

This noble king, this Tartar Cambuscan,
 Hadde two sons by Elfeta his wife,
 Of which the eldest highte Algarsife,
 The other was y-called Camballo.
 A daughter had this worthy king also,
 That youngest was, and highte Canace:
 But for to telle you all her beauty,
 It lies not in my tongue, nor my conning;* *skill
 I dare not undertake so high a thing:
 Mine English eke is insufficient,
 It muste be a rhetor* excellent, *orator
 That couth his colours longing for that art, * see <4>*
 If he should her describen any part;
 I am none such, I must speak as I can.

And so befell, that when this Cambuscan
 Had twenty winters borne his diadem,
 As he was wont from year to year, I deem,
 He let *the feast of his nativity* *his birthday party*
 Do crye, throughout Sarra his city, *be proclaimed*
 The last Idus of March, after the year.
 Phoebus the sun full jolly was and clear,
 For he was nigh his exaltation
 In Marte's face, and in his mansion <5>
 In Aries, the choleric hot sign:
 Full lusty* was the weather and benign; *pleasant
 For which the fowls against the sunne sheen,* *bright
 What for the season and the younge green,
 Full loude sange their affections:
 Them seemed to have got protections
 Against the sword of winter keen and cold.
 This Cambuscan, of which I have you told,
 In royal vesture, sat upon his dais,
 With diadem, full high in his palace;
 And held his feast so solemn and so rich,
 That in this worlde was there none it lich.* *like
 Of which if I should tell all the array,
 Then would it occupy a summer's day;
 And eke it needeth not for to devise* *describe
 At every course the order of service.

I will not tellen of their strange sewes,*
Nor of their swannes, nor their heronsews.*
Eke in that land, as telle knightes old,
There is some meat that is full dainty hold,
That in this land men *reck of* it full small:
There is no man that may reporten all.
I will not tarry you, for it is prime,
And for it is no fruit, but loss of time;
Unto my purpose* I will have recourse.
And so befell that, after the third course,
While that this king sat thus in his nobley,*
Hearing his ministreles their thinges play
Before him at his board deliciously,
In at the halle door all suddenly
There came a knight upon a steed of brass,
And in his hand a broad mirror of glass;
Upon his thumb he had of gold a ring,
And by his side a naked sword hanging:
And up he rode unto the highe board.
In all the hall was there not spoke a word,
For marvel of this knight; him to behold
Full busily they waited,* young and old.

*dishes <6>
*young herons <7>

care for

*story <8>

*noble array

*watched

This strange knight, that came thus suddenly,
All armed, save his head, full richely,
Saluted king, and queen, and lordes all,
By order as they satten in the hall,
With so high reverence and observance,
As well in speech as in his countenance,
That Gawain <9> with his olde courtesy,
Though he were come again out of Faerie,
Him *coude not amende with a word.*
And after this, before the highe board,
He with a manly voice said his message,
After the form used in his language,
Withoute vice* of syllable or letter.
And, for his tale shoulde seem the better,
Accordant to his worde's was his cheer,*
As teacheth art of speech them that it lear.*
Albeit that I cannot sound his style,

