A

Temporary Preface

TO THE SIX-TEXT EDITION

OF

Chaucer's Canterbury Tales

PART I,

ATTEMPTING TO SHOW THE TRUE ORDER OF THE TALES,
AND THE DAYS AND STAGES OF THE PILGRIMAGE,
ETC. ETC.

BY

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CORRECTIONS FOR TEMPORARY
PREFACE,
Second Series, No. 3.

p. 16, the state of the road. See p. 33, note, above No. 5. And compare this entry in Overall's Index to vols. ii, viii, of the City of London, Remembrancia:

"No. 112. Letter from the Lords of the Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting contributions towards the expense of repairing the highway at Broughton Bleane, between Canterbury and Faversham, on the main road between Canterbury and London, which is almost impassable. 31st March, 1632."

On the distance a woman would ride in a day in Shakespeare's time, see his Cymbeline, III. ii.:

"Imogen. How many score of miles may we well ride 'Twixt hour and hour?"

"Pisario. One score, 'twixt sun and sun, Madam, 's enough for you, and too much too."

p. 100, l. 23, for ut est read uel est

p. 101, note 1; as Pride and Lowlines is not Thynne's, the note should read thus:—"This book, as Mr Payne Collier shows, is a plagiarism from another, Pride and Lowlines (old Shakespeare Soc., 1841), written before 1570. But Greene's prose is more readable than Pride's verse; and in the Quip he has introduced the Sumner and many other characters that Pride does not notice. Pride's Jury consists of 15, Knight, Squire," &c. &c.

ib. l. 3 from foot, for Thynne's read Pride's

p. 105, instead of ll. 8, 9 from foot (Can . . . . England) read:—"And of course any chronicle, any book like Barnes's on the history of Edward III's reign, indeed we may say up to Edward VI's, shows plenty of jousts and tourneys in England."
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CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

p. 10, l. 13. Read Chaucer also says, l. 1201: 'But of that storie list me nought to write,' and makes the Shipman, &c.

p. 15. In Froissart, ii. 714, ed. Johnes, two knights dine at Eltham; then Dartford, Ospringe, Canterbury, Dover.

p. 15. The London Canterbury and Dover Road would probably have a paved way in the middle of it. On our roads in Queen Elizabeth's days, read the following: "Now to speake generallie of our common high waies through the English part of the Ile ... you shall understand that in the claie or cledgie soile they are often verie deeppe and troublesome in the winter halfe... Of the dailie incroching of the couetous vpon the bie waies I speake not. But this I know by experience, that whereas some streets within these flue and twentie yeares haue beene in most places fiftie feet broad according to the law,—whereby the traneller might either escape the thechee, or shift the mier, or passe by the laden cart without danger of himselfe and his horsee,—now are they brought vnto twelve, or twentie, or six and twentie at the most, which is another cause also whereby the waies be the worse, and manie an honest man encombrd in his iourneie."—1577-87, Harrison's Desor. of England, Bk. i. ch. 19, Holinshed, vol. i. p. 113-14, ed. 1587.

"In 1640, the road from Dover to London was the best in England, owing, of course, to the amount of continental traffic continually kept up; and yet the journey of Queen Henrietta and (her) household occupied four long weary days over that short distance," &c. &c.—Chambers, Book of Days, ii. 227.

"Yet doth not this so fruitefull soyle [of Middlesex] yeild comfort to the wayfaring man in the wintertime, by reason of the claieish nature of soyle, which, after it hath tasted the Autumn showers, waxeth both dyrtie and deepe: But vnto the countrie swaine it is as a sweete and pleasant garden, in regard of his hope of future profite, for

The deepe and dyrtie loathsome soyle,
Yeilds golden gaine to painefull toyle.

The industrious and painefull husbandman will refuse a pallece, to droyle in these golden puddles. 1596. Jn. the Norden. Descr. of Middlesex, p. 11-12, ed. 1723. See too p. 15, of the old and auncient high waie to High Bernet. "This auncient high way was refused of wayfaring men, and carriers, by reason of the deepenes and dirtie passage in the winter season."

p. 23, l. 11 from foot: for his, read Tyrwhitt's (vol. iv, p. 284, note on Verse 14885).

p. 38. See in the Romance of Athelston in R liq. Antiq. ii. 92-3, an account of a very fast journey from London to Canterbury recorded as a wonder, between undern (9 a.m.) and evensong; and back to London between evensong and daybreak next morning. The knight professes to have ridden 30 miles before or by prime, when he wants to dine; and then to be willing to ride 25 miles more. But afterwards the distance is made 50 miles.

p. 40. Maydenchurch is Maidenhead. 'Eynghe (says Prof. Pearson) is East Yack hamlet in Ash parish in Axton and Dartford hundred: it lay on the road from Maidstone to Croydon.' For 'Newton', Mr J. M. Cowper suggests 'Newington about midway between Rainham and Sittingbourne: the village is built on the high road; the church (as is common) a little distance from it.'

p. 41*. Justus Zinzeling's Itineris Anglici brevissima delineatio, at p. 362 of his Itinerarium Galliae, &c., 1616, says "Riding post from Dover to Canter-
bury costs three English shillings; from Canterbury to Sittingbourne the same; from Sittingbourne to Rochester about two shillings and sixpence; from thence to Gravesend, one shilling and sixpence.” Rye’s England as seen by Foreigners, p. 131.

p. 49, l. 8 from foot: for final read final.

p. 51, l. 14. for hold read holds.


p. 59, l. 6—8. It is probably for lies; iii, North. See Mr Skeat’s Lancelot, 3154.

p. 66, l. 6 from foot. This ‘White. quit, free,’ is not the vite, tueri, defend, in ‘vite Pater Noster,’ Miller’s Tale, l. 299.

p. 90, l. 25. “But this . . . to l. 40, ‘Merchauntes Tale,’ ll. 978—980.” This explanation is wrong. Mr Skeat withdraws it: see his Preface to Chaucer’s Astrolabe.


p. 95, l. 18. The Promptorium ‘Schoo, clowlt’ should certainly be ‘Schooclowt.’ Skelton has:

“Some wyth a sho clownt
Bynde theyrr heddes about.”

Elynoor Rummyng, l. 143. Shelton’s Works, i. 100, ed. Dyce. On ‘oo schoo,’ one shoe, Mr Aldis Wright compares Cant. Tales, l. 6290:

“The clerk whan he is old, and may not do
Of Venus werkis, is not worth a scho.”

p. 97, l. 10. Galynagale. See Dr H. Fletcher Hance’s and Mr Daniel Hanbury’s Papers on this spice in the Linnean Society’s Journ, 1871. It is now obtained from China, where it is called Liang-klang, ginger from Kau-liang, the old name of the prefecture of Kau-chau-fu, in the south-western part of the Canton province, whence Galangals and Cardamoms are still imported. F. Porter Smith in Athenæum, Sept. 1871.

p. 100, under Chilindrus; put ut for vel.

p. 101, note. Pride and Lonelines is not Francis Thynne’s. See my Hindwords in the Chaucer Society’s edition of F. Thynne’s Animadversions.

p. 105, l. 7, 8 from foot. Notices of plenty of tournaments, &c., in Edw. III’s and Rich. II’s reigns are to be found in the ordinary Chronicles, Barnes’s Hist. of Edw. III, &c. Chaucer when Clerk of the Works put up scaffolds in Smithfield for Rich. II and his queen and suite to see the jouets and sports.

Tale of Sir Thopas.

MS. Reg 17 D. 15, leaf 240, has the missing line †:

ffor in that contre * nas there none

† That to hym * durst ride or gon
Neither wif * ne chield

Shirley’s MS. Harl. 7333, leaf 98, back, col. 2, spoils the lines:

Til he so longe hathe Redyn & gone
‡at he fonde in A preuy wone
In the contree of feyre
ffor in that Contre was þer none
Neythir wyf ne chyde one
So wyde
Tyl that ther Come a grete geant, &c.

There is a MS. of the Canterbury Tales in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, written by Godfrey Spurling of Norwich and his son, A.D. 1476. The Paris MS. is by “Duxwurth, scryptor,” and seems about 1440-50. My friend Prof. G. Guizot kindly brought me photographs of three leaves of it.
TEMPORARY PREFACE

TO THE SIX-TEXT EDITION,

PART I.

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§ 1. My first purpose was to send out these parts of
Texts without any words of introduction, but as some
friends I care for said that it would not be fair to plump
down before them, unknowing in manuscripts and Chaucer
 cram, the bare texts, I am obliged to say what little I can,
though at the risk of having to unsay part of it when fuller
knowledge comes to me, or those who now have it, speak
out, and prove me wrong. But before entering into other
details, let me state that the publication of these texts, and
the foundation of the Society, are due mainly to the accom-
plished American scholar, Professor F. J. Child of Harvard, who called forth the publication of the Percy Folio Manuscript. The first time he wrote to me asking that more Chaucer MSS should be printed, must have been soon after the time when, nearly twelve years ago, I took my first Chaucer class at the Working Men's College, and went for it to see the British Museum MSS of the Canterbury Tales, and specially to collate part of the Harleian MS 7334 with Mr Thomas Wright's print of it. I then conceived the hope that I might some day edit Chaucer; but other work intervened; and when,—on my telling Mr George Bell in 1864 that his neck ought to be wrung if he merely reprinted Tyrwhitt's text in his new Aldine edition,—he kindly asked me if I would edit Chaucer's works for him, I was obliged, for want of both knowledge and time, to hand over the task to my friend Mr Richard Morris, who, I do not hesitate to say, has produced the best text of Chaucer yet printed. But as Mr Morris was obliged to print his text of the Poems, without giving the collations of such MSS as he had made, Professor Child still pressed me for a print of two or three of the best MSS of the Canterbury Tales. He had produced in the United States in 1862, his masterly and exhaustive essay on the use of the final e in the Harleian MS 7334, as printed in Mr T. Wright's edition of the Canterbury Tales for the Percy Society; and I felt that some return was due to him from England for it. Moreover, any one who reads the Canterbury Tales, and gets to know the man Chaucer, must delight in and love him, and must feel sorry that so little has been done for the works of the genial bright soul, whose humour and wit, whose grace and tenderness, whose power and beauty, are the chief glory of our Early Literature. Shakspere critics there had been without end, a Shakspere Society too—no end of minor Shakspere Societies;—but who ever heard of a Chaucer Society till our own began? What Chaucer critic had there been, till lately, except Tyrwhitt? Was
the work of the Thynnes, Warton, Urry, &c., or of our moderns, enough for Chaucer? Surely not.

The Early English Text Society had, by Mr Skeat's generous help, undertaken to do justice to Chaucer's great contemporary—above him in moral height, below him in poetic power—William, the author of The Vision of Piers Plowman, by an edition of the three versions of his chief work, executed with Mr Skeat's well-proved ability, fullness, and care. The hands of that Society were too full to undertake an edition of Chaucer, or the texts of him that Professor Child wanted; and there was therefore nothing for it, but to have a Chaucer Society, for which I could print Manuscripts, and get friends to write essays, and print originals, that would be useful for an edition of the Poet's works by some man, or men, more fit for the task than myself. I am bound to confess that my love for Chaucer—and he comes closer to me than any other poet, except Tennyson—would not by itself have made me give up the time and trouble I can so ill afford to bestow on this task; but when an American, who had done the best bit of work on Chaucer's words, asked, and kept on asking, for texts of our great English poet, could an Englishman keep on refusing to produce them? When that American had laid aside his own work to help, heart and soul, in the great struggle for freeing his land from England's legacy to it, the curse of slavery, could one who honoured him for it, who felt strongly how mean had been the feeling of England's upper and middle classes on the War, as contrasted with the nobleness of our suffering working-men,—could one such, I say, fail to desire to sacrifice something that he might help to weave again one bond between (at least) the Chaucer-lovers of the Old Country and the New? No. That educated England may never so again fail in sympathy with all that is noblest in the education of America, I sincerely trust. But the Oxford rejection of Gladstone followed the Oxford rejection of Peel, while Cambridge has never been
able to tolerate a Peel or a Gladstone in any state; and therefore one must not expect too much.¹ Meantime, here is Part I of six texts of Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales.

¹ If any subscriber, ex-Southern or -Northern, requires an apology for the statement above, I desire that he may find it in the saying of a clerical friend of mine, a dignified Member of Convocation, who in answer to my argument that the Romance-element—shown in the doctrines of Apostolical Succession, Baptismal Regeneration, &c.—was the ruinous one to the Church, answered, “My dear fellow, the Romance-element is the only one that makes men of us, and is worth fighting for. You’re as mad as a hatter about your Early English Texts, and you wouldn’t be worth a penny if you weren’t.”

[P.S. “One must not expect too much” (1. 2 from top).

Compare the following extract from the letter of the New-York special correspondent in America of the Daily News, dated Dec. 17, and contained in the Daily News of Dec. 30, 1868, the day after I wrote the passage above.

“Talking of the tendency of the American press to the fostering of hatred to England, in which so many Englishmen devoutly believe, I was a good deal amused last evening by lighting on the following in the Saturday Review of Nov. 21:

‘But a genuine American believes, or at least his English admirers believe for him, that such an admirable product of civilization as himself cannot be too many times repeated. He establishes his spittoons and other institutions a thousand miles further to the west, and proclaims that the great designs of Heaven for the regeneration of the world are advancing rapidly to their fulfilment. The civilization which he propagates is better perhaps than barbarism, and that is the utmost that can be said in favour of it. The language which he speaks is an ugly corruption of English, and we can hardly conceive a greater misfortune to the world than that this language should be generally adopted.’

“If I did not remember the comments of this same journal, and of the Times, on American men, manners, and things during the war, I should say that this was as gross a piece of insult to a nation as I had ever seen in print. But this I will say, that anything approaching to it in ignorant brutality I have never seen in any American newspaper laying the smallest claim to respectability, or anything in any American newspaper so well calculated to excite hatred between the two countries. When people in England hold up their hands over the part played by press writers in fostering enmity between the ‘two kindred peoples,’ they must therefore fix their eyes, not on New York, but on London.”

May knowledge of this fact spread in America, that, mixed with many sensible men and (P.S.) one Caliban (Athenæum, Feb. 13, 1869, p. 248, col. 1) who write for The Saturday, are some pert puppies who much need their mammies to box their little cars and send them to bed. Till the time comes for that maternal popping, Americans should be “amused” by our small curs’ yelps. It’s generally the big dogs that they yowl at. Let our friends over the water also note what the old snarls and howls of The Saturday...
§ 2. Manuscripts chosen for printing.

In the autumn of 1861, while on a walking-tour through Sussex, I had seen Lord Leconfield's MS of the Canterbury Tales, and both then and on a subsequent journey to Petworth, I thought the MS was old and good enough to deserve collation for the next edition of Chaucer. In 1864, I think, by Dr G. H. Kingsley's kindness, I had an opportunity of collating part of the Ellesmere MS, which proved to be a good text, without the provincialisms of the Harleian 7334, but with (as it then seemed to me) a superfluity of final e's to its shall's, ing's, &c. At a later date Mr Wm. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, the legatee of the Hengwrt collection, was kind enough to bring his MS of the Tales to town for me; and a collation of part of it with a page or two of the Man of Law's Tale from Tyrwhitt's favourite MS (the Cambridge Univ. Dd. 4. 24) that Mr W. Aldis Wright had printed privately as a basis for his edition, showed that the Hengwrt MS had more of Mr Richard Morris's theoretical final e's than the Dd. MS, and was probably more worth printing. Here then were three Manuscripts which, as being in private hands, and not therefore so generally accessible as others in public libraries, it was desirable to print; and the owners of these MSS at once generously consented to let them be put in type. A fourth private MS I wished also to see—from the character of it left at the British Museum by the late Mr Garnett—and if it proved good, to print, that from the Stowe collection (I believe), the Collection which Lord Ashburnham bought, and has almost "buried in one of those sepulchres of MSS which, by courtesy, are called Libraries" (Tyrwhitt's Cant. Tales, iv. 166-7, Int. Disc. § xxvi). But unfortunately my applications to Lord Ashburnham have proved of as little against Mr Bright have lately turned to. Their turn for a change will come some day.]
avail as that former one for leave to print his Welsh MSS, for his answer to which Mr Matthew Arnold has noted him for our, and all future, time; "that by printing, the value of the MSS might be lessened on a future sale."¹

An odd nineteenth-century rendering of the old noblesse oblige! I had written and printed a strong comment on it, but have cut it out of the proof because I have heard that an accident to his head in early life should make us feel for, and not be angry with, Lord Ashburnham, as it exempts him from the rule that binds the noblemen and gentlemen of England, who, following the lead of a Roxburghe, a Devonshire, a Spencer, an Ellesmere, &c., gladly acknowledge that with rare literary treasures they may not "do what they will with their own," that they are trustees of them for the benefit of the nation; and whenever any genuine call is made on them for temporary access to those treasures, in order to print them, these owners willingly put themselves to inconvenience to enable the purpose to be carried out, and the contents of their MSS thus secured, for the use of scholars, and from the chance of destruction by fire or other accident.

For the other three MSS for our Society, I had then to turn to public Libraries; and with the desire of choosing, if possible, one from each of our great stores of MSS, London, Cambridge, and Oxford, I selected temporarily the Lansdowne 851, from the British Museum, and went up to see again the MSS at Cambridge and Oxford. At Cambridge the choice lay between two, the early paper MS Dd. 4. 24 already mentioned, which wanted many leaves, and the vellum one, Gg. 4. 27, wanting only a few leaves, but disfigured by many provincialisms and carelessnesses of the copier. So much repelled was I by the continual hese for his, schat for shalt, &c., of this latter MS that all my faith in Mr Bradshaw's assurance of its occasional good readings was necessary to make me adopt this

¹ Cornhill Magazine, Essay on Celtic Literature.
MS. Again and again I hesitated,—that these was so offensive,—but the large omissions in Dd. 4. 24, and the fact that Gg. 4. 27 contains Chaucer's A B C, Lenvoy to Scogan, Flee from the press, In May when every hert is lyzt, De Amica ad Amicum, with Answer (in one quire, and then) Troilus, Legend of Good Women, (Cant. Tales), Parliament of Fouls¹ (all which we shall have to print from it in course of time), made me reluctantly settle on this latter MS. At Oxford I had no hesitation in ratifying Mr Morris's selection of the Corpus MS as the oldest in writing, and seemingly the best in text. But I wished to find another to substitute for the Lansdowne MS from the British Museum, and as the Barlow 20 had been strongly recommended to me—and it is, probably, next to the Corpus in age—I collated parts of it. Without doubt it had some fair readings here and there; but there were so many bad ones, and some were so scandalous—as in l. 2836 (Wright), in the mourning after Arcite's death, scratching of chickens, for cheeks,—that after three tries at it I was obliged to give it up. Arch. Seld. B. 14 was the next I tried, and I reckon it the best of the disappointing Bodleian lot, through all of which, as well as the New College and Trinity MSS, I went. Moreover, Arch. Seld. B. 14 has the merit of being the one MS of the Tales which groups the Man of Law's Tale with the Shipman's and its followers; though it drags the Man of Law down to the Shipman, instead of putting the Shipman and its followers up to the Man of Law, as Mr Bradshaw rightly does. But as the readings of Arch. Seld. B. 14 were poor in many places, I did not feel justified in throwing over the Lansdowne MS for it. The result then was, that the Corpus MS was to represent Oxford.

Of the British Museum MSS, the Harl. 7334 is no doubt the oldest and best. It was first picked out and edited by Mr Thomas Wright, for the Percy Society, and Lydgate's Temple of Glass is at the end.
then stereotyped as a half-crown double-column reprint. Mr Jephson re-edited and cooked it for Mr Robert Bell's stereotyped post-8vo edition (J. W. Parker, now Griffin), adding final e's at discretion, to make the text symmetrical. Lastly, Mr Richard Morris edited this Harl. 7334 for the new Aldine edition of Chaucer's Works, marking all his additions and interpolations by italics. After his careful print of the MS, another by me was needless, and I therefore turned to "the Lansdowne MS No. 851, which," says Mr Wright (Introduction, p. xi, 2-col. edition), "appears to be, of those in the British Museum, next in antiquity and value to the MS Harl." The other MS claiming most attention was the Sloane 1685, which Sir F. Madden had on two different occasions during his Keepership, decided (for me) to contain the oldest writing and vellum of any of the Museum MSS of the Canterbury Tales. I should have felt bound by his opinion, as part of the MS is probably older than the Lansdowne, but for these reasons: 1. his successor, and another officer of the Department of MSS, did not share his view as to the age of this Sloane MS. 2. The MS was in two hands, one (from leaf 63) later than the other. 3. The tales of Thopas, Melibe, the Maniple, and Parson, were not in it; and for the Society complete MSS were wanted. 4. The part of the text in the old handwriting which I collated, did not turn out well. The Harleian 1758 offered another alternative; but its text was not first-rate, its Chanons-Yemans Tale was imperfect; and as Mr T. Wright and Mr R. Morris (Pref. I. v.) had declared in favour of the Lansdowne, I took it on trust, after a hasty look at it; though, had I known as much of it as I do now, I should have tried harder for a substitute for it. 1 Still, it has good

1 If we do not get enough subscribers to enable us to print 6 more MSS of the Tales together, as promised in our Prospectus, we may yet be able to print 2 or 3 MSS separately, or perhaps one,—say Arch. Seld. B. 14, or any other good MS that turns up—with collations of two others. But as we may not be able to do this, I shall fill up the gaps in the Corpus MS with extracts from Arch.
3. ARRANGEMENT OF THE TALES AND THEIR PARTS.

readings (see Mr Morris's Preface, I. v, vi), and is a MS that ought to be in type. Besides, its provincialisms and mistakes do not offend me, at least, more than those of the Cambridge one do. Further details as to each of the six MSS chosen, must be put off till the arrangement of the Tales is discussed.

§ 3. Arrangement of the Tales and their component Parts.

There is only one man in the world, I believe, who thoroughly understands this subject, and he is the Librarian of the University of Cambridge, Mr Henry Bradshaw, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. He has lately agreed to throw his work into the Society's publications, but is not able to fix any time for its appearance. What I say, therefore, is merely by way of a stopgap,—to explain "Group A, Fragment 1," in the Six-Text—and may have to be cast aside in favour of Mr Bradshaw's statements and conclusions when they appear.

It is impossible for any one to examine any number of MSS of the Canterbury Tales, without having the differences in their arrangements of the Tales forced on his notice. Let any one cast his eye over my Trial-Tables in Six-Text Part I (now superseded by my later scheme incorporating some of Mr Bradshaw's subsequent alterations and suggestions), and he will see how widely the MSS vary. No examiner of the MSS can fail also to see, 2ndly, that certain Prologues of Tales are made moveable by the copiers, heading sometimes one tale, sometimes another—see the Specimens in Part I;—and 3rdly, that some Tales are, as Tyrwhitt says of the Monkes and Nonnes Preestes, "inseparably linked" together (by "Biholde the Murie Wordes Seld. B. 14, and the gaps in the Cambridge MS with extracts from Sloane 1685. Neither of these supplementary MSS can claim to go in the first class, even if they are admitted into the second. I should put them in the third.

1 iv. 171, ed. 1785, Introductory Discourse, § xxvii.
of the Hoost<sup>1</sup>,” “Bihold the Myrie talkyng of the Hoost<sup>2</sup>,” &c.), while others are independent of those preceding or following them, or of both. A careful reader like Mr Alexander J. Ellis,<sup>3</sup> notes at once on reading the Tales —what Tyrwhitt noticed before him (iv. 181, Introd. Disc. § xxvii, note 30, and notes on l. 12942 and 15530)—that two at least cannot have been finally revised by Chaucer, as he has made the Second Nun say of herself, while speaking her Tale to her hearers, that she is an “unworthy sone of Eve” (l. 11990, p. 121, Wright), and

Yet pray I you that <i>reden</i> that I <i>write</i>,

Forgue me, &c. (l. 12006, -7, p. 121, Wright).

Chaucer also makes the Shipman, when speaking of women, say <i>we</i>, <i>our</i>, <i>us</i>, as if he were a woman himself; and every reader notices that Chaucer has left his great work incomplete, for, having said that the 29 persons

<sup>1</sup> “to the Shipman and to the lady Prioresse.” Ellesmere MS.

<sup>2</sup> “to Chaucer.” Hengwrt MS.

<sup>3</sup> It is certain that the poem is altogether fragmentary, and, as the manuscripts and editors do not all agree in the order of the pieces, it is probable that no order as yet adopted is that into which Chaucer would have cast the poems had he lived to give them the extension originally designed. For example, in the <i>Secounde Nonnes Tale</i>, supposed to be <i>told by a woman</i>, not <i>written by a man</i>, we have—

And though that I, unworthy <i>sone</i> of Eve,
Be synful, yet accepte my blyve.

Yet pray I you that <i>reden</i> that I <i>write</i>.

Again, in the <i>Schipmannes Tale</i>, supposed to be <i>told by a man</i>, in speaking of wives we find—

The sely housbond alght mosste pay,
He most <i>us</i> clothe in ful good array,
Al for his oughne worship richely;
In which array <i>we</i> daunce jolly;
And if that he may not, paraventure,
Or elles wil not such dispens endure,
But thynketh it is wasted and i-lost,
Than moot another paye for <i>oure</i> cost,
Or lene <i>us</i> gold, that is perilous.

These expressions are in both cases irreconcilable with the supposed speaker,* so that there must have been some jolting or oversight in the editing.—<i>A. J. Ellis’s Early English Pronunciation</i>, p. 244.

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* I incline to believe that the Shipman’s Tale was written for the second Tale of the Wife of Bath.—F.
of his company—whom he, or the MSS we have of him, afterwards turns into 34¹—were to tell two tales on the journey to Canterbury, and two on their way back (seemingly turned into one each way, afterwards), he has yet left us only 24 Tales (for Gamelyn is no more his than it's mine)—22 complete, and 2 incomplete (The Cook's and Squire's).—Tyrwhitt's conclusion, then, is irresistible that the Tales as a whole were "left imperfect" (iv. 120, Introd. Disc. § iii), and that their "defects and inconsistencies... can only be accounted for on the supposition that the work was never finished by the Author" (iv. 121, Int. Disc. § iv).

The book being thus confessedly fragmentary, the question is, Can the separate fragments of it be identified, and their groupings together traced? Tyrwhitt undertook to answer the question in the affirmative, and made out the answer to his own satisfaction. He of course relied on the chats of the Host with the other characters of the Tales, or these others' chats with one another, which intervene between the Tales, and in which Chaucer has mainly told the incidents of the journey, carried on the action of the story (Tyrw. iv. 117, Int. Disc. § ii, n. 2). Tyrwhitt's arrangement of the Tales was, in fact, that of his best MSS, that of the MS which Mr Richard Morris now holds to be the best grammatically, the Ellesmere, which is as follows:

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<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
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<tr>
<td>1 Prologue</td>
<td>10 Clerk</td>
<td>18 Thopas</td>
<td>24 Manciple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Knight</td>
<td>11 Merchant</td>
<td>19 Melibe</td>
<td>25 Parson</td>
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<td>3 Miller</td>
<td>12 Squire</td>
<td>20 Monk</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Reeve</td>
<td>13 Franklin</td>
<td>21 Nun's Priest</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 Cook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22 Second Nun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Chaucer says, "wel nyne and twenty," that is, at least 29, "was come into that hostelrye." He enumerates 30, to which have to be added Chaucer, the Host, and afterwards the Chanoun and his Yeman: total, 34 pilgrims. — A. J. Ellis.
But before we can proceed with our discussion of the Fragments, and the Groups of the Tales, and their order of succession, we must consider that of the stages and days of the journey. This question is treated by Dean Stanley in his very pleasant *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, p. 209—218, a book that every one of our members ought to buy or borrow, and read, especially as it contains an account, p. 218—238, from the Merchant's Second Tale, or the History of Beryn, in Urry's Chaucer, and other sources, of what the Pilgrims saw and did in Canterbury. Dean Stanley says:

"Not only are the stages of the route indistinctly marked, but the distances are so roughly calculated as to introduce into the geography, though on a small scale, incongruities almost as great as those which disfigure the 'Winter's Tale' and 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona.' The journey, although at that time usually occupying three or four days, is compressed into the hours between sunrise and sunset on an April day; an additional pilgrim is made to overtake them within seven miles of Canterbury, 'by galloping hard for three miles,' and the tales of the last two miles occupy a space equal to an eighth part of the whole journey of fifty miles."

Our members will find, as we go on, that there is no real reason for supposing that Chaucer made such a mess of his geography, or that he compressed his journey into one day. Meantime we will take as correct the Dean's statement, that the journey (of 56 miles, or thereabouts) usually occupied three or four days, as his authorities for it are the facts that Isabella, queen of Edward II, was four days on the road (*Hist. Mem.* p. 237, note 1, referring to *Archæologia*, xxxvi. (meaning xxxv.) 461), and that

"On the last day of June, 1360, John [King of France] took his departure from the Tower of London, and proceeded to

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1 See Lydgate's Siege of Thebes, written as a supplementary Canterbury Tale (says Mr Bradshaw), and Nichols's translation of Erasmus's Pilgrimage. The History of Beryn, and Lydgate's Sieve of Thebes, will be edited for our Society. The latter is printed in Speght's and subsequent black-letter Chaucers.
Eltham Palace, where a grand farewell entertainment had been prepared by Queen Philippa; on the next day, July 1st, after dinner, the King took his leave, and passed the night at Dartford. It may suffice to observe that five days were occupied in his journey to Canterbury, where he arrived on July 4th, remaining one night, and proceeded on the following day, being Sunday, to Dover. The journal records the frequent offerings and alms dispensed liberally by the King at various places along his route from Eltham to the friars at Dartford, the master and brothers of the Ostel Dieu at Ospring, where he lodged for the night"... (p. 274, col. 1.)

We turn to the Dean's authorities for further details, and find Mr Bond in the Archaeologia\(^1\) writing thus:

(p. 461.) "On the 4th of June [1358] Isabella set out on

\(^1\) Dean Stanley's authority in Archaeologia, xxxv. 461, is a Paper "by Edw. A. Bond, Esq. [then] Egerton Librarian in the Department of MSS, British Museum" (now Keeper of the MSS there), read March, 1854, and entitled "Notices of the Last Days of Isabella, Queen of Edward the Second, drawn from an account of the Expenses of her Household." In it Mr Bond says, p. 45... "The document to which I now wish to draw attention is the Cottonian Manuscript, Galba E. xiv, injured by the fire of 1731, and since restored. It contains an account of the expenses of the household of Queen Isabella, from the beginning of October, in the year 1357, to the 4th of December, in 1358, a few days after her burial, and more than three months after her death, which it fixes at the 22nd of August.

The account is made up in the usual form of royal household books, embracing, in distinct divisions, the general daily expenses; sums given in alms; miscellaneous necessary expenses; disbursements for dress, headed 'Magna Garderoba'; purchases of plate and jewellery, headed 'Jocalia'; gifts, payments to messengers; and, lastly, 'Prestita,' or imprests for various services.

The first division of the account states simply the sums expended daily in the different departments of the household; but in the margin are entered the names of visitors who may have been entertained during the day, together with memoranda of the movements of the household from place to place. From these notices, bald as they are, and the study of entries in other divisions of the account, we are able to gain some insight into the degree of personal freedom enjoyed by the Queen; the connections she maintained or had formed at this period; the consideration she obtained at the Court of the great King, her son; and even into her personal disposition and occupations (p. 456).

(p. 456.) "About the middle of October [1357],—the actual date is lost by injury of the document,—the Queen set out from Hertford on a pilgrimage to Canterbury. She rested at Tottenham, London, Eltham, Dartford, and Rochester; in going or returning, visited Leeds Castle, and was again at Hertford at the beginning of November."
a pilgrimage to Canterbury, and a visit of nearly three weeks' duration to Leeds Castle. She rested at Tottenham on the 4th, at London on the 5th and 6th, where she received the Countess of Warren to dinner, and many noblemen after dinner. At Dartford on the 7th; at Rochester on the 8th (the Countess of Warren again dining with her). At Ospringe on the 9th, and at Canterbury on the 10th, and 11th; entertaining there the Abbot of St Augustine's both days. Under the division of 'Alms,' are recorded the Queen's oblations at the tomb of St Thomas: the crown of his head (the part having the tonsure, cut off by his assassins), and point of the sword (with which he had been slain); and her payment to minstrels playing 'in volta;' as also her oblations in the church of St Augustine, and her donations to various hospitals and religious houses in the city.

"On the 12th she returned to Ospringe, and on the 13th proceeded to Leeds Castle, where she remained till the 2nd of July."1

Noting then the sleeping-places on the journey,—Dartford, Rochester, Ospringe,—we turn next to M. Douët-d'Arcq;2 he gives the following sketch at his p. 282, of King John's journey to Dover, extracting it from his MS, a 4to-paper one of 96 leaves, with 14 blank, in the National (now Imperial) Library, 'où il est classé sous le n° 98-25 du supplement au fonds français.' (King John's first stage, to (Greenwich for) Eltham was by water.)

"Voici son itinéraire, que nous tirons, comme le premier, de notre document:

*Itinéraire du roi Jean, de Londres à Calais.*

Mardi 30 juin 1360. Départ de Londres.—Arrivée à Eltan.4

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1 The reader will find all the entries in the Cotton MS relating to the Queen's journeys to Canterbury, in the First Appendix to this Preface. Mr Bond and Mr E. M. Thompson have kindly helped me in reading some twisty bits.

2 That markets were held in Ospringe in 1300, we know from *Liber Garderobæ Edw. I*, p. 1-2; for his Treasurer receives "de villa de Ospring, pro transgressione mensurat', 13s. 4d.," among the "Perquisites of the Market..." fines upon conviction for deficiency in quality or quantity of goods sold in the market, and levied on millers, bakers, brewers, persons who refused to take the current money of the realm, transgressed the measure of corn, &c., or made bread deficient in weight."—ib. p. xxii.

3 For King John's expenses on his journey, see the Second Appendix to this Preface.

4 Eltham.
§ 3. K. JOHN OF FRANCE'S CANTERBURY JOURNEY IN 1360. 15

Mercredi 1er juillet 1360. Départ d'Eltan. — *Coucher à Derthford.*

Jeudi 2 — — Départ de Derthford après diner.—*Gite à Rocestre.*

Vendredi 3 — — Départ de Rocestre.—*Dîner à Stiborne.* Souper et *gite à Hospringe.*

Samedi 4 — — Départ d'Hospringe.—*Dîner et gite à Cantorbérie.*

Dimanche 5 — — Départ de Cantorbérie. *Arrivée à Douvres.*

Lundi 6 — — Séjour à Douvres.

Mardi 7 — — Séjour à Douvres.

