

SHORT STORY AMERICA

THE MERCHANT'S TALE

GEOFFREY CHAUCER

THE PROLOGUE.<1>

"Weeping and wailing, care and other sorrow,
I have enough, on even and on morrow,"
Quoth the Merchant, "and so have other mo',
That wedded be; I trow* that it be so; *believe
For well I wot it fareth so by me.
I have a wife, the worste that may be,
For though the fiend to her y-coupled were,
She would him overmatch, I dare well swear.
Why should I you rehearse in special
Her high malice? she is *a shrew at all.* *thoroughly, in
There is a long and large difference everything wicked*
Betwixt Griselda's greate patience,
And of my wife the passing cruelty.
Were I unbounden, all so may I the,* *thrive
I woulde never eft* come in the snare. *again
We wedded men live in sorrow and care;
Assay it whoso will, and he shall find
That I say sooth, by Saint Thomas of Ind,<2>
As for the more part; I say not all, --
God shielde* that it shoulde so befall. *forbid
Ah! good Sir Host, I have y-wedded be
These moneths two, and more not, pardie;
And yet I trow* that he that all his life *believe
Wifeless hath been, though that men would him rive* *wound
Into the hearte, could in no mannere

Telle so much sorrow, as I you here
Could tellen of my wife's cursedness."*

*wickedness

"Now," quoth our Host, "Merchant, so God you bless,
Since ye so much knowen of that art,
Full heartily I pray you tell us part."
"Gladly," quoth he; "but of mine owen sore,
For sorry heart, I telle may no more."

Notes to the Prologue to the Merchant's Tale

1. Though the manner in which the Merchant takes up the closing words of the Envoy to the Clerk's Tale, and refers to the patience of Griselda, seems to prove beyond doubt that the order of the Tales in the text is the right one, yet in some manuscripts of good authority the Franklin's Tale follows the Clerk's, and the Envoy is concluded by this stanza: --

"This worthy Clerk when ended was his tale,
Our Hoste said, and swore by cocke's bones
'Me lever were than a barrel of ale
My wife at home had heard this legend once;
This is a gentle tale for the nonce;
As, to my purpose, wiste ye my will.
But thing that will not be, let it be still."

In other manuscripts of less authority the Host proceeds, in two similar stanzas, to impose a Tale on the Franklin; but Tyrwhitt is probably right in setting them aside as spurious, and in admitting the genuineness of the first only, if it be supposed that Chaucer forgot to cancel it when he had decided on another mode of connecting the Merchant's with the Clerk's Tale.

2. Saint Thomas of Ind: St. Thomas the Apostle, who was believed to have travelled in India.

In liberty, and under no arrest;*	*check, control
Whereas a wedded man in his estate Liveth a life blissful and ordinate, Under the yoke of marriage y-bound; Well may his heart in joy and bliss abound.	
For who can be so buxom* as a wife?	*obedient
Who is so true, and eke so attentive To keep* him, sick and whole, as is his make?*	*care for **mate
For weal or woe she will him not forsake: She is not weary him to love and serve, Though that he lie bedrid until he sterve.*	*die
And yet some clerkes say it is not so; Of which he, Theophrast, is one of tho:*	*those
What force though Theophrast list for to lie?	*what matter*
"Take no wife," quoth he, <3> "for husbandry,* As for to spare in household thy dispence; A true servant doth more diligence Thy good to keep, than doth thine owen wife, For she will claim a half part all her life. And if that thou be sick, so God me save, Thy very friendes, or a true knave,*	*thrift
Will keep thee bet than she, that *waiteth aye After thy good,* and hath done many a day." This sentence, and a hundred times worse, Writeth this man, there God his bones curse. But take no keep* of all such vanity, Defy* Theophrast, and hearken to me.	*servant *ahways waits to inherit your property* *notice *distrust
A wife is Godde's gifte verily; All other manner giftes hardily,* As handes, rentes, pasture, or commune,* Or mebles,* all be giftes of fortune, That passen as a shadow on the wall: But dread* thou not, if plainly speak I shall, A wife will last, and in thine house endure, Well longer than thee list, paraventure.* Marriage is a full great sacrament; He which that hath no wife, I hold him shent;*	*truly *common land *furniture <4> *doubt *perhaps *ruined
He liveth helpless, and all desolate	

(I speak of folk *in secular estate*):
 And hearken why, I say not this for nought, --
 That woman is for manne's help y-wrought.
 The highe God, when he had Adam maked,
 And saw him all alone belly naked,
 God of his greate goodness saide then,
 Let us now make a help unto this man
 Like to himself; and then he made him Eve.
 Here may ye see, and hereby may ye prove,*
 That a wife is man s help and his comfort,
 His paradise terrestre and his disport.
 So buxom* and so virtuous is she,
 They muste needes live in unity;
 One flesh they be, and one blood, as I guess,
 With but one heart in weal and in distress.
 A wife? Ah! Saint Mary, ben'dicite,
 How might a man have any adversity
 That hath a wife? certes I cannot say
 The bliss the which that is betwixt them tway,
 There may no tongue it tell, or hearte think.
 If he be poor, she helpeth him to swink;*
 She keeps his good, and wasteth never a deal;*
 All that her husband list, her liketh* well;
 She saith not ones Nay, when he saith Yea;
 "Do this," saith he; "All ready, Sir," saith she.
 O blissful order, wedlock precious!
 Thou art so merry, and eke so virtuous,
 And so commended and approved eke,
 That every man that holds him worth a leek
 Upon his bare knees ought all his life
 To thank his God, that him hath sent a wife;
 Or elles pray to God him for to send
 A wife, to last unto his life's end.
 For then his life is set in sickness,*
 He may not be deceived, as I guess,
 So that he work after his wife's rede;*
 Then may he boldely bear up his head,
 They be so true, and therewithal so wise.
 For which, if thou wilt worken as the wise,
 Do alway so as women will thee rede. *

