## from The Canterbury Tales

## **Geoffrey Chaucer**

translated by Nevill Coghill

## The Prologue

When in April the sweet showers fall
And pierce the drought of March to the root, and all
The veins are bathed in liquor of such power
As brings about the engendering of the flower,
When also Zephyrus° with his sweet breath
Exhales an air in every grove and heath
Upon the tender shoots, and the young sun
His half-course in the sign of the Ram° has run,

And the small fowl are making melody

That sleep away the night with open eye
(So nature pricks them and their heart engages)

Then people long to go on pilgrimages
And palmers° long to seek the stranger strands
Of far-off saints, hallowed in sundry lands,

Of England, down to Canterbury they wend
To seek the holy blissful martyr, quick
To give his help to them when they were sick.
It happened in that season that one day

20 In Southwark, at *The Tabard*, as Dlay Ready to go on pilgrimage and start For Canterbury, most devout at heart, At night there came into that hostelry Some nine and twenty in a company

Some nine and twenty in a company

Of sundry folk happening then to fall

In fellowship, and they were pilgrims all

That towards Canterbury meant to ride

The rooms and stables of the inn were wide:

They made us easy, all was of the best

30 And, briefly, when the sun had gone to rest, I'd spoken to them all upon the trip

And was soon one with them in fellowship, Pledged to rise early and to take the way To Canterbury, as you heard me say.

But none the less, while I have time and space, Before my story takes a further pace, It seems a reasonable thing to say 5. Zephyrus (zef'ə·rəs): in Greek mythology, god of the west wind.

8. Ram: Aries, first sign of the zodiac. The time is mid-April.

13. palmers: people who had visited the Holy Land and wore palm fronds to show it.

17. martyr: Saint Thomas à Becket (c. 1118-1170) was martyred at Canterbury, December 29, 1170.

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WORDS TO OWN

engendering (en jen'der in) v. used as n.: creation; production.



What their condition was, the full array Of each of them, as it appeared to me,

40 According to profession and degree,
And what apparel they were riding in;
And at a Knight I therefore will begin.

There was a Knight, a most distinguished man,
Who from the day on which he first began

To ride abroad had followed chivalry.

Truth, honor, generousness, and courtesy.

He had done nobly in his sovereign's war

And ridden into battle, no man more,

As well in Christian as in heathen places, - ( )

Miniature of John Lydgate and the Canterbury pilgrims leaving Canterbury, from a volume of Lydgate's poems (early 16th century). MS Royal 18 D II, fol. 148.

British Library, London.

And ever honored for his noble graces.

When we took Alexandria, he was there. He often sat at table in the chair of honor, above all nations, when in Prussia. In Lithuania he had ridden, and Russia, No Christian man so often, of his rank. When, in Granada, Algeciras sank Under assault, he had been there, and in North Africa, raiding Benamarin; In Anatolia he had been as well

And fought when Ayas and Attalia fell,
For all along the Mediterranean coast
He had embarked with many a noble host.
In fifteen mortal battles he had been
And jousted for our faith at Tramissene

Thrice in the lists, and always killed his man.
This same distinguished knight had led the van Once with the Bey of Balat, doing work For him against another heathen Turk;
He was of sovereign value in all eyes.

And though so much distinguished, he was wise And in his bearing modest as a maid. He never yet a boorish thing had said In all his life to any, come what might; He was a true, a perfect gentle-knight.

Speaking of his equipment, he possessed.
Fine horses, but he was not gaily dressed.
He wore a fustian tunic stained and dark
With smudges where his armor had left mark;
Just home from service, he had joined our ranks

To do his pilgrimage and render thanks.

He had his son with him, a fine young squire \( \)

A lover and cadet, \( \) a lad of fire

With locks as curly as if they had been pressed.

He was some twenty years of age, I guessed.

85 In stature he was of a moderate length,
With wonderful agility and strength
He'd seen some service with the cavalry
In Flanders and Artois and Picardy
And had done valiantly in little space

Of time, in hope to win his lady's grace.

He was embroidered like a meadow bright And full of freshest flowers, red and white.

Singing he was, or fluting all the day;
He was as fresh as is the month of May.

95 Short was his gown, the sleeves were long and wide

WORDS TO OWN stature (stach'ər) n.: height.

51. Alexandria: city in Egypt captured by the Crusaders in 1365. In the next few lines, Chaucer is indicating the knight's distinguished and extensive career.