Mercredi 8 — — Départ de Douvres. *Arrivée à Calais.*

[After this we may fairly assume that the regular sleeping-places on the road were Dartford, Rochester, Ospringe, and that Chaucer and his fellow Pilgrims were three or four days on their journey. We shall now inquire whether these assumptions suit the statements and allusions of the Tales, whether our voyagers “passed the night at Dartford,” Rochester, and Ospringe, like King John of France, and Queen Isabella of England before him; whether the Pilgrims dined at Sittingbourne, also like King John. For this purpose we return to the Tales, and the chats between them; but let me first ask any reader who doubts whether 56 miles could take up three days and a half’s ride, to recollect what this 14th-century Canterbury road—all stiff sticky London-Clay, mind, except one little bit of chalk, and two bits of drift—is likely to have been,

Whan that Aprille, with his schowres swoote,
The drought of Marche ha[d] perced to the roote,

1 Darthford, à quinze milles de Londres.
2 Rochester, à vingt-neuf milles de Londres.
3 Sittingborn, ou Sittingbourne, à trente-neuf milles trois quarts de Londres.
4 Ospring.
5 Canterbury, à cinquante-quatre milles et demi de Londres, et à seize de Douvres.
6 I sha’n’t soon forget a spring walk in the wood by the side of Shooter’s Hill, on one of our Sunday geological excursions from the Working Men’s College. The wet clay was more like ice covered with soft butter, than anything else; and the way we slipt about—especially those at the tail of the party—was a joke to see.
and how Chaucer twice calls our attention to the kind of swampy field the road actually was, by making the Host say (1) of himself to the Monk, about the latter's awfully heavy Tregedis or Tale; and (2) of the drunken Cook:

(1) For sicurly, ner gingling of the bellis
That on your bridil hong on every syde, [See l.169-70]
By heven king, that for us alle dyde,
I schold er this han falle don for sleep,
Although the slough had never ben so deep . .

(2) He also hath to do more than ynowng (l. 16995)
To kepe him and his capil out of the slough,
the deep holes full of slosh that, even in the nineteenth century, one has oneself occasionally flopped into on cross-country roads.

Further, the reader must recollect that the Pilgrims were out for a holiday, more or less of a lark, and not for a hard ride to lose leather; and that, even now, men and their sisters out for a riding-tour do not generally ride more than 20 or 25 miles a-day. To allow 15 or 16 miles a-day for a large party along the bad narrow roads of near 500 years ago is not unreasonable, especially when we consider the

1 Come down 365 years later, and take an account of two pieces — no doubt a fair sample of the whole — of the North-Western road from Liverpool to London, in May, 1752. First, between Warrington and Knutsford: "we set out in our post-chaise;—Valerius and the servant rid as before;—we had not gone a mile when we were obliged to relinquish it, and exchange places with the two horsemen. In all the world I believe there are not such roads as these, they being but a continued heap of ridges, so very deep that I expected every minute when I should be swallowed up in some of 'em. We suffered three overturnings before we could persuade ourselves to quit our vehicle: the poor horses were to be pitied, for one or the other was seldom five minutes on his legs." [After Knutsford,] "The frequent overturning of our chaise obliged us often to turn back to give Valerius and the servant assistance." —*Narrative of the Journey of an Irish Gentleman through England in the year 1752* (privately printed for Mr Henry Huth, 1869), p. 26-7. Second, on horseback, between Leek and Ashborne (12 miles from Derby): "The roads were almost impassable. Sometimes we were buried up to our horses' bellies [in Chaucer's slough], and at others we rode on such dangerous precipices as had almost endangered our falling. Certainly the roads in England are the most disagreeable [part] of it, which they attribute to the fertility of the soil; and
§ 3. THE PILGRIMS’ HORSES, AND RATE OF RIDING. 17

style of cart-horse on which men rode at the time, and that more of the Pilgrims than the Nun’s Priest, who rode ‘upon a jade;’ a ‘hors bothe foul and lene,’ l. 16299, might have been mounted, like Lydgate,1 “on a palfray slender, long, and leane,” where ‘slender’ probably means ‘scraggy.’ If too we may take as correct for Chaucer’s journey, Lydgate’s account of how his fellow-travellers listened to him, the cavalcade could have only gone at a walk (\textit{paas only}: l. 827, next page)—see Arundel MS 119, leaf 18:—

The same hour / all the hool Route
Of the pylgrymes / rydyng round aboute
In my tale / when I gan proceode
Rehercying forth / as it was in dede
Whan Edippus / buryed was and graue
How his sones / the kyngdam forto haue
Among hem silf / be ful mortal hate
for the crowne / gonne to debate . . . . .

\textit{Storie of Thebes, Part II. Speght’s Chaucer, 1602, fol. 358, col. 2.}^2

A. i. [By the chats at the end of the General Prologue, and between the Tales of the Knight and Miller, Miller and Reeve, Reeve and Cook, the General Prologue and these

[that] is so rich that the treading of a horse roots up the ground.”
—\textit{Ibid.} p. 57. I am obliged to insist on the road- and horse-points, as some non-riding friends have seen no difficulty in the one April day’s ride to Canterbury by the party of Pilgrims, including three women (one oldish), a ploughman on his (cart-) mare, a sailor who rode ‘as he couthe,’ and a Miller who was drunk before he got to Deptford. Such a party could no more have done the distance in a day than have flown.


2 Mr Bradshaw also suggests that the (to me spurious) line introduced by MSS Hatton 1, Rawl. Poet. 141, 149, Royal 17 D xv, into the \textit{Man of Law’s} end-Link (or Shipman’s Prologue),—line 3 following—

‘Now, good men,’ quod oure Hoste, ‘herkeneth me!
Abydeth, for Goddes digne passioun
Though [that] 3e stinte on this grene here adoun,
For we shule have a predicacioun:—

points to a possible halting of the Pilgrims now and then, to hear a Tale told. Another supposition that has been hazarded elsewhere, that the Tales were told in the Inns where the Pilgrims stopt for dinner and at night, is negatived by the many references in the \textit{Tales} to the party being on horseback while the Tales were being told.
Tales are, to use Tyrwhitt's phrase quoted above, "inseparably linked" to one another (although the Hatton MS I does un-link the Cook's Tale, and put it, with Gamelyn, after the Man of Law's Tale). As the Cook's Tale is left incomplete—though with spurious endings, in MS Bodley 686 (of 13 lines), Rawlinson MS Poet. 149 (of 4 lines), Lansdowne 851, &c. (of a different 4 lines), and in other MSS of 2 lines—and the spurious tale of Gamelyn is put after it (in at least 20 MSS), and as there is no inseparable link\(^1\) between the Cook's Tale and any other, the First Fragment naturally ends with it. Moreover, as no other Fragment groups with this first one, we may take the first Fragment as also the first Group, or Group A.

The two allusions to time and place in Group A are, 1. in the Prologue, l. 824-9 (Wright's 2-col. ed.), when the Host starts the Pilgrims and the Tales:

A morwe when the day began to sprynge,
Up roos oure ost, and was oure althur cok
And gaderud us togider alle in a flock,
And forth we riden\(^2\) a litel more than paas, 827

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1. Following Tyrwhitt and Mr Bradshaw, I adopt this term, though hook-and-eye is the one really wanted.
2. From The Tabard, which still exists: see a letter in The Daily News of Jan. 23, 1869:

"Sir,—All pilgrims to Canterbury or Southwark will be glad to hear that, notwithstanding your mortuary notice in to-day's article, Chaucer's Tabard, alias the Talbot, is still hale and hearty. I had ocular and bibliographical demonstration of the fact no later than last Wednesday, when I drank at the bar a glass of bitter that would have warmed the heart even of Chaucer's frere. All lovers of old London should stroll now and then down the High-street, Borough, and drop into the antique hostelries which, with their quaint, picturesque, tumble-down, old courtyards and galleries and outbuildings, cluster close together on the left-hand side, as though to warm their old bones and comfort each other in this frightfully reforming age. The most noticeable, beginning from London-bridge, are the old King's Head, the White Hart and Silver Gridiron (where Mr Pickwick first made the acquaintance of that friend of our youth, and flatterer of the sex, Mr Samuel Weller), the George, the Tabard (now the Talbot), the Queen's Head, the Three Tuns, the Spur, and the Nag's Head. One day, as I was mooning through the White Hart courtyard, a woman leaning over the balcony asked me if I wished to see any one. I replied that I should like to see Mr Weller, who used to live here. 'Oh!' said she, 'he doesn't live
Unto the waterynge of seint Thomas;
And there owre ost began his hors areste.

2. in the Reeve’s Prologue, where the Host says to the
Reeve, 1. 3903-6,

Sey forth thi tale, and tarye nat the tyme;
Lo, heer is Depford,¹ and it is passed prime²;
Lo, Grenewich, ther many a schrewe is inne:
It were al tyme thi tale to bygyyne.

Deptford is three miles down the road; and as only the
Reeve’s Tale and the Cook’s incomplete one follow in Group
A, we must suppose that Chaucer meant to insert here the
Tales of some, at least, “of the five City-Mechanics and the
Ploughman” (Tyrwhitt, iv. 188, Int. Disc. § xliii.), which
have not reached us (and which he perhaps never wrote),
in order to bring his party to their first night’s resting-
place, Dartford, 15 miles from London.

B. ii. Tyrwhitt’s placing of the Man of Law’s Tale after
the Cook’s (or Gamelyn) is justified by all the MSS I
here now, sir. ‘Dear me,’ said I, ‘I’m very sorry to hear it.’
Sic transit gloria mundi.—I am, &c.,
Jan. 22, 1869.

¹ Lydgate puts the Knight’s Tale at Deptford,
But if ye list to see the gentillesse
Of Theseus, and how he hath him borne,
If ye remember, as ye haue heard toforne
Well rehearsed, at Depford in the vale,
In the beginning of the Knight[e]’s tale.
Lydgate’s Storie of Thebes, The third Part, fol. 374
back, ofSpeght’s Chaucer, 1602.

² The hour of six o’clock A.M. (Halliwell’s Glossary). Prime . . .
the first houre of the day (in Summer at foure o clocke, in Winter
at eight).—Cotgrave, A.D. 1611. “I am sure that Halliwell is partly
wrong. Cotgrave has the right idea. I believe prime to be the
time from sunrise to the moment when the ‘first hour’ ended,
That is, from 6 to 7 A.M. at the equinoxes only. Hours vary in
length according to the time of year. If the sun rises at 4 A.M.,
then prime is, of course, from 4 A.M. to 5.20 A.M.; for each ‘hour’
then contains a sixth part of 8 clock-hours, i.e. 80 minutes. On
April 17, the sun rose at 4.45, and therefore prime or the first hour
of the artificial day, lasted from 4.45 to 5.57, ending 3 minutes
sooner than it is commonly supposed to begin.”—W. W. Skeat.

But al thing hath a tyme:
The day is schort, and it is passed prime,
And yet ne wan I nothing in this day.—Freres Tale.
have seen, except three, the Hengwrt, Trin. Coll. Oxf. 49, and Christ Church 152. The notice of time in the Tale suits this arrangement. The Pilgrims had evidently 'made a night of it' at Dartford, or been very tired with their journey, so that they started late next morning, and may indeed, like King John, have had their dinner before setting out. Here are the first lines of the Man of Law's Prologue:

Owre Hoste sawh that the brighte sonne
The arke of his artificial day hath i-ronne
The fourthe part, of half an hour and more;
And though he were nat depe expert in lore,
He wist it was the eightetene day
Of April, that is messanger to May;
And sawe wel that the schade of every tree
Was in the lengthe the same quantite
That was the body erecte, that caused it;
And thercfere by the schadwe he took his wit,
That Phebus, which that schoon so fair and bright,
Degrees was five and fourty clombe on hight;
And for that day, as in that latitude,
It was ten of the dokke, he gan conclude;
And sodeynly he plight his hors aboute.
Lordynges, quod he, I warne you al the route,
The fourthe party of this day is goon;
Now, for the love of God and of seint Ion,
Leseth no tyme, as forthe as ye may.
Lordynges, the time passeth night and day,
And stelith fro us, what pryvely slepyng,
And what thurgh negligence in oure wakyng,
As doth the streem, that torneth never agayn,
Descendyng fro the mounteyn into playn.
Wel can Senek and many philosopher
Bywaylen time, more than gold in cofre.
For losse of catel may recovered be,
But losse of tyme schendeth us, quod he.
It wil nat come agayn, without drede,
Nomore than wol Malkyns maydhenhede,
Whan sche had lost it in hir wantownes.
Let us nat mowlen thus in ydelnesse.

B. iii. So far, all is straight; but when we get to the end of the Man of Law's Tale, our troubles begin. What is to come after it? ¹ Tyrwhitt did use his head to answer this

¹ Why, the set of Tales which mentions Rochester, the next big
question; but he didn't use it enough. The editors before him had put the Merchant's and Squire's Tales after the Man of Law's, and the Wife of Bath's Tale after those, although the Merchant refers to the Wife of Bath as having told her tale before him:

The wif of Bathe, if ye han understonde,  
Of mariage, which ye han now in honde,  
Declared hath ful wel in litel space:

This was of course too strong a measure for Tyrwhitt, and he accordingly put (and rightly) the Merchant's Tale after the Clerk's, which also refers to the Wife of Bath (l. 9046¹), and the Squire's after the Merchant's. But he put the Wife of Bath's Tale after the Man of Law's, and regretted "the want of a few lines to introduce the Wife of Bathes Prologue," the want of a chat to link it on to the Man of Law's Tale. Luckily there was none. But if he had looked carefully at his MS C, the Harleian MS 7334, which Mr Thomas Wright, Mr R. Bell, and Mr R. Morris edited, he would have found the chat or link he wanted, the right hook to the Man of Law's Tale, fitting the eye of the Shipman's Tale, namely, "the Prologue to the Shipman's Tale," which, as Mr Thomas Wright observes, "The Harl. MS erroneously [that is, quite rightly] places" there (though it wrongly follows this Prologue up by The Wife's Tale). Tyrwhitt, like the rest of us, did not take this hint; he also did not take the further hint of his MS B 3,—Arch. Seld. B 14,—which actually links the Man of Law's and Shipman's Tales together, and accordingly he did not adopt this latter manuscript's right arrangement of these Tales; and though he saw that this chat or link of which we are treating suited (in its latter half) the Shipman,² he failed to see that its lines 3 to 6

town to Greenwich, answers the man who works by "geography;" and that's true. See below.

¹ The Lichfield MS has not the stanza containing this line.
² He says he found it before the Shipman in one MS. (Int. Disc. § xxxi.)
This was a *thrifty tale* for the nones,
Sire parish preest, quod he, for Goddes bones,
Tell us a tale, as was thy forward yore;
I see wel that ye *lerned men in lore* [t. e. Man of Law & Can mochel good, by Goddes dignite Priest]

"inseparably linked" this Prologue to the Man of Law's

I can right now no *thrifty tale* sain¹ (*Tyr.* i. 174, l. 4466).

It was reserved for Mr Bradshaw (on the receipt of my Trial-Tables, which he rebelled against,) to make this discovery, and put the Shipman's Tale, with its belongings, up to the Man of Law's; and the proof that his discovery was right, was given at once by line 15412 (*Wright*),

Lo, Rowchestre stant heer faste by,

exactly suiting the new arrangement of the Tales, bringing the Pilgrims at the end of their second day's journey to Rochester, 30 miles from town, and removing a terrible contradiction from the old arrangement. A happy hit! And it sets us free to alter the arrangement of any or all of the MSS, to move up or down any *Groups* of Tales, whenever internal evidence, probability, or presumption, requires it.  

Result as to Fragments and Groups: that the Man of Law's Tale is *Fragment* 2, and heads *Group B*, as the Shipman's Tale heads *Fragment 3*. The rest of Fragment 3 is easily known, for the Tales of the Shipman, Prioress, Sir Thopas, Melibe, Monk, and Nonnes Prest, are (as Tyrwhitt implies) "inseparably linked" together (though of course some MSS unlink some of them ²); and no tale is "inseparably linked" to the Nonnes Prest's.  

I pause here for a minute to note, that when, on reading

¹ Like Mr Bradshaw at first, and many another student of course, I saw long ago the fitness of this chat to the Man of Law's Tale, but none of us had the wit or pluck to move its tail of Tales with it up to the Man of Law. We should note that Harl. 7334 reads *non other* for *no thrifty* in l. 4466.

§ 3. SUPPOSED SIGNS OF CHAUCER’S REVISION.

the Ellesmere MS, I found this chat or link, which the Harleian 7334 and the MSS of its type rightly put after the Man of Law’s Tale, left out altogether, I made sure that this omission was Chaucer’s own doing,—that he had written the chat without feeling how the rudeness shown in it towards the Parish Priest jarred with the respect and reverence that he had shown for the Parson in the Prologue; and that when he re-read the chat, and felt this inconsistency, he cut the chat out. This confirmed me in the notion that Tyrwhitt had hit on the right order of the Tales,—that shown by the Ellesmere,—and that in this MS we had Chaucer’s revision of part, at least, of his work. This was confirmed by the stanza of chat introduced by this MS (as noticed on p. 26, below) between the Clerk’s and Merchant’s Tales, and by the modern men of “heigh degre” in the Monk’s Tale—“Petro, the glori of Spayne” (l. 15861), “Petro king of Cipres” (l. 15877), “Of Melayn grete Barnabo Viscount” (l. 15885), “erl Hugilin of Pise” (l. 15893) being put after the ancient Monarchs, &c., instead of being stuck in their middle, between Zenobia and Nero, as in the Harleian 7334 (p. 171-2 Wright). But my notions were shown to be delusions, by Mr Bradshaw’s restoration of the Shipman fragment to its right place, and his remark that lines 16249, 16252, in Cresus at the end of the Monk’s Tale—

But for that fortune wil alway assayle (l. 16249). . . .
And cover hir brighte face with a clowde (l. 16252)—

when compared with l. 16268, near the beginning of the Nun’s Priest’s Tale,

He spak how fortune was clipped with a clowde,

conclusively proved that the ancient folk were rightly put at the end of the Tale. Two of my fancied marks of Chaucer’s hand were thus shown to be the work of a subsequent reviser; and from these and other signs Mr Brad-
shaw was led to call the MSS of the Ellesmere order, *Edited Texts.*

C. iv.; D. v. What is to form Fragment 4? As Sittingbourne is the next important town to Rochester, on the road to Canterbury, it is clear that in Fragment 4 or 5 we must put the Wife of Bath's Tale, and those "inseparably linked" to it,—the Friar's and Sompnour's,—because in the Wife's Prologue, the Sompnour says,

'And I beschrewe me
But if I telle tales tuo or thre
'Of freres, er I come to Sydingborne' (l. 6429, Wright)

and the Sompnour's Tale ends with

My tale is don, we ben almost at toune (l. 7876, Wright)

no other Tale is inseparably linked with it.

If then these 3 Tales are thought sufficient for the 10 miles between Rochester and Sittingbourne, we must make them

1 Marks of an *Edited Text,* or Text C,—to adopt Mr Skeat's Piers Plowman notation,—of the Canterbury Tales:

"Gamelyn cut out. Link after Man of Law cut out. Hoststanza inserted. Second Nonne and Chanons Yeman shunted down late. Modern instances in Monks Tale, at the end." (Harl. 7334 is Text B.)—H. Bradshaw.

2 In those MSS which cut the Sompnour's Tale short at l. 7740 Wright,

And forth he goth with a foul angry cheere,

and give us the following four lines for the 136 of most MSS, we still have the 'almost at toune':—

he ne had nat ellis for his sermoun
To part en amonge his breperen whan he come home
And þus is þis tale ydoun
For we were almost at the town. (Petworth MS.)

Sloane 1685 has the same four:

Ne ne hade nouȝt elles for hys sermon
To part a-monge his bretheren whan he come home
And þus ys þis tale ydoûn
For we were almoste at þe towûn.

HERE ENDE THE PE SOMPNOUBS TALE.

I incline to think that Chaucer's first draft of the Sompnour's Tale ended as these two MSS make it. Mr Wright notes (p. 86) that Tyrwhitt mentions MSS B. G. and 'Bod. B' [of which Tyrwhitt names six] as ending in the same manner. These MSS are Reg. 18 C ii., Sloane 1685, and Laud 739 (which has y for þ).
Fragment 4 and Group C. If not (which is my own opinion) we must bring up two Tales which are "inseparably linked" together, and form one Group, but which contain no internal evidence as to their proper place in the Work,—namely, the Doctor's and Pardoner's—and make these two, *Fragment 4* and *Group C*; turning the Wife, Friar, and Sompnour, into *Fragment 5* and *Group D*. This then I propose to do; and let the Pilgrims halt for a meal at Sittingbourne, 40 miles from town:—why not for dinner, like King John?[5] See p. 15 above.

Though I have said that *Group C* (the Doctor's and Pardoner's Tales) contains no internal evidence as to its proper place in the Work, yet I conceive that it *does* contain evidence as to the time of day when it was to be spoken; and that is, in the morning, before dinner. When the Host calls on the Pardoner to tell his tale,

"Thow pardoner, thou belamy," he sayde,
"Tel us a tale, for thou canst many oon";

the Pardoner answers:

"It schal be doon," quod he, "and that anoon."
But first," quod he, "her at this ale-stake
I wil both drynke and byten on a cake."
But right anoon the gentils gan to crie,
"Nay, let him tellen us no ribaudye.
Tel us some moral thing, that we may leere."
"Gladly," quod he, and sayde as ye schal heere.
"But in the cuppe wil I me bethinke
Upon som honest tale, whil I drinke."

* * * * * *

Your likyng is that I schal telle a tale.
Now have I dronk a draught of corny ale.
By God, I hope I schal telle yow a thing
That schal by resoun be at your liking."

This bite on the cake and draught of ale leave no doubt on my mind that the Pardoner wanted a snack, by way of breakfast, before telling his tale; and that before-dinner suits the circumstances much better than after; for if he had had a hearty meal at 9 or 10, after a morning's ride, he would not have wanted a luncheon between that and
supper at 4 or 5. A draught of ale he might have felt the need of, but the bite on a cake means before-breakfast.1

1 With regard to the Pilgrims' meals, and the times of them, we should note that even in 1624 Sir John Harington allows only two meals a day, dinner and supper—'Feed only twice a day when yee are at mans age';2—that in 1526, Henry VIII and his Court had only the same—though they were allowed 'Bouche of Court' by way of breakfast;3—and that the Pilgrims must no doubt have had only dinner and supper as their regular meals. Liber Niger Domus Regis Edw. IV tells us that Hardeknoute [who] may be called a fader noreshoure of familiarite . . was the first that began iii meal stabylshed in oon day, opnly to be holden for worship-

full and honest peopull resorting to his courte' (Household Ord. p. 18). For time, the poem of The Babees Book (p. 5, l. 128) ab. 1450, gives noon for dinner; but in Henry VIII's Court in 1526, 'the first dyner in eating dayes [was] to begin at tenn of the clock, or somewhat afore; and the first supper at fowe of the clock on worke dayes. . . . And at such time as the Kings hall is not kept, the service for dynner . . to be observed at one certaine and convenient houre; that is to say, for dinner at eleven of the clock before noone, or neere thereupon, and for supper at six of the clock at afternoon, or neere thereupon.'4

Edward IV's mother, the Princess Cecill, ordered for her house-

hold and herself

'Upon eatynge dayes at dynner by eleven of the clocke, a first
dyner in the tyme of bиге masse, for carvers, cupbearers, sewers,
and ofycers.

'Upon fasting dayes by xii of the clocke, and a later dynner for
carvers and for wayters.

'At supper upon eatinge dayes for carvers and ofycers, at fowe of
the clocke; my lady and the housholde at five of the clocke, at

Edward IV had 'brekefast,' dinner at 'none,' and 'souper'; but
the times for the first and last meals are not given in H. Ord, p.
22. In 1474, Prince Edward's household were to be 'at the first
dyner by tenne of the clocke, and at supper by fower, and every
fasting daye to goe to their dynner by eleven.' As the meals of
common folk a hundred years earlier would be before these times,
we may perhaps put our Pilgrims' dinner about 9 A.M., and their
supper at 3 or 4 P.M.; or both meals later when occasion required.
(I do not suppose that the Host or Chaucer was the kind of man
to follow the directions of Caxton's Gouernyale of Helthe, ab. 1491
A.D., 'Bytwene two etynge, xi hores to be, is profytably; and so
ete thries in two dayes, as, to-daye twyes, and to-morrow but one;
and so to continue forth. 5) The only hint that I remember in the
Tales about the time of dinner is in the Shipman's Tale of the
Merchant, and his wife, and cousin-Monk, all of France. The
Merchant sits in his counting-house 'till it was passed prime,' l.
14490; the Monk meantime arranges matters with his wife, and
after kissing her well, says—

2 Babees Book, &c., p. 237. 3 ib., p. lxx. 4 ibid. B.
§ 3. GROUP E, FRAGMENT VI. OF THE TALES.

A (to me) conclusive argument against putting the Pardoner's Tale in either of two positions formerly suggested for it,—just before the arrival at Ospringe or at Canterbury—is found in the concluding lines of the Tale in most MSS,¹ spoken by the Knight,

And ye, sir host, that ben to me so deere,
I pray yow that ye kisse the Pardoner; 14380
And Pardoner, I pray yow, draweth yow ner,
And, as we dede, let us laugh and play.
Anon they kisse, and ridden forth her way.

This surely is not the way that the end of a day's journey would be spoken of. It's much more like mid-morning:

2 Tales told; 3 to tell, and then dinner.

E. vi. But 10 miles are not enough for a day's journey. Moreover, as has been noticed before, both the Clerk's and Merchant's Tales refer to the Wife's; they were evidently meant to be told on the same day as her Tale, while it was fresh in her hearers' memory. Thirdly, the Clerk's and Merchant's Tales are "inseparably linked" by what (to me) is as strong a link as any in the whole work:

And let hem care and wepe, and wryng and wayle.

(end of Clerk, l. 9088, Wright)

Wepyng and wailynge, care and other sorwe.

(line 1 of Merchant, l. 9089, Wright).

¹ The Helmingham and some other MSS end the Pardoner's Tale at l. 14309 Wright, "And eek the fals empoysoner also."
So strong did Chaucer, or the copiers or editors of the Ellesmere MS and those of its type, feel this link to be, that he or they actually inserted an interjectional stanza\(^1\) between the two lines above quoted, in order to keep up the appearance of talk against the inevitable look of writing that these two lines have. Therefore for *Fragment VI*, and *Group E*, I take the Clerk’s and Merchant’s Tales, and end this Fragment and Group with the end of the Link, l. 10314, *Wright*:

And eek my witte suffisith nought therto
To tellen al: wherfor my tale is do.\(^2\)

---

\(^1\) I have mislaid my Ellesmere extract, and therefore print the stanza from Arch. Seld. B 16 (Bodleian), in which the *Wife of Bath* follows it:

This worthi clerk / when endid was his tale
oure oste seide / & swore by Cokcis bonys
me were lever / than a barele of ale
my wiff at hom / had herde this legende onys
this is a gentille tale / for the nonys
as to my purpos / wist ye my wille
but thing that wol nat be / let hit be stille

Bodley 686 also has these lines, and so have (at least) Additional 5140, Haistwell, New College (Oxford), Royal 18 C ii, Barlow 20, Harl. 1758 (in these 5 followed by 13 altered or spurious lines and the Franklin’s Tale) and Harl. 7333 (which has not the 13 extra lines, though the Franklin’s Tale follows). Sloane 1685 has the 13 spurious lines, but not the stanza—in this place, at least. That the end of the Clerk’s Tale is the right place for this stanza is shown by its being in the Clerk’s 7-line stanza. The last stanza of the Clerk’s Tale (l. 9046-52, *Wright*) is not in the Lichfield MS; and I think it possible that this last stanza and the Envoy were, as an afterthought, inserted by Chaucer between the last stanza but one of the Tale, and the interjectional stanza above. The Host’s wish follows naturally the penultimate stanza, but not the Envoy’s exhortations to rebellion against a husband’s authority. The Hostess did not need those, which, as the last words, would have dwelt in her mind, but the Tale alone, without the sting in its tail. Still, all this is mere guess; and without the Envoy we get no link, and no necessity for the interjectional Host-stanza,—which may have been made up from other passages in the Tales; compare Monk’s Prologue, l. 15379, *Wright*.

\(^2\) By referring to my Trial-Tables the reader will see that in 14 of the MSS, and in all the printed editions, there noticed, the Merchant’s Tale is separated from the Squire’s. This arose, no doubt, from the wrong arranging and copying of the stanzas of the Envoy at the end of the Clerk’s Tale,—and instead of letting the Envoy end with stanza VI, whose last line is

And let hem care and wepe, and wryng and wayle (l. 9088, *Wright*),
The Pilgrims would thus have done 16 miles in their third day's journey, and sleep, as Queen Isabella, and as King John of France did, at Ospringe, \(^1\) 46 miles from town.

**F. vii.** Next morning the Pilgrims would start with the Squire's Tale, with its eight introductory lines, or link, beginning

Sir Squier, com forth, if that your wille be (l. 10315, Wright), and its marking of the time of day,

I wol not tarien you, for it is pryne (l. 10387, Wright). \(^2\)

making it end, as the Harl. 1758 does, with stanza IV (which shows by its plurals that it should follow st. III, and) whose last line is

Ay clappith as a mylle, I yow counsaile (l. 9076, Wright)
(or with stanza V, if I recollect the Petworth rightly), by which the perception of the link or bond made by the first line of the Merchant's Prologue,

Wepyng and wallyng, care and other sorwe,
was altogether lost. This alteration (combined with the separation of the Squire's and Franklin's Tales which accompanies it) gives us then (at least) a third type of MS, Text A, to add to the two noted above, p. 23, 24; though, if we classify the MSS by the various readings of their texts, I find as yet only two types, that of the Ellesmere (or Tyrwhitt's printed text, containing by far the larger number of MSS), and that of the Harleian 7334 (Mr Thomas Wright's printed text). This is also Mr Aldis Wright's conclusion from his collation of MSS of the Man of Law's Tale.

On the back journey, Lydgate rightly brings the pilgrims 10 miles to dinner at Ospringe:

And toward morrow, as soon as it was light, Every pilgrime, both bet and wors, As bad our host, tooke anone his hors, When the Sunne rose in the East full clere, Fully in purpose to come to dinere Unto Ospring, and breake there our fast.

*Lydgate's Storie of Thebes,* in Speght's *Chaucer*, 1602, fol. 353 back, col. 2.

After dinner they would probably ride on to Sittingbourne to sleep, though they might of course, like Queen Isabella, sleep at Ospringe.

We get another notice of the time in l. 6 of a spurious ending of the Squire's Tale in the Lansdowne MS 851, leaf 87:—

And þere .I. lef .I. þenke açine begynne [Bot .I. wil here nowe maake a knotte To þe þyme it come next to my lotte For her be felawes behinde an hepe treulye Þat wolden talke ful besilye And haue her sporte as wele as .I.
This Tale I hold to be “inseparably linked” with the Franklin’s by lines 11011-12, Wright.

That I know, sire, quod the Frankeleyn,
I pray you haveth me not in disdein,
although by the substitution of the words “Merchaunt certeyn,” for “Frankeleyn,” the Link or Prologue is made moveable, and used for the Merchant’s Tale in several MSS, —see the Specimens in Six-Text, Part I. The Franklin’s Tale is not linked on to any other, and we may therefore take it and the Squire’s as our Fragment VII, Group F.

G. VIII. The next Fragment and Group take the pilgrims to Boughton and the Forest of Blean. The Second Nun’s Tale is “inseparably linked” to the Canon’s-Yeoman’s; and that tells us,

Er we fully had ridden fyve myle, (l. 12483, Wright)
At Boughtoun under Blee us gan atake
A man, that clothed was in clothes blake . .
It semed he hadde priked myles thre (l. 12489)
His yeman eke was ful of curlesye, (l. 12515)
And seid “Sires now in the morwe tyde
Out of your ostelry I saugh you ryde . . .
I say, my lord can such a subtilite (l. 12548) . .
That al this ground on which we ben ridynge
Til that we comen to Caunterbury toun (l. 12552)
He couthe al elene turnen up so doun,
And pave it al of silver and of gold.”

No other Tale is linked on to the Canon’s-Yeoman’s, and we may therefore take it and the Nun’s as our Fragment VIII, Group G. We note also (with Mr Bradshaw) that Chaucer, like Lydgate, gives us a pause after his Canon’s-

And þe daie passeþ fast certanly
Therefore oste takeþ nowe goode heede
Who schalle next telle and late him speede
Explicit fabula Armigeri. Incipit prologus. vxoris de Bathe.

T

Han shortly ansewarde þe wife of Bathe
And swore a wonder grete haþe
Be goddes bones .I. wil tel next
.I. wille nouht glose hot saye þe text]
Experiment þouhe none auctorite

* * * * * * * * *

1 Laud 739, Hatton 1, Barlow 20, Rawl. MS Poet. 149.
Yeoman's Tale, on account of the hill between Boughton and Blean Forest. On the return journey Lydgate makes the descent of this hill an excuse for the break between the First and Second Parts of his *Sege of Thebes*:

[*Arundel MS 119, leaf 17 back.*]

\[\text{Therfor no man / be herof rekles}
\]
\[\text{But make 3oure myrour of Ethiocles}
\]
\[\text{And his brother / called polymyte}
\]
\[\text{Which in such thyng / gretlich were to wite}
\]
\[\text{As 3e shal here / of hem how it fil}
\]
\[\text{And when we ben / descendid doune this hil}
\]
\[\text{And ypassed / her / the lowe vale}
\]
\[\text{I shal begynne the remnant of my tale}
\]

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\[\text{And when we ben / descendid doune this hil}
\]
\[\text{And ypassed / her / the lowe vale}
\]
\[\text{I shal begynne the remnant of my tale}
\]

\[\text{IT Explicit}
\]

\[\text{IT Secunda Pars}
\]

\[\text{I Secunda Pars}
\]

\[\text{P}
\]

\[\text{Assed the throp / of Bowtou on } p^n \text{ ble}
\]
\[\text{By my chilyndre / I gan anoñ to se}
\]
\[\text{Thorgh } p^n \text{ sonne / } p^n \text{ fat ful cler gan shyne}
\]
\[\text{Of } p^n \text{ clok that / it drogh to nyne}
\]
\[\text{An saugñ also } p^n \text{ siluer dropes shene}
\]
\[\text{Of } p^n \text{ dewe / lich perelys on } p^n \text{ grene}
\]
\[\text{Vapoured } vp \text{ in-to the heire alofte}
\]
\[\text{Whan } p^n \text{ephyrus / with his blowing softe}
\]
\[\text{be wedere made lusty / smoth / and feir}
\]
\[\text{And right attempre / was the hoolsom heir}
\]

\[\text{Lidgate's Storie of Thebes, Part II; Speght's Chaucer, 1602, fol. 358, col. 1.}
\]

\[\text{H. ix. We have thus disposed of all the Tales except two, the Manciple's and Parson's. Of these we should have no hesitation in putting the Manciple's after the Canon's-}
\]
\[\text{Yeoman's on the down journey,—as it mentions the next place to Boughton under Blee, Bob-up-and-down,}^2\]

\[\text{were it}
\]

1 Siege of Thebes MSS in the British Museum:—

\[\text{Arundel MS 119 (very good).}
\]
\[\text{Royal MS 18 D ii (very good, with most beautiful paintings).}
\]
\[\text{Addit. MS 18,632 (very good).}
\]
\[\text{Cotton, Appendix xxvii, bound up with Cott. App. xxxix (late and damaged).}
\]
\[\text{Addit. MS 5140 (middling).—E. Brock.}
\]

2 This has been generally supposed to be Harbledown (see Wright, p. 180, col. 2, last note, and Stanley's Memorials, p. 215-16). And Queen Isabella's *Herbaldown* (Cotton MS. Galba E xiv,
not that its Prologue seems to point strongly to early
morning as the time of its action:—

leaf 32, line 2 from below), with King John's Helbadonne—see
Appendix 2—settle the question, I think. But Mr J. M. Cowper of
Faversham, who kindly undertook to walk the roads for me, pro-
poses the field of Up-and-down, in the parish of Thannington, as
the site of Chaucer's litel town or homestead. Here is his letter
from The Athenæum of Dec. 26, 1868, p. 886. It should be read
with the Ordnance Map by one's side.