*who are not
of the clergy*

*prove

*obedient, complying

*labour

*whit

*pleaseth

*security

*counsel

*counsel

And almost (God wot) on my pitte's* brink, *grave's
 Upon my soule somewhat must I think.
 I have my body foolishly dispended,
 Blessed be God that it shall be amended;
 For I will be certain a wedded man,
 And that anon in all the haste I can,
 Unto some maiden, fair and tender of age;
 I pray you shape* for my marriage * arrange, contrive
 All suddenly, for I will not abide:
 And I will fond* to espy, on my side, *try
 To whom I may be wedded hastily.
 But forasmuch as ye be more than,
 Ye shalle rather* such a thing espy
 Than I, and where me best were to ally.
 But one thing warn I you, my friendes dear,
 I will none old wife have in no mannere:
 She shall not passe sixteen year certain.
 Old fish and younge flesh would I have fain.
 Better," quoth he, "a pike than a pickerel,* *young pike
 And better than old beef is tender veal.
 I will no woman thirty year of age,
 It is but beanestraw and great forage.
 And eke these olde widows (God it wot)
 They conne* so much craft on Wade's boat,<5> *know
 So mucche brooke harm when that them lest, *they can do so much
 That with them should I never live in rest. harm when they wish*
 For sundry schooles make subtle clerkes;
 Woman of many schooles half a clerk is.
 But certainly a young thing men may guy,* *guide
 Right as men may warm wax with handes ply.* *bend,mould
 Wherefore I say you plainly in a clause,
 I will none old wife have, right for this cause.
 For if so were I hadde such mischance,
 That I in her could have no pleasance,
 Then should I lead my life in avoutrie,* *adultery
 And go straight to the devil when I die.
 Nor children should I none upon her getten:
 Yet *were me lever* houndes had me eaten *I would rather*
 Than that mine heritage shoulde fall
 In strange hands: and this I tell you all.

I doubt not I know the cause why
 Men shoulde wed: and farthermore know I
 There speaketh many a man of marriage
 That knows no more of it than doth my page,
 For what causes a man should take a wife.
 If he ne may not live chaste his life,
 Take him a wife with great devotion,
 Because of lawful procreation
 Of children, to th' honour of God above,
 And not only for paramour or love;
 And for they shoulde lechery eschew,
 And yield their debte when that it is due:
 Or for that each of them should help the other
 In mischief,* as a sister shall the brother,
 And live in chastity full holily.
 But, Sires, by your leave, that am not I,
 For, God be thanked, I dare make avaunt,*
 I feel my limbes stark* and suffisant
 To do all that a man belongeth to:
 I wot myselfe best what I may do.
 Though I be hoar, I fare as doth a tree,
 That blossoms ere the fruit y-waxen* be;
 The blossomy tree is neither dry nor dead;
 I feel me now here hoar but on my head.
 Mine heart and all my limbes are as green
 As laurel through the year is for to seen.*
 And, since that ye have heard all mine intent,
 I pray you to my will ye would assent."

*trouble

*boast

*strong

*grown

*see

Diverse men diversely him told
 Of marriage many examples old;
 Some blamed it, some praised it, certain;
 But at the haste, shortly for to sayn
 (As all day* falleth altercation
 Betwixte friends in disputation),
 There fell a strife betwixt his brethren two,
 Of which that one was called Placebo,
 Justinus soothly called was that other.

*constantly, every day

Placebo said; "O January, brother,

Full little need have ye, my lord so dear,
 Counsel to ask of any that is here:
 But that ye be so full of sapience,
 That you not liketh, for your high prudence,
 To waive* from the word of Solomon. *depart, deviate
 This word said he unto us every one;
 Work alle thing by counsel, -- thus said he, --
 And thenne shalt thou not repente thee
 But though that Solomon spake such a word,
 Mine owen deare brother and my lord,
 So wisly* God my soule bring at rest, *surely
 I hold your owen counsel is the best.
 For, brother mine, take of me this motive; * *advice, encouragement
 I have now been a court-man all my life,
 And, God it wot, though I unworthy be,
 I have standen in full great degree
 Aboute lordes of full high estate;
 Yet had I ne'er with none of them debate;
 I never them contraried truely.
 I know well that my lord can* more than I; *knows
 What that he saith I hold it firm and stable,
 I say the same, or else a thing semblable.
 A full great fool is any counsellor
 That serveth any lord of high honour
 That dare presume, or ones thinken it;
 That his counsel should pass his lorde's wit.
 Nay, lordes be no fooles by my fay.
 Ye have yourselfe shewed here to day
 So high sentence,* so holily and well *judgment, sentiment
 That I consent, and confirm *every deal* *in every point*
 Your wordes all, and your opinioun
 By God, there is no man in all this town
 Nor in Itale, could better have y-said.
 Christ holds him of this counsel well apaid.* *satisfied
 And truely it is a high courage
 Of any man that stopen* is in age, *advanced <6>
 To take a young wife, by my father's kin;
 Your hearte hangeth on a jolly pin.
 Do now in this matter right as you lest,
 For finally I hold it for the best."

