

## THE CHAUCER-MALYN FAMILY, IPSWICH.

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“On his father’s side Chaucer’s pedigree seems traceable to Ipswich.”

—*Dic. of Nat. Biog.*

In the days of the Plantagenet Edwards, Ipswich was a leading commercial town on the East Coast. During the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries ships from the countries of Western Europe disembarked their cargoes on its quays—wines from Spain<sup>(1)</sup>; timber from Norway; cloths from Flanders; salt from France, and “*mercerie*” from Italy left its crowded wharves to be offered for sale, or exchange, in the narrow busy streets of the town. Stores of fish from Iceland, bales of wool, loads of untanned hides, as well as the varied agricultural produce of the district—corn, hay, butter, cheese, poultry, and meat were exposed twice in the week on the market stalls to attract would-be purchasers. The chief sites of the many markets lay within a narrow limit of space in close proximity to the churches of St. Mary-le-Tower, St. Mildred, and St. Lawrence. The market-stands consisted mainly of portable stalls<sup>(2)</sup>, eight feet long by four feet broad, erected alongside of the houses on either side of the streets. The street now known as Tavern Street was the scene of the Flesh Market<sup>(3)</sup> or Cowerye<sup>(4)</sup>. The thatch-roofed houses stood so closely together that disastrous conflagrations<sup>(5)</sup> were of frequent occurrence. The narrow lane leading from the Flesh Market to the Tower was the Henne Market<sup>(6)</sup>; this district was also called the Poultry: Cooks’ Rowe led past the church of St. Lawrence into the Butter Market, adjoining which were the Cheese and Fish Markets<sup>(7)</sup>. Near to the Cornhill were the Bread and Timber Markets in the parish of

St. Mildred, in which parish Mercerie Row<sup>(8)</sup> also was situated. The leading industry in the town was the manufacture of leather, carried on by the barkers<sup>(9)</sup>, skimmers, and tanners who dwelt near the brook in the parish of St. Mary Elms. Beer-brewing was the occupation of a few families residing in the parish of St. Clement. Cloth was not manufactured in the town to any great extent; English cloth was rarely offered for sale in Mercerie Row.

There were numerous fields and gardens as well as large tracts of waste land lying within the walls of the borough. The houses which formed the shops and dwellings of the burgesses stood in clusters near the quays and the market places. The trade which manifested the greatest amount of activity was that of the vintner. The large blocks of taverns in the vicinity of the Flesh Market were also depôts for the storing of cloths, for the taverner kept open his tavern, not only for the sale of wines, but as a guest house for wool and cloth merchants. This district was called the Vintry<sup>(10)</sup>; and many of its taverns were owned or occupied by members of the Malyn family.

The earliest information to be obtained concerning the vintners of Ipswich may be drawn from three different sources. In 1847 two rentals<sup>(11)</sup> of the Priory of Holy Trinity, Ipswich, were published. These rentals give a complete list of the rents collected on behalf of the cellarer of the Priory. There is also in the Record Office a Lay-Subsidy Roll for the borough of Ipswich, 1283, which has been transcribed by Mr. Edgar Powell, and is published in the present volume of the Proceedings of the Institute. Lastly, there remains an interesting collection<sup>(12)</sup> of thirteenth century records carefully preserved among the archives of the Ipswich Corporation. The two Priory rentals are not dated, but it is clear from internal evidence<sup>(13)</sup> that the earlier one was made about the year 1260; the other was drawn up twenty years later. The many references made therein

to the loss of dwellings inflicted upon the Jews (among whom was one Daniel with the nose, *Daniel cum naso*<sup>(14)</sup>), allude to the deprivations which members of this sect suffered before their expulsion from England in 1290. Those parts of the rentals which throw the greatest light upon the character and existence of the early Ipswich taverns, and, consequently, upon the ancestry of the poet, Geoffrey Chaucer, relate more particularly to rents collected from houses in the parish of St. Lawrence. The summary of these entries is as follows:—

RENTAL <i>circa</i> 1260.		£	s.	d.
(a)	Robert the Taverner <sup>(15)</sup> —yearly rent	...	1	0 0
(b)	William Chop	...	1	0 0
(c)	Malin of London	...		6
(d)	Robert the Taverner for Morel's house	...	1	4
<hr/>				
RENTAL <i>circa</i> 1280.				
(a)	Duce Malyn for her tavern	...	rent	1 0 0
(b)	Philip Harneys, for the house formerly William Schoops	...	rent	1 0
(c)	Duce Malyn for the " <i>selda</i> <sup>(16)</sup> ," formerly Silvester's	...	rent	6
(d)	Roisia Ballard, for the house formerly Richard Morel's	...	rent	1 4
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The order in which the various names of householders appear in the rentals gives apparently the same juxtaposition to the houses, the owners of which are mentioned in the Lay Subsidy Roll, 1283, and in the various deeds of conveyances for the same period. The special point, however, to be noticed in the above extracts is the succession of Duce Malyn to the property of Robert the Taverner, and Malin of London. As Duce Malyn is assessed for her wines, in 1283, it is probable that Robert the Taverner died before 1280. If he was one and the same person as Malin of London, and I see no reason to doubt that he was, the poet's family were connected with the city nearly a century before the birth of Geoffrey Chaucer.

