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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

James Th. Simmons

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

by
James Th. Simmons

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

A Thesis
Submitted to the Graduate Faculty
of the
University of North Dakota
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Master of Arts

Grand Forks, North Dakota

August 1974
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 Jean Christ
Chairman

Charles Carter

Leroy Finley

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
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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Signature: Jamie Th. Simmons

Date: 23 July 1979
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Acknowledgements

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--Jim Simmons
Dedication:

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.

Jim
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 read to went, both forms appearing; dative forms of nouns exhibiting both the Old English -e and Modern English -th terminations; adjective inflections -e and -y, alternating with little or no rhyme, reason, or hint of system.

¹The hand of the manuscript is of the fourteenth century, nearer the middle than the beginning or end (Caldwell 1954, p. 543).
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 attended 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 o-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, -de, -yde; -de. As in so many other instances, there is no rule determining which form is employed. One finds anuered and an/ceryd, arayuede and arayued, deportyde and deportyed; hurde and pryde, 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 sende 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/ → /e/, the development from Germanic to the language of The History being as follows: In the infinitive *taljan -*telljan - tellar - tell(e); in the preterite *talde - tālde - 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Preterite</th>
<th>Past. Part.</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bringe</td>
<td>broust(e)</td>
<td>ybroust</td>
<td>bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>bybrouste</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>think (about)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cacche</td>
<td>caust(e)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>catch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>caft(e)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>cast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>delte</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>deal, give out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>yhud(de)</td>
<td>hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>hurde</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepe</td>
<td>kepte</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lede</td>
<td>ledde</td>
<td>yled</td>
<td>lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leue</td>
<td>left(e)</td>
<td>yleft(e)</td>
<td>leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lybbyn</td>
<td>lefte</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>ymad(e)</td>
<td>make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>mette</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put(te)</td>
<td>put(e)</td>
<td>yput(te)</td>
<td>put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seche</td>
<td>souste</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sygge</td>
<td>sayde</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orgse</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>y..et(te)</td>
<td>act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redee</td>
<td>ent(e)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>ette</td>
<td>y..et(te)</td>
<td>act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slepe</td>
<td>slept</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>prede</td>
<td>y..prade</td>
<td>spread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Continuation of Table 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tau3t</th>
<th>ytau3t</th>
<th>teach, tell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tell(e)</td>
<td>told(e)</td>
<td>ytold</td>
<td>tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$\text{pou}_3t(e)$</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wytfette</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>wytfette</td>
<td>withstand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Note that have, historically an irregular weak verb, will be dealt with as an anomalous 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; cadu, cecidi; Gothic haldan, haithald; lētan, laulan. 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 participle. Modern English has reduced the number of forms to three: Infinitive, preterite, and past participle. Compare OE writan, wrāt, writon, ąewritten with ModE write, wrote, written; OE giefan, ąeaf, ąeafon, ąegiefan 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-E</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc.</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abyde</td>
<td>abode</td>
<td>abode&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aris</td>
<td>aris</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>arise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myte</td>
<td>s mot</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>smite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wryte</td>
<td>wrot</td>
<td>wryte&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>ywre te</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>1</sup>Note that in *abyde* the preterite singular form *abode* < OE *abâd* serves in both the singular and plural, while in *wryte* the forms *wrot* < OE *wrât* and *wryte* < OE *writon* reflect the four part system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-E</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scm.</td>
<td>eo</td>
<td>au</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>ëo</td>
<td>ëa</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>choʃ(e)</td>
<td>choʃe¹</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>clef</td>
<td>⁴⁴</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>cleave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>²lo(−e)</td>
<td>fle ye</td>
<td>fle ye(e)</td>
<td>yflowe</td>
<td>flec, fly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>⁴⁴</td>
<td>⁴⁴</td>
<td>⁴⁴</td>
<td>shoot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹Note that in choʃe 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-E</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>N/L</td>
<td>N/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc. e/i</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE i/eo/ie</td>
<td>o/a/ea</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>adronke(^1)</td>
<td>drown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>bar,te</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>burst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>bygan(^2)</td>
<td>bygunne(^2)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fynde</td>
<td>fonde</td>
<td>fond(e)</td>
<td>yfond(^3,4)</td>
<td>find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>renne</td>
<td>ran</td>
<td>runne(^5)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>wyn</td>
<td>wonne(^2)</td>
<td>ywonne</td>
<td>win</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)The initial a of adronke is not the prefix of the past participle, but rather a part of the word itself; compare OE Adrincan, NHG éttrinken.