Justinus, that aye stille sat and heard,
 Right in this wise to Placebo answer'd.
 "Now, brother mine, be patient I pray,
 Since ye have said, and hearken what I say.
 Senec, among his other wordes wise,
 Saith, that a man ought him right well advise,* *consider
 To whom he gives his hand or his chattel.
 And since I ought advise me right well
 To whom I give my good away from me,
 Well more I ought advise me, pardie,
 To whom I give my body: for alway
 I warn you well it is no childe's play
 To take a wife without advisement.
 Men must inquire (this is mine assent)
 Whe'er she be wise, or sober, or dronkelew,* *given to drink
 Or proud, or any other ways a shrew,
 A chidester,* or a waster of thy good, *a scold
 Or rich or poor; or else a man is wood.* *mad
 Albeit so, that no man finde shall
 None in this world, that *trotteth whole in all,* *is sound in
 No man, nor beast, such as men can devise,* every point* *describe
 But nathehess it ought enough suffice
 With any wife, if so were that she had
 More goode thewes* than her vices bad: * qualities
 And all this asketh leisure to inquire.
 For, God it wot, I have wept many a tear
 Full privily, since I have had a wife.
 Praise whoso will a wedded manne's life,
 Certes, I find in it but cost and care,
 And observances of all blisses bare.
 And yet, God wot, my neighebour about,
 And namely* of women many a rout,** *especially **company
 Say that I have the moste steadfast wife,
 And eke the meekest one, that beareth life.
 But I know best where wringeth* me my shoe, *pinches
 Ye may for me right as you like do
 Advise you, ye be a man of age,
 How that ye enter into marriage;
 And namely* with a young wife and a fair, * especially

And let all others from his hearte gon,
 And chose her of his own authority;
 For love is blind all day, and may not see.
 And when that he was into bed y-brought,
 He pourtray'd in his heart and in his thought
 Her freshe beauty, and her age tender,
 Her middle small, her armes long and slender,
 Her wise governance, her gentleness,
 Her womanly bearing, and her sadness.*
 And when that he *on her was condescended,*
 He thought his choice might not be amended;
 For when that he himself concluded had,
 He thought each other manne' s wit so bad,
 That impossible it were to reply
 Against his choice; this was his fantasy.
 His friendes sent he to, at his instance,
 And prayed them to do him that pleasance,
 That hastily they would unto him come;
 He would abridge their labour all and some:
 Needed no more for them to go nor ride,<7>
 He was appointed where he would abide.

*sedateness
 had selected her

*he had definitively

Placebo came, and eke his friendes soon,
 And *alderfirst he bade them all a boon,*
 That none of them no arguments would make
 Against the purpose that he had y-take:
 Which purpose was pleasant to God, said he,
 And very ground of his prosperity.
 He said, there was a maiden in the town,
 Which that of beauty hadde great renown;
 All* were it so she were of small degree,
 Sufficed him her youth and her beauty;
 Which maid, he said, he would have to his wife,
 To lead in ease and holiness his life;
 And thanked God, that he might have her all,
 That no wight with his blisse parte* shall;
 And prayed them to labour in this need,
 And shape that he faile not to speed:
 For then, he said, his spirit was at ease.
 "Then is," quoth he, "nothing may me displease,

made his choice*
 *first of all he asked
 a favour of them*

*although

*have a share

Save one thing pricketh in my conscience,
 The which I will rehearse in your presence.
 I have," quoth he, "heard said, full yore* ago, *long
 There may no man have perfect blisses two,
 This is to say, on earth and eke in heaven.
 For though he keep him from the sinne's seven,
 And eke from every branch of thilke tree,<8>
 Yet is there so perfect felicity,
 And so great *ease and lust,* in marriage, *comfort and pleasure*
 That ev'r I am aghast,* now in mine age *ashamed, afraid
 That I shall head now so merry a life,
 So delicate, withoute woe or strife,
 That I shall have mine heav'n on earthe here.
 For since that very heav'n is bought so dear,
 With tribulation and great penance,
 How should I then, living in such pleasance
 As alle wedded men do with their wives,
 Come to the bliss where Christ *etern on live is?* *lives eternally*
 This is my dread;* and ye, my brethren tway, *doubt
 Assoile* me this question, I you pray." *resolve, answer

Justinus, which that hated his folly,
 Answer'd anon right in his japery;* *mockery, jesting way
 And, for he would his longe tale abridge,
 He woulde no authority* allege, *written texts
 But saide; "Sir, so there be none obstacle
 Other than this, God of his high miracle,
 And of his mercy, may so for you wurch,* *work
 That, ere ye have your rights of holy church,
 Ye may repent of wedded manne's life,
 In which ye say there is no woe nor strife:
 And elles God forbid, *but if* he sent *unless
 A wedded man his grace him to repent
 Well often, rather than a single man.
 And therefore, Sir, *the beste rede I can,* *this is the best counsel
 Despair you not, but have in your memory, that I know*
 Paraventure she may be your purgatory;
 She may be Godde's means, and Godde's whip;
 And then your soul shall up to heaven skip
 Swifter than doth an arrow from a bow.