*could not better him
by one word*

*fault

*demeanour
*learn

Nor cannot climb over so high a stile,
 Yet say I this, as to *commune intent,* *general sense or meaning*
 Thus much amounteth all that ever he meant, *this is the sum of*
 If it so be that I have it in mind.
 He said; "The king of Araby and Ind,
 My liege lord, on this solemne day
 Saluteth you as he best can and may,
 And sendeth you, in honour of your feast,
 By me, that am all ready at your hest,* *command
 This steed of brass, that easily and well
 Can in the space of one day naturel
 (This is to say, in four-and-twenty hours),
 Whereso you list, in drought or else in show'rs,
 Beare your body into every place
 To which your hearte willeth for to pace,* *pass, go
 Withoute wem* of you, through foul or fair. *hurt, injury
 Or if you list to fly as high in air
 As doth an eagle, when him list to soar,
 This same steed shall bear you evermore
 Withoute harm, till ye be where *you lest* *it pleases you*
 (Though that ye sleepen on his back, or rest),
 And turn again, with writhing* of a pin. *twisting
 He that it wrought, he coude* many a gin;** *knew **contrivance <10>
 He waited* in any a constellation, *observed
 Ere he had done this operation,
 And knew full many a seal <11> and many a bond
 This mirror eke, that I have in mine hond,
 Hath such a might, that men may in it see
 When there shall fall any adversity
 Unto your realm, or to yourself also,
 And openly who is your friend or foe.
 And over all this, if any lady bright
 Hath set her heart on any manner wight,
 If he be false, she shall his treason see,
 His newe love, and all his subtlety,
 So openly that there shall nothing hide.
 Wherefore, against this lusty summer-tide,
 This mirror, and this ring that ye may see,
 He hath sent to my lady Canace,
 Your excellent daughter that is here.

The virtue of this ring, if ye will hear,
 Is this, that if her list it for to wear
 Upon her thumb, or in her purse it bear,
 There is no fowl that flyeth under heaven,
 That she shall not well understand his steven,* *speech, sound
 And know his meaning openly and plain,
 And answer him in his language again:
 And every grass that groweth upon root
 She shall eke know, to whom it will do boot,* *remedy
 All be his woundes ne'er so deep and wide.
 This naked sword, that hangeth by my side,
 Such virtue hath, that what man that it smite,
 Throughout his armour it will carve and bite,
 Were it as thick as is a branched oak:
 And what man is y-wounded with the stroke
 Shall ne'er be whole, till that you list, of grace,
 To stroke him with the flat in thilke* place *the same
 Where he is hurt; this is as much to sayn,
 Ye muste with the flatte sword again
 Stroke him upon the wound, and it will close.
 This is the very sooth, withoute glose;* *deceit
 It faileth not, while it is in your hold."

And when this knight had thus his tale told,
 He rode out of the hall, and down he light.
 His steede, which that shone as sunne bright,
 Stood in the court as still as any stone.
 The knight is to his chamber led anon,
 And is unarmed, and to meat y-set.* *seated
 These presents be full richely y-fet,* -- *fetched
 This is to say, the sword and the mirrour, --
 And borne anon into the highe tow'r,
 With certain officers ordain'd therefor;
 And unto Canace the ring is bore
 Solemnely, where she sat at the table;
 But sickerly, withouten any fable,
 The horse of brass, that may not be remued.* *removed <12>
 It stood as it were to the ground y-glued;
 There may no man out of the place it drive
 For no engine of windlass or polive; * *pulley

And cause why, for they *can not the craft;* *know not the cunning
And therefore in the place they have it laft, of the mechanism*
Till that the knight hath taught them the mannere
To voide* him, as ye shall after hear. *remove

Great was the press, that swarmed to and fro
To gauren* on this horse that stode so: *gaze
For it so high was, and so broad and long,
So well proportioned for to be strong,
Right as it were a steed of Lombardy;
Therewith so horsely, and so quick of eye,
As it a gentle Poileis <13> courser were:
For certes, from his tail unto his ear
Nature nor art ne could him not amend
In no degree, as all the people wend.* *weened, thought
But evermore their moste wonder was
How that it coulde go, and was of brass;
It was of Faerie, as the people seem'd.
Diverse folk diversely they deem'd;
As many heads, as many wittes been.
They murmured, as doth a swarm of been,* *bees
And made skills* after their fantasies, *reasons
Rehearsing of the olde poetries,
And said that it was like the Pegasee,* *Pegasus
The horse that hadde winges for to flee;* *fly
Or else it was the Greeke's horse Sinon,<14>
That broughte Troye to destruction,
As men may in the olde gestes* read. *tales of adventures
Mine heart," quoth one, "is evermore in dread;
I trow some men of armes be therein,
That shape* them this city for to win: *design, prepare
It were right good that all such thing were know."
Another rownd* to his fellow low, *whispered
And said, "He lies; for it is rather like
An apparence made by some magic,
As jugglers playen at these feastes great."
Of sundry doubts they jangle thus and treat.
As lewed* people deeme commonly *ignorant
Of thinges that be made more subtilly
Than they can in their lewdness comprehend;

