



Of sundry folk, \*by aventure y-fall            \*who had by chance fallen  
In fellowship\*, and pilgrims were they all,            into company.\* <5>  
That toward Canterbury woulde ride.

The chamber, and the stables were wide,  
And \*well we weren eased at the best.\*            \*we were well provided  
And shortly, when the sunne was to rest,            with the best\*  
So had I spoken with them every one,  
That I was of their fellowship anon,  
And made forword\* early for to rise,            \*promise  
To take our way there as I you devise\*.            \*describe, relate

But natheless, while I have time and space,  
Ere that I farther in this tale pace,  
Me thinketh it accordant to reason,  
To tell you alle the condition  
Of each of them, so as it seemed me,  
And which they weren, and of what degree;  
And eke in what array that they were in:  
And at a Knight then will I first begin.

A KNIGHT there was, and that a worthy man,  
That from the time that he first began  
To riden out, he loved chivalry,  
Truth and honour, freedom and courtesy.  
Full worthy was he in his Lorde's war,  
And thereto had he ridden, no man farre\*,            \*farther  
As well in Christendom as in Heatheness,  
And ever honour'd for his worthiness  
At Alisandre <6> he was when it was won.  
Full often time he had the board begun  
Above alle nations in Prusse.<7>  
In Lettowe had he reysed,\* and in Russe,            \*journeyed  
No Christian man so oft of his degree.  
In Grenade at the siege eke had he be  
Of Algesir, and ridden in Belmarie. <8>  
At Leyes was he, and at Satalie,  
When they were won; and in the Greate Sea  
At many a noble army had he be.  
At mortal battles had he been fifteen,  
And foughten for our faith at Tramissene.

In listes thries, and aye slain his foe.  
This ilke\* worthy knight had been also                    \*same <9>  
Some time with the lord of Palatie,  
Against another heathen in Turkie:  
And evermore \*he had a sovereign price\*.                    \*He was held in very  
And though that he was worthy he was wise,                    high esteem.\*  
And of his port as meek as is a maid.  
He never yet no villainy ne said  
In all his life, unto no manner wight.  
He was a very perfect gentle knight.  
But for to telle you of his array,  
His horse was good, but yet he was not gay.  
Of fustian he weared a gipon\*,                                    \*short doublet  
Alle \*besmotted with his habergeon,\*                    \*soiled by his coat of mail.\*  
For he was late y-come from his voyage,  
And wente for to do his pilgrimage.

With him there was his son, a younge SQUIRE,  
A lover, and a lusty bachelor,  
With lockes crulle\* as they were laid in press.                    \*curled  
Of twenty year of age he was I guess.  
Of his stature he was of even length,  
And \*wonderly deliver\*, and great of strength.                    \*wonderfully nimble\*  
And he had been some time in chevachie\*,                    \*cavalry raids  
In Flanders, in Artois, and Picardie,  
And borne him well, \*as of so little space\*,                    \*in such a short time\*  
In hope to standen in his lady's grace.  
Embroider'd was he, as it were a mead  
All full of freshe flowers, white and red.  
Singing he was, or fluting all the day;  
He was as fresh as is the month of May.  
Short was his gown, with sleeves long and wide.  
Well could he sit on horse, and faire ride.  
He coulde songes make, and well indite,  
Joust, and eke dance, and well pourtray and write.  
So hot he loved, that by nightertale\*                    \*night-time  
He slept no more than doth the nightingale.  
Courteous he was, lowly, and serviceable,  
And carv'd before his father at the table.<10>

A YEOMAN had he, and servants no mo'  
 At that time, for \*him list ride so\*        \*it pleased him so to ride\*  
 And he was clad in coat and hood of green.  
 A sheaf of peacock arrows<11> bright and keen  
 Under his belt he bare full thriftily.  
 Well could he dress his tackle yeomanly:  
 His arrows drooped not with feathers low;  
 And in his hand he bare a mighty bow.  
 A nut-head <12> had he, with a brown visiage:  
 Of wood-craft coud\* he well all the usage:                        \*knew  
 Upon his arm he bare a gay bracer\*,                                \*small shield  
 And by his side a sword and a buckler,  
 And on that other side a gay daggere,  
 Harnessed well, and sharp as point of spear:  
 A Christopher on his breast of silver sheen.  
 An horn he bare, the baldric was of green:  
 A forester was he soothly\* as I guess.                                \*certainly

There was also a Nun, a PRIORESS,  
 That of her smiling was full simple and coy;  
 Her greatest oathe was but by Saint Loy;  
 And she was cleped\* Madame Eglentine.                                \*called  
 Full well she sang the service divine,  
 Entuned in her nose full seemly;  
 And French she spake full fair and fetisly\*                                \*properly  
 After the school of Stratford atte Bow,  
 For French of Paris was to her unknow.  
 At meate was she well y-taught withal;  
 She let no morsel from her lippes fall,  
 Nor wet her fingers in her sauce deep.  
 Well could she carry a morsel, and well keep,  
 That no droppe ne fell upon her breast.  
 In courtesy was set full much her lest\*.                                \*pleasure  
 Her over-lippe wiped she so clean,  
 That in her cup there was no farthing\* seen                                \*speck  
 Of grease, when she drunken had her draught;  
 Full seemly after her meat she raught\*:                                \*reached out her hand  
 And \*sickerly she was of great disport\*,                                \*surely she was of a lively  
 And full pleasant, and amiable of port,                                disposition\*  
 And \*pained her to counterfeite cheer                                \*took pains to assume

