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James Th. Simmons

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THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN
FROM THE FALL OF TROY TO THE DEATH OF BOGMAGOS
AN EDITION WITH A GRAMMAR OF THE LANGUAGE AND A GLOSSARY

by
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Bachelor of Arts, Davis and Elkins College, 1974
Master of Arts, The University of North Dakota, 1976

A Thesis

Submitted to the Graduate Faculty

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1979

This thesis submitted by James Th. Simmons in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts from the University of North Dakota is hereby approved by the Faculty Advisory Committee under whom the work has been done.

Bonnie Christ
(Chairman)

Charles Carter
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This thesis meets the standards for appearance and conforms to the style and format requirements of the Graduate School of the University of North Dakota, and is hereby approved.

A. William Johnson
Dean of the Graduate School

Permission

Title: The History of the Kings of Britain from the Fall of
Troy to the Death of Gogmagog: An Edition with a
Grammar of the Language and a Glossary

Department: English Language and Literature

Degree: Master of Arts

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Date

25 July 1979

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Silver, Howard, Hammer, & Members Present 1977-1979, those who made the time spent taking this degree far more pleasant and far more meaningful than it otherwise could have been.

Thank you.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis consists of three main parts, a grammar of the language of The History of the Kings of Britain from the Fall of Troy to the Death of Gogmagog, an edition of The History, and a glossary to the vocabulary of the edition.

In the grammar the major points of accidence and syntax are taken up--verb classification and conjugation; declination of nouns and pronouns, and of adjectives; formation of adverbs; clause construction--and discussed synchronically and diachronically.

The edition is of fols. 8^r col. 2-13^v col. 1 of MS. Arundel XXII in the College of Arms, London, a prose version of Book I of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Regum Britanniae, written in the middle of the fourteenth century. The edition presents a typescript of the MS. with abbreviations expanded and errors emended.

The glossary contains the vocabulary of the edition with modern synonyms .

CHAPTER I

ACCIDENCE AND SYNTAX

Preliminary Comments on Accidence

The grammar of the language of The History of the Kings of Britain From the Fall of Troy to the Death of Gogmagog is not so much a grammar of rules as a grammar of tendencies, one form tending to be dominant in determining the structure of the language, another form (or other forms) appearing with lesser frequency along side the dominant one, all reflecting a language in a state of great change, at that time when disappearing forms and the forms replacing them "struggle" to become the rule of the language. The language of The History, written down around the middle of the fourteenth century,¹ reflects well several changes which were taking place in the English Language at the time: the simplification of the strong verb system, in process but not yet complete; the preterite of go changing from led to went, both forms appearing; dative forms of nouns exhibiting both the Old English -e and Modern English -i terminations; adjective inflections, -e and -i, alternating with little or no rhyme, reason, or hint of system.

¹The part of the manuscript is of the fourteenth century, nearer the middle than the beginning or end (Caldwell 1954, p. 643).

Scandinavian and English forms of the third person plural pronoun alternating primarily by case; and adverbs being formed from adjectives in various ways. This chaos reflects the results of both purely linguistic and political influences on the English Language. Some of the changes in the language had already begun in the Late Old English period, the simplification of inflections, for example. The appearance of French words in the English lexicon, words which did not fit easily into the morphological patterns of older English, hastened the breakdown of inflections in some areas. The third person singular and plural forms of pronouns in Old English were becoming phonologically very similar and, hence, difficult to distinguish; the Scandinavian third person plural forms, introduced to the English during the Danish invasions and the establishment of the Danelaw in East Anglia, supplied handy and available substitutes. And the language of The History offers demonstrations of all. The reader of the piece, therefore, must be familiar not with a single system, but with several systems, or, to be more precise, with bits of several systems. In the following pages, there will appear a description of the system(s) of the grammar of this language, presenting in paradigms the forms as they appear in their various guises, accompanied by explanations of their sources, of the frequencies of appearance, and of the significance in understanding the history attending on the various forms.

Nonetheless, the reader is admonished to recall that confusion reigns.

The Verb

One can recognize the four basic verb types of Old English in the language of The History: Weak verbs, strong verbs, preterite-present verbs, and anomalous verbs, that category reserved by linguists for those verbs which refuse to be classified elsewhere.

The Weak Verbs. The weak verb system developed in form directly from the Old English weak verb system, and is marked by the formation of the preterite forms and the past participle by adding a dental suffix to the verb stem along with the appropriate personal ending. The Old English system still distinguished three classes of weak verbs, historically the ja-class, the ō-class, and the ai-class, whose earlier thematic vowel often appeared in the preterite forms; the language of The History, however, no longer reflects this distinction, and one can, therefore, handle all weak verbs as one main group.

The verbs which are conjugated in the weak manner are Old English weak verbs, which simply continued to be conjugated according to their historical pattern; verbs which had entered the language as borrowings from the French or Latin; and verbs which had been historically strong but had become weak by analogy. The mark of the weak verb, the

dental in the preterite, appears in three basic forms in The History: -ed, -ede, -yde; -de. As in so many other instances, there is no rule determining which form is employed. One finds anuered and anweryd, arayuede and arayued, departyde and departyd; hurde and prayde, examples of the -de ending, do not have contrasting forms, but do not present sufficient evidence to define a subclass. In the past participle, the sign of the weak verb is -ed or -yd and the participle is prefixed, usually but not always, by y-: yclepyd, ycleped; vexilyd, exiled.

There is also a group of historically weak verbs which have developed certain irregularities in their preterite forms. Some, such as bringe with its preterite broust(e), reflect a Germanic sound change of /g/ or /k/ to /x/ in certain environments. Some, such as seende with its preterite sent(e), reflect an English change of devoicing and simplifying the dentals in the preterites where they had been doubled, hence sente < *sendde. The forms tell(e), tolde, reflect changes of j-umlaut and the Old English-Middle English sound shift /ā/ > /ɔ̄/, the development from Germanic to the language of The History being as follows: In the infinitive *taljan - *telljan - tellan > tell(e); in the preterite *talse - tâlde - tolde. The forms lepe, lept show a historically reduplicating verb which has become weak, presumably with a /d/ as the dental which then was devoiced in the position next to /p/.

TABLE 1
IRREGULAR WEAK VERBS

Infinitive	Preterite	Past. Part.	Meaning
bringe	broust(e)	ybroust	<u>bring</u>
---	byboust(e)	---	<u>think (about)</u>
cacche	causte	---	<u>catch</u>
---	caſt(e)	---	<u>cast</u>
---	delte	---	<u>deal, give out</u>
---	---	yhud(de)	<u>hide</u>
here	hurde	---	<u>hear</u>
kepe	kepte	---	<u>keep</u>
lede	ledde	yled	<u>lead</u>
leue	leſt(e)	yleft(e)	<u>leave</u>
lybby ^l	lefte	---	<u>live</u>
make	made	yvad(e)	<u>make</u>
---	mette	---	<u>mæet</u>
put(te)	put(e)	yput(te)	<u>put</u>
ſeche	ſouſte	---	<u>seek</u>
ſygege ſegge	ſayde	---	<u>ſay</u>
ſeende	ſent(e)	---	<u>ſend</u>
---	ſette	yſet(te) ſette	<u>ſet</u>
ſlepe	ſlept	---	<u>ſleep</u>
---	ſprede	yſprede ſprede	<u>ſpread</u>

(Continuation of Table 1)

---	tau3t	ytau3t	<u>teach, tell</u>
tell(e)	told(e)	ytold	<u>tell</u>
---	po3t(e)	---	<u>think</u>
wy3fette wyt/ette	---	wyt/ette	<u>withstand</u>

¹The lacking infinitive is here represented by a present tense form.

Note that haue, historically an irregular weak verb, will be dealt with as an anomolous verb due to its present tense irregularities.

The Strong Verbs. Old English had seven classes of strong verbs, six historically strong, the seventh a strong-like class composed of verbs which historically belonged to the reduplicating class, i.e. verbs whose first syllable was repeated in the past tense forms, e.g. Lat. do, dedi; cado, cecidi; Gothic haldan, halhald; lētan, laīlōt. The Old English system had its basis in the Indo-European ablaut-series, i.e. vowel changes which indicated changes in meaning, in Germanic, changes in tense. There were four different vowel gradations for the various forms of the verbs: One for the infinitive, one for the first and third person singular preterite, one for the other preterite forms, and one for the past participi. Modern English has reduced the number of forms to three: Infinitive, preterite, and past participle. Compare OE writan, wrāt, writon, ƿewriten with ModE write, wrote, written; OE Ʒiefan, Ʒeaf, Ʒēafon, ƷeƷiefan with ModE give, gave, given. The language of The History, falling between the four-part system of Old English and the three-part system of Modern English, has some verbs with four parts and some with three. Also, there is a breakdown in the vowels which appear in the strong verbs, such as a participle-form vowel appearing in a conjugated form. The strong verbs of The History appear in Tables two through eight on the following pages.

TABLE 2
CLASS I STRONG VERBS

	Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	ei	oi	i	i	
Gmc.	ī	ai	i	i	
OE	ī	ā	i	i	
	abyde	abode	abode ¹	---	<u>wait</u>
	---	aros	---	---	<u>arise</u>
	myte	smot	---	---	<u>smite</u>
	wryte	wrot	wryte ¹	ywrete	<u>write</u>

¹Note that in abyde the preterite singular form abode < OE abād serves in both the singular and plural, while in wryte the forms wrot < OE wrāt and wryte < OE writon reflect the four part system.

TABLE 3
CLASS II STRONG VERBS

	Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	eu	ou	u	u	
Gmc.	eo	au	u	o	
OE	ēo	ēa	u	o	
	---	cheʃ(e)	cheʃe ¹	---	<u>choose</u>
	---	clef clof	---	---	<u>cleave</u>
	flē(e)	fley	fleʒe fley(e)	yflowe flowe	<u>flee, fly</u>
	---	ʃhet	---	---	<u>shoot</u>

¹Note that in cho_e the vowel in the preterite plural is that of the historical past participle. It is further to be noted that the s-form has replaced the historical form, curon, with the rhotacized /r/ < /z/.

TABLE 4
CLASS III STRONG VERBS

	Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	e+N/L+C	o	N/L o	N/L o	
Gmc.	e/i	a	u	u	
OE	i/eo/ie	o/a/ea	u	o	
	---	---	---	adronke ¹	<u>drown</u>
	---	bar/te	---	---	<u>burst</u>
	---	bygan	bygunne ² bygonne	---	<u>begin</u>
	fynde	fonde	fond(e) foude	yfond afoude ^{3,4}	<u>find</u>
	renne	ran	runne ⁵	---	<u>run</u>
	---	wan wyn	wonne ²	ywonne	<u>win</u>

¹The initial a of adronke is not the prefix of the past participle, but rather a part of the word itself; compare OE ādrincan, NHG ertrinken.

²Note that in the forms bygonne and wonne the grapheme <o> may not represent the sound /o/ as opposed to /u/; it was common in the Middle English period to write <o> in the presence of <m> and <n> in place of the historical <u>, e.g.

(Continuation of Notes to Table 4)

fone appears as the reflex of OE sunu.

³Note that in a few instances the y- prefix of the past participle appears as a-.

⁴There also exists a weak past participle, foned (22).

⁵There is also a weak preterite form, renned (331).

TABLE 5
CLASS IV STRONG VERBS

	Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	e+N/L	o	eo	N/L o o	
Gmc.	e	a	eo	u	
OE	e/ie/i	æ/ea	eo/ea	o	
	beryt ¹	bar	---	bore ybore	<u>bear</u>
	byneme	---	benome ²	---	<u>take away from</u>
	---	---	bycome ²	---	<u>become</u>
	come ³	cam com(e) ²	com(e) ²	come ycome	<u>come</u>
	helpe	---	halpe	---	<u>help</u>
	ouercome ³	ouercom	ouercome ²	---	<u>overcome</u>

¹The lacking infinitive is represented here by a present tense form.

²Note that the vowel of the past participle is found in the preterite plural forms and is one of doublets in the singular preterite of come, also ouercome.

³Already in Old English, the verb cuman had taken the vowel of the participle as the vowel of the infinitive; compare OHG quēman.

TABLE 6
CLASS V STRONG VERBS

	Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	e+C	o	ǣ	e	
Gmc.	e	a	ǣ	e	
OE	e/ie, i	ǣ/ea	ǣ/ea	e	
	---	beset	---	---	<u>beget</u>
	---	---	beley	---	<u>be around</u>
	breke	brake	brake	ybroke ¹	<u>break</u>
	bydde	---	bad(e)	---	<u>bid, ask</u>
	---	forsete	---	---	<u>forget</u>
	fyhte	fauste ²	fouht(e) ² fowhte	---	<u>fight</u>
	gefe geue	gef geaf gef	gef(e)	geuec	<u>give</u>
	---	sete	---	---	<u>pour</u>
	se se	sey(e)	seye saye	yse(e) yse	<u>see</u>
	speke	---	sak	ysp... ¹	<u>speak</u>

(Continuation of Table 6: Notes)

¹Note that the past participles of breke and /peke, ybroke and y/poke, have the vowel of Class III verbs.

²Note that fy3te, historically a Class V verb, has "gone over" and taken Class II forms in the preterite.

TABLE 7
CLASS VI STRONG VERBS

	Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	a/o	ā/ō	ā/ō	a/o	
Gmc.	a	ō	ō	a	
OE	a	ō	ō	a	
	drawe	drew drow	---	---	<u>draw</u>
	for/ake	---	for/oke	---	<u>forsake</u>
	le(e)	flow	flow(e)	y/flaye y/flayte	<u>slay</u>
	tonde	ftood ftod(e)	---	y/ftode	<u>stand</u>
	---	---	vnder/ftod(e)	---	<u>understand</u>
	take	tok(e)	tok(e) took	y/take ¹ taken	<u>take</u>
	---	wax	---	---	<u>grow</u>
	wy/drawe	---	wy/drow	---	<u>withdraw</u>
	wy/tonde wyt, tonde	---	wyt/ftode	---	<u>withstand</u>

(Continuation of Table 7: Note)

¹This form, taken, is the only reflex of the Old English past participle termination -en.

TABLE 8
CLASS VII STRONG VERBS

Infinitive	Pret. Sing.	Pret. Plural	Past Part.	Meaning
I-E	R e d u p l i c a t i n g			
Gmc.	R e d u p l i c a t i n g			
OE	1	ē/ēo	ē/ēo	1
byfalle	byfel byful byfalle	---	---	<u>befall, occur</u>
---	byheyzt(e)	behyst	behote byhote	<u>order, command</u>
---	behuld byhulde	---	---	<u>behold</u>
falle	ful felle	falle ful(le)	---	<u>fall</u>
---	feng	---	---	<u>receive</u>
holdy ^{b2}	hold hylde held(e) huld(e)	huld(e)	yhold	<u>hold</u>
knowe	knew	knew	---	<u>know</u>

(Continuation of Table 8)

lete	let(e)	---	---	<u>let</u>
---	---	---	ouerþrowe	<u>overthrow</u>
---	---	þrow	---	<u>throw</u>

¹The vowels of the infinitive and past participle varied.

²The lacking infinitive is here represented by a present tense form.

The Preterite-Present Verbs. The preterite-present verbs are so called because in a much earlier stage of the language, in the Proto-Germanic era, the past tense forms of certain strong verbs took on present tense meaning; for example, the OE form ic wāt and the NHG form ich weiß, related to the Latin verb video, "to see," have the historical meaning "I have seen." Because observation leads to knowledge, the forms ic wāt and ich weiß came to mean "I know." The speakers of Proto-Germanic then formed new infinitives from the old preterite plural; conjugated the present tense as a strong past tense, that is, had separate forms for singular and plural; and constructed preterite forms on the model of the weak verbs. In The History there appear five verbs of this sort in present and past forms, one in infinitive form, with no past participles present. The forms are:

coupe: "could," "was able to." This past form is a plural in þay coupe (229).²

may, mey, mow, meyt: "may." The forms may and mey are first and third person singular respectively; see lines 17 and 32 for examples. The form may is also third person plural in line 150, and mow is second person plural in line 59. The forms meyt with its alternate meyt are the preterite forms of the verb; the meaning, however, is more accurately reflected by the ModE "could" than by

²Numbers given in parentheses following an example refer to that line of the text containing the example.

meȝt's historical descendant "might."

mot, moȝt, moȝte: "must," "have to." The form mot is present tense first person singular and second person plural, see lines 275, 424, 425, and 623. The form moȝt (this form is from the Old English preterite, reflecting a second tense-meaning change in English and showing the development of the Modern English must forms) is present tense second person singular, see line 276. The form moȝte is a third person plural preterite form, see line 253.

ſchal, ſchalt, ſ(c)hul, ſchulle: "shall," "will." The a-forms are both singular, ſchal being third person, ſchalt being second person, see lines 1 and 279. The u-forms are plural, ſhul being first person, see line 583, as is ſchul in line 385; ſchulle being second person in line 384,³ and ſchul in line 391. There are also past tense forms: ſchold(e) and ſ(c)huld, which serve both in the singular and plural.

wete, wyȝe: "know." The form to wete is an infinitive in line 75, as is to wyȝe in line 469. The past form wyȝe with its alternate will is singular and plural, see lines 73, 172, 173, 189. ff. There is also a negative contraction nyȝte < ne + wyȝe, see line 345.

wol, wolle, wollt, wollyȝ: "will." The forms of this

³A historical development from the Old English, the termination -e appears on verbs in the second person plural when the pronoun ȝe follows the verb, hence the construction ſchulle ȝe.

verb are noteworthy because two of them, wolle and wollyþ, have the inflectional endings of regular verbs, both strong and weak, in the present, while wol and wolt are illustrative of the usual preterite-present terminations. The form wol is first person singular and second person plural, see lines 4 and 421. The form wolle, a regular first person singular ending, appears in the construction y wolle (441). The form wollyþ, with a regular third person plural ending appears in the construction here kunde and here nacion wol-lyþ (395-396), and in the construction þay wollyþ (439). There is no historical precedent to explain these constructions with the -e and -yþ inflections; one can only assume that they are analogical formations peculiar to the language of The History. The past tense form wold(e) appears with both singular and plural subjects. These forms generally mean "would;" however, in þay wolde (575) it should be taken to mean "they wanted," reflecting the historical meaning of the word before it came to be a sign of the future in English. (Compare NHG sie wollten.)