It is well known that both the poet's father and

grandfather were taverners<sup>(17)</sup>, but it has not yet been definitely established why they assumed the trade name, Chaucer. Without doubt the Malyns of Ipswich were connected with the flourishing shoe-making industry in the town, perhaps as makers of "*chausses*"<sup>(18)</sup>, or as manufacturers of ordinary leather shoes. It is certain that they held shops and "*seldae*"<sup>(19)</sup> used by the sutors of St. Mary-le-Tower parish, but it was only as residents of Cordewainer Street, London; that the Suffolk Malyns, Robert, John, Richard, Henry, Nicholas, Simon<sup>(20)</sup>, and others received the name Chaucer. I have not met with the name, as adopted by Suffolk craftsmen, other than those of the Chaucer-Malyn family. The name Chawseler<sup>(21)</sup>, which appears in the Suffolk Poll Tax Returns, 1381, may, however, be a variant of the word. Robert le Chaucer, grandfather of Geoffrey, was known by his Ipswich kinsfolk as *Robert the Saddler*<sup>(22)</sup>, from which it is evident he was engaged in the manufacture of saddles. No other member of the Malyn family residing in Ipswich was engaged in any branch of the leather-industry: they were for the most part clerks and merchants. William the Taverner, of the Lay Subsidy Roll, 1283, was the William Malyn, taverner of the Borough Records.

As I have now concluded the evidence which the two earliest records give of the connection of the Malyns with Ipswich and London, and of the trades which they follow, I now purpose to proceed with the information contained in the records of the Borough of Ipswich as far as they refer to the history of Chaucer's ancestry. Mr. Walter Rye's fortunate discovery of an entry on *mem.* 13 of the *Coram Rege* Roll of Hilary, 19 Ed. II. (1326), abundantly proves that the poet's grandfather was Robert le Chaucer, and that his father was John le Chaucer. The plea gives the cause of dispute arising between Richard le Chaucer of London, and Mary, his wife (formerly the wife of Robert le Chaucer<sup>(23)</sup>), and Geoffrey Stace and Agnes, his wife, of Ipswich, concerning the wardship of John le Chaucer, son and heir of Robert le Chaucer. The plaintiffs

further asserted that the defendants had forced John le Chaucer to marry Joan, daughter of Agnes, by her former husband, Walter de Westhale, of Ipswich. In the trial a verdict for £250 damages was entered for the plaintiffs. Geoffrey Stace and Agnes, his wife, thereupon attainted Richard le Chaucer and his wife of perjury; with the result that Geoffrey Stace was committed to the custody of the Marshal of the City on the former verdict found against him. Mr. Walter Rye has also discovered that Geoffrey Stace presented a petition to Parliament, 2 Edward III., praying for relief against the damages of £250, which he alleged were excessive on the ground that the heir's estate was worth only 20s. a year<sup>(24)</sup>. This is the rent given for the house of Robert le Taverner, in Ipswich, 1260.

To make the matter clear I have added as an appendix (A) a literal transcript of a final deed of conveyance by which *John le Chaucer, son of Robert, son of Andrew de Dynytone*, of Ipswich, gave up to Richard de Leyham all claim to the premises which the said Richard had purchased of Geoffrey Stace<sup>(25)</sup>. The discovery of this deed enabled me by subsequent researches to set aside many doubts connected with the poet's pedigree.

Andrew de Dynyton, or Dennington, was the son of Robert le Taverner and Duce Malyn, who probably also numbered among their children, William, the merchant; William, the taverner; John, the friar; and Nicholas, the clerk; all of Ipswich, and known under the names of Malyn and de Dennington. It is probable that Duce Malyn died shortly after the making of the rental for 1280; her name does not appear in any of the existing Borough Records. In 1288 Isabella, the widow of Andrew the Taverner, mortgaged to William Malyn the tavern formerly held by Duce Malyn, and afterwards by Andrew de Dennington and Walter Aurifaber, father of Isabella<sup>(26)</sup>. The son of William Malyn, mortgagee of the tavern, was Richard Malyn, le Chaucer, of London, plaintiff in the

plea before mentioned<sup>(27)</sup>. William Malyn is mentioned in the will of Alice<sup>(28)</sup>, relict of Philip Harneys, as William de Dennington, proprietor of the "*Holletaverne*" (Holly tavern), standing in the Cook's Rowe, Ipswich.