**CHAUCEK'S BOB-UP-AND-DOWN.**

"As the one who 'declares for Up-and-down, near Thannington,'
being the place indicated by Chaucer in the Manciple's Prologue,
I crave space in your pages to give the reasons why I think neither
Boughton-under-Blean nor Harbledown was intended, and why I
declare for Up-and-down.

"1. As far as I am aware, there is no instance of Chaucer having
used a nickname to denote any place mentioned in his Tales.
Rochester, Sittingbourne, Boughton-under-Blean are names as
easily recognized as Southwark. Why should he nickname any
place at all?

"2. When I set out on my quest to find the place, I started on
the supposition that it must denote some undulating locality between
Ospringe and Canterbury. But a difficulty presented itself—the
whole district is undulating, and any number of places may be
found which exactly suit the description, notably Boughton-under-
Blean (not Boughton Street), which is quite as bob-up-and-down-
ing as Harbledown.

"3. Could I find any place which still bears any name resem-
bling Chaucer's? Names of places do not easily change. If any
place bore that name in Chaucer's days, some similar name will be
found now. Boughton has changed from Bolton and Bocot, and
Harbledown has changed from Herbaldowne, and Sittingbourne
from Sidenborne; but how easily all are recognized! Was it likely,
then, that the little town in question would be utterly lost?

"4. As I could find no place to satisfy me on the now well-known
road between Ospringe and Canterbury, the question arose—Did
the Pilgrims follow that route? In the first place, I had failed to
find Bob-up-and-down in this direction—would it answer in other
particulars? The Canon's yeoman overtook the pilgrims not five
miles on, at Boughton-under-Blean; supposing Ospringe to have
been the 'hostelry' mentioned, the present village of Boughton is
only about three miles and a half distant; is it likely Chaucer
would have said 'not five'—would he not have said four? But
another question presented itself—Did the modern village exist in
Chaucer's days? To satisfy myself on this head I turned to
Hasted's 'Kent,' 8vo, vol. 7, p. 4, where I found the following:—
"A little further on is a hamlet called South Street, which report
says was once the only one in this parish, the London Road having
gone through it instead of the present way, on which the present
street of Boughton has been since built. It is remarkable that the
above road, leading from Ospringe through this parish, is called in
an antient perambulation of the town and parish of Faversham, so
§ 3. WHERE IS BOB-UP-AND-DOWN?

Wot ye not wher ther stont a litel toun (16933)
Which that cleped is Bob-up-and-doun,
early as King Edward the First's reign, Key Street, most probably like Key Street beyond Sittingbourne, on the same road, from Caius Julius Caesar.'

"Again, vol. 9, p. 3, speaking of the Forest of Blean, the same writer remarks that 'several houses having been built within the bounds of it, many especially on the south side of the common, at the bottom of Boughton-hill, which were inhabited by low persons of suspicious characters, who sheltered themselves there, this being a place exempt from the jurisdiction of either hundred or parish, as in a free port, which receives all who enter it without distinction. The whole district from hence gained the name of Dunkirk.'

"3. The high road from London to Canterbury crosses the whole length of this ville, from the bottom of Boughton-hill eastward. This part of the road being in neither hundred or parish, was neglected, and left in a ruinous state, and it continued so till the beginning of the present (eighteenth) century.'

"4. Is there another road which, without violating any probability, will answer Chaucer's description? At two miles and a quarter from Ospringe the Key Street above mentioned commences on the right-hand side of the road at Brenley Corner, and running close under the walls of the Church of Boughton-under-Blean passes through the hamlet of South Street, which still bears all the marks of a very ancient village. It is, moreover, fully four miles, perhaps more, from Ospringe, and so tallies better with the Canon's-Yeoman's 'not five miles on.' This road then passes between Fishpond Wood and College Wood down to Hatch Green Wood, where it falls into the old Pilgrims' Way, so well described in Stanley's 'Memorials of Canterbury,' by Mr Albert Way. The road, as described by him, then runs through Bigberry Wood, and meets the London Road about half a mile above St Dunstan's Canterbury. At this end it is known as Cut-Throat Lane; 'but they do say,' as a labourer remarked to me the other day, 'as how it is the old London Road.'

"5. Still we have no Bob-up-and-down. I have gone thus far to show the existence of an old road round the hill. I now retrace my steps to the middle of Bigberry Wood, and again turning my face towards Canterbury take the road over Turnford, and thence to Thanington Church. On the right of this church is the field still known as Up-and-Down Field, and most appropriately is it so named. From Up-and-down, through Wincheap and Worthgate, into Canterbury the way is direct.

"6. Another route yet remains. From Nick-hill Farm the Pilgrims may have passed down to Chartham Mill, and thence have followed the road by Chartham, Horton and Milton, passing through Up-and-Down Field. In either case my theory is that Chaucer used 'Bob-up-and-down,' the name of part of the parish of Thanington for the parish itself.

"7. It may be objected to this route that the distance would be increased; but this increase of a mile—perhaps not more than half a mile—would be of no moment to men on horseback, especially if, by going this way, they could escape the difficulties and dangers
Under the Ble, in Caunterbury way?
Ther gan our hoste for to jape and play,
And sayde, 'sires, what? Dun is in the myre.
Is ther no man, for prayer ne for hyre,
That wol awake our felawe al byhynde?
A theef mighte [him] ful lightely robbe and bynde (16940)
Se how he nappith, se, for Goddes boones (16941)
That he wol falle fro his hors at ones.¹
Awake, thou cook, sit up, God gif the sorwe! (16947)
What eyleth the, to slepe by the morwe?
Hast thou had fleen al night, or artow dronke?
Or hastow with som quen² al night i-swonke,
So that thou maist not holden up thyn heed?'

which seem to have beset Boughton Hill; while it is well known to all who have studied these ancient ways that 'in the dark ages the days described by Deborah the prophetess had returned. The highways were unoccupied, and the travellers walked through bye-ways; the villages were deserted. Then was war in the gates, and noise of the archers in the places of drawing water.'

"No map that I have yet seen is so satisfactory as a pilgrimage along these bye-ways and disused and forgotten roads. Their track still remains in the forest, their name is handed down from generation to generation of wood-reeves and tillers of the soil. The many 'new roads' which have been made for more civilized times are only apt to mislead in cases of this sort if researches are carried on only by the aid of a map."

J. M. COWPER.

"P.S.—Since the above was in type, I have seen the perambulation referred to by Hasted. It was made for Sir Stephen de Pen- sherst, Constable of Dover. A translation of it is given in Jacob's 'History of Faversham.' From this translation it seems doubtful whether that part of the main road between Ospringe and Brenley Corner or the old road which leaves the main road at Brenley Corner is meant by Key Street. It is not of much importance."

J. M. C."

¹ The next lines must refer to the Cook's second Tale, according to the Host's original arrangement that each Pilgrim should tell two Tales on the down journey as well as the up:
Is that a Cook of Londonne with meschaunce?
Do him come forth, he knoweth his penaunce;
For he schal telle a tale, by my fay,
Although it be nought worth a hotel hay.

² A whitey-brown one, as it was spring: "Also tempred fleshly companyng with a yong broun woman is goode in wynter, and wyth a yonge white woman ys goode in somer; is also goode & helpyng in gouernyng of heithe to body, but not to soule, except to them that mowen hae it by Goddes lawes; so netheles that ther be so moche tym betwene, that he fele hymselfe eased and lyght-ened in his body, and that he ete the better, & slepe the better. But therwyth vnderstonde, that as moche as helpyth tempred companye, so moche noyeth dystempred companyeng, and namely [=especially] to moche, for it coleth him, wasteth him, & febleth
This does, at first, look like early morning: but I think it might have been said any time before 12 o'clock: one must allow the Cook some miles' ride, either to get drunk or fall asleep in. Granting that he'd been flea-bitten all night, or in bed with some quean, yet the stir of starting and the morning-air would be sure to have freshened him up and kept him awake for some miles. From the Manciple's words, and the Host's second speech, however, it is clear that the Cook was drunk; and to get so must have taken him time. Are the 8½ miles from Ospringe to Harbledown too much to allow the man to have got thoroughly drunk in, and drop 'al byhynde,' so that the Blean-Forest 'theef mighte ful lightly robbe and bynde' him? I think not. This last touch settles the question for me. The Pilgrims had evidently got through the (no doubt) robber-haunted Forest, and were approaching Harbledown, the Cook had dropped behind all the party (brought up by the Reeve), when the Host turned round, saw Master Cook all behind, at once thought of the Forest thieves, and called for one of the company to go and fetch up the lagging Cook, before he was caught by some thief and carried back to the Forest. This incident couldn't have happened so him. Forwhi, manny's kinde [L. sperma, mid.-Engl. nature] is made of the beste bloode & beste defyd, that hastily maye torne into manys lymmes: and forwhi, whenne a maas casteth oute that noble humors to moche, he is hugely dyscolored, and his body moche febled, more then [if] he lette foure sithes so moche bloode out of his body; also, who that moche deleth or companyeth wyth a woman, lyghtly kacheth y' palsey with more eyyll."—The Gover-

1 Against this view we must put the Miller's having got drunk (l. 3122, 3140) before he got to Deptford (l. 3904), three miles.

2 See Mr Cowper's Letter above, p. 33, § 4, p. 34; and Stanley, p. 215; also the Canon's-Yeoman's account of the town (probably Ospringe, or somewhere near the Forest) he and his master lived in:

'Wher dwellen ye, if it to telle be?'

'In the subarbes of a town, quod he,
Lurking in hirnes and in lanes blynde,
Wher as these robours and these theves by kynde
Holden here privy ferful residence,
As that dor nought schewen her presence;
So faren we, if I schal say the sothe.'

3 And ever he rood the hynderest of the route, l. 624.
naturally on the return-journey: at any rate, I think not. I also claim as a confirmation of my view the fact that Lydgate, who may be fairly supposed to have known either Chaucer's own notions about his Tales, or those of his contemporaries, wrote his *Sege of Thebes* as the first Tale of the return journey from Canterbury, and expressly mentioned Boughton and its hill (p. 31, here). It is difficult to believe that he would have done this, had he known—as I think he must have done if it had been the fact—that Chaucer had written his Manciple's Tale for the same bit of the journey. But if other students think otherwise, then they must take this Manciple's Tale as the first on the journey back.

I. x. The next question is, Is the Parson's Tale "inseparably linked" to the Manciple's? Do they form one group or two? At first sight they clearly form one group, for the Parson's Prologue starts with

By that the Maunciple had his tale endid.

But the lines following show, that either the Manciple's name must have been introduced by a copier after Chaucer's death, or that Chaucer himself had not revised this link or prologue so as to remove the contradiction of a tale at 4 o'clock (or later) being told directly after the Manciple's, which was told in the morning:

By that the Maunciple had his tale endid,
The sonne fro the south line is descendid
So lowe, that it nas nought to my sight
Degrees nyne and twenty as in hight.
Ten on the clokke it was, as I gesse,
For enleven foote, or litil more or lesse, 17300
My schadow was at thilk tyme of the yere,
Of which feet as my lengthe parted were
In sixe feet equal of proporcion.
Therwith the mones exaltacioun, 17304
In mena Libra, alway gan ascende,
As we were entryng at a townes ende.
For which our host, as he was wont to gye,
As in this caas, our joly compaignye,
Sayd in this wise: "Lordings, everichoon,
Now lakketh us no moo tales than oon, 17310
Fulfilled is my sentens and my decre; 17311
I trove that we han herd of ech degré.
Almost fulfilled is my ordynance; . . .
Sir prest, quod he . . .
. . . every man, save thou, hath told his tale 17329
This Persoun him answerde al at oones . . .
I wol you telle a mery tale in prose 17340
To knyt up al this fest, and make an ende" . . .
"Sir prest," quod he, "now faire yow bifalle . . . 17362
Telleth," quod he, "your meditacioyn; 17365
But hasteth yow, the sonne wol adoun."

It is clear that the above reading "ten on the clokke" of the Harleian 7334, &c., must give way to the “four” or “five” of other MSS, as Tyrwhitt proves (iv. 186, Int. Disc. § xli); and also that, notwithstanding the seeming link of the first line of the Parson’s Prologue (which misled me when drawing up my Trial-Tables), we must break the Manciple’s and Parson’s Tales into separate Fragments, making the Manciple's, Fragment IX, Group H; and the Parson’s Prologue and Tale, Fragment X, Group I. I have already said that I consider the Manciple’s Tale must be put on the down journey. Must it also be taken as the last before reaching Canterbury?

Can we halt the Pilgrims at Harbledown to dine, or to visit the nuns, or to take a very long time in kissing the Harbledown relic, St Thomas’s shoe—not, like Colet, exclaiming, “What! do these asses expect us to kiss the shoes of all good men that ever lived? Why, they might as well bring us their spittle or their dung to be kissed!”

1 The Man of Law’s ‘ten of the clokke,’ l. 4434, and Chaucer’s description of the state of the shadows then, prevent us taking ‘ten on the clokke’ here as the tenth hour inequal of the day, that is, between 4 and 5 P.M. This latter looked a pretty solution of the difficulty at first, till Mr Bradshaw brought forward the Man of Law parallel.

2 Evidently Chaucer’s Host didn’t care much for Relics. Thus he answers the Pardoner’s suggestion that he should kiss the latter’s ‘religuis everichoon . . . for a grote:

“Nay, nay,” quod he, “than have I Cristes curs! 14361
Let be,” quod he, “it schal not be, so theech! [thrive I]
Thow woldest make me kisse thin olde breech,
I hope some one will soon find a plausible reason for keeping the Pilgrims at Harbledown till 4 p.m. Until it is found, we must give up the hope of making the time of the Parson's Prologue work in with the rest of the Tales. All that we can say is this: the Parson's Tale was evidently meant by Chaucer as the wind-up of either the down journey or the back one. We have nowhere any hint of the back journey in his Work; the writing of Lydgate's Thebes tale, and the other Beryn tale in Urry's edition, both point to no return Tales having been composed by Chaucer; the subject of the Parson's Tale—though called 'a mery tale in prose,' l. 17340—suits better the evening before the visit to the shrine of Beket, than the jolly parting supper at the Tabvard on the return to London. (The fest of l. 17365, Wright, refers to the merry journey on the road.) But if any one likes to put the Parson's Tale at the end of the back journey, no one can find fault with him. I prefer to take the Tale as written for the last of the down journey, but not finally revised by Chaucer to make it fit the time of the foregoing Manciple's Tale, and the short distance from Harbledown to Canterbury.

Reviewing, then, what has been said, we find that

1. In opposition to the notion of a one-day's journey, the Tales themselves necessitate at least a 2-days' one, by the pryme (l. 10,387) of the Squire's Tale (two Tales after Sittingbourne), and the by the morwe of the Manciple's Tale (at Harbledown); while these same allusions oblige the first day of a 2-days' journey to be 46 miles long (Ospringe), or at least 40 miles (Sittingbourne), both of which dis-

And swere it were a relik of a seynt,
Though it were with thy foundement depeynt.
But by the cros, which that seynt Heleyn fond,
I wold I had thy coylyns [stones] in myn hond,
In stede of reliks or of seintuary.
Let cut hem of, I wol help hem to cary;
Thay schul be schrynd in an hogges tord.'
3. A 3½-days’ journey the most probable.

Distances are (I think) improbable ones, considering the probable state of the roads, horses, and some of the 30 riders. A 1½-days’ journey also requires that the 15 miles from London to Dartford, as well as dinner, should have been got over, and the Pilgrims have started again, by 10 A.M. Moreover, a 1½-days’ journey makes the very unequal divisions of 46 or 40 miles for the first day, and only 10 or 16 miles for the second, while a 3½-days’ journey removes this inequality. (We can make a 2½-days’ journey, by doing 30 miles the first day, sleeping at Rochester; and 16 miles the second, sleeping at Ospringe.)

Still, after referring to Mr Thorold Rogers's valuable History of Agriculture and Prices in England, 1259-1400 A.D.,—which I am ashamed to say I forgot to take from my shelves earlier in this investigation—I must allow that the 40-miles’ journey is more possible than I at first thought it was; for Mr Rogers quotes an instance of a midsummer day's journey of more than 40 miles, from Cuxham to London, in 1331 A.D., by a bailiff, his servant, and horse; and their return the second day after, also accomplished in one day, I presume (i. 506-7). Another long journey of which Mr Rogers gives the details, was a midwinter one, from Oxford to Ponteland (N.W. of Newcastle), about 250 or 260 miles, which was done in 11½ days, exclusive of 1 day’s rest at Durham (see Appendix IV.), from Jan. 5, 1332, giving an average of, say, 23 miles a day. ‘The return journey through Lincolnshire takes 9 days . . .’ says Mr Rogers. ‘The number of persons . . . seems to have been at least seven—the warden, two fellows, and four servants—and the charges in the first week to have been £1 17s. 7d., in the second £1 1s. 9½d.’ Similar journeys are given in vol. ii. pp. 610, 612, 614, eight days being generally occupied in the route [at, say, 32 miles a day]. Another

1 We must remember that even up to 1581, trotting was considered a dangerous exercise. See the extract from Mulcaster’s Positions in Appendix IV.
journey, with an account of the return route, is given in ii. 613. The rate is tolerably fast.' The journey most to our purpose in Mr Rogers's volumes, since it includes Canterbury, is one in 1329 A.D. (ii. 613), to Elham in Kent, from Oxford and back. But I cannot make out all the places or distances.


1st day. Cuxham
2nd " Henley Coledrook [?]
      Maydenchurch [?] Kingston
3rd " Maldon¹ Farley²
      Dereford [?]
4th " Braynford [?] Canterbury Gretham [?]
      Eyaghe³ [?]
5th " Croydon Maydenhead
      Maldon¹ Cuxham"

Whatever Eyaghe may mean, or wherever it may be, I suppose it is beyond Canterbury (which lies quite out of the direct route to Elham), so that we may make its distance from Oxford 120 miles or more, and therefore each day's journey at least 30 miles.

Again, in the accounts of the journey of John de Middleton and his servant from Oxford to Avignon and back, from Jan. 21 to Aug. 24, 1331 (Rogers, ii. 631), we get the stages: Monday, pass through (or stay at) Thame; Tuesday, pass through Uxbridge and Acton, to London (58 miles in 2 days); stay there Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; "die Sabbati apud Newton [a blank for the money spent] die dominico apud Cantuariam et Dovoriam xix d qr."⁴ Now if Newton is Newington, just south of London,⁵ I

¹ Malden, S.E. of Kingston, Surrey.
² ? Farleigh, near Maidstone.
³ ? Wye, about 8 miles W.N.W. of Elham.
⁴ For the return journey we have only the expenses: "Item in expensis de Dovoria usque Graveshende xxd sterling. Item in passagio ijd sterling. Item in expensis Londoniae iijd. Item de Londoniae usque ad Oxoniam vjd."
⁵ I can't find a Newton or Newington any way down the Canterbury road.
suppose that John de Middleton only passed through it (or started from it, as Chaucer from Southwark) on his way to Dover, and took 2 days to do the 72 miles; but if *apud Newton* means sleeping at Newington on Saturday, then the 72-miles' journey to Dover was done in one winter's day; but I do not suppose that this is meant.

However, if we take these instances as establishing that a man, or a small party of men, did usually ride from 25 to 35 or 40 miles a day on a business journey in the 14th century, the question still recurs whether a party of 30 Pilgrims, including 3 women—the gentle Prioress, the Nun, and the hardier Wife of Bath,—out for their spring holiday-trip, would ride as far. I think they would not. But this point is not the important one, as the order of the Tales is independent of it. That order is the main point, and the one we have settled suits just as well a 1\frac{1}{2} or 2\frac{1}{2}-days' journey as a 3\frac{1}{2}-days'; for, instead of making the Pilgrims sleep the first night at Dartford, we can only give them dinner there; instead of sleeping at Rochester on the second night, we can either make them (for a 2\frac{1}{2}-days' journey) sleep there on the first night, after a journey of 30 miles, or (for a 1\frac{1}{2}-day's journey) make them leave that town on their left on the first day, and sup and sleep either at Sittingbourne or Ospringe on the first night; and start thence for Canterbury on the second morning,—or the third, if we make the journey 2\frac{1}{2}-days, dividing the whole distance thus, i. 30, ii. 16, iii. 10, miles.

Till further evidence turns up, I take the 15 miles a day as the most probable, and say that

2. All the allusions of the Tales are consistent with the scheme of a 3\frac{1}{2}-days' journey, except the one difficulty of the afternoon of the Parson's Prologue; and this difficulty is greater for a 2-days' journey than a 3\frac{1}{2}-days', on account

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1 One irreverend Professor-friend of mine who holds to the 1-day's journey, declares that women as well as men were "copper-bottomed" in the 14th century.
of the quicker pace of the former. The only objections to the $3\frac{1}{2}$-days' journey are a. the entirely unfounded notion in some people's heads that Chaucer meant to put the journey into one day: $\beta$. that 15 miles was far too short a distance for a day's holiday-ride at the end of the 14th century. To this $\beta$ my answer is given by the actual journeys of Queen Isabella in 1358 and King John of France in 1360, and by the arguments at pages 15—17, and 41, above.

3. In support of the $3\frac{1}{2}$-days' journey we must consider the necessity of an early arrival at the town where the Pilgrims were to sleep, for the purpose of getting man and horse housed in hostels and their stables, or monasteries and their barns, and of purchasing food. Mr Rogers thinks 'that in England the monasteries were not often resorted to for lodging or accommodation,' but that inns were resorted to, which 'did not provide much more than lodging for the wayfarer, and perhaps provender for his horse. On reaching his lodging the traveller set about purchasing what he needed for provisions' (i. 138-9). Mr Rogers also says of the Cuxham bailiff, his servant and horse, in 1331 (p. 39 above): 'Arrived in London, they take up their lodging at one of the numerous hostels in the city, and, according to the fashion of the time, cater for the need of themselves and their horse' (i. 506).

Tabulating, then, our present results (which must be looked on as tentative, though I hope they're right), we get the following scheme, on pages 42 and 43, which quite clears Chaucer from having made the tremendous mess of his work that Editors' and writers' want of care has attributed to him, and which is based on a first draft by Mr Bradshaw for a one-day's journey, but contains alterations that he will probably repudiate:—

1 At Ospringe the Pilgrims may have stopt with Le maistre et frères de l'hostel Dieu, as King John did: see p. 130 below.

2 We can't blame 'em, as we all used to do the same; it is so much more gratifying to human nature to write your author down 'ass,' than yourself.
SCHEME

OF THE

ORDER OF THE CANTERBURY TALES,

AND THE

HALTING- AND SLEEPING-PLACES OF THE PILGRIMS

ON THEIR

JOURNEY TO CANTERBURY

WITH

Chaucer.
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<td>V</td>
<td>Sompnour</td>
<td>My tale is don, we ben almost at tounge (l. 7876)</td>
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<td>V</td>
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<td>[? Halt in the Third Day's Journey for Dinner]</td>
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+ This Group may go on any morning. It is put here to make the Tales of the Third Day not less than those of the Second.
3. SCHEME OF THE CANTERBURY TALES.

For which heer, for the wyves love of Bathe (l. 9046)

The wif of Bathe, if ye han understonde,
Of mariage, which ye han now in honde
Declared hath ful wel in litel space (l. 9559–61)
To tellen al, wherfore my tale is do (l. 10814)

[End of the Third Day's Journey] 46 miles

I wol not tarien you, for it is pryme (l. 1C387)

Er we fully had ridden fyve myle, (l. 12483)
At Boughton under Blee us gan atake
A man, that clothed was in clothes blake
It semed he hadde priked myles thre (l. 12499)
His yeman eek was ful of curtesye,
And seid, 'Sires, now in the morwe tyde (l. 12516)
Out of your estelry I saugh you ryde, ...
... al this ground on which we ben ridynge
Til that we comen to Canterbury toun (l. 12529)

[Pause. Go up Blean Hill, and through the Forest]

Wot ye nor wher ther stont a litel toun,
Which that cleped is Bob-up-and-doun,
Under the Ble, in Caunterbury way? (l. 16935) ...
Is ther no man, for prayer ne for hyre (l. 16938)
That wol awake our felawe al bybynde?
A thief mighte [him] ful lightely robbe and bynde ...
Awake thou cooke, sit up, God gif the sorwe!
What eylith the, to slepe by the morwe?
Hast thou had fleen al night, or artow drenke?
Or hastow with som quen al night i-swoneke,
So that thou maist not holden up thyne heed? (l. 16935)

By that the Manciple [?] had his tale endid (l. 17295)
The somne fro the south line is descendid
So lowe, that it nas nought to my sight
Degrees nyne and twentieth as in light
[Four] on the clowke it was, as I gesse ...

As we were entryng at a towne ende (l. 17506)
Now laketh us no moo tales than oon (l. 17510)
I wol yow telie a nery tale in prose, (l. 17549)
To knyt up al this fest, and make an ende;
But hasteth yow, the somne wold adon (l. 17566)

[End of the Fourth Day's Journey. Reach Canterbury] 56 miles
§ 3. NUMBERING OF THE LINES OF EACH GROUP.

On this scheme, then, or such improvement of it as can be shown to be right, I propose to arrange the parallel Six-Text edition of the Tales for the Society, numbering the lines of each Group from its first line to its last, and then starting each Group with a fresh 1. The separate print of each MS will follow the order of the MS itself, though its different parts will be headed, and their lines numbered, according to the arrangement of the Six-Text edition. It is indispensable, as Mr Bradshaw rightly says, that the fragmentary character of The Canterbury Tales shall be so stampt upon them that no one can mistake it; and although it may be rather a bore to refer to "Cant. Tales H. 1" instead of "Cant. Tales, l. 17037," or "A 1160" instead of "l. 1160," the grievance will not be very great, while the gain of getting a clear conception of the structure of the work will be enormous. Tyrwhitt first saw this fact, but not so clearly as Mr Bradshaw has since done. And though I worked out my Trial-Tables by Tyrwhitt, the Ellesmere MS, and the Harleian 7334, independently of Mr Bradshaw, it was only in consequence of his insistence on the general principle of Fragments. If, since seeing his Trial-Scheme, I have felt obliged to differ from parts of it, this is because he has taught me to do so.

§ 4. A FEW OF THE SPECIALTIES OF OUR SIX MSS.

I. The Ellesmere MS.

This MS. was first described (I believe) by Todd, in his Illustrations, p. 128, and he was as delighted with it as he was with the noble owner's fine MS of Gower's Confessio Amantis. He says:

I conclude my notices of manuscripts with an account of a copy of the Tales, which in no respect is exceeded, perhaps I might say equalled, by any of those already described. It was brought from the late Duke of Bridgewater's library at Ashridge; and I am persuaded, originally belonged to the collegiate library of that place. It now [1810] belongs to the Marquis of Stafford. [1869, Earl of Ellesmere.]
This manuscript is in folio, on vellum, with illuminated capitals, and with figures, in the margin, at the commencement of every Tale, of each relater. On two leaves preceding the Prologue, are the curious Poems which form the sixth division of the Illustrations in this volume. The figures are drawn and coloured with great care, and present a very minute delineation of the dress and costume of Chaucer's time. From the margin of the Tale of Melibeus, the drawing of Chaucer, prefixed to this work, has been exactly copied. The writing is of the fifteenth century. It appears to me as a manuscript of excellent authority. The various readings, which it exhibits, are numerous. On the cover, at the end of the volume, written in a hand coeval with the rest of the manuscript, is Chaucer's Balade of gode counsaile, as Urry terms it.

Mr Richard Morris has confirmed Todd's report as to the excellence of the Ellesmere MS, so far as regards its grammatical forms, and I look on it as the best that has been through my hands. For though Harl. 7334 was probably written before it, yet the -ud and -is of the Harl. 7334 's perfects and plurals, its sch- &c., are nasty, if not all provincial, and make me hope that future editors will take the Ellesmere as the basis of their text rather than Harl. 7334.

In readings—to take a sample—the Ellesmere is better than Harl. 7334 in lines

175 Harl. This ilke Monk lect forby hem pace
    Elles. ... ... ... olde thynges ...
232 Harl. Men mooten given silver to the pore freres
    Elles. ... moote yeue ... ... ...
291 Harl. For he hadde nought geten him yit a benefice
    Elles. ... ... geten him yet no ...

1 p. 295-309. The poems are certainly not Chaucer's. The first begins 'Half in dede scele, not fully revyved'; and the second, 'All thyng ys ordaynyd by Goddys provyson,' p. 302; it is headed Incipio materie cium proprietatibus Veeris, &c. It is 'a compliment to one of the noble house of Vere.'

2 The figures were evidently painted after the MS was written. But how long after, I cannot say.

3 It has not the last stanza or Envoy of the copy—unique, so far as we yet know—in the Additional MS 10,340, which I printed in The Athenaum of September 14, 1867.

4 El. has sch occasionally, l. 496, &c.

5 both e's silent. Though probably pore ought to be omitted.
292 Harl. Ne was not worthy to have an office Elles. ... so worldly for to have ... 

320 Harl. His purchasyng might nought ben to him suspecte Elles. ... ... myghte nat been infecte

1655 Harl. Tho it seemed that this Palamon Elles. Thou myghtest wene ... ... ... and especially the Ellesmere sets right the wrong Harleian arrangement of lines 2829-32, and the wrong At of l. 2833, by reading

. In al the toun / for deeth of this Theban ... 2829
. for hym ther wepeth / bothe child and man
  So greet a wepyng' was ther noon certayn
  Whan Ector was ybroght / al fressh yslayn ... 2832
  To Troye ... ...

and removes the terrible contradiction to rime-men of the Harleian making 'jelousy-e,' 1807, rime with 'me,' 1808, by reading 'Iolitee' for 'jelousy-e.'

But the Ellesmere is worse—taking again only a sample or two—than the Harleian 7334 in lines

179 Harl. Ne that a monk whan he is cloysterles Elles. ... ... ... ... reccheles

188 Harl. Lat Austyn have his swynk to him reserved Elles. ... ... ... owene swynk ... ...

559 Harl. His mouth as wyde was as a gret forneys Elles. ... ... greet ... ... ...

485 Harl. And such he was i-proved ofte sithes Elles. ... ... ... preved: ...

The Ellesmere often doubles the vowel of syllables1, as:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baar, 237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caas, 653</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compaas, 1889</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maad, 212, 666, 758, 1471</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bokeleer, 666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crueel, 1382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 "The reader will frequently meet with a duplication of vowels, as in aart, weel, ooth, &c., but as this does not seem to make any alteration in sound [?] or number of syllables, no further notice will be taken of it."—Mason's Hoccleve, p. 24. See the same thing in the Lambeth MS 833, of ab. 1430 A.D., printed in my Hymns to the Virgin and Christ, 1867; Political, Religious, and Love Poems, 1866; and Babees Book, 1868, for the Early English Text Society.
§ 4. I. SPECIALTIES OF THE ELLESMERE MS. 47

almoost, 155  
brooch, 160  
doon, 268  
dooth, 98, 171  
goon, 12  
goote, 686  
hooly, 17
hoomy, 328  
hoost, 743, 749, 835  
hoot, 420, 685  
hoote, 97  
loore, 527  
moore, 67, 219, 781, 1116, 1122, 1464, 1756  
moost, 303, 796  
moote, 740  
noon, 678  
noot, 284  
oother, 601, 1135, 1216, 1275, 1569, 1712  
rood, 541, 681  
smoote, 149  
soong, 122, 1055 (but song, 708, 712, 1509)  
sore, 148, 1755  
stoone, 772  
stroong, 1056

It often uses *nat* for the Harl. *nought.*

The lined *th* has often no value: *knynght, 43, &c. ; fressha, 90; parisshiens, 482; thresshe, 536; myghte, 630, &c.* Sometimes it doubtless means *e,* as in I. 365, the adverb *'fful fressh and newe,' 'Yclothed was she fressh for to deuyse,' 190; *'al fressh yslayn,' 2832.* Whether in nouns after prepositions the *th* means *he,* to mark a case, I cannot yet say. Compare

```
When Zepherus eek / with his swete breethi
Inspired hath / in euery holt' and heethi
And wayke been / the Oxen in my Ploughli
The remenant of the tale / is long ynough
Was risen / and romed / in a chambre an heighli
In which / he al the noble Citee seighli
In which ther ran / a rumbel and a swoughli
As though a storm / sholde bresten euery boughli
```

```
with
The laborer / and the Bocher and the Smythli
That forgeth sharpe swerdes on his Styth
Of his stature / he was of euene lengthe
And wonderly delyuere / and of greet strengthe
They were adrad of hym / as of the deeth
His wonyng' was ful faire vp on an heeth
```

So with the final *g* there is this difficulty, that the Ellesmere has a superfluous *e* in the abstracts of action in
I. SPECIALTIES OF THE ELLESMORE MS.