All full of joy and bliss is the palace,
And full of instruments, and of vitaille, *
The moste dainteous* of all Itale.
Before them stood such instruments of soun',
That Orpheus, nor of Thebes Amphioun,
Ne made never such a melody.
At every course came in loud minstrelsy,
That never Joab trumped for to hear,
Nor he, Theodomas, yet half so clear
At Thebes, when the city was in doubt.
Bacchus the wine them skinked* all about.
And Venus laughed upon every wight
(For January was become her knight,
And woulde both assaye his courage
In liberty, and eke in marriage),
And with her firebrand in her hand about
Danced before the bride and all the rout.
And certainly I dare right well say this,
Hymeneus, that god of wedding is,
Saw never his life so merry a wedded man.
Hold thou thy peace, thou poet Marcian,<10>
That writest us that ilke* wedding merry
Of her Philology and him Mercury,
And of the songes that the Muses sung;
Too small is both thy pen, and eke thy tongue
For to describen of this marriage.
When tender youth hath wedded stooping age,
There is such mirth that it may not be writ;
Assay it youreself, then may ye wit*
If that I lie or no in this mattere.

*victuals, food
*delicate

*poured <9>

*same

*know

Maius, that sat with so benign a cheer,*
Her to behold it seemed faerie;
Queen Esther never look'd with such an eye
On Assuere, so meek a look had she;
I may you not devise all her beauty;
But thus much of her beauty tell I may,
That she was hike the bright morrow of May
Full filled of all beauty and pleasance.
This January is ravish'd in a trance,

*countenance

At every time he looked in her face;
But in his heart he gan her to menace,
That he that night in armes would her strain
Harder than ever Paris did Helene.
But natheless yet had he great pity
That thilke night offende her must he,
And thought, "Alas, O tender creature,
Now woulde God ye mighte well endure
All my courage, it is so sharp and keen;
I am aghast* ye shall it not sustene.
But God forbid that I did all my might.
Now woulde God that it were waxen night,
And that the night would lasten evermo'.
I would that all this people were y-go."*
And finally he did all his labour,
As he best mighte, saving his honour,
To haste them from the meat in subtle wise.

*afraid

*gone away

The time came that reason was to rise;
And after that men dance, and drinke fast,
And spices all about the house they cast,
And full of joy and bliss is every man,
All but a squire, that highte Damian,
Who carv'd before the knight full many a day;
He was so ravish'd on his lady May,
That for the very pain he was nigh wood;*
Almost he swelt* and swooned where he stood,
So sore had Venus hurt him with her brand,
As that she bare it dancing in her hand.
And to his bed he went him hastily;
No more of him as at this time speak I;
But there I let him weep enough and plain,*
Till freshe May will rue upon his pain.
O perilous fire, that in the bedstraw breedeth!
O foe familiar,* that his service bedeth!**
O servant traitor, O false homely hewe,*
Like to the adder in bosom shy untrue,
God shield us alle from your acquaintance!
O January, drunken in pleasance
Of marriage, see how thy Damian,

*mad

*fainted

*bewail

*domestic <11> **offers

*servant <12>

That languisheth for love, as ye shall hear;
Therefore I speak to him in this manneare.
I say. "O silly Damian, alas!

Answer to this demand, as in this case,
How shalt thou to thy lady, freshe May,
Telle thy woe? She will alway say nay;
Eke if thou speak, she will thy woe bewray; *

*betray

God be thine help, I can no better say.

This sicke Damian in Venus' fire
So burned that he died for desire;

For which he put his life *in aventure,*
No longer might he in this wise endure;

at risk

But privily a penner* gan he borrow,
And in a letter wrote he all his sorrow,
In manner of a complaint or a lay,
Unto his faire freshe lady May.

*writing-case

And in a purse of silk, hung on his shirt,
He hath it put, and laid it at his heart.

The moone, that at noon was thilke* day
That January had wedded freshe May,
In ten of Taure, was into Cancer glided;<17>
So long had Maius in her chamber abided,
As custom is unto these nobles all.

*that

A bride shall not eaten in the ball
Till dayes four, or three days at the least,
Y-passed be; then let her go to feast.
The fourthe day complete from noon to noon,
When that the highe masse was y-done,
In halle sat this January, and May,
As fresh as is the brighte summer's day.
And so befell, how that this goode man
Remember'd him upon this Damian.

And saide; "Saint Mary, how may this be,
That Damian attendeth not to me?

Is he aye sick? or how may this betide?"
His squiers, which that stode there beside,
Excused him, because of his sickness,

Which letted* him to do his business:

*hindered

None other cause mighte make him tarry.

"That me forthinketh,"* quoth this January
"He is a gentle squier, by my truth;
If that he died, it were great harm and ruth.
He is as wise, as discreet, and secre',*
As any man I know of his degree,
And thereto manly and eke serviceble,
And for to be a thrifty man right able.
But after meat, as soon as ever I may
I will myself visit him, and eke May,
To do him all the comfort that I can."
And for that word him blessed every man,
That of his bounty and his gentleness
He woulde so comforten in sickness
His squier, for it was a gentle deed.

*grieves, causes
uneasiness

*secret, trusty

"Dame," quoth this January, "take good heed,
At after meat, ye with your women all
(When that ye be in chamb'r out of this hall),
That all ye go to see this Damian:
Do him disport, he is a gentle man;
And telle him that I will him visite,
Have I nothing but rested me a lite:
And speed you faste, for I will abide
Till that ye sleepe faste by my side."
And with that word he gan unto him call
A squier, that was marshal of his hall,
And told him certain thinges that he wo'ld.
This freshe May hath straight her way y-hold,
With all her women, unto Damian.
Down by his beddes side sat she than,*
Comforting him as goodly as she may.
This Damian, when that his time he say,*
In secret wise his purse, and eke his bill,
In which that he y-written had his will,
Hath put into her hand withoute more,
Save that he sighed wondrous deep and sore,
And softly to her right thus said he:
"Mercy, and that ye not discover me:
For I am dead if that this thing be kid."*
The purse hath she in her bosom hid,