Anomalous Verbs. There are four verbs in the language of The History which are best classified as anomalous: be, haue, go, and do. Their paradigms follow.

Figure 1

BE

Infinitive:

be

Present Tense Indicative:

y am	we buþ
---	se buþ
he ys	þay buþ

Past Tense Indicative:

---	---
---	---
he was	þay wer, were

Past Tense Subjunctive:

---	---
---	---
hyt wer	---

Note the negative contractions nam - ne + am and
nas - ne + was.

Figure 2

HAUE

Infinitive:

haue, naffe, habbe, haff

Present Tense Indicative:

y haf

þou haft

þe habbyt, habbe⁴

he haf

þay habbyþ, habbyt

Past Tense Indicative:

he hadde, had

þay hadde, hade

Past Participle:

yhadde

Note the negative contraction nath < ne + hath.

Figure 3

GO

Infinitive:

go

Present Tense Indicative:

y go	---
---	---
---	þay goþ, goþt

Past Tense Indicative:

---	---
---	---
he went(e), 3ede ⁴	þay went(e), wend, 3ede

Past Participle⁵

⁴The 3ede form was clearly on the wane, appearing five times, while there are thirty-three instances of the went(e)-wend forms in The History.

⁵A past participle form is found in the compound ouerzo (667).

Figure 4

DO

Infinitive:

do

Past Tense Indicative:

he dede, dude þay dude

Past Participle:

ydo

The verb do deserves special attention because of its various meanings in the sentences of The History. It, of course, has the meaning of the modern verb "to do," e.g. þat he mest do hyt wel (113). In some instances, the meaning of do depends on the rest of the phrase, e.g. for to do hym to deþ (353). The past forms, dede, dude, also serve as a sign of the causative, e.g. he dude manye & garniſche Aſſeracys /trenþes & hys caſtellis (133-134) means "he had Asseracus' strongholds and castles manned and supplied;" he . . . dede þe dede bodyes burye (364-365) means "he had the dead bodies buried."⁶

⁶The causative is generally formed with the past form lete plus the infinitive, e.g. he lete clepe . . . þe grettest lordys of hys lond (164-165) means "he had the greatest lords of his land called." Compare NHE Er ließ die größten Herren seines Landes rufen.

The Personal Inflections. The personal inflections of the verbs of the language of The History resemble more the Old English system than the Modern English one. The forms are presented below.

Figure 5

PRESENT INDICATIVE

Singular Inflections:Examples:1st person: -e, -øy drede (272), y concel (401),
y Je (424)2nd person: ---3rd person: -yþ, -yt, -yþt,
-yzt, -eþþeyre nombre moryþ & encreftyt,
& zowur lafþyþt (400-401), al
þyng þat hym nedyzt (379), þe
nexte neyzt þat comeþ (269-270)Plural Inflections:Examples:1st person: ---2nd person: -et, -yþ, -z,⁷
-e⁸ze defyret (387), ze dwellyþ
(394), ze grantz (389), flee
ze (618)3rd person: -et, -eþ, -yþþe nobuleft of hym aþket, wyche
þat dwelleþ & habbyþ reþayt on
þe wodes, & þer þay lybbyþ (143-
145)

⁷The termination -z might be a representation of the sound of z; compare the ending -yzt in nedyzt above.

⁸See note 3 on page 20.

Figure 6

PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

<u>Singular Inflections:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> ---	
<u>2nd person:</u> -e	pat þou þerfewe & fulfille trulyche my wille (268-269)
<u>3rd person:</u> -e, -∅	He þpede vs now in our wor- chyng & euer help vs (2-3)
<u>Plural Inflections:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> ---	
<u>2nd person:</u> -e	pat 3e bydde (402)
<u>3rd person:</u> ---	

Figure 7

PRETERITE INDICATIVE--WEAK VERBS

<u>Singular Inflections:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> ---	
<u>2nd person:</u> ---	
<u>3rd person:</u> , -∅	he . . . aſchapede (172). he comenſyd (8)
<u>Plural Inflections:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> ---	
<u>2nd person:</u> -e	3e made (393)
<u>3rd person:</u> -e, -∅	Pekys & Saxons hyt ſecede (57). 3ay mellyd (64)

Figure 8

PRETERITE INDICATIVE--STRONG VERBS

<u>Singular Inflections:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> ---	
<u>2nd person:</u> ---	
<u>3rd person:</u> -e, -ø	he . . . brake (607), he /mot (85)
<u>Plural Inflections:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> ---	
<u>2nd person:</u> ---	
<u>3rd person:</u> -e, -ø	Pay . . . fouste (227-228), Pay fouzt (599-600)

The Passive. The passive in the language of The History is formed with the verb to be and the past participle of a verb, e.g. þe forsayd Heleni & many oþer wyþ hym wer yexilyd & yput to prifon, wenne þay were ytake to avenge þe deþ of here fadrys, wyche þat were yflaye at þe fege of Troy (96-99). When the agent of the passive is expressed, it appears in a prepositional construction with the word wyþ, e.g. þer wyþ þe Kyng of Latyn worchepfully he was re. euyd (61-62).

The Perfect Tenses. The perfect tenses, present and past, are formed with the appropriate form of the verb haue, in the case of transitive verbs, or be, in the case of intransitive verbs, plus the past participle, e.g. is

habbyt me, & my broþer, & Anacletus ytake & yput into yowur hondys (419-420) and Wenne þay were þeder ycome (489-490).

The Imperative. The only imperatives are for the second person plural, and the inflectional endings are -et, -yþ, -t, or -e,⁹ e.g. Turnet aþe, & fyztyþ wyþ Corneus (618-619) and Arme 3ow, & entre 3e, & flayt hem fa'te (689-690).

The Noun

The elaborate system of declination of the Old English noun had been drastically reduced to a hint of itself by the time The History was written: Gender distinctions in the declensions were gone. In the singular, three forms were often, though not always, distinguishable. In the plural there was one form throughout for all cases. A few older forms persisted, supplying the language with a handful of irregularities.

Figure 9

NOUN DECLENSION

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Examples:</u>
<u>Nominative:</u> -∅	kyng (69)
<u>Genitive:</u> -ys, -s	kyngys (22), kyngs (326)
<u>Dative:</u> -e, -∅	kynge (351), kyng (62)
<u>Accusative:</u> -∅	kyng (63)

⁹As stated above, this -e termination appears before the pronoun ie; it also appears before the ow in reflexive constructions.

The plural terminations of nouns are -is, -ys, -es, and -s, e.g. arm (832), armis (43), armys (459), armes (861); nacion (115), nacyons (44).

Irregular Nouns. There are a handful of irregular nouns in the language of The History which do not form their plurals in the manner outlined above. There are four examples of the Old English umlaut-plurals: mar (6), men (40); woman (76), wymen (50), wemen, (596);¹⁰ fot (838), feet (834); and theth (846), which exists only in the plural. The forms child (81), children (115) reflect the Old English -r plural combined with a weak -n termination. The forms even (462) and hou/vn (791), whose singular forms do not appear in The History, reflect the Old English weak plural construction. The singular forms hevyd (289) and heued (588) with the plural forms hedes (847) and heddes (847) do not so much show an irregularity as an example of the language in change, the singular forms reflecting the Old English singular heofod, the plural forms pointing toward the Modern English plural heads. Appearing only in the plural, ſchep (333, 692) reflects, presumably, those nouns whose singular and plural forms are identical. The forms fader (73) and fadrys (99) reflect the Old English forms which dropped the e of the second syllable in declined forms; the forms tezpul (475) and templis (48) may be

¹⁰The orthography of these forms suggests that the vowel distinction had already passed from the second syllable to the first as in Modern English.

analogical to the fader forms.

The Adjective

Adjective Declensions. There is no system. The elaborate adjective declensions of the Old English period had broken down, and, when represented, the only remnant of them was the termination -e. The Modern English lack of terminations, however, had not been established. Hence, in the language of The History, the terminations -e and -ø alternate freely in all environments: e.g. when unpreceded, made gret ioie (358), grete boft þay made (702-703); when preceded by the definite article, þe forþayd Walter (14), þe forþayde tent (350); when preceded by the indefinite article, a derk place (87), a fayre wynde (779); when predicative, þe Grekys were . . . þwyþe adrad (179-180), he was adradde (290).

There is a clear tendency that the termination -e be on attributive forms of the adjectives modifying plural nouns, but, like so much in the language of The History, it is not a fast rule, e.g. both forms appear in the same clause in Brut tok wyþ hym xij^c of þe grette/t barons & þe grette/te lordes of kynde (487-488).

The Comparison of Adjectives. The comparison of adjectives in the language of The History has both the inflected forms of Old English and the periphrastic system which developed in Middle English, probably due

to French models; there are also some doubly compared forms, having both inflectional endings and adverbial modifiers.

The native termination for the comparative form is -er, e.g. positive hye (149), comparative heyer (414). The native superlative ending is written -eft, -a't, or -y't, e.g. positive gret (30), superlative gretteft (165), gretaft (813); worthy (6), worthyyft (370).

The periphrastic comparative is formed with the adverb mor(e) plus the positive form of the adjective, e.g. troug (105), more trayng (743). The periphrastic superlative is formed with the adverb moft plus the positive form of the adjective, e.g. worthy (6), moft worthy (804).

The doubly compared forms have both the adverbial modifiers, mor(e) and moft, plus the adjective with either the native -er or -eft termination, e.g. hardy (105), more hardeer (743-744), moft hardeyft (231).

There are a few forms which are irregular. One of the Old English umlaut-superlatives persists: positive olde (6), superlative yldeft (402). The positive form neyze (328) has the superlative nexte (175), showing a blending of the /s/ + /s/ into /ks/. Thoroughly irregular are positive god (29), comparative beter (32), superlative beft (24); and mary (33), more (769), mo't (709).

The Personal Adjectives. The personal adjectives are undeclined and presented in the following figure.

Figure 10

THE PERSONAL ADJECTIVES

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>
<u>1st person:</u> my	<u>1st person:</u> our, owur, oure
<u>2nd person:</u> þy	<u>2nd person:</u> 3owur, 3owr, 3our, 3oure
<u>3rd per. masc.:</u> hys, his	
<u>3rd per. fem.:</u> her, hure	<u>3rd person:</u> her, here, hur, hure, hydr, þeyre
<u>3rd per. neut.:</u> hys	

The Articles. The definite article is invariably þe. The indefinite article exists in two forms, a and an, a appearing before nouns beginning with all consonants save <h>, an appearing before all nouns beginning with vowels. Both forms appear before nouns beginning with <h>.

The Demonstrative Adjectives. The demonstrative adjectives are, in the singular þys and þat, in the plural þys, þese, þuþe.

The Adverb

The Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives. The language of The History forms adverbs from adjectives in many ways. One method is the -þ termination, e.g. adj. fa, t (182), adv. fa, t (355). Another method is to add the termination -e, the usual Old English method, e.g. fa, t (182), fa, te (703). Yet another method of forming adverbs is the adding of the ending -lyche or its shortened form, the

standard Modern English form, -ly, e.g. ſcherp (705), ſcherplyche (197), ſcherply (178).

The Comparison of Adverbs. Only one comparative form exists in The History, formed by adding -er to a positive, forſer (285). Superlative forms found are hardeyſt (750), ſcherpiſt (750), moſt crewellyche (229-230).

The Pronoun

The first and second person, singular and plural pronoun forms are developed historically from the Old English; it is to be noted that the replacement of the accusative forms, OE mec, þec, uſic, eowic, by datives, underway in Late Old English times, was by now complete. The third person pronouns, both singular and plural, present a more complex system, once again a system which is, in fact, a mishmash of different systems, all "struggling" to be dominant in the language, but not yet having attained or lost the position of dominance. The system of pronouns is presented in the figure on the following page.

Figure 11

THE PERSONAL PRONOUN

<u>Singular:</u>	<u>Plural:</u>
<u>1st per. nom.:</u> y, i, j	<u>1st per. nom.:</u> we
<u>1st per. obj.:</u> me	<u>1st per. obj.:</u> vs, ous
<u>2nd per. nom.:</u> þou	<u>2nd per. nom.:</u> 3e, 3ow ¹¹
<u>2nd per. obj.:</u> þe	<u>2nd per. obj.:</u> 3ow
<u>3rd per. masc. nom.:</u> he	
<u>3rd per. masc. obj.:</u> hym, hem	
<u>3rd per. fem. nom.:</u> /che, ¹² /che, he, hue	<u>3rd per. nom.:</u> þay, þe, they, ¹⁴ þey, he, hy
<u>3rd per. fem. obj.:</u> ---	<u>3rd per. obj.:</u> hym, hem, ham
<u>3rd per. neut. nom.:</u> hyt, hit	
<u>3rd per. neut. obj.:</u> hyt, hit ¹³	

¹¹This is a very early appearance of 3ow as a nominative form.

¹²The forms he and hue are developed historically from OE heo, hie; however, by Middle English times they had become identical to the masculine he < OE he, and the /./ form was appearing. The origin of the /./ form is disputed, some claiming it developed from the Old English feminine article seo, others claiming it developed from the Scandinavian pronoun sja.

¹³In the case of hyt the accusative form, already identical to the nominative in the Old English period, replaced the dative form and became the objective form.

¹⁴The forms he and hy, historically from OE heo, hie, appear seldom, he three times, hy once. Having become indistinguishable from the masculine and feminine singular forms, the h-forms were replaced by the Scandinavian þay. In the language of The History the h-forms persisted in the objective case. Compare this with the personal adjectives in figure 10 on page 33.

Per-Compounds with Prepositions: When the pronominal object of a preposition is neuter, the object is expressed by per in a compound consisting of per plus a preposition. Examples of this are perine (30), perfor (422), perof (73), perto (408), perwyt (611). There are examples of this construction in an interrogative statement, warfor (618) and warto (383), with war- serving as the interrogative pronominal component.

The Demonstrative Pronouns. The demonstrative pronouns in the language of The History are, in the singular pys and pat, in the plural peje and pufe.

Preliminary Comments on Syntax

Word order in the language of The History is less fixed than in Modern English; however, the differences in word order are not so significant that they cause difficulties for the modern reader. What must be kept in mind by the modern is that, although the usual Modern English order SV(O) or SV(C) tends to dominate, there are other types of word order which do appear frequently in The History. The relative clause is constructed similarly to the Modern English relative clause, the only notable difference being the relative pronouns used in the different stages of the English Language. The subordinate clause differs in some instances, inasmuch as the language of The History requires the use of a subjunctive in the subordinate clause where

the Modern English does not; further, the uses of the subordinate conjunction þat often has meaning not contained in the Modern English that.

The Declarative Independent Clause

The word order most often encountered in the independent clause is subject-verb with or without a complement or object, e.g. Summe of hym buþ ʒut hole (47-48), and he mad a cyte vpon Tybir (70), þat child was take to þe mydwyff to kepe (83). It is to be noted that if a modifier occurs between the subject of a sentence with subject-verb word order, the subject is repeated in pronoun form, e.g. God, þat nath no bygynryg no never ʒchal haue endyns, He ʒpede vs now in our worchyng (1-2), þerfor, þe forʒayd Walter o Oxenford, for grete deʒyre & loue þat he hadde, he dude wryte þys bok (13-15). This is, however, not always the case, e.g. Gyldes & Bede, twy worthy clerkys on hyr tyme, made and wrot þe bok (11-12). The independent clause also has the construction OSV, e.g. þe Englis y haf ywrote (18), gret hate he hadde of hys kyn (90-91). In like manner, there appears the construction CSV, e.g. wonder þory he was (191). The construction SOV appears in such clauses as hys broþer hym hated (121).

When the indirect object is part of the independent clause, it may appear in the Modern English position: SVioO, e.g. y grante þow þowur a kyns (624). Also, there is

a construction SioVO, e.g. þay hym aþured þat he mest do hyt wel (112-113), þumme hym baðe to bydde lycens (377).

The placement of adjuncts¹⁵ in the independent clause can vary from from clause to clause and may or may not cause a shift away from the usual SVO word order. An example of SVO word order being retained in a sentence whose independent clause is preceded by a prepositional phrase, PPSV, is Wyth tway ſyþes ten & twyes four of cyteys, þys lond was ſum tyme vfyred, (45-46). The construction PPRCSioV is found in of þe ſtory of kyngys of Brytayne, wyche þat ys now yclepyd Englonð, y wol ſow telle (3-5). The construction PPVS appears in þerinne ys inow of al maner kynde of metayle (26-27). An initial adverb sometimes brings about no change in word order, producing advSV, e.g. þenne, he cleped to hym Anacletus (263-264). At other times, an initial adverb causes subject-verb inversion, e.g. þenne come þer on of hym (309-310).

The filler word þer, not to be confused with the adverb of place þer, is often used, as in Modern English, to fill the position of the subject in a SVC sentence, e.g. þer buþ al/o medws (35).

In independent clauses with a compound predicate, the word order can be of a mixed nature, e.g. euerych of þe

¹⁵All units--whether single-word or multiword units--that are outside subjects, predicators, and compliments are adjuncts (Long & Long 1971, p. 15). N.B. The Longs classify direct and indirect objects as compliments.

lordes sefe here seftys & here sacrifice dude to euerych
of þe godes (494-495), SV₁O₁O₂V₂; þay wyfne þe castelle
were fo myfeyde & lytel mete hadde & fo turmentyd euerych
day wyþ fyzt & in trauayle, þat þay mest nozt hyt ful long
endure (248-250), SV₁C₁OV₂C₂.

The Interrogative Independent Clause

Interrogative sentences in The History begin with an interrogative word, pronoun, adverb, or prepositional construction, followed by the verb, in turn followed by the subject in the latter two instances, e.g. Wo scholde wytstonde sweche a zung men (434-435), Wy and warfor flee 3e (617-618), Wat solas hadde 3e of zowur fleyzt (521).