They *deeme gladly to the badder end.*
And some of them wonder'd on the mirroure,
That borne was up into the master* tow'r,
How men might in it suche thinges see.
Another answer'd and said, it might well be
Naturally by compositions
Of angles, and of sly reflections;
And saide that in Rome was such a one.
They speak of Alhazen and Vitellon,<16>
And Aristotle, that wrote in their lives
Of quainte* mirrors, and of prospectives,
As knowe they that have their bookes heard.
And other folk have wonder'd on the swerd,*
That woulde pierce throughout every thing;
And fell in speech of Telephus the king,
And of Achilles for his quainte spear, <17>
For he could with it bothe heal and dere,*
Right in such wise as men may with the swerd
Of which right now ye have yourselves heard.
They spake of sundry hard'ning of metal,
And spake of medicines therewithal,
And how, and when, it shoulde harden'd be,
Which is unknowen algate* unto me.
Then spake they of Canacee's ring,
And saiden all, that such a wondrous thing
Of craft of rings heard they never none,
Save that he, Moses, and King Solomon,
Hadden *a name of conning* in such art.
Thus said the people, and drew them apart.
Put natheless some saide that it was
Wonder to maken of fern ashes glass,
And yet is glass nought like ashes of fern;
But for they have y-knowen it so ferne**
Therefore ceaseth their jangling and their wonder.
As sore wonder some on cause of thunder,
On ebb and flood, on gossamer and mist,
And on all things, till that the cause is wist.*
Thus jangle they, and deemen and devise,
Till that the king gan from his board arise.

*are ready to think
the worst*
*chief <15>

*curious

*sword

*wound

*however

*a reputation for
knowledge*

*because **before <18>

*known

Phoebus had left the angle meridional,
 And yet ascending was the beast royal,
 The gentle Lion, with his Aldrian, <19>
 When that this Tartar king, this Cambuscan,
 Rose from the board, there as he sat full high
 Before him went the loude minstrelsy,
 Till he came to his chamber of parements,<20>
 There as they sounded diverse instruments,
 That it was like a heaven for to hear.
 Now danced lusty Venus' children dear:
 For in the Fish* their lady sat full
 And looked on them with a friendly eye. <21>
 This noble king is set upon his throne;
 This strange knight is fetched to him full sone,*
 And on the dance he goes with Canace.
 Here is the revel and the jollity,
 That is not able a dull man to devise:*
 He must have knowen love and his service,
 And been a feastly* man, as fresh as May,
 That shoulde you devise such array.
 Who coulde telle you the form of dances
 So uncouth,* and so freshe countenances**
 Such subtle lookings and dissimulances,
 For dread of jealous men's apperceivings?
 No man but Launcelot,<22> and he is dead.
 Therefore I pass o'er all this lustihead*
 I say no more, but in this jolliness
 I leave them, till to supper men them dress.
 The steward bids the spices for to hie*
 And eke the wine, in all this melody;
 The ushers and the squiers be y-gone,
 The spices and the wine is come anon;
 They eat and drink, and when this hath an end,
 Unto the temple, as reason was, they wend;
 The service done, they suppen all by day
 What needeth you rehearse their array?
 Each man wot well, that at a kinge's feast
 Is plenty, to the most*, and to the least,
 And dainties more than be in my knowing.