Of court,\* and be estately of mannere,                    a courtly disposition\*  
 And to be holden digne\* of reverence.                    \*worthy  
 But for to spoken of her conscience,  
 She was so charitable and so pitous,\*                    \*full of pity  
 She woulde weep if that she saw a mouse  
 Caught in a trap, if it were dead or bled.  
 Of smalle houndes had she, that she fed  
 With roasted flesh, and milk, and \*wastel bread.\*    \*finest white bread\*  
 But sore she wept if one of them were dead,  
 Or if men smote it with a yarde\* smart:                    \*staff  
 And all was conscience and tender heart.  
 Full seemly her wimple y-pinched was;  
 Her nose tretis;\* her eyen gray as glass;<13>                    \*well-formed  
 Her mouth full small, and thereto soft and red;  
 But sickerly she had a fair forehead.  
 It was almost a spanne broad I trow;  
 For \*hardily she was not undergrow\*.                    \*certainly she was not small\*  
 Full fetis\* was her cloak, as I was ware.                    \*neat  
 Of small coral about her arm she bare  
 A pair of beades, gauded all with green;  
 And thereon hung a brooch of gold full sheen,  
 On which was first y-written a crown'd A,  
 And after, \*Amor vincit omnia.\*                    \*love conquers all\*  
 Another Nun also with her had she,  
 [That was her chapelleine, and PRIESTES three.]

A MONK there was, a fair \*for the mast'ry\*,                    \*above all others\*<14>  
 An out-rider, that loved venery\*;                    \*hunting  
 A manly man, to be an abbot able.  
 Full many a dainty horse had he in stable:  
 And when he rode, men might his bridle hear  
 Jingeling <15> in a whistling wind as clear,  
 And eke as loud, as doth the chapel bell,  
 There as this lord was keeper of the cell.  
 The rule of Saint Maur and of Saint Benet, <16>  
 Because that it was old and somedeal strait  
 This ilke\* monk let olde thinges pace,                    \*same  
 And held after the newe world the trace.  
 He \*gave not of the text a pulled hen,\*                    \*he cared nothing  
 That saith, that hunters be not holy men:                    for the text\*

Ne that a monk, when he is cloisterless;  
 Is like to a fish that is waterless;  
 This is to say, a monk out of his cloister.  
 This ilke text held he not worth an oyster;  
 And I say his opinion was good.  
 Why should he study, and make himselfe wood\*                   \*mad <17>  
 Upon a book in cloister always pore,  
 Or swinken\* with his handes, and labour,                   \*toil  
 As Austin bid? how shall the world be served?  
 Let Austin have his swink to him reserved.  
 Therefore he was a prickasour\* aright:                   \*hard rider  
 Greyhounds he had as swift as fowl of flight;  
 Of pricking\* and of hunting for the hare                   \*riding  
 Was all his lust,\* for no cost would he spare.                   \*pleasure  
 I saw his sleeves \*purfil'd at the hand           \*worked at the end with a  
 With gris,\* and that the finest of the land.           fur called "gris"\*  
 And for to fasten his hood under his chin,  
 He had of gold y-wrought a curious pin;  
 A love-knot in the greater end there was.  
 His head was bald, and shone as any glass,  
 And eke his face, as it had been anoint;  
 He was a lord full fat and in good point;  
 His eyen steep,\* and rolling in his head,                   \*deep-set  
 That steamed as a furnace of a lead.  
 His bootes supple, his horse in great estate,  
 Now certainly he was a fair prelate;  
 He was not pale as a forpined\* ghost;                   \*wasted  
 A fat swan lov'd he best of any roast.  
 His palfrey was as brown as is a berry.

A FRIAR there was, a wanton and a merry,  
 A limitour <18>, a full solemne man.  
 In all the orders four is none that can\*                   \*knows  
 So much of dalliance and fair language.  
 He had y-made full many a marriage  
 Of younge women, at his owen cost.  
 Unto his order he was a noble post;  
 Full well belov'd, and familiar was he  
 With franklins \*over all\* in his country,                   \*everywhere\*  
 And eke with worthy women of the town:

For he had power of confession,  
 As said himselfe, more than a curate,  
 For of his order he was licentiate.  
 Full sweetely heard he confession,  
 And pleasant was his absolution.  
 He was an easy man to give penance,  
 \*There as he wist to have a good pittance:\*  
 For unto a poor order for to give  
 Is signe that a man is well y-shrive.  
 For if he gave, he \*durste make avant\*,  
 He wiste\* that the man was repentant.  
 For many a man so hard is of his heart,  
 He may not weep although him sore smart.  
 Therefore instead of weeping and prayeres,  
 Men must give silver to the poore freres.  
 His tippet was aye farsed\* full of knives  
 And pinnes, for to give to faire wives;  
 And certainly he had a merry note:  
 Well could he sing and playen \*on a rote\*;  
 Of yeddings\* he bare utterly the prize.  
 His neck was white as is the fleur-de-lis.  
 Thereto he strong was as a champion,  
 And knew well the taverns in every town.  
 And every hosteler and gay tapstere,  
 Better than a lazar\* or a beggere,  
 For unto such a worthy man as he  
 Accordeth not, as by his faculty,  
 To have with such lazars acquaintance.  
 It is not honest, it may not advance,  
 As for to deale with no such pouraille\*,  
 But all with rich, and sellers of vitaille\*.  
 And \*ov'r all there as\* profit should arise,  
 Courteous he was, and lowly of service;  
 There n'as no man nowhere so virtuous.  
 He was the beste beggar in all his house:  
 And gave a certain farme for the grant, <19>  
 None of his bretheren came in his haunt.  
 For though a widow hadde but one shoe,  
 So pleasant was his In Principio,<20>  
 Yet would he have a farthing ere he went;

\*where he know he would  
get good payment\*

\*dared to boast\*  
\*knew

\*stuffed

\*from memory\*  
\*songs

\*leper

\*offal, refuse  
\*victuals

\*in every place where&



Twenty bookes, clothed in black or red,  
 Of Aristotle, and his philosophy,  
 Than robes rich, or fiddle, or psalt'ry.  
 But all be that he was a philosopher,  
 Yet hadde he but little gold in coffer,  
 But all that he might of his friendes hent\*,                   \*obtain  
 On bookes and on learning he it spent,  
 And busily gan for the soules pray  
 Of them that gave him <25> wherewith to scholay\*                   \*study  
 Of study took he moste care and heed.  
 Not one word spake he more than was need;  
 And that was said in form and reverence,  
 And short and quick, and full of high sentence.  
 Sounding in moral virtue was his speech,  
 And gladly would he learn, and gladly teach.