*when only I have rested
me a little*

*then

*saw

*discovered <18>

And went her way; ye get no more of me;
But unto January come is she,
That on his bedde's side sat full soft.
He took her, and he kissed her full oft,
And laid him down to sleep, and that anon.
She feigned her as that she muste gon
There as ye know that every wight must need;
And when she of this bill had taken heed,
She rent it all to cloutes* at the last, *fragments
And in the privy softly it cast.
Who studieth* now but faire freshe May? *is thoughtful
Adown by olde January she lay,
That slepte, till the cough had him awaked:
Anon he pray'd her strippe her all naked,
He would of her, he said, have some pleasance;
And said her clothes did him incumbrance.
And she obey'd him, be her *lefe or loth.* *willing or unwilling*
But, lest that precious* folk be with me wroth, *over-nice <19>
How that he wrought I dare not to you tell,
Or whether she thought it paradise or hell;
But there I let them worken in their wise
Till evensong ring, and they must arise.

Were it by destiny, or aventure,* * chance
Were it by influence, or by nature,
Or constellation, that in such estate
The heaven stood at that time fortunate
As for to put a bill of Venus' works
(For alle thing hath time, as say these clerks),
To any woman for to get her love,
I cannot say; but greate God above,
That knoweth that none act is causeless,
He deem of all, for I will hold my peace. *let him judge*
But sooth is this, how that this freshe May
Hath taken such impression that day
Of pity on this sicke Damian,
That from her hearte she not drive can
The remembrance for *to do him ease.* *to satisfy
"Certain," thought she, "whom that this thing displease his desire*
I recke not, for here I him assure,

To love him best of any creature,
Though he no more hadde than his shirt."
Lo, pity runneth soon in gentle heart.
Here may ye see, how excellent franchise*
In women is when they them *narrow advise.*
Some tyrant is, -- as there be many a one, --
That hath a heart as hard as any stone,
Which would have let him sterven* in the place
Well rather than have granted him her grace;
And then rejoicen in her cruel pride.
And reckon not to be a homicide.
This gentle May, full filled of pity,
Right of her hand a letter maked she,
In which she granted him her very grace;
There lacked nought, but only day and place,
Where that she might unto his lust suffice:
For it shall be right as he will devise.
And when she saw her time upon a day
To visit this Damian went this May,
And subtilly this letter down she thrust
Under his pillow, read it if him lust.*
She took him by the hand, and hard him twist
So secretly, that no wight of it wist,
And bade him be all whole; and forth she went
To January, when he for her sent.
Up rose Damian the nexte morrow,
All passed was his sickness and his sorrow.
He combed him, he proined <20> him and picked,
He did all that unto his lady liked;
And eke to January he went as low
As ever did a dogge for the bow.<21>
He is so pleasant unto every man
(For craft is all, whoso that do it can),
Every wight is fain to speak him good;
And fully in his lady's grace he stood.
Thus leave I Damian about his need,
And in my tale forth I will proceed.

*generosity
closely consider

*die

*pleased

Some clerke* holde that felicity
Stands in delight; and therefore certain he,

*writers, scholars

This noble January, with all his might
 In honest wise as longeth* to a knight,
 Shope* him to live full deliciously:
 His housing, his array, as honestly*
 To his degree was maked as a king's.
 Amonges other of his honest things
 He had a garden walled all with stone;
 So fair a garden wot I nowhere none.
 For out of doubt I verily suppose
 That he that wrote the Romance of the Rose <22>
 Could not of it the beauty well devise;*
 Nor Priapus <23> mighte not well suffice,
 Though he be god of gardens, for to tell
 The beauty of the garden, and the well*
 That stood under a laurel always green.
 Full often time he, Pluto, and his queen
 Proserpina, and all their faerie,
 Disported them and made melody
 About that well, and danced, as men told.
 This noble knight, this January old
 Such dainty* had in it to walk and play,
 That he would suffer no wight to bear the key,
 Save he himself, for of the small wicket
 He bare always of silver a cliket,*
 With which, when that him list, he it unshet.*
 And when that he would pay his wife's debt,
 In summer season, thither would he go,
 And May his wife, and no wight but they two;
 And thinges which that were not done in bed,
 He in the garden them perform'd and sped.
 And in this wise many a merry day
 Lived this January and fresh May,
 But worldly joy may not always endure
 To January, nor to no creatucere.

*belongeth
 *prepared, arranged
 *honourably, suitably

*describe

*fountain

*pleasure

*key

*opened

O sudden hap! O thou fortune unstable!
 Like to the scorpion so deceivable,*
 That flatt'rest with thy head when thou wilt sting;
 Thy tail is death, through thine envenoming.
 O brittle joy! O sweete poison quaint!*