*Pisces

*soon

*describe

*merry, gay

*unfamliar **gestures

*pleasantness

*haste

*highest

At after supper went this noble king
 To see the horse of brass, with all a rout
 Of lordes and of ladies him about.
 Such wond'ring was there on this horse of brass,
 That, since the great siege of Troye was,
 There as men wonder'd on a horse also,
 Ne'er was there such a wond'ring as was tho.* *there
 But finally the king asked the knight
 The virtue of this courser, and the might,
 And prayed him to tell his governance.* *mode of managing him
 The horse anon began to trip and dance,
 When that the knight laid hand upon his rein,
 And saide, "Sir, there is no more to sayn,
 But when you list to riden anywhere,
 Ye muste trill* a pin, stands in his ear, *turn <23>
 Which I shall telle you betwixt us two;
 Ye muste name him to what place also,
 Or to what country that you list to ride.
 And when ye come where you list abide,
 Bid him descend, and trill another pin
 (For therein lies th' effect of all the gin*), *contrivance <10>
 And he will down descend and do your will,
 And in that place he will abide still;
 Though all the world had the contrary swore,
 He shall not thence be throwen nor be bore.
 Or, if you list to bid him thennes gon,
 Trill this pin, and he will vanish anon
 Out of the sight of every manner wight,
 And come again, be it by day or night,
 When that you list to clepe* him again *call
 In such a guise, as I shall to you sayn
 Betwixte you and me, and that full soon.
 Ride <24> when you list, there is no more to do'n.'
 Informed when the king was of the knight,
 And had conceived in his wit aright
 The manner and the form of all this thing,
 Full glad and blithe, this noble doughty king
 Repaired to his revel as befor.
 The bridle is into the tower borne,
 And kept among his jewels lefe* and dear; *cherished

The horse vanish'd, I n'ot* in what mannere,
 Out of their sight; ye get no more of me:
 But thus I leave in lust and jollity
 This Cambuscan his lordes feastyng,*
 Until well nigh the day began to spring.

*know not

*entertaining <25>

Pars Secunda.

Second Part

The norice* of digestion, the sleep,
 Gan on them wink, and bade them take keep,*
 That mucche mirth and labour will have rest.
 And with a gaping* mouth he all them kest,**
 And said, that it was time to lie down,
 For blood was in his dominioun: <26>
 "Cherish the blood, nature's friend," quoth he.
 They thanked him gaping, by two and three;
 And every wight gan draw him to his rest;
 As sleep them bade, they took it for the best.
 Their dreames shall not now be told for me;
 Full are their heades of fumosity,<27>
 That caused dreams *of which there is no charge:* *of no significance*
 They slepte; till that, it was *prime large,* *late morning*
 The moste part, but* it was Canace;
 She was full measurable,* as women be:
 For of her father had she ta'en her leave
 To go to rest, soon after it was eve;
 Her liste not appalled* for to be; *to look pale
 Nor on the morrow *unfeastly for to see;* *to look sad, depressed*
 And slept her firste sleep; and then awoke.
 For such a joy she in her hearte took
 Both of her quainte a ring and her mirrour,
 That twenty times she changed her colour;
 And in her sleep, right for th' impression
 Of her mirror, she had a vision.
 Wherefore, ere that the sunne gan up glide,
 She call'd upon her mistress'* her beside,
 And saide, that her liste for to rise.

