was a Lordship Marcher; its lord possessed in it nearly the same prerogatives as the King in England; for instance, he could pardon persons convicted of capital offences. The Custos appointed by the Crown, whilst the Lordship was in its hands, possessed the same power as the Lord. (Not being a lawyer, what I say must be taken as only a layman's opinion.)"

The young Earl of Pembroke was a minor in 1380, and Sir William Beauchamp was Committee or guardian of his estates, if not guardian of his person. Sir William Beauchamp would therefore act as Lord in protecting Alice Champaigne.

There was a William Champeyn at Donington in Leicestershire, where the Earl of Pembroke had property, in 1 Henry IV (1399-1400), who may possibly have been a brother or other relative of Alice Champaigne's:--

Duchy of Lancaster. Ministers' Accounts. Div. 29, Bundle 144.

Receptor Honoris Leycestrie

Compotus Simonis Bache, Receptoris Honoris Leycestrie & alibi, A Festo sancti Michaelis Anno regni regis Ricardī secundī xxijīlīvi, vsque idem festum Michaelis Anno regni regis Henrici quartī post conquestum primo, per unum Annun integrum

Castrum de Donynton

De Willelmo Chaumpeyn² & Johanne Spynk, collectoribus redditiu̇m de Donynton, per indenturam .xxix. li.

De eisdem predictis Willelmo Chaumpeyn² & Johanne Spynk, collectoribus redditiu̇m & firmarum ibidem hoc anno de exitibus officii sui in ij parcelis .x. li. iij. d. ob. qv.

¹ In the Calendar of the Inquisitiones post Mortem, vol. ii. p. 91, No. 39, this name is spelt Philip de 'Clannowe'; and Sir H. Nicholas, in the Proceedings of the Privy Council, vol. i, spells it John Clanevow. This John (as is evident from the proceedings) was, as well as Wm. de Neville—another of the witnesses to Cecilia's charter,—a member of the Privy Council of Richard II.—W. Floyd.

² Mr Selby pointed out these entries to me.
At the time of Chaucer's *rapius* of Cecilia Chaumpaigne, the law of rape, which proved ineffectual to stop the growing practice of it, was first by the Stat. Westm. sec., cap. 34, 13 Edw. I, which enacts:

"Purvien est, que si homme ravist femme espouse, damoiselle, ou autre femme desoremes, par la ou ele ne se est assentue ne avaut ne apres, eit juge- ment de vie e de membre; e ensement par la ou home ravist femme, dame espouse, damoiselle, ou autre femme a force, tut seit ke ele se assente apres, eit tel jugement come avaut est dit, si il seit atient a la suite le Rei, e la cit le Rei sa suite."

It is provided, That if a Man from henceforth do ravish a Woman, married, Maid, or other, where she did not consent, neither before nor after, he shall have Judgement of Life and of Member. And likewise where a Man ravished a Woman, married Lady, Damosel, or other, with Force, although she consent after, he shall have such Judgement as before is said, if he be attainted at the King's Suit, and there the King shall have the Suit.

**Statutes**, Record Office edition, i. 87.

As Cecilia Chaumpaigne herself executes the Release to Chaucer, it is clear that she was of age, and that hers was not a case of abduction of a ward—

"De Pueris, sive masculis sive femellis, quorum maritagiun ad aliquem pertineat, rapiis & abductis, si ille qui rapuerit, non habens jus in maritagiun, licet postmodum restituant puerum non maritatum, vel de maritagio satis- fecerit, puniatur tamen pro transgressione per prisonam duorum annorum."


Concerning Children, Males or Females, whose Marriage belongeth to another, taken and carried away, if the Ravisher have no Right in the Marriage, though after he restore the Child unmarried, or else pay for the Marriage, he shall nevertheless be punished for his Offence by Two Years Imprisonment.

1 Felony was punished, or punishable, with death. Compare Robert of Brunne's statement in his *Handlyng Synne*, p. 70, lines 2173-82:

Or 3yf þou swych foly begun,  
To rauysshhe any womman,  
þat ys to seye, any wedded wyfe,  
þe more ys þy synne, and perel of lyfe.  
3yf þou rauysshhe any mayden clene—  
Azens here wyl, þat ys to mene,—  
Hyt ys seyde, þurghë lawë wrete,  
þat þyn hedë shulde be of smete:  
Lawe makeþ þat commandëment  
Wyþ-outyn any iuggëment;  
þat mayst þou fynde al and sum,  
In code 'de rapti virginum'.