*deceitful

*strange

O monster, that so subtilly canst paint
 Thy giftes, under hue of steadfastness,
 That thou deceivest bothe *more and less!* *great and small*
 Why hast thou January thus deceiv'd,
 That haddest him for thy full friend receiv'd?
 And now thou hast bereft him both his eyen,
 For sorrow of which desireth he to dien.
 Alas! this noble January free,
 Amid his lust* and his prosperity *pleasure
 Is waxen blind, and that all suddenly.
 He weeped and he wailed piteously;
 And therewithal the fire of jealousy
 (Lest that his wife should fall in some folly)
 So burnt his hearte, that he woulde fain,
 That some man bothe him and her had slain;
 For neither after his death, nor in his life,
 Ne would he that she were no love nor wife,
 But ever live as widow in clothes black,
 Sole as the turtle that hath lost her make.* *mate
 But at the last, after a month or tway,
 His sorrow gan assuage, soothe to say.
 For, when he wist it might none other be,
 He patiently took his adversity:
 Save out of doubt he may not foregon
 That he was jealous evermore-in-one:* *continually
 Which jealousy was so outrageous,
 That neither in hall, nor in none other house,
 Nor in none other place never the mo'
 He woulde suffer her to ride or go,
 But if that he had hand on her alway. *unless
 For which full often wepte freshe May,
 That loved Damian so burningly
 That she must either dien suddenly,
 Or elles she must have him as her lest:* *pleased
 She waited* when her hearte woulde brest.** *expected **burst
 Upon that other side Damian
 Becomen is the sorrowfullest man
 That ever was; for neither night nor day
 He mighte speak a word to freshe May,
 As to his purpose, of no such mattere,

And therewithal *th'unlikely eld* of me,
I may not, certes, though I shoulde die,
Forbear to be out of your company,
For very love; this is withoute doubt:
Now kiss me, wife, and let us roam about."

dissimilar age

This freshe May, when she these wordes heard,
Benignely to January answer'd;
But first and forward she began to weep:
"I have," quoth she, "a soule for to keep
As well as ye, and also mine honour,
And of my wifehood thilke* tender flow'r
Which that I have assured in your hond,
When that the priest to you my body bond:
Wherefore I will answer in this mannere,
With leave of you mine owen lord so dear.
I pray to God, that never dawn the day
That I *no sterve,* as foul as woman may,
If e'er I do unto my kin that shame,
Or elles I impaire so my name,
That I bee false; and if I do that lack,
Do strippe me, and put me in a sack,
And in the nexte river do me drench:*\br/>I am a gentle woman, and no wench.
Why speak ye thus? but men be e'er untrue,
And women have reproof of you aye new.
Ye know none other dalliance, I believe,
But speak to us of untrust and reprove."*

*that same

do not die

*drown

*reproof

And with that word she saw where Damian
Sat in the bush, and coughe she began;
And with her finger signe made she,
That Damian should climb upon a tree
That charged was with fruit; and up he went:
For verily he knew all her intent,
And every signe that she coulde make,
Better than January her own make.*
For in a letter she had told him all
Of this matter, how that he worke shall.
And thus I leave him sitting in the perry,*

*mate

*pear-tree

And January and May roaming full merry.

Bright was the day, and blue the firmament;
Phoebus of gold his streames down had sent
To gladden every flow'r with his warmness;
He was that time in Geminis, I guess,
But little from his declination
Of Cancer, Jove's exaltation.

And so befell, in that bright morning-tide,
That in the garden, on the farther side,
Pluto, that is the king of Faerie,
And many a lady in his company
Following his wife, the queen Proserpina, --
Which that he ravished out of Ethna, <26>
While that she gather'd flowers in the mead

(In Claudian ye may the story read,
How in his grisly chariot he her fet*), -- *fetched

This king of Faerie adown him set
Upon a bank of turfes fresh and green,
And right anon thus said he to his queen.
"My wife," quoth he, "there may no wight say nay, --
Experience so proves it every day, --
The treason which that woman doth to man.

Ten hundred thousand stories tell I can
Notable of your untruth and brittleness * *inconstancy

O Solomon, richest of all richness,
Full fill'd of sapience and worldly glory,
Full worthy be thy wordes of memory
To every wight that wit and reason can. * *knows
Thus praised he yet the bounte* of man: *goodness

'Among a thousand men yet found I one,
But of all women found I never none.' <27>
Thus said this king, that knew your wickedness;
And Jesus, Filius Sirach, <28> as I guess,
He spake of you but seldom reverence.
A wilde fire and corrupt pestilence
So fall upon your bodies yet to-night!
Ne see ye not this honourable knight?
Because, alas! that he is blind and old,
His owen man shall make him cuckold.

Lo, where he sits, the lechour, in the tree.
 Now will I granten, of my majesty,
 Unto this olde blinde worthy knight,
 That he shall have again his eyen sight,
 When that his wife will do him villainy;
 Then shall be knowen all her harlotry,
 Both in reproof of her and other mo'."
 "Yea, Sir," quoth Proserpine," and will ye so?
 Now by my mother Ceres' soul I swear
 That I shall give her suffisant answer,
 And alle women after, for her sake;
 That though they be in any guilt y-take,
 With face bold they shall themselves excuse,
 And bear them down that woulde them accuse.
 For lack of answer, none of them shall dien.

All* had ye seen a thing with both your eyen,
 Yet shall *we visage it* so hardily,
 And weep, and swear, and chide subtilly,
 That ye shall be as lewed* as be geese.
 What recketh me of your authorities?
 I wot well that this Jew, this Solomon,
 Found of us women fooles many one:
 But though that he founde no good woman,
 Yet there hath found many another man
 Women full good, and true, and virtuous;
 Witness on them that dwelt in Christes house;
 With martyrdom they proved their constance.
 The Roman gestes <29> make remembrance
 Of many a very true wife also.
 But, Sire, be not wroth, albeit so,
 Though that he said he found no good woman,
 I pray you take the sentence* of the man:
 He meant thus, that in *sovereign bounte*
 Is none but God, no, neither *he nor she.*
 Hey, for the very God that is but one,
 Why make ye so much of Solomon?
 What though he made a temple, Godde's house?
 What though he were rich and glorious?
 So made he eke a temple of false goddes;