*nurse

*heed

*yawning **kissed

of no significance

late morning

*except

*moderate

*to look pale

to look sad, depressed

*governesses

These olde women, that be gladly wise
 As are her mistresses answer'd anon,
 And said; "Madame, whither will ye gon
 Thus early? for the folk be all in rest."
 "I will," quoth she, "arise; for me lest
 No longer for to sleep, and walk about."
 Her mistresses call'd women a great rout,
 And up they rose, well a ten or twelve;
 Up rose freshe Canace herself,
 As ruddy and bright as is the yonngesun
 That in the Ram is four degrees y-run;
 No higher was he, when she ready was;
 And forth she walked easily a pace,
 Array'd after the lusty* season swoot,** *pleasant **sweet
 Lightly for to play, and walk on foot,
 Nought but with five or six of her meinie;
 And in a trench* forth in the park went she. *sunken path
 The vapour, which up from the earthe glode,* *glided
 Made the sun to seem ruddy and broad:
 But, nathelless, it was so fair a sight
 That it made all their heartes for to light,* *be lightened, glad
 What for the season and the morrowning,
 And for the fowles that she hearde sing.
 For right anon she wiste* what they meant *knew
 Right by their song, and knew all their intent.
 The knotte,* why that every tale is told, *nucleus, chief matter
 If it be tarried* till the list* be cold *delayed **inclination
 Of them that have it hearken'd *after yore,* *for a long time*
 The savour passeth ever longer more;
 For fulsomness of the prolixity:
 And by that same reason thinketh me.
 I shoulde unto the knotte condescend,
 And maken of her walking soon an end.

Amid a tree fordry*, as white as chalk, *thoroughly dried up
 There sat a falcon o'er her head full high,
 That with a piteous voice so gan to cry;
 That all the wood resounded of her cry,
 And beat she had herself so piteously
 With both her winges, till the redde blood

Ran endelong* the tree, there as she stood *from top to bottom
 And ever-in-one* alway she cried and shrigh; ** *incessantly **shrieked
 And with her beak herselfe she so pight,* *wounded
 That there is no tiger, nor cruel beast,
 That dwelleth either in wood or in forest;
 But would have wept, if that he weepe could,
 For sorrow of her; she shriek'd alway so loud.
 For there was never yet no man alive,
 If that he could a falcon well describe;* *describe
 That heard of such another of fairness
 As well of plumage, as of gentleness;
 Of shape, of all that mighte reckon'd be.
 A falcon peregrine seemed she,
 Of fremde* land; and ever as she stood *foreign <28>
 She swooned now and now for lack of blood;
 Till well-nigh is she fallen from the tree.

This faire kinge's daughter Canace,
 That on her finger bare the quainte ring,
 Through which she understood well every thing
 That any fowl may in his leden* sayn, **language <29>
 And could him answer in his leden again;
 Hath understoode what this falcon said,
 And well-nigh for the ruth* almost she died;. *pity
 And to the tree she went, full hastily,
 And on this falcon looked piteously;
 And held her lap abroad; for well she wist
 The falcon muste falle from the twist* *twig, bough
 When that she swooned next, for lack of blood.
 A longe while to waite her she stood;
 Till at the last she apake in this mannere
 Unto the hawk, as ye shall after hear:
 "What is the cause, if it be for to tell,
 That ye be in this furial* pain of hell?" *raging, furious
 Quoth Canace unto this hawk above;
 "Is this for sorrow of of death; or loss of love?
 For; as I trow,* these be the causes two; *believe
 That cause most a gentle hearte woe:
 Of other harm it needeth not to speak.
 For ye yourself upon yourself awreak;* *inflict