A SERGEANT OF THE LAW, wary and wise,  
 That often had y-been at the Parvis, <26>  
 There was also, full rich of excellence.  
 Discreet he was, and of great reverence:  
 He seemed such, his wordes were so wise,  
 Justice he was full often in assize,  
 By patent, and by plein\* commission;                   \*full  
 For his science, and for his high renown,  
 Of fees and robes had he many one.  
 So great a purchaser was nowhere none.  
 All was fee simple to him, in effect  
 His purchasing might not be in suspect\*                   \*suspicion  
 Nowhere so busy a man as he there was  
 And yet he seemed busier than he was  
 In termes had he case' and doomes\* all                   \*judgements  
 That from the time of King Will. were fall.  
 Thereto he could indite, and make a thing  
 There coulde no wight \*pinch at\* his writing.                   \*find fault with\*  
 And every statute coud\* he plain by rote                   \*knew  
 He rode but homely in a medley\* coat,                   \*multicoloured  
 Girt with a seint\* of silk, with barres small;                   \*sash  
 Of his array tell I no longer tale.

A FRANKELIN\* was in this company;                   \*Rich landowner

White was his beard, as is the daisy.  
 Of his complexion he was sanguine.  
 Well lov'd he in the morn a sop in wine.  
 To liven in delight was ever his won\*, \*wont  
 For he was Epicurus' owen son, \*full  
 That held opinion, that plein\* delight  
 Was verily felicity perfite.  
 An householder, and that a great, was he;  
 Saint Julian<27> he was in his country.  
 His bread, his ale, was alway \*after one\*;  
 A better envined\* man was nowhere none; \*pressed on one\*  
 Withoute bake-meat never was his house, \*stored with wine  
 Of fish and flesh, and that so plenteous,  
 It snowed in his house of meat and drink,  
 Of alle dainties that men coulde think.  
 After the sundry seasons of the year,  
 So changed he his meat and his soupere.  
 Full many a fat partridge had he in mew\*, \*cage <28>  
 And many a bream, and many a luce\* in stew\*\*<29> \*pike \*\*fish-pond  
 Woe was his cook, \*but if\* his sauce were \*unless\*  
 Poignant and sharp, and ready all his gear.  
 His table dormant\* in his hall alway \*fixed  
 Stood ready cover'd all the longe day.  
 At sessions there was he lord and sire.  
 Full often time he was \*knight of the shire\* \*Member of Parliament\*  
 An anlace\*, and a gipciere\*\* all of silk, \*dagger \*\*purse  
 Hung at his girdle, white as morning milk.  
 A sheriff had he been, and a countour<30>  
 Was nowhere such a worthy vavasour<31>.

An HABERDASHER, and a CARPENTER,  
 A WEBBE\*, a DYER, and a TAPISER\*\*, \*weaver \*\*tapestry-maker  
 Were with us eke, cloth'd in one livery,  
 Of a solemn and great fraternity.  
 Full fresh and new their gear y-picked\* was. \*spruce  
 Their knives were y-chaped\* not with brass, \*mounted  
 But all with silver wrought full clean and well,  
 Their girdles and their pouches \*every deal\*. \*in every part\*  
 Well seemed each of them a fair burgess,  
 To sitten in a guild-hall, on the dais. <32>

Evereach, for the wisdom that he can\*,  
Was shapely\* for to be an alderman.  
For chattels hadde they enough and rent,  
And eke their wives would it well assent:  
And elles certain they had been to blame.  
It is full fair to be y-clep'd madame,  
And for to go to vigils all before,  
And have a mantle royally y-bore.<33>

\*knew  
\*fitted

A COOK they hadde with them for the nones\*,  
To boil the chickens and the marrow bones,  
And powder merchant tart and galingale.  
Well could he know a draught of London ale.  
He could roast, and stew, and broil, and fry,  
Make mortrewes, and well bake a pie.  
But great harm was it, as it thoughte me,  
That, on his shin a mormal\* hadde he.  
For blanc manger, that made he with the best <34>

\*occasion

\*ulcer

A SHIPMAN was there, \*wonned far by West\*:  
For ought I wot, be was of Dartemouth.  
He rode upon a rouncey\*, as he couth,  
All in a gown of falding\* to the knee.  
A dagger hanging by a lace had he  
About his neck under his arm adown;  
The hot summer had made his hue all brown;  
And certainly he was a good fellow.  
Full many a draught of wine he had y-draw  
From Bourdeaux-ward, while that the chapmen sleep;  
Of nice conscience took he no keep.  
If that he fought, and had the higher hand,  
\*By water he sent them home to every land.\*  
But of his craft to reckon well his tides,  
His streames and his strandes him besides,  
His herberow\*, his moon, and lodemanage\*\*,  
There was none such, from Hull unto Carthage  
Hardy he was, and wise, I undertake:  
With many a tempest had his beard been shake.  
He knew well all the havens, as they were,  
From Scotland to the Cape of Finisterre,

\*who dwelt far  
to the West\*

\*hack  
\*coarse cloth

\*he drowned his  
prisoners\*

\*harbourage  
\*\*pilotage<35>

And every creek in Bretagne and in Spain:  
His barge y-cleped was the Magdelain.