After the death of Isabella Malyn, her son, Robert le Chaucer, of London, held the tavern in the parish of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, conjointly with his sister's husband, Walter de Westhale. This was the Walter de Westhale mentioned in the plea<sup>(29)</sup> as the former husband of Agnes Stace, mother of Joan. He obtained a share in the tavern by right of purchase. The property held by the poet's grandfather in Ipswich was extensive, but lay principally in the Vintry. He also held lands in the parish of St. Peter, Ipswich, and in Rushmere. For the property in St. Peter's parish, purchased of Margery, widow of Walter de Leystone, "*Robert de Dinehinetune*" paid a yearly rental of fourpence and two cloves of garlic<sup>(30)</sup>, a rent paid by his grandson, Robert le Chaucer, of London. The latter Robert died about the year 1315, a year or two after the birth of his son John, the poet's father.

The dispute concerning the wardship and property of John le Chaucer did not arise until after the death of his uncle, Walter de Westhale, in or about the year 1324. Notice of the dispute first occurs in the rolls of the Great Court, Ipswich, for the year 18 Ed. II. The initial proceedings constituted a summons on behalf of John, son of Robert de Dynyngton, of Ipswich, against Agnes, formerly wife of Walter de Westhale, on a plea concerning rights to certain land. At the second court essoin was granted to Agnes; John was then represented by his guardians, John, son of Richard le Bowyere, and John Lange. At the third court, held the same year, Nov. 4th, 1324, a letter was produced by Richard de Martlesham shewing that the cause was removed to the King's Court.

On November 16th, 1324, new proceedings were instituted in the Ipswich Court, Richard Chaucer and Mary, his wife, demanded of Agnes de Westhale a moiety

of a messuage of two shops and of a toft in Ipswich as dower of Mary<sup>(31)</sup>. It was pleaded on behalf of Agnes that that moiety could not be claimed of her, for John, son of Robert Chaucer, was seised of the property on the day of the petition, and Robert Chaucer was seised of the same on the day of espousal. The jury found that John was seised of the property. There appears to be a doubt whether Mary was the mother, or only the step-mother of John Chaucer. Robert Chaucer had another child, Isabella, who inherited from her father the tavern property in the Cooks' Rowe<sup>(32)</sup>. This daughter married Thomas de Blakeney, citizen of London, and had by him three children, Stephen, Joan, and Cristine<sup>(33)</sup>. The Cooks' Rowe tavern was sold by them to William Smyth, of Ipswich<sup>(34)</sup>. There is no entry in the Ipswich records showing Mary Chaucer's relationship to Isabella, the daughter of Robert Chaucer.

Omitting here all reference to incidents discovered by Mr. Walter Rye, I would draw attention to the following entries in the rolls of the Court of Petty Pleas, Ipswich, which substantiate the main conclusions previously drawn from his discoveries. On Friday after the Nativity of B. V. M. 1 Edw. III., Geoffrey Stace and Agnes, his wife, made quit-claim to John de Bucklesham and William Lolt of their rights in a certain tavern, with its ground floor, buildings, and appurtenances formerly held by Andrew de Dynyngton, taverner, situated in the parish of St. Lawrence, Ipswich, alongside the Hennemarket; and also the reversion of a moiety of the same tavern, with its appurtenances, after the death of *Mary*, who was the *wife of Robert le Chaucer, of London*, which moiety Richard le Chaucer, of London, and the said *Mary*, wife of the same Richard, then held for the term of the life of the same *Mary* as in dower of her marriage. *Mary* died the next year, and in 3 Edw. III. the matter came before the Court of Petty Pleas, whether Geoffrey Stace and Agnes, his wife, with others, had unjustly disseised John de Bucklesham and William Lolt, chaplains, of three mes-

*J. Band. Thurston 1327.*

suages, a tavern, two shops, and a cottage. Geoffrey and Agnes answered that they held the tenements in right of Agnes, because Isabella Malyn, the mother of Agnes, had died seised of them. John de Bucklesham and William Lolt answered that they were enfeoffed in the said tenements by the said Geoffrey and Agnes by charter dated 1 Ed. III. John de Bucklesham and William Lolt received seisin by view of the jurors, but they released Geoffrey and Agnes of the damages awarded, 20s. The proceedings formed a fictitious suit to establish rights to the reversion of the moiety lately held by Mary Chaucer.

The premises in dispute had nothing to do with the tavern and lands held by John Chaucer. These had been purchased by Geoffrey Stace and his wife and sold to Thomas le Cutler, Richard de Leyham, and John, his brother. This Richard de Leyham was the founder of the Leyham Chapel in the church of St. Margaret, Ipswich.