(God wot, and he, that *other wayes nought*), *in no other way*
 And took his heart in change of mine for aye.
 But sooth is said, gone since many a day,
 A true wight and a thiefe *think not one.* *do not think alike*
 And when he saw the thing so far y-gone,
 That I had granted him fully my love,
 In such a wise as I have said above,
 And given him my true heart as free
 As he swore that he gave his heart to me,
 Anon this tiger, full of doubleness,
 Fell on his knees with so great humbleness,
 With so high reverence, as by his cheer,* *mien
 So like a gentle lover in mannere,
 So ravish'd, as it seemed, for the joy,
 That never Jason, nor Paris of Troy, --
 Jason? certes, nor ever other man,
 Since Lamech <31> was, that alderfirst* began *first of all
 To love two, as write folk befor,
 Nor ever since the firste man was born,
 Coude no man, by twenty thousand
 Counterfeit the sophimes* of his art; *sophistries, beguilements
 Where doubleness of feigning should approach,
 Nor worthy were t'unbuckle his galoche,* *shoe <32>
 Nor could so thank a wight, as he did me.
 His manner was a heaven for to see
 To any woman, were she ne'er so wise;
 So painted he and kempt,* *at point devise,* *combed, studied
 As well his wordes as his countenance. *with perfect precision*
 And I so lov'd him for his obeisance,
 And for the truth I deemed in his heart,
 That, if so were that any thing him smart,* *pained
 All were it ne'er so lite,* and I it wist, *little
 Methought I felt death at my hearte twist.
 And shortly, so farforth this thing is went,* *gone
 That my will was his wille's instrument;
 That is to say, my will obey'd his will
 In alle thing, as far as reason fill,* *fell; allowed
 Keeping the boundes of my worship ever;
 And never had I thing *so lefe, or lever,* *so dear, or dearer*
 As him, God wot, nor never shall no mo'.

"This lasted longer than a year or two,
 That I supposed of him naught but good.
 But finally, thus at the last it stood,
 That fortune woulde that he muste twin* *depart, separate
 Out of that place which that I was in.
 Whe'er* me was woe, it is no question; *whether
 I cannot make of it description.
 For one thing dare I telle boldely,
 I know what is the pain of death thereby;
 Such harm I felt, for he might not byleve.* *stay <33>
 So on a day of me he took his leave,
 So sorrowful eke, that I ween'd verily,
 That he had felt as mucche harm as I,
 When that I heard him speak, and saw his hue.
 But natheless, I thought he was so true,
 And eke that he repaire should again
 Within a little while, sooth to sayn,
 And reason would eke that he muste go
 For his honour, as often happ'neth so,
 That I made virtue of necessity,
 And took it well, since that it muste be.
 As I best might, I hid from him my sorrow,
 And took him by the hand, Saint John to borrow,* *witness, pledge
 And said him thus; 'Lo, I am youres all;
 Be such as I have been to you, and shall.'
 What he answer'd, it needs not to rehearse;
 Who can say bet* than he, who can do worse? *better
 When he had all well said, then had he done.
 Therefore behoveth him a full long spoon,
 That shall eat with a fiend; thus heard I say.
 So at the last he muste forth his way,
 And forth he flew, till he came where him lest.
 When it came him to purpose for to rest,
 I trow that he had thilke text in mind,
 That alle thing repairing to his kind
 Gladdeth himself; <34> thus say men, as I guess;
 Men love of [proper] kind newfangleness, *see note <35>*
 As birdes do, that men in cages feed.
 For though thou night and day take of them heed,

And strew their cage fair and soft as silk,
 And give them sugar, honey, bread, and milk,
 Yet, *right anon as that his door is up,* *immediately on his
 He with his feet will spurne down his cup, door being opened*
 And to the wood he will, and wormes eat;
 So newefangle be they of their meat,
 And love novelties, of proper kind;
 No gentleness of bloode may them bind.
 So far'd this tercelet, alas the day!
 Though he were gentle born, and fresh, and gay,
 And goodly for to see, and humble, and free,
 He saw upon a time a kite flee,* *fly
 And suddenly he loved this kite so,
 That all his love is clean from me y-go:
 And hath his trothe falsed in this wise.
 Thus hath the kite my love in her service,
 And I am lorn* withoute remedy." *lost, undone

And with that word this falcon gan to cry,
 And swooned eft* in Canacee's barme** *again **lap
 Great was the sorrow, for that hawke's harm,
 That Canace and all her women made;
 They wist not how they might the falcon glade.* *gladden
 But Canace home bare her in her lap,
 And softly in plasters gan her wrap,
 There as she with her beak had hurt herselfe.
 Now cannot Canace but herbes delve
 Out of the ground, and make salves new
 Of herbes precious and fine of hue,
 To heale with this hawk; from day to night
 She did her business, and all her might.
 And by her bedde's head she made a mew,* *bird cage
 And cover'd it with velouettes* blue,<36> *velvets
 In sign of truth that is in woman seen;
 And all without the mew is painted green,
 In which were painted all these false fowls,
 As be these tidifes,* tercelets, and owls; *titmice
 And pies, on them for to cry and chide,
 Right for despite were painted them beside.