For the continuation of these lines, see below, p. 142.
In such a case, the Lord of the Ward, and not the Ward, would have been the person to release Chaucer; and this person would then possibly have been Sir William Beauchamp, the King's Chamberlain, one of the witnesses to the Deed, as guardian of the fatherless Cecilia Chaumpaigne. See Mr Floyd's note above, that the Champaignes held lands under the Beauchamps.

The next Act about Rape was in 6 Ric. II, Stat. 1 (A.D. 1382 and 1382-3), cap. 6:—

1 Item. Against the Offenders and Ravishers [malefactores & raptores] of Ladies, and the Daughters of Noblemen, and other Women, in every Part of the said Realm, in these Days offending more violently, and much more than they were wont; It is ordained and stablished, That wheresoever and whersoever such Ladies, Daughters, and other Women afore-said be ravished [rapiantur], and after such Rape do consent to such Ravishers, that as well the Ravishers [Raptores], as they that be ravished [Rapientes], and every of them, be from thenceforth disabled, and by the same Deed be unable to have or challenge all Inheritance, Dower, or Joint Feoffment after the Death of their Husbands and Ancestors; and that incontinently in this Case the next of the Blood of those Ravishers, or of them that be ravished [Rapiencium & raptarum], to whom such Inheritance, Dower, or Joint Feoffment ought to revert, remain or fall after the Death of the Ravisher, or of her that is so ravished, shall have Title immediately, that is to say, after the Rape, to enter upon the Ravisher, or her that is ravished, and their Assigns, and Land-Tenants in the same Inheritance, Dower, or Joint-Feoffment, and the same to hold in State of Inheritance; and that the Husbands of such Women, if they have Husbands, or if they have no Husbands in Life, that then the Fathers or other next of their Blood, have from henceforth the Suit to pursue, and may sue against the same Offenders and Ravishers [malefactores & raptores] in this behalf, and to have them thereof convict of Life and of Member, although the same Women, after such Rape, do consent to the said Ravishers. And further it is accorded, That the Defendant in this Case shall not be received to wage Battel, but that the Truth of the Matter be thereof tried by Inquisition of the Country. Saving always to our Lord the King, and to other Lords of the said Realm, all their Escheats of the said Ravishers [de raptoribus illis], if peradventure they be thereof convict.

Statutes, Record Office edition, ii. 27.

There can be little question that rape was at one time a

1 I give only the translation, as the chapter is so long.
common practise of English gentlemen; as seduction is, or was lately, among certain bad sets in the army, at College, &c. Robert of Brunne, writing A.D. 1303—and not here translating and enlarging William of Waddington (of about 1260 ?) —says:

Also do þese lordynges,  
þe[y] trespas moche yn twey þynges;  
þey rauys a mayden aþens here wyl,  
And mennyß wyuys þey lede away ðertyl:  
A grete vylanye þarto he dous,  
ȝyf he make þerof his rous (glosst boste);  
þe dede ys confusyun,  
And more ys þe dyffamacyun

Handlyng Synne, p. 231, l. 7420-7.

That the clergy of all ranks indulgd in the practise, there can be little doubt, as well from the nature of the case, as the continual complaints of them throughout early literature, and recorded instances, of which a couple may be given here:—

Agarde's Abstract of the 'Placita Coram Rege temp. Ric. II,' leaf 38.

Placita coram domino Rege apud Westmonasterium de Termino Sancti Hillarij Anno Regni Regis Ricardii Secundi a conquestu Vndecimo.

Glouc. 27. Quater presentatur contra Henricum Wakefeld Episcopum Wigornensem pro Raptu mulierum, &c. Qui venit et reddidit se prisone marescallie. Et per marescallum ductus et arenatus, profert par-donacionem Regis, vna cum brevi clauso, per quem ipse deliberatur.

Coram Rege 1 Ric. II. Trinity. Roll x. Heryng.