The Knight, from the Ellesmere manuscript, fol. 10r.

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74. gentle-knight: In Chaucer's day, gentle meant "well bred and considerate."

77. fustian (fus'chən): coarse cloth made of linen and cotton.



The Squire, from the Ellesmere manuscript, fol. 115v.

By permission of The Huntington Library, San Marino, California. He knew the way to sit a horse and ride.

He could make songs and poems and recite,

Knew how to joust and dance, to draw and write.

He loved so hotly that till dawn grew pale

100 He slept as little as a nightingale.

Courteous he was, lowly and serviceable,
And carved to serve his father at the table.

There was a Yeoman with him at his side, No other servant; so he chose to ride.

105 This Yeoman wore a coat and hood of green,
And peacock-feathered arrows, bright and keen
And neatly sheathed, hung at his belt the while
For he could dress his gear in yeoman style,
His arrows never drooped their feathers low—

110 And in his hand he bore a mighty bow.

His head was like a nut, his face was brown.

He knew the whole of woodcraft up and down.

A saucy brace was on his arm to ward

It from the bow-string, and a shield and sword

A jaunty dirk, spear-sharp and well-equipped.

A medal of St. Christopher he wore

Of shining silver on his breast, and bore

A hunting-horn, well slung and burnished clean.

120 That dangled from a baldrick° of bright green.

There also was a Nun. a Prioress,
Her way of smiling very simple and coy,
Her greatest oath was only "By St. Loy!"

And she was known as Madam Eglantyne
And well she sang a service, with a fine
Intoning through her nose, as was most seemly,
And she spoke daintily in French, extremely,
After the school of Stratford-atte-Bowe;

At meat her manners were well taught withal;
No morsel from her lips did she let fall,
Nor dipped her fingers in the sauce too deep;
But she could carry a morsel up and keep

135 The smallest drop from falling on her breast. For courtliness she had a special zest, And she would wipe her upper lip so clean That not a trace of grease was to be seen Upon the cup when she had drunk; to eat,

140 She reached a hand sedately for the meat.
She certainly was very entertaining,

Pleasant and friendly in her ways, and straining.

To Counterfeiba courtly kind of grace,
A stately bearing fitting to her place,

The Canon Yeoman, from the Ellesmere manuscript, fol. 194r.

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116. dirk: long dagger.117. St. Christopher: patron saint of travelers.

120. baldrick: belt slung over the shoulder and chest to hold a sword.

**124. St. Loy:** Saint Eligius, known for his perfect manners.

129. Stratford-atte-Bowe: Benedictine convent near London where inferior French was spoken.



The Prioress, from the Ellesmere manuscript, fol. 148v.

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145 And to seem dignified in all her dealings. As for her sympathies and tender feelings, She was so charitably solicitous She used to weep if she but saw a mouse Caught in a trap, if it were dead or bleeding. 150 And she had <u>little dogs she would</u> be feeding With roasted flesh, or milk, or fine white bread. And bitterly she wept if one were dead Or someone took a stick and made it smart; The was all sentiment and tender heart. 155 Her veil was gathered in a seemly way, Her nose was elegant, her eyes glass-gray; Her mouth was very small, but soft and red, Her forehead, certainly, was fair of spread, Almost a span° across the brows, I own; She was indeed by no means undergrown. -to Her cloak, I noticed, had a graceful charm. (Juy She wore a coral trinket on her arm, A set of beads, the gaudies tricked in green,° Whence hung a golden brooch of brightest sheen 165 On which there first was graven a crowned A, And lower, Amor vincit omnia.º Another Nun, the secretary at her cell,° Was riding with her, and three Priests as well. A Monk there was, one of the finest sort 170 Who rode the country, hunting was his sport. A manly man, to be an Abbott able; Many a dainty horse he had in stable. His bridle, when he rode, a man might hear Ingling in a whistling wind as clear, 175 Aye, and as loud as does the chapel bell Where my lord Monk was Prior of the cell.\ The Rule of good St. Benet or St. Maur? As old and strict he tended to ignore; He let go by the things of yesterday And took the modern world's more spacious way He did not rate that text at a plucked hen Which says that hunters are not holy men And that a monk uncloistered is a mere Fish out of water, flapping on the pier, 185 That is to say a monk out of his/cloister That was a text he held not worth an oyster; And I agreed and said his views were sound; Was he to study till his head went round Poring over books in cloisters? Must he toil 190 As Austin° bade and till the very soil? Was he to leave the world upon the shelf? Let Austin have his labor to himself. This Monk was therefore a good man to horse;

The Nun's Priest, from the Ellesmere manuscript, fol. 179r.