Subordinate and Relative Clauses

The Subordinate Clause. The subordinate clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction: as, bycause, bote yf, er, for wy, how, yf, saue, so, tille, þat, wenne, weþer, wyle. In contrast to Modern English, many of these conjunctions are sometimes coupled with þat when introducing clauses; after, as a conjunction, appears only coupled with þat. It is to be noted that the word þat sometimes has the meanings "so that," or "until," e.g. So he bygan to encreye in chyuarve & manhede. þat wyþ kynges & princes ouer alle þe zunge men of þe contre he was mozt ylouyd (101-104), þay dwellyd nozt longe, þat þay com to þe bye see (529-530).

The Relative Clause. The relative clause is introduced by a relative pronoun, either the simple forms pat, pe, wyche, was, per, or by the compound forms wyche pat, pe wyche, pe wyche pat. pat introduces relative clauses as subject of the clause, e.g. God, pat nath no bygynnyg (1), or as object, e.g. loue pat he hadde (15). pe appears only once alone, serving as subject to the clause it introduces, a fone . . . pe hauntyd moſt lycherye (70-71). Wyche seldom but occasionally appears alone, e.g. pay wyche he hold & helde in seruage (161-162), as object; pe wodys wyche pay fleȝe to (156-157), as part of a prepositional construction. The form wyche pat appears frequently, e.g. as subject, pe fone of Priami, wyche pat was on seruage (93-94); as object, zowur frende, wyche pat i haf delyuered, (304-305). The form pe wyche appears infrequently, e.g. a knaue chylde, pe wyche ſhuld fleȝe boȝ hys fader & hys moder (77-78), as subject; on pe wyche (49-50), as object of a preposition. The form pe wyche pat appears only once in the prepositional construction hour . . . on pe wyche pat wettyt fleȝ takyȝ a man (510-511).

The relative pronoun was, "whose," appears infrequently in The History, e.g. a fone, was name was Syluyus (70-71).

The relative per refers to a place and is translated into Modern English as "where," e.g. he wente into Grece, per he fonde pe kyndrede (92-93).

The Use of the Subjunctive in Subordinate Clauses. The subjunctive mood of the verb is used in subordinate clauses after commands, e.g. pat þou perſewe & fulfille trulyche my wille (268-269), pat 3e bydde hys ylde, t dowter (402). It is also used in if-clauses, e.g. yf hyt offende 3owur hye power (149), yf 3e torne fro 3owr purpos & dwelle wyþ þe Grekys (439-440).

The Position of the Attributive Adjective

The usual position of the attributive adjective in the language of The History is before the noun it modifies, e.g. grete deſyre (14), beſte lond (24), worþy & nobel kyngys (22). The adjective can appear also after the noun it modifies, e.g. a man wel ylernyd (6), fiche polys (39). There are also mixed constructions with both preposed and postposed adjectives, e.g. fayre flowers & ſote (38).

CHAPTER II
THE TEXT OF
THE HISTORY OF THE KINGS OF BRITAIN
FROM THE FALL OF TROY TO THE DEATH OF GOGMAGOG

Introduction

The following is an edition of The History of the Kings of Britain from the Fall of Troy to the death of Gogmagog found in fols. 8^r col. 2-13^v col. 1 of Manuscript Arundel XXII in the College of Arms, London. Mary Barnicle, who edited the first eight leaves of the manuscript, describes the manuscript as follows:

Arundel XXII is a beautifully preserved folio MS. of eighty leaves in the possession of the College of Arms, written in double columns upon vellum. The Seege of Troy occupies the first eight leaves and is followed by a prose translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's History, to which the poem seems to have been intended as an introduction. The MS. is assigned by the Catalogue of the Arundel MSS. in the College of Arms to the fourteenth century. The double columns of the first folio are enframed by a heavy band of gold about which leaves and flowers are twining. The margins are filled in with a border of leaves and flowers in gold dots--in bright blue, red, green and gold. Twenty-two of the initials are beautifully illuminated--the first in gold, red, blue and green, the others in blue with red flourishes. In the lower right-hand corner of folio 1 is the signature Arundel, and above the name is the date 21 Janu 1611. On f. 8 at the end of the romance is the signature Joseph Holand 1588, neatly executed but in a different hand from that of the MS. itself. The same Joseph Holand has supplied three paper pages at the end of the prose translation, which ends abruptly at the bottom of folio 80^b.

Moreover, in the middle of the front leather cover of the volume have been stamped the initials I. H. (Joseph Holand) (Barnicle 1927, pp. xvii-xviii.).

Professor Caldwell has further pointed out that the prose translation is not exclusively from Geoffrey's History.

. . . what has been described as a translation of Geoffrey of Monmouth's Historia Regum Britanniae . . . is in reality a translation of HRB from the Description of Britain to the wrestling match between Corineus and Gogmagog, and of Wace's Brut from that point on (Caldwell 1954, p. 643).

This edition is that part of the MS. which is based on Geoffrey's Historia up to line 833, where, at the words "Arm pay put abow," the text becomes based on Wace (Caldwell 1954, p. 649). The last thirty-seven lines are included here in order to bring the wrestling match to its conclusion.

In the typing of the text the standard abbreviations have been expanded and the expansions underlined once. In those instances where the copyist of the MS. underlined words himself, I have doubly underlined them. Hence the MS form eúy^c is typed euerych; the MS form walter is typed Walter. The capitalization and punctuation are my own, the MS being unsystematically capitalized in places and unpunctuated.

The source for this edition of MS. Arundel XXII was not the MS. itself, but the rotograph copy of it, MLA Deposit 310 in the Library of Congress, which was made available to me in the summer and fall of 1978.

The History of the Kings of Britain

From the Fall of Troy to the Death of Gogmagog

God, þat nath no bygynnyg no ne/ver ſchal haue
 endyng, He ſpede vs now in our worchyng & euer help
 [v]s at our nede; ffor of þe ſtory of þe kyngys of
 Brytayne, þat now [ys] yclepyd Englonð, y wol ſow
 5 telle, wyche þat Walter, Archedene of Oxenforde, a
 wor/thy clerk & a man wel ylernyd in ol/de ſtoryes
 of Englonð, & he dede hvt tranſlatv out of ſpech of
Brytonys in/to Latyn. And he commenſyd wyþ Brut
 and wrot of al kyngys and aventu/res, tyll he com
 10 to Kalewadre, Cadwelynys ſone, and ſo of hys lyf and
 how he endyd. But Gyldeſ and [B]ede, twy wor/thy
 [clerkys] [o]n hyr tyme, made & wryte þe bok of

3 [v]s: MS the initial letter appears to be a double-v; it does not, however, resemble the w found elsewhere in the MS

4 now [ys] yclepyd: MS now yclepyd

11 [B]ede: MS rede

11-12 worthy [clerkys] [o]n: MS worthy the begin-
 ning of the letter y with no tail n

1-23 This portion of the manuscript is "original," inasmuch as it does not appear in any of the published Latin manuscripts.

5-8 It is noteworthy that this is the only version which gives Walter of Oxford the credit for the Latin translation of the British Book; other versions state that Geoffrey of Monmouth translated it.

kyngys þat wer afore þe Jncarna/cyon; þerfore, þe
 for/þayd Walter of Oxen/forde, for grete de/þyre &
 15 loue þat he had/de, he dude wryte þys bok, for to
 h[e]re & knowe þe aventurys þat beful on þys lond
 s[v]m tyme. And for y may noȝt sewe þe Latyn word
 by word, þe Englis y haf ywrete as neye as y meyst,
 acorde to þe mater and to þys boke þat þe for/þayd
 20 Walter made and wrot. Roberd, þe Duk of Glouceter,
 a worþy lord, beryþ wytnyſſe of truthe. & hyt was
 ſerched & fonded on þe worþy & nobel kyngys tyme,
Herry þe Fyrſte.

Bretayne ys þe beſte lond þat me knowyþ and ys
 25 in þe weſt of þe occean; bytwyne France, þat þenne
 [me] klepyd Galla, and Erlond; & ys viij^c myle on

16 h[e]re: MS h the letter y partially rubbed out
 and made to resemble the letter e r and the e-sign

17 s[v]m: MS s the beginning of the letter y
 without a tail m

25-25 þenne [me] klepyd: MS þenne klepyd

13 Gyldes and Bede actually wrote of the kings
 after the Incarnation; the translator or copyist has
 erred.

20 Geoffrey dedicated his Historia to Robert,
 Duke of Gloucester.

23 Geoffrey had identified Robert as the off-
 spring of Henry the First.

26 viij^c is to be read eight hundred; this manner
 of writing numbers appears throughout the text.

lengthe & ij^c in brede. Perinne ys jnow of al maner
 kynde of metayle, large felde, & longe hylles, &
 euene, and god to tylya, & plentvus of al maner
 30 frut/tes, & also coryn ful gret plente. Per/ine
 also buþ wodes ynow, & al maner kynd of wylde
 be/tyes, & tame pasture, & le/te mey no beter, & also
 volatayle ynow of many dyuer/se maner be[e]ns, &
 flo[w]eres of dyuer/se colour & sote for beens to
 35 mult/plye hony. Per buþ also medws vnder þe montayns,
 fayre & grene & swete frayllyng. & Per buþ welles,
 bryst schenyg by lakes, goyng lystly & wyþoute drem;
 & wyþine þe medes, fayre flow/res & sote & of nobel
 saour. And also Per buþ fiche polys, & pondes &
 40 reuerys of frech fyche wyþoute þe see þat men goþ
 towardys France. & þ[r]e grete & nobel ryuerys Per
 buþ, þat ys to Jygge: Tem/se, Sefayrne, & Humber, as
 hit wer armis spryngyng owte, wych þat ouer see &
 into marches of dyuer/se nacyons wyþ .hypes goþt.

33 be_e]ns: MS bevens

34 flo[w]eres: MS flo three minims with the er-
sign above them es

41 þ_r]e: MS þe

43 .pryngyng owte: MS .pryngyng y owte

44 goþt: MS goþtʃ

41 Compare þ[r]e with Latin tria nobilia flumina
 (Griscom 1929, p. 221).

45 Wyth tway Jyþes ten & twyes foure of cyteys Þys
 lond was þum tyme yfyred, wyche þat summe of ham þe
 walles buþ tobroke & dyþert ymade. Summe of hym buþ
 3ut hole, & templis of seyntys wyþ tourys, fayre
 Jteþlys, & worchepful/ly arayed; & contened on þe
 50 wyche men & wymen of religeon buþ sette to Jerve God
 as Cr[i]lsten feyzt aJkyþ. At þe laft þer were on
 þat lond of p[e]ple dwel/lyng & wonyg, þat ys [to]
 Jegge: Normans, & Brytons, Saxons, Þykys, & Skottys.
 of þe wiche of þeþe, tofore alle oþer, Bry/tons were
 55 furst, & huld and hadde þe lond fro þe o see [to] þe
 toþer, tulle þat þe ven/iaunce of ham for here pride
 cam vpon hym. Þekys & Saxons hyt secede. On wa[t]
 maner þay com fu[r]st into þys lond & how þay
 furst arayedede, herkenyþ and Jow now h[e]re.

45 cyteys Þys: MS cyteys 1 Þys

51 Cr[i]lsten: MS crlsten

52 p[e]ple: MS second letter blurred

53-54 ys [to] Jegge: MS ys Jegge

55 o see [to] þe: MS to see þe

57 wa[t]: MS wan

58 fu[r]st: MS fu/st

59 h[e]re: MS h the letter y partially rubbed out
and made to resemble the letter e re

60 Eneas, after þe batell & þe þege of Troy, wyþ
 Aþkanye, [h]ys ſone, he fley into Ytalye, & þer wyþ þe
 Kyng of Latyn worchepfully he was reſeuyd. Turneus,
 þe Kyng of Rutel, he hatyd, & wyþ hym he went owte,
 & þer þay mellyd togederis, ſo þat Eneas ouer/com
 65 Turneus, þe kyng, & þe Rem of Almayne þer he wan
 and he purcha/ſed, ſo þat he hadde Lavayne, þe
 douster of Latyn. And wenne he com to hys ſendyng
 day, he made & ordeyned Aþkanye, hys ſone, to be
 kyng & to haſſe þe kyngdom. & þe kyngdom he had/de,
 70 and he made a cyte vpon Tybir, and þer he bezet a
 ſone, was name was Syluy/us, þe haunted moſt lycherye
 and [pou]id Lavayne[ys] nece & broust hereg wyt þhilde.
 Wenne Aþkayne, [h]ys fader, knew & wyſte þerof þe ſoþe,
 anon, he comended to hys mayſtrys of aſtro/mye to
 75 a/aye & to wete by her clergie & hureg enchanmentes
 wat child þat woman conceved. Certyn þyng & ſoþ hyt
 was afo[u]nd after þat ſche was yfond wyt a k[n]aue
 chylde, þe wyche ſchuld flee boþ hys fader & hys moder.

61 [h]ys: MS ys

69 & þe: MS & in þe

72 Lavayne[ys]: MS the last two letters are blurred

73 [h]ys: MS ys

77 afo[u]nd: MS afo three minims with the n-sign
 above them d

77 k_n]aue: MS kaue

& hyt faylyd not of Payre for/pekyng, nor of here
 80 deſtenyg. & wenne þe day com þat þhe ſhuld haue
 child. þhe hadde a ſone, & hys beryng þhe was deed.
 þat child was take to þe mydwiff to kepe, & hyt was
 ycleped Brut. & aftur, wenne he was fyftene wynter
 olde, he was wyþ hys fader on huntyg & þet to a
 85 wyld beſt. & he ſmot hys fader wyþ an arwe & ſlow
 hym; ffor þe ſeruantys hadde ybrougt þe hert into
 a derk place & ledde hym ſo among hym, & Brut, wyþ
 a darte oþer wyþ an arow, ſmot hys fa/der vpon þe
 breſte & ſlow hym. And wan hys fader was ded, he
 90 was yput and exiled out of Ytalye. & gret hate he
 hadde of hys kyn & of hys trendes. And wan he was
 yexilid out of þe lon[d], he wente into Grece, þer
 he fonde þe kyn[d]rede of He[l]eni, þe ſone of Priam, i,
 wyche þat was on ſeruage & vnder þe power yhold of
 95 Pandros, þe Kyng of Grece. Pirrus was Achillesys

83 aftur, wenne: MS aftur after wenne

92 lon[d]: MS lon

93 kyn[d]rede: MS kynrede

93 He[l]eni: MS third letter blurred

90 The forms Heleni and Priami are the genitives of Helenus and Priamus; they appear here in the same forms they have in the Latin text, where genitives are called for. The translator apparently failed to alter them for the English text.

fo/ne after þe wynnyng of Troy. þe for, ayd Heleni
 & many oþer wyþ hym wer yexi/lyd & yput to pri/on,
 wenne þay were ytake to avenge þe deþ of here
 fadrys, wyche þat were y/laye at þe Sege of Troy.
 100 So Brut knew þe com/pany of þe olde kynde of hym &
 dwel/lyd & lefte wyþ hym. So he bygan to encrejse
 in chyuarye & manhede, þat wyþ kynges & princes
 ouere al/le þe yunge men of þe contre he was moſt
 ylouyd; ffor amonge wyſinen, he was wyſe, & amonge
 105 wer/recours, he was a nobel werroure, ſtrong & hardy.
 And, alſo, al þat he meſt haue of gold & of ſyluer
 and precyous ornamentys & cloþyng, alle he delte
 aboute to knyghtys and ſquerys, ſo þat þe loos & þe
 fam of hym ſpredde aboute to dyuerce naci/ons, þat
 110 þe Troianes, [fro] euery ſyde com & lefte wyt &
 prayde ham to be here leder & gouerne & lede hem
 ouste of ſeruage of þe Grekys. And þay ham aſured
 þat he meſt do hyt wel, ynasmuche þat þer was
 ſmult/plyed on þe cuntre ſo þat was acunt/tyd vij
 115 mille men, wyþowte wymmen & children, of þe nacion
 of Troianes. Ouer þat, þer was a nobel yunge man in

110 [fro]: MS for

98-99 The fathers of the phrase pure fadrys above are the ancestors of the Greeks who were killed by the Trojans in the Trojan war, not the fathers of the Trojans as the phrasing here suggests.

Grece was name was Afferac, Pat was ynocked on Pat
 countre, bote hys moder was of nacion of Troye.
 And gret afluence & tryft he hadde on hym, to Pat
 120 wyþ hure hilpe he shulde wyttonde þe Grekys;
 ffor hys broder hym hatyd & ofte hym repreuyde for
 þe kastelys þat hys fader seaf hym, wen he was on
 hys deþ yul. And euer, he was aboute to byneme
 þay of h[ym], for he was a basterd and ybore of a
 125 concubyne, and þe fader & þe moder of hys broþer
 wer Grekys. And he made gret party to/3ens hys
 broþer, Afferac, t[o] þe kyng & of þe Grekys bycause
 þerof. Brut yseþe & byhuld þe gret m[u]ltitude of
 men & also þe castellis of Afferac on feyst tofore
 130 hym; þe more sure he toke & feng ner prejer & hure
 petition, þenne areryd hym & made hym her duk &
 her cheftayne, & let somny tofore hys þe Troia/nes
 ouer al & dude manny & garniſche Afferacys

124 h[ym]: MS hur

126 m[u]ltitude: MS three minims with the m-sign above them ltitude

127 t. o]: MS last letter blurred

119 hym = them, the Trojans

123 he = Afferacus' brotther

124 he = Afferacus

126 þe = Afferacus' brotther

.trentes & hys castel/lis. He hym self & Alerac,
 135 wyþ al þe men & wynnmen þat to hym byley & pertenyd,
 to þe wons & to þe hillis, þe wente & occupyde. &
 þay sent letres to þe kyng in þys maner:

"Brut, Duk of Troianes & of le/vyng of þe Rege of
 Troy, to Pandras, þe Kyng of þe Grekys, gret/ying.
 140 For wy vnworthy hyt were, vnsemliche þyng hit ys to
 men ybore of so gentel & so worþy kynde of Dardane
 oþerwyse on þoure lond & on þour reme to dwelle &
 leue; þenne, þe nobulest of hym asket, wyche þat
 dwelleþ & habbyþ re/ayt on þe wodes, & þer þay
 145 lybbyþ wyt flech & erbys, and leuer habbyt to dwelle
 þer longe on swyche lyf & on fredom, & wyt swyche
 lyflode be y/ufteynd, þan to be yfulfyllyd wyt al
 denteus mete, to dwelle vnder þour sok of bondage
 & of seruage, þat yf hyt offende þour hye power,
 150 þay may be nost wyt/sette, saue þe entencion were of
 eueryone of þe commers þat but & were ytake to
 de/yre, & to habbe, & to couete to serour dignyte

140 nyt ys: MS nyt h ys

150 saue: MS Saue

151 The word commers seems to defy glossing; compare the Latin: seu uenia adhibenda cum cuiusque captiui communis sit intentio (Grisecom 1929, p. 226).