*although
 confront it

*ignorant, confounded

*opinion, real meaning

*perfect goodness

man nor woman

How might he do a thing that more forbode* is? *forbidden
 Pardie, as fair as ye his name emplaster,* *plaster over, "whitewash"
 He was a lechour, and an idolaster,* *idohater
 And in his eld he very* God forsook. *the true
 And if that God had not (as saith the book)
 Spared him for his father's sake, he should
 Have lost his regne* rather** than he would. *kingdom **sooner
 I *sette not of* all the villainy *value not*
 That he of women wrote, a butterfly.
 I am a woman, needes must I speak,
 Or elles swell until mine hearte break.
 For since he said that we be jangleresses,* *chatterers
 As ever may I brooke* whole my tresses, *preserve
 I shall not spare for no courtesy
 To speak him harm, that said us villainy."
 "Dame," quoth this Pluto, "be no longer wroth;
 I give it up: but, since I swore mine oath
 That I would grant to him his sight again,
 My word shall stand, that warn I you certain:
 I am a king; it sits* me not to lie." *becomes, befits
 "And I," quoth she, "am queen of Faerie.
 Her answer she shall have, I undertake,
 Let us no more wordes of it make.
 Forsooth, I will no longer you contrary."

Now let us turn again to January,
 That in the garden with his faire May
 Singeth well merrier than the popinjay:* *parrot
 "You love I best, and shall, and other none."
 So long about the alleys is he gone,
 Till he was come to *that ilke perry,* *the same pear-tree*
 Where as this Damian satte full merry
 On high, among the freshe leaves green.
 This freshe May, that is so bright and sheen,
 Gan for to sigh, and said, "Alas my side!
 Now, Sir," quoth she, "for aught that may betide,
 I must have of the peares that I see,
 Or I must die, so sore longeth me
 To eaten of the smalle peares green;
 Help, for her love that is of heaven queen!

I tell you well, a woman in my plight <30>
 May have to fruit so great an appetite,
 That she may dien, but* she of it have. " *unless
 "Alas!" quoth he, "that I had here a knave* *servant
 That coulde climb; alas! alas!" quoth he,
 "For I am blind." "Yea, Sir, *no force,*" quoth she; *no matter*
 "But would ye vouchesafe, for Godde's sake,
 The perry in your armes for to take
 (For well I wot that ye mistruste me),
 Then would I climbe well enough," quoth she,
 "So I my foot might set upon your back."
 "Certes," said he, "therein shall be no lack,
 Might I you helpe with mine hearte's blood."
 He stooped down, and on his back she stood,
 And caught her by a twist,* and up she go'th. *twig, bough
 (Ladies, I pray you that ye be not wroth,
 I cannot glose,* I am a rude man): *mince matters
 And suddenly anon this Damian
 Gan pullen up the smock, and in he throng.* *rushed <31>
 And when that Pluto saw this greate wrong,
 To January he gave again his sight,
 And made him see as well as ever he might.
 And when he thus had caught his sight again,
 Was never man of anything so fain:
 But on his wife his thought was evermo'.
 Up to the tree he cast his eyen two,
 And saw how Damian his wife had dress'd,
 In such mannere, it may not be express'd,
 But if I woulde speak uncourteously. *unless*
 And up he gave a roaring and a cry,
 As doth the mother when the child shall die;
 "Out! help! alas! harow!" he gan to cry;
 "O stronge, lady, stowre! <32> what doest thou?"

And she answered: "Sir, what aileth you?
 Have patience and reason in your mind,
 I have you help'd on both your eyen blind.
 On peril of my soul, I shall not lien,
 As me was taught to helpe with your eyen,
 Was nothing better for to make you see,

Than struggle with a man upon a tree:
 God wot, I did it in full good intent."
 "Struggle!" quoth he, "yea, algate* in it went. *whatever way
 God give you both one shame's death to dien!
 He swived* thee; I saw it with mine eyen; *enjoyed carnally
 And elles be I hanged by the halse."* *neck
 "Then is," quoth she, "my medicine all false;
 For certainly, if that ye mighte see,
 Ye would not say these wordes unto me.
 Ye have some glimpsing,* and no perfect sight." *glimmering
 "I see," quoth he, "as well as ever I might,
 (Thanked be God!) with both mine eyen two,
 And by my faith me thought he did thee so."
 "Ye maze,* ye maze, goode Sir," quoth she; *rave, are confused
 "This thank have I for I have made you see:
 Alas!" quoth she, "that e'er I was so kind."
 "Now, Dame," quoth he, "let all pass out of mind;
 Come down, my lefe,* and if I have missaid, *love
 God help me so, as I am *evil apaid.* *dissatisfied*
 But, by my father's soul, I ween'd have seen
 How that this Damian had by thee lain,
 And that thy smock had lain upon his breast."
 "Yea, Sir," quoth she, "ye may *ween as ye lest:* *think as you
 But, Sir, a man that wakes out of his sleep, please*
 He may not suddenly well take keep* *notice
 Upon a thing, nor see it perfectly,
 Till that he be adawed* verily. *awakened
 Right so a man, that long hath blind y-be,
 He may not suddenly so well y-see,
 First when his sight is newe come again,
 As he that hath a day or two y-seen.
 Till that your sight establish'd be a while,
 There may full many a sighte you beguile.
 Beware, I pray you, for, by heaven's king,
 Full many a man weeneth to see a thing,
 And it is all another than it seemeth;
 He which that misconceiveth oft misdeemeth."
 And with that word she leapt down from the tree.
 This January, who is glad but he?
 He kissed her, and clipped* her full oft, *embraced

the old romance, the owner underwent a long series of wild adventures, and performed many strange exploits. The romance is lost, and therefore the exact force of the phrase in the text is uncertain; but Mr Wright seems to be warranted in supposing that Wade's adventures were cited as examples of craft and cunning -- that the hero, in fact, was a kind of Northern Ulysses. It is possible that to the same source we may trace the proverbial phrase, found in Chaucer's "Remedy of Love," to "bear Wattis pack" signifying to be duped or beguiled.