Cantabrigia. Robertus Spryng, per attornatum suum, oppo- nit se iiijto die versus Johanneum He-breaker, Clericum, de placito quare, vi & armis, Katerinam, vxorem ipsius Roberti, apud Haselyngfeld rapnit, & eam, cum bonis & catallis eiusdem Roberti, abduxit, & ea ei ad huc detinet, & alia enorma, &c, ad damp-num, &c. & contra pacem nostram, ac contra formam statuti in huiusmodi casu pronisi, &c. Et ipse non venit. Et preceptum fuit vicecomiti quod attachiet eum. Et vicecomes retornat quod predictus Robertus non inuenit plegia de pro-sequendo. Et modo iste eodem termino venit predictus Robertus in Curia Regis coram domino Rege, & inuenit plegia de prosequendo, videlicet, per Willelmum Cryour & Robertum Twunge. Ideo sicut alias preceptum est vicecomiti quod
attachiet predictum Johanne Hed. Ita quod habeat corpus eius coram domino Rege in Octabis sancti Michaelis vbi unque, &c. Et unde octabis Trinitatis.

While then, I think it certain that Chaucer committed no felony in his 'raptus' of Cecilia Chaumpaigne, yet there must remain the possibility that he lay with her, and compensated her—according to the quotations below—possibly on Sir Wm. Beauchamp's demand. The opinion given on the Carpenter's Wife in the Miller's Tale may have been Chaucer's own, concerning every pretty girl:

She was a prymerole / a piggesnye
For any lord / to leggen in his bedde
Or yet / for any good yeman to wedde
A. 3268-70, Ellesmere MS, p. 94.

And as Robert of Brunne says of a maiden and her seducer,

And Jjoghe she to hym consente,
He ys holde to here auauement;
For 3yf she 3yue here to folye,
She kan nat lenë tyl she deye.


Or again, if the maiden ravished were poor, the law seems to have allowed a compensation to be made, or to have winked at it; the daughter or wife of a villein, for instance—who was sold with the estate she lived on, like a young tree—and was not separately valued like a heifer would probably have been—cannot practically have been always regarded as having the rights of a free woman. Robert of Brunne's lines following those already quoted on p. 139 above,—which show the penalty of rape to have been death—are these:

3yf J'ou rauyshe a mayden powre,
J'ou art holdyn to here socoure;
And Jpat shall be at here wylle,
For, as she wyl, J'ou shalt fulfylle
For J'ou hast do here tresun,
J'ou hast stole here warysun;
Hyt may J'be brynge to more cumbryng
Jpan Jhoghe J'ou haddest stole moche ouer pyng.

Handlyng Synne, p. 70-1, l. 2185-92.

[There is no French original for this passage, so that it is Robert of Brunne's own statement, in 1303, of the custom of his time. This confirms my interpretation (Temporary Preface, p. 118) of Chaucer's ironical lines in his Prologue to the Canterbury Tales on the Friar:

He hadde maad / ful many a mariage
Of yonge wommen / at his owene cost!

As witness by the Prior of Maiden Bradley's boast that he
had 'never medelet with marytt women, but all with madens, the faireste cowilde be gotyn, and always marede them ryght well,' that is, marrid them to other men, giving them a small dowry, 'advancing' them."

While I wish this record about Cecilia Chaumpaigne had not been on the Close Roll, yet, as it was there, I feel much obliged to Mr Floyd for pointing it out; as, if we take the worst possible view of it—violent rape not being possible—it only shows that a thing happened, which any one, from certain of Chaucer's Tales, must have known might well have happened, and which was hardly considerrd a fault in the gentleman of his day.

[The following case does not seem one of ravishment.]


Linc. 10. *Juratores diuersorum hundredorum presentant quod Hugo de Frenes, miles, cum multis alijs ignotis, venit ad Castrum de Bolingbroke, et petierunt a Janitore quod possent intrare, qui invitus apperuit Januas per Johannem de Laskey militem, qui fuit ex conuia et assensu predictorum Hugo et aliorum. Et tunc venerunt in Aula, et ceperunt Alesias, Comitissam Lincolnie, asserentes ipsum debere alibi esse in custodia, et eam posuerunt super equum sellatum, de quo cecidit. Et postea ipsam levauerunt, et posuerunt quendam garcionem post illam, vt illum teneret super equum, et sic ipsam duxerunt ad Castrum de Semerton, et ipsam rapuerunt contra voluntatem suam. Ipse venit, et per Juratores non est culpabilis &c.

Agarde notices elsewhere:—

Michaelis, A* xix [Edw. III], leaf 159.

Londoñ 41. In placito pro Raptu continetur hec verba Et illam de Puellaggio suo felonic rapuit, et totaliter defloravit. Raptus

Trinitatis, Anno xxj°, leaf 169, back.