The last link which connected the Chaucer family with the borough as property-holders was severed when William del Penetere, Warner de Genyngham, and Rose, his wife, granted to Richard Chamberlayn<sup>(35)</sup>, of Ipswich, spicer, a messuage, two shops and solars, in the parish of St. Lawrence, in the Flesh Market, which Rose inherited upon the death of her father, William de Knapeton, son-in-law of Agnes Stace. These tenements abutted upon the tenement which Geoffrey Stace had held for his term of life. It is probable that the family of Knapeton came from a village of that name in Norfolk, near to Gimingham, of which place a John de Dynnton was rector from 1310 to 1320-3<sup>(36)</sup>. William de Knapeton had granted in 17 Edw. III., to another daughter, Agnes, other dwellings which his father-in-law, Walter de Westhale, had purchased of "*Robert le Sadeler*"; his son John renounced all his right to the same. John gave proof of his age, 12½ years, by the accurate measuring of six ells of cloth, and by the ready counting of 18 shillings in money.

There are many instances recorded of visits paid by John le Chaucer to Ipswich, when he made suit at



the various courts of the borough. His intimacy with the various members of the Stace family was one of great familiarity; he named his son, the poet, in honour of his own uncle Geoffrey Stace, and in return the grandson of Agnes Stace was called John after him. Doubtless when he visited the King at Walton, 12th June, 1338, and received royal letters of protection to accompany the King to parts beyond the sea, he received honest welcome from his Ipswich kinsfolk, among them a merchant "with forked beard, upon his heed a Flaundrisch bever hat;" who

" . . . wolde the see were kepud for eny thinge  
Bitwixe Middulburgh and Orewelle."

If the poet were too young in 1344 to have accompanied his father to Ipswich, he may have visited it in his later years and have heard from "mine hosts" of the taverns in the Vintry, tales of romance and daring in which his forebears had their share; of the simple life of the good parson of Ash Bocking; of the attack on the rapacious miller of Bramford by the Malyns and the Staces<sup>(37)</sup>; of their poaching by night in the fish-stews of Christiana de Muse at Brokes Hall<sup>(38)</sup>. The sober-minded friars, the rubicund cooks, the humble chaplains and palmers, the self-made burgesses who vexed the poor townfolk<sup>(39)</sup>, one and all had found hospitality and welcome in the homes of Chaucer's kinsfolk.

One or two instances will suffice to mark the vicissitudes which attended the lives of the Malyns. Strife reigned in the borough in the days when party warfare was manifested by the landing of hostile armies on the shores of the Orewell. The supporters of one faction held sway until forced to yield to the rising power of the rival party. Law and order were not upheld. Albreda, widow of William Malyn, kept the Holly Tavern after her husband's death. A dispute had arisen between her and one Roger Bande concerning the right to certain lands<sup>(40)</sup>. Bande visited her tavern on a Sunday in the month of March, 1338, and with a stroke of his sword almost amputated her left hand. Albreda Malyn died from

the wound ; the murderer escaped<sup>(41)</sup>. Six years afterwards Bande was again in Ipswich drinking in a tavern on the site where the famous White Horse now stands. There he quarrelled with Geoffrey Costyn, yeoman of the Duke of Suffolk, about the erection of a wind-mill which overlooked the premises of Geoffrey<sup>(42)</sup>. Upon their way homewards to their lodgings at the Priory, of the Holy Trinity, without the walls, Bande mortally wounded Costyn, and a second time escaped punishment. The widow of Geoffrey Costyn married Geoffrey Stace after the death of his wife Agnes, sister of Robert le Chaucer.

William Malyn, son of Albreda, held the tavern after his mother's death. On June 25th, 1344, pardon was granted to him by the King<sup>(43)</sup>, and by fine of 300 marks, for all manner of oppressions, conspiracies, maintaining of quarrels, champerties, detaining of the King's wool and money, and taking of wool to foreign parts uncocketed and uncustomed, and of victuals and merchandise to Scotland contrary to the King's command, for having departed from Brittany with his ship called "*le Malyn*" without the King's licence, and all other trespasses, and of consequent outlawries.

Who were the Malyns, and what was their connection with Dennington, I have not yet been able satisfactorily to ascertain. If, as I have presumed, the Dennington whence they came was the village near Framlingham, then by the marriage of Alice Chaucer, the daughter of Thomas, the supposed son of the poet, with Sir John Phelip, of Dennington, associations of olden days were renewed after a lapse of two centuries. But it is more than probable that Richard, son of William de Dennington, who laid claim to the manor of Little Glemham, 6 Ed. III.<sup>(44)</sup>, was Richard, son of William Phelip; and that the de Denningtons, of whom one was the notorious Hugh de Dennington, governor of Orford Castle<sup>(45)</sup>, 1272-1276, were members of the Phelip family. I have not been able to find any Malyns connected with the Suffolk Dennington. Early in the reign of Edward II. there were

Malyns dwelling at Lidgate<sup>(46)</sup>; Richard Maleyn and Thomas Maleyn are names which appear in charters concerning lands in Ashley, Cambridgeshire, as of inhabitants of Moulton, Suffolk<sup>(47)</sup>. The name of John Lidgate appears in the Ipswich Records for 1381<sup>(48)</sup>.