\(^2\)Note that in the forms bygonne and wonne the grapheme <o> may not represent the sound /ɔ/ 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)

Some appears as the reflex of OE sunu.

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

4 There also exists a weak past participle, [founded](22).

5 There is also a weak preterite form, [renned](331).
# TABLE 5  
**CLASS IV STRONG VERBS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-E</td>
<td>e+N/L</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>N/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc.</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>æ/ea</td>
<td>æ/ea</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bery¹</td>
<td>bar</td>
<td></td>
<td>bore</td>
<td>bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bynome</td>
<td></td>
<td>benome²</td>
<td></td>
<td>take away from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>bycome²</td>
<td></td>
<td>become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come³</td>
<td>cam [COM(e)²]</td>
<td>com(e)²</td>
<td>come</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helpe</td>
<td></td>
<td>halpe</td>
<td></td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ouercome³</td>
<td>ouercom</td>
<td>ouercome²</td>
<td></td>
<td>ouercome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

² Note 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*.

³ Already in Old English, the verb *cuman* had taken the vowel of the participle as the vowel of the infinitive; compare OHG *quēman*. 
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-E</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>æ</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>Æ</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE e/ie, l</td>
<td>æ/ea</td>
<td>æ/ea</td>
<td>e</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>beset</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>beget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>beley</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>be around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broke</td>
<td>brake</td>
<td>brake</td>
<td>ybroke(^1)</td>
<td>break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bydde</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bad(e)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>bid, ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>forsete</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>forget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fyaste</td>
<td>fauste(^2)</td>
<td>fouste(^2)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sefe</td>
<td>saf</td>
<td>3ef(e)</td>
<td>yeu(e)</td>
<td>give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yewe</td>
<td>yeaf</td>
<td>3ef(e)</td>
<td>yeu(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>sete</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>pour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>se</td>
<td>seye(e)</td>
<td>yse(e)</td>
<td>yse(e)</td>
<td>see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sce</td>
<td>sce(e)</td>
<td>yse(e)</td>
<td>yse(e)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speke</td>
<td>spak</td>
<td>yspak</td>
<td>speak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Continuation of Table 6: Notes)

1. Note that the past participles of *breke* and *speke*, *ybroke* and *ypoke*, have the vowel of Class III verbs.

2. Note that *fyite*, historically a Class V verb, has "gone over" and taken Class II forms in the preterite.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-E</td>
<td>a/o</td>
<td>a/ō</td>
<td>a/ō</td>
<td>a/o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc.</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>ō</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw</td>
<td>drew</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forsake</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>forʃoke</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>forsake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le(e)</td>
<td>/low</td>
<td>/low(e)</td>
<td>y/laye</td>
<td>slay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toonde</td>
<td>/stood</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>y/tode</td>
<td>stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>vnder/tod(e)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take</td>
<td>tck(e)</td>
<td>took</td>
<td>ytake₁</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>wax</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>grow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wy' draw</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>wy'tdrow</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>withdraw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wy't. tonde</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>wy'ttode</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>withstand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This form, *taken*, is the only reflex of the Old English past participle termination *-en*.
<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I-E</td>
<td>Reduplicating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gmc.</td>
<td>Reduplicating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>e/œo</td>
<td>e/œo</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>byfalle</td>
<td>byfel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>befall, occur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>byful</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>byfalle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>byheyst(e)</td>
<td>behyst</td>
<td>behote</td>
<td>order, command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>behuld</td>
<td></td>
<td>byhote</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>byhulde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>behold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>falle</td>
<td>ful</td>
<td>falle</td>
<td></td>
<td>fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>felle</td>
<td>ful(le)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>feng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>receive</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hylde</td>
<td>huld(e)</td>
<td>yhold</td>
<td>hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holdyº²</td>
<td>hold(e)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knowe</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td></td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Continuation of Table 8)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>let</th>
<th>let(e)</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>---</th>
<th>let</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>overbrowe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Prew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The vowels of the infinitive and past participle varied.