Thus leave I Canace her hawk keeping.
 I will no more as now speak of her ring,
 Till it come eft* to purpose for to sayn *again
 How that this falcon got her love again
 Repentant, as the story telleth us,
 By mediation of Camballus,
 The kinge's son of which that I you told.
 But henceforth I will my process hold
 To speak of adventures, and of batailles,
 That yet was never heard so great marvailles.
 First I will telle you of Cambuscan,
 That in his time many a city wan;
 And after will I speak of Algarsife,
 How he won Theodora to his wife,
 For whom full oft in great peril he was,
 N'had he been holpen by the horse of brass. *had he not*
 And after will I speak of Camballo, <37>
 That fought in listes with the brethren two
 For Canace, ere that he might her win;
 And where I left I will again begin.
 <38>

Notes to the Squire's Tale

1. The Squire's Tale has not been found under any other form among the literary remains of the Middle Ages; and it is unknown from what original it was derived, if from any. The Tale is unfinished, not because the conclusion has been lost, but because the author left it so.
2. The Russians and Tartars waged constant hostilities between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries.
3. In the best manuscripts the name is "Cambynskan," and thus, no doubt, it should strictly be read. But it is a most pardonable offence against literal accuracy to use the word which Milton has made classical, in "Il Penseroso," speaking of

"him that left half-told
The story of Cambuscan bold,
Of Camball, and of Algarsife,
And who had Canace to wife,
That owned the virtuous Ring and Glass,
And of the wondrous Horse of Brass,
On which the Tartar King did ride"

Surely the admiration of Milton might well seem to the spirit of Chaucer to condone a much greater transgression on his domain than this verbal change -- which to both eye and ear is an unquestionable improvement on the uncouth original.

4. Couth his colours longing for that art: well skilled in using the colours -- the word-painting -- belonging to his art.

5. Aries was the mansion of Mars -- to whom "his" applies. Leo was the mansion of the Sun.

6. Sewes: Dishes, or soups. The precise force of the word is uncertain; but it may be connected with "seethe," to boil, and it seems to describe a dish in which the flesh was served up amid a kind of broth or gravy. The "sewer," taster or assayer of the viands served at great tables, probably derived his name from the verb to "say" or "assay;" though Tyrwhitt would connect the two words, by taking both from the French, "asseoir," to place -- making the arrangement of the table the leading duty of the "sewer," rather than the testing of the food.

7. Heronsews: young herons; French, "heronneaux."

8. Purpose: story, discourse; French, "propos."

9. Gawain was celebrated in mediaeval romance as the most courteous among King Arthur's knights.

10. Gin: contrivance; trick; snare. Compare Italian, "inganno," deception; and our own "engine."

11. Mr Wright remarks that "the making and arrangement of

seals was one of the important operations of mediaeval magic."

12. Remued: removed; French, "remuer," to stir.

13. Polies: Apulian. The horses of Apulia -- in old French "Poille," in Italian "Puglia" -- were held in high value.

14. The Greeke's horse Sinon: the wooden horse of the Greek Sinon, introduced into Troy by the stratagem of its maker.

15. Master tower: chief tower; as, in the Knight's Tale, the principal street is called the "master street." See note 86 to the Knight's Tale.

16. Alhazen and Vitellon: two writers on optics -- the first supposed to have lived about 1100, the other about 1270. Tyrwhitt says that their works were printed at Basle in 1572, under the title "Alhazeni et Vitellonis Opticae."