With us there was a DOCTOR OF PHYSIC;  
In all this worlde was there none him like  
To speak of physic, and of surgery:  
For he was grounded in astronomy.  
He kept his patient a full great deal  
In houres by his magic natural.

Well could he fortune\* the ascendent  
Of his images for his patient,.

\*make fortunate

He knew the cause of every malady,  
Were it of cold, or hot, or moist, or dry,  
And where engender'd, and of what humour.

He was a very perfect practisour  
The cause y-know,\* and of his harm the root,  
Anon he gave to the sick man his boot\*

\*known  
\*remedy

Full ready had he his apothecaries,  
To send his drugges and his lectuaries  
For each of them made other for to win  
Their friendship was not newe to begin  
Well knew he the old Esculapius,  
And Dioscorides, and eke Rufus;  
Old Hippocras, Hali, and Gallien;  
Serapion, Rasis, and Avicen;  
Averrois, Damascene, and Constantin;  
Bernard, and Gatisden, and Gilbertin. <36>

Of his diet measurable was he,  
For it was of no superfluity,  
But of great nourishing, and digestible.

His study was but little on the Bible.  
In sanguine\* and in perse\*\* he clad was all  
Lined with taffeta, and with sendall\*.

\*red \*\*blue  
\*fine silk

And yet \*he was but easy of dispense\*:  
He kept \*that he won in the pestilence\*.  
For gold in physic is a cordial;  
Therefore he loved gold in special.

\*he spent very little\*  
\*the money he made  
during the plague\*

A good WIFE was there OF beside BATH,  
But she was somedeal deaf, and that was scath\*.

\*damage; pity

Of cloth-making she hadde such an haunt\*, \*skill  
 She passed them of Ypres, and of Gaunt. <37>  
 In all the parish wife was there none,  
 That to the off'ring\* before her should gon, \*the offering at mass  
 And if there did, certain so wroth was she,  
 That she was out of alle charity  
 Her coverchiefs\* were full fine of ground \*head-dresses  
 I durste swear, they weighede ten pound <38>  
 That on the Sunday were upon her head.  
 Her hosen weren of fine scarlet red,  
 Full strait y-tied, and shoes full moist\* and new \*fresh <39>  
 Bold was her face, and fair and red of hue.  
 She was a worthy woman all her live,  
 Husbands at the church door had she had five,  
 Withouten other company in youth;  
 But thereof needeth not to speak as nouth\*. \*now  
 And thrice had she been at Jerusalem;  
 She hadde passed many a strange stream  
 At Rome she had been, and at Bologne,  
 In Galice at Saint James, <40> and at Cologne;  
 She coude\* much of wand'ring by the Way. \*knew  
 Gat-toothed\* was she, soothly for to say. \*Buck-toothed<41>  
 Upon an ambler easily she sat,  
 Y-wimpled well, and on her head an hat  
 As broad as is a buckler or a targe.  
 A foot-mantle about her hippes large,  
 And on her feet a pair of spurres sharp.  
 In fellowship well could she laugh and carp\* \*jest, talk  
 Of remedies of love she knew perchance  
 For of that art she coud\* the olde dance. \*knew

A good man there was of religion,  
 That was a poore PARSON of a town:  
 But rich he was of holy thought and werk\*. \*work  
 He was also a learned man, a clerk,  
 That Christe's gospel truly woulde preach.  
 His parishens\* devoutly would he teach. \*parishioners  
 Benign he was, and wonder diligent,  
 And in adversity full patient:  
 And such he was y-proved \*often sithes\*. \*oftentimes\*



Nor made him a \*spiced conscience\*,                    \*artificial conscience\*  
But Christe's lore, and his apostles' twelve,  
He taught, and first he follow'd it himselve.

With him there was a PLOUGHMAN, was his brother,  
That had y-laid of dung full many a fother\*.                    \*ton  
A true swinker\* and a good was he,                    \*hard worker  
Living in peace and perfect charity.  
God loved he beste with all his heart  
At alle times, were it gain or smart\*,                    \*pain, loss  
And then his neighebour right as himselve.  
He woulde thresh, and thereto dike\*, and delve,                    \*dig ditches  
For Christe's sake, for every poore wight,  
Withouten hire, if it lay in his might.  
His tithes payed he full fair and well,  
Both of his \*proper swink\*, and his chattel\*\*                    \*his own labour\* \*\*goods  
In a tabard\* he rode upon a mare.                    \*sleeveless jerkin

There was also a Reeve, and a Millere,  
A Sompnour, and a Pardoner also,  
A Manciple, and myself, there were no mo'.

The MILLER was a stout carle for the nones,  
Full big he was of brawn, and eke of bones;  
That proved well, for \*ov'r all where\* he came,                    \*wheresoever\*  
At wrestling he would bear away the ram.<43>  
He was short-shouldered, broad, a thicke gnarr\*,                    \*stump of wood  
There was no door, that he n'old\* heave off bar,                    \*could not  
Or break it at a running with his head.  
His beard as any sow or fox was red,  
And thereto broad, as though it were a spade.  
Upon the cop\* right of his nose he had                    \*head <44>  
A wart, and thereon stood a tuft of hairs  
Red as the bristles of a sowe's ears.  
His nose-thirles\* blacke were and wide.                    \*nostrils <45>  
A sword and buckler bare he by his side.  
His mouth as wide was as a furnace.  
He was a jangler, and a goliardais\*,                    \*buffoon <46>  
And that was most of sin and harlotries.  
Well could he steale corn, and tolle thrice

And yet he had a thumb of gold, pardie.<47>  
A white coat and a blue hood weared he  
A baggepipe well could he blow and soun',  
And therewithal he brought us out of town.