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159. span: nine inches.

nected to a larger one.

163. a set of beads... green:
Beads are a rosary, or prayer beads
and a crucifix on a string or chain.
Every eleventh bead is a gaud, a large
bead indicating when the Lord's
Prayer is to be said.
166. Amor vincit omnia (ä'môr'
vin'chit ôm'nē·ä'): Latin for "Love
conquers all."
167. cell: a small convent con-

177. St. Benet [Benedict] or St. Maur [Maurice]: Saint Benedict (c. 480-c. 547) was an Italian monk who founded numerous monasteries and wrote a famous code of regulations for monastic life. Saint Maurice was a follower of Benedict.

190. Austin: Saint Augustine (354-430), bishop of Hippo in North Africa. He criticized lazy monks and suggested they do some hard manual labor.

Greyhounds he had, as swift as birds, to course.°

195 Hunting a hare or riding at a fence
Was all his fun, he spared for no expense.
I saw his sleeves were garnished at the hand
With fine gray fur, the finest in the land,
And on his hood, to fasten it at his chin

Jes-

Into a lover's knot it seemed to pass.

His head was bald and shone like looking glass.

So did his face, as if it had been greased.

He was a fat and personable priest;

They glittered like the flames beneath a kettle;
Supple his boots, his horse in fine condition.

He was a prelate fit for exhibition,

He was not pale like a tormented soul.

He liked a fat swan best, and roasted whole. His palfrey was as brown as is a berry.

There was a *Friar*, a wanton one and merry,

A Limiter, a very festive fellow.

In all Four Orders° there was none so mellow,

So glib with gallant phrase and well-turned speech.

He'd fixed up many a marriage, giving each
Of his young women what he could afford her.
He was a noble pillar to his Order.
Highly beloved and intimate was he

With County folk within his boundary,
And city dames of honor and possessions;
For he was qualified to hear confessions,
Or so he said, with more than priestly scope;
He had a special license from the Pope.

Sweetly he heard his penitents at shrift
With pleasant absolution, for a gift.
He was an easy man in penance-giving

Where he could hope to make a decent living,

It's a sure sign whenever gifts are given

230 To a poor Order that a man's well shriven,

And should he give enough he knew in verity

The penitent repented in sincerity.

For many a fellow is so hard of heart

He cannot weep, for all his inward smart.

One should give silver for a poor Friar's care.

He kept his tippet stuffed with pins for curls,
And pocket-knives, to give to pretty girls.

194. course: to cause to chase game.



The Friar, from the Ellesmere manuscript, fol. 76v.

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211. palfrey: horse.

212. wanton: here, jolly.

213. Limiter: a friar having the exclusive right to beg and preach in an assigned (limited) district.

214. Four Orders: The four orders of mendicant (beggar) friars are the Franciscans, the Dominicans, the Carmelites, and the Augustinians.

225. shrift: confession and absolution.

230. well shriven: well confessed and absolved (or forgiven) of sins.

237. tippet: hood or long sleeve (of his robe).

## WORDS TO OWN

personable (pur'sən · ə · bəl) adj.: attractive in appearance and personality.

Now I have told you shortly, in a clause, All parte Tabord The rank, the array, the number, and the cause Of our assembly in this company In Southwark, at that high-class hostelry Known as The Tabard, close beside The Bell. 740 And now the time has come for me to tell How we behaved that evening; I'll begin After we had alighted at the Inn, par. as her as