17. Telephus, a son of Hercules, reigned over Mysia when the Greeks came to besiege Troy, and he sought to prevent their landing. But, by the art of Dionysus, he was made to stumble over a vine, and Achilles wounded him with his spear. The oracle informed Telephus that the hurt could be healed only by him, or by the weapon, that inflicted it; and the king, seeking the Grecian camp, was healed by Achilles with the rust of the charmed spear.

18. Ferne: before; a corruption of "forne," from Anglo-Saxon, "foran."

19. Aldrian: or Aldebaran; a star in the neck of the constellation Leo.

20. Chamber of parements: Presence-chamber, or chamber of state, full of splendid furniture and ornaments. The same expression is used in French and Italian.

21. In Pisces, Venus was said to be at her exaltation or greatest power. A planet, according to the old astrologers, was in

"exaltation" when in the sign of the Zodiac in which it exerted its strongest influence; the opposite sign, in which it was weakest, was called its "dejection."

22. Launcelot: Arthur's famous knight, so accomplished and courtly, that he was held the very pink of chivalry.

23. Trill: turn; akin to "thirl", "drill."

24. Ride: another reading is "bide," alight or remain.

25. Feasting: entertaining; French, "festoyer," to feast.

26. The old physicians held that blood dominated in the human body late at night and in the early morning. Galen says that the domination lasts for seven hours.

27. Fumosity: fumes of wine rising from the stomach to the head.

28. Fremde: foreign, strange; German, "fremd" in the northern dialects, "frem," or "fremmed," is used in the same sense.

29. Leden: Language, dialect; from Anglo-Saxon, "leden" or "laeden," a corruption from "Latin."

30. Tercelet: the "tassel," or male of any species of hawk; so called, according to Cotgrave, because he is one third ("tiers") smaller than the female.

31. "And Lamech took unto him two wives: the name of the one Adah, and the name of the other Zillah" (Gen. iv. 19).

32. Galoche: shoe; it seems to have been used in France, of a "sabot," or wooden shoe. The reader cannot fail to recall the same illustration in John i. 27, where the Baptist says of Christ: "He it is, who coming after me is preferred before me; whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose."

33. Byleve; stay; another form is "bleve;" from Anglo-Saxon,

"belitan," to remain. Compare German, "bleiben."

34. This sentiment, as well as the illustration of the bird which follows, is taken from the third book of Boethius, "De Consolatione Philosophiae," metrum 2. It has thus been rendered in Chaucer's translation: "All things seek aye to their proper course, and all things rejoice on their returning again to their nature."

35. Men love of proper kind newfangledness: Men, by their own -- their very -- nature, are fond of novelty, and prone to inconstancy.

36. Blue was the colour of truth, as green was that of inconstancy. In John Stowe's additions to Chaucer's works, printed in 1561, there is "A balade whiche Chaucer made against women inconstaunt," of which the refrain is, "In stead of blue, thus may ye wear all green."

37. Unless we suppose this to be a namesake of the Camballo who was Canace's brother -- which is not at all probable -- we must agree with Tyrwhitt that there is a mistake here; which no doubt Chaucer would have rectified, if the tale had not been "left half-told," One manuscript reads "Caballo;" and though not much authority need be given to a difference that may be due to mere omission of the mark of contraction over the "a," there is enough in the text to show that another person than the king's younger son is intended. The Squire promises to tell the adventures that befell each member of Cambuscan's family; and in thorough consistency with this plan, and with the canons of chivalric story, would be "the marriage of Canace to some knight who was first obliged to fight for her with her two brethren; a method of courtship," adds Tyrwhitt, "very consonant to the spirit of ancient chivalry."

38. (Trancriber's note) In some manuscripts the following two lines, being the beginning of the third part, are found: -

Apollo whirleth up his chair so high,
Till that Mercurius' house, the sly...