152 For meaning of serour. Compare the Latin: uelle ad pristinam dignitatem redire (Grisecom 1929, p. 226).

& stat. 3owur mercy & forfenge to hys peple of
 soure lordchyp, yf 3owur wylle wer to lete hym to
 155 hadde here fredom & here franchiſe, & to lete hym
 dwelle in 3owur londe, on pes, owte of þe wodys
 wyche þay fleſe to, & þer hym occupyeþ for 3our ſeruage;
 oþer þat 3e wolde graunte wyt 3owur loue þat þay
 mezt go & leue 3owur lond to oþer nacions of
 160 owur londys.^m Pan/dras vnderſtod & wel knew þe
 ſentens of here letres. Grætlyche he wondred þat
 þay wyche he hold & helde in ſeruage wer ſo moche
 fulfillid & habunde on ſo moche hardynyſſe to ſeende
 hym ſwyche letres. He let clepe & after ſent þe
 165 gretteſt lordys of hys lond to councayle & hete hym
 and counounded to gadery hys oſt togederys, for he
 wolde purſewe to take hym. He wende & hopede to
 haue ykepid & ouerſet hym on þat wode. On þe mene
 tyme, Brut, wyþ þre þouſand men, al vnavylyd &
 170 vnwy/tyng of þe kyngys doyng, com owte of þe wode
 & ſey þe kyngys oſt, & noþyng [þer]of tofore he ne
 hurde ne wyſte. And he wente hym in aſe & a chapode.
 & he hurde & wite þe conyg of þe kyng & hys out into
 þe contray for hym. He ſente to his men þat he wolde
 175 þe nexte next after go & a alyle þe kyngys out and

168 haue ykepid: MS haue to haue ykepid

171 þer]of: MS of

175 a alyle: MS a a the letter u with a tail le

make hym to breke here sege. Wenne he hadde ywarnyd
 hem & Pay were al pre.t, the Troianes wente &
 a/fayl/lyd hem scherpely & harde, & swyþe gret flayst
 of hem made. þen, anon, þe Gre/kys wer abaſched and
 180 ſwyþe adrad & flye & voyded & departed in dyuerce
 party/ys and tofore hym fly to water of Akalon, þat
 was þer faſt by. And Pay haſtyd to to paſſe þe
 reuer, þat was gret; bote on þe paſſyng on þe myddes
 þe ſtrem, þer perche[d] muche pepul. And Pay þat
 185 fley by oþer ſydes Brut & hys men ſo haſtyd, þat
 ſumme of hym on þe water wer adronke, and ſumme
 vpon þe brymme of þe water yflayd, & ſumme adon falle.
 Now ſumme hyder & ſumme þeder, Pay were ſo chayſyd
 þat dowble flayst of hem was made, þat Pay ne wyſte
 190 wat ſyde Pay neſte hem kepe. Wan Antigonus, Kyng
 Pandras broþer, þys ſey, wonder ſory he was. He
 cleped & gaderyd to hym hys companye, þat were
 deſperbelyd and ren/nyg aboute, and brouȝte hem &
 rew/led hem aȝen togedere and made a ba/tel & wyȝ a

184 perche, d]: MS perche

176 The plural forms hym and here referring to the singular form hit reflects a tendency in English to refer to collective singular nouns with plural pronouns.

177 hem = the Trojans

179 hem = the Greeks

195 wykkyd wylle wente apon þe Troianes and wente to ham &
 made ham fle into þe water] and ydronched hym. Bote
 þenne, þe Troianes ſcherp/lyche tornyd hym & here
 company/es togeas þe Grekys, & manlyche þay wyt]tode
 hem. And þe beſte wepe/ne þat þay hadde þay benome
 200 hem. ſo þat þe purpoſ of Grekys to hym lytel
 profeted, for wy þe Troianes wer preſt yarmyd & þe
 Grekys were but naked men. And þerfor, þe
 Troia/nes wer þe more hardyer for to wyt]tonde hem
 & flow meny of hem. & þe Grekys mezt nozt aſkape
 205 þennes tille þe were almoſt alle yflaye, An/tigonus
 and Anacletus, hys felow, ytake. Wenne þat Brut had
 yhadde þe victorye of þe Grekys, he manyd hys
 caſtelle & pute jn vij^c knyſtys to kepe þe caſtells,
 and hym/ſlf, wyt hys companye, wente to wode þer þe
 210 pepul of Troianes abode & waytyd hys comyng. Bute
 Pandras, for þe fleyng & þe voydyng þat þay hadde
 ymade, and alſo for þe takyng of hys broder, he was
 fore annoyd & agreuid. þat ſame next, þe pepul
 wyche þat were diſp]er]belyd & flowe, he let hem
 215 gadery togederys aſen. And þe day amorwe after,

196 wate_r]: MS wate

214 diſp]er]belyd: MS diſ]belyd

199 The first þay is the Greeks; the second þay
 is the Trojans.

he went & com to þe caſtells & hadde ygadered his
 pepul togederys & byſege[d] þe caſcellis; for he
 wende Brut Perine & wyt hym Antigonus, his broþer,
 & ma_nly ofer wyche [h]e hadde ytake to pryſons.
 220 And wenne he & hys com/panye com to þe wallys, he
 departyd & delde hys pepul of hys oft in ba/taylis
 & ordayned & ſette hym abow/te to aſayle þe caſtel
 & charged hem to kepe faſt þe zeatis & dores, þat
 Pay com noſt oute. Summe Pay ſette by þe water of
 225 Tarſe; summe he dude wyþ montanus & ſowes to myne
 þe caſtel, & summe wyt ofer maner of en/gyenons
 to breke þe walles. And Pay dude & purſewed hys
 heſtys & fouste wyt alle ſtrengþe þat Pay meȝte,
 and leuereche manere þat Pay couþe moſt
 230 cruwellyche Pay dude. And wenne þe neȝt com, Pay
 choſe þe moſt har/dyeſt & douſteyſt men for to
 aſayle & wake & toȝene aſawte to þe caſtel/lys,
 and þe toþer. þat wery & mech ytra/uaylyd, to ſlepe
 & to take reſte, and alſo to ſle hem þat owt com
 235 of þe caſtelle ofer of tent. Bute Pay þat were
 wytjonne þe caſtel beleget, Pay ſtood vpon þe

217 byſege, d]: MS byſeges

219 ma_nly: MS may

219 [h]e: MS he

229 leuereche: MS ouereche

walles & forsed hem wyþe alle strengþe þat hy
had/de & myȝt to wytlette & putte away þe strengþe
of here enemyes & ma/gynacons. Perfor, þay ordaynyd
240 engynonns, & wepene, & dyuerse armour contrarye
toȝens here enemyes. Now wyt sperys & dartys, now
wyt fyre & brynston, þay cast vpon hym, & wel
nobylyche þay hem deffendet & kepte. And wenne þay
of þe oſt wer yredy & preſt to breke & to aſayle þe
245 walles, þay wyþinne caſte & þrew oute vpon hym fyre
Grekys & ſpryngede vpon hem hoot water & made here
enemyes wyþdrawe & forſake here aſawte maugre hem.
Bote þay wyþine þe caſtelle were so myſeyde & lytel
mete hadde & ſo turmen/tyd euerych day wyþ fyrst &
250 in trauayle, þat þay meȝt noȝt hyt ful long endure.
þay took preuylyche a maſſynger a[nd] ſente to Brut
and prayde hym for to helpe hem; for þay dowted to
falle on febelnyſſe, ſo þat þay m[o]ſte forſake a[n]d
zelde þe caſtelle, but yf þay hadde help þe rader.
255 Brut, wenne he hurde þys, he was in gret þouȝt, and

244 of þe oſt: MS of þe of þe oſt

251 a[nd]: MS a

253 m[o]ſte: MS m the beginning of the letter y
without tail ſte

253 a[n]d]: MS ar.

[t]rongliche [er]wyf he was turmentyd, for wy he
 hadde most so many kryss/tys pat mest suffiice to sefe
 hem champanye batelle. Penne, haſtlyche, he bypouzte
 & tok nys concel & was on purpos for to go pat neyzt
 260 to be oſt pat ſeget be caſtelle & to lee be watche,
 & to come & to falle vppon be oſt ſlepyng, Penne
 pouzt aze pat mest nost be, but hyt were of aſen[t]
 & helpe of be Grekys. Penne, he clepyd to hym
 Anacletus, pat was Antigonus felow, & drew oute hys
 265 ſwerd & ſayde to hym on Pys manere: "Pou nobel,
 zunge man, be ende of Py lyf, and alſo of Antigonys,
 ys come, bot yf pou wolt do pat pat y wol be hote &
 comande, & pat pou perſewe & fulfillle trulyche my
 wille. I am on purpos to go, be nexte neyzt pat
 270 come, to be caſtelle pat be Grekys byſe/gep, and
 [to] ſocour & to helpe hym in be caſtel, and to
 afraye ham of be oſt & make hym voyde; but y drede
 pat here wacche wolde diſcouere & dytorbele my
purpos. & [e]r pat y go vppon hem, & my company, y
 275 mot of be be enſu/ryd to haue hylp of be, pat y may

256 [t]rongliche: MS rongliche

256 [er]wyf: MS wyf

262 a en [t]: MS a en

270-271 and [to] occur: MS and occur

274 [e]r: MS or

by þe fyurly entre vpon hem. Þou mozt on
 al manere hastely & surely do me þy[s] nede & þys
 erand. Now, on þys nexte neyzt, þe se/cunde hour,
 Þou schalt go to þe sege, and to þe wacche Þou schalt
 280 speke wyþ fayre wordys & smole, and Þou schalt sygge
 to hym þat Þou hast ybroke out of Brutys pryson
 Antigenus, þe kyngys broþer, and þat Þou hast hym
 ybrouzt anon to þe outgoyng of þe wode, and þer Þou
 hast yhud hym amonges þe busches, and þat he meyzt no
 285 forþer go of pertenyng of men. Þenne, Þou schalt
 brynge þe wach/che men anon to þe wode as Þou ham
 haddeft to delyuerea. And y wol be prest þanne wyþ
 my company for to take hym.* Wen Anacletus sey þe
 swerd ouer hys hevyd adrawe, & wyþ grete wor/dis þat
 290 was ymanesched, swyþe sore he was adradde. & þenne,
 anon, he swe/re by hys fay & asured & hym byhyzte to
 pursue & do hys hefte & hys coman/dement, so þat he
 wolde grante to hym and to Antyconnus to haffe here
 lyf. Wan þys couenant was ygran/tyd & confernyd, on
 295 þe secunde hour of þe nexte neyzt after, he tok hys
 way toward þe sege. & wenne þat he com anon to þe
 castelle, þe wachmen þat tok kepe of þe wacche at
 euerych tyde com renne & a/kyd of hym wat was þe
 cause of hys comyng þeder, and wer ycone to betraye

300 þe oft. Þenne, he, wyþ glad chere leayng to hym,
 anjuered hem on þys manere: "I nam noȝt ycome to
 betraye my men, but j am a kaped of þe pryjon of þe
 Troianes, and j am aflowe to ȝow hudei to pray ȝow
 to come wyþ me to Antigonus, ȝowur frende, wyche þat
 305 j haf delyuered owt of Brutys prijon, & y haf hym
 ybroȝt anon to þe goyngowt of þe wode, & þer y haf
 yhydde hym amonge þe buſches, for y meȝt yfynde
 ſum/me of ȝow to lede & hym delyuere." But þenne,
 þay dredde weþer [he] ſayd ſoþ oþer no. Þenne com
 310 þer on of hym þat knew hym & ſalued hym, ſay/de to
 hys felawys wych he was. Þen, þay wente wyþ hym
 & clepede here felowys wyþ hem & ſewed hym anon to
 þe wode, as he hadde yſayde þer he hadde yhudde hym.
 Alle þay were ycome amonges þe byſches. Thenne, þer
 315 was Brut, wyþ hys companye yarmyd, & wente vpon hym.
 & alle he toke & ſlow, thenne wente to þe ſege &
 departyd hys company in þre bataylys, & comaunded
 þat euerych of hem ſhuld go to hys ſyde of þe caſtel
 þer he was aſyngned & wylyche wyfoute drea & noye
 320 go þeder, ſo þat hym ſchamyd noȝt, and þer to
 abyde tyl þat he wyþ hys company hadde ywonne

305 delyuered: MS deluered

309 weþer [he] ayd: MS weþer ayd

320 an, d! : MS ar.

The kyngys tent & pay Pat hurde hys sygne y/cryed.
 Thenne, he trauste hem alle hat pay schulde do. &
 Penne, pay hym dyste & hede to the castelle, & fer
 325 pay bydet the sygne hat he hem byheyst. And wenne
 Brut com by/fore the kyn_g]s, Pandrasys, tent at
 ge/syng & at hys estimacion, & pay Pat wer wyþinne
 hurde neyþe hyn wyþ /werdes outedrawe & wer on here
 beddis a/lepe & hurde strokys and harde yreue
 330 & no pyte pay ne had/de of hem, to the castel pay
 renned & sede, making gret deul & sorwe. & wenne
 pay hurde the waykyng of he/re felowys dayng & how
 pay runne among here enemyes as hyt were /schep among
 wolphes. Thenne, pay were wonder fore adrad, for,
 335 Penne, non hylp ne pay ne hadde, non hope to take
 non armour, ne god /space to fle. But pay remoued
 forþ, vnytake wepyn ober armour. pay wy/te noþt
 weder, for drede of armed men. And anon, wyþ Brutys
 men pay wer y/laye. And summe of hem fley & wold
 340 haue y/kaped, but ha/t/lyche pay were ytake amonges
 bron & amonges bu/ches, & ydo to the deþ. And summe
 for drede of deþ falle amonges bron, on guttes wyþ
 the derke nest, Pat pay trete here armis, leggis, &
 also rugges. And summe com to the reuer fleyng.

326 kyn_g]s: MS kyns

335 wyþ Brutys: MS wyþ Brutys

345 Pay nuſte neuer weder, & fulle Perjanne & were
 adron/ke, so Pat Per nas of hem en/ow neſe Pat nas
 wyſ fortune & harm yperched. And Brutys men Pat wer
 on Pe caſtel, wenne Pay wyſte & knew Pe comyg of here
 che/uallrye, anon, Pay wend ouſte amon/ges Pe Grekys,
 350 of hem dobled Pe ſlauzt. Bote Brut, Pe forſayde tent
 of Pe kyng he wyn, & byſyleche & wel hyt kepede. &
 alſo Pe kyng he toke, for he hadde leu r to kepe hys
 lyue Panne for to do hym to Pe deſ. Pe companyes
 wyche Pat were wyt Brut, neuer Pay aceſede to ſle
 355 faſt Pe Grekys for to Pay hadde y/ſlyze & vndo fro Pat
 o ſyd into Pat oPer. & ſwych a ſlayzt & owelyn Pay
 ma/de Pat laſt al Pe neyzt tyl on Pe morwe Pat hyt
 was daylyſt. Brut made gret ioie, & hys companye
 alſo. And for here grete godeſ & wynnyg Pat Pay
 360 hadde ywonne, & at here lykyng, Brut departyde
 amonges hys felawys, Pat Pay hulde hym wel apayde.
 Penne, he wente into Pe caſtel wyſ Pe kyng, and Per
 Pay abode tille Pay had/de departyde boſe treſour.

345 Pay nuſte neuer weder: MS Pay nu te neuer Pay
 nu te neuer weder

363 The referent of boſe is unclear, one not
 being able to tell if it refers to Brutus and
 Pandraus or to two treasuries; the Latin text,
 however, states, dum gazas distribuere (Griscom
 1929, p. 233). The accusative plural form gazas
 comes from the word gāza, meaning "treasure, wealth,
 riches."