43

**ynge**, both in the base and the case, as also in the present participle, singular and plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dwellynge, 1937</td>
<td>in portreynge, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cracchynge, 2834</td>
<td>of mordrynge, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rentynge, 2834</td>
<td>by manasyynge, 2035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apparaillynge, 2913</td>
<td>in redoutynge, 2050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moornynge, 2968</td>
<td>of retournynge, 2095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>norissbynge, 3017</td>
<td>of wepyynge, 2885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>at the makyynge, 2914</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with shoutynge, 2953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of lesynge, 1707</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part. Sing.</th>
<th>Part. Plur.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waillynge, 1366</td>
<td>hangynge, 1496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makyynge, 1366</td>
<td>flikeryynge, 1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remembryynge, 1501</td>
<td>daunynge, 2201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>startlyynge, 1502</td>
<td>passynge, 2848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smellyynge, 1961</td>
<td>clateryynge, 2954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laughynge, 2011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sittyynge, 2028</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hangynge, 2030</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trauaillynge, 2083</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comynge, 2128</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hangynge, 2163</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sparklyynge, 2164</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thondrynge, 2174</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passynge, 2885</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gliteryynge, 2890</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After these specimens who can say that the g in the following instances means nothing?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crude Form</th>
<th>Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sermonyng, 3091</td>
<td>to thyng, 3092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyng, 3035</td>
<td>of a thyng, 3083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bigynnynge, 3007</td>
<td>(obj.) compassyynge, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lookyng, 2171</td>
<td>&quot; ymaginyng, 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saluyng, 1649</td>
<td>[for] no thyng, 1754</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in huntyng, 1679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in fightyng, 1656</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>withouten rehersyng, 1650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in chaungyng, 1647</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of alle thyng, 3036</td>
<td>endelong, 1991</td>
<td>strong, 1992</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 gliteryynge (rime brynge), Morris: in the MS both g's are g'.

---

---
§ 4. I. SPECIALTIES OF THE ELLESMERE MS. 49

Are the two following, instances of adverbs, or adjectives (complements of the verbs)?

hereth hym come russhyng\(^1\) 1641
I lete hem figliyng dwelle 1661

All these instances are from the Knight's Tale only; judging by that, we must hold that g\(^1\) = ge.

The rule of Harl. 7334 seems different, to judge from the prints of it. But when you look at the MS itself, you find that nearly every final g is g\(^1\), or has a tick of some kind to it,\(^1\) and that this tick must sometimes mean e, is evident, as in lines 3019-20 in the Harl. 7334,

\[\text{Lo be OoK} \text{ pat' ha} \text{p so longi norisschyng} \text{ firo tyme pat' it gynneth first} \text{ to spring}\]

So also, on leaf 45,

\[\text{fful wel accordyng} \text{ to his gyterning} \text{ This carpenter awook' and herde him synyng}\]

Compare this with (leaf 11, back)

\[\text{Wipouten eny lengere taryinge} \text{ A morwe whan pat' pe day began to sprynge}\]

If g\(^1\) then must sometimes be ge, why shouldn't it always be so? Probably it is; and represents the 'e' of the earlier participial 'inde,' as Mr Morris suggests; then, later on, the 'e' was added to the substantive in '-yng' (A.S. ung) as well as the participle. All I want to establish is, that the greater number of final 'e' after 'yng' in the Ellesmere, does not make it worse than Harl. 7334.

The reader will follow Mr Morris in noting how much more regularly than Harl. 7334, the Ellesmere MS has the perfect e in 'hadde, dide,' &c.; though there are exceptions. Whether it is a merit to introduce these nuisances of unpronounced final e's, I leave other men to settle.

With regard to the final d in nouns, it may be used for de, and meant to mark a case, as in 'of lond,' 577; in Engelond\(^\text{d}\), 578; with a berd\(^\text{d}\), 270; hon\(^\text{d}\) (acc.); to every

\(^1\) See 1496, hongyng (slight tick, leaf 20 b.); 1962, fleyng (slight tick, leaf 26 b.); 2201, daunsyng (long down-stroke, leaf 29 b.); 1961, smellyng (long down-stroke, leaf 26 b.); 2011, laughyng (slight tick, leaf 27); 2028, sittyng (slanting tag, leaf 27 b.); 2030, hangynge.
II. The Hengwrt MS.

This I take to be the second best of our six. It is the least handsome of them, the least formally written—or rather, the most hurried-looking writing is in part of it.—It has been badly treated at one time of its life,—kept in a damp place, and so stained, gnawed at the corners of its edges by rats, who have in a few pages eaten into the words.—But it's a MS to be esteemed nevertheless. Its metrical pause-marks are well kept up; and I do not recollect any provincialisms in it. Occasional bad readings it has, as 'Emforth,' 2235, for 'Enforce.' It has an occasional gloss, as ad vid (to see), 1955; mare (the see), 1956, 2298; impetus (a vese), 1985. The tagged c, f, g, t, &c., it has; and I have printed t and g as te and ge occasionally, when the rime wanted it:—

The effecte ne the torment3 of myn helle
2228
In his fightynge / were a wood leon) 1656

The Hengwrt MS is the only one of our six that intrudes the lines

And yaf a certeyn ferme / for the graunt5
Noon of his bretheren / cam ther in his haunt6

between lines 252 and 253:

He was the beste beggere2 of his hous 252
for thogh a wydwe hadde noght7 a sho
So plesant was his In principio
Yet wolde he haue a ferthyng er he wente
His purchaas was wel bettre than his rente 256

1 This is often only the pause-mark run into the cross-line of the t.
2 See Tyndale on the Friars and their begging:—

"As soon as the monks were fallen, then sprang these begging friars out of hell, the last kind of caterpillars, in a more vile apparel, and a more strait religion; that, if aught of relief were left among the laymen for the poor people, these horse-leeches might suck that also; which drone bees, as soon as they had learned their craft, and had built them goodly and costly nests, and their limiters had divided all countries among them to beg in, and had prepared livings of a certainty, though with begging; then they also took dispensations of the pope, for to live as largely and
§ 4. III. SPECIALTIES OF THE CAMBRIDGE MS.

The Harl. 7334 also has not these two intruded lines; and I have no hesitation in rejecting them, for they break the run of the description, and were evidently an afterthought, to explain l. 256.

III. The Cambridge MS, Gg. 4. 27.

The Canterbury Tales in this MS occur after other works of Chaucer, as noticed in p. 7. The MS is mostly written in a formal squareish hand, with very few tags, of about 1430-40 A.D., but towards the latter end another scribe's hand appears, and is mixed with the first one's. Many of the words are written over erasures, and many others are corrected by a somewhat later hand, as I think, though Mr Bradshaw, who knows the MS far better than I, hold this hand to be contemporary with the other. Several pages have been cut out of the MS; and the places of these I have supplied, and shall supply, from the Sloane MS 1685, when it has them, and when it has not, from the Harleian MS 1758.

The square scribe—as we may call the one who wrote as lewdly as the monks.'—From 'The Practice of Prelates,' 1530, in 2 Tyndale, p. 277.

"If any natural beast with his worldly wisdom strive, that one is greater than another, because that in congregations one is sent of another, as we see in the Acts; I answer that Peter sent no man, but was sent himself; and John was sent, and Paul, Silas, and Barnabas were sent. Howbeit such manner sendings are not worldly, as princes send ambassadors; no, nor as friars send their limiters to gather their brotherhoods; which must obey, whether they will or not."—From 'The Obedience of a Christen man,' 1528, in 1 Tyndale, p. 212, edited, for the Parker Society, by the Rev. H. Walter, B.D.

1 In l. 91, all the words but day are over an erasure:

Syngynye he was or floutynge al the day.

In l. 248 selloris of vitay are so too.

* "Limiters were friars sent out of their convent to collect alms, each within his assigned bound; and to induce persons to purchase a partnership, or brotherhood, in the merits of the conventual services. A grant of such a brotherhood, under the seal of the prior of a Dominican monastery, was expressed as follows: Fratres praedicatoros Warwick admittunt Thomam Cannings, et uxorem ejus Agnetem, ad participationem omnium honorum operum conventus ejusdem. 4 Non. Oct. A.D. 1347. Stevens, Suppl. to Dugdale, vol. ii. App. p. 370. Russell."—Walter.
most of the MS—had evidently a great fancy 1. for swallowing els and tees; and 2. the guttural gh and g, with an n and d once; 3. for putting oes for aes, ees, and us; and 4. putting ees for ies; though 5. in the genitives and plurals of nouns he put -is or -ys for -es; and 6. ended his participles in -it instead of -ed; 7. this scribe used t, th, d, and other flats and sharps in a noteworthy way; 8. he doubled his ens; 9. prefixed s to initial ch; 10. used w for v, and v for w; 11. in vowels, put eu for u, used ii or ij, made wrong rhimes, and neglected the final e, occasionally; 12. he wrote some odd forms. Whether these peculiarities are Midland or Northern,—or some Midland, and some Northern—I must settle in the foot-notes, and now only collect instances of them, stopping however at the first sheet for hees and his; -is, -ys, -es; -it, -id, -ed; there are so many of them.

1. I left out: schat for schalt (which occurs in l. 2351) is in lines 1145, 1153, 1391, 1587, 1588, 1593,-4,-5, 2670; schuderys (shoulders) is in l. 2136; and word (world) in l. 3105.

* t left out:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Line(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parlemen</td>
<td>1306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rygh</td>
<td>1395, 1638, 2347, 2370, 2372, 2583, 3090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>won (wont)</td>
<td>1557, &amp;c., 1692</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brygh</td>
<td>2231, 2876, 2932</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brough</td>
<td>2618</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. gh out in the final syllable:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Line(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lawe, laugh</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pow, though</td>
<td>515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alpow, although</td>
<td>1089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pourout</td>
<td>1432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thoute</td>
<td>1574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pow (though)</td>
<td>1591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foute</td>
<td>1660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foutyn</td>
<td>1693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fytyyn</td>
<td>1711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nygh</td>
<td>2490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wrough</td>
<td>2497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ryge</td>
<td>2739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knyghede</td>
<td>2789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wha (what)</td>
<td>2820</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Cp. righwisnes in Townley Mysteries, p. 51.
2 Showtes, thoughts, Genesis and Exodus, 3544.
3 fygtyn, 2539. Figten is Midland: 'He ne mogen figten a-gen,' Genesis and Exodus, 1, 3227.
4 thorough, 2581.
(In 505, outhe, ought; 604, sleyth, sleight; 1214, cauth, caught, ghth is represented by the or th; while in 1117 sik, sigh, and 2815 schrikte (shrighte, shrieked), we have the Northern h for gh; and the same h is seen for ch in 258, mekil.)

1g out, or n for ng, at the end: of length (as in Hampole’s Pricke of Conscience, p. 160, l. 5898-92, and in the Midland E. E. Allit. Poems, p. 31, l. 1029; p. 41, l. 116; p. 50, l. 425; p. 55, l. 1594; and in the Midland Gawayne and the Green Knight, l. 1231) and strength 3 (also as in the Allit. Poems, p. 72, l. 1155; p. 80, l. 1430).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>83 lenthe</th>
<th>84 strenthe</th>
<th>2645 strenthe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>2802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2646</td>
<td>2399</td>
<td>2789 strentth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2967</td>
<td>2401</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d out, in vpwar, 2756; n out, in fyndy, 1627. By way of compensation, r is inserted in 365, sforsch, and 368, gerdelys, as well as h in whilhom, noticed below.

3. o for a, e, u 4:

| 90 frossche | 1038 frosch |
| 92 frosch   | 1068 frosche |
| 269 hobert (Hubert) | 1087 souyn 5 |
| 273 clospede (clasped) | 1088 constolacioun |
| 365 sforsch | 1096 hort (hurt) |
| 536 throsche (tiresh) | 1118 frosche |
| 556 brostelis (bristles) | 1166 souyn |
| 627 brouston (brimstone) | 1180 awoy 7 |
| 1037 frosscher | 1304 woth (with) |

---

1 Mr A. J. Ellis says that “strenthe and lenthe are not examples of omitted g, but of the use of n for ng (one letter really), common in these words to this day, and quite familiar (though abundantly disagreeable) to me.” ‘be kyndom of heuenne’ is in E. E. Allit. p. 42, l. 161; kyndam, p. 88, l. 1700.

2 ‘be gudes of kynd er bodily strenthe,
And semely shape of brede and lenthe.
See also ‘be strenthe of hungrre,’ p. 181, l. 6703; and strenthy, strong, p. 138, l. 5075.

3 The E. E. Alliteratives have ‘strenke,’ at p. 64, l. 880.

4 folfyle, Townley Mysteries, p. 169; fulfyle, p. 168.

5 Gouen (pl.), gave, l. 844, 2922, 2975.—Genesis and Exodus.

6 Hort, to malm; to hurt.—Jamieson. Compare ‘Jostyre, justice, judge.’—E. E. Allit. p. 64, l. 877.

7 awoy, Hampole’s Pr. Cons., l. 5102, 2264, 7713, &c.
§ 4. III. SPECIALTIES OF THE CAMBRIDGE MS.

| 1329 thorgh | 1652 brothyr |
| 1416 drogge (drag) | 1850 woukis |
| 1470 dronkyn | 1983 bornede (burnisht) |
| 1470 jouyn | 2005 sloere (slayer) |
| 1511 frosche | 2013 bosch |
| 1517 bosch (bush) | 2120 Iopoun |
| 1518 ofered (afraid) | 2176 frosch |
| 1527 bosch | 2385 frossche |
| 1539 wouke (week) | 2622 " vb. |
| 1579 boschis | 2832 frosch |

But we find a for o in 443, cardial; 2257, last (lost); and e for o in 467, meche (much); 2941, te (to);

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>any</th>
<th>for any</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>1164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552</td>
<td>1213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551 or (or).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. é for i. The chief example of this is *hese* for his in both the singular and plural. Mr Bradshaw says that in other parts of the MS this same scribe uses his for the singular, and *hise* for the plural; but in the present Part I his is seldom used. *Hese* occurs in the singular in lines

| 47  | 201  | 281  | 341  | 491  |
| 50  | 213  | 282  | 348  | 494  |
| 69  | 220  | 287  | 351  | 495  |
| 76  | 222  | 290  | 352  | 506  |
| 77  | 229  | 293  | 358  | 507  |
| 79  | 256  | 307  | 386  | 512  |
| 83  | 262  | 313  | 401  | 517  |
| 88  | 264  | 316  | 403  | 518  |
| 100 | 265  | 326  | 415  | 520  |
| 106 | 266  | 330  | 418  | 529  |
| 181 | 267  | 331  | 423  | 533  |
| 192 | 274  | 332  | 435  | 553  |
| 199 | 275  | 335  | 489  | 558  |

---

1 Boskez, bushes.—*E. E. Allit.* p. 47, l. 322.
2 Woukz, wouke, a week.—*Jamieson’s Scotch Dict.*
4 Man-sloer, man-slayer, murderer.—*Townley Mysteries*, p. 50; slo, to slay, *ib.* p. 16, 36, &c.; slone, slain, p. 84. To slo, to slay.—*Jamieson*. Slo, to slay, l. 1328, 1752, 1938, 3729.—*Genesis and Exodus*. Slo (imper.), slay, 1939, 3505.—*Ibid.*
5 *Hise* occurs in l. 78; *hise*, sing. in l. 233; *sece*, pl. in l. 425.
6 twice.
§ 4. III. SPECIALTIES OF THE CAMBRIDGE MS. 55

in the plural in lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>266</th>
<th>402</th>
<th>488</th>
<th>508</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>74?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>418</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>486</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

though *his* is used for the singular in lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>169</th>
<th>203</th>
<th>345</th>
<th>438</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>406</td>
<td>552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

but not for the plural, so far as I have seen.

*Wete* is used for *will* in lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2052</th>
<th>2123</th>
<th>2306</th>
<th>2741</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1354</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1395</td>
<td>2119</td>
<td>2251</td>
<td>2311</td>
<td>2759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1589</td>
<td>2121</td>
<td>2253</td>
<td>2413</td>
<td>2963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1694</td>
<td>2122</td>
<td>2254</td>
<td>2542</td>
<td>2965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1745</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and for *wel* in l. 42. *Kete* occurs for *kite* in l. 1179; and *en* for *in* in l. 278; *pete* for *pity* in 1761, 2225. We find also 2741 heue (have); 2570 thebenys (Thebans).

5. *-is* plural, is seen in lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>237</th>
<th>3eddyngis</th>
<th>418</th>
<th>ymagis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61 bataylis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 lystis</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>selleris</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>apotecaryis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 lokkis</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>louedayis</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>letewaryis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95 songis</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>schildis</td>
<td>457</td>
<td>schois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 arwis</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>bokis</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>husbondis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 lippis</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>robis</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>hepis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146 houndis</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>frendis</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>remedijys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159 bedis</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>bokis</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>sythis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164 prestis</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>wordis</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>tythis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186 hondis</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>feis, robis</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>tythis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190 grehoundis</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>deynteis</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>brostelis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203 botis</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>pouchis</td>
<td>557</td>
<td>nosetherlis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 orderis</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>vigillis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*-ys* plural in lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>282</th>
<th>bargaynys</th>
<th>380</th>
<th>chekenys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 flourys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 sleuys</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>soulys</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>bonys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104 arwys</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>termys, domys</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>hauenys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193 sleuys</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>barrys</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>sporys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 orderys</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>sesenys</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>soulys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234 pynys</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>sessiounys</td>
<td>555</td>
<td>herys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 tauernys</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>gurdelys</td>
<td>556</td>
<td>erys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>268 sterrys</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>wyuys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ twice.
§ 4. III. SPECIALTIES OF THE CAMBRIDGE MS.

-es plural in lines
231 preyeres 234 wywes 416 houres
232 freres 366 kingues

adverbs in -is are
63 thryis 375 ellis (elsewhere eff (1228, 2038) and ellys)

-is genitive occurs in lines
47 lordis 481 cristis
293 bedis 537 cristis

-ys genitive
556 sowys

6. The perfect participle -it occurs in lines
89 enbroudit 414 groundit
159 L-gaudeit 508 acumbrit

-id in lines
147 rostid 525 waytid t\(^1\)
187 servid 526 makid t
188 reservid 549 schulderid
193 purfilid

-ed in lines
151 pynched 180 lykened

-\(t\) in lines
182 But tilke tixt held he not worth an oystere
3004 That tylke moeuer style & sterne

But against these we must set ‘mayst \(\text{\textit{thou}},\)’ 2496, and
‘In tylke,’ 1973. As, also, ‘thilke’ occurs in lines 2224, 2391, 2403-4, 2439, 2750, 2757, 2813, 2959, the three
omissions of the \(h\) noted above, may be accidental. \(Hat\) is
found for hath, in 1907, 2447, 3019.

We have also \(t\) for \(th\) in
2098 ateny\(\text{\textit{s}}\) 2981 To (tho, then) 3041 pyknyt

But \(th\) for \(t\)\(^2\) in
1078 blenth, blent 2021 marthe, Mars (rhimes
to carte)
1231 sy\(\text{\textit{the}},\) sight

\(^1\) perfect tense.
\(^2\) Cp. \(\text{\textit{ten.}}\) — Genesis and Exodus, p. 94, l. 3305; \(let\) for \(let,\) p. 95, l. 3348; \(hert\) for \(herte,\) p. 81, l. 2856.
While in the following we have $d$ for $t$ or $th$¹:

| 296   | fedele (fiddle)² | 1053 | gaderith  |
| 381   | tard (tart)      | 1949 | champardyse |
| 410   | de (the)³        | 2279 | mete (mead) |
| 447   | hand (haunt)     | 2530 | dedyrward⁵ |
| 498   | to (those)       | 2545 | dedyr (thither)⁶ |
| 530   | fodir (fother, load) | 2554 | dedir  |
| 977   | glederyn (glitter)⁴ | 2890 | glederynge⁴ |

On the other hand, we get the sharp $f$ for $v$ in 'levere' (levere, liefer⁷), 293; and $p$ for $b$ in 'suptyl' (subtle), 1054; but 'taphiser' for tapicer, 362; and the flat $b$ for $p$, in 'lebard' (leopard), 2186.

8. We have a tendency to double $n$ (if the overline of contraction means anything), in

| 205   | forpyynede       | 2147 | fyynne  |
| 355   | sessionnys       | 2419 | myynne  |
| 391   | gouyne           | 2766 |   |
| 634   | onyouannys       | 2813 | opnyouannys |
| 1824  | myynne, mine     | 2819 | swouannyge |
| 2064  | Pennyys          | 2943 | swouanede |

9. We find also an $s$ prefixed to the initial $ch$⁸ in

| 195   | schyn, chin      | 2109 | schosyn, chosen |
| 475   | schaunce, chance | 2760 | scherche, church |
| 1400  | schaunged, changed | 2809 | schaungede, changed |
| 2055  | schastite, chastity |

This prefixed $s$ is seen in the West-Midland (Lancashire) Anturs of Arther (Camden Soc. 1842): schayer, chair, p. 18, st. 38, l. 10; schapelle, chapel, p. 17, l. 1; schimnay,

¹ See many instances of $d$ for $c$, in Genesis and Exodus, p. 74, 76-7, 89—91, 104-5, &c. &c.
² Fydyll or fyyle, Viella, fidicina, vituala.—Ibid.
³ De = $c$, the : Genesis and Exodus, l. 167. 'Help de nedful,' l. 3507.—Ibid.; also l. 2815, 2972, 2657, 2043.
⁴ Glyderyn, Rutilo.—Promptorium.
⁵ Genesis and Exodus has de$e$nward for Se$e$nward, l. 1738, and often $c$ed for $c$en, as in l. 1791, 1879, 1988, &c.
⁶ wheder, whedder, whether.—Townley Mysteries, p. 302, 85, &c.; hedir, hither, p. 304; heder, p. 168.
⁷ mefys, moves.—Townley Mysteries, p. 143; mef, lefe, clefe, p. 142; thefes, reprefes, lefes, clefys (all rhiming), p. 314.
⁸ Cp. 'Schere = chere, countenance, mien, l. 334; Gawayne and Green Knight.'
chimney, p. 17, l. 2; the schaft and the shol, shaturt to the
shin, the chaff, chaft (jaw), and the jowl chattered to the
chin, p. 6, l. 2.

The early Northern¹ and Scotch use of w for v, and vice
versa², is seen in

234 wywes wives) 2013 Ikorwe (carved)
251 vertyvous 2184 chiwalrye
1385 vengede (winged) 2414 awow (avow)³
1949 wenus 2563 sawe (save)
1985 wese (vase) 3054 wasseylage

while, if 1289 Thw (thou) is not a miswriting, w = ou.

In vowels we have occasionally the double one noticed
in the Ellesmere (p. 46, above), ee: laugheeth, 1494; beelte
(built), 1548; oor (or), 551; and a characteristic use of eu
for u in

deu (Duke) 981, 1025, 1191, 1202, 1206, 1585, 1690,-4,-6,
1704, 1742, 2190, 2528, 2569, 2715, 2731, 2853, 2906
freut (fruit) 1282
heuge (huge) 2145, 2951

We have a provincial 3a (Scotch ya, Promptorium 3a)
for yea in 1667; and a double i in

429 exculapijs 1000 bedijs (bodies)
430 Rufijs 2159 liik
475 remediijs 2467 maladijs
999 ladijs

Steyth rhymes with smyth in 2026-5; stronge with heuge
in 2421-2.

That the scribe did not pronounce the final e at the end
of a line, we may gather from his rhiming penaunce, 223,
with petauns, 224; myschaunce, 2009, with countenauns,
2010; werch, 2759, with scherche, 2760. This is Northern.

Of odd forms, besides those noticed before, we have the
Promptorium⁴ wrette for wart in 555; eynyn for eyes, 2984;

¹ Cp. wenjance, vengeance.—Townley Mysteries, p. 297; dewille,
devil, p. 143; grewnys, grieves, p. 314.
² Cp. seve = sewe, pottage, broth, or soup.—E. E. Allit. p. 41,
l. 108.
³ Cp. 'Bot I dewoutly awowe.'—E. E. Allit. p. 102, l. 333; and
'Schowen (pl. pres.), shove, push, l. 1454;' Gawayne and Green
Knight.
⁴ WRETTE or werte yn a mannys skynnc, Veruca. (Prompt.)
and the Northern and Midland *til* for *to*, 2158, 2162, and *wemen*—see Mr Murray's remarks on the Lansdowne MS, below—for *wommen*, 1757.

*h* is left out in 'wich,' 2361, put-in in 'whilhom,' 2384, 2403.

It may mean *lies*, as *eff* stands for 'elles, else,' in 1228, 2038; *waft* for *waffles*, 2054; but as I have never before seen *ff = iles*, I have printed *lle* for it.

Of miswritings we may notice *conclusyoun* for *conclusyoun*, 1. 38; *anches* for *anles*, 1660; *schole heye* for *scoleye*, 302; *Hepte* for *Kepte*, 414; *tust* for *tuft*, 555; *were* for *were*, 582; *hemereste* for *hindereste*, 622; *This* for *Thin*, 1235; *nercotics* for *nercotikes*, 1472; *ofte* for *after*, 1682; *smyth* for *smyteth*, 1709; *sen* for *she*, 1807; *Cothis* for *Oothis*, 1924; *Enforte* for *Enforce*, 2235; *poyntys* for *contrics*, 2971; *dryueth* for *deryuyth*, 3006; *we we* for *we*, 3027.

The *n* is sometimes so plainly written for *u* that I have left *vanasour* for *vauesour*, 360; *grene* for *greue* (grove), 1505; *athamanutz* for *athamauntz*, 1990.

As to the dialectal peculiarities of the MS, most are Midland, some Northern, as shown in the notes, &c., above; and they point to a place on or near the border of the two provinces, as the district of the writer of the MS.

IV. The Corpus (Oxford) MS.

I do not put this after the Cambridge MS because I have made up my mind that it is later and worse than that, but because I wanted to get one Text with Mr Ward's references to the *Teseide*, on each page of the *Six-Text*, to enable readers to run their eye from the referenced Text to the other two on the same page; and as the Cambridge and Lansdowne were the only two MSS in type when Mr Ward sent me his references, one of these MSS had to go 3rd in the arrangement of

*Wret*, a wart, Belg. *wratte*, *verruca*.—Forby's Vocab. of East Anglia;—*ibid.*
the *Six-Text*; and as the Cambridge is earlier (as I think) than the Lansdowne, it was put 3rd, the Lansdowne going 6th, because I judge it to be the latest of our six MSS. The Corpus is a handsome vellum folio in a clear formal hand. It has lost its first leaf—besides several others—and the front page of the second leaf is much faded, from exposure when the book was unbound. The second leaf is also loose, detached from the volume. I am not sure that this MS can go into the first class. Its 'Opiournes' for 'Epicurus,' 336; 'accordial' for 'a cordial,' 443; 'colde' for 'oolde,' 476; 'Grece' for 'Crete,' 980 (though its rime-mate 'ybete' was above it); 'bodies' for 'ladies,' 999; 'Occupied' for 'O Cupid,' 1623; 'Emforth' (like the Hengwrt) for 'enforce,' 2235; 'Busked' for 'Dusked,' 2806, are bad; but still its merits may ultimately prevail over these. Almost every final t, f, g, k, is tagged (f, f₁, g₁, k₁). A few French-like forms are used: magique, 416; phisique, 443; disdeigne, 789; pleigne (plainly), 790 (but 'playn,' 1091). I do not remember any provincialisms in the part of the MS printed, unless 'pink' and 'writink' (thing and writing) are to be taken as such. The imperfect participle in -ende, gapende, 2008, may be noted, though -yng is almost always used.

In 237 it reads 'witterly' for 'utterly.' Mr Earle asks whether the e for i, seen in snebbe, 523; es (is), 524; mellere, 542, 545, &c., is a characteristic of this MS.

**V. The Petworth MS.**

This is a handsome vellum folio, and was bound in red velvet by order of the late Lady Leconfield. The binder, after the manner of his craft, cut the edges, and pared off part of the curl of an ornament here and there. Some of the vellum is very rough, so that the ink has barely caught it. At the end of the MS are blazoned, by a hand later and coarser than that of the illuminator of the MS, the

1 The contents of these will be supplied from MS Arch. Seld. B. 14, in order to give samples of that MS.
Percy arms, as to which the Hon. Robert Curzon has left a note in the MS, saying that they were the arms of Henry Percy, 3rd Earl of Northumberland, 1455, slain, 1461; but Mr Close corrected this note, as follows:

'Petworth, 15th January, 1863.

'I should say that the Arms of the Earl of Northumberland in the Chaucer MS must be those of Henry Percy, 4th Earl of Northumberland, K.G., and not those of Henry, 3rd Earl. In this shield, Percy quarters Poynings, Fitz Payn, and Bryan. Had they been the arms of Henry, 3rd Earl, the Poynings arms would have been impaled, or more correctly, borne on a shield of pretence; for Henry, 3rd Earl, married Eleanor, sole heir of Poynings; and his son, also called Henry, did quarter Poynings, Fitz Payn, and Bryan, as appears on the emblazoned shield in the above-named manuscript. Besides, Henry, 3rd Earl, was not a Knight of the Garter.

THOMAS CLOSE
of Nottingham, F.S.A.

'Henry Percy 4th Earl was Knight of the Garter, 16 Ed. IV = 1477, and was murdered, 1489, and the [arms in the] Chaucer Manuscript must have been written [i.e. painted] between those dates.'

Almost every final t has a tag more or less decided, and many an f, g, k, is also thus marked. Some of the e's and s's have also tags, but not so often as the Lansdowne ones: these e's and s's are not marked in the print. I did not think it worth while to ask Mr Childs to cut punches for them. There are but few pause-marks in the middles of lines. The MS has not been corrected after it was written by the copier; and its occasional misreadings, and frequent omissions of words and final e's² prevent its being put in the first class of MSS.

It miswrites 'vercotiks,' 1472, for 'nercotiks;' 'layvers,' 2504, for 'layners;' 'rombled' for 'romble,' 1979; 'sparlinge,' 2164, for 'sparclinge;' 'weden,' 2214, for 'wenden,' &c.; and it repeats l. 1575. But its sins are rather those

² See some of the square brackets in the text.
of omission than commission. The only provincialisms I have noticed are the doubling of *g*,¹ as in *kyngges*, 2182; *pinggis*, 736, 2181, 2293, &c.; and the *q* of *qwisteling* (whistling), 2337; (the *'wenus*, 1904, for *Venus*, 1536, and *'hwe* (hue), 1038.)

The MS has often the double vowel that we saw in the *Ellesmere*; as, *teesteers*, 2499; *eende*, 2339; *steerne*, 2154; *feerden*, 2117; *foonde* (found), 2390; *roos*, 2273; *chaastite*, 2236, 2326 (but *chastite*, 2056); *chaasf*, 2297, 2304 (but *chaste*, 2051).

Though the *t* has generally no more value than *t*, I have printed it *te* in some cases where the *e* was wanted for the metre, as in

```
Swich sorowe he make³ pat pe grete tour 1277
But³ Theseus pe streighte way hap holde 1690
Wip-oute fugge or ojer officere 1712
His herte-bloode hap hed al his here 2006
O chaaste goddes of pe wodes gren 2297
As fayn as foule is of pe brijte sonne 2437
A persone alon wip-oute moo 2725
Only pe intellecte wip-oute more, &c. 2803
```

So with *è* and *è*—though they generally have no value—

```
This Palamon answerde hastily 1714
Myne is pe Ruyne of [t]he heghe halles 2463
```

If any one objects to this extension, and says it must be looked on as fudging on my part, to make the best of some faulty lines, I can only say that he may be right, but that I believe the *t* was once sometimes used—like the *è* and *è* were regularly in early times—as a contraction, and that later scribes copied it when it had that value, but also unluckily turned many a simple *t* into it.

VI. The Lansdowne MS.

Of this MS, Todd says (*Illustrations*, p. 126) that it is "an ancient copy of the Canterbury Tales on vellum, which once belonged to Mr Ph. Cart. Webb, afterwards to the

¹ Is this Lancashire? The only man I know who sounds the double *g* was born in Lancashire.
late Marquis of Lansdowne, and was purchased, with the rest of his Lordship's valuable manuscripts, in 1807, by the truly liberal and discerning government of this country, who directed the whole collection to be deposited, for the public good, in the Museum."

The Lansdowne is, I suppose, the latest in date of our six MSS, notwithstanding that, as the compositors noted, there are more thorns (.VERTICAL, \( p \)) in it than in any other of our six. On the other hand, it has generally, if not always, the open-tailed \( g \). The four other peculiarities that strike one in the Lansdowne, are, 1. the great number of tags, slight curls, or bars after the final \( c, e, f, g, k, r, s, t \), which cannot have any constant value as a final \( e \) or pause-mark,—for instance, in line 326 every final letter, except the \( o \) of \( no \), has a mark after it;—2. the great number of final \( e \)'s, which are put on to the ends of words without reason, so far as I can see, as in

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1 The best MS of the second version (Text B) of the Vision of Piers Plowman, Laud 581, has the fewest thorn-letters.—W. W. Skeat.

2 This is a Northern characteristic. In Hampole's Prose Works, Ed. Perry, E. E. T. Soc., 20, we have hase, duse, sese, and sesse, he sayse, I cane, we kane! we that flese! whilke, whate, hymne, ïayme, whame, ïire, othire, pe tothire, a-nothire, nowthire, mane, mene, womane, wymenne, Cryste (nom.), Gode, Godde (nom.), Holy Gaste, fadyre, modyre, bre\(\_\)ire, chyldeire, syghynge, sobbynge, brekynge, prayenge, thynkyngge, doynge, comynge, draweynge, fundene, gane, tane (=taken), sworne, comyne, haldyne, cleryde, enflawuned, forbodene, helpedene, sustaynede, thoughte, arrasede (all participles sing.), owte, doune, thurghye, wythe, whethire, fore, withwotene, apone, perhaps all the forms noted above.—J. A. H. Murray.
3. the softening of the initial qu into wh or w, as quart changed into whart in l. 649,

He wolde suffer for a whart of wine;
quite (requite) changed to white in l. 770,
The blisful Martir white 3ow 3owre mede;
(yet in l. 1032 the q is kept,
ffor euer more þer maie no golde hem quyte ;)
quick (alive) changed to whike in l. 629, and whikke in l. 1015,
Ther nas whike-siluer litarge or bremstone, 629.
Not fully whikke ne fulli dede þei were, 1015;
gwoke changed to whoke, l. 1576,
fiore ire he whoke, no lenger wolde he bide;
square changed to sware,
Of yren grete & sware as any sparre;
squire changed to swiere, though that is an old form
(Gawayne & Green Knight, 824), in lines 1410, 1440, 1498, 1554,
An al alone, saue onely o swiere, 1410.1
4. the Northern and Irish rolling of the r, producing sometimes the insertion of an e between the r and the m or n following it, as in terems for termes, l. 639, tereme for term, l. 3028,
A fewe terems had he, two or thre, 639;
aremes for arms, l. 874,
And aþ his hoste in aremes be his side;
sterene for sterne, l. 2154, 2610,
Armed ful wele wip hertes sterne and stoute.
To this cause I put the doubling of the r in Chialrrye, l. 878,
By Theus & be his Chialrrye.