A gentle MANCIPLÉ <48> was there of a temple,  
Of which achatours\* mighte take ensample  
For to be wise in buying of vitaille\*.

\*buyers  
\*victuals  
\*on credit  
\*always \*\*purchase

For whether that he paid, or took \*by taile\*,  
Algate\* he waited so in his achate\*\*,  
That he was aye before in good estate.

Now is not that of God a full fair grace  
That such a lewed\* mannes wit shall pace\*\*  
The wisdom of an heap of learned men?

\*unlearned \*\*surpass

Of masters had he more than thries ten,  
That were of law expert and curious:  
Of which there was a dozen in that house,

Worthy to be stewards of rent and land  
Of any lord that is in Engleland,  
To make him live by his proper good,

In honour debtless, \*but if he were wood\*,  
Or live as scarcely as him list desire;  
And able for to helpen all a shire

\*unless he were mad\*

In any case that mighte fall or hap;  
And yet this Manciple \*set their aller cap\*

\*outwitted them all\*

The REEVE <49> was a slender choleric man  
His beard was shav'd as nigh as ever he can.

His hair was by his eares round y-shorn;  
His top was docked like a priest befor  
Full longe were his legges, and full lean

Y-like a staff, there was no calf y-seen  
Well could he keep a garner\* and a bin\*

\*storeplaces for grain

There was no auditor could on him win  
Well wist he by the drought, and by the rain,  
The yielding of his seed and of his grain

His lorde's sheep, his neat\*, and his dairy  
His swine, his horse, his store, and his poultry,  
Were wholly in this Reeve's governing,  
And by his cov'nant gave he reckoning,

\*cattle

Since that his lord was twenty year of age;  
 There could no man bring him in arrearage  
 There was no bailiff, herd, nor other hine\*      \*servant  
 That he ne knew his \*sleight and his covine\*      \*tricks and cheating\*  
 They were adrad\* of him, as of the death      \*in dread  
 His winning\* was full fair upon an heath      \*abode  
 With greene trees y-shadow'd was his place.  
 He coulde better than his lord purchase  
 Full rich he was y-stored privily  
 His lord well could he please subtilly,  
 To give and lend him of his owen good,  
 And have a thank, and yet\* a coat and hood.      \*also  
 In youth he learned had a good mistere\*      \*trade  
 He was a well good wright, a carpentere  
 This Reeve sate upon a right good stot\*,      \*steed  
 That was all pomely\* gray, and highte\*\* Scot.      \*dappled \*\*called  
 A long surcoat of perse\* upon he had,      \*sky-blue  
 And by his side he bare a rusty blade.  
 Of Norfolk was this Reeve, of which I tell,  
 Beside a town men clepen\* Baldeswell,      \*call  
 Tucked he was, as is a friar, about,  
 And ever rode the \*hinderest of the rout\*.      \*hindmost of the group\*

A SOMPNOUR\* was there with us in that place,      \*summoner <50>  
 That had a fire-red cherubinne face,  
 For sausefleme\* he was, with eyen narrow.      \*red or pimply  
 As hot he was and lecherous as a sparrow,  
 With scalled browes black, and pilled\* beard:      \*scanty  
 Of his visage children were sore afeard.  
 There n'as quicksilver, litharge, nor brimstone,  
 Boras, ceruse, nor oil of tartar none,  
 Nor ointement that woulde cleanse or bite,  
 That him might helpen of his whelkes\* white,      \*pustules  
 Nor of the knobbes\* sitting on his cheeks.      \*buttons  
 Well lov'd he garlic, onions, and leeks,  
 And for to drink strong wine as red as blood.  
 Then would he speak, and cry as he were wood;  
 And when that he well drunken had the wine,  
 Then would he speake no word but Latin.  
 A fewe termes knew he, two or three,

That he had learned out of some decree;  
No wonder is, he heard it all the day.  
And eke ye knowen well, how that a jay  
Can clepen\* "Wat," as well as can the Pope.                   \*call  
But whoso would in other thing him grope\*,                   \*search  
Then had he spent all his philosophy,  
Aye, *Questio quid juris*,<51> would he cry.

He was a gentle harlot\* and a kind;                   \*a low fellow<52>  
A better fellow should a man not find.  
He woulde suffer, for a quart of wine,  
A good fellow to have his concubine  
A twelvemonth, and excuse him at the full.  
Full privily a \*finch eke could he pull\*.                   \*"fleece" a man\*  
And if he found owhere\* a good fellow,                   \*anywhere  
He woulde teache him to have none awe  
In such a case of the archdeacon's curse;  
\*But if\* a manne's soul were in his purse;                   \*unless\*  
For in his purse he should y-punished be.  
"Purse is the archdeacon's hell," said he.  
But well I wot, he lied right indeed:  
Of cursing ought each guilty man to dread,  
For curse will slay right as assoiling\* saveth;                   \*absolving  
And also 'ware him of a significavit<53>.  
In danger had he at his owen guise  
The younge girles of the diocese, <54>  
And knew their counsel, and was of their rede\*.                   \*counsel  
A garland had he set upon his head,  
As great as it were for an alestake\*:                   \*The post of an alehouse sign  
A buckler had he made him of a cake.