& Penne, he made & vytaylyd þe castel azen, & dede þe
 365 dede bodyes bury[e]. And he gedre to gederys hys
 company aze. And wyt ioye & victorye, to wode þay
 wen/te. So þys nobel duc gladede hys companye. Per
 here hartys were ful/fyllid wyþe ioye & murthe. And
 þenne, he wente & clepede to hym hys grete/ft barons
 370 & lordys, & þe worthy/ft of kundes, and he a/þked of
 [hem] wat þay wold conceyle hym to bydde and a/þke of
 Pandras, þe kyng, for he [was] yput & sette vnder
 her power & hure byddyg, & he /schulde do here wille
 yf he wolde be delyueryd fro hym. Arion, /summe bad
 375 hym bydde of þe kyng wat party of þe reme he wolde
 hym & hys compa/ny grante & zeue to dwelle jinne.
 And /summe hym bade to bydde lycens to go owte of hys
 londe wat way þat he wolde freliche, & he to fynde
 hym al þyng þat hym nedyst to hure waygoyng. Wenne
 380 þay had/de long y/spoke, euerych hys avyce & concel,
 þenne, þer aros vp on of hem was name was Menpritis,
 & he prayde to hys woder felcus to herkene hym
 /stille, & he /sayde. "My fadres & my ffrendes, werto
 /schulle ze demure & /stryue so long on þat þayng þat
 385 we /schul hadde, & ys help & hele to ous? O þyng ys

365 bury[e]: MS last letter blurred

371 [hem]: MS blurred

372 he [was] yput: MS he yput

376 zeue to dwelle: MS zeue of hys lond to dwelle

to byddyng, as me Jemyth, & Pat ys lycens & leue to
 go, yf sowur lykyng be, jf Pat 3e deuyret to hadde
 euer pes wyt hym & hys, no3t for Penne 3eff 3e
 grant; to Pandras to hadde hys lyf to Pa coue/nant
 390 3e to hadde of hym a party of Grece & 3e to dwelle
 among Pe Grekys. Euer duryng pes, 3e schul haue wyt
 hym Pe wyls Pat Pe broderys, & susterys, & sones buþ
 on lyue of Pe wyche suster ney3t 3e made so gret a
 flay3t. Alle Pe wile Pat 3e dwellyþ & buþ ymedled
 395 amonges hem, [e]uer/more here kunde & here nacion
 wol/lyþ be mynde Perof & of 3ow haue gret hate, and
 euer hem enforceye to take veniaunce & to be awreke
 apou 3ow. And also we buþ bute a lytel company to
 wyþstonde so meny as Pay buþ; ffor yf Per ful any
 400 debate bytwyxt 3ow & hem, Pe[lyre] nombre eusry day
 moryþ & encre/tyt, & 3owur la/syþt. But y concel
 Pat 3e bydde hys ylde/3t dowter, Pat ys yclepyd
Innogen, to our duc to hadde to hys wyffe, & wyþ
 hure, gold & syluer, schepes & wete, & al oþer þyng
 405 Pat ys nedful to 3owur wey & to 3owur pa/lage. And
 yf inow so bydde to haue hys leue to go & of alle

395 e uermore: MS Euermore

400 Pe lyre]: MS P:

404 schepes: MS Schepes

woder þynges to for/ayde wa_y]. 3owur wille be
 avyfe 3ow." Þenne, þay alle a/en/tyd Þerto þat þe
 kyng, Pandras, ſchulde be yled & ybroust on myddys
 410 of hem alle, & yf he wolde graunte & fu[1]fille here
 peticion & hure haſ/kyng, he ſchulde haue hys lyf;
 & but, yf wolde, he ſchulde daye a foul def. And
 þay dwellyd no3t, bu3t wyþou3te eny taryng broust
 hym forþ on a cha/re heyer þan ony of hem alle. And
 415 þer hyt was to hym ytau3t wat torment & pyne he
 ſchulde haue, bot he wolde graunte & do [þat] þay
 hym hote & comaunded. Þenne, on þys ma/nere he hem
 an/wered & ſayde, "O my godys, 3e buþ toſens me þat
 3e habbyt me, & my broþer, & Anacletus ytake &
 420 ypute into 3owur hondys. We [buþ] preſt & redy to
3owur wille & comaundement, so þat 3e wol grante ous
 ousre lyffes; ffor noþyng ys leuer þan lyf. Þerfor,
 y grante 3ow 3owur a/kyng & fu[1]fille 3owur

407 wa_y]: MS wat

410 fu[1]fille: MS fufille

416 do [þat] þay: MS do þay

420 We [buþ] preſt: MS we preſt

423 fu[1]fille: MS fufille

418-420 The 3e of line 418 refers to the gods, the 3owur of line 420 to the Trojans. The Latin text has no adrefs to the gods, but rather: Quoniam aversis dii me nunquam fratrem anacletum in manus uestras tradiderunt (Griscom 1929, p. 235).

byddyng; for now y fe wel y mot be obedyent to
 425 3owur he/tys, and my dowter y mot to 3ow 3eue, Pat
 of Jo moche godny/fe & gentry/fe buþ ycome, & bore
 of Jo nobel kynde of Fryamy & Achilles, wyche Pat
 þe nobel loos & fame of Pat kynde wyed ys bore &
 ſprede. Alle oþer Pat were yexylyd of Troye, and
 430 Jo moche Pat so many princes yput on serua/ge buþ
 of prison delyuered, how ſhulde þe Kyng of Grece
 hym ſtonde, wenne wyt Jo fewe & wyt so lytel pepul
 so many & gret plenty of armyd men buþ diſcomfyted,
 hure kyng taken & ybroust to here pryſon. Wo
 435 Jcholde wyt/tonde ſwach a 3ung men? J grainte
 y wol 3eue to Brut, duc, Jnnogen, my dowter, & al/fo
 y wol 3eue wyþ here gold, & syluer, & schepes, &
 wete, wyn, and oyle, & al þyng Pat nedyþ to [3owur]
 way and paſſage as þay wollyþ ſygge. And yf 3e
 440 torne fro 3owr purpos & dwelle wyþ þe Grekys. þe

435 gra[n]te: MS g with ra-sign above it te

437 y wol 3eue wyþ: MS y wol 3eue wol 3eue wyþ

438 [3owur]: MS here

425-427 These relative clauses are supposed to be stating the lineage of Brutus, who was descended from Priam and Anchises, not Priam and Achilles. Compare the Latin quem ex genere priami & anchise creatum (Griscom 1929, p. 236).

434 Note the past participle taken with the -n termination not usual for the language of The History.

Prede party o: my rewe y wolle graunte sow to
 haffe, to wonya & to dwelle Perinne; & ouer al, my
 byheft & my graunte j wol fulfillle & perfewe. Pat
 so se schul be Pe Jurer, y wol dwelle J'tylle on
 445 sowur warde tyllle alle Pyng Pat y haf sow behote be
 fulfilllyd." Wanne Pe couenant was ymade, Pay Jent
 messyngeres ouer Grece to alle Pe ha/uenes & portes
 to gadere shippes. & wenne Pay wer ygedered
 to edere, Pe numbre Pay presentyd & brouste of was
 450 CCC & xxiiij. Al maner of vitaylis on Pys shippis
 Pay charged. And [Brut] was yarmyd & ymarried to Pe
 dow/ter wyt gret Jolempnyte as byfel to here & as
 dignyte a/kyd. God gold & syluer ynow to hym was
 yseue, & juuels. Wenne al Pys was fulfillid & ydo,
 455 frelyche Penne went Pe kyng owte of pry/on. And
 anon after, at Pe nexte wynd, Pe Troianes wente
 ouste of hys power & of hys lordchepe. Bot
 Innogen, he was yset/te on an hye schyppe & per
 Jtode & ofte Jwounede betwyxe Brutys armys, almost
 460 ded; & ofte hue lete Pe teres falle for sorwe to
 departe fro nure kyn & frendes, & fro Pe contray.
 Ne hue turned neuer her eyen fro Pe ha/ueue tillle
 Jhue was wyre of we/pyng & Jholp ouercome fully
 twy day/es & next. Pay Jalyd tyllle Jay com to an

451 And [Brut] was: MS and was

465 ylund Pat was yclepyd Leo/gentia, wyche Pat of olde
 tyme wyt þe curſe & þe rennyg of þe pyratys was
 deſtroyed & waſtyd, & no man woned þerine. & þer
 þay arayuyd to þat ylund, Brut ſente CCC ar/med
 men for to wyte wo woned þerine. þay wente &
 470 ſcherched. & þay fond no man but plente y/nou of
 wylde beſtys & of dyuerce kynde wyþine þe wodys &
 foreſtys, & ynow þerof þay toke. Thay com to a
 cety þat was al waſted & yleft for dyfert, & þerine
 þay fonde a tem/ple of a goodeffe. In þe Jame
 475 tem/pul, þer was an ymage of a good/effe þat ſef
 anſwere of þyng þat a man wolde of here a/ke &
 bydde. P[en], þay charged hym wyþ þe ve/nyſon þat
 þay þer fonde & cau3te, & turned hem a3en to here
 ſchippys & told to here felowys of þe contre, & of
 480 þe cyte, & of þe meruelos þat þay þer fonde & ſay3e.
 And þay excy/ted & conſelyd þe duk to go to þat
 tempul, & fayre & fre 3eftys to þat place do, &
 ſacrifice make, & enque/re of þat godeſſe wat lond
 & contre þay ſchuld ſeche & go to haue here
 485 perpetuel dwellyng to wone & to dwelle jnne. Wanne

477 P[en]: MS þat

480 fonde & ſay3e: MS fonde & kau3te & torne a3en
 to here ſhippes ſay3e

þay hadde y/take concayle & alle acenty_[d] þerto,
 Brut tok wyþ hym xij^c of þe gree/te barons & þe
 grette/te lordes of kynde, & wente to þat temple wyþ
 al þyng þat nedful was to þe sacrifice. Wenne þay
 490 were þeder ycome, þay 3ede abowte þe temple. And
 tofore þe entre þre goodes þer wer y/stode & purtrayed
 as þe maner was on þe olde tane, wyche þat were
 Jouys, & Mercure, & also þe Dyane. & tofore hym þay
 sette þre iures, & euerych of þe lordes 3efe here
 495 3eftys & here sacrifice dude to euerych of þe godes.
 & Brut tofore [þe] auter of þe goddes/þe kneled, & a
 ve//el of þe sacrifice ful of wyn and blode of a
 [wyt] hynde on hys ryst hond he hulde. He ca/te vp
 hys /yst on þe Dyane. And wonder /stille, but fewe
 500 hyryng, he þayde þes wordes: "Diuā potens ne_[m]or_[um],
 terror silue/tribus apris, cui licet anfractus ire

486 acenty_[d]: MS acentys

496 tofore [þe] auter: MS tofore auter

498 [wyt]: MS blurred

500 ne_[m]or_[um]: MS netor

498 Compare wyt hynde with Latin candide ceruæ (Griscom 1929, p. 238).

500 Compare nemcrum here with Latin nemorum (Griscom 1929, p. 238).

500-50 Powerful goddess of the wood, terror of the wild boar of the forest, who may freely walk

per etheros infernasque domos, terestria iura
 re[so]lue, et dic quas terras nos habitare velis.
 Dic cer/tam sedem, qua te venerabor in euum, qua tibi
 505 virgineis templa dicabo coris." Wenne he hadde Pys
 ix sy/des y/ayde, he zede abowte þe auter iiiij syþes,
 & he ca/te & zete þe wyn þat he huld on þe fyuer, &
 layde hym adon þe hendys skyn, wyche þat tofore þe
 auter was y/sprade. Þer he ful on slepe & slept a
 510 wyle. Þenne was hit as hit wer þe þred/de houre of
 þe neyzt, on þe wyche þat swetty/zt slep takyþ a man.
 Þenne, hyt fened hym þat he sey þe goode/fe stonde
tofore hym & on Pys maner hue sayde, "Brute, sub
occa/uo solis tran/ Gallica rigna, in/ula in occiano
 515 undique clau/a mari. In/ula in occiano est habitata
gigantibus olym, nunc diserta quidem, gentibus apta
tuis. Hanc namque pete, tibi sedes erit illa

503 re[so]lue: MS reule

515 habitata: MS habitatam

502-505 through the maze of heaven and houses of hell, reveal the natural laws of the earth, and say what lands you wish us to dwell in. Name the secure abode where I shall venerate you for ever, where I will grant you temples and dances of maidens (My translation).

503 Compare resolue with Latin resolue (Griscom 1929, p. 239).

513-517 Brutus, beneath the sunset, across the Kingdom of Gaul, is an island in the ocean, surrounded by waves and sea. The island in the ocean was once inhabited by giants, is now deserted, suited to your people. Therefore, claim it; it will be your atode

perhennis. Hec fiet natis altera Troia tuis, hic de
 prole tua reges nascuntur, & ipsius totius terre
 520 subditus orbis erit." Of hys avyseon þe duk was
 aſteryd & was on drede weþer hit wer in ſwefnyg oþer
 no; for wy he ſeye þe godes wyt a quyēt voys þat
 ſayde to wat contray he ſhulde go. He clepede hys
 felowys to hym & tolde hym al by order how hyt
 525 ſholde byfalle to hym as þe Diane tolde hym on hys
 ſlep. Penne, þay made gret ioye & dyſte hym ſnell to
 hur ſhippes, and wyt þe nexte wynde þat was after,
 þay ſayled toward þe occian for to go & ſeche þat
 þe goddaſſe hym ordaynyd & ſayde. þay dwellyd
 530 noſt lon/ge, þat þay com to þe nye ſee & ſayled ſo,
 & hure cours hylde xxx dayes, þat þay com to Afrik,
 and þay ne wyſte to ſoþe weþer þay were ytornyd,
 nor weþer þay ſhuld turne. Penne, þay com to þe
 Autyers of þe Fylyſteys & þe ſtedys of þe wodys, &
 535 ſaylyd bytwyxtē Ruſſe & þe Mountaynys of Azare.
 Þer of þe comyg & of þe rennyg vppon hym of pyratys,
 wyþ ſwyþe gret perelle þay wer ypaynyd, & moche
 ſhame þay hadde wyþ hem. Bote þe victorye þay hadde &
 wonne hem, & wyt þe pylage þat þay wonne & hadde of
 540 hem þay were reche. Thenne þe morwe, þay paſyd þe

518 for ever. There, another Troy will be built
 by your cons. There, kings will be born of your off-
 ſpring, and all the earth will be ſubject to them
 (My translation).

reuere, & Pay aryued in Maurytanya. Penne, Per Pay
 hade muche me^{ye}ye & ^{sch}arte/de of mete & of drynke.
 And Pay wente oute of Payre ^{sch}ippis to londe, &
 di^{sp}osed hur companyes, & wastyd he contre fro Pat
 545 on sen/de to Pat o^{er}. Wenne Pay were fulfed, Pay
 come & wy^drow hym azen, & come to Pe Pylareus of
 Her/culeus. Penne, Par aperyd to hem a monster meryn
 Pat was yclepyd Sirenes, and so wente vp & don, huder
 & Peder, aboute Pe ^{sch}ippes, Pat almost he heide hym
 550 & ^{fl}owed & ouer^{pr}owe. But nozt for Panne, fro hym
 Pe a^{sk}apyd & come to Pe See of Tyrene. Per faste by
 Pe ha/uene & by Pe Lond. [Pay] fonde ^{iiij} kyndes of
 generac^ones of Troye y/bore, wyche Pat were exilyd &
 were Pennys yflowe longe tofo/re Pat tyme, & wer on
 555 a company togederys. And hure duk & hure gouernour
 was yhote Corneus, a tempre man & best of concayle
 wys, & of gret vertu, & ^{swy}pe hasty, so 3ef he wyt [a]
 geant shulde melde, pley, o^{er} fy^zte, anon, he wold
 hem di^{sc}onfyte & ouer^{co}me as a man wolde ouer^{co}me a
 560 ^{sch}ilde. Penne, Brut, & he, & alle Pat o^{er}
 companye knew Pe kyng & Pe nacyon. euerych of o^{er}

552 lond, [Pay] fonde: MS lond fonde

552 ^{iiij} kyndes: MS ^{iiij} fowre kyndes

557-558 wyt [a] geant: MS wyt geant

547-548 The translator has misconstrued the forms monstra and Sirenes, both plurals, as singulars.

of olde tyme. Per pay aſſent & bycome felowys
tegederes. & alſo boþ here companyes. Hys men, in
Pe name of here duk, pay were yclepyd Cornychemen.
565 And Corneus men hylpe Brut on all hys bataylys. Thenne,
pay ſaylyd & paſſyd many londys, þat pay come into a
cuntre þat now me clepyt Gyane. Pay com into a
layer, & Per pay dwellyd vij day/es, & eſpyede Pe
contre & wat re/me hyt was. Thenne regnade in a
570 cuntre Golfayre Pe Payteuyn, þat was kyng of þat
ſame contre. So Per was a gret word & a gret fame to
hym ytolde, þat a gret flete of [t] range men &
alions were wyþinne Pe parteys of hys rene, armyd.
þenne, he ſent weſ//ſyngerys to enquere wat pay
575 ſouhte, & weþer pay wolde pees oþer werre. And as
pay wer goyng to Pe flete, pay mette Corne/us, þat
was ycome alond wyt CC men wytinne Pe wodes to
hounte & to take venefon. Anon, pay ſpak to hym &
aſket by wat manys leue & ho gaf leue to honte on Pe
580 kyngys lond & to take hys dere. "Of olde tyme," pay
ſayde, "hyt ys ſtabelyd & ordayned þat no man wytowte
Pe heft of Pe prince n/lyng to honte in hys foretys."
þenne, Corneus an/weryd, "Of wyche þyng we ſhal
no leue hadde." þenne, on of [pe] Peyteuenes,
585 wyche hys name was Vabret, put an arwe on hys bowe,

572 [t]range: MS range

584 of [pe] Peyteuenes: MS of Peyteuenes

& remeued to Corneus, & Jhet to hym. Bote Corneus
 voy/ded hys Jhot & remeued fa/te to hym & pulled þe
 bowe fa/te oute of hys hond, & Jmot hyr on þe heued.
 Anon, ha/t/ly, alle þe remanent fleý away, and vnnel'e
 590 þay a/skaped of hys hondes. Penne, þay come to
 Gol/farie, & told hym of þe deþ of here felawe & how
 he was y/laye. Pen/ne, þe Duk of Peytow was wonder
 sory & yuyl angret, & gadered a gret companye & a
 gret oft for to avenge on hem þe deþ of hys me/Jynger.
 595 But Brut wayted he[e] comyng, & Penne, he lefte to
 kepe to here Jchippis, hure mare/nery[s], & wemen &
 chyldren. & he [and] hys fystyng men wente to londe
 & come togens þe batayle. Penne, þay fow/te
 Jstranglyche at boþe Jydes. & muche of Pat day þay
 600 foust, & gret Jlaust þay made & com to non ende.
 Corneus was a/scha/med Pat Aquytanyes wer Jo har/dy to
 wyþ/tonde þe Troianes, & þay noust to wyþ/etten ne wenne
 nost of hem. Penne, he toke hys hardyne/þe to hym, &
 clepe/de hys company to hym on þe ryst half of þe
 605 batayle, & made hys batayle, & Jlow many of hys enemyes,