1 Compare Hampole’s swynacy for quiny, the disease ‘þat greves ful sare.’—Pricke of Conscience, p. 82, l. 2999.
The *drongen* of l. 637\(^1\) for *drunken*, is provincial too, I suppose; as also *schat*, 1594, for *shalt*; *fu*, 1127, for *ful*; *slepere*, l. 1264, for *slede*; *hope* for *ope* (*oath*), l. 959; *hall* for *all*, 1967; *mayght*, l. 1236, for *might*. The *huntyng* for *huntyng*, 1687, *axen* for *axyng*, 1826, are carelessnesses which show how easily the old gerund would pass into the noun. The introduction of an *n* before *gn*, as in *singne*, l. 226, is seen in Middle Latin sometimes, and in early English. See *Lauder’s Office* (E. E. T. Soc.), p. 30, note on l. 376.

Of miswritings we may notice *Theus* for *Theseus*, l. 998, 1022; *Sche* for *Ye*, 772; *The* for *Ye*, 1568; *oyment* for *oynement*, 631; *of*, 1252, for *oft*; *bulet*, 1548, for *bulte* (*built*); *louere* for *love her*, 1589; *Occupiede*, 1623, for *O Cupid*; *boly* for *bolys* (*bulls*), 1699; *Maiten* for *mainteynen*, 1788; *thas* for *that*, 1900. The form *bue* or *bne*, l. 1817, beats me. I took it for *bene* (l. 2044, 2054) with the first *e* left out; but Mr Morris says that the *ue* may be for the A.S. *eo* in *beo*. This MS has also, like the Ellesmere, *aa* for long *a*, as *maade*, 1440, 1471, 1605, 1986; *maake*, 1287; *saake*, 1317.

The district in which the Lansdowne MS was written ought to be settled by the curious omission of the initial *q* (*whike, whoke*, for *quick, qwoke*) remarked on above; and, unless a better claim can be made out for any other province, we must assign the MS to that North Countrye that has given us so many early treasures; for the Northern (Yorkshire) *Townley Mysteries* has, at p. 45, the *wh* for *qw* or *qu*, in *whartfulle*, full of *quart*, heart,\(^2\) cheer, good spirits:

\[
\text{Whartfulle shalle I make thi gate;}
\text{I shal the help erly and late,}
\text{And alle in *quart* shalle I bryng the}
\text{Home agane to thi countre.}
\]

\(^1\) And to begin also the secounde table,
I will ther be honest men and able,
Such as wilbe as *drongen* as a nape ...

*Colyn Blom'boTs Testament*, in *Nugo Poetica*, p. 8, 9.

\(^2\) Quert, 326, joy. Fr. *œur, queor*; cf. *hearty*, in good *heart*.—Morris’s Gloss, to Hampole’s *Pr. of Cons.* p. 312.
So it has *whake* for *quake*,\(^1\) at p. 169, 'I tremyly and I *whake* for drede,' and at p. 53, 'every man shalle *whake* and gryse, Agans that ilk dome;' ' *whilk* catelle' for 'quick, living cattel,' at p. 113; a *whyk* man, p. 287; *white* for *quite*,\(^2\) require, A.S. *witan*, at p. 106; *whyme* for *qweme*,\(^3\) please, p. 50, 53; and *whaynt*, quaint, cunning, is in the Glossary, as occurring in the *Mysteries*, but it has no reference: *qwant*, quaint, is on p. 114, 116. In Brockett's Glossary of North-Country Words, 1825, we find also:

"Whacker, v. to tremble, to quake.—Whackering, trembling.

Which, quick, alive, ' *Whick and a live,*' a common expression in Newcastle, among certain ladies, who neither sell the best fish, nor speak the plainest English.

Whicks, plants or slips of the white thorn. 'A *whick-hedge,*' a quickset hedge.

Whickens, couch- [or quitch] grass, a general name for creeping weeds.—Whickening, plucking them up.

*Why* or *Quey*, the same as Heifer. *Why*, or *Quey-Calf*, a cow-calf."

To these Halliwell adds:

" *Whaint*, quaint (no district mentioned).


*Whake*, to quake, to tremble.—*Whaker*, a quaker. *North.*

*Whamire*, a quagmire. *Yorkshire.*


*Wheek*, to squeak. *North.*


Mr Morris says the Norfolk Promptorium shows the same change in

"Whakyñ or qvakyn, *Tremo.* Whakynge or qvakynge. *Tremor.*

Whante or qvante, long sprete or rodde. *Contus.*

\(^1\) qwakys, p. 107; qwake, p. 53; qwakes, p. 303.

\(^2\) qwyte, p. 303.

\(^3\) qweme, p. 303."
4. VI. SPECIALTIES OF THE LANSDOWNE MS.

Whyk or qvyk, or levynge, Vivus.
Whykyñ or qvykyn, Vivifico.
Whykly or qwykly, Vivaciter.
Whykenesse or qvyknesse. Vivacitas."

But to whale the Promptorium prefixes a q, ‘quale, fysche, Cetus,’ as it does to what, ‘What or qwat, quod, quid,’ and other words. This is also a characteristic of the Northern Dialect: see Mr Morris’s Hampole, &c. The following also point to a Northern district: na for not, 1677; til for to, 2289; gapeand for gapeing, 2008; the s plural in ‘pere schines two figures,’ 2043; schane¹ for schone, 2144; nar² for nas (as in l. 1886), was not, 2211; whas, whose, 2915.

On the above, Mr James A. H. Murray has kindly favoured me with the following comment:

With regard to the Brockett words, I know them all to be Northern, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and partly Lancashire. All over the Northern Counties wh or w is a common substitute for initial qu. Anderson’s Cumberland Ballads give

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{whaker, a quaker} & \quad \text{wha't, quiet} \\
\text{whart, quart} & \quad \text{whi'tly, quietly} \\
\text{wharter, quarter} & \quad \text{whye, a quey} \\
\text{wheyte, quite} & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Whick or wick, for quick, alive, I know well—"as wick as twenty fooak," Lancash.

If you wish, I will find instances from Anderson for such of these as the Lansdowne shows: at present I give whyte—

"a pictur beuk or gud stuff for t’ barnes or m’appen süm’at whyte as needless for the’r sels."—Cumberland: Bobby Banks’ Bodderment.

"An oald gentleman mak’ of a fellow com in tul oor foald an’ said whyte nateral, at he wantit somebody to gà wid him on’t fells."—Cumberland: Joe and the Geologist.


(Whiver, to hover, not to quiver (I believe), is Dorset and other Western Counties. In that dialect o becomes changed

¹ Shynand brighter ëan ever son shane.—Hampole’s Pricke of Conscience, p. 169, l. 6243.
² Occasionally we have the Norse war for was, e.g. he war = he was.—Preface to Hampole, p. xxiv.
into wo, stone, stwone; morn, mworn; hover, hwover, hwuwer, or hwiver. This therefore does not belong to the class of qu words. Compare hwull or whull for hole, i. e. hoële, whurn or hwurn, for horn, i. e. hoorn, &c., a change quite different from that of qu and wh.)

My own opinion of the Lansdowne MS, formed from a hasty collation of two sheets with Tyrwhitt, the only Chaucer I have at hand, is that it is very decidedly Northern in its variations.

I shall mention one or two points that specially strike me, in addition to those you mention:—

1. The lax use of e mute is a decidedly Northern usage. In this dialect it had long ceased to have any grammatical or prosodic significance, and in Hampole, Barbour, Wyntown, Blind Harry, and Gawain Douglas, it is used most capriciously. See the words from the Thornton MS (page 63, note 2).

2. The use of sct for st in selepere, which you quote, and selender, 587, is a Northern characteristic at the present day. We say slicate, sklender, sklent (slant), selye (slide), scliddery, slippery, like a hill-slope. Douglas has also sklander, and selavish.

3. The dropping of the -en of the infinitive in so many cases is Northern. The -en had gone before the 10th century, as is shown by the Lindisfarne Gospels. See 73, 738, 792, 813, 842, 927, 2202, &c., &c.

4. The dropping of -en of verbs plural, which I think only a Northern scribe would do when he could help: see 745, 806, 849, 906, 929, 1792, 2111.

5. The dropping of the y- prefix to past participles. This was a Northern characteristic; cleped, 457, 867, 963, 2063, 2151, 2693.

6. The use of the -e form of the verb after a plural noun, 152, 591, his legges was; 2043 pere schines two figures, &c.

7. Jeire for her, in

' the bones of jeire frendes pat were sleyne' 992

would be inserted by none but a Northern scribe. This I think a crucial case.

8. The separation of another into a-nothcr, and that one into the tone, 1013, were vices common to Northern scribes: see 902, 1894, 2073, &c., &c. Compare Hampole's Prose Works, and Barbour.

9. The continual use of be for by is Northern, 589, 595, 719, everywhere indeed.

10. Lat (for let) and fawht, 188, 873, 891, are the forms used by Barbour, &c.
11. *Mony* for *many*, 1010, 1075, 1729, 2101, &c., &c.; *til* for *unto*, 71; *wele* for *wel*, 49, 87, are Northern.

12. Not only *whas*, as you mention, but *wha*, 2604; *wham*, 1807.

13. *Yhalow* for *yellow*, is the common Northern form still, 675, 1929, 2132, 2170.


16. *Terems*, *arems*, *worems*, *worold*, *sherew*, *sherub*, *elem*, *filem*, are the common Scotch and Northern pronunciations still.

17. *Sal*, 731; *wald*, 1702. *Wemen*, the plural constantly used for wommen in the MS, was the form used by all the Northern writers, Hampole, Barbour, Harry, Douglas, &c.


A Baggepipe wele coupe he *blawe* and sowne:

19. "Be mi fader sowe," is a thoroughly Northern form.

20. *An* and *on* for *a*; *an morwe*, 822; *one goddes name*, 854; *on nyght*, 1042. The Northern *o* is usually a contraction of *of*, not of *on*, which we do not contract. This MS usually has *on*, *an*, for *o*, *a* of Tyrwhitt.

21. *Ploughe*, *longe ynoughe* (not *plow*, *ynow*), is what a Northern would say.

22. *I wriche whiche pat wepe* and *weyle* *jus* 931 for the true Northern *wepes and wails thus*. I do not think any other dialect would add terminations to the 1st pers. sing.

The dropping of the compounds *nis*, *nare*, before another negative,

*Ther* is (== *nis*) no more to *telle* 974 *na es* for *nis*, 1677. The Northern dialect had a great objection to the *nis, wull, nould, nas* forms. They are often dropped in this MS.

The dropping of the *n* of the perfect participle after another *n* or *m*, *ng*, 1002; *wonne* for *wonnen*, *come* for *comen*, 1696.

The dropping of *-eth* of the imperative, 1710; *telle*! for *telleth*! 1868, 2208.
I do not say that all these were by any means exclusively Northern. What I say is, that they are all Northern, and that in almost every word where this MS differs from Tyrwhitt's text, it is in favour of a form which is Northern. The points are not arranged in the order of their importance, but as they turned up.

P.S. Many of the foregoing are West-Midland as well as Northern; but to say "they went, would, have, were," instead of "they wenten, wulden, han, wern," is Northern, as against West-Midland. Some are perhaps also East-Midland as well as Northern; but the East-Midland were fond of nis, nave, nare, nold, &c., which this writer drops.

The dropping of the y- (clad) is conclusive against its being Western, where, and in the South, the tendency was to retain the y- and reject the -en. Modern Dorset, "We be a-bid (y-bidde)," North. "We're budden."

Considering all the points, then, the Northern dialect is that in which the evidence meets.

The treatment of the final e in all the MSS I leave to Prof. Child and Mr A. J. Ellis; and to the latter the pronunciation- and rhyme-questions.

VII. Our Six MSS compared with one another and the Harleian MS 7334.

Mr Richard Morris has been kind enough to jot down for us the following notes on the readings of the different MSS in the Prologue, as a sample of these differences of the MSS.

1. 5, 6. Arch. and Lansd. have final e in brethe and hethe. This in absent in Harl. and Heng. In other MSS the h has a mark.
2. 18. Arch. and Lansd. omit that. (This is good—it gives wer3; in the other MSS this e must be silent.)
4. 27. Lansd. stands alone in the order of words.

1 They are not so.—F.
2 The numerous thorns noted by the printers (p. 63, line 8) point in the same direction. It is well known that th was never written in full by Scottish writers down to a very recent period. Thé thorn (þ) sank of course into a y in the writing of later times, in which form I have it in full use in a copy-book of 1600. But the other dialects had adopted the full th long before the Northern.—J. A. H. M.
§ 4. COMPARISON OF OUR 6 MSS AND HARL. 7334. 71

1. 36. forthere (further). So all copies except Lansd.: forther, the cp. of forth (good). Chaucer's ordinary cp. of fer, far, is ferre.

1. 38. alle, Harl.; alle, Lansd. All other copies al (good in the sing. number).

1. 49. in hethenesse (Camb. in hethnesse, &c.? so pronounced). So all copies except Harl. and Heng., which omit in.

1. 54. hadde reyced (reysed), Harl.; had he, Pet. and Lansd. All the rest have hadde he reyced.

1. 60. Camb. and Harl. stand alone in reading aryve. All the rest have armeye, arme, or armee.

1. 70. ne sayde. Ne is omitted by Heng. (which reads he) and Lansd.; it is in all the rest.

1. 74. Camb., Pet., Corp., Elles., and Heng. use hors as a plural, and the vb. in the plural number. Harl. and Lansd. in the singular—his hors was. Hors was an old plural.

1. 76. Camb. stands alone in reading besloteryd for besmotered.

1. 77. late ycome. So Elles., Corp., and Pet. (3 MSS).
late comen

late comen

\{ Harl. and Heng. (2 MSS).

1. 95. In Harl. this line is badly arranged; wel comes before songes (in previous line vel is wrongly repeated and wrongly placed; faire is a better reading, and in all other MSS), instead of before endite, as in all copies except Heng., which puts it before make, and Camb., which has fayre endite (crept in from previous line).

1. 98. sleep. So Harl. and Corp. All the rest slepte (Lansd. slepete). Of course sleep is the more ancient.

1. 110. Harl. and Heng. stand alone in reading wel before al; the rest have wel before couthe or howe.

1. 120. Pet. se[y]n'le Loy. But Lansd. reads othe. All the rest have oth or ooth (nine syllables in this line).—The Image of Ypocresye, l. 1144, has ‘christ saue the and Saincte loy.

1. 121. clept (Harl.). All rightly read cleped.

1. 122. Nine syllables in line. So in all, except Camb., which has ‘seruyse of deuyen’ for ‘seruyse deuyen.’

Variants of verb song (Harl.), song (Camb., Corp., Pet.), soong (Elles., Heng.).

1. 123. nose so. Camb. alone. All the rest, nose ful.

1. 131. Harl. and Heng. stand alone in dropping ne. All the others insert ne before fel, fil, or felle.

1. 132. (1.) Harl. stands alone in al hire lest[ec] (1 MS).
(2.) ful meche here lyst (Camb.) (2 MSS).
ful moche hire leste (Corp.).
1. 132. (3.) ful mochel, &c. (Pet.).

ful muchel (Elles., Heng., Lansd.) (4 MSS).

Notice, Lansd., Corp., and Pet. take e in breste, leste; Heng. has bristl, listl; Elles. and Camb. omit e.

2. 133-6. draughte, raughte, e (which is grammatically right) in Elles., Heng., Lansd., Corp., Pet.; not in Camb. and Harl.

1. 148. Elles. any for oon (all the rest on, one, or oon).

1. 151. ipynched. Harl. alone has i-.

1. 152. (1.) Elles., Heng., Camb. read tretys, tretys, tretis (3 MSS).

(2.) Corp., Harl. read streight (2 MSS).

(3.) Pet., Lands. read was streight (2 MSS).

1. 161. Corp. and Lansd. wrongly insert with.

1. 162. that in Harl. alone. Omitted by all the rest.

1. 170. (1.) Elles., Camb. gynglen, gyngelyn (inf.).

(2.) Heng. and Harl. gyngle (inf.).

(3.) Corp., Pet., Lansd. gynglyng, &c.

1. 172. Lansd. alone has the lord.

1. 175. Harl. alone has forby hem pace. All the rest, olde things [thynge, Camb.] pace.

1. 177. pe text, Corp., Pet., Lansd. All the rest, pat text.

1. 192. hond, lond (no e), Harl., Elles., Corp., Camb.; in Heng. and Pet. a mark; in Lansd. honde, londe.


1. 197. Lansd. alone has on for in.

1. 198. and, Harl. alone; all the rest, pat.

1. 201, 202. (1.) Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb. heed, leed, hed, led (no e final).

(2.) Corp., Pet., Lansd. hede, lede (have e final).

1. 206. Pet. and Camb. lovede (the full form of the preterite). All the other copies loved (the e remaining unwritten because silent before he).

1. 207. Harl. and Heng. as eny (any) berye; the rest have as is a berye.

1. 211. Harl., Heng., Lansd. moche (muche); Camb. mokil; Elles. muchel; Corp. mochil; Pet. mochel.

1. 212. Harl. alone has haddë inad (MS inade); Heng. haddë maked; Elles. and Camb. haddë maad (mad); Corp. and Pet. haddë made (the e in made pp. is not grammatical). many (Harl.); ful many (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet.); ful manye (Camb.).


1. 217. Harl., Heng. read eck; the rest omit it.

1. 221. Harl., Camb., Corp. read sweelly; the rest (more rightly) sweëty.
4. COMPARISON OF OUR 6 MSS AND HARL. 7334.

1. 223. Harl., Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet., Camb. have to yeue (ziue, yeue); Lansd. stands alone in reading to zef (which gets rid of final e in yeue).

1. 224. wistē han (Harl.); wistē to have (Elles., Heng., Corp., Lansd.); wistē to han (Camb., Pet.).


1. 226. Elles., Corp., Pet., Lansd. weepe althogh (although, although) hym; Harl., Camb. weepe though him (e sounded as the inf. ending); Heng. weepe thogh that he.

1. 227. Men mooten yien silver to the pore freres (Harl.).

Men mote yeue siluer to the poucre freres (Corp.).

Men mote yeue siluer to the poucre freres (Elles., Heng.).

Men mote yeue siluer to the poucre freres (Camb.).

Men mote yeue siluer to the poucre freres (Pet.).

Men mote yeue siluer to the poucre freres (Lansd.).

1. 228. (1.) to yuen [yeue] faire wyues (Harl., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

(2.) to yeuen [yeuyন] fayre wyues (Heng., Camb.).

(3.) to yeuen yonge wyues (Elles.).


1. 230. pleye (Harl.); playen [pleyeii (Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet.)]; pléine (Lansd.).

1. 231. (1.) witterly [witterli (Corp., Lansd.).

(2.) uttreyly (Elles., Heng.); uttreyly [uttyrli (Harl., Pet., Camb.).

1. 232. (1.) strong was (Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb.).

(2.) was strong (Corp., Pet.); was also stronge (Lansd.).

1. 233. wel the tavernes (Harl.); the rest of the MSS rightly read, the tavernes wel.

1. 234. (1.) And every ostiller or gay tapstere (Harl.).

(2.) And euerich hostiler and tappestere (Elles.).

The reading of Elles. and Heng. seem preferable to the other lections.

1. 235. And every ostiller or a beggere (Harl., Corp., Pet.).

(2.) Better than a lazar or a Begger (Lansd.).

(3.) Bet than a lazar [lazer] or a beygester (Elles., Heng.).

(4.) Bet than a lazer or a bakystere (Camb.).

The correct reading was probably men mot = one must.

1. 245. (1.) *To have with sike [syke], &c.* (Harl., Elles., Heng.).

(2.) *To have with suche seke, &c.* (Lansd., Corp.).

" " " *swiche seke [sike], &c.* (Pet., Camb.).

1. 247. (1.) *For to delen with such poraille* (Harl., Corp., Lansd.).

(2.) *For to delen with | no swich | poraille* (Elles., Heng.).

swiche seke [sike], &c. (Pet., Camb.).

The lection (2) is better than (1).

1. 249. (1.) *And overal ther eny profit schulde arise* (Harl.).

(2.) *And overal ther as profyt scholde arise* (Harl., Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

(3.) *And overal therö profit schuldë aryse* (Camb.).

The Camb. lection is more metrical than (1) and (2).

1. 250. *love* (Harl.). The rest rightly read *lowly* (lovely).

1. 251. (1.) *was . . . no wher* (Harl., Heng.).

" " " *no wher* (Camb.).

(2.) *nas . . . nowher* (Elles., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 252. *al*, inserted by Harl., is rightly omitted by all the rest. Heng. stands alone in reading of for in.

1. 253, 254. Heng. alone has these lines.

1. 255. (1.) *but oo schoo* (Harl.).


1. 255. *or* (Harl., Corp., Pet.); *er* (Elles., Heng., Camb.). *ar* (Lansd.).

1. 256. (1.) *was bettur* (Harl. alone).

(2.) *was wel bettre* (Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 257. (1.) *and pley[n] as a whelpe* (Harl.).

(2.) *right as it were a whelpe* (Corp., Lansd.).

(3.) *as it were riht a whelpe* (Elles., Heng., Pet., Camb.).

1. 258. (1.) *In louedays ther couthe he mochil helpe* (H.):

" " " *louedayes", "" *moche", (*Corp.*).

" " " *koude", "" *mochel", (*Ell.*).

" " " *louedaiies", *coude", "mochil", (*Pet.*).

" " " *louedayisthere couthe", "mekil", (*Cam.*).

" " " *louedaiies thare", "mochel", (*Cam.*).

(2.) *In louedayës koude he muchel* (Hen).

1. 259. (1.) *For ther was he not like, &c.* (Harl.); all the rest read
1. 259. (2.) For ther he was not liche [like].
1. 260. (1.) as a (Harl., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
     (2.) as is a (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
1. 263. (1.) That rounded was as a belle out of presse (Harl.).
     (2.) That rounded as a belle on the presse (Corp.).
     (3.) That rounded as a belle out of the presse (Elles., Pet., Camb.).
     (4.) That rounde as a bell out the presse (Lansd.).
     (5.) And rounded as a belle out of the presse (Heng.).
1. 264. lipsede (Harl., Pet., Camb.); lipsed [lipsed] (Elles., Heng., Corp.); lisped (Lansd.); his omitted by Harl.; retained by all the rest.
1. 266. that; omitted by Lansd.; retained by all the rest.
1. 268. in the (Harl., Corp., &c.); in a, Pet. alone.
1. 269. called (Harl.). All the rest cleped (clepid).
1. 271. (1.) In mottēye high (Harl.).
     (2.) In motte and heigh (Corp.).
     " motlee " hye (Elles., Heng.).
     " motle " heyh (Pet.).
     " motleley and hyc (Lansd.).
     (3.) In motle an-heigh (Camb.).
In (3) an-heigh is an adverb = aloft. I prefer the Camb. lection to (1) and (2).
1. 272. heed (Harl., Elles., Heng.); hed (Camb.); heved (Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
1. 275. Swounynge alway the encres of his wynnynge (Harl.).
     Swounynge " thencrees " wynynng (Elles., Heng.).
     Swounynge alwey the[n]cres hose wynnyng (Camb.).
     Schewynge " the encres his wynnynge (Corp.).
     Schewynge alwey thencre " " (Lansd.).
     Schewynge alwey the encres " " (Pet.).
1. 279. witte (Harl., Corp., Pet.); wit (Elles., Heng., Camb., Lansd.). The final e is not required for the metre.
1. 281. So estately was he of governaunce (Harl.). All the remaining six texts agree in reading his governaunce. Corpus reads statly, when the other copies read estatly.
1. 282. With his bargayns, and with his cheyvaunce (Harl., &c.). Corpus and Camb. alone omit the second with.
1. 284. Soth to say (Harl.). Corp., Pet., and Lansd. read Sothly to sein (Sothely to seyne); the other MSS agree with Harl.
1. 288. And he was not (Harl., Heng., Pet., Lansd.). And he was not (Elles., Camb., Corp.).
1. 287. Also (Harl.) ; all the other MSS read As.
1. 291. (1.) For he hadde nouzt geten him zit a benefice (Harl.).
(2.) For he hadde geten hym yet no benefice (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
(3.) For he hadde yit geten him no benefice (Pet.).
(4.) For he had geten him no benefice (Cor., Lans.).
1. 292. (1.) Ne was not worthy to haven an office (Harl.).
(2.) Ne was so wordely for to haue office (Elles., Heng., Corp.).
Ne was so wordely for to haue an office (Camb.).
(3.) Ne was so wordely to haue office (Lansd.).
Ne was so wordely to haue an office (Pet.).
1. 293. For him was lever have at his beddes head (Harl.). Camb. and Corp. read to have, &c ; Corp., Lansd., and Pet. read bed-hede.
1. 294. (1.) clothed (Harl.).
(2.) clad (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet.).
Cladde (Lansd.).
(3.) Iclad (Camb.).
1. 295. of his (Harl.). of is omitted by all our six MSS.
1. 296. (1.) or sawtre (Harl.).
(2.) or gay sautrie. So all our six MSS.
1. 297. (1.) But although that (Harl.).
(2.) But al be that (Elles., Heng., Pet., Camb.).
But al by that (Cor., Lansd.).
1. 298. (1.) but litul (Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb., Pet., Lansd.).
(2.) but a litel (Corp.).
1. 299. (1.) But al that he myghte gete and his frendes sende (Harl.).
(2.) But al that he myghte of his frendes hente (Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.). The reading of the Harl. MS is evidently corrupt. Lansd. has on for of.
1. 300. (1.) and his (Harl., Elles.).
(2.) and on (Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
1. 303. (1.) and heede (Harl.).
1. 304. oo word (Harl., Heng.); o word, Elles., Corp.; Pet., Camb., and Lansd. read a word.  

1 It is probable that Pet. and Camb., as well as Lansdowne,
4. COMPARISON OF OUR 6 MSS AND HARL. 7334.

1. 305. (1.) Al that he spak it was of hey prudence (Harl.).
(2.) And that was seyd in forme and reverence
(Elles., Corp., Camb., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 306. (1.) And schort and quyk and ful of gret sentence
(Harl.).
(2.) And short and quyk and ful of hy sentence
(Elles., Heng., Corp., Camb., Pet.).
" schorte " " white " " hire "
(Lansd.).

1. 307. (1.) manere (Harl.). All six MSS agree in reading
vertu (verte).

1. 309. of Lawe (Harl. Heng.). The rest of the MSS
read of the Lawe.

1. 310. atte (Harl., Pet.). The rest of the MSS read at
the.

1. 313. Such (Harl.). Our six MSS read swich (Lansd.
svyche).

1. 318 (1.) was ther nowher (Harl.).
(2.) was nowher (Elles., Heng., Lansd., Corp., Pet.).
(3.) was neuere (Camb.).

1. 320. (1.) His purchasyng might[e] nought ben to him
suspecte (Harl.).
(2.) His purchasyng myghte nat been infecte
(Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd. [be infecte]).

1. 322. Semed (Harl.). Only the Camb. MS has
the full form of the pret. semede (I pronounced semede).

1. 323. hadde caas (Harl.). All the MSS but Lansd.
(had he) read hadde he.

1. 324. (1.) That fro the tyme that King [Will] werë
falle (Harl.).
(2.) That from the tyme of King William werë
falle (Elles.).
(3.) That fro [from] the time of Kynge William
werë falle (Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
(4.) That from tyme of King William were falle
(Heng.).

1. 326. man. (Harl. and Camb.) All the remaining
MSS read wight.

1. 328. (1.) medled (Harl.).
(2.) medlee (Elles., Heng.).
medley (Corp.).

have followed a Northern recension of Chaucer's Tales.—R.
Morris.
COMPARISON OF OUR 6 MSS AND HARL. 7334.

1. 328. (2.) medle (Lansd., Pet.).
       medely (Camb.).
1. 329. seynt, seint (Harl., Corp., Lansd., Pet. (sent),
       Camb.). Ceint, Ceynt (Elles., Heng.).
1. 331. ther was (Harl.). All the six MSS rightly omit
       ther, and read Frankeleyn as a word of three syllables.
1. 332. berde (Harl.). So all the MSS except Elles.,
       which reads heed.
1. 334. (1.) Wel loved he in the morn a sop of wyn
       (Harl.).
       (2.) Wel loved he by the morwe a sop in wyn
       (so all our six MSS; Camb. and Lansd. be).
1. 335. (1.) To lyne[n] in delite was at his wone (Harl.).
       (2.) To lyven in delit was euere his wone (Elles.,
       Heng., Camb.).
       (3.) To lyven in delit ever was his wone (Corp.,
       Pet., Lansd.). Lansd. leuen for lyuen.
1. 338. (1.) verraily (Harl.).
       (2.) verray, verrey, very (Elles., Heng., Camb.,
       Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
1. 341. (1.) alway (Harl.); alwey (Camb., Lansd.).
       (2.) Alweys (Elles., Heng., Corp.); Alleweys (Pet.).
1. 342. (1.) nowher (Harl., Pet., Camb.).
       (2.) neuer, nevere (Elles., Heng., Corp., Lansd.).
1. 343. Withouti (Harl.). So all our MSS except Heng.,
       which reads withouten.
1. 344. (1.) Of flesch and flessh (Elles., Corp., Pet., Camb.).
       (2.) Of flesche of flesche (Lansd.).
       (3.) Of fleissch and fissch (Harl.).
       (4.) Of fresshe fissahe and flesche (Heng.).
1. 345. Hit sneved in his hous (Harl.). So all the MSS
       except Camb., which has the absurd reading It snowede in
       his mouth.
1. 346. (1.) deyntees, deyntes, deynteis (Harl., Elles,
       Heng., Corp., Camb.).
       (2.) deyntopes, deyntethes (Lansd. and Pet.).
1. 348. (1.) He chaunged hem at mete and at soper
       (Harl.).
       (2.) So chaunged he his mete and his soper.
       (So all our six MSS.)
1. 363. (1.) Weren with us eekte cloathed in oo lyvere
       (Harl.).
       (2.) And they were cloathed alle in o lyvere. (So
       all our six MSS.)
1. 364. (1.) and gret (Harl.).
       (2.) and a greet (Elles., Heng., Pet.).
       and a greet (Corp., Camb.); grete (Lansd.).
4. COMPARISON OF OUR 6 MSS AND HARL. 7334.

1. 365. (1.) piked (Harl.).
       (2.) apiked, apyked. (So all our six MSS.)

1. 366. (1.) Here knyfes were ichapud nat with bras (Harl.).
       (2.) Here knyues were chaped noght with bras (Elles., Heng., Camb., Lansd.).
       (3.) Here knyfes were chaped nought with bras (Corp., and Pet., with chap for chaped).

1. 371. (1.) Everyman (Harl.).
       (2.) Everych, Everiche (Elles., Heng., Corp., Camb., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 375. (1.) hadde thei ben to (Harl.).
       (2.) were they to (Elles.).
       weryn they to (Camb.).
       (3.) they were to (Heng., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 376. (1.) It is right fair for to be clept madame (Harl.).
       (2.) It is ful fair to been yclepēd ma dame (Elles., Heng.).
       (3.) It is ful fair to be cleyped ma dame (Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 377. (1.) And for to go to vigilies (Harl.).
       (2.) And goon to vigilīes. (So all our six MSS.)

1. 378. (1.) rially (Harl.).
       (2.) rialliche (Elles.).
       rialliche (Heng.).
       rialliche, ryalliche (Corp., Pet., Camb., Lansd.).

1. 380. (1.) To boyle Chiknes with (Harl.).
       (2.) To boille the chicknes [chikenys] with (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
       (3.) To boile the chikenys and the (Camb.).

1. 381. Petworth alone has of Gallyngale instead of and, &c.

1. 383. (1.) sethe, broille (Harl.).
       (2.) sethe and boille (Elles., Camb.).
       (3.) seethe and broille (Heng., Corp., Lansd., Pet.).

1. 384. Make (Harl.). All the six MSS read maken or Makyn.

1. 385. semede (Harl., Camb.). thoughte (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet.); thought (Lansd.).

1. 387. (1.) He madē with (Harl.).
       (2.) that made he with. (So all our six MSS.) Camb. alone reads at for with.

1. 393. (1.) arm adoun (Harl., Elles., Heng., Corp., Camb.).
1. 393. (2.) armë, down (Pet. and Lansd.).
1. 396. (1.) drawe (Harl.). So all the MSS except Corpus, which reads ıdræwy. Lansd. has wynë where all the rest read wyn; Camb. weyn.
1. 397. (1.) From Burdeux warde whil that the (Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb.).
   (2.) From Burdeux varde while the (Corp., Pet.).
   (3.) From Burdeux varde whan the (Lansd.).
1. 400. (1.) to (Harl., Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet.).
   (2.) by, be (Camb., Lansd.).
1. 401. (1.) the tydes (Harl.).
   (2.) his tydes. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 404. (1.) Ther was non such from (Harl., Heng., Corp.).
   (2.) Ther was noon swich from (Elles., Camb., Lansd.).
1. 407. (1.) He knew wel allë the havenes (Harl.).
   (2.) He knew alle the havenes (Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet.).
   (3.) He knewë al ëe havenes (Lansd.).
1. 408. (1.) From Scotia to the Cape of Fynesterre (Harl.).
   (2.) From Gootlond to the Cape of Fynystere (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
   (3.) From gotlond to the Cape de Fynyshere (Corp., Lansd., Pet.).
1. 411. (1.) Ther was also a (Harl.).
   (2.) With us ther was a. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 415. (1.) He kepte his pacient wondurly wel (Harl.).
   (2.) He kepte his pacient a ful greet deel. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 420. (1.) Were it of cold or hete or moyst or drie (Harl.).
   (2.) Were it of hoot or cold or moyste or drie (Elles., Heng., Pet.); of hoot of cold (Corp.); of colde of hote (Lansd.).
   Were it [of] hot or cold or moyst or dreye (Camb.).
1. 421. (1.) And where thi engendrid and (Harl., Elles.).
   (2.) And where it engendred and (Heng.).
   (3.) And wher engrendred and (Corp., Pet.).
   (4.) And where they engendere (Camb.).
   (5.) And wherëf engenderde it (Lansd.).
1. 428. (1.) was not, was nought (Harl., Heng., Camb.).
   (2.) nas nat, nas nat (Elles., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
4. COMPARISON OF OUR 6 MSS AND HARL. 7334.