The village of Dennington, which has traditionally laid claim to be that from which the ancestors of Geoffrey Chaucer came is "*Dynnynton*," co. Berkshire<sup>(49)</sup>, yet although I have examined the several lists of names of the inhabitants of that village I have not met with the name Malyn. The name Malyns, however, does appear in the district<sup>(50)</sup>. Thomas Chaucer purchased Donington Castle, March 26th, 2 Hen. v., for 1,000 marks<sup>(51)</sup>.

The Letter Book G of the City of London Records mentions Roger de Donyngtone, purveyor, 1358; Richard de Mallynge, vintner, 1358; and John de Mallinge, vintner, dwelling near the Cornhill, in the same year. This seems to give Mallinge, in Kent, as the village of Chaucer's early ancestors, but the Ipswich family were always called Malyn, never de Mallinge. I think Stowe refers to Chaucer's grandfather<sup>(52)</sup>, when he states: "I read that *Robert de Suffolk* gave to Walter Darford his tenement with the appurtenance in the lane called Les Arches, in the parish of St. Michael de Paternoster Church."

The results of my research may be briefly stated to have proved the following facts:—

- (a) The poet's ancestors held property in Ipswich from 1250-1344\*
- (b) They were members of the Malyn family of Dennington.
- (c) Agnes Stace, who claimed the wardship of John le Chaucer, was his father's sister.
- (d) The poet had first cousins, the Blakeney, living in London.
- (e) The trade pursued by Robert le Chaucer, besides that of a vintner, was that of a saddler.

## NOTES.

(1.) Le Lyon de Whytloweness, Ricardus le Yinge, magister, 4 dolia vini fuerunt Arnald de Hispania.

Le Blithe de Herewyż Witfus le Maconn, magister, 40 dolia vini.

Tota om̄ doliorum in isto Rotulo Dcccclij.

Customs Roll, 31 Ed. 1., Ips. Borough Records.

See also Lay Subsidy Roll, Suffolk  $\frac{2}{2}$  mem. 3, Record Office.

Robert de Hispania accused Walter le Taverner of assault.

Petty Pleas Roll 35 Ed. 1.

(2.) Edmund Castleacre conveyed "unam placeam terrae in parochia S. Laurencii continentem ex muro cimiterii Ecclesiae quatuor bordas quarum quelibet borda continet in se in longitudine viij. pedes et in latitudine iiij. pedes."

De Recognitionibus 1 Ed. III., Ips. Records.

(3.) Sayenne de Blaxhall, relict of Wm. de Blaxhall, and formerly wife of Gilbert Roberd, of Ipswich and Melford, bequeathed to Thomas Cuteler the old tavern of Wm. Malyn; and another tavern, one head abutting towards the North upon the way called the *Fleshmarket*, opposite the tavern lane leading from the *Fleshmarket* towards the church of St. Mary le Tower.

De Probatis Testamentis, 8 Ed. III.

The *Beastmarket* was in the parish of St. Matthew.

De Recognitionibus 35 Edw. III.

(4.) An agrément drawn up in French, between John Haltebe and Wm. Malyn, refers to rent arising from "*le Nouvelle Taverne*" of Wm. Malyn, in the street called *the Cowerye*, of Ipswich.

De Recognitionibus 5 6 Ed. III.

(5.) John de Stoke and Beatrix his wife granted to John le Man, jun., of Ipswich, all the free tenement which they had built over the shop of Thomas Stace from the height of the same shop, 9 feet from the ground, as high as John le Man had placed it, in the form which the building had stood in before the *last burning of the houses* in the meat market of Ipswich, in the parish of St. Mary le Tower.

De Recognitionibus 13 Ed. III.

(6.) Joan de Westhale granted to her sister Sibyl de Knapeton, a messuage "in parochia S. Laurencij in Gipwico *juxta le Hennemarket* quod Walterus de Westhale pater predictarum Sibille et Johanne aliquando tempore perquisivit de *Roberto le Sadeler*."

De Recognitionibus 8 Edw. III.

(7.) The ancient Gaol stood near the Cheesemarket; it was erected 4 Hen. III. The gaol being out of repair, Robert dil Brook was admitted to the freedom of the borough, if he furnished new timber and wall plaster; but not laths, for the building.

Great Court Roll, Mar. 25th, 38 Ed. III.

See also De Recognitionibus 1 Edw. III., 43 Edw. III., 14 Ric. II.

(8.) Will of Robert Cok, 1342, Ips. Records.

(9.) The barkers who prepared the skins for the tanners dwelt in *Barker Street*.