593 angret: MS anangret

595 he, ri: MS he

596 mare/nery[s]: MS mare/nery

597 he [and] hys: MS he hys

601 Corneus was: MS corneus & was

so þat he hym put & pressed amonges þe batayle of hys
 enemyes; & brake here scheltrum; & made hem remeue,
 & make way, & put hym to grounde, & defende hem so;
 & persude here oft, þat made hem alle to fle. Bote
 610 þenne, swyche an happe to hem befalle, þat he loſt
 hys swerde. & þenne, he tok hys fanchon, þat was
 kene at boþe sydes; & alle he smot þerwyt vpon þe
 heued, he clef hem to þe grounde. Brut þerof, & hys
 fellow, swyþe muche wondred of hys hardenyſſe & vertu,
 615 wyche þat wyt hys fanchon amonges þe batayle, þat þay
 fley. He mad hym habbe so gret drede, þay muſte wat
 þay dude. And þuſe wordes to hem he ſayde; "My &
 warfor flee ȝe, wratched cow/ardes? Turnet aȝe, &
 fyſtyþ wyþ Cor/neus, þat ȝow haþ ydo so moche ſchame
 620 & ſpytel & so meny þou/and fleyþ for me onlyche!
 Wat ſolas hadde ȝe of ȝowur fleyȝt? For weder þat
 ȝe fle, y wol ȝow ſewe! & ȝe not me nedys fle,
 woche þat y wol ne/ðe make fle so many tyrantes &
 geantes, & by þre & by foure bryn/gyng to priſon at
 625 onys!" By þat word of hym, þer torned an erl to hem
þat me clepede Suard, wyþ CCC knyȝtys, on d put
 forþ hys childe to renȝt hym. & he forȝete noȝt
 hys fanchon, þat he held on hys honde. He crered

606 þe batayle: MS þe þe batayle

626 on d]: MS or

hym vp. & smote þe erl an hys vppon þe helm & clef hym
 630 adown anon to þe grounde and departyd hym in ij
parteyes. And anon, he wente amonges þe oþer enmyes
 wyt hys fachon, & turnede huder & þeder, & gret
 flawst of hym ma/de. Nor he sparede nozt for hur
 strokes, not reste nozt to falle adoun, & to fle hys
 635 enmyes. Per, he smote summe of þe arme wyt þe honde,
 & summe he departyd þe schulder fro þe body. Summe he
 smot of þe heued wyt on stroke, & summe he clof þe rugges
 arwayne. And alle þay ful on hym, & he wyt hem alle
 fauste. Wenne Brut þys byhulde, he cast hys loue on þe
 640 man, & ran to hym wyt hys [b]laytaye, hym to helpe &
 to socour. Þenne was þer grete crye of many dyuerse men.
 Þenne, þay se/fe hard strokys on boþe partyes. Thenne
 way þer gret flawst on boþe sydes & harde batayle.
 Nouzt for þanne, þe Troianes hadde þe victorie. &
 645 Kyng Golfarye, wyt hys Peyteuens, torayd & fley, & þay
 were so chased & fley, þat wenne þe þay a/kapede, &
 wente to partyes of Fraunce to here colynes, & to
 here frendes, & to here knowleche, for to haue
 socour of hem. At þat tyme, xij kyngges were on
 650 Fraunce, wyche þat go/uerned & rulede þe londes &
 contres alle ylecte of dignyte, & þay receuyd hym

648 [unclear] [unclear]

649 kyngges were] on: MS kyngges on

benyglyche & gladlyche, & behyzt hym al onlyche to
 putte & to dryue oute of Aquytayne alle Pylke
 alyons & strange þat so were entryd & come into þe
 655 lond. But Brut, for þe vic/torye þat he hadde of
 hem, was swy/pe gladde, & of þe wynryn of þe
 py/lage þat Pay worne of her enemy/es, hys men he
 made reche. And also after, he wente wyþ hys
 660 compa/ny into þe countre & toke preys, & godes, &
 tounes on euerych syde a/bowte Pay sette on feyr.
 Bote fro hem, men of þe contrey hure godes toke &
 fleye for hem to saue hur lyues. And naPeles, Pay
 [f]lowe muche pe/pul, & gret flaust made boþe in
 cyteis, tounes, & vylages; for Pay wolde Pylke vn/ely
 665 folke vndo & noust of þe lond pulce. Bote wan Pay
 hadde prououte alle þe lond almost al Aquitayne
 ouergo and destrued, Brut & hys company come to o
 stede þer þe cyte of Turo[y]ne ys now, wyche þat
 Homerus wyt/nyssyd, wyche þat afterwar he hy[m]slyf
 670 areryd & made. Brut & hys companye seye þat þer was
 a conue/nyent & comeabul stede to habbe here refuyt
 þer. He wolde þer ha/ue a castel þat sef hym so
 byful þat he hadde nede to haue re/yt & re/fut

667 flowe: MS flowe

668 Turo_y_ne: MS tur the letter u with a tail
 added ne

669 hy[m]slyf: MS hy sylf

Pereine; for drede he hadde of þe comyg of þe Kynge
 675 Golfarye, þat, wyt þe kynges & princes of France, was
 comyg azens hym, & wyt hym wonder gret pepul þat wer
 ycome fast by þat stede to seue hym batayle. And
 wenne Brut hadde ymad hys castel, þere he abode twy
 dayes Golforye, & tryst on hym, & affyede on hys
 680 quitye & on þe hardenyssse of hys 3unge men. And
 Golfarye, wyt gret pri/de, & for hardynyssse of hys
 gret strayingþe of pepul, he wente to hym, & seged hem.
 And þer in presse of þe Troianes, he ne cesede gret
 flaust, day & neyzt, tyl he come & meyzt y/ee Brutteys
 685 castel. He behald þe reuer of Torne, & a lytel he
 bygan to lavghe; & on þe wordes, he sayde on skoryn,
 "Þese vnno/bul, & exilyd, & strange men, þay hauyþ
 ymade & ybul[d]ed a castel on my re/me! Swyþe triste
 & sure þay holdyþ hym. Arme 3ow, men! Arme 3ow, &
 690 vppon hem entre 3e, & flayzt hem faste! Dwelle 3e
 no3t, ne non demure makyþ, tylle we þese strangeþt, &
 þese exiled men ytake & yflaye, as schep, into al oure
 reme y/put on pri/on." Alle þay armed hem wyþ þat
 he hadde wyt hym. & he stoledde hym & ordayned on
 695 xij bataylys, & to ten/t hure ennyes þay made a gret
 aute & gret loure. And þe lord þeille, &

688 ybul[d]ed: MS ybulled

693 wy þ]: MS wych

ordyned, & di^{po}sed to^{sen}t hem hys companyes & hys
 batayles. Noust womanlyche he dude, bote a/monges
 hys companyes & host, he sede, & wat Pay schold do
 700 wy^{ly}che tauste hem, & ordayned how Pay shuld
 wyt tonde hure enmyes & haue Pe beter of hem. And
 Pu^{se} Paytenys & Frenche men vpon Pu^{se} entred, grete
 bost Pay made, & begunne to hym smyte & fle fa^{ste}.
 Bote Pe Troianes, anon, hem wyt^{tonde}, & sef hem a
 705 scherp schowre. & gret slaust of hure enmy^{es} Pay
 made, so Pat was y^{flaye} of hym almost ij mille of
 Peytey^{nys} & of Frenche men. And Penne, Pe to^{ber}
 were agast, & torned fa^{ste} & fley. & Pay flye tyll
 Pay come to Pe French host, Per most habundance &
 710 parte of pepul was, wyche Pat were y^{wonyd} to haue
 Pe victorye. And Pay wer so moche as Pe o^{ber} were
 Pat fur^{ste} wente, & were disconfyt. Not for Penne,
 Pay abede, & wer on compa^{nye} wyt hym agadered
 togeder, and bygonne a gret shoure & a gret slaust
 715 vpon Pe Troianes. & so harde & en^gurlyche Pay
 ful vpon hem to ta^{ke} here stren^{ge}, Pay made &
 compel^{lyd} hem into Pe ca^{stle} to entre.
 Penne, Pe Aquitaynes hadde Pe victorye, & Pay
 be^{seged} Pe Troianes on Pe ca^{stle}. And Pay bouste
 720 neuer to departy Pennys, er Pay wer enclo^{yd} wytine,
 and ty^{seged}, & ytake, & do to pri^{son}, o^{ber} Pat
 were wyt^{tronge} lege enfamyd, o^{ber} wyt^{tronge} on vyl de^{ceit}

yturmentyd & ydo to defe. The nexte nest /ewyng
 after, Corneus tok Brut to con/ayle & /ayde Pat he
 725 wolde by sum agwynty, e Pat /ame next go owte & on
 Pat wode Pat was Per fast by abyde for hyt wer day.
 And Brut amorwe erlyche /hulde oust wyt hys companye
 & a/ayle hys enmyes. And Corneus, wyþ hys bu/hment,
 /scholde come byhynde hur enmyes & a/ayle hem. Pys
 730 con/ayle Pat Corneus tok lykede ful wel Brut, &
 glad he was Perof. Anon ha/stlyche Pat /ame neyst,
 priuelyche, Corneus went hym oute of Pe castel wyt
 Pre Pow/and of men yarmed. And preuylyche, Pe put
 hem to Pe wode. Amorwe, wen Pe day was come, Brut
 735 had yordened & /tabled hys batayle & hys company, &
 opened Pe geatys of Pe castel & wente hym out to
 fyste wyt here enmyes. Anon, Pe Frenchmen & Pe
 Paytenys made prest hure oft. And +r . . . ay wente
 and togederys fouzte, so +r Per was at Pe furst comyng
 740 many Pow/and men on boþe /ydys fowle ywounded &
 /lay, for wy non of hem wolde forþese nor /pare
 oþer. Penne was Per a Troiane, was name was Truus,
 Pat was Brutys neveu. Pat was more /tra y/ing & more
 hardeer Pan any of alle Pe Troianes, owte take

723 The nexte nest: MS The ^{next} nexte

730 lykede ful wel: MS lykede ful fful wei

743 /tra y/ing: MS /tra the let^r r u with a tail
 added ng

745 Corneus; Bylke onlyche hym/ilf wyt hys lwerde kynde
vif men. & he wente amonges þe presse of Frenche men
 raþer þan he schulde, and was yflaye. Þenne, of hys
 name & after hym þe cyte of Turoy/ne was ycleped
euer after. & þer he was ybured. Thenne, wenne boþe
 750 parteys wer scherpi t & hardeyft fystyng, com Corneus,
 al vnwe/tyng and vnwar, byhynde hys en/myes, & ful
 appon and þherplyche & harde hem assayled, & muche
 pepul of hym flow.

Senne þe tyme of Brutys comig Peder wer neuer þe
 755 Troianes so hardy as wenne þay sey Cor/neus and hys
 company come to hel/pe hem; for, þenne, þay ful vpon
 hem, & flow hym don. And, þenne, þe Frenche men, for
 only þe escrie & cla/mouur þat com of Corneus byhyn/de
 hem, þay wer so agast þat þay forfoke þe felde & fley
 760 faste; for þay trowede þat þer com of hem many no þan
 dude. Þenne, þe Troianes fast pursewede & chafyd
 fast hure en/myes, & felde & [f]lowe of hem, nor neuer
 secede tille þay hadde of hem þe vic/torye. Noust
 for þenne, Brut, he hadde gret joye of þe victory.
 765 Noþeles, þory he was of þe clauste of hys pepul; for
 wy þe number of hys men al day laffed, and þe Frenche

762 flowe: MS flowe

764 Brut, he hadde: MS Brut þay he

men euery day e[n]cre^{lyd} & morede. Therfor, he was
 on drede Pat Pay wolde come apon hym & hys men, & wyt
 more [strayn]pe & mor g[r]etter oft hem werre. Penne,
 770 he & Corneus tok here concel, & cheise to go to hure
 [schippes, & to saue hem. For gut Pay hadde pe mojt
 party of hure companye ylefte and sewed, and also Pay
 hadde pe renoun, wor/chep, & reuerence of pe victorie.
 And al/so Pay wolde go seche pe londe Pat to Brut was
 775 destynyd to go to on his slepe by pe goddesse. Penne,
 he dwellyd but lytel Per, but wente to he[r] [schepyng,
 & charge[d] hure [shipes wyt many dyuerce godes &
 riches wyche Pat Pay hadde on Pat lond & o^{per} londes.
 And Pay hadde a fayre wynde & weder at lykyng, & Pay
 780 [ay/lyd toward Pat hym was byho/te. Penne, Pay com &
ar v]uede at Toteneyes hauene. Panne was pe name of
 Pat ylond yclepyd Albyon, wyche Pat no man woned ine,
[aue a fewe geantys. Not for Panne, fayer lond hyt
 was, & plente of fyche of reuerys, & wodes. And Brut
 785 & hys felchep gret lekyng hadde to se pe fayrny[ss]e &

767 e[n]cre^{ssed}: MS ecre^{ssed}

768 g[r]etter: MS getter

776 he[r]: MS he

777 charge[d]: MS charge

781 ar v]uede: MS ar the letter u with a tail
added uede

Pe comoditeys of Pat lond, & Per to wonya & to dwel/le.
 Anon, Pay sede into Pe lond, into d_y]uer]e places &
 contres. & Pay fon/de geauntys, into kauys & into
 montaynys aflowe for drede of hure duk & of hem.

790 Anon, Pay com/men, yd to tylea on Pe lond, and to arera
 houfyn, so Pat in a bref tyme men mest y]ue muche del
 of Pat lond enhabited. Penne, Brut, of hys name
 onlyche, he clepyd Pat lond Bretayne. Hys men & hys
 companye he wolde of Pe deriuu/coun of hys name to
 795 euermor to hab/be in mynde of hym; he cleped hem
 Brytones. Penne, after Pe]peche of hys men & of hys
 nacyoun, Pat fry/t & rader wer ycleped Troianes o]er
 "schort grew," he clepede hit Pen/ne Brytayne. And
 also Corneus, he tok a po[r]cion of Pe reme wyche Pat
 800 felle to hys lot, & after Pe clepyg on hys name, hit
 was ycleped Cor/ineam. & hys men, after Pe en]am/pul
 of Pe duk, wer]clepyd Cornychen men. Pfor wy, over
 alle P[at] come, he mest haue Pe choyse of Pe lond &
 of Pe contray after Brut (ffor he was moft worthy &
 805 beft de]eruyd), & Perfor, bycause Pat Pe lond Pat he
 ches was at Pe corner & at Pe en/de of Pat lond, hyt

787 d_y]uer. e: MS d the letter u with a tail
added uer]e

799 po[r]cion: MS pocien

803 P[at]: MS P with the er-sign above it

was yclepyd Cornewaylle by corrupcion of hys na/me.
 And also he delyted hym to wrax/le & to playe to3ens
 geantys wy/che þat on þat contray wer mor plente &
 810 þykket þan in any woder contray of þe reme; þerfor,
 he tok þat contray to hym & to hys com/panye. Þenne
 was þer a geant on þat contray amonges alle þe oþer
 geantys gretast & streyngeft out of me3ur, was name
 was Gogmagog. He was of xij cubytes longe, & huge
 815 he was. Þerto owte of me3ure þys geant was 3o
 stronge þat he wolde brek a greet tre hym3ylf & lyft
 hyt, as hyt were a lytel surde, on hys hond. Þys
 geant, on a day þat Brut was at hauene þer aryued,
 & holy day hulde & made hys 3olempny/te to hys
 820 goddys, he come þerfor wyþ xix geantys wyþ hym & hadde
a 3cherp 3hour vpon þe Brytons. Þay made, bote, þe
 Brytons, on euery 3yde ful vpon hem, & ouercome hym,
 & flow hem euerychone, 3aue Gogmagog. And þylke
 brut muche charged hys men to kepe hym wel; ffor he
 825 wolde v3ue hym & Corneus to playe & wraxle. þerfor,
 he kepte hym; for he vnder3tode by 3emyg þat he was
 þe 3trangeft of alle. And also Corneus gret joye
 þer3of hadde, & anon de3poyled hem and dude of his
 armour, & made hym þre t to playe. Þenne, þay went

824 to kepe hym: MS to kepe to kepe hym

828 þer3of: MS of

830 to wraxle & to playe. Her Jtod Corneus. & her Jtod
 Pe geant. Penne, Pay causte wyt gret wille, &
 comen, yd for to cach/che eyPer oPer. Pay toke togeder
 arm to arm. Arm Pay put abow, & arm Pay put bynePe.
 & wan Pay wer togederys yJet, feet azens flet, &
 835 tripet tozens tripet byhynde here rygges, Pay hente
 euerych oPer. By Jo gret wille, Pay caft here
 hondes. Thanne, men Jhold yse torn azens torn, and
 JtrengPe yset azens Jstray/ngPe, and fot byfore & fot
 byhyn/de, and tornes many maner. Torn her and torn
 840 Pare, euerych of hem wyt al hys vertu. Wyt here
 bre/tes. Euerych put oPer, wyt trupettys & wyt
 pa/Jly]mables euerych oPer to cafte oPer. Wyle yt
 Jemede Pat Pay were al ryst fram Pe grounde, Penne
 men sest yse hem blowe & fror/tye wyt noJe, & forhed
 845 Jwete, & vly]Jage biokya, & yees twynkly, browes
 arere, & browes lyeze, theth gren/ne, colour change,
 hedes Jmyte, & heddes :arte putte, halya, & twyche,
 arere, Jwyngge, & wryngge, eyPer to putte adon oPer, &
 anon ase vp/terte, and jambes ette, & tornes fau/te,
 850 and to here hanches many moryn ette, and vp arered.
 & to hym azeyn drawe. & euer ecne wold oPer ette oPer.
 And euerych wolde hym defende. Gogmagog, wyt hys gret

842 pa/Jly]mables: MS pa. the letter J with a
 tail added matles

845 v. y]Jage: MS v age

vertu, hys armys he strenede, & hys hondes he lacede.
 Corneus to/ward hym he so drow, that pre ribbis of hym
 855 he tobrake. Swy/pe iufer he herte hym, & lytel
 vaylede Pat he onder hym ne had/de yca/te. Corneus,
 Pat was fore yhurte, he sturte wyt alle angur Pat he
 mest, & drow pe geant to hym wyt swyche a wylle Pat
 alle hys ribbis he tobar/te a lytel. Wen receuered,
 860 he arered pe geant asen/st pe brest. He bar pe
 geant to a gappe of pe cleff, bytwyxt hys armes al
 yfowe. He opened hys hondes, & let go hys armes. Pe
 geant was heuy, & tok swyche a fal adonward pe clyff
 vppon pe rokkes, Pat per ne left of hym body nor bon
 865 onbroke. Pe see a/bowte was rede of pe blode Pat
 bledde of Pat body. Pe place after hadde hys name of
 pe geant Pat Per falle.