2. The lacking infinitive is here represented by a present tense form.
The Preteroe-Present Verbs. The pretereo-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 weīß, 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 weīß 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 pay coupe (229).²

**may, may, mow, meit:** "may." The forms may and mey are first and third person singular respectively; see lines 17 and 32 for example. The 1st mow is also third person plural in line 150, and mow is second person plural in line 59. The form meit with its alternate meyit 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.
mot, mo$t, mo$t: "must," "have to." The form mo$t is present tense first person singular and second person plural, see lines 275, 424, 425, and 623. The form mo$t (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 wọt is a third person plural preterite form, see line 253.

ʃchal, ʃchalt, ʃ(c)hul, ʃchulle: "shall," "will." The a-forms are both singular, ʃchal being third person, ʃchalt being second person, see lines 1 and 279. The u-forms are plural, ʃhul being first person, see line 583, as is ʃchul in line 385; ʃchulle being second person in line 384,3 and ʃchul in line 391. There are also past tense forms: ʃchold(e) and ʃ(c)huld, which serve both in the singular and plural.

wete, wyte: "know." The form to wete is an infinitive in line 75, as is to wyte in line 469. The past form wyte with its alternate will, see lines 73, 172, 173, 189, ff. There is also a negative contraction nu/tte < ne $ wyte, see line 345.

wol, wolfe, wollt, wolly: "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 ie follows the verb, hence the construction ʃchulle ie.
verb are noteworthy because two of them, wolfe and wollyp, have the inflectional endings of regular verbs, both strong and weak, in the present, while wol and wolt are illustrative of the usual preteroo-present terminations. The form wol is first person singular and second person plural, see lines 4 and 42. The form wolle, a regular first person singular ending, appears in the construction y wolle (441). The form wollyp, with a regular third person plural ending appears in the construction here kunde and here nacion wollyp (395-396), and in the construction pay wollyp (439). There is no historical precedent to explain these constructions with the -e and -yp 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 pay wolde (575) it should mean "they wanted," reflecting the historical meaning of the word before 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive:</th>
<th>be</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present Tense Indicative:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y am</td>
<td>we buₜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>re buₜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he ys</td>
<td>pay buₜ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense Indicative:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he was</td>
<td>pay wer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past Tense Subjunctive:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>___</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hyt wer</td>
<td>___</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note the negative contractions nam - ne + am and nas - ne + was.
Figure 2

HAUE

Infinitive:
haue, naffe, habbe, haff

Present Tense Indicative:
y haf
you hab'
he hab

Past Tense Indicative:

he hadde, had

Pay hadde, hade

Past Participle:
yhadde

Note the negative contraction nath < ne + hath.
Figure 3

GO

Infinitive:
go

Present Tense Indicative:
y go
---
---
---
--- 
Pay go\textsuperscript{t}, gof\textsuperscript{t}

Past Tense Indicative:

---
---
---
---

He went(e), \textit{3ede}\textsuperscript{4} 
Pay went(e), wend, \textit{3ede}

Past Participle\textsuperscript{5}

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

\textsuperscript{5}A past participle form is found in the compound \textit{overgo} (667).
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. *hat he meit do být wel* (113). In some instances, the meaning of *do* depends on the rest of the phrase, e.g. *for to do hym to dép* (353). The past forms, *dédé, dude*, also serve as a sign of the causative, e.g. *he dude manye & garni/che Asseracys /strenPes & hys castells* (133-134) means "he had Asseracus' strongholds and castles manned and supplied;" *he . . . dédé le dédé bodyes burye* (364-365) means "he had the dead bodies bury..." 6