Charter of Stephen le Coteler, De Recognitionibus 35 Ed. iii.

(10.) Matilda de Resshemere, formerly wife of John le Boteler of Ipswich, granted to Sir John de Brewes, Knt., and others, four shops in the parish of St. Lawrence abutting upon the street leading from the Fishmarket towards "*le Vyntrye*." De Recognitionibus 1 Ric. ii.

(11.) Transcribed by W. P. Hunt, and printed for private distribution only, by Frederic Pawsey, Ipswich, 1847, pp. 1-16.

(12.) See Ninth Report of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, pt. 1, pub. 1883, pp. 222-262.

(13.) Godefridus Davi, mentioned in the first rental, died before 3 Edw. i. (See Patent Roll, 3 Edw. i.)

The name of Duce Malyn for that of Robert le Taverner appears in the Lay Subsidy Roll for 1283.

The will of Hugh de Reymes, named in the second rental, was proved at Ipswich, 23 Edw. 1.

It seems probable that the first rental was drawn up at the election of William, Prior of Holy Trinity, 39 Hen. iii., in which year he was admitted burgess.

Great Court Roll 39 Hen. iii.

(14.) He formerly held the house next to the churchyard of St. Lawrence. The Archdeacon held a house formerly owned by Samuel the Jew. The Jews were a numerous sect in Ipswich.

(15.) Keepers of taverns do not appear to have lodged their guests. The privilege of keeping these houses seems to have been restricted mostly to freemen of the City (of London), but we occasionally read of strangers and foreigners being admitted to the freedom for the purpose of becoming hostellers, commanded to keep their houses in the heart of the City. Robert le Chaucer was a vintner and citizen of London. Walter le Taverner was admitted burgess of Ipswich on condition that he held his tavern in the borough for a year and a day, otherwise his freedom was to be forfeited.

Liber Albus, Vol. 1, p. 55. Great Court Roll 9 Edw. iii. m. 1a.

(16.) *Seldae* were sheds on a large scale used as warehouses, belonging probably only to public gilds or men of considerable opulence. In the Ipswich Records a "*Selda*" appears to imply a shop or stall.

Liber Albus, Vol. i., p. 39.

(17.) Geoffrey Chaucer's father was a well-to-do wine merchant, keeping also one or more taverns, being both a Vintinarius and a Tabernarius—a person of good position in "the city."

Dictionary of National Biography, *sub* Chaucer.

(18.) Dr. F. J. Furnival does not admit the identity of Souter, a cobbler, with Chaucer, a maker of *chausses*.

Chaucer's connection with Lynn and Norfolk, by W. Rye, p. 35.

(19.) The "*seldae*" rented by John Siward, merchant, Simon de Debenham, William King, Richard Topi, and Adam Morel are entered in the rental c. 1280 as "*seldae sutorum*." The "*seldae*" of Duce Malyn and Hugh Goldying, in the parish of St. Lawrence, were adjacent to them.

(20.) Life Records of Chaucer, pub. 1900, pp. 145, 169. Dictionary of National Biography, *sub*. Chaucer.

(21.) Villa de Hardgrave.

Ricardus *Chawseler* and Alicia uxor eius, 2s.

Lay Subsidy Roll, Suffolk, 1480, "East Anglia Rising," 1381, by Edgar Powell, pub. by the Cambridge Univ. Press, 1896, p. 74.

(22.) William de Knapeton granted by charter to his daughter Agnes, tenements and buildings in the Hennemarket, which Walter de Westhale bought of *Robert le Sadeler*; also the adjacent premises, which the said Walter bought of Simon de Debenham.

De Recognitionibus 17 Edw. III. See also De Recognitionibus 8 Ed. III., note 6, and Will of Simon de Debenham, proved 35 Ed. I., Ipswich Records.

(23.) See also Court Roll of Petty Pleas, Ipswich, 1 Edw. III.; and Calendar Letter Books, City of London, Book E., p. 218.

(24.) "Chaucer's Grandfather, Robert le Chaucer," by Walter Rye, p. 31.

(25.) Richard de Leyham founded a chapel in the church of St. Margaret, Ipswich. Will of Andrew le Spycer, proved 1339. De Recognitionibus 3 Ed. III.

(26.) Great Court Roll, Ipswich, 16 Edw. I.

(27.) Will of William Malyn, proved at Ipswich 28 Edw. I.

(28.) Will of Alice, relict of Philip Harneys, proved at Ipswich 5 Edw. II. See also Charter of Michael Ode de Waldringfield. De Recognitionibus 6 Edw. II.

(29.) Coram Rege Roll. Hilary, 19 Edw. II.

(30.) Ancient Deeds relating to the County of Suffolk, Rec. Com., A 3641.

(31.) Great Court Roll, 18 Edw. II.

(32.) De Recognitionibus 5 Edw. III.