1. 438. on the Bible (Harl., Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet., and Lansd.); in, &c. (Camb.).
1. 441. in dispence (Harl.); of disp. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 450. byforn (Harl.); biforn (Heng., Elles.); toforn (Lansd.); toforn (Corp., Pet.); toforn (Camb.).
1. 451. so (Harl.); omitted by Corp., Lansd., Pet.; retained by the other MSS.
1. 452. thanne (Harl.); omitted by all our six MSS.
1. 453. (1.) weren ful fyne (Harl.).
   (2.) ful fyne weren (Elles.).
   ful fyne were (Heng.).
   ful fyne were (Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).
1. 454. (1.) weyghede (Harl.).
   (2.) weiden (Lansd.).
   weyden (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet.).
   weyedyn (Camb.).
1. 455, 456. were (Harl.); weren (Elles., Corp., Pet., Lansd.); weren (Heng.); veyryn (Camb.).
1. 460. hadde sche (Harl.); sche hadde. (So all our six MSS, sche had, Lansd.)
1. 464. straunge (Harl.). The Camb. MS has the absurd reading, strong.
1. 470. Wympled ful wel (Harl.); Ywymplied vel. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 472. hipes (Harl.); hepis (Camb.). All the other MSS hipes.
1. 474. [sche] lawghe (Harl.); sche is in all our six MSS.
1. 476. (1.) For of that art sche knew the, &c. (Harl.).
   (2.) For she koude of that art the, &c. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 483. (1.) gladly (Harl.).
   (2.) trevely, trevely. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 485. iproved (Harl.). The prefix i is omitted in all the six MSS. Heng. has procued.
1. 486. curse (Harl.). All six MSS read cursed (cursyn).
1. 496. unto (Harl.); to (in all our six MSS).
1. 497. after that (Harl.); afterward (so all six MSS).
1. 499. (1.) And this figure he addid yit therto (Harl.).
   (2.) ” ” ” ” added eek ” ” ” ” So all our six MSS, except Camb., which omits eek.
1. 508. lefte (Harl.); leet (let): so all our six MSS.
1. 510. for soules (Harl.). So also all our six MSS, except Lansd., which has to sinful for soules.
1. 514. (1.) and no (Harl.).
   (2.) and noght a. (So all our six MSS.)
1. 516. to senful . . . nought, &c. (Harl.). In all our six MSS, nought to sinful, &c.
1. 519. by clennesse (Harl., Camb.); by fairnessse. (So
the other five MSS, except Heng., which reads with fairness.

1. 520. [this] was (Harl.). This is found in all six MSS.
1. 524. ther (Harl., Heng.); that (Elles., Corp., Pet., Lansd.). Camb. has, I trave nevere non is.
1. 525. ne (Harl., Camb.); and (Ell., Hen., Cor., Pe., Lan.).
1. 529. his (Harl.); was his (Elles., Lansd., Heng., Corp., Pet.); that was hese (Camb.).
1. 533. his treve herte (Harl.); his hoole herte (Elles., Heng., Pet., Camb.); his herte (Corp., Lansd.).
1. 534. him (Harl., Heng., Corp., Camb.); he (Elles., Pet., Lansd.). Camb. has gamenede for gamed.
1. 537. with (Harl., Heng.); for (Elles., Corp., Lansd., Pet., Camb.).
1. 540. owne (Harl.); all the other six MSS read propre.
1. 544. (1.) was no (Harl.).
(2.) nare no (Lansd., Corp.); nar na (Pet.).
(3.) were no, weere na (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
1. 548. (1.) he wolde bere awey (Harl.).
(2.) ,, ,, haue alwey (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
(3.) ,, ,, awey (Corp., Lansd., Pet.).
1. 550. (1.) There nas no dore that he nolde (Harl.).
(2.) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ne wolde (Elles.).
(3.) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, noolde (He., Co.).
(4.) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, newolde (Pe., La.).
(5.) Ther nas ,, ,, ,, ,, wolde (Camb.).
1. 551. with a (Harl., Lansd.); at a (the other 5 MSS).
1. 556. berstles (Harl., Corp.); brustles (Elles.); bristles (Hen.); brystiles (Pet.); bresteles (Lan.); brostelis (Cam.).
1. 558. a (second) is omitted by Corp., but is retained by all other MSS.
1. 560, 561. harlotries, thries (Harl. and all six MSS, except Camb., which reads harlotrye, tweye).
1. 568. take exemple (Harl., &c.). Lansd. alone inserts goode before ensample.
1. 571. acate (Harl., Cam.). 5 MSS read achate (achaat!).
1. 572. ay (Harl., &c.). Lansd. alone reads al.
1. 575. lernede (Harl., Corp., Camb.); lerned (Heng., Elles., Pet., Lansd.).
1. 576. hadde mo (Harl., Corp.); hadde he mo (Elles., Heng., Camb., Pet.); had he mo (Lansd.).
1. 577. were (Harl., Corp., Pet., Camb.); weren (weeren) (Elles., Heng., Lansd.).
1. 578. were, weere (Harl., Heng., Camb.); weren (Elles.); was (Corp., Pet., Lansd.). All our six MSS read that, against an (Harl.).
1. 579. be (Harl., Lansd.); been, ben (Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp.); bene (Pet.).
l. 580. lord (Harl., &c.); Lansd. alone has lordes.
l. 581. propre (Harl., &c.). Camb. alone has oweene.
l. 582. but if he were (Harl., Elles., Heng., Lansd.); but if that he were (Corp., Pet.). Camb. has but he were wod.
l. 583. can (Harl.); list (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet., Camb.); lust (Lansd.).
l. 586. (1.) here alter (Harl.).
   hir alter (Heng., Elles.).
   (2.) here alther (Corp., Lansd.).
   (3.) ther althir (Pet.).
   (4.) here allerys (Camb.).
l. 589. (1.) neighe (Harl.).
   (2.) rounde (Lansd.).
   (3.) ful round (Elles., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet.).
l. 592. al like a (Harl.); Ylyk a (Elles.); Ylik a (Heng., Camb.); Ilik/ (Corp.); Ilike (Pet., Lansd.).
l. 594. on him (Harl., Heng., Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.); of him (Elles.).
l. 593. and a (Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb.); or a (Corp., Lansd., Pet.).
l. 604. they ne (Harl.). All our six MSS have he, but Elles. and Camb. omit ne.
l. 607. ischadewd (Harl., Camb.); shadwed (Elles., Heng.); shadowed (Corp., Lansd., Pet.).
l. 609. istored (Harl.); astored. (So all six MSS.)
l. 612. (1.) a cote and eek an hoo (Harl.).
   (2.) yet a gorne and hoo (Elles.).
   (3.) and yet a coote and hoo (Heng., Corp., Pet., Camb.).
   (4.) and zit a cote and an hoo (Lansd.).
l. 613. he lerned hadde (Harl., Heng.); he hadde lered (Lansd., Elles., Corp., Camb.); had lered (Pet.); had lered (Lansd.).
l. 615. wel good stot (Harl., Heng., Pet.); ful good stot (Elles., Corp., Lansd.).
l. 616. a pomely gray (Harl., Heng., Camb.); al pomely grey (Elles., Corp., Lansd.); al pomel grey (Pet.).
l. 617. blew (Harl.); peers (Pet., Lansd.); pers (Elles., Heng., Corp., Camb.).
l. 622. the route (Harl.). All the six MSS read our (oure).
l. 628. children were aferd (Harl., Corp., Pet., Camb.); children were aferd (Elles., Heng., Lansd.).
l. 629. ne (Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb.); or (Corp., Lansd., Pet.).
l. 642. ye knowe vel (Harl., Heng., Camb.); ze knowen vel (Elles.); ze knowen it vel (Pet., Corp., Lansd.).
l. 644. wolde (Harl.); coupe (Lansd., Corp., Pet., Camb.); houde (Elles., Heng.).
1. 648. nowher (Harl.); nouht (Lansd.); noght (Elles., Heng.); not (Corp., Camb., Pet.).
1. 652. And pryvely a Fynch eek (Harl., Elles.).
    Ful pryvely eek a Fynch (Corp., Pet.).
    Ful pryvely a Fynch eek (Heng., Camb.).
1. 655. such a (Harl.). The other MSS omit a, but Lansd. reads suche.
1. 659. lyeth (Harl., Camb.).
    lyede, lyhede (Lansd., Corp.).
    lyed (Elles., Heng., Pet.).
1. 660. oweth ... to (Harl.).
    owyth ... [to] (Camb.).
    oghte ... [him] (Elles., Heng.).
    ought ... him (Lansd., Corp.).
1. 665. owen assise (Harl.); owen owen, owene) gise (our six MSS).
1. 667. and was al here rede (Harl., Elles., Heng., Camb.).
    and what was al here rede (Lansd., Corp., Pet.).
1. 669. rood (Harl., &c.). was (Elles. only).
1. 674. come hider love to me (Harl., Elles., Corp., Heng., Lansd.).
    come hidere love come (Pet.).
1. 677. hynge (Harl.). The other MSS read henge, heenge (heng, heeng).
1. 679. Ful thinne (Harl.); But thinne (all six MSS).
1. 680. ne were (Harl.). All our six MSS omit ne.
1. 685. sowed on (Harl., Corp.); sowed upon (Elles., Heng., Pet., Camb.); sewe upon (Lansd.).
1. 687. come (Harl., Camb.). The other MSS read komen.
1. 689. ne hadde (Harl.). ne is omitted in Elles., Heng., Lansd., and Camb.).
1. 711. For (Harl., &c.). Lansd. alone reads ful. Harl. alone reads wyset he; our six MSS have he wiste (wist).
1. 714. ful meriely (Harl.); so meriely (Corp., Pet., Lansd.); the merierly (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
1. 721. bare us in that (Harl.). All our MSS omit in.
1. 726. ne arete (Harl.); ne rette (Pet., Corp.); ret (Lansd.); narette (Elles., Heng., Camb.).
1. 727. I spake al pleyn (Harl.); I pleynly speke (Elles., Heng., Corp., Pet., Camb., Lansd.).
1. 733. Every word (Harl.); Everiche word (Pet.);
    Everich a (Elles., Lansd., Heng., Corp., Camb.).
1. 735. moste (Harl., Lansd.); mot, moot, mote (Heng., Elles., Corp., Camb., Pet.).
1. 743. *that can* (Harl.). All our six MSS omit *that*.
1. 743. *Also I pray you to foryeue* (Har., Ell., Hen., Pet.).
    *Also I pray-ye forziue* (Corp.).
    *Also I praye youe forziif* (Lansd.).
    *Also I praye you to foryeue* (Camb.).

1. 746. *thinne* (Harl.); *schort*.
    (So all our six MSS.)

1. 752. *han been* (Harl.). All our six MSS omit *han*.

1. 756. *lakkede he* (Harl.); *hym lakkede* (our six MSS).

1. 764. *I saugh* (Harl.).
    *I seigh* not, the other six MSS.

1. 781. *fadres soule* (Harl.);
    *faders* (Pet.). The rest *fader soul*.

1. 782. *smyteth of myn heed* (Harl.).
    *I zeue yowe mine heede* (Lansd.).
    *I wol yewe youm myn heed* (Elles., Heng., Camb.,
    Corp., Pet.).

1. 789. *taketh not* (Harl.); *Taketh it not* (Heng.);
    *taak it* (Elles., Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 795. *that ther han* (Harl.); *that whilom han* (Elles.,
    Heng., Corp.);
    *whilome bat hane* (Lansd.);
    *bat han whilom* (Pet.).

1. 798. *of solas* (Harl.). All the rest read *most* instead of *of*.

1. 799. *your alther* (Harl.). All the rest our *aller* (alther, alder).

1. 803. *myseluen gladly* (Harl.);
    *myself goodly* (Elles.,
    Heng.);
    *myselfe goodly* (Camb., Corp., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 806. *for al* (Harl.). The rest omit *for* and read, *Shal paye al that we, &c.*

1. 824. *togedur alle in* (Harl., Corp.);
    *togide alle in* (Ell.);
    *togydres in* (Hen.);
    *togider in* (Cam., Pet., Lansd.).

1. 827. *ost bigan* (Harl.). Lansd. and Pet. only read
    *hooste gan*; Corp. *oostl gan*; Camb. *oost gan*.

1. 831. *telle* (Harl.). The other MSS read *telle the*.

1. 835. *forther* (Harl.);
    *further* (Camb., Pet., Corp.,
    Lansd.);
    *ferrr* (Elles., Heng.).

1. 836. *which* (Harl., Camb., Pet., Lansd.). Elles., Heng.,
    Corp. read *He which*.

1. 854. *thou cut* (Harl.). The rest read the cut. *a godus* (Harl.);
    *a goddes* (Elles., Pet., Corp.);
    *in goddes* (Heng.);
    *one goddes* (Lansd.).

1. 858. *His tale and seide ryht in this manere* (Harl.).
    *His tale anon and seyde in this manere* (Elles.).
    *His tale anon and seyde as ye may heere* (Heng.,
    Lansd., Corp., Pet.). [See p. 117, No. 2, below.]
§ 5. The general Agreement of the MSS, and Mr Earle’s conclusion from this.

The general agreement of our six MSS in text, which the reader will notice, disappointed me at first. I hoped that readings would turn up to set straight all the rough lines, and remove doubts as to every disputed point. But it was not so. For example, a reference to some twenty MSS for the awkward line in the Miller’s Tale (1. 3485, Wright), which Mr Richard Morris instanced in his Preface, I. vii.—

For the nyghtes verry the white Pater-Noster (Harl. 7334), and for which “Tyrwhitt reads,

Fro the nightes mare the wite pater-noster,

which is not a whit more intelligible,”—failed to produce any better reading, and none so intelligible as that which Mr Morris suggested,

Fro nyghtes mare werye the with Pater-noster.

Other like instances occurred, and I thought people would say, “What’s the good of printing all these Texts for so slight a result? Why not have given us the Ellesmere only?” On mentioning this to the Editor-designate of the Oxford-Press edition of Chaucer’s works, the Rev. John Earle, the able editor of the parallel texts of the Saxon Chronicle, &c., he sent me the following letter, in the sentiments of which I hope our members will agree.

“Swanswick, Dec. 29, 1868.

“MY DEAR FURNIVALL,

“I do not at all agree with you that the value of your labours is diminished by the small amount of variation you have as yet discovered in the Chaucer Texts. Indeed, it seems to me to tell rather in the other direction. It comes to this: we are in possession of the real and palpable words of Chaucer, and there is no room to doubt it; at least, as concerns his most famous and popular poems. That is, if the same range of variation holds throughout the Canterbury Tales. It may prove larger in some than
6. ON THE TREATMENT OF THE MSS.

in others. Especially, I shall be curious to see how it fares with the Cokes Tale of Gamelyn. It would, of course, have been more fruitful in curiosities of the English language if a great and complicated system of varieties had been discovered; but, on the other hand, a small number of variations, and those all within a limited and definite range, has the result of assuring us that we look upon the veritable text of Chaucer with hardly a film of interposed modification.

"The Lansdowne is, indeed, full of varieties, and those of a very strongly-marked character; but they are hardly of a nature to raise a question about the original text of the poet. They seem to me to be provincial work. I suppose Mr Morris will take this particular in hand, as he has devoted so much attention to the local dialects."

"Your plan for exhibiting the relations of the Knight's Tale to the Teseide strikes me as very effective; and what a lot of talk it will obviate!"

§ 6. The Treatment of the MSS.

I have tried to make the printed text represent the MSS as near as type will do it, with these exceptions:

1. The contractions of the MSS have been extended in italics, when I felt certain of the value of the contractions in the places where they occurred. When I have not felt certain about the contractions, I have printed them. As I have noticed above, p. 62, the extension of a contraction (or a supposed one) in one place, and leaving it as a contraction in another, may be considered fudging; but the user of the Texts cannot be misled by it after this warning. The n (=ne, or nne, or un, or n) may have been sometimes, or often, meant by the scribes for un. All readers of MSS know that it is often (nay, generally) impossible to say whether a letter is 'u' or 'n.' The same t, f, &c., have been used for letters with a strongly marked tag, and those with a slight one. I cannot guarantee that the slight twists to some t's and f's have not been passed over. In the Cambridge MS the contraction for and has been printed &, because I forgot to direct otherwise, and thought the after-alteration to and not worth its cost.
2. All hyphens, and letters and words between square brackets, have been inserted by me. Some, perhaps most, readers will think that all these should have been left out, especially as the insertion of them is not consistent. My pleas in excuse are, first, the weakness of human nature (in my own case—I couldn't resist the temptation of touching-up now and then): secondly, the want of a hyphen or letter often threw me out so, that I had to read a word or a line twice to know what it was. This, being a bore to me, would, I supposed, be a bore to others; and in, accordingly, the hyphen, letter, or word, wanting, was stuck. I don't repent of this, but wish I had done it oftener, for the [ ] is a guarantee to readers that—barring oversights, which must occur—my attention was drawn to the omission noted, and that in such cases I am not liable to the exclamation one hears sometimes, "Why, the careless dog's left out an l (say), and printed kild, kid; confound him!" The [ ] does, in short, answer to the ordinary (sic); and we all know the comfort of that.

3. For the reason 'secondly' of the last paragraph I have separated the adjective (or article) a from the noun of which it is sometimes written as part.

4. I do not guarantee all the capitals at the beginning of lines. Sometimes they are small letters, with a touch of red, or the later yellow of the Cambridge MS; sometimes they are hardly to be distinguished from small letters.

5. The MS paragraph marks are the old dumpty ones—like a A with the curve blocked up,—and have no legs like the ¶ of modern type.

6. The 'oversights which must occur' (2, above), I have tried to make as few as was possible to me in the time at my disposal; but tired eyes will sometimes fail; one can only do one's best.

The Clarendon letters in the headings and tails of Tales, &c., mark the rubrics of the MSS; the small-pica letters the larger black ones of the MSS.
§ 7. PROLOGUE NOTES. THE ‘RAM,’ LINE 8, RIGHT.

I have used the word leaf instead of the ordinary folio, because the foliation of the grand Vernon MS in the Bodleian shows that our modern librarians do not, and the early printers did not, know what a folio is and was. Book-keepers have kept the true tradition, that a folio is the open sheet or double-page that presents itself when a book is opened flat. And until common sense prevails on Librarians to page their MSS, for greater convenience of reference, they ought to be chaffed with not knowing the meaning of their pet folio. I could name more than one library in which a MS that has been paged by a former owner, has had its handy numbers struck out, and those of a miscalled foliation substituted for them. I enter my protest against the nuisance of the modern forcing on referrers of ‘fol. 18 r or v, a or b,’ or ‘leaf 18 or 18 bh,’ instead of ‘p. 36 or 37,’ and pass on.

§ 7. A few Notes on the Prologue.

The greatest gain of late times as to the Prologue is clearly Mr Skeat’s showing that Chaucer’s Ram of line 8 is not the blunder for the Bull that Tyrwhitt and his followers supposed it to be; but is quite right. Such a blunder in the author of a Treatise on the Astrolabe would have been unpardonable, and it is no end of a comfort to have our old poet’s reputation cleared from this undeserved slur. A vote of thanks to Mr Skeat from all Chaucerians is hereby recorded. Mr Skeat’s letter on the point is as follows:—

Chaucer’s Chronology, by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, M.A.
(Notes and Queries, 4th Ser. II. 271, 19 Sept. 1868.)

“Every reader who has ever opened a Chaucer must remember the opening lines of the Prologue, where the poet speaks of the showers of April, and has the lines—

‘the yonge sonne
Hath in the Ram his halfe course i-ronne.’

But this passage has never been explained up to the present moment, and I therefore think that many of your readers
would be glad to hear that it can be explained so as to be perfectly consistent and correct.

"Tyrwhitt saw the difficulty of speaking of the sun being in the Ram in the month of April, and therefore has proposed to read Bole, i.e. Bull. But the MSS. are here against him.

"The exact day of April to which Chaucer refers is most probably the 17th, as will be shown presently. Where then was the sun on the 17th of April at that time? The answer is affected by the precession of the equinoxes, which may be accounted for by considering the change of style; with sufficient accuracy, that is, for our present purpose.

"The difference between the old and new styles, which now amounts to twelve days, amounted in Chaucer's time to only eight days. Hence the sun, on the 17th of April, 1386, would be very nearly where he is now on the 25th of April—i.e. in the fifth degree of Taurus. This can be verified by Chaucer's own words, for he says in his Treatise on the Astrolabe, in a passage which Tyrwhitt appositely quotes, that the vernal equinox, or first degree of Aries, corresponded in his time to the 12th of March; from which it follows, by the use of an astrolabe, that on the 17th of April (old style) he would be in the fifth degree of Taurus, as already calculated. But this is not the actual and visible, but only the theoretical and supposed position of the sun. This is best explained by the following quotation from Milner's Gallery of Nature, p. 149:

'The effect [of the precession of the equinoxes] has been to separate the asterisms from their denominational signs, so that... the constellation Aries is in the sign Taurus,' &c.

And, in fact, a glance at a modern celestial globe shows that the meridian of the eleventh degree of Taurus (which is now nearly where the fifth degree was then) passes near the star \( \mu \) Arietis, which is exactly the central star of the constellation of the Ram. Hence it appears that Chaucer is perfectly and most accurately correct.

"In the same way the sun would be in the constellation Gemini when in the sign Cancer, as so expressly stated by our poet in the 'Merchauntes Tale,' ll. 978-980.

"The date, 17th of April, depends on the name given to the day following in the beginning of the 'Man of Lawes Prologue.' On the fifth line of this Mr Wright remarks, 'Eightetene is the reading in which the MSS. seem mostly to agree. The MS. Harl. reads threttenthe. Tyrwhitt has eight and twenty.' But the context may here help us out. The poet (and astronomer) is speaking
of a day in which the altitude of the sun at ten o'clock is forty-five degrees. Now on the 18th of April the sun, being in the sixth (now twelfth) degree of Taurus, will have an altitude of about forty-seven degrees at ten o'clock, as nearly as I can tell by the use of a celestial globe; but on the 28th his altitude will be at least fifty degrees. Hence the reading eightene is more correct. The reading threttene would make the sun in the first degree of Taurus, and would give an altitude of almost exactly forty-five degrees; but this rests only upon the authority of one MS., and it would be absurd to press the argument from astronomy so closely as this, when we notice that the fact of the sun's altitude being about forty-five degrees was merely derived from the rough observation of perceiving a shadow to be as long, to all appearance, as the object that cast it. The 'half an hour more' mentioned in this passage must be interpreted much less strictly; for the fourth part of a 'day artificial,' i.e. of the time between sunrise and sunset, would be at about half-past eight, leaving a difference of an hour and a half till ten o'clock. Yet Chancer speaks very naturally, since it is very difficult to guess at all closely by such an observation of the sky. Hence, what does he make 'our host' do? He first notes that the sun has performed a quarter of his course, and half an hour besides—ay, and more too, from which he knows it must certainly be already nine o'clock—a fact which his interest in the stories he has heard has prevented him from perceiving before; and, secondly, he takes another observation of a more exact character, from which he concludes that it can want but a few minutes of being ten o'clock (I calculate that the sun would be forty-five degrees high at about a quarter to ten), and he at once bursts out into exclamations about the loss of time.

"Since writing my note upon the 'Knightes Tale,' a friend has drawn my attention to the very ingenious letters signed A. E. B. in 'N. & Q.' 1st S. iii. I cannot agree with much that is there advanced, though stated with great ability. For instance, the third of April is there said to be the day of Palamon's being found by Arcite, whereas it is the fourth, since the 'third night' is followed by the fourth day, as a matter of course. The true key is Chaucer's own Treatise on the Astrolabe, never yet correctly printed, but on which I am now bestowing much labour, that the E. E. T. S. edition may be as perfect as possible.

WALTER W. SKEAT."
On another point we must say *Ad huc sub judice bis est.* Tyrwhitt dwelt a good deal on it (*Introd. Disc.* § vi. vol. iv. p. 126-9)—the Prioress’s Nun-Chaplain, and three Priests:—

Another Nonne / with hir hadde she
That was hire Chapeleyne and preestes thre

Tyrwhitt shows how this “very suspicious article . . . of the three Preestes” throws out the number of the company,—though that is got over by understanding *wel* (nyne and twenty) to mean ‘at least,’ as Mr A. J. Ellis does,—how Chaucer would hardly have introduced three men of the same profession, how the Host speaks to the *Nonnes Preest* (l. 14814) ‘in a manner which will not permit us to suppose that two others of the same denomination were present,’ how these characters are not described, and how no Nun could be a Chaplain; Tyrwhitt therefore concludes that we may reject these two lines as an interpolation, or at least the second (which is the alternative he himself adopts), by which means we shall get rid of *two* of the Preestes, and the detail of the characters will agree with the gross number in ver. 24, Chaucer himself being included among the *nine and twenty*.

Mr Bradshaw, following the hint of the MS copiers who shift the Franklin’s Prologue by the use of that blessed refuge for the destitute, “certeyn,” has shown how Tyrwhitt’s suggestion to get rid of two of the Priests can be worked into the text by reading,

Another Nonne with hire had she certeyn
And eke a Prest that was here chapelleyn.

But whether subsequent editors will, against the reading of *every* MS—at least, every one that I have seen; for they all agree in the Nun-Chaplain and three Priests,—will adopt this emendation, time will show. With the fact before their eyes, of Chaucer’s introducing into his *Tales* the Canon and his Yeoman, unnoticed in the Prologue, I should say, at present, ‘Oh Editors, stick to your MSS in your
text; but mind and put Mr Bradshaw's emendation in your notes. Something about Nun-Chaplains may yet turn up.

_In principio_, l. 254. Tyrwhitt, in his note on the line, leaves it doubtful whether these words refer to the beginning of St John's Gospel, the beginning of Genesis, or some passage in the conclusion of the Mass. (He notes that the words are also used in l. 15169.)

The following passage from Tyndale sets the question at rest:

"And where he [the priest] should cross himself, to be armed and to make himself strong to bear the cross with Christ, he crosseth himself to drive the cross from him; and blesseth himself with a cross from the cross. And if he leave it undone, he thinketh it no small sin, and that God is highly displeased with him, and if any misfortune chance, thinketh it is therefore; which is also idolatry, and not God's word. . . Such is the limiter's saying of 'In principio erat verbum;' from house to house."—3 Tyndale, pp. 61, 62, in his "Answer to Sir T. More's Dialogue," 1530, edited for the Parker Society, by the Rev. H. Walter, B.D.

Blessings on 'Henry Gough, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law,' for making that 'General Index to the Publications of the Parker Society,' 1855! This volume shows also, by its reference to Calfhill, how widely known the Canterbury Tales must have been in 1565. See the end of the next extract:—

"How chanceth it then, that this truth of the Cross, for four hundred years together was hidden from them? From the death of Christ till the time of Helena, no man or woman ever talked of it. When she came, she found it, two hundred years after it was utterly consumed. I think that such idle Chaplains, such morrow-mass Priests as you, so slenderly furnished out of the storehouse of faith to feed the people, would be glad to deal more of your popish plenty, if this at the first were gently accepted. We should have extolled S. Leonard's bowl, S. Cornely's horn, S. George's colt, S. Anthony's pig, S. Francis's cowl, S. Parson's breech, with a thousand Reliques of superstition as well as this. For miracles have been done by these, (or else you lie;) nor authority of men doth want to these. Longolius, a learned man, and Charles the V, a noble
Emperor, requested to be buried in a Friar's cowl, and so they were. Therefore the Friar's cowl must be honoured. Ye remember what the host in Chaucer said to Sir Thopas for his lewd rhyme. The same do I say to you (because I have to do with your Canterbury tales,) for your fair reasons."—Calfhill's Answer to the Treatise of the Cross, 1565, pp. 287, 288, Parker Society's edition.

(How many people in England would understand the allusion now without referring to the passage? One? or two?)

To the same effect are the following earlier, though less complimentary, extracts from Cranmer and Latimer, for their days:

"The church of God, most dearly beloved brethren, ought not to be reputed and taken as a common place, whereunto men resort only to gaze and to hear, either for their solace or for their pastime. But whatsoever is there declared of the word of God, that should we devoutly receive, and so earnestly print in our minds, that we should both believe it as most certain truth, and most diligently endeavour ourselves to express the same in our manners and living. If we receive and repute the gospel as a thing most true and godly, why do we not live according to the same? If we count it as fables and trifles, why do we take upon us to give such credit and authority unto it? To what purpose tendeth such dissimulation and hypocrisy? If we take it for a Canterbury tale, why do we not refuse it?"—From the "Sermon on Rebellion," in 2 Cranmer, p. 198, Parker Society's edition.

"Then must we as well live the word as talk the word; or else, if good life do ensue and follow upon our reasoning, to the example of others, we might as well spend that time in reading of profane histories, of Canterbury tales, or a fit of Robyn Hode."—From Sermon VIII, in 1 Latimer, edited for the Parker Society, by the Rev. G. E. Corrie, B.D., pp. 106, 107.

Schoo, 1. 253. 'For though a widewe hadde but oo schoo.' Mr W. Aldis Wright suggests that this is not shoe,

1 "No more of this for Goddes dignitee, Quod oure hoste, for thou makest me So wery of thy veray lewednesse, That, al so wisly God my soule blesse, Min eres aken of thy drafty speche." Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, 1775, Vol. II. p. 239, lines 13847-51. Calfhill had been a poet and a player before he turned parson.
but *sous*; as of a shoe Chaucer would hardly have said, ‘Yet wolde he have a ferthing or he wente.’ “What would he do with it?” when he (the Friar) had got his quarter of a shoe. A farthing, or a quarter of any coin, he could spend. But I know no other so early use of *sous* in English, and it has yet to be shown what the value of the *sous* was in 1390. Burguy says, ‘*Sol, sou, monnaie dont la valeur a changé selon les pays et selon les temps* ; de *solidus*, d’abord monnaie d’or, puis aussi d’argent, c’est-à-dire, monnaie épaisse par rapport à la monnaie bractéate.’ Palsgrave (A.D. 1530) gives ‘Schelyng of money—sovdz m.’ Cotgrave (1611) ‘*Sol*: m. A *Sous*, or the French shilling; whereof tenne make one of ours; (But this is to be vnderstood of the *Sol Tournois* . . . the tenth part of our shilling, or one part in six better then our pennie.’ Would Chaucer, who so often used penny, go so far out of his way to name a coin not corresponding to any English one? I doubt it: and at present suggest the Promptorium ‘Schoo, clowt. *Lanipedium, vel linipedium,*’ assuming, that here *clowt* is ‘Clowte of clothe (cloute or ragge), *Scrutum, panniculus, pannucia,*’ and not ‘Clowte of a schoo,* Pictasium.’

I referred the question to Mr Albert Way, the able editor of the Promptorium, and he kindly writes from his winter retreat, Bournemouth, without books or notes to refer to:

“The notion that I had formed, most vaguely, was, that the sort of shoe distinguished as a clout, in *Prompt. 447*, was a wrapper, or rude slipper, either of woollen or linen material, *lanipedium or linipedium.* An old rag of a cloth, a *torchon, Fr.*, is (I think) familiarly called a clout.”

Now it so happens that Cotgrave renders *torchon* by ‘A rubber, a wiper, a *shooe-clowt*’; and this favours our read-

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1 ‘*Pictatium, vide Pyctatium.*’ ‘*Pyctatium .. Scribitur etiam Pictatium apud Celsum, pro panno modico qui aliquo medicamento illinitur vt imponatur corporis parti malè affectæ. A linnen bonde or cloth.*’—Cooper’s Thesaurus, 1584.
2 Our MS Dictionary gives ‘*Linipedium dij h* . i. lineum calceamentum.’—W. Aldis Wright.
3 Levins has "ye clout set on a garment or on a shoe. *Cento.*"
ing the Promptorium 'Schoo, clowt' as a compound word. But it seems clear that the writer of the Promptorium took 'clowt' as the meaning of 'Schoo,'—compare his general custom of putting the definition after the catchword, and—


Granting, then, that Schoo may mean a coarse foot-cloth, we may compare with the Friar's taking a bit of it from the poor widow of the Prologue, the Somnour's desire to take 'every cloth' from the old widow in the Friar's Tale, when he can get no pence out of her. The Somnour describes the old widow thus:

"Brothir," quod he, "her wonyth an old rebekke, That had almost as lief to leese hir necke As for to give a peny of hir good. I wol han twelf pens though that sche go wood, Or I wol somone hir tooure office"... 7159

And then, when he can get neither twelve pence nor one penny out of her, he says,

"Nay, olde stot, that is not myn entente," Quod this somnour, "for to repente me For eny thing that I have had of the; I wold I had thy smok and every cloth." 7214

_Poudre-merchant_, l. 381. A suggestion has been lately made that _poudre_ is here a verb—like _boille_ of 380—and not part of a noun, _poudre-marchant_:

A Cook they hadde with hem for the nones To boille chiknes with the Marybones And poudré Marchant tart and galyngale. 381

From the _Babees Book_ (see Index), Cotgrave, and other sources, we know how regularly _poudre_ was used for the flavouring of meat, puddings, &c., besides its verbal sense of salting, or pickling, beef, &c.; and Cotgrave gives also 'Pouldrer, To powder; dust or bedust; ... to season,

228, 32. Torriano's Eng.-Ital. Dict. (appended to Florio) has "a shoe-clout or a dish-clout. _Stroffinaccie._"—H. B. Wheatley.
sprinkle, or dredge with, powder or dust? But when we find that *poudre-merchant* is a well-known flavouring-powder for meat in the 15th century we cannot doubt that it was the same in Chaucer's time, and that he meant to name this powder in the lines quoted above. The word *tart* would then mean either that *poudre marchant* was a sharp powder—which I believe—or that, like *merchant*, *tart* was another epithet to *poudre*, and named another flavourer, like the *poudourfort* of the *Forme of Cury*, p. 15.

About Galyngale there is no question: it is a well-known spice, and is used for *Chekyns in cretene* (*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 8), with ginger, canel, and cummin. The extracts for *Poudre Merchant* are as follows:

**BLAUNCHE PORRE.**

Take the qwyte of lekes, and parboyle hom, and hew hom small; and take onyons, and mynse hom therewith; and do hom in a pot, and put thereto gode broth, and let hit boyle, and do therto smale briddes, and seth hom therewyth, and colour hit wythe saffron, and do therto *pouder marchant*, and serve hit forthe.—*Household Ordinances*, p. 425.

**CONYNGES IN CLERE BROTH.**

Take conynges, and parboyle hom, and Smyte hom on gobettes, and sethe hom in watur and wyne; and when they arne ysethen, then take hom up, and pike hom clene, and clense thi brothe into a faire pot, and do thi flessh therto, and gode herbes and *pouder marchaunt*, and let hit well stew, and colour hit with saunders; and in the settynge doun, put therto pouder of gynger medelet with a lytel vynegur; and serve hit forthe.—*Household Ordinances*, p. 434-5.

**CONGUR IN SAUSE.**

Take congrur, and scalde hym, and washe hym clene, and sethe hym; and when hit is ynoth, take hit up, and let hit kove: then take parsyly, myntes, peletur [pellitory], rosemaryn, sauge, and a few crummes of bred, and a lytel garlec

---

1 Colour it with saffron, and do per-inne 'poudour fort.' See also the Recipe for a Tartlet, *ib*, p. 30,—pork boiled, and ground up with saffron, eggs, currants, 'and poudour fort, and salt,' &c. Compare 'poudour douce' on the same page, p. 15, &c.; *poudre blauanche* (Babees Book; Northumberland Book, p. 14, &c.). See Pegge's Pref. to *Forme of Cury*, p. 29-30.
and salte, and grinde al this in a morter with pouder mar-
chaunt, and a fewe clowes; and drawe hit up with vynegur,
and a lytel wyn: then do thi fissh in a faire vessell, and
poure hit aboue, and serve hit forthe colde.—Household

So in the Forme of Cury, p. 55, Recipe 113 'For to
make Flaumpeyns' or baked pasties of pork, figs, eggs, &c.,
we are told 'jenne take powdowr of peper, or els powdowr
marchaunt, & ayren, and a porcioun of safron and salt.'