6. Stopen: advanced; past participle of "step." Elsewhere "y-stept in age" is used by Chaucer.

7. They did not need to go in quest of a wife for him, as they had promised.

8. Tilke tree: that tree of original sin, of which the special sins are the branches.

9. Skinked: poured out; from Anglo-Saxon, "scencan."

10. Marcianus Capella, who wrote a kind of philosophical romance, "De Nuptiis Mercurii et Philologiae" (Of the Marriage of Mercury and Philology) . "Her" and "him," two lines after, like "he" applied to Theodomas, are prefixed to the proper names for emphasis, according to the Anglo-Saxon usage.

11. Familiar: domestic; belonging to the "familia," or household.

12. Hewe: domestic servant; from Anglo-Saxon, "hiwa." Tyrwhitt reads "false of holy hue;" but Mr Wright has properly restored the reading adopted in the text.

13. Boren man: born; owing to January faith and loyalty because born in his household.

14. Hippocras: spiced wine. Clarre: also a kind of spiced wine. Vernage: a wine believed to have come from Crete, although its name -- Italian, "Vernaccia" -- seems to be derived from Verona.

15. Dan Constantine: a medical author who wrote about 1080; his works were printed at Basle in 1536.

16. Full of jargon as a flecked pie: he chattered like a magpie

17. Nearly all the manuscripts read "in two of Taure;" but Tyrwhitt has shown that, setting out from the second degree of Taurus, the moon, which in the four complete days that Maius spent in her chamber could not have advanced more than fifty-three degrees, would only have been at the twenty-fifth degree of Gemini -- whereas, by reading "ten," she is brought to the third degree of Cancer.

18. Kid; or "kidde," past participle of "kythe" or "kithe," to show or discover.

19. Precious: precise, over-nice; French, "precieux," affected.

20. Proined: or "pruned;" carefully trimmed and dressed himself. The word is used in falconry of a hawk when she picks and trims her feathers.

21. A dogge for the bow: a dog attending a hunter with the bow.

22. The Romance of the Rose: a very popular mediaeval romance, the English version of which is partly by Chaucer. It opens with a description of a beautiful garden.

23. Priapus: Son of Bacchus and Venus: he was regarded as the promoter of fertility in all agricultural life, vegetable and animal; while not only gardens, but fields, flocks, bees -- and even fisheries -- were supposed to be under his protection.

24. Argus was employed by Juno to watch Io with his hundred eyes but he was sent to sleep by the flute of Mercury, who then cut off his head.

25. "My beloved spake, and said unto me, Rise up, my love, my

fair one, and come away. For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone: The flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of the birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land."

-- Song of Solomon, ii. 10-12.

26. "That fair field,
Of Enna, where Proserpine, gath'ring flowers,
Herself a fairer flow'r, by gloomy Dis
Was gather'd."

-- Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 268

27. "Behold, this have I found, saith the preacher, counting one by one, to find out the account:
Which yet my soul seeketh, but I find not: one man amongst a thousand have I found, but a woman among all those I have not found.

Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright."
Ecclesiastes vii. 27-29.

28. Jesus, the son of Sirach, to whom is ascribed one of the books of the Apochrypha -- that called the "Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach, or Ecclesiasticus;" in which, especially in the ninth and twenty-fifth chapters, severe cautions are given against women.

29. Roman gestes: histories; such as those of Lucretia, Porcia, &c.

30. May means January to believe that she is pregnant, and that she has a craving for unripe pears.

31. At this point, and again some twenty lines below, several verses of a very coarse character had been inserted in later manuscripts; but they are evidently spurious, and are omitted in the best editions.

32. "Store" is the general reading here, but its meaning is not obvious. "Stowre" is found in several manuscripts; it signifies "struggle" or "resist;" and both for its own appropriateness, and

for the force which it gives the word "stronge," the reading in the text seems the better.

The Merchant's Tale, one of the 24 stories in The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer. The story draws on a folktale of familiar theme, that of an old man whose young wife is unfaithful. Old Januarie is deceived by his young wife, May, and her lover, Damyan, after Januarie suddenly goes blind. The Merchant's Tale, one of the 24 stories in The Canterbury Tales by Geoffrey Chaucer. The story draws on a folktale of familiar theme, that of an old man whose young wife is unfaithful. In the Merchant's Prologue, we learn that he is unhappily married to a shrewish woman who could win a fight against the devil. This state of affairs motivates him to tell a tale about a man who ignores his friend's advice against marriage and comes to regret it. With the Merchant we have our first example of the "new" up-and-coming middle class. The Merchant's more cosmopolitan sensibilities are knowledge about the latest The Prologue to the Merchant's Tale. "Weeping and wailing, care and other sorrow, I've known enough of, even-tide and morrow," Quoth the Merchant, "as do others though, Who have been wed, I know that it is so, Too well I see that how it fares with me."