Oxon. 24. Ricardus de Wymbourn per Juratores recuperavit damnum xlv. versus Thomam de Okereswell pro raptu et detencione vxoris sue, cum bonis suis, &c. Raptus vxoris

Mr Floyd has shown me in the 'Excerpta e Rotulis Finium . . . Henrico tertio Rege, A.D. 1216-1272', vol. ii. p. 17, an entry in which Hugh Pecche and Ida his wife (formerly a widow) are both enterd as liable to the King for £500, be-
FURTHER ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

cause Hugh carrid off and marrid the widow Ida without paying the King for leave to wed. The entry begins thus:

pro Hugone Pecche \& Hugo Pecche \& Ida vxor eius, que de Ida de Segrave \fuit vxor Stephani de Segrave, finem fecerunt cum Rege per quingentas libras pro transgressione quam idem Hugo fecit rapiendo predictam Idam, de quibus reddent C. marcas ad festum Sancti Edwardi quod erit in quindem Sancti Michaelis anno &c. xxxj., & L. libras ad Pascha anno &c. xxxij, & L libras ad festum Sancti Michaelis anno eodem, & Sic de anno in annum C. libras ad eisdem terminos, donec dicte quingenta [sic] libre fuerint persolute.

The names of the sureties follow; and directions to Elye le Latimer and the Sheriff of Bedford, who had respectively seiz'd the lands of Pecche and his wife, on account of their misdeeds, to give the lands up to them; and that the Sheriffs of Suffolk and Essex are not to proclaim Hugh Pecche an outlaw (ad utlagandum decetero interrogari non faciant).

p. 41, l. 9. John of Gaunt's Marriage to Blanche of Lancaster, daughter and heiress of Henry, the late Duke of Lancaster. Here is a chance notice of it, soon after its happening, in an undersheriffs' account:—

1366 A.D. Exch. Q. R. Memoranda 40 Edw. III. Hilary. 'Precepta' on the account of Robert de Twyford, undersheriff, and Simon de Leek, late sheriff, of Nottingham and Derby.

Et restant ei allocande x. li. quas dicit se soluisse Johanni, Ducu Lancastrie, qui Blanchiam, filiam \& heredem Henrici nuper Ducis Lancastrie, duxit in vxorem, pro termino Pasche vltimo preterito, de illis viginti libratis redditus quas Rex nuper concessit prefato Henrico, sub nomine Comitis Derbye percipiendis sibi \& heredibus suis singulis¹ annis de exitibus eiusdem Comitis Derbye ad festa sancti Michaelis \& Pasche equaliter per manus vicecomitum qui pro tempore fuerint, &e. de quarum solucione dicit se habere literas acquietancie predictorum Ducis \& Blanche in partibus suis . . .

p. 112, l. 15 from foot. On my words, "Turner's wonder at some of Mr Ruskin's interpretations of his pictures has been recorded for us," Prof. Ruskin writes:

"MY DEAR FURNIVALL,

"After being greatly delighted and instructed by your Forewords, thorough, I am put into a violent passion by finding you insert a réchauffé—exaggerated in terms—of

¹ MS. sigmlis
that entirely dull after Academy-dinner tradition, of Turner's 'wonder at my interpretations,' &c.

"—Please to observe therefore,

"1. Turner never ‘wondered’ at anything.

"2. So far from finding me put meanings into his pictures, which he had not, he tried for a quarter of an hour, on two several occasions, to make me guess a meaning which he had; and was greatly vexed and angry because I could not.

"3. I never ‘interpreted’ any of his pictures till six years after his death. My endeavour to do so, when they were exhibited at Marlborough House, made me so bitterly feel my ignorance both of Greek Mythology and of Turner's higher modes of expression, that I began a course of Greek reading, which, carried on steadily for ten years, enabled me at last to write my Queen of the Air; and in some degree qualified me for the position I now hold at Oxford. So that, practically, up to this hour, Turner has been my tutor,—not I his interpreter.

"Ever faithfully yours,

"J. K."

p. 126, note on p. 38, l. 1. But though John of Gaunt did marry again, and then again, he didn't forget his Duchess Blanche, as the following entries of payments for her tomb, and services at it, show:—

Duchy of Lancaster. Class 28, Bundle 3, No. 1.