Panne, pe lond was yvoyded of pys geantas, & of
 hure lynage.

CHAPTER III

GLOSSARY

Introduction

1. The Glossary normally contains one entry for every word in the edited text of The History; therefore, because spellings vary, it may be necessary to look for a word under a form different from the one the reader has located in the text. Hence, for a/chapede one must look under a/kapede, for exilyd under exiled, for comig and comyng under comyg. The forms of the words listed are determined as follows--

Adjectives, adverbs: The first positive form appearing in the text; if no positive form is present, the first form of the word appearing in the text.

Conjunctions: The first form appearing in the text.

Interjection: The first form appearing in the text.

Nouns: The first nominative singular form appearing in the text; if no nominative singular form is present, the first form appearing in the text.

Prepositions: The first form appearing in the text.

Pronouns: The first nominative form appearing in the text.

Verbs: The first infinitive form appearing in the text; if no infinitive is present, the first form appearing in the text.

2. The entries are arranged alphabetically, with the alphabet being as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, 3, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, P, V, W, X, Y.

The allographs <i> and <j> are contained in I, </> <i> in S, and <u> and <v> in V, and the form of the graph has no effect on the order of listing; hence jambes precedes love.

3. If there are two forms of a word in the text which are very different, the form which appears later in the text is listed followed by a swung dash and the form which appears first; hence, child ~ fchild should be read as "the definition of child will be found under fchild."

4. Abbreviations found in the Glossary are explained in the list of symbols and abbreviations on page 113.

The Glossary

A

- a: art., a
- aba'ched: adj., afraid
- abede: v. pret., waited
- aboute: adv., around
- aboute: prep., about, around
- abowte: adj., around
- abyde: v. inf., to await,
wait
- acefede: v. pret., ceased,
desisted
- acorde to: prep., according
to
- acuntyd: v. pp., counted,
reckoned
- adon: adv., down
- adonward: adv., downwards
- adrad: v. pp., frightened
- adradde: adj., afraid
- adronke: v. pp., drowned
- affiance: n. s., confidence,
trust
- afore: prep., before
- afraye: v. inf., to free,
to liberate
- after: adv., afterwards
- after: prep., after
- afterwar: adv., afterwards
- after þat: conj., after
- affyede: v. pret., trusted,
relied upon
- aga't: adj., aghast
- agreuid: adj., angry
- aʒe: adv., again
- aʒen ~ aʒens
- aʒens: prep., against
- al: adj., all
- al: adv., all, completely
- al: pn., everyone
- alions: n. p., aliens,
foreigners
- almoft: adv., almost
- alond: adv., onto land,
ashore
- alfo: adv., also
- amonges: prep., among
- amorwe: adv., in the morning
- ancres: n. p., anchors
- an: art., an
- and: conj., and
- angret: adj., angry
- angur: n. s., anger
- anon: adv., at once, immediately
- anoyyd: adj., annoyed

- an/were: n. s., answer
 an/uered: v. pret., answered
 any: adj., any
 apayde: v. pp., paid,
 recompensed
 aperyd: v. pret., appeared
 aqwynty/e: n. s., trick,
 ruse
 arayed: v. pp., arrayed
 arayuede: v. pret., arrived
 archedene: n. s., archdeacon
 arera: v. inf., to arise,
 to get up
 arm: n. s., arm
 arme: v. inf., to arm
 armour: n. s., armor
 aros: v. pret., arose
 arwe: n. s., arrow
 aryued ~ arayued
 a/awte: n. s., assault,
 attack
 a/awte: v. inf., to assault,
 to attack
 a/aye: v. inf., to find out,
 to learn
 a/ayle: v. inf., to assail,
 to attack
 a/ffent: v. inf., to assent,
 to agree to
 a/teryd: v. pp., aroused
 a/tromye: n. s., astrology
 a/ured: v. pret., assured
 a/ynghed: v. pret., assigned
 at: prep., at
 atwayne: adv., in two
 avenge: v. inf., to avenge
 adventures: n. p., adventures
 auter: n. s., altar
 avyce: n. s., advice
 avy/e: v. inf., advise
 away: adv., away
 awreke: v. inf., to avenge

 B
 barons: n. p., barons
 bar/te: v. pret., burst
 ba/terd: n. s., bastard
 baytayle: n. s., combat group,
 battle
 batell: n. s., battle
 be: v. inf., to be
 beddys: n. s., beds
 beens: n. p., bees
 befalle: v. inf., to befall,
 to occur, to happen
 before: adv., before
 before: prep., before, in
 front of

- bejet: v. pres., begot
 beheft: n. s., command
 beneath: adv., beneath
 benygliche: adv., with good will
 beryg: n. s., giving birth
 beryþ: v. pres., bears
 beft: n. s., beast, animal
 betraye: v. inf., to betray
 bledde: v. pret., bled
 blokya: v. inf., to become pale
 blowe: v. inf., to blow
 body: n. s., body
 bok: n. s., book
 bondage: n. s., bondage
 boft: n. s., boast
 bote: adv., however
 bote: conj., but
 bote yf: conj., unless
 boþ: adj., both
 owe: n. s., bow
 brede: n. s., breadth
 breke: v. inf., to break
 brefte: n. s., breast
 bringe: v. inf., to bring
 broder: n. s., brother
 brom: n. s., broom, Cytisus scoparius
 browes: n. s., brows
 bryst: adv., brightly
 brynfton: n. s., brimstone
 ybulded: v. pret., built
 burye: v. inf., to bury
 buſches: n. p., bushes
 bufhment: n. s., ambush
 but: conj., but
 by: adv., by
 by: prep., by
 bycaufe: conj., because
 bycome: v. pret., become
 bydde: v. inf., to bid, to ask
 bydet: v. pret., waited
 byddyg: n. s., bidding
 byfore: prep., before
 bygan: v. pret., began
 bygynnyg: n. s., beginning
 byhulde: v. pret., beheld
 byhyſte: v. pret., promised
 byhynde: adv., behind
 byhynde: prep., behind
 byley: v. pret., were around, accompanied

byneme: v. inf., to take
away

byfeged: v. pret., besieged

byfyleche: adv., diligently,
carefully

bytwyne: prep., between

bytwyxte: prep., between

bypouzt: v. pret., thought
over, considered

C

cachche: v. inf., to catch

caufe: n. s., cause

cafte: v. inf., to cast, to
throw

caftelle: n. s., castle

cefece: v. pret., ceased

certyn: adj., certain

champayne: adj., pitched

change: v. inf., to change

chare: n. s., chair

charged: v. pret., charged,
entrusted; packed

chafyd: v. pret., chased

cheftayne: n. s., chieftain,
leader

chere: n. s., cheer

cheualrye: n. s., troop of
knights, warriors

cheuarye: n. s., chivalry

child~fchild

chofe: v. pret., chose

choyfe: n. s., choice

clamour: n. s., clamor, noise

clef: v. pret., cleaved

cleff: n. s., cliff

clepyg: n. s., calling

clergie: n. s., knowledge,
learning

clopyng: n. s., clothing

knowleche: n. s., knowledge,
acquaintances

colour: n. s., color

com: v. inf., to come

comandement: n. s., command,
order

comeabul: adj., convenient

commenfyd: v. pret., commensed

commers: see note to line

comodities: n. p., commodities,
products, produce

comoded: v. pret., commanded

compellyd: v. pret., compelled

comyg: n. s., coming

concayle: n. s., counsel

conceved: v. pret., conceived

conceyle: v. inf., to advise

confermyd: v. pret., confirmed

- contened: v. pp., contained
 contrarye: adj., harmful
 contre: n. s., contry
 conuenyent: adj., convenient
 corner: n. s., corner
 Cornyche: adj., of or per-
 taining to Corneus,
 Cornish
 corrupcion: n. s., corruption
 coryn: n. s., grain
 cofynes: n. p., relatives
 couenant: n. s., covenant
 cours: n. s., course
 couete: v. inf., to want,
 to desire
 coupe: v. pret., could
 cowardes: n. p., cowards
 crewllyche: adv., cruelly
 Cristene: adj., Christian
 crye: n. s., cry, shout
 ycried: v. pp., cried out,
 shouted
 cubytes: n. p., cubits
 curse: n. s., curse
 cyte: n. s., city
- D
- darte: n. s., dart
 day: n. s., day
 daye: v. inf., to die
 dayng: n. s., dying
 debate: n. s., debate
 deed: adj., dead
 defende: v. inf., to defend
 del: n. s., deal
 delde: v. pret., dealt out,
 gyve out
 delyted: v. pret., pleased,
 delighted
 delyuerea: v. inf., to deliver,
 to rescue, to liberate
 demure: n. s., pause
 demure: v. inf., to hesitate
 denteus: adj., dainty
 departe: v. inf., to depart,
to divide
 dere: n. p., dear
 deriuacioun: n. s., derivation
 derk: adj., dark
 deferved: adj., deserving
 defire: v. inf., to desire
 depoyled: v. pret., despoiled
 destenyg: n. s., prediction
 destrued: v. pret., destroyed
 destynyd: v. pp., destined
 de.yre: n. s., desire

- deþ: n. s., death
 deul: n. s., grief, sorrow
 dignyte: n. s., dignity
 di/comfited: v. pret., dis-
 couraged, disheartened
 di/confyt: adj., dismayed
 di/couere: v. inf., to dis-
 cover, to learn
 di/perbelyd: v. pp., scat-
 tered
 di/posed: v. pret., directed
 do: v. inf., to do; sign of
 the causative; as dude,
 sign of the past tense
 dobled: v. pret., doubled
 don - adon
 dores: n. p., doors
 douster: n. s., daughter
 doustey/t: adj., doughtiest,
 bravest
 dowble: adj., double
 dowted: v. pret., feared
 doying: n. s., action
 drawe: v. inf., to draw, to
 pull
 drede: v. pres., fear
 drede: n. s., fear
 drem: n. s., noise
 ydronched: v. pp., drowned
 dwelle: v. inf., to dwell,
 to live
 drynke: n. s., drink
 dryue: v. inf., to drive
 duk: n. s., duke
 duryng: prep., during
 dyste: v. pret., prepared
 dy/ert: adj., desert
 dy/torbele: v. inf., to
 hinder, to impede
 dyuer/e: adj., divers,
 diverse
 E
 enchanteþ: n. p., magic,
 magical acts
 enclojyd: v. pp., enclosed
 encrej/e: v. inf., to increase
 ende: n. s., end
 endure: v. inf., to endure
 endyd: v. pret., ended
 endyng: n. s., endyng
 enemyes: n. p., enemies
 enfamyd: v. pp., starved
 enforceye: v. inf., to compel,
 to cause
 engynons: n. p., machines
 engurlyche: adv., fiercely,
 cruelly

enhabited: v. pp., inhabited
 enquere: v. inf., to inquire
 en/ampul: n. s., example
 en/uryd: v. pret., asured
 ententions: n. p., intentions
 entre: n. s., entrence:
 entry-way
 entre: v. inf., to entre
 er: conj., before
 erand: n. s., erand
 erl: n. s., earl
 erlyche: adv., early
 e/crie: n. s., shouting,
 crying
 e/pyede: v. pret., made
 reconnaissance
 euene: adj., even, flat
 euer: adv., ever
 euereche: adj., every
 euermore: adv., evermore,
 for ever
 euerych: pn., each one
 excyted: v. pret., encited,
 urged
 exiled: v. pp., exiled
 eyen: n. p., eyes
 eyfer: adj., either

F

fanchon: n. s., shield
 fader: n. s., father
 fall: n. s., fall
 falle: v. inf., to fall
 fam: n. s., fame
 fa/t: adv., fast
 fa/te: adj., fast, near
 fa/tyd: v. pret., fastened
 fay ~ fey:t
 faylyd: v. pret., failed
 fayre: adj., fair
 fayrny/te: n. s., fairness,
 beauty
 febelny/te: n. s., feebleness,
 weakness
 felchep: n. s., fellowship
 felde: n. s., field
 felde: v. pret., felled
 felow: n. s., companion
 feng: v. pret., received
 fewe: adj., few
 fey:t: n. s., faith
 fiche: n. p., fish
 fle: v. inf., to flee
 flech: n. s., meat

flete: n. s., fleet
 fleyst: n. s., flight
 fleyng: n. s., fleeing,
 flight
 floweres: n. p., flowers
 folke: n. s., people
 for: conj., for, because
 for: prep., for
 for wy: conj., because
 fore/tys: n. p., forests
 forfen/e: n. s., termination,
 ending
 forsete: v. pret., forgot
 forsefe: v. inf., to forgive
 forned: n. s., forehead
 for/ake: v. inf., to forsake
 for/ayd: adj., forsaid
 for/ed: v. pret., forced
 for/pekyng: n. s., predic-
 tion
 fortune: n. s., fortune, fate
 forþ: adv., forth, onward
 forþer: adv., farther
 fot: n. s., foot
 foul: adj., vile, dis-
 graceful
 foure: num., four
 franchise: n. s., freedom,
 right to land

fre: adj., noble
 frech: adj., fresh
 fredom: n. s., freedom
 freliche: adv., freely
 French: adj., French
 frende: n. s., friend
 fro: prep., from
 frortye: v. inf., snort
 frutes: n. p., fruits
 fry/t - fur/t
 fyftene: num., fifteen
 fyst: n. s., fighting
 fy3te: v. inf., to fight
 fystyng: adj., fighting
 fynde: v. inf., to find

G

gadery: v. inf., to gather
 gappe: n. s., gap
 garnifche: v. inf., to pro-
 vision
 geant: n. s., giant
 generacones: n. p., genera-
 tions
 gentel: adj., gentle
 gentrye: n. s., nobility
 ge..yng: n. s., glessing,
 estimation

gedre ~ gadery

glad: adj., glad

gladdede: v. pret., was
glad

gladlyche: adv., gladly

god: adj., good

God: n. s., God

godes: n. p., goods; gods

godeffe: n. s., goddess

gold: n. s., gold

gouerne: v. inf., to govern

gouernour: n. s., governor

goyngowt: n. s., edge, end

graunte: n. s., grant

graunte: v. inf., to grant

grene: adj., green

grecne: v. inf., to bare the
teeth, to grimace; to
snarl, to growl

gret: adj., great, large

gretlyche: adv., greatly

gretyng: n. s., greeting

grew: v. pret., grew

ground: n. s., ground

3

geatis: n. p., gates

gefe: v. inf., to give

geff ~ yf

geftys: n. p., gifts

geelde: v. inf., to yield, to
surrender

geende ~ ende

geendyng: adj., ending, dying

geete: v. pret., poured

geok: n. s., yoke

geung: adj., young

geurde: n. s., fagot

geufter: adj., last, pre-
ceeding

geuta: adv., yet

H

habundance: n. s., abundance

haff: v. inf., to have

half: n. s., half

halya: v. inf., to drag, to
pull, to tear at

hanches: n. p., haunches

happe: n. s., act of fortune,
act of fate

hard: adj., hard

harde: adv., hard

hardy: adj., hardy, strong

hardyng e: n. s., hardiness

harm: n. s., bad fortune, mis-
fortune

- hartys: n. p., hearts
 ha/kyng ~ a/kyng
 ha/tlyche: adv., hastily
 ha/ty: adj., hasty, brave
 ha/tyd: v. inf., hastened, hurried
 hate: n. s., hate
 hatyd: v. pret., hated
 hauene: n. s., harbor
 haunted: v. pret., busied oneself with, engaged in
 hede: v. pret., went quickly
 hele: n. s., profit, advantage
 helm: n. s., helmet
 helpe: v. inf., to help
 hente: v. pret., took hold of, siezed
 her: adv., here
 here: v. inf., to hear, to learn, to know
 herkene: v. inf., to harken, to listen
 hert: n. s., hart
 herte: v. pret., hurt
 he/te: n. s., command, order
 hete: v. pret., commanded
 heuy: adj., heavy
 hilpe: n. s., help
 ho: pr., who
 hole: adj., whole, in tact
 holy: adj., holy
 hond: n. s., hand
 honte: v. inf., to hunt
 hony: n. s., honey
 hoot: n. s., hot
 hope: n. s., hope
 hopedede: v. pret., hoped
 hordyned ~ ordayned
 hoft ~ o/t
 hour: n. s., hour
 hou/yn: n. p., houses
 how: adv., how
 how: conj., how
 yhud: v. pp., hidden
 huder: adv., hither
 huge: adj., huge
 huld: v. pret., held
 huntys: n. s., hunting
 hurte: n. s., hurt
 hys: adj., his
 hyllis: n. p., hills
 hynde: n. s., hind

I

jambes: n. p., legs
 jn: adv., in
 in: prep., in
 jnasmuch: adv., inasmuch
 Jncarnacyon: n. s., Incarna-
 tion of Jesus Christ
 jnow: adj., enough
 into: prep., into
 ioye: n. s., joy
 juuels: n. p., jewels

 K
 kauys: n. p., caves
 kene: adj., keen, sharp
 kepe: n. s., charge
 kepe: v. inf., to keep
 klepe: v. inf., to call
 kneled: v. pret., knelt
 knaue: adj., boy
 knowe: v. inf., to know
 knyztys: n. p., knights,
 warriors
 kylde: v. pret., killed
 kyn: n. s., kin, tribe
 kynde: n. s., type, kind;
 people, nation
 kyng: n. s., king

kyngdom: n. s., kingdom

L

lacede: v. pret., entwined
 lakes: n. p., lakes
 large: adj., large
 laffybt: v. pres., decreases
 la/t: v. inf., to last
 lavighe: v. inf., to laugh
 layde: v. pret., laid
 layer: n. s., inlet, harbor
 lede: v. inf.
 leder: n. s., leader
 leggis: n. p., legs
 lekyng: n. s., liking
 lengthe: n. s., length
 ylerned: v. pp., learned
 lefe: v. inf., to harvest
 lete: v. inf., to let, to per-
 mit; sign of the casua-
 tive
 lettes: n. p., letters, a
 letter
 leue: v. inf., to leave
 leue: v. inf., to live
 leue: n. s., leave, permission
 leuer: adj., preferable
 levyng: n. s., remainder

lond: n. s., land
 long: adv., long
 longe: adj., long
 loos: n. s., renown, reputation
 lord: n. s., lord
 lordchep: n. s., lordship
 loſt: v. pret., lost
 lot: n. s., lot
 loue: n. s., love
 ylouyd: v. pp., loved
 luſer: adv., badly
 lycherye: n. s., lechery
 lycense: n. s., permission
 lyeze: v. inf., to lie down
 lyf: n. s., life
 lyflode: n. s., manner of living
 lyft: v. inf., to lift
 lyſtly: adv., lightly
 lykede: v. pret., pleased, was pleasing to
 lykyng: n. s., desire
 lynage: n. s., lineage
 lytel: adj., little
 lytel: n. s., little