With him there rode a gentle PARDONERE <55>  
Of Ronceval, his friend and his compere,  
That straight was comen from the court of Rome.  
Full loud he sang, "Come hither, love, to me"  
This Sompnour \*bare to him a stiff burdoun\*,                   \*sang the bass\*  
Was never trump of half so great a soun'.  
This Pardoner had hair as yellow as wax,  
But smooth it hung, as doth a strike\* of flax:                   \*strip  
By ounces hung his lockes that he had,

And therewith he his shoulders oversprad.  
 Full thin it lay, by culpons\* one and one,                   \*locks, shreds  
 But hood for jollity, he weared none,  
 For it was trussed up in his wallet.  
 Him thought he rode all of the \*newe get\*,                   \*latest fashion\* <56>  
 Dishevel, save his cap, he rode all bare.  
 Such glaring eyen had he, as an hare.  
 A vernicle\* had he sew'd upon his cap.                   \*image of Christ <57>  
 His wallet lay before him in his lap,  
 Bretful\* of pardon come from Rome all hot.                   \*brimful  
 A voice he had as small as hath a goat.  
 No beard had he, nor ever one should have.  
 As smooth it was as it were new y-shave;  
 I trow he were a gelding or a mare.  
 But of his craft, from Berwick unto Ware,  
 Ne was there such another pardonere.  
 For in his mail\* he had a pillowbere\*\*,                   \*bag <58> \*\*pillowcase  
 Which, as he saide, was our Lady's veil:  
 He said, he had a gobbet\* of the sail                   \*piece  
 That Sainte Peter had, when that he went  
 Upon the sea, till Jesus Christ him hent\*.                   \*took hold of  
 He had a cross of latoun\* full of stones,                   \*copper  
 And in a glass he hadde pigge's bones.  
 But with these relics, whenne that he fond  
 A poore parson dwelling upon lond,  
 Upon a day he got him more money  
 Than that the parson got in moneths tway;  
 And thus with feigned flattering and japes\*,                   \*jests  
 He made the parson and the people his apes.  
 But truely to tellen at the last,  
 He was in church a noble ecclesiast.  
 Well could he read a lesson or a story,  
 But alderbest\* he sang an offertory:                   \*best of all  
 For well he wiste, when that song was sung,  
 He muste preach, and well afile\* his tongue,                   \*polish  
 To winne silver, as he right well could:  
 Therefore he sang full merrily and loud.

Now have I told you shortly in a clause  
 Th' estate, th' array, the number, and eke the cause

Why that assembled was this company  
In Southwark at this gentle hostelry,  
That highte the Tabard, fast by the Bell.<59>  
But now is time to you for to tell  
\*How that we baren us that ilke night\*, \*what we did that same night\*  
When we were in that hostelry alight.  
And after will I tell of our voyage,  
And all the remnant of our pilgrimage.  
But first I pray you of your courtesy,  
That ye \*arete it not my villainy\*, \*count it not rudeness in me\*  
Though that I plainly speak in this mattere.  
To tellen you their wordes and their cheer;  
Not though I speak their wordes properly.  
For this ye knowen all so well as I,  
Whoso shall tell a tale after a man,  
He must rehearse, as nigh as ever he can,  
Every word, if it be in his charge,  
\*All speak he\* ne'er so rudely and so large; \*let him speak\*  
Or elles he must tell his tale untrue,  
Or feigne things, or finde wordes new.  
He may not spare, although he were his brother;  
He must as well say one word as another.  
Christ spake Himself full broad in Holy Writ,  
And well ye wot no villainy is it.  
Eke Plato saith, whoso that can him read,  
The wordes must be cousin to the deed.  
Also I pray you to forgive it me,  
\*All have I\* not set folk in their degree, \*although I have\*  
Here in this tale, as that they shoulde stand:  
My wit is short, ye may well understand.

Great cheere made our Host us every one,  
And to the supper set he us anon:  
And served us with victual of the best.  
Strong was the wine, and well to drink us lest\*. \*pleased  
A seemly man Our Hoste was withal  
For to have been a marshal in an hall.  
A large man he was with eyen steep\*, \*deep-set.  
A fairer burgess is there none in Cheap<60>:  
Bold of his speech, and wise and well y-taught,

And of manhoode lacked him right naught.  
Eke thereto was he right a merry man,  
And after supper playen he began,  
And spake of mirth amonges other things,  
When that we hadde made our reckonings;  
And saide thus; "Now, lordinges, truly  
Ye be to me welcome right heartily:  
For by my troth, if that I shall not lie,  
I saw not this year such a company  
At once in this herberow\*, am is now.  
Fain would I do you mirth, an\* I wist\* how.  
And of a mirth I am right now bethought.  
To do you ease\*, and it shall coste nought.  
Ye go to Canterbury; God you speed,  
The blissful Martyr \*quite you your meed\*;  
And well I wot, as ye go by the way,  
Ye \*shapen you\* to talken and to play:  
For truely comfort nor mirth is none  
To ride by the way as dumb as stone:  
And therefore would I make you disport,  
As I said erst, and do you some comfort.  
And if you liketh all by one assent  
Now for to standen at my judgement,  
And for to worken as I shall you say  
To-morrow, when ye riden on the way,  
Now by my father's soule that is dead,  
\*But ye be merry, smiteth off\* mine head.  
Hold up your hands withoute more spech.