(33.) Court of Hustings, City of London, part I, p. 357.

(34.) This tavern and the houses sold by the Blakeneyes were claimed by Geoffrey Stace of Walter, son of William Smyth.

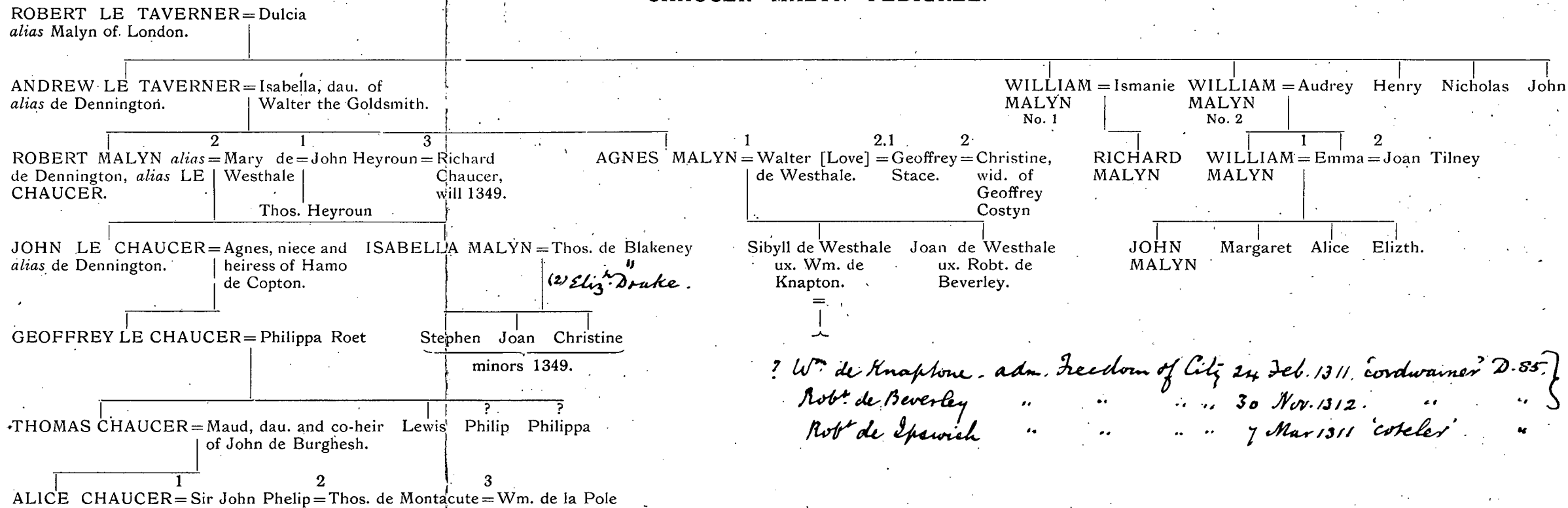
De Recognitionibus 17 Edw. III.

(35.) De Recognitionibus 23 Edw. III.

- (36.) Blomfield's History of Norfolk, Vol. viii., p. 125.
- (37.) Pat. Roll, 10 Edw. ii., part 2, 23d.
- (38.) Pat. Roll, 6 Edw. ii., part 1, 21d.
- (39.) Pat. Roll, 32 Edw. i., 6d.
- (40.) Petty Pleas Roll, 11 Edw. iii.
- (41.) Coroner's Roll, Ipswich, 11 Edw. iii.
- (42.) Great Court Roll, 5 Edw. iii.
- (43.) Calendar of Patents, Rec. Com., 1343-5, p. 305.
- (44.) Feet of Fines, Suffolk, 6 Edw. iii., No. 27.
- (45.) Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Vol. x., p. 225.
- (46.) I.P.M., John de Hastings, 12 Mar., 6 Edw. ii.
- (47.) Stowe Charters, British Museum, Nos. 174, 218.
- (48.) John Lidgate v. John Hosevil; Petty Pleas, 4 Ric. ii.
- (49.) In a paper on "Three Oxford Parishes," by Mrs. Bryan Stapleton, published in the Proceedings of the Oxford Historical Society, Vol. xxiv., p. 26, *et seq.*, a foot-note is added to the effect that Donington Castle, near Newbury, seems to have been the original property of the Chaucers. Reference is given to Marshall's Woodstock, p. 107.
- (50.) I.A.Q.D., taken at Reading, 2 Mar., 30 Edw. iii., whether *Edmund Malyns* may grant manor of Little Purle, held of the King in chief, to Edmund Hampden.  
John, son of *Henry de Malyns* quef. and Annis Raymund, deforc. of a messuage, etc., in Great Purle. Feet of Fines, Berkshire, 3 Edw. iii., No. 3.
- (51.) Feet of Fines, Berkshire, 26 Mar., 2 Hen. v.
- (52.) Stowe, "London under Elizabeth," edited by Henry Morley. The Carisbrooke Library edition; pub. 1890. The Vintry Ward, p. 242.