6The causative is generally formed with the past form *lede* plus the infinitive, e.g. *he lede clepe . . . le gret-telt lordys of hys land* (164-165) means "he had the greatest lords of his land called." Compare NHE Er lieb die gréstent 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:

1st person: -e, -o

2nd person: ---

3rd person: -yp, -yt, -ypt, -ypt, -eP, -et, -el5, -yp

Plural Inflections:

1st person: ---

2nd person: -et, -yp, -3, -e

3rd person: -et, -eP, -yP

Examples:

y drede (272), y conce (401), y se (424)

Πeyre nombre moryP & encref tyt, & sowur laf prypt (400-401), al byng Pæt hym nedyst (372), Pæ

nexte neyst Pæt comeP (269-270)

Examples:

3e defyret (387), 3e dwellyP (394), 3e grants (389), flee se (618)

Pe nobuleʃt of hym aʃket, wyche Pæt dwelleP & habbyP refyət on Pæ wodes, & Pæ Pay lybbeP (143-

145)

7The termination -ι might be a representation of the sound of ἄ; compare the endyŋ -ypt in nedyst above.

8See note 3 on page 10.
### PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflection</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>-e, -Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PLURAL INFLECTIONS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflection</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PRETERITE INDICATIVE—WEAK VERBS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflection</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>-e, -Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflection</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>-e, -Ø</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PRETERITE INDICATIVE—STRONG VERBS

Singular Inflections:  
1st person:  ---  
2nd person:  ---  
3rd person:  -e, -∅  

Examples:  
he ... brake (607), he j'mot (85)

Plural Inflections:  
1st person:  ---  
2nd person:  ---  
3rd person:  -e, -∅  

Examples:  
Pay ... fouste (227-228), Pay foust (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. he forjayd Heleni & many ober wyld hym wer yexilyd & yput to prison, wenne Pay were ytake to avenge he deb of here fadrys, wyche bat were yslaye at be jege of Troy (96-99). When the agent of the passive is expressed, it appears in a prepositional construction with the word wyld, e.g. Per wyld Be 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 have, in the case of transitive verbs, or be, in the case of intransitive verbs, plus the past participle, e.g. he
habbyt me, & my BroPer, & Anacletus ytake & yput into yowur hondys (419-420) and Wenne ßay were ßeder ycome (489-490).

The Imperative. The only imperatives are for the second person plural, and the inflectional endings are -et, -yß, -ßt, or -e. e.g. Turnet aße, & fystyß wyß Corneus (618-619) and Arme ßow, & entre ße, & ßlayßt hem falt e (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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular:</th>
<th>Examples:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative: -ß</td>
<td>kyng (59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive: -ys, -ß</td>
<td>kyngeys (22), kynge (326)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative: -e, -ß</td>
<td>kynge (351), kynge (52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accusative: -ß</td>
<td>kynge (63)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9As stated above, this -e termination appears before the pronoun ße; it also appears before the ßow 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: man (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/yn (791), whose singular forms do not appear in *The History*, reflect the Old English weak plural construction. The singular forms heyyd (289) and heued (588) with the plural forms hedes (847) and hedes (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 tempul (475) and tempys (48) may be

10 The 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 -a alternate freely in all environments: e.g. when unpreceded, made gret ioe (358), grete boj’t pay made (702-703); when preceded by the definite article, þe forjyd Walter (14), þe forjyde 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 xiijc of þe greete t barons & þe gretete 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 -est, -e't, or -y't, e.g. positive gret (30), superlative greteste't (165), greta't (813); worthy (6), worthyy't (370).

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

The doubly compared forms have both the adverbial modifiers, mor(e) and most, plus the adjective with either the native -er or -est termination, e.g. hardy (105), more harder (743-744), most hardy't (231).