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the bods soid by made. Then I'll report our journey, stage by stage, All the remainder of our pilgrimage. 745 But first I beg of you, in courtesy. Not to condemn me as unmannerly If I speak plainly and with no concealings And give account of all their words and dealings, Using their very phrases as they fell. 750 For certainly, as you all know so well, He who repeats a tale after a man Is bound to say, as nearly as he can, Each single word, if he remembers it, However rudely spoken or unfit, the mother how unde the stry/long - or with he still the way soil to be frue. onelse the tale he tells will be untrue, the things pretended and the phrases new. He may not flinch although it were his brother, He may as well say one word as another. And Christ Himself spoke broad in Holy Writ, Yet there is no scurrility in it, And Plato says, for those with power to read, "The word should be as cousin to the deed." Further I beg you to forgive it me If I neglect the order and degree And what is due to rank in what I've planned. I'm short of wit as you will understand. Our Host gave us great welcome; everyone Was given a place and supper was begun. He served the finest victuals you could think, 770. The wine was strong and we were glad to drink. A very striking man our Host withal, And fit to be a marshal in a hall. His eyes were bright, his girth a little wide; There is no finer burgess in Cheapside.° 775 Bold in his speech, yet wise and full of tact, 774. Cheapside: district of There was no manly attribute he lacked, What's more he was a merry-hearted man. medieval London. After our meal he jokingly began To talk of sport, and, among other things 780 After we'd settled up our reckonings, He said as follows: "Truly, gentlemen, You're very welcome and I can't think when —Upon my word I'm telling you no lie-I've seen a gathering here that looked so spry, 785 No, not this year, as in this tavern now. I'd think you up some fun if I knew how. And, as it happens, a thought has just occurred To please you, costing nothing, on my word. You're off to Canterbury—well, God speed!

And I don't doubt, before the journey's done Hest ashis of the governor to lander
will great to some to You mean to while the time in tales and fun. Indeed, there's little pleasure for your bones Riding along and all as dumb as stones. 795 So let me then propose for your enjoyment, Just as I said, a suitable employment. And if my notion suits and you agree And promise to submit yourselves to me Playing your parts exactly as I say 800 Tomorrow as you ride along the way, Then by my father's soul (and he is dead) If you don't like it you can have my head! Hold up your hands, and not another word." Well, our opinion was not long deferred, And bade him issue what commands he would.

"My lords," he said, "now lister for 805 It seemed not worth a serious debate; And please don't treat my notion with disdain. 810 This is the point. I'll make it short and plain. Each one of you shall help to make things slip By telling two stories on the outward trip To Canterbury, that's what I intend, And, on the homeward way to journey's end 815 Another two, tales from the days of old; heitslig settle. And then the man whose story is best told, That is to say who gives the fullest measure Of good morality and general pleasure, He shall be given a supper, paid by all, 820 Here in this tavern, in this very hall, Hest scales fordie When we come back again from Canterbury. And in the hope to keep you bright and merry I'll go along with you myself and ride All at my own expense and serve as guide. 825 I'll be the judge) and those who won't obey Shall pay for what we spend upon the way. Now if you all agree to what you've heard Tell me at once without another word, And I will make arrangements early for it." Of course we all agreed) in fact we swore it All agree Delightedly, and made entreaty too That he should act as he proposed to do, Become our Governor in short, and be Judge of our tales and general referee, 835 And set the supper at a certain price. WORDS TO OWN deferred (dē · furd') v.: postponed.

790 Blessed St. Thomas answer to your need!

We promised to be ruled by his advice.
Come high, come low; unanimously thus
We set him up in judgment over us.
More wine was fetched, the barries.

More wine was fetched, the business being done;

We drank it off and up went everyone
To bed without a moment of delay.

Forty part marries and the second s

Early next morning at the spring of day
Up rose our Host and roused us like a cock,
Gathering us together in a flock,

And off we rode at slightly faster pace
Than walking to St. Thomas' watering-place;
And there our Host drew up, began to ease
His horse, and said, "Now, listen if you please,
My lords! Remember what you promised me.

850 If evensong and matins will agree"

And as I hope to drink good wine and ale
I'll be your judge. The rebel who disobeys,
However much the journey costs, he pays,
Now draw for cut and then

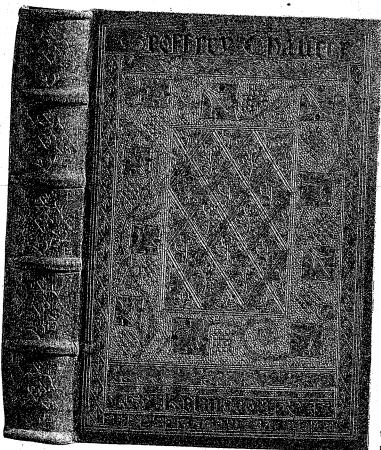
However much the journey costs, he pays

Now draw for cut and then we can depart;

The man who draws the shortest cut shall start.")

ment remit

850. if ... agree: in other words, if you feel the same way in the evening (at evensong, or evening prayers) as you do in the morning (at matins, or morning prayers).



Pigskin binding by Doves Bindery for the Kelmscott *Chaucer* (1896). Fitzwilliam Museum, University of Cambridge.