APPENDIX B.

CHAUCER—MALYN PEDIGREE.



? W<sup>m</sup> de Knapton, adm. Freedom of City 24 Feb. 1311. Cordwainer D. 85.  
Robt de Beverley " " " " 30 Nov. 1312. " "  
Robt de Ipswich " " " " 7 Mar 1311 'coteles' "



## APPENDIX A.

## 16-17 Ed. III. Enrolments "De Recognitionibus ac Testamentis probatis."

Ad magnā curiā ville Gippewyci tentā die Jovis px<sup>a</sup> post festū scī Jacobi ap̄li Anno rēg E tercii post Conquestu decimo septimo corā Johē de Prestone ī Johē Irp tūc Baffis ī Coronatoribz dōe ville Et in p̄senē Johis Haltebe Johis Lew Thome le Coteller Willi filij Willi Malyn Edi Petygard Willi de Kenebrook Johis Cobet Johis de Akenham Thoñ le Spicer Ricī le Spicer ī multorū aliorū pborū hom̄ tūc in eadē Cūr existend̄ Venerunt Ricūs de Leyham de Gippewyco ī Alicia ūx ei⁹ ī ostenderūt q̄odā sc̄ptum f̄cm s̄b nōie Johis Chaucer contiñ hec verba Om̄ibz ad quos p̄sens S̄c̄ptū p̄venit Johes le Chaucer de London filius Robti filij Andree de Dynytone\* de Gippewyco sañm in dño. Noveritis me remisse relaxasse ī om̄ino p̄ me ī hered̄ meis imp̄petuū quietū clamasse Ricard [torn] Leyham de Gippewco ī Alice ūxi ei⁹ ī hered̄ ī assignat̄ ipi⁹ Ricī totū Jus meū ī clam̄m qd̄ h̄m hec seu in futurū h̄ere potui [torn] ullo modo in toto illo Tenem̄to cū Celariis solariis shopis desup̄ edificacis cū curtilaḡ domibz ī om̄ibz aliis p̄tiñ d̄co Tenem̄to situat̄ in pochia scī Laurencij Gippewyci | videlt̄ in Tenem̄tum Thome le Coteller ex p̄te Oriend̄ | ī quandā venellā ducentē [torn] Carñm Gippewyci usq̄ eccliam sce Marie ad Turrim Gippi ex p̄te Occident̄ Cui⁹ unū caput abuttat sup̄ viā Regiā vocata le Pulterye versus Aust<sup>m</sup> ī aliud caput sup̄ Tenem̄tum p̄dicti Thome le Coteller ī sup̄ cimiñm ecclie sce Marie ad Turrim vsus Aquilonē ; Ac etiā in tota illa pecia terre cū om̄ibz suis p̄tiñ que vocat̄ le Geldene Aker jacente in Resshemē ī in Wykes Ep̄i jux<sup>a</sup> Gippw que quedā pecia terre p̄ estimacioēm continz̄ in se tres acras sive in d̄ca pecia ter̄ plus habeat sive minus Ita videlt̄ qd̄ v̄ ego p̄fatus Johes le Chaucer v̄ hered̄ mei v̄ aliquis p̄ nos seu nōie nostro in toto Tenem̄to p̄dco cū Celarijs solarijs shopis desup̄ edificat̄ cū domibz curtilaḡ ī omnibz aliis p̄tin ad d̄cm Tenem̄tū quoqz̄ modo sp̄tantibz v̄ in p̄dca pecia terre cū omnibz suis p̄tin v̄ in aliqua p̄te eorundē aliquid Juris seu clamij de ceñto exigē seu ven̄ dicañ ullo modo potim⁹ in futurū In cui⁹ rei ꝑc. Test ꝑc Dat. s̄c̄pti apud Gippewycū die. ven̄is px<sup>a</sup> ante festū scē Margarete v̄gis Anno regni Regis Edwardi ꝑcij post conq̄stū decimo septimo videlt̄ xviiij die mensis Julij (anno) p̄dco Johes le Chaucer p̄sens in Curia cor̄ Baffis Coronatoribz ī omnibz alijs p̄bis hoibz in d̄ca Curia existentibz [torn] s̄c̄ptū sū f̄cm sunt an non qui dicit qd̄ sit. Et qd̄ quicquid in d̄co s̄c̄pto continet̄ Ratū hēt ꝑ gracū p̄ se ī her[torn] suis imp̄petū Et p̄dci Ricūs ꝑ. Aliē dant Baffis de fine ex antiq<sup>a</sup> consuetudie ville Gippi ꝑ irrecognitioē p̄dca—ij.s.

m. 2 in dorso.

\* N.B.—The *Dennington* origin of the Chaucer family.