Also in the recipe for 'Veel in Buknade,' directions are
given to add to the chopped veal, bread, saffron, and
parsley, 'a porcioun of wyne & powdowr marchant.'

It is not at all impossible that Chaucer may have referred
to some special dish of chickens in which their bones, or
the marrow-bones of other animals, were used, like the fol-
lowing from Household Ordinances, p. 437:

GELE OF CHEKYNs OR OF HENNES.

[MS leaf 322.] Take chekyns, hennes, or cokkes, or capons,
and sethe the hom; and when thei arne ynoth, take hem up, and
take out the braune,¹ and kepe hit; and bray the other dele,
bones and all, and do thereto a lytel breddle, and drawe hit up
with the same broth, but blowe of the gree; and do thereto
wyn, and a lytel vynegur and sugur, and let hit boyle; then
take the braune, and bray hit smalle, and put hit thereto unstreyned;
and do thereto pouder of gynger and of canel, and colour hit
with safron; then take the pestelles [legs] of the chekyns,
and couche hom in dysshes, and poure the sewe above, and
serve hit forthe.

Lodmanage, l. 403. Lodmannagium is a regular Low-
Latin word for 'pilotage.' In the Vadia Nautarum, &c.,
of the Liber Cont. Gard. Edw. I. 1299-1300, p. 276, is

Lodmannagio. Magistris 30 navium prescriptorum, pro
Lodmannagio earundem navium per totum costeram Scocie
et Hibernie, videlicet, pro qualibet nave 20s. per manus
Willielmi Charles, 30 l. Simoni Kingsman, magistro de la
Margarete de Kilhavene . . . pro Lodmannagio ejusdem navis,
6s. 8d.—ib. p. 273. See also p. 55.

So also Lodmannus for a pilot: "Ricardo de Geyton, ma-
gistro navis que vocatur la Nicholas de Geyton, . . . pro

¹ the head, neck, liver, lights, and other odds and ends.
vadiis unius Lodmani conducti pro eadem navi guianda inter Kirkcudbrith et Karlaverok, per idem tempus, 2s."—ib. p. 273.

l. 425-6. sful redy hadde he / hise Apothecaries
To sende him drogges and his letuaries (Ellesmere).

Compare the following purchases in 1300 A.D. for Margaret, the young Queen of the old Edward I.

1. 559, 202, forneys. 'Why,' asks Mr Earle, 'should Chaucer so readily fall on the simile of a furnace? What, in the uses of the time, made it come so ready to hand?'
The Weald of Kent was then, like our 'black country' now, a great smelting district, its wood answering to our coal: and Chaucer was Knight of the Shire, or M.P., for Kent.

For faldyng in the Prologue, and chilindre, cope, deye, kernel, voluper, &c., in other parts of the Canterbury Tales, Mr W. Aldis Wright has been kind enough to send me the following extracts from a MS of the Catholicon of Jacobus Januensis, with occasional English glosses, through part of which only he has had time to search.

Chaucerian Words from MS O. 5. 4, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Amphibulus—vestis equi villosa, an\textsuperscript{e} a sclauayn or faldyng.
'In a gowne of faldyng to the knee.' A. 391.

Androgia, an\textsuperscript{e} a deye.
Androchia, an\textsuperscript{e} a deye.
'For sche was as it were a maner deye.'

Nonne Prestes Tale, l. 26.

(A deye = a dairy-woman. See Du Cange. The Trinity MS gives 'Androchia, qui curam gerit de lacticiniis.'—W.)

Armilausa\textsuperscript{2} . . . genus collobiu, an\textsuperscript{e} a sclauayn.

1 Anglicè.

2 Armilausa.—Sagum militare quod thoraci superinduebatur; casaque militaire, soubreveste.—D'Arnis.
§ 7. PROLOGUE NOTES. CHAUCERIAN WORDS.

Calamandrum, ance a volupere.

'The tapes of hir white voluper.' Milleres Tale, l. 55.

Cancellus¹...ala palacij .i. paruum foramen parietis, ance a kernel:

And in the kernels heere and there,
Of arblasters grete plente were.

Romaunt of the Rose, l. 4195.

Caracalla,² ance a sclaunyn or a cope:

for there he was not lyk a Cloystrer
With a thredbare cope / as is a poure scoler. A. 260.

Caracus, ance a carryk.

And now hath Sathanas, saith he, a tayl
Broder than of a carrick is the sayl.

Sompnoures Prologue, l. 24.

Cesia, ance a pokke or frakene.³

A fewo frakenes / in his face yspreynd;
Bitwixen yelow / and somdel blak ymeynd

Cant. Tales, A. 2169.

Cherucus, ance a fane.

For every yate of fine golde
A thousand fanes, aie turning,
Entuned had.—Chaucer’s (?) Dream, l. 77.

Chilindrus, ance a leuel, ul est instrumentum quo hore notantur; ance a chylaundre:

'For by my chilindre it is prime of daye.'

Schipmannes Tale, l. 206.

Citator, ance a Sompnyere.

Citator, ance a Sumnere.

Cito, Ance to sompny.

Citola, ance a cytole.

Claretum, ance Claveye.

Clitella, ance a chiket or a forsere.

Clitorium, ance a clyket.

{not the sense of cliket or 'key' in the Merchant's Tale:

This freissche May, that I spek of so yore,
In warm wex hath emprynted the cliket
That January bar of the smale wiket. (l. 872-5.)

¹ Cancellus ... Interstitium inter propugnacula ; ouverture pratiquée dans les fortifications pour lancer des projectiles. (Auct. Mamót.)—D'Arnis.

² Caracalla. Ap. Romanos, vestis urbana et militaris pænula similis, que, apud scriptores ecclesiasticos, passim pro cappa sumitur; hinc Gallicum casaque deducunt nonnulli.—D'Arnis.

³ Cesia, Lenticula; lentille, tache de rousseur (Vet. Glos.)—D'Arnis. Lentilles, Round speckes, red pimples; wanne, small, and Lentill-resembling freckles, on the face or hands.—Cotgrave.
§ 7. THE PROLOGUE: ITS CHARACTERS IN 1592 A.D. 101

Crispus, an\textsuperscript{ce} cryps.
Dormitorium, an\textsuperscript{ce} a Doortur.
Dorsorium, an\textsuperscript{ce} a dorsere (Dosser in Chaucer.—W.).

With the characters in the Prologue, the reader should compare those in Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, 1592.\textsuperscript{1} The Knight—the 'great old man, with a white beard all in russet, and a faire blacke cloake on his back, and, attending uppon him, some five men: their cognisance, as I remember, was a pecock without a taile' (p. 48)—has changed in appearance, not in spirit; the Squire is now an ancient gentleman; the Serjeant-at-law is represented by a rascally Lawyer—in Chaucer's time Wat Tyler's rebels took care to revenge themselves on the lawyers;—the Merchant has turned usurer (p. 56); the Parson has a red nose, and takes a good glass of ale with his neighbours (p. 58-9); the Miller 'tolls twiso' instead of thrice,\textsuperscript{2} and has 'false hoppers to convey away the poor mans meale'; the Cook still cousens 'the poore men and country Tearmers [?Teamers] with your filthy meat, and if you leave any meat over night, you

\textsuperscript{1} This book, as Mr Payne Collier shows, is a plagiarism from another, Pride and Lowlines (Shakspere Soc., 1841), written before 1570. But Greene's prose is more readable than Pride's verse; and in the Quip he has introduced the Sumner and many other characters that Pride does not notice. Pride's Jury consists of 16, Knight, Squire, Gentleman, Baker, Brewer, Vittailer, Tanner, Graiser, Husbandman, Haberdasher, Vintener, Bricklayer, Smyth, Weaver, and Shoomaker. He discusses and rejects the Informer (p. 44-8). Dicing-House keeper (p. 48-50), and Dancing-Master (p. 50-3). Greene, on the other hand, has 24 men in his Jury (p. 66): Knight, Esquire, Gentleman, Priest, Printer, Grocer, Skinner, Dier, Pewterer, Sadler, Joyner, Bricklaier, Cutter, Plais-terer, Saylor, Ropemaker, Smith, Glover, Husbandman, Shepheard, Waterman, Waterbærer, Bellowsmender and Poet. He rejects 'a Plaier,' and 'a Musitian,' alias the Usher of a dauncing schoole (p. 69), a Milalner (p. 65), a Grasier (p. 62), a Pedler and a Tinker (p. 61), Vintner (p. 58), Merchant, Goldsmith, Mercer and Draper (p. 56-7), Butcher, Baker, Brewer and Vitler (p. 54-5), Tanner, Shoemaker, and Currier (p. 43—48), Collier (p. 42), Gaoler and Informer (p. 40—42), Serjeant (p. 33-9), Lawyer (p. 36-7), Barber, Surgeon and Apothecary (p. 32-5), Broker (p. 29—32), and a Tailor (p. 27—29). The Quip is fuller and more interesting than Pride's [this book isn't Thynne's] book.

\textsuperscript{2} Wel koure he stolen corn / and tollen thries.—Elles. A. 562.
make a shift to heat it again the next day': nay, if on
the Thursday at night there be any left, you make pies of
it on Sunday mornings, and almost with your slovenly
knavery payson the poore people'; the Carpenter, Hus-
bandman, Dyer, and Sailor, are honest men (p. 59); the
Weaver is 'a crafty knave,' who 'can filch and steal
almost as il as the Tailor' (p. 60); the Haberdasher is a
scamp, who trims up old felts, and makes hats of gum'd
taffata that come in two as soon as the heat of a man's
head gets to them; and as to the Sompnour—why, he's
still the biggest blackguard of the Company:

For the Sumner, it bootes me to say little more against him
then Chaucer did in his Canterbury tales, who said hee was a
knave, a briber, and a bawd: but leaving that authority, al-
though it be authenticall, yet thus much I can say of my selfe,
that these dronken drosy sonnes go a tooting abroad (as they
themselves term it,) which is, to heare if any man hath got his
maid with child, or plaies the good felow with his neighbours
wife: if he finde a hole in any mans coate that is of wealth,
then he hath his peremtory scitation ready to seite him to the
archdeacons or officials court, there to apeere and abide the
shame and penalty of the law: the man, perhaps in good
credit with his neighbours, loath to bring his name in ques-
tion, greseth the Sumner in the fist, and then he wipes him
out of the booke, and suffers him to get twenty with child, so
he keepe him warm in the hand. He hath a saying to wanton
wives; and they are his good dames; and as long as they
feede him with cheese, bacon, capons, and such od reversions,
they are honest, and they be never so bad: he sweares to the
official, ' complaints are made upon envy, and the women are
of good behaviour.' Tush! what bawdry is it he wil not
suffer, so he may have mony and good cheere, and, if he like
the wencl well, a snatch himselfe; for they know all the
whores in a country, and are as lecherous companions as may
be. To be breese, the Sumner lives upon the sins of the people;
and out of harlatry gets he all his commodity.—1592.
R. Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, p. 39-40. Collier's
Reprint.

1 And many a Jakk of Dover hastow sold,
That hath be twyes hoot and twyes cold,
Of many a pylgrym hastow Cristes curs.
(The Host to the Cook) Cant. Tales, 14345-7.

"After some little trouble, I have arrived at the conclusion that Chaucer has given us sufficient data for ascertaining both the days of the month and of the week of many of the principal events of the 'Knightes Tale.' The following scheme will explain many things hitherto unnoticed. I refer to the lines of the Aldine edition, ed. Morris, 1866.

"On Friday, May 4, before 1 a.m., Palamon breaks out of prison. For (l. 605) it was during the 'third night of May, but (l. 609) a little after midnight.' That it was Friday is evident also, from observing that Palamon hides himself at day's approach, whilst Arcite rises 'for to doon his observance to May, remembryng of the poynt of his desire.' To do this best, he would go into the fields at sunrise (l. 633), during the hour dedicated to Venus, i.e. during the hour after sunrise on a Friday. If however this seem for a moment doubtful, all doubt is removed by the following lines:—

'Right as the Friday, sothly for to telle,
Now it schyneth, now it reyneth faste,
Right so gan gery Venus overcaste
The hertes of hire folke, right as hir day
Is gerful, right so chaungeth hire aray.
Selde is the Fryday al the wyke alike.'

"All this is very little to the point unless we suppose Friday to be the day. Or, if the reader have still any doubt about this, let him observe the curious accumulation of evidence which is to follow.

"Palamon and Arcite meet, and a duel is arranged for an early hour on the day following. That is, they meet on Saturday, May 5. But, as Saturday is presided over by the inauspicious planet Saturn, it is no wonder that they are both unfortunate enough to have their duel interrupted by Theseus, and to find themselves threatened with death. Still, at the intercession of the queen and Emily, a day of assembly for a tournament is fixed for 'this day fyfty wekes' (l. 992). Now we must understand 'fyfty wekes' to be a poetical expression for a year. This is not mere supposition, however, but a certainty; because the appointed day was in the month of May, whereas fifty weeks and no more would land us in April. Then 'this day fifty wekes' means 'this day year,' viz. on May 5.

"Now, in the year following (supposed not a leap-year),
§ 8. DATES OF EVENTS IN THE KNIGHT'S TALE.

the 5th of May would be Sunday. But this we are expressly told in l. 1330. It must be noted, however, that this is not the day of the tournament, but of the muster for it, as may be gleaned from ll. 992-995 and 1238. The tenth hour 'inequal' of Sunday night, or the second hour before sunrise of Monday, is dedicated to Venus, as explained by Tyrwhitt (l. 1359); and therefore Palamon then goes to the temple of Venus. The third hour after this, the first after sunrise on Monday, is dedicated to Luna or Diana, and during this Emily goes to Diana's temple. The third hour after this again, the fourth after sunrise, is dedicated to Mars, and therefore Arcite then goes to the temple of Mars. But the rest of the day is spent merely in jousting and preparations—

'Al the Monday jousten they and daunce.' (1628.)

The tournament therefore takes place on Tuesday, May 7, on the day of the week presided over by Mars, as was very fitting; and this perhaps helps to explain Saturn's exclamation in l. 1811, 'Mars hath his wille.'

"Thus far all the principal days, with their events, are exactly accounted for. In what follows I merely throw out a suggestion for what it is worth.

"It is clear that Chaucer would have been assisted in arranging all these matters thus exactly, if he had chosen to calculate them according to the year then current. Now the years (not bissextile) in which May 5 is on a Sunday, during the last half of the fourteenth century, are these: 1359, 1370, 1381, 1387, 1398. Of these five, it is at least curious that the date 1387 exactly coincides with this sentence in Sir H. Nicolas's Life of Chaucer:—'From internal evidence it appears that the 'Canterbury Pilgrimage' was written after the year 1386.'

WALTER W. SKEAT."

1, Cintra Terrace, Cambridge.

On the question of Chaucer's Knight's Tale being 'translated,' or 'taken bodily from Boccaccio's Teseide,' I think no one can turn over Mr Henry Ward's sidenotes to the Cambridge and Lansdowne texts, without a feeling of relief and satisfaction. When one finds that out of 2250 of Chaucer's lines, he has only translated 270 (less than 1/8th);

1 It has been objected, that this makes the tournament to take place, not on the anniversary of the duel, but two days later. I cannot help it. It is Chaucer's doing, not mine. Let the reader judge.—W. W. S.
that only 374 more lines bear a general likeness to Boccaccio's, and only 132 more, a slight likeness, any talk of the Knight's Tale being a 'translation only,' or 'taken bodily from the Teseide' (of 9054 lines), is of course absurd, Chaucer's work is an adaptation of his original. Mr Ward's forthcoming Essay will tell us how far Chaucer has borrowed, how far altered, his characters from Boccaccio, and how far Boccaccio has borrowed his from Statius. One has no desire to detract from the originality of the Italian poet, who, doubtless, owes less to his original than Chaucer does to his; but one does want to know whether the facts show our man to be, in his Knight's Tale, merely a grand translateur, or an adapter, using his own discretion in his treatment of the personages and incidents of the story, cutting out rigmaroles or elaborate descriptions that hinder the action of the story, altering characters, &c. The few lines in the Knight's Tale (1164-6, 1262-3, 2988, seq.) that are taken from Boethius's De Consolatione, Tyrwhitt has long ago noted.

The special point in the translation-question that interested me, was, whether the lines about English Knights being only too glad to join in a fight for a lady's sake—

\begin{verbatim}
for if ther fille tomorwe swich a caas
Ye knowen wel / pat every lusty knyght
That loueth paramours / and hath his myght
Were it in Engelond / or elles where
They wolde hir thankses / wilnen to be there
To fighite for a lady / benedicitee
It were a lusty sight / for to see
\end{verbatim}

were Chaucer's, and therefore true of England in 1387-1400 A.D. And of course any chronicle, any book like Barnes's on the history of Edward III's reign, indeed we may say up to Henry VIII's, shows plenty of jousts and tourneys in England.

A few lines in another passage one did not doubt would prove to be Chaucer's own, inconsistent though they are, to some extent, with his character of the Knight,—

\begin{verbatim}
This Emelye / with herte debonaire
Hir body wesshi / with water of a welle
But hou she dide her ryte / I dar nat telle
\end{verbatim}
But it be / any thing: in general
And yet, it were a game to heeren al
To hym pat meneth wel / it were no charge
But it is good / a man been at his large 2283

Accordingly, Mr Ward marks only l. 2283 as from the Teseide, VII. 72.

In the well-known word-crux of the Knight's Tale, the hoppesteres of l. 2015,

"Yet saugh I brent: the shippes hoppesteres,"

the Italian gives us no further help than the bellatrici often commented on of old. The only fair guess is that of our Member, Mr Brae, who, taking advantage of the reading 'opposteres,' explains it as the feminine of 'opposer,' made by affixing the termination -ster1. The Latin oppositores has also been suggested. And I, seeing cromster as the name of a class of early English vessels, and supposing that it came from the Dutch krom, crooked2, thought that a name opster or oppester (then hoppester, with the often-prefixed h) might well have been derived from the Dutch op, up, meaning a vessel with a prominent prow, a high forecastle, or something of the kind. But of neither kromster nor opster could Mr Hoets's naval friends in Holland find a trace. We can only hope that when our early naval records come to be printed, 'shippes hoppesteres' may appear in some of them, with an explanation.

§ 9. Intentions.

The less said about these, the better, perhaps. But, 1. I hope that Members will supply money enough to enable Pt. 2 of the Six-Text to be issued in 1869, and thus complete Group A of the Tales, with its Appendix of the spurious Tale of Gamelyn. I feel bound to print this Tale, as it is in so many MSS, but I sincerely trust that no future Editor of Chaucer's Works will admit it into his

1 This is of course one of those desperate derivations resorted to in hopeless cases.

2 Halliwell gives 'Cromster, a kind of vessel with a crooked prow (Dut.).' The name is often used.
§ 9. INTENTIONS. POEMS ATTRIBUTED TO CHAUCER. 107
dition. Its rigmarole never came from Chaucer's pen; there's not a touch of him in it.

2. I hope we shall issue in 1869 Mr Ward's Essay on the Knight's Tale and Teseide, and Mr W. M. Rossetti's on the Troilus and Filostrato; also Lydgate's Sege of Thebes. Mr Skeat's Introduction to Chaucer's Bred & Mylk for Children, or Treatise on the Astrolabe, for the Early English Text Society's Extra Series, will deal fully with all the questions of chronology in The Canterbury Tales.

3. The two French fabliaus from which Chaucer may have taken the outline of his Reeves Tale, we shall reprint in 1869, from the MSS, if possible. The original of The Milleres Tale is not known (to me, at least).

4. Mr A. J. Ellis's important English Pronunciation will be completed late in 1869, or early in 1870; and I trust that one of these years will see Mr Bradshaw's various Chaucer essays, lists of Chaucer's rhimes, descriptions of MSS, &c. &c., published. Some have been in type for years, and are immensely wanted by Chaucer-students. Meantime, I wish that our Members would work at the question of the genuineness or spuriousness of the following Poems, which Mr Bradshaw (I believe) holds not to be Chaucer's, though they have been assigned to him by previous editors:—

The Court of Love, iv. i (Chaucer's Poet. Works, ed. Morris).

The Boke of Cupide, or the Cuckow & the Nightingale, iv. 51.

The Flower & the Leaf, iv. 87.

Chaucer's Dream, v. 86.

The Romaunt of the Rose, vi. 1.

The Complaynte of a Loveres Lyfe, or The Black Knyght, vi. 235.

A Goodly Ballade of Chaucer, vi. 275.

A Praise of Women, vi. 278.

Leaulte vault Richesse, vi. 302 (printed by Pinkerton as 'Pious Lines').
? Proverbs of Chaucer, vi. 303; the next 2 stanzas are a separate poem, ¹ 'The worlde so wyde, the ayer so remuable,' attributed by Shirley, who 'dyed in 1456, aged 90 years,' to 'Halsam, squiere,' in 'MSS Harl. 7333' (Ritson, Bibl. Post. p. 57, 102).

Roundel, vi. 304.
Virelai, vi. 305.
Chaucer's Prophecy, vi. 307.

If I understand Mr Bradshaw rightly, all these poems contravene the laws of rhyme observed by Chaucer in the works, both of youth and old age, that are certainly his, while the evidence for most of the poems in the list above being Chaucer's, is merely editors' guesses; and in the case of the Romaunt of the Rose, which Lydgate names as a work of Chaucer, Mr Bradshaw holds that there is no so strong internal evidence of the poem we possess with that name, being Chaucer's, as to rebut the evidence of the false rhymes.² For instance, if in Chaucer's undoubted works you find that mal-a-dy-e or Cur-tei-si-e is four syllables, and rhimes only with other nouns in y-e or i-e, proved by derivation to be a 2-syllable termination, and with infinitives in y-e, then if you find in the Romaunt

Sich joie anoon thereof hadde I
That I forgate my maladie 1850
Sone he was unto Curtesie,³
And he me grauntid fulle gladly 2986

you get a rhime that isn't Chaucer's; for he didn't mix false rhymes and true ones, as the Romaunt does: compare the above with

1 This poem is printed in Lydgate's Minor Poems, for the Percy Society, p. 198, and in Reliquiae Antiquae, i. 234.
2 On pages 251-2 of my English Pronunciation you will see all the bad rhymes in Chaucer, and see reason to discredit the Court of Love, Dream, Flower and Leaf, and Romaunt at once,—so far as the editions we have, are concerned. But the number of errors is not enough for me to discredit, at present, more than these editions. A very detailed examination is necessary for the rest.—A. J. Ellis.
3 To ridden out / he loued chualrie
Trouthe and honour / fredom and curteisie.

Cant. Tales, A. 46.

That yvelle is fulle of curtesie,
That knowith in his maladie.

and the following

So thou thee kepe fro folye,
Shalle no man do thee vylaneye

with

I curse and blame generaly
Alle hem that loven vilanye
If oon be fulle of vilanye,
Another hath a likerous igh

So too the treating of an infinitive e as nothing, and making a 2-syllable y-e rhyme with an adverbial -ly, as in the Romaunt, would be impossible to Chaucer.

And thus enduryng shalt thou lye,
And ryse on morwe up erly
May no man have good, but he it bye,
A man loveth more tendirly

or again

At prime temps, Love to manace;
Ful ofte I have been in this cas.

1 He for despit and for his tirannye
To do the dede bodys vileynye.

*Cant. Tales,* A. 942.

\{
\begin{align*}
\text{vileynye} & \quad 2729 \\
\text{cowardye} & \quad 9665 \quad (Wright)
\end{align*}
\}

\{ vilonye (Wright) \\
\}

2 And smale foweles / maken melodye
That slepen al the nyght / with open eye

*Cant. Tales,* A. 10.

This prison caused me nat for to crye
But I was hurt right now thurgh out myn eye

*Cant. Tales,* A. 1096.

\{ Emelye \\
\}

\{ eye \quad 2680 \\
\}

At every tyme he lokith in hir face,
But in his hert he gan hir to manace.

*Cant. Tales,* 9626 (Wright.)

He rubbith hir about hir tendre face,
And sayde thus: "Alias! I mot trespace."

*ibid.* 9701-2.

4 And shortly / for to tellen as it was
Were it by aventure / or sort or cas.

*Cant. Tales,* A. 844.

\{ cas \quad 797 \\
\}

\{ was \quad 2110 \}

\{ cas (sheath) \quad 2390 \\
\}
Take also *Jelousie*: at one time it has 4 syllables, at another, 3:

Which hath ordeyned Jelousie,\(^1\)

An olde vekke for to espye

Now it is tyme shortly that I

Telle yow som thyng of Jelousie 4146 (and 3909-10)

It will be well to prepare oneself, by previous independent work, to accept or contest Mr Bradshaw's argument and conclusions when they appear. They will not be of the poohpoohable kind, as they are the result of careful and honest hard work by a man with a pair of eyes and a head. But I, for one, am not prepared to give up the Romaunt as Chaucer's, without a fight,—willingly as I let go the other poems I have examined, the Dreme, Flower & Leaf, Goodly Ballade, and Praise of Women, *in the present state of some of their stanzas*.

The difficulty of the question in the case of the Romaunt is great, because we have only one 15th-century MS of it; and the question is, how far may we suppose the late scribe to have gone in altering the rhymes of his original? There is a notion abroad that scribes didn't alter rhymes: but that won't do. Just take a couple of instances from my edition of the two versions of the *Compleynt of Christe*, from the Lambeth MS 853, ab. 1430 A.D., and the Lambeth MS 306, ab. 1460 A.D.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1430 A.D.</th>
<th>1460 A.D.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>But y myȝte afïrward be saaf</td>
<td>But þou wolt afïr-ward me save</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lete not my soule come in heff caaf</td>
<td>Leve nat my soule in helle cave</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Cant. Tales, A. 1834.*

*Political, Religious, & Love Poems*, p. 179, l. 166, 168; p. 178, l. 299, 301.

---

\(^1\) I spoke / as for my suster Emelye
affor whom ye haue / this strif & Jalousye.
*Cant. Tales, A. 1834.*

affor loue of yow / and for my Ialousye
And Jupiter / so wys my soule yge.
*Cant. Tales, A. 2785.* (See too 'frie' (infin.) 'jalousie,' 6069-70, *Wright.*)

}\ Emelye 1731 \ thou shalt dye \ flaterye
{ I shall dye \ Emelye 1588 \ Ialousye 1928
{ Emelye 2341 \ moot dye \ gye (infin.)
{ gan to crye \ Emelye 2762 \ Emelye 2816
§ 9. RHIMES ALTERED BY LATER COPIERS OF MSS. 111

pe moppis pat pi clopis etc | the mothes that thy clothys etys
pi drinkis pat sowren & pi | thy drynkis soweren, pou
mowlid mete

ibid. p. 181, l. 208, 210; p. 180, l. 342, 344.

Take another case involving the infinitive and adverbial e from the Vernon MS, ab. 1375 A.D., and the Lambeth MS 853 above-named, ab. 1430 A.D., where the later MS is grammatically better than the earlier one, if rigid grammarians are to be believed:

1375 A.D. | 1430 A.D.
---|---
Such lust vn leueful, let hit pas . . . | Such lust vnleeful, late it passe . . .
pat founden is so foul trespas. | pat founden it is so soule a trespase
And lokes. pat noujer more ne las . . . | And loke pou, neiuer more ne lasse . . .
Leste pou syngle. pis songe | Lest pou singe pis song, alas
alas.

Hymns to the Virgin & Christ, p. 110, l. 74-6-7-9; p. 111, l. 58, 60-1-3.

Compare these with Chaucer’s rhimes in the Canterbury Tales, ed. Wright,

Thou art so fals and so unkynde, alas! 14318 (& 16905-6)
Now, goode men, God forgeve yow your trespas 2
That may assylye you, bothe more and lasse 14354
Whan that the soule schal fro the body passe
But as a child of twelf month old or lesse, 3
That can unnethes eny word expresse 14896

See also the iolitee and jelousye, p. 44, above. Still, it is more than doubtful whether any later scribe could have made such alterations in the Romaunt, &c., as must have been made if Chaucer ever wrote these poems on the same rhime-laws as his other poems. But are poets always consistent in their rhimes during their whole lives? The sooner Mr Bradshaw opens his attack, the better for all of us.

1 passe 16797 2 to trespass (infin.) thess grace (sb.) 15668
3 sikernesse place (sb.) 16052 richesse
lesse gesse 15371
5. I hope that we shall be able to print all Chaucer's originals, with translations, so that we may know his exact debt to them, and see whether he only went to school to the French poets, to College to the Italian, and then worked his own way in the world; or whether he was in French leading-strings all his life.

6. I hope that our Chaucer-Society work will be at once used by editors and writers. Mr Richard Morris has promised to use what he can of it for the new edition of his school *Selections from Chaucer*, and to put part also into some revisions of his Aldine edition of Chaucer's Poetical Works. I lay on Prof. Child the burden of preparing a school edition of the Prologue and a Tale or two for use in the United States, as an edition by him there will certainly sell, and be used, far more widely than any English editor's book. I trust that the learned German translator of Chaucer, M. Hertzberg, or failing him, that Goldbeck and Mätzner, or one of them, will publish an edition for the Continent, so that we may have more German work at our poet and Early English. I look to our texts being the basis of Mr Earle's edition for the Oxford Delegates. Our work is not done in order to keep our work to ourselves; but in order that Chaucer's words may be more studied, his memory cleared from unjust blame, and he more loved and honoured by ever-widening circles of readers.

That the time is coming for this latter end, I take as warrant, the universal acclaim which greeted the appearance of Mr W. Morris's *Jason*. He has told us in whose school he learnt his craft:

Would that I  

Had but some portion of that mastery  
That from the rose-hung lanes of woody Kent  
Through these 500 years such songs have sent  
To us, who, meshed within this smoky net  
Of unrejoicing labour, love them yet.  
And thou, O Master!—Yea, my Master still,  
Whatever feet have scaled Parnassus' hill,  
Since like thy measures, clear, and sweet, and strong,  
Thames' stream scarce fettered bore the bream along,
Unto the bastioned bridge, his only chain—
O Master, pardon me, if yet in vain
Thou art my Master, and I fail to bring
Before men's eyes the image of the thing
My heart is filled with: thou whose dreamy eyes
Beheld the flush to Cressid's cheek arise,
As Troilus rode up the praising street,
As clearly as they saw thy townsmen meet.
Those who in vineyards of Poictou withstood
The glittering horror of the steel-topped wood.


I hope he has sent many a student to sit at his Master's feet. Dean Stanley's Chaucer Window in Westminster Abbey\(^1\) tells the same tale; and I can answer for Chaucer being read in some workmen's homes.

But it is time to draw this Preface to a close. There are, however, two points on which I must first speak, 1. the talked-of uniform spelling of Chaucer in future time: 2. our thanks to those who have helped us.

1. There are some men to whom the irregularities of nature and facts, the waywardness of growth, are a perpetual irritation. Trained mostly in classics, themselves, they cannot bear the thought of Chaucer's words being spelt with less regularity than Virgil's or Horace's. They do not stop to inquire whether the (to them) beautifully uniform spelling they have, was that of Rome or Greece itself, at any time, or that of an Italian Renaissance of the 15th century; they swallow the orthography of their text-books, without question, as the genuine article, thank the Lord for its delightfulness, and say they must and will make Chaucer and our early men conform to the like smooth rotundity. On these points I hold, 1. that the Latin spelling of our ordinary text-books is *Poggiesque* or *Opera* spelling,—as little true to the real varied early spelling as an opera shepherdess is to a real one. 2. That if Poggio Bracciolini and his fellows of the Classical Renaissance of the 15th century, had had MSS of Horace and

\(^1\) See Appendix 3.
Virgil, written within 20 or 30 years of the deaths of those authors, even their love of uniformity—and impudence, shall we say?—would not have led them to tamper with the spelling of these MSS, and reconstruct for their authors a uniform spelling which, in the nature of things, could not have prevailed in such early times; 3. that, as regards Chaucer, I have never yet seen or heard of a 14th-century MS, autograph or not, which is uniform in its spelling; and that I am entitled to conclude that no such MS of any length ever existed; 4. that to force a uniform spelling on Chaucer—by whatever process arrived at—would be to force a lie on him and on the history of the English Language; an evil for which no fancied gain in convenience of teaching boys could compensate. Before him for hundreds of years is no uniformity; after him for centuries, none: why in the works of him—the free and playful—above all others, are letters to lose their power of wandering at their own sweet will; why are words to be debarred their rightful inheritance of varying their forms? This notion of a uniform spelling, as applied to Chaucer's words, is to me a Monster, bred by Artificialness out of False Analogy.

If the day for a Poggioed Chaucer ever does come, I hope the Editor of it—whoever the modern Poggio may be—will give it that name, or call it Chaucer-cum-Poggio (Tomkins or Vavasour), so that all people may have unmistakeable warning of what they are to read. I repeat my words of 1861: "far more experienced readers and better judges than I, have condemned the attempt to impose on a language constantly changing in words, inflexions, and

1 You are hard on — and me for systematizing orthography. See pages 401, 403-4, 406-7, of my English Pronunciation.—A. J. Ellis.

2 There are terminal changes also occurring in prepositions and adverbs, which appear to have been used or omitted, according as the rhythm or metre might require, e. g. fra mann to manne, l. 11219; to king 8449, to kinge 8370; to grund 11773, to grunde 12547...; Godess hus 625, inn hus 2112; off slop 1908, off slope 3143... att inn 12926, att inne 12739; off, offe; wheroft 13694, wheroffe 13704... R. M. White, in the autograph Ormulum, i. lxxx.
spelling, written often by half-lettered men, a rigid rule applicable only to the well-settled speech and literature of a cultivated nation" (Early English Poems and Lives of Saints. Philol. Soc. p. vi.). All honour to those who work painfully and faithfully at our early writers' grammar, at their early spellings and rhimes! My protest is only against those who insist on forcing the forms of the majority on the minority, who will tolerate no exceptions to their rules—of inflexion and spelling, at least,—who insist on a mechanical uniformity instead of the variety of nature and of fact.