M

magynacionns: n. p., contrivances, machines
 maiſtrys: n. p., masters
 make: v. inf., to make
 man: n. s., men
 maner: n. s., manner, fashion, kind
 manhede: n. s., manhood
 manlyche: adv., manly
 mannye: v. inf., to man
 many: adj., many
 many: pn., many
 marches: n. p., marches, regions
 marenerys: n. p., mariners
 ymarried: v. pp., married
 maſſynger: n. s., messenger
 mater: n. s., matter
 maugre: prep., in spite of
 may: v. pres., may
 me: pn., one
 medws: n. p., meadows
 melde: v. pret., fought
 meliyd: v. pret., fought
 mercy: n. s., mercy
 meruelos: n. p., marvels

meryn: adj., of the sea
 me/ey/fe: n. s., need, hardship
 me/ur: n. s., measure
 metayle: n. s., metal
 mete: n. s., food
 mette: v. pret., met
 mille: num., thousand
 mo ~ more
 moche: adj., much
 moche: adv., much
 moder: n. s., mother
 mon/ter: n. s., monster
 montanus: the word is not glossed elsewhere, and the Latin text offers no assistance in translation.
 montany: n. p., mountains
 more: adv., more
 moryþ: v. pres., increases
 mojt: adv., most
 mot: v. pres., must, may
 muche: pn., much
 multitude: n. s., multitude
 multiplye: v. inf., to multiply, to produce
 murthe: n. s., mirth
 myddes: n. s., middle, midst

mydwyff: n. s., midwife
 myle: n. p., miles
 rynde: n. s., mind
 myne: v. inf., to mine, to tunnel under

N

nacyons: n. p., nations
 naked: adj., naked
 name: n. s., name
 napeles: adv., nevertheless
 ne: adv., no
 ne: conj., nor; ne . . . ne: neither . . . nor
 nece: n. s., niece
 nede: n. s., need
 nede: v. inf., to need
 nedful: adj., necessary
 nedys: adv., needs
 nejt: n. s., night
 neuer: adv., never
 nevev: n. s., nephew
 neye: adv., near
 neyze: adj., near
 no: adj., no
 no: adv., no
 nobel: adj., noble

nobylyche: adv., nobly
 ynched: v. pp., born
 no3t: adv., not
 no3t for þanne: adv.,
 nevertheless
 nombre: n. s., number
 non: adj., none
 non: adv., not
 none: pn., none
 nor ~ ne, conj.
 no3e: n. s., nose
 not: adv., not
 noþyng: pn., nothing
 now: adv., now
 noy3e: n. s., noise

 0
 o: inter., oh
 o: num., one
 obeyent: adj., obedient
 occean: n. s., ocean
 ocupeyþ: v. pres., occupies
 of: adv., off
 of: prep., of
 offende: v. pres., offends
 ofte: adv., often
 olde: adj., old

on: num., one
 on: pn., one
 on: prep., on, in
 onbroke: adj., unbroken
 onlyche: adv., only
 onys: n. s., once
 opened: v. pret., opened
 or ~ oþer conj.
 ordayned: v. pret., ordered
 order: n. s., order
 ordeyned: v. pret., ordained
 ornamentys: n. p., ornaments
 oft: n. s., army, enemy army
 oþer: adj., other
 oþer: conj., or
 oþer: pn., other one
 ouer: prep., over
 ouercom: v. pret., overcame
 ouergo: v. pp., overrun
 ouerfette: v. inf., to over-
 come, to defeat
 ouerþrowe: v. pret., over-
 threw
 ou3t ~ out
 out: adv., out
 out of: prep., beyond
 outedrawe: adj., drawn out

outgoynng: n. s., edge

oyle: n. s., oil

P

party: n. s., part, portion

passage: n. s., passage

passymables: n. p., wrestling
movements

passyng: n. s., passing

passse: v. inf., to cross,
to pass

pasture: n. s., pasture

payned: v. pp., afflicted,
tormented

peple: n. s., people

perched: v. pret., perished

perelle: n. s., peril

perpetuel: adj., perptual

pertenyd: v. pret., pertained,
belonged to

pertenyng: n. s., belonging

pes: n. s., peace

petition: n. s., petition

place: n. s., place

plente: n. s., plenty

plentyus: adj., plenteous

pleye: v. inf., to sport,
to play

polys: adj., many

pondes: n. p., ponds

porcion: n. s., portion

portes: n. p., ports

power: n. s., power

pray: v. inf., to pray, to
petition, to ask

precyous: adj., precious

presentyd: v. pret., presened

preffe: n. s., crowd

pressed: v. pret., pressed,
pushed

preft: adj., prepared, ready

preft: adv., well

preuyliche: adv., secretly

preys: n. s., war prize,
plunder

pride: n. s., pride

prince: n. s., prince

prison: n. s., prison

profeted: v. pret., benefited,
served

pulce: v. inf., to expel, to
force out

pulled: v. pret., pulled

purcha ed: v. pret., earned

purpos: n. s., purpose

pursewe: v. inf., to pursew

purtrayed: v. pp., portrayed

putte: v. inf., to put
 puttes: n. p., pits
 pylage: n. s., pillage,
 plunder
 pyne: n. s., pain, torment
 pyratys: n. p., pirates
 pyte: n. s., pity

Q

qwelyn: n. s., killing
 quity/e: n. s., practical
 wisdom, discretion
 quyet: adj., quiet

R

radder: n. s., rather
 rader: adv., previously
 rader: adv., more quickly
 reche: adj., rich
 rede: adj., red
 redy: adj., ready
 refuyt: n. s., refuge
 regnade: v. pret., ruled
 religeon: n. s., religion
 rem: n. s., realm
 remenant: n. s., rest,
 remainder
 remeue: v. inf., to move,
 to remove, to yield

renne: v. inf., to run
 rennyg: n. s., attacking
 repreuyde: v. pret., reproved
 refayt: n. s., refuge
 refeued: v. pret., received
 refte: n. s., rest
 reuer: n. s., river
 reuerence: n. s., honor
 rewied: v. pret., ruled
 ribbis: n. p., ribs
 riches: n. p., riches
 rokkes: n. p., rocks
 rugge: n. s., back bone
 ryst: adj., right

S

facrifice: n. s., sacrifice
 fame: adj., same
 saue: conj., save, except
 faue: prep., save, except
 faue: v. inf., to save
 fauour: n. s., savor, flavor
 faute: n. s., assault
 faylyd: v. pret., sailed
 fonal: v. pres., shall
 fctamyd: v. pret., shamed

- ſchartede: v. pret., ran
 short, had a shortage
 ſcheltrum: n. s., shelter
 ſchenyg: adj., shining
 ſchep: n. p., sheep
 ſchepyng: n. s., fleet
 ſcherched ~ ſerched
 ſcherp: adv., sharply
 ſchilde: n. s., shield
 ſchort: adj., short
 ſchoure: n. s., shower
 ſchulder: n. s., shoulder
 ſe: v. inf., to see
 ſecede: v. pret., siezed
 ſeche: v. inf., to seek
 ſecunde: adj., second
 ſee: n. s., sea
 ſeende: v. inf., to send
 ſege: n. s., siege
 ſeget: v. pret., besieged
 ſemed: v. pret., seemed,
 appeared
 ſemyng: n. s., appearance
 ſenne: conj., since
 ſentens: n. s., meaning
 ſerched: v. pp., searched
 for
 ſerour: see line note 153
 ſeruage: n. s., servitude
 ſeruantys: n. p., servants
 ſerue: v. inf., to serve
 ſette: v. pret., set
 ſeyst: n. s., sight
 ſeyntys: n. p., saints
 ſewe: v. inf., to pursue,
 to follow
 ſewe: v. inf., to set down
 ſhame: n. s., shame
 ſhet: v. inf., to shoot
 ſhilde: n. s., child
 ſholp: v. pret., slept
 ſhot: n. s., shot
 ſhypes: n. p., ships
 ſkoryn: n. s., scorn
 ſkyn: n. s., skin
 ſlayst: n. s., battle,
 slaughter
 ſlee: v. inf., to slay
 ſlepe: n. s., sleep
 ſlepe: v. inf., to sleep
 ſleepyng: adj., sleeping
 ſmyllyng: adj., smelling
 ſmyte: v. inf., to smite
 ſmote: adj., smooth

- /nell: adv., quickly
 /o: adv., so
 /o: conj., so
 /ocour: n. s., succor, help
 /ocour: v. inf., to help,
 to socour
 /olas: n. s., comfort
 /olempnyte: n. s., solemnity
 /omnya: v. inf., to gather
 /one: n. s., son
 /ore: adv., greatly, very
 /orwe: n. s., sorrow
 /ory: adj., sorrowful
 /ote: n. s., sweet
 /ope: n. s., truth
 /owes: the word is
 glossed elsewhere and
 there is no Latin to
 translate from.
 y/owe: v. pp., clasped, held
 /pace: n. s., space, room
 /pare: v. inf., to spare
 /pech: n. s., language
 /peke: v. inf., to speak
 /perys: n. p., spears
 /prede: n. pret., spread
 /pringede: v. pret., poured
 pou id: v. pret., took to
 wife
 /pyte: n. s., spite
 /querys: n. p., squires
 /tabledde: v. pret., arranged
 /tat: n. s., position, status
 /tede: n. s., place
 /teplys: n. p., steeples
 /tonde: v. inf., to stand
 /tory: n. s., history
 /trange: adj., strange, for-
 eign
 /trem: n. s., stream
 /trenede: v. pret., strained
 /trenghe: n. s., strength
 /trenpes: n. p., strongholds
 /stroke: n. s., stroke
 /trong: adj., strong
 /trongliche: adv., strongly,
 greatly
 /turte: v. pret., moved
 /tryue: v. inf., strive
 /tylle: adv., still
 /ufflice: v. inf., to suffice
 sum: adj., some
 summe: pn., some
 /urely: adv., surely
 /urer: adj., surer
 y/utenyd: v. pp., sustained

Jufterys: n. p., sisters
 Jwefnyg: n. s., dreaming
 Jwerd: n. s., sword
 Jwere: v. pret., swore
 Jwete: adj., sweet
 Jwete: v. inf., to perspire
 Jwounede: v. pret., swooned
 Jwyche: adj., such
 Jwyngge: v. inf., to swing
 Jwype: adv., very
 Jyde: n. s., side
 Jydes: n. p., times
 Jygge: v. inf., to say
 Jygne: n. s., sign
 Jyzt: n. s., sight
 Jyluer: n. s., silver

T

take: v. inf., to take
 takyg: n. s., taking
 tame: adj., tame
 taryng: n. s., tarying
 tauste: v. pret., taught,
 told
 telle: v. inf., to tell
 temple: n. s., temple
 tempre: adj., temperate
 ten: num., ten
 tent: n. s., tent
 teres: n. p., tears
 to: adv., to
 to: prep., to
 tobroke: v. pret., broken
 down
 tofore: adv., before
 tofore: prep., before, in
 front of
 togederys: adv., together
 tozene: adv., against
 tozens: prep., against
 torment: n. s., torment
 torn: n. s., trick
 torne: v. inf., to turn
 toþer: pn., the other one
 tounes: n. p., towns
 towardys: prep., towards
 tourys: n. p., towers
 tranflaty: v. inf., to trans-
 late
 trauayle: n. s., travail
 tre: n. s., tree
 treour: n. s., treasure
 tripet: n. s., act of trip-
 ping
 triite: adv., securely

trowede: v. pret., believed,
thought
trulyche: adv., truly
truthe: n. s., truth
tryft: v. pret., trusted,
confided
tryft: n. s., trust
turmentyd: v. pp., tor-
mented
twy: num., two
twyche: v. inf., to twitch,
to jerk
twyes: adv., twice
twynkly: v. inf., to shine,
to twinkle
tyllie: conj., till
tylya: v. inf., to till
tyme: n. s., time
tyrantes: n. p., tyrants

P

Pa: adv., those
Pat: pn., that
pat: adj., that
pat: conj., that
pe: art., the
pe: pn., which
peder: adv., thither
teeth: n. p., teeth

Penne: adv., then
Pennes: adv., thence
per: filler word, there
per: adv., there
Perfor: adv., therefore
Pouzt: n. s., thought
Pouzt: v. pret., thought
Pou/and: num., thousand
Pre: num., three
Prew: v. pret., threw
Prououte: prep., throughout
Pykker: adj., thicker
Pylke: adj., that same, these
same
Pylke: pn., the same one
Pyng: n. s., thing
Pys: adj., this

V

vaylede: v. pret., was of use
to, aided
veniance: n. s., vengeance
veny/on: n. s., venison
vertu: n. s., vertue
veſſel: n. s., vessele
victorye: n. s., victory
vitaylis: n. p., victuals

vnavyfyd: adj., unawares

vnder: prep., under

vnderfod: v. pret., understood

vndo: v. inf., to undo, to ruin

vnnepe: adv., with difficulty

vnnobul: adj., not noble, ignoble

vnfely: adj., unhappy, unfortunate

vnfemliche: adj., unseemly

vnto: prep., to

vnwfer: adj., unawares

vnworthy: adj., unworthy

vnwyttyng: adj., unknowing, ignorant

volatayle: n. s., fowl, birds

voyde: v. inf., to leave, to abandon; to avoid

voydyng: n. s., emptying

voys: n. s., voice

vp: adv., up

vpon: prep., upon

vp/terte: v. pret., arose, got up

vyl: adj., vile

vylages: n. s., villages

vylage: n. s., visage

vytaylyd: v. pret., provisioned

W
wacche: v. inf., to watch

wacchmen: n. p., watchmen, guards

wake: v. inf., to wake, to watch

walles: n. p., walls

wan: v. pret., won

warde: n. s., guardianship

ywarned: v. pp., warned

was: pn., whose

wasted: adj., wasted

wastyd: v. pp., wasted, laid waste

wat: pn., what

was: adj., what, what kind of, which

water: n. s., water

wax: v. pret., grew

way: n. s., way

waygoyng: n. s., departure

waykyng: n. s., waking

wayted: v. pret., waited

weder: n. s., weather

weder: adv., whither, where to

well: adv., well

welles: n. p., springs
 wende: v. pret., thought
 wenne: conj., when
 wepyn: n. s., weapon
 wepyng: n. s., weeping
 wer ~ weper
 werre: n. s., war
 werre: v. inf., to make war
 werrou: n. s., warrior
 werto: adv., why
 weft: n. s., west
 wete: n. s., wheat
 wete: v. inf., to know
 wery: adj., weary
 weper: conj., whether
 wile: n. s., while
 wode: n. s., woods, forest
 woder: adj., other
 wol: v. pres., will; want,
 wish
 wonder: adv., very
 wonya: v. inf., to dwell,
 to live
 woman: n. s., woman
 womanlyche: adv., womanly
 wolphes: n. p., wolves
 worchedfully: adv., respect-
 fully

werchyng: n. s., task
 word: n. s., word
 worthy: adj., worthy
 wratched: adj., wretched
 wraxle: v. inf., to wrestle
 wrynge: v. inf., to twist,
 to wring
 wryte: v. inf., to write
 wy: adv., why
 wyche: pn., which
 wyed: adv., widely
 wyffe: n. s., wife
 wykked: adj., wicked
 wyld: adj., wild
 wyle: conj., while
 wyn: n. s., wine
 wynd: n. s., wind
 wynnyng: n. s., winning
 wynter: n. s., winter
 wyse: adj., wise
 wy. inen: adj., wise men
 wy. lyche: adj., wisely
 wyt: adj., white
 wytinne: adv., within
 wytinne: prep., within
 wytnes: n. s., witness

wytny./ed: v. pret., witnessed

wyt/ette: v. inf., to withstand

wyt/tonde: v. inf., to withstand

wyþ: prep., with

wyþdrawe: v. inf., to withdraw

wyþinne: adv., within

wyþowte: prep., outside

y

yees: n. p., eyes

yf: conj., if

yfyred: adj., prosperous

yhurte: adj., hurt, injured

ylecne: adj., like, equal

y lond: n. s., island

y mage: n. s., image

ymanched: adj., containing threats of suffering

yredy ~ redy

ytrauaylyd: adj., tired by labor

yuyll: n. s., illness

ywyl: adv., very

ywounded: adj., wounded

ywonyd: adj., accustomed

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- / in the grammar "or," in The History signifies that the word was written on two lines.
- // contain phonemes
- < developed from
- > develops into
- < > contain graphs
- * precedes reconstructed word forms
- ~ the definition of the preceding word is found under the following word
- ∅ zero ending
- [] contain editor's additions or emendations

<u>adj.</u> , adjective	L syllable carrying liquid
<u>adv.</u> , adverb	Lat., Latin
C any consonant	<u>masc.</u> , masculine
C complement	ModE Modern English
<u>conj.</u> , conjunction	N any nasal
<u>fem.</u> , feminine	N syllable carrying nasal
io indirect object	°
<u>inf.</u> , infinitive	<u>n.</u> , noun
<u>inter.</u> , interjection	NHG New High German
L any liquid	<u>neut.</u> , neuter
	<u>nom.</u> , nominative

O direct object

obj., objective

OE Old English

OHG Old High German

p., plural, participle

Part., participle

per., person

pn., pronoun

PP prepositional phrase

pp., past participle

prep., preposition

pres., present

pret., preterite

RC relative clause

S subject

s., singular

V verb

v., verb

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