\*inn <61>

\*if I knew\*

\*pleasure

\*grant you what  
you deserve\*

\*intend to\*

\*unless you are merry,  
smite off my head\*

Our counsel was not longe for to seech\*:  
Us thought it was not worth to \*make it wise\*,  
And granted him withoute more avise\*,  
And bade him say his verdict, as him lest.  
Lordinges (quoth he), now hearken for the best;  
But take it not, I pray you, in disdain;  
This is the point, to speak it plat\* and plain.  
That each of you, to shorten with your way  
In this voyage, shall tellen tales tway,  
To Canterbury-ward, I mean it so,  
And homeward he shall tellen other two,

\*seek

\*discuss it at length\*

\*consideration

\*flat

Of adventures that whilom have befall.  
And which of you that bear'th him best of all,  
That is to say, that telleth in this case  
Tales of best sentence and most solace,  
Shall have a supper \*at your aller cost\*      \*at the cost of you all\*  
Here in this place, sitting by this post,  
When that ye come again from Canterbury.  
And for to make you the more merry,  
I will myselfe gladly with you ride,  
Right at mine owen cost, and be your guide.  
And whoso will my judgement withsay,  
Shall pay for all we spenden by the way.  
And if ye vouchesafe that it be so,  
Tell me anon withoute wordes mo'\*,      \*more  
And I will early shape me therefore."

This thing was granted, and our oath we swore  
With full glad heart, and prayed him also,  
That he would vouchesafe for to do so,  
And that he woulde be our governour,  
And of our tales judge and reportour,  
And set a supper at a certain price;  
And we will ruled be at his device,  
In high and low: and thus by one assent,  
We be accorded to his judgement.  
And thereupon the wine was fet\* anon.      \*fetched.  
We drunken, and to reste went each one,  
Withouten any longer tarrying  
A-morrow, when the day began to spring,  
Up rose our host, and was \*our aller cock\*,      \*the cock to wake us all\*  
And gather'd us together in a flock,  
And forth we ridden all a little space,  
Unto the watering of Saint Thomas<62>:  
And there our host began his horse arrest,  
And saide; "Lordes, hearken if you lest.  
Ye \*weet your forword,\* and I it record.      \*know your promise\*  
If even-song and morning-song accord,  
Let see now who shall telle the first tale.  
As ever may I drinke wine or ale,  
Whoso is rebel to my judgement,

Shall pay for all that by the way is spent.  
Now draw ye cuts\*, ere that ye farther twin\*\*.  
He which that hath the shortest shall begin." \*lots \*\*go

"Sir Knight (quoth he), my master and my lord,  
Now draw the cut, for that is mine accord.  
Come near (quoth he), my Lady Prioress,  
And ye, Sir Clerk, let be your shamefastness,  
Nor study not: lay hand to, every man."  
Anon to drawn every wight began,  
And shortly for to tellen as it was,  
Were it by a venture, or sort\*, or cas\*\*, \*lot \*\*chance  
The sooth is this, the cut fell to the Knight,  
Of which full blithe and glad was every wight;  
And tell he must his tale as was reason,  
By forword, and by composition,  
As ye have heard; what needeth wordes mo'?  
And when this good man saw that it was so,  
As he that wise was and obedient  
To keep his forword by his free assent,  
He said; "Sithen\* I shall begin this game, \*since  
Why, welcome be the cut in Godde's name.  
Now let us ride, and hearken what I say."  
And with that word we ridden forth our way;  
And he began with right a merry cheer  
His tale anon, and said as ye shall hear.

## Notes to the Prologue

1. Tyrwhitt points out that "the Bull" should be read here, not "the Ram," which would place the time of the pilgrimage in the end of March; whereas, in the Prologue to the Man of Law's Tale, the date is given as the "eight and twenty day of April, that is messenger to May."

2. Dante, in the "Vita Nuova," distinguishes three classes of pilgrims: palmieri - palmers who go beyond sea to the East,

and often bring back staves of palm-wood; peregrini, who go the shrine of St Jago in Galicia; Romei, who go to Rome. Sir Walter Scott, however, says that palmers were in the habit of passing from shrine to shrine, living on charity -- pilgrims on the other hand, made the journey to any shrine only once, immediately returning to their ordinary avocations. Chaucer uses "palmer" of all pilgrims.

3. "Hallows" survives, in the meaning here given, in All Hallows -- All-Saints -- day. "Couth," past participle of "conne" to know, exists in "uncouth."

4. The Tabard -- the sign of the inn -- was a sleeveless coat, worn by heralds. The name of the inn was, some three centuries after Chaucer, changed to the Talbot.

5. In y-fall, "y" is a corruption of the Anglo-Saxon "ge" prefixed to participles of verbs. It is used by Chaucer merely to help the metre. In German, "y-fall," or y-falle," would be "gefallen", "y-run," or "y-ronne", would be "geronnen."

6. Alisandre: Alexandria, in Egypt, captured by Pierre de Lusignan, king of Cyprus, in 1365 but abandoned immediately afterwards. Thirteen years before, the same Prince had taken Satalie, the ancient Attalia, in Anatolia, and in 1367 he won Layas, in Armenia, both places named just below.

7. The knight had been placed at the head of the table, above knights of all nations, in Prussia, whither warriors from all countries were wont to repair, to aid the Teutonic Order in their continual conflicts with their heathen neighbours in "Lettowe" or Lithuania (German. "Litthauen"), Russia, &c.

8. Algesiras was taken from the Moorish king of Grenada, in 1344: the Earls of Derby and Salisbury took part in the siege. Belmarie is supposed to have been a Moorish state in Africa; but "Palmyrie" has been suggested as the correct reading. The Great Sea, or the Greek sea, is the Eastern Mediterranean. Tramissene, or Tremessen, is enumerated by Froissart among the Moorish kingdoms in Africa. Palatie, or Palathia, in

Anatolia, was a fief held by the Christian knights after the Turkish conquests -- the holders paying tribute to the infidel. Our knight had fought with one of those lords against a heathen neighbour.

9. Ilke: same; compare the Scottish phrase "of that ilk," -- that is, of the estate which bears the same name as its owner's title.