Custus

| In denariis solutis Magistro Henrico Yuele,
| Tumbe & Thome Wrek, Cementario Londine, in partem
| Domine solucionis maioris summe eis debite pro factura
| Blanchie vnius Tumbe infra ecclesiam sancti Pauli Londine,
| supra corpus domine Blanchie, quondam Ducisse Lancastrie, vt patet per indenturam de convenicionibus factam, receptis denariis per manus dicti Henrici, videlicet, pro terminis sancti Michaelis Anno regni

regis Edwardi L. & Pasche Anno quinquagesimo primo, per duas literas domini de Warranto, Quarum vna data Apud Sauuoye xxiiij. die Novembris Anno L. & altera data ibidem .xx. die Aprilis, Anno Lj. Ac eciam duas indenturas ipsorum Henrici & Thome super hunc compotum liberatam . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(Then follows a payment of Chaucer's annuity from the Duke.)

Annuitates Galfrido Chaucer pro Annuitate sua pro de termino eodem termino, per literas domini de warranto Pasche Anno datas apud Sauuoye xij. die Junii Anno lj. & acquietanciam ipsius Galfridi super hunc compotum liberatam . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

(Blanche.)

Stipendium Capellanorum In denariis solutis dominis Davud Estradev & Davud Mort, Capellanis celebrantibus diuina in ecclesia sancti Pauli, Londonie, pro anima Domine Blanchie, nuper ducisse Lancastrie: pro stipendiiis suis a Crastino sancti Michaelis Anno regni regis Edwardi L. vsque idem tempus Anno regni regis Ricardi primo, videlicet, vtrique eorum x. li. & sic de anno in annum dum in illo servicio steterint, per literas domini de warranto currente datas apud Sauuoye .x. die Decembris, Anno .L. & iiij. Acquietancias ipsorum Davud & Davud super hunc compotum liberatas . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .

Soluciones per Warranta circa Annuiersarium domine Blanchie, nuper ducisse Lancastrie, tentum Londonie Mense Septembris, Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie primo, vt patet per particulas inde factas, & super hunc compotum liberatas, necnon per easdem literas domini, &c.

xxvii. li. xiiiij. s. viij. d.

(Horses, a Minstrel, Auditors, &c.)

(Among the horses paid for is "Edwardo Ferour pro vno trotter bay, per ipsum empto ad opus domini, per easdem literas .vij.li. vj.s. x.d."; other payments are 'pro vno equo nigro trotter' . . pro vno malere . . xij. li.' 'Roulekyn Shalumser, vni Ministrallo domini . . xl.s.' The Auditors are paid 4s. a day. One of them, Philip Melrith, rides from Tuttebury to London in Feb., 51 Edw. III. 'per .iiij. or dies', and stays there during April, May, and June, and July in 1 Ric. II. on the Duke's business, 73 days, making 77 days altogether, for which he gets .xij.li. viij.s.)
Here is the Duke's yearly allowance (Michaelmas 1377-8) for his daughters by his dead wife Blanche (see p. 80, above), while they were under Katherine Swynford's care:

In denariis solutis domine Katherine de Swynford, Magistresse dominarum Philippe & Elizabeth de Lancasteria, pro expensis Garderobe & Camerarie dictarum dominarum Philippe & Elizabethe / per dominum concessis, videlicet, pro termino Michaelis Anno .L. mo per literas domini de warranto datas apud Sauuoye xiiij. die Octobris Anno .L. mo & indenturam ipsius Katherine super hunc compotum liberatam

[£83] xij. li. vj. s. viii. d.

† Eidem Katerine pro tot denariis assignatis dictis dominabus Philippe & Elizabethe pro expensis Garderobe & Camerarie suarum / ultra aliquam Annuitatatem per dominum eis prius concessam, per literas domini de warranto datas Apud Sauuoye xvij. die Februarii, Anno .L. mo & indenturam ipsius Katherine super hunc compotum liberatam .xvj. li. xiiij. s. iiiij. d.

† Eidem domine Katherine, in denariis assignatis eisdem Philippe & Elizabethe pro consimilibus expensis, videlicet, pro termino Pasche, Anno .L. mo per literas domini de Warranto datas apud Sauuoye, quarto die Maij, Anno li. o & indenturam ipsius domine Katherine super hunc compotum liberatam .C. li.

† Summa . . . CC.li.

Follows, John of Gaunt's yearly allowance for his only son by Blanche, Henry (of Bolingbroke) afterwards King Henry IV of England:

† In denariis solutis Hugoni Waterton, in partem solutionis .L. li. assignatarum isto Anno presenti pro Camera Henrici filii domini, per literas eiusdem domini de Warranto datas apud Sauuoye xiiij. die Decembris, Anno .L. mo & indenturam ipsius Hugonis super hunc compotum liberatam .xxv. li.