2. The names of most of those to whom we are indebted have already appeared in these pages: of Chaucer-students, Child, Bradshaw, Morris, Ellis, Skeat, Ward, Ebert, Earle, Aldis Wright, Cowper, Rossetti, Murray, Brock, a fair array of men who have not spared themselves:—of Chaucer-owners, Lord Ellesmere, Lord Leconfield, Mr W. W. E. Wynne, the authorities of the British Museum, the Cambridge University Library, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford; to all of these, as well as to the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Morton Peto, the Rev. J. G. Lonsdale (Chancellor of Lichfield), Mr W. A. Dalziel, Mr George Parker of the Bodleian, Mr D. Hall of the Cambr. Univ. Library, and last, though not least, to Messrs Childs and Co., our liberal and patient printers, the thanks of the Society and myself are due for willingly-rendered help of various kinds. The only return we can make them is in Shirley's words, though we know it is from other motives than he urges, that they will study Chaucer's works:

"O yee so noble and worthi pryncis and princesse, ệp estatis or degrees, what-euer yee beo, ıp haue disposicione or plesaunce to rede or here ıp stories of olde tymis passed, to kepe yow frome ydelenesse and slowe, in escheuing ıp folies ıp might be cause of more harome filowyng, vowecheth sauf, Ibe-seche yowe, to fynde yowe occupacion in ıp Reding here of ıp tales of Caunterburye, wiche beeon com-pilid in pis boke filowing / Firstf foundid, ymagenid, and made / ıp for disporte and leornynge of aff poo that beeon
gentle of birth or of conditions, by be laureal and moste famous poete pat euer was to-fore him as in pemvelishying of oure rude moders englishe tonge, clepid Chaucyer a Gavfrede; of whos soule, god for his mercy have pitee of his grace.  Amen!"  (Harl. MS 7333, leaf 37.)

3, St George's Square, Primrose Hill, N.W.
18 February, 1869.


Mr A. J. Ellis says he thinks this MS is like Audelay's Shropshire Poems (Percy Society, 1844). In the Preface to these Mr Halliwell says that the similarities of the old to the modern Salopian dialect, as exhibited by Mr Hartshorne, "are not very easily perceptible. The tendency to turn o into a, and to drop the h, may be recognized in the following pages, as ald for hold, &c. I is still turned into e, which may be regarded [as] one of Audelay's dialectal peculiarities, especially in the prefixes to the verbs¹; but the ch for sh or sch, so common in Audelay, has not found a place in Mr Hartshorne's Glossary."

The following list of specialties seen in turning over a few pages of Audelay, are not much like those of the Cambridge MS. Audelay's most striking peculiarity is the *u* of his inflexional -ud, -un, -us, -ust (2 sing.).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e</th>
<th>gestle, ghostly, p. 25</th>
<th>negard, niggard, p. 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>selare, salary, p. 16</td>
<td>epocryte, hypocrite, p. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>deers, doers, p. 17</td>
<td>e-blaw, blown, p. 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>u</th>
<th>thai blessun her burth, p. 20</th>
<th>wentust, p. 51</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goddus lawys, p. 20</td>
<td>nedus, p. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lordus, pl., p. 20</td>
<td>kepus, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>kneuld, p. 21</td>
<td>ellus, p. 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>y-clugggun, p. 19</td>
<td>dud (did), p. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lyppus, p. 18</td>
<td>schulun, p. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>synnus, p. 17</td>
<td>fallus, p. 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mysdedus, p. 17</td>
<td>lungus (belongs), p. 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ucho (each), p. 16, 14, 9</td>
<td>frerus, p. 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>woldust, p. 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ There are far more i- and y- prefixes than e- ones.
o

pot, put, p. 25
thonke, thank, p. 9
choson, chosen, p. 24
holdon, olden, p. 22
acordon in hon, p. 19

comawndon, p. 19
leedon, lead, p. 17
woldon, wroyton, p. 13
hosbondmen, p. 13
hochon, each one, p. 50

a

knowlache, p. 19
consians, p. 19, 50
consyans, p. 14, 12
clanse, p. 14
clannes, p. 56
afend (offend), p. 8

mat (mightest), p. 8
apon (upon), p. 10
obedyans, p. 11
kay (key), p. 36
astatus (estates), p. 75

c

covernour, governour, p. 23-4
worchyp, honour, p. 21
chewyn, show, p. 18

personache, personage, p. 33
cheddust, shedest, p. 55
choule, jowl, p. 77

d and t

cumford, comforted, p. 22
" comfort, p. 18

conford, comfort, p. 10

f

coidom, kingdom, p. 22

vor, for, p. 10

w and v

woys, voice, p. 11
dewoutly, p. 59

2. Note on Mr Morris’s Comparison of our 6 MSS
with Harl. 7334.

The comments on lines 95, 175, 250, 252, 281, 307-13, 320, 331, 363, 377, 411-15, 474, 483-516, 540, 604, 622, 665, 756, 772, 795, &c. &c., here, with other like instances in later Tales, justify the assertion on p. 29, top-note, that the readings show only two (main) types of MSS, 1. the Ellesmere, 2. the Harleian 7334.

3. Notes to the Prologue, p. 93.

The lines 212-13 on the Friar,

He hadde inade many a fair mari age
Of yonge wymen at his owne cost,

have given some trouble to commentators. I suspect that
the true explanation lies in the following extract from a letter of Dr Layton to Cromwell, in 1535 A.D., in Mr Thos. Wright's edition of *Letters on the Suppression of the Monasteries*, for the Camden Society, p. 58:

[At Maiden Bradley, near Bristol,] "is an holy father prior, and hath but vj children, and but one dowghter mariede yet of the goodes of the monasteric, trzystyng shortly to mary the reste. His sones be tall men, waittyng upon him; and he thankes Gode a never medelet with marytt women, but all with madens, the faireste cowlde be gottyn, and always marede them ryght well."

Compare this with the Miller's determination only to have a virgin for his wife, in *The Reves Tale*:

> For Symkyn wolde no wyfe, as he sayde,  
> But sche were wel i-norissched, and a mayde,  
> To saven his estaat and yomanrye.

'Do not these three words *and a mayde* mean a good deal, as applied to the morals of the poor, and the rich who used them?'—(*Ballads from MSS*, ed. F. J. F., for the Ballad Society, p. 80, p. 76.)
APPENDIX I.

QUEEN ISABELLA'S EXPENSES AND SLEEPING-PLACES ON HER JOURNEY FROM LONDON TO CANTERBURY, AND BACK TO OSPRINGE, FROM WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1358, TO TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1358; AND HER ALMS ON HER FORMER PILGRIMAGE.

Cotton MS Galba E xiv, leaf 18, back.


Summa: xviij li. iiiij.s. ob. q:

³De incremento mensis, vj busselli dimidium avenarum.

...[Co-mitissa]a Garrenf ad prandium... & plures


¹ obolus is a ha'penny, quadranta a farthing. The commas and semi-colons are not in the MS.
² The Countess of Warren: see page 14 above.
³ These entries are in the right-hand margin of the accounts. What the increment or income of the month may be is not certain. De presente means 'received as presents,' Mr Bond says.
magnates Aula & Camera. j.d, ob; Stabulum: Cv.s. xj.d.
post prandium Vadia: xj.s. v.d:

**Summa**: xvij li, xvj.s. vj.d, ob:

De incremento mensis, vj busselli dimidium auenarum.

[Die iouis. vij°. die Unij: Dispensa: xxj.s.]
j.d, ob; Buttillaria: xvj.s, vij d, q. Vinum:
[Buttillaria: xijj.s. iijj.d, ob; Vinum: xjxvij.s,]
[Alvs.s. vij.d, ob; Garderoba: xiiij.s. vj.d, q.]
[Coquina: Liij.s. iij.j.d, ob. Puletria: xxiiij.s,]
[iijj.d, ob. Scuttillaria: xj.s. j.d; Salsaria.]
[xx.d, q. Aula & Camera. xix.s. ij.d, ob; Stab-
[Elemosina. i.j.s:]

**Summa**: xvij li. v.s. ix.d, ob:

De incremento mensis, v. busselli auenarum.

[Die Veneris, viij°. die Unij: Dispensa: xvj.s;]
Buttillaria: xiiij.s. iijj.d, ob; Vinum: xjxvij.s,]
i.x.d, ob. Garderoba: xxvij.s. ij4. ob; Coquina.
[L.s. iij.j.d; Puletria: v.s, v.d, ob. Scuttillaria:]
[iijj.s, viij.d, ob; Salsaria. xvijj.d, ob. q ; Aula & Camera: xiiij.s, xj.d; Stabulum: Cxv.s, x.d,]
ob. q. Vadia: xj.s, ix.d, ob; Elemosina: i.j.s:

**Summa**: xvli. xij d, ob.

De incremento mensis, iij busselli iij pecci auenarum.

[Die sabbati: ixno. die Unij: Dispensa: xvijj.s.]
ix.d. q. Buttillaria: xiiij.s. vj.d; Vinum:
[xxxix.s, x.d, ob. Garderoba: xxj.s. vij.d, q.]
[Coquina: xliijj.s. v.d, q. Puletria: vj.s;]
[Scuttillaria: iij.s, ij.d, ob; Salsaria xvijj.d.]
[Aula & Camera: xv.s. iij.j.d, ob. Stabulum:]
vijli. iij.j.s, viij.d. ob. Vadia: xj.s, ix.d, ob.
Elemosina: i.j.s.

**Summa**: xv.li. iij.s, viij.d. q:
De incremento mensis, iij busselli iij pecci auenarum.

Summa expensorum istius septimane: Cvij.li: x.s. xj d:

......... istius ix\textsuperscript{a} mensis: CCCLxv.li. x.s, iiijd, ob. 3 probatur.


Summa: xvij.li. ...

De presente...

De incremento mensis .......


Summa, xij.li. ix.s.

De presente, j carcos\textsuperscript{1}, j porcus, iij vituli;

De incremento mensis .......

ALMS GIVEN BY QUEEN ISABELLA ON HER JOURNEY, AND AT CANTERBURY, IN 1358, AND ON HER FORMER PILGRIMAGE.

**ALMS ON THE FIRST PILGRIMAGE († 1357 a.d.).**

*Cotton MS Galba E xiv, leaf 32.*

Iohanni de Louere, pauperi Francie, venienti vsque Hertford ad dominam Reginam & implo- ranti Auxilium ab eadem, de elemosina eiusdem per manus domini Roberti de Elmham, ultimo die Septembris v.s. Ricardo de Essex', Iohanni de Illeford, Ade Bisshop', & Rogero de Kenyng- toñ, pauperibus Regine, cuilibet istorum pro vno pari sotularium 1 sibi emenda v.j.d. de elemosina Regine, per manus proprias i.j.s. Iohanni de Al- manñ, pauperi Clerico studenti Oxonìe, & ven- ienti vsque Hertford ad dominam Reginam, de consimili elemosina per manus proprias v.j.s.viiij.d. Priorisse & sororibus suis Minorissis Londonie extra Algate, de elemosina Regine in presencia sua eundo ibidem illas visitandæ in peregrina- cione sua versus Cantuariam, in precio .xx. no- biliium Auri, per manus dictæ Priorisse .xvij. die Octobris : vj li. xiiij.s. iij.d. Magistro Philippo de Londinia, Rectori ecclesie sancti Edmundi Re- gis, Londonie, in cuius parochia hospicium Re- gine situatur, de consimili elemosina per manus

1 Sotulares or subtalares, shoes; hence Fr. soulier. See Du Cange.
APP. 1. QUEEN ISABELLA'S ALMS IN 1357

proprias, eodem die: xiij.s. iij:d. Iohanni de Hakeney, Clerico eiusdem ecclesie, de consimili elemosina, eodem die: i.j.s. Sororibus Predicatricibus de Derteford, de elemosina Regine in Aduentu suo ibidem versus Cantuariam, per manus proprias in presencia sua, eodem die. C.s. Domino Roberto de Elmham, Principali Capellano Capelle Regine, in precio magni denarij oblatory per dominam Reginam in diversis ecclesiis ad missam celebratam in presencia eiusdem, in peregrinacione sua versus Cantuariam, per quinque vices; pro qualibet vice .vij.d., per manus proprias eodem die: i.j.s, xj:d. In oblationibus domine Regine, in Capella sancti Thome, iuxta Roucestriam, per manus Senescalli .iij.s. iij:d. Dompne Margareto de Burstaff, Moniali de Daumentoun, venienti ad dominam Reginam vsque Ospreng, & imploranti Auxiliwm ab eadem, de consimili elemosina, per manus proprias eodem die: vj:s. viij:d. In oblationibus domine Regine in ecclesia Christi Cantuariæ, videlicet, ad Tumbam sancti Thome .v.s. Ad Coronam Capitis. v.s. Ad punctum gladij. v.s. Ad missam celebratam in presencia sua, ad Altare sancti Thome, in precio viiis florense Auri iij.s. iij:d, cum i.j.s datis Ministrallis, coram ymagine beate Marie in volta: xxmo. die Octobris .xx.s. iij:d. Et in consimili- bus oblationibus eiusdem Regine, in ecclesia Conuentualii sancti Augustini eiusdem Ciuitatis, videlicet, ad feretrum eiusdem sancti, in precio trium florenarum Auri precio pecij. iij:s iij:d. x.s. Ad feretrum sancti Adriani .v.s. Ad feretrum sancte Mildred v.s. & ad capud sancti Augustini .v.s. eodem die xxv.s. In distribuzione facta per manus domine Regine quinquaginta pauperibus in

A Clerk of St Edmund's, London.

Nuns Preachers of Dartford.

The Queen's chief Chaplain,

for 5 Masses on her journey.

St Thomas's near Rochester.

Nun of Darlington, who came to Ospringe.

Offerings at Canterbury Cathedral.

at St Augustine's, Canterbury.

60 poor men, 2d. each.
Poor people in Christ- church, Canterbury.

Friars, &c., at Canterbury.

Monks and Nuns of St Nicholas at Harbledown, and Prisoners there.

[Leaf 32, back.] A Hermit of Sitting- bourne.

Prisoners at Maidstone.

Carmelites


Summa Pagine:—xx.li. xijj s. iiij d: probatur.

Fratri Ricardo de Lexden\(^2\), heremite de Sydungbourn, venienti ad dominam Reginam vsque Ledes, & imploranti Auxilium ab eadem, de eleemosina Regine per manus Petri de sancto Paulo: xxiiij\(^\circ\) die Octobris .xx.s. Prisonis de Maidesto\(\)n supplicantibus Auxilium a dominâ Regina per quandam peticionem, ibidem, de consimili eleemosina per manus Iohannis atte Rye, eodem die iiij. iiij.d. Fratribus Carmelitanis

---

1 The mark of contraction is that for ur; but as D'Arnis makes Pitura mean 'modus agri vel vineae,' and 2d. would not buy that, I suppose that the word meant is 'pituncia,' though that is elsewhere written 'pitancia.'

2 Chevalier anglois, p. 130, l. 9 from the bottom.
of Aylesford, who came to Rochester.

Abbot of Berlyngs.

Church of St Mary at Stroud.

Friars Minor of London.

Prisoners of Newgate, London.

Chapel at Shyngeldewel.

A Hermit of Coventry.

200 poor, 2d. each.

Mass at the Queen's Chapel at Hertford.

ALMS ON THE PILGRIMAGE IN JUNE, 1358.

Elene Moleward, de eleemosina Regine, in recompensacionem quarundam caff in domo sua combustarum, iiiij. die Iunij. xx.s. Priorisses &

[leaf 35.] Ellen Moleward, for loss by fire.

Priorress and

1 See note 1, p. 124.
narium sancti Eulegij in Prioratu Hertford per [ma]nus Nicholai Panmart' eodem die: vj.s. viij.d.


In distribucione facta per manus Reginæ .C. pauperibus in honore festi apostolorum Petri & Pauli, cuilibet pauperi pro pitancia1 sua .ij.d. per manus domini Thome Rous, Elemosinarij .xvij². die Iunij .xvj², viijd. Fraatribus Carmelitanis de Aylesford, de elemosina Regine, apud Dorte-

ford, per manus Roberti de Corby xxvijº. die Iunij .vij.s. viij.d. Cuidam femine venienti ad dominam Reginam vsque Ledes, & imploranti Auxilium eiusdem, de elemosina eiusdem, per manus proprias, eodem die .ij.s. Priorisse & Monialibus de Chesthunte obuiantibus Regine in regia via ad Crucem ante hospicium suum, de consimili elemosina per manus Iohannis la Touk, eodem die .v.j.s. viij.d. In oblacionibus Regine Scocie ad magnum altare in Prioratu de Ledes, .ixno. die Iulij .xls. Ricardus de Essex' & tribus sociis suis, Oratoribus Regine commoran-
tibus retro Reginam, apud Hertford, in itinere suo versus Cantuariam per .xxxij. dies cuilibet pro vadio oris sui per diem .j.d. per manus dicti Ricardi .x.s. viij.d.

¹ See note ¹, p. 124.
APPENDIX II.

Expenses of King John of France in his journey from London to Dover, through Canterbury, 30 June to 8 July, 1360 A.D.

[June 30.] "Les bateliers qui amenèrent le Roy, par yaque, du chastel de Londres jusques à 3 lieues de Londres, en venant à Eltan, le jour qu'il se parti, pour don fait à eulx, à larelacion M™ J. le Royer, 5 nobles, valent 33s. 4d.

Les veneurs du roy d'Angleterre, pour don fait à eulx par le Roy, à la relation maistre J. le Royer, 100 escuz, valent 16d. 13s. 4d.

Les varlez de chambre du Roy d'Angleterre, pour samblable et à ladicte relation, 207.

Deux frères d'Erménie, pour don d'amosne faictë à eulx par le Roy à la relation maistre J. le Royer, 100 escuz, valent 33s. 4d.

Thomassin l'espicier, pour 2 sarreures aus coffres des espices du Roy, 3s. 6d. ; et pour corde pour lier les coffres à les charier en venant de Londres à Calais, 4d. ; pour toile à faire sas à clairé pour le Roy, 2s. ; pour la façon des diz sas, 4d. ; et pour une male de cuir et 2 trousses pour ledit Thomassin, 20d. Pour tout, 7s. 10d.

Juillet.

Mercredy, premier jour de juillet, que le Roy parti de Eltan après disner, et vinte au giste à Derthford.

Le Roy, offerande à la messe, à Eltan, 1 royaul, 3s.

Un varlet du roy d'Angleterre qui asporta venoisons au Roy, que ledit roy d'Angleterre li envoïoit pour don fait.
audit varlet par le Roy, à la relation du maistre d'ostel, 4
nobles, valent 26s. 8d.

Les Jacobines de Derthford, pour don fait à elles en
aumônes, par le Roy, à la relation M. J. le Royer, 50
nobles, valent 16l. 13s. 4d.

L'osté du Roy à Derthford, pour don à li fait par le
maistre d'ostel, pour ce que ledit hoste disoit que l'on li
avoit ars certain merrien, 1 2s.

Hannequin l'orfèvre, pour l'or de unes patenostres qu'il
a faites pour le Roy et de son commandement, à la relation
maistre Jehan le Roier, 123 roiaux.

Li, sur la façon des dictes patenostres, et de anneaux, et
une croiz qu'il a faicte, payé à la relation M. J. le Royer, 10
nobles, valent 56s. 8d.


d'offrande faicte par li à l'église de Rocestre, 40
escuz, valent 6l. 13s. 4d.

Venredy IIIe jour de juillet, que le Roy parti de Rocestre, et vint à disner à Stiborne, et sopper et giste à

Hospringe.

Le Roy, offerande a la messe, 6d.

Deux carmelites du couvent d'Agliford, pour aumône
faicte à eulx en chemin, du commandement du Roy, à la
relation M. J. le Roier, 2 nobles, valent 13s. 4d.

Messire Richard Lexden, chevalier anglois qui est hermite
lez Stiborne, pour don à li fait par le Roy, à la relation M.
J. le Roier, 20 nobles, valent 6l. 13s. 4d.

Samedy, IIIe jour de juillet, que le Roy parti de Hos-
pringe, et vint au disner et giste à Cantorbérie.

Le Roy, offerande ce jour, 6d.

Le maistre et frères de l'ostel Dieu de Hospringe, ouquel
hostel le Roy fu hébergiez le soir devant, pour aumône
faicte à eulx par le Roy, 10 nobles, valent 66s. 8d.

1 MERRAIN, merrein, merrien : Bois de charpente et de con-
struction ; L. materiamen. Roquefort. Ars = burnt. ib.
Ler nonains de Helbadonne lez Cantorbérie, en venant de Rocestre, pour aumosne commandée par le Roy, à la relacion maistre J. le Royer, 10 escuz, valent 23s. 4d.
Les malades de 4 maladeries depuis Rocestre jusques à Cantorbérie, pour samblable, 20s.
Le Roy, offerande faicte par li en 3 lieux de l’église de St Thomas de Cantorbérie, sanz les joyaux qu’il y donna, 10 nobles, valent, 33l. 6s. 8d.
Monseigneur Philippe, pour samblable, en ce lieu, 16 royaux, 3s. pièce, valent, par mons. de Jargny, 48s.
Li, pour deniers à li baillez pour acheter un coustel qu’il devoit au conte d’Aucerre, pour ce, à la relacion monseigneur de Jargny, 6 nobles, valent 40s.
Les frères prescheurs de Cantorbérie, aumosne par le Roy, à la relacion M° J. le Royer, 20 nobles, valent 6l. 13s. 4d.
Les Carmélites de Sandvis, pour samblable, 10 nobles, valent 66s. 8d.
Les nonains de Norgaïte de Cantorbérie, samblable, 10 nobles, valent 66s. 8d.
Les nonains de St Augustin de Cantorbérie, samblable, 3 nobles, valent 20s.
Les femmes de l’hospital de Nostre-Dame de Cantorbérie, pour samblable, 2 nobles, valent 13s. 4d.
Les Cordeliers de Cantorbérie, 20 nobles, valent 6l. 13s. 4d.
Les Augustins de Cantorbérie, pour samblable, 20 nobles, valent 6l. 13s. 4d.
Jehan Perrot, qui apporta au Roy 1 instrument appelé l’eschequier, qu’il avoit fait (sic), le roy d’Angleterre avoit donné au Roy, et li envooit par ledit Jehan, pour don à li fait, à la relacion M° J. le Royer, 20 nobles, valent 6l. 13s. 4d.
Dymenche Ve jour de juillet, que le Roy parti de Cantorbérie, et vint au giste à Douvre.
Le Roy, offerande à St Augustin de Cantorbérie, où il
oy messe, 75 nobles, à la relacion maistre J. le Royer, valent 237.

For the following account of this window, opened in the Winter of 1868, I am indebted to Dean Stanley, to whom I attribute the putting up of the window, though he does not acknowledge it. But surely no other than he who for us renews the bond between London and Canterbury that Chaucer wove, has thought of this Memorial to him who wrote the Canterbury Tales. Dean Stanley tells me that the details of the window were approved, though not suggested, by him.

"WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
SOUTH TRANSEPT, OR POETS' CORNER.

The Memorial Window to Chaucer, immediately over his tomb, is intended to embody his intellectual labour, and his position amongst his contemporaries. At the base are the Canterbury Pilgrims, showing the setting out from London, and the arrival at Canterbury. The medallions above represent Chaucer receiving a commission, with others, in 1372, from King Edward III to the Doge of Genoa, and his reception by the latter. At the Apex, the subjects are taken from the moral poem entitled 'The Floure and the Leafe.' 'As they which honour the Flower, a thing fading with every blast, are such as look after beauty and worldly pleasure; but they that honour the Leaf, which abideth with the root, notwithstanding the frost and winter storms, are they which follow virtue and during qualities, without
regard to worldly respects.' On the dexter side, dressed in white, is the Lady of the Leafe, and attendants; on the sinister side is the Lady of the Floure, dressed in green. In the spandrils adjoining are the Arms of Chaucer. On the dexter side, and on the sinister, Chaucer impaling these of (Roet) his wife. In the tracery above, the portrait of Chaucer occupies the centre, between that of Edward III and Philippa his wife; below them, Gower and John of Gaunt; and above are Wickliffe and Strode, his contemporaries. In the borders are disposed the following arms, alternately: England, France, Hainhault, Lancaster, Castile, and Leon. At the base of the window is the name Geoffrey Chaucer, died A.D. 1400, and four lines selected from the poem entitled, ‘Balade of gode counsaile,’

"Flee fro the prees, and dwell with sothfastnesse,
Suffise unto thy good though it be small;"

. . . . .

"That thee is sent, receyve in buxomnesse;
The wrastling for this world asketh a fall."

This window was designed by Mr J. G. Waller, and executed, by Messrs Thomas Baillie and George Mayer, 118 Wardour Street, London, 1868.

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THE CHAUCER MEMORIAL,

STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

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EXPLANATION OF THE SUBJECTS.

THE PILGRIMS ARE ARRANGED IN THE FOLLOWING MANNER:

THE DEPARTURE FROM THE TABARD, THUS:

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.

1. The Reve. 6. The Squire.
2. The Manciple. 7. The Serjeant of Lawe.
4. The Knight. 9. The Doctor of Physick.
5. The Yeoman.
The Arrival at Canterbury, thus:

10. The Sompnour.  
11. The Pardoner.  
12. The Parson.  
13. The Monk.  
14. The Prioress.  
15. The Nun.  
16. The Frankelein.  
17. The Plowman.  
18. The Clerk of Oxenforde.

The Medallions need no further explanation than that given in the preceding pages.

The following lines from “The Floure and the Leafe” are given in illustration of the upper groups.

At last out of a grove even by,
That was right goodly and pleasaut to sight,
I sie (saw) where there came singing lustily
A world of ladies.

But one there yede (went) in mid the company
Sole by herself; &c.

On her head, ful pleasaut to behold,
A crown of gold rich for any king;
A branch of Agnus castus eke bearing
In her hand; and to my sight trewly
The Lady was of the company.
And she began a roundell lustely
That Sus le foyle vert moy men call,
Sine etmon joly cœur est endormy:

And at the last I cast mine eie aside,
And was ware of a lusty company,
That came roming out of the field wide,

The Ladies all in surcotes, that richly
Purfiled were with many a rich stone;

And everich had a chapelet on her hed,
Which did right well upon the shining here,
Made of goodly floures white and red.

1 Mr Bradshaw does not allow this Poem to be Chaucer’s.—F.
And so dauncing unto the mede they fare
In mid the which they found a tuft that was
All overspred with floures in compas,

And at the last there began anon
A Lady for to sing right womanly
A bargaret in praising the daisie:
For, as me thought, among her notes swete,
She saide, *Si douce est la Margarete.*

And when the storm was clean passed away,
Tho in white that stood under the tre,
They felt nothing of the great affray,
That they in grene without had in ybe;
To them they yede, for routhe and pite.

When I was ware how one of them in grene
Had on a crowne rich and well fitting;
Wherefor I demed well she was a Quene
And tho in grene on her wer awaiting.

Then the Nightingale, that all the day
Had in the lauror sate, and did her might
The whole service to sing longing to May,
All sodainly began to take her flight;
And to the lady of the Leaf forth right
She flew, and set on her hond softly,
Which was a thing I marveled of greatly.
The Goldfinch eke, that fro the medler tre
Was fled for heat into the bushes cold,
Unto the Lady of the Floure gan fle
And on her hond he set him.

__________

*Arrangement of Portraits in Tracery.*

**Wickliffe.**
**Strode.**

**Edward III.**
**Chaucer.**
**Phillippa.**

**Gower.**
**John of Gaunt.**
APPENDIX IV.

ROADS AND JOURNEYS IN THE 14TH CENTURY.

Mr Thorold Rogers thinks better of the roads than I do (p. 15-17, above). He says (History, i. 138).

Habitual pilgrimage needed safe roads and the ordinary conveniences of shelter. ... The roads ... repaired by common law at the charge of all owners of property, were in all likelihood far better than existed after the Reformation, when the necessity for easy and convenient communication was annulled by the abandonment of the custom of making these religious journeys, and by the fact that estates were more compact, and, therefore, the visitation of remote properties was less frequent. The monasteries, too, whose interest on many grounds was bound up with the existence of easy and safe communication, must have done their best to keep roads open and in good repair.

Page 39 above. The journey from Oxford to Ponteland (North-west of Newcastle), beginning on Sunday (a vigilia Epiphanie), Jan. 5, 133½. (Rogers, ii. 635-6. The side-notes are mine.)

Expense in victualibus prima septimana.

Item computat in diversis rebus emptis per Thomam Odiam ante recessum primo die nostrum v s. xj d. ob. ut patet per cedulam.

Item computat iiiij d. qr. in pane pro equis, et cerevisia pro magistris et famulis, apud Mudelington.

Item illa nocte apud Brakele iiiij s. x d. ob. qr.

Item ibidem j d. in potu pro famulis die lunæ, videlicet, in die Epiphanie

Item xvij apud Davyntre eodem die

Sundey, Jan. 5.
Middleton Stony.
Brackley (20 miles).
Monday, Jan. 6.
Daventry (20 miles).
Item iij s. iij d. de nocte apud Lilbourn
Item v s. iij d. ob. apud Leicester die Mercurii [? Martis] et illa nocte.
Item v s. viij d. apud Preswolde die Mercurii
Item iij s. j d. illa nocte apud Betyngham.
Item ix d. apud Alresford, die Jovis.
Item iij s. ix d. ob. illa nocte apud Blith.
Item vj d. apud Donkastre, die Veneris.
Item iij s. iij d. qr. nocte sequente apud Feribrygg.

Item die Sabbati in passagio apud Kawode iij d., et ibidem, et nocte sequente Eboraci iij s. iij d.

Summa xxxviiij s. vij d.

Secunda septimana.

Item die dominico sequente, apud Eboracum, in jantaeulo 2 ijs. iij d. ob. Item in oblatione custodis ibidem j d.
Item nocte sequente apud Esyngwalde xvij d. in cibo, potu, et lectis. Item in equis ibidem xxij d.
Item die Lunæ apud Thriske, in pane et potu ii d.
Item ibidem in equis iij d.
Item nocte sequente in equis apud Yarm in ijs. j d.
Item ibidem in prandio et potu ij s. vj d.
Item die Martis apud Dunelmam in equis xx d.
Item in prandio et potu ibidem xxiij d. Item in barbitonsori ibidem ij d. Item in oblatione Custodis ij d.
Item die Mercurii ibidem in expensis equorum xxiij d. Item in cibo, et potu, et lectis xix d. ob.
Item die Jovis apud Novum Castrum in equis iij d. ob. qr. Item ibidem in pane, carne, et potu, xijij d.
Item Thomas le Bakere, ut expectaret Dunelmæ, et Akland, pro commissione xij d.
Item die veneris apud Ponthelande, in piscè xiiiij d. ob., in allece, ob.

Summa xxi s. ix d. ob. qr.

1 I suppose the nox sequens to be that following the dies Veneris, and so with the other cases below.
2 Jantaeulum, cibus quo solvitur jejunium ante prandium: Fr. dejeuner.—D'Arnis.
The same journey back in 1305 A.D., say 256 miles in 8 days, or 32 miles a day, with 5 men and 3 horses (Rogers, ii. 610, col. 2).

1st day Durham 5th day Nottingham
2nd ,, Stillington 6th ,, Leicester
3rd ,, Burnbrigg 7th ,, Canon Ashby
4th ,, Donecastel 8th ,, Oxford

The same journey in 6 days travelling, and 1 of rest (if rightly given by Mr Rogers¹), at nearly 43 miles a day (Rogers, ii. 614, col. 1).

1st day Middleton Brackley
2nd ,, Daventry Leicester
Pulteney
3rd ,, Prestwold Allerton
Nottingham
4th ,, Blyth Wentbrygg
Doncaster Schirburn
5th ,, York Thirsk
Ewerby
6th ,, (Rest)
7th ,, Durham Newcastle
Chert

Other journeys in 1283: Clare. (Rogers, ii. 609, col. 2.)
London to Leicester, 3 days (99 miles, 33 miles a day).
Lichfield to Leicester, 1 day (say 33 miles). Melton to
London, 3 days (106 miles, 35½ miles a day). The other
cross-country places, Tresgruk, &c., mentioned by Mr
Rogers, I have not time to look up.

Page 39, note.—Mulcaster's opinion, in 1581 A.D.,
on Trotting.

Thus writes Mulcaster in his Positions, p. 97: "Of
trotting, it is said euen as we see, that it shaketh the bodie
to violently, that it causeth & encreaseth marueilous

¹ I say this because he states (i. 140) that the journey to New-
castle in 1332,—the first in this Appendix IV,—was done in 10
days, while I, from his document, make it 11. He may be right,
and I wrong. Let the reader do the sum.
aches, that it offendeth the head, the necke, the shoulders, the hippes, & disquieteth all the entrailes beyond all measure. And though it may somewhat helpe the digestion of meate, and raw humours, loose the belly, prouoke vrine, drive the stone or grauell from the kidneyes downward, yet it is better forborne for greater euilles, then borne with for some sore small good. . . . As for posting . . . [besides other great evils] It infecteth the head, it dulleth the senses, & especially the sight: euen til it make his eyes that posteth, to run with water, not to remember the death of his friendes, but to thinke how sore his saddle shakes him, and the ayer bites him.” It is clear that men even then—and much less in Chaucer’s time—didn’t rise in their saddles, but ‘set vpon a trotting iade to iounse them thoroughly,’ just sat and got jolted. Fancy 40 miles of that on a cart- (or carty) horse in one day!

Compare the Italian proverb ‘*Cavallo corrente, sepultura viva*: A galloping horse, a living grave.’—Howell’s Dict. Italian Morall Proverbs, p. 2.

For fairness’ sake I must add Mulcaster’s objections to ‘slow riding,’ or walking: “Of Slow riding they write that it wearieth the grines very sore, that it hurrieth the buttokes and legses, by hanging downe to long, and that yet it heateth not much: that it hindreth getting of children, and breadeth aches and lamenesse,” p. 96. Good reasons for not doing too much of it in one day! Walking on his ‘legges’ was what Mulcaster approved of, and gives us a pleasant bit of Elizabethan England in the fields: “I dare saye that there is none, whether young or olde, whether man or woman, but accounteth it [walking] not onely the most excellent exercise, but almost alone worthy to beare the name of an exercise. *When the weather suffereth, how emptie are the townes and streates, how full be the fieldes and medowes, of all kindes of folke which by flocking so abroad, protest themselves to be favourers of that they do, and delite in for their health.”
Page 40.—The one-day's journey to Canterbury.

A suggestion has been made that the Pilgrims might have hired fresh horses at Rochester or Sittingbourne, on which they might have ridden half the journey. To this I answer, that, to suppose the existence, at a provincial town, in the 14th century, of great posting-establishments at which a chance party would find 30 horses to hire—and, shall we say, half-a-dozen other like parties, 30 horses more each before the first lot were brought back—is a stretch of imagination too great for me. This horse-hiring notion, as applied to so large a party as Chaucer's, is a nineteenth-century notion quite inapplicable to the fourteenth century. Professor Brewer and Mr Gairdner both agree with me in this.

Page 41.—The 3½-days' journey.

In a note just received from Mr Thorold Rogers (April 2, 1869), he says: "Your Pilgrims no doubt took their ease. Why should they not have done so? Commercial travellers (such as these bursars were) travel much faster than picnic parties do."
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