10. It was the custom for squires of the highest degree to carve at their fathers' tables.

11. Peacock Arrows: Large arrows, with peacocks' feathers.

12. A nut-head: With nut-brown hair; or, round like a nut, the hair being cut short.

13. Grey eyes appear to have been a mark of female beauty in Chaucer's time.

14. "for the mastery" was applied to medicines in the sense of "sovereign" as we now apply it to a remedy.

15. It was fashionable to hang bells on horses' bridles.

16. St. Benedict was the first founder of a spiritual order in the Roman church. Maurus, abbot of Fulda from 822 to 842, did much to re-establish the discipline of the Benedictines on a true Christian basis.

17. Wood: Mad, Scottish "wud". Felix says to Paul, "Too much learning hath made thee mad".

18. Limitour: A friar with licence or privilege to beg, or exercise other functions, within a certain district: as, "the limitour of Holderness".

19. Farme: rent; that is, he paid a premium for his licence to beg.

20. In principio: the first words of Genesis and John, employed in some part of the mass.

21. Lovedays: meetings appointed for friendly settlement of differences; the business was often followed by sports and feasting.

22. He would the sea were kept for any thing: he would for anything that the sea were guarded. "The old subsidy of tonnage and poundage," says Tyrwhitt, "was given to the king 'pour la saufergarde et custodie del mer.' -- for the safeguard and keeping of the sea" (12 E. IV. C.3).

23. Middleburg, at the mouth of the Scheldt, in Holland; Orwell, a seaport in Essex.

24. Shields: Crowns, so called from the shields stamped on them; French, "ecu;" Italian, "scudo."

25. Poor scholars at the universities used then to go about begging for money to maintain them and their studies.

26. Parvis: The portico of St. Paul's, which lawyers frequented to meet their clients.

27. St Julian: The patron saint of hospitality, celebrated for supplying his votaries with good lodging and good cheer.

28. Mew: cage. The place behind Whitehall, where the king's hawks were caged was called the Mews.

29. Many a luce in stew: many a pike in his fish-pond; in those Catholic days, when much fish was eaten, no gentleman's mansion was complete without a "stew".

30. Countour: Probably a steward or accountant in the county court.

31. Vavasour: A landholder of consequence; holding of a duke, marquis, or earl, and ranking below a baron.

32. On the dais: On the raised platform at the end of the hall, where sat at meat or in judgement those high in authority, rank or honour; in our days the worthy craftsmen might have been described as "good platform men".

33. To take precedence over all in going to the evening service of the Church, or to festival meetings, to which it was the fashion to carry rich cloaks or mantles against the home-coming.

34. The things the cook could make: "marchand tart", some now unknown ingredient used in cookery; "galingale," sweet or long rooted cyprus; "mortrewes", a rich soup made by stamping flesh in a mortar; "Blanc manger", not what is now called blancmange; one part of it was the brawn of a capon.

35. Lodemanage: pilotage, from Anglo-Saxon "ladman," a leader, guide, or pilot; hence "lodestar," "lodestone."

36. The authors mentioned here were the chief medical text-books of the middle ages. The names of Galen and Hippocrates were then usually spelt "Gallien" and "Hypocras" or "Ypocras".

37. The west of England, especially around Bath, was the seat of the cloth-manufacture, as were Ypres and Ghent (Gaunt) in Flanders.

38. Chaucer here satirises the fashion of the time, which piled bulky and heavy waddings on ladies' heads.

39. Moist; here used in the sense of "new", as in Latin, "mustum" signifies new wine; and elsewhere Chaucer speaks of "moisty ale", as opposed to "old".

40. In Galice at Saint James: at the shrine of St Jago of Compostella in Spain.

41. Gat-toothed: Buck-toothed; goat-toothed, to signify her wantonness; or gap-toothed -- with gaps between her teeth.

42. An endowment to sing masses for the soul of the donor.
43. A ram was the usual prize at wrestling matches.
44. Cop: Head; German, "Kopf".
45. Nose-thirles: nostrils; from the Anglo-Saxon, "thirlian," to pierce; hence the word "drill," to bore.
46. Goliardais: a babbler and a buffoon; Goliath was the founder of a jovial sect called by his name.
47. The proverb says that every honest miller has a thumb of gold; probably Chaucer means that this one was as honest as his brethren.
48. A Manciple -- Latin, "manceps," a purchaser or contractor -  
- was an officer charged with the purchase of victuals for inns of court or colleges.
49. Reeve: A land-steward; still called "grieve" -- Anglo-Saxon, "gerefa" in some parts of Scotland.
50. Sompnour: summoner; an apparitor, who cited delinquents to appear in ecclesiastical courts.
51. Questio quid juris: "I ask which law (applies)"; a cant law-Latin phrase.
- 52 Harlot: a low, ribald fellow; the word was used of both sexes; it comes from the Anglo-Saxon verb to hire.
53. Significavit: an ecclesiastical writ.
54. Within his jurisdiction he had at his own pleasure the young people (of both sexes) in the diocese.
55. Pardoner: a seller of pardons or indulgences.

56. Newe get: new gait, or fashion; "gait" is still used in this sense in some parts of the country.

57. Vernicle: an image of Christ; so called from St Veronica, who gave the Saviour a napkin to wipe the sweat from His face as He bore the Cross, and received it back with an impression of His countenance upon it.

58. Mail: packet, baggage; French, "malle," a trunk.

59. The Bell: apparently another Southwark tavern; Stowe mentions a "Bull" as being near the Tabard.

60. Cheap: Cheapside, then inhabited by the richest and most prosperous citizens of London.

61. Herberow: Lodging, inn; French, "Herberge."

62. The watering of Saint Thomas: At the second milestone on the old Canterbury road.