† In denariis solutis domino Hugoni Henrici filii Herle, Capellano eiusdem Henrici Comitis Derbey, super certis expensis Garderobe sue faciendis per literas domini de Warranto
Then come, among other payments, one to Chaucer, and another to Oto Graunson, of their Annuities from the Duke of Lancaster:

Michaelis Anno In denariis solutis Galfrido Chaucer pro quinquagesimo Annuitate sua sibi debitâ, pro termino Michaelis Anno quinquagesimo c. s.

p. 90, p. 123. This Oto de Gransson is mentioned on the Duchy of Lancaster Roll in 1377-8:

Annuitates Domino Otes Graunson, Mili, pro An-
	Pasche Anno .Lj. mo
	

\[ \text{datas apud Sauuoye xvij. die Junii Anno Lj.}^\text{mo}, \& \text{indenturam ipsius domini Hugonis super hunc compotum liberatam .x.li.} \]

\[ \text{Eidem domino Hugoni Herle, pro vno Missale per ipsum empto ad opus dicti Henc-rii .vj.li. xiiij s. iij cl. ; pro duobus equis emptis ad opus eiusdem .xij.li.; \& super expensis Camere sue .vij.li. per literas domini de Warranto datas apud Sauuoye .vij.}\]

\[ \text{die Julii Anno primo, \& indenturam ipsius domini Hugonis super hunc compotum liber-}

\[ \text{atam xxvj.li. xiiij.s. iij.cl.} \]

\[ \text{Then come, among other payments, one to Chaucer, and another to Oto Graunson, of their Annuities from the Duke of Lancaster:—} \]

\[ \text{Michaelis Anno In denariis solutis Galfrido Chaucer pro quinquagesimo Annuitate sua sibi debitâ, pro termino Michaelis Anno quinquagesimo c. s.} \]

\[ \text{p. 90, p. 123. This Oto de Gransson is mentioned on the Duchy of Lancaster Roll in 1377-8:—} \]

\[ \text{Annuitates Domino Otes Graunson, Mili, pro An-} \]

\[ \text{Pasche Anno .Lj. mo} \]

\[ \text{\[ datas apud Sauuoye xvij. die Junii Anno Lj.}\] ^\text{mo, \& indenturam ipsius domini Hugonis super hunc compotum liberatam .x.li.} \]

\[ \text{\[ Eidem domino Hugoni Herle, pro vno Missale per ipsum empto ad opus dicti Hen-riici .vj.li. xiiij s. iij cl. ; pro duobus equis emptis ad opus eiusdem .xij.li.; \& super expensis Camere sue .vij.li. per literas domini de Warranto datas apud Sauuoye .vij.} \]

\[ \text{\[ die Julii Anno primo, \& indenturam ipsius domini Hugonis super hunc compotum liber-}\]

\[ \text{\[ atam xxvj.li. xiiij.s. iij.cl.} \]

\[ \text{Then come, among other payments, one to Chaucer, and another to Oto Graunson, of their Annuities from the Duke of Lancaster:—} \]

\[ \text{Michaelis Anno In denariis solutis Galfrido Chaucer pro quinquagesimo Annuitate sua sibi debitâ, pro termino Michaelis Anno quinquagesimo c. s.} \]

\[ \text{p. 90, p. 123. This Oto de Gransson is mentioned on the Duchy of Lancaster Roll in 1377-8:—} \]

\[ \text{Annuitates Domino Otes Graunson, Mili, pro An-} \]

\[ \text{Pasche Anno .Lj. mo} \]

\[ \text{\[ datas apud Sauuoye xvij. die Junii Anno Lj.}\] ^\text{mo, \& indenturam ipsius domini Hugonis super hunc compotum liberatam .x.li.} \]

\[ \text{\[ Eidem domino Hugoni Herle, pro vno Missale per ipsum empto ad opus dicti Hen-riici .vj.li. xiiij s. iij cl. ; pro duobus equis emptis ad opus eiusdem .xij.li.; \& super expensis Camere sue .vij.li. per literas domini de Warranto datas apud Sauuoye .vij.} \]

\[ \text{\[ die Julii Anno primo, \& indenturam ipsius domini Hugonis super hunc compotum liber-}\]

\[ \text{\[ atam xxvj.li. xiiij.s. iij.cl.} \]