There are a few forms which are irregular. One of the Old English umlaut-superlatives persists: positive olde (6), superlative ylde'st (402). The positive form nevye (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 be's't (24); and many (33), more (769), most (709).

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

Singular:

1st person: my
2nd person: thy
3rd per. masc.: hys, his
3rd per. fem.: her, hure
3rd per. neut.: hys

Plural:

1st person: our, owur, oure
2nd person: 3owur, 3owr, 3our, 3oure
3rd person: her, here, hur, hure, hyr, peyre

The Articles. The definite article is invariably be. 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 pys and pat, in the plural pys, pele, pulse.

The Adverb

The Formation of Adverbs from Adjectives. The language of The History forms adverbs from adjectives in many ways. One method is the -A termination, e.g. adj. faht (182), adv. faht (355). Another method is to add the termination -e, the usual Old English method, e.g. faht (182), fahtie (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. cherp (704), scherplynche (197), scherply (178).

The Comparison of Adverbs. Only one comparative form exists in The History, formed by adding -er to a positive, forer (285). Superlative forms found are hardey't (750), scherpißt (750), moj't 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, Pec, 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.
### The Personal Pronoun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st per. nom.: y, i, j</td>
<td>1st per. nom.: we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st per. obj.: me</td>
<td>1st per. obj.: vs, ous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per. nom.: thou</td>
<td>2nd per. nom.: ye, yow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd per. obj.: ye</td>
<td>2nd per. obj.: yow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per. masc. nom.: he</td>
<td>3rd per. nom.: he, he, his, his</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per. masc. obj.: him, her</td>
<td>3rd per. obj.: him, her, hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per. fem. nom.: she, shew, she, she</td>
<td>3rd per. nom.: she, she, her, hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per. fem. obj.: --</td>
<td>3rd per. obj.: she, she, her, hers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per. neut. nom.: it, it</td>
<td>3rd per. nom.: it, it, it, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd per. neut. obj.: hit, him</td>
<td>3rd per. obj.: hit, him</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. This is a very early appearance of *yow* as a nominative form.

12. The 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 */y* form was appearing. The origin of the */y* form is disputed, some claiming it developed from the Old English feminine article *seo*, others claiming it developed from the Scandinavian pronoun *sja*.

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

14. The 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 *hau*. 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 (363), 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 Pu/e.

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(0) 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 sub-
ordinate conjunction _pat_ often has meaning not contained in
the Modern English that.

The Declarative Independent Clause

The word order most often encountered in the indepen-
dent clause is subject-verb with or without a complement or
object, e.g. _Summe of hym bu P sup hole_ (47-48), _and he mad:
a cyte vpon Tybir_ (70). _Pat child was take to Pe mydwyff tu:
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,
pat nath no bygynryg no never jchale haue endyng_. _He _spe
devs now in our worchynge_ (1-2). _Perfor, Pe for/sayd Walter o
Dxenford, for grete des/yre & loue pat he hadde, he dude
wryte _Pys bok_ (13-15). This is, however, not always the ase,
e.g. _Gyldes & Bede, twy worthy clerks on hyr tymes, made nd
wrot Pe bok_ (11-12). The independent clause also has the
construction OSV, e.g. _Pe Enliss y haf ywrete_ (18), _sret
hate he hadde of hys kyn_ (90-91). In like manner, there
appears the construction CSV, e.g. _wonder, ory he was_ (191.
The construction SOV appears in such clauses as _hys brofer
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 for your a kyn_ (124). Also, there in
a construction SioVO, e.g. *pay hym a|ured pat he mett do hyt wel (112-113), summe hym bade to bydde lycens (377).

The placement of adjuncts in the independent clause can vary 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, PP SV, is Wyth tway *ypes ten & twyes four of cytevs, *ys loni was sum tyme vfyred, (45-46). The construction PP RC SioV is found in of be *story of kyngys of Brytayne, wyche bat ys now yclenyd Englond, y wol zow telle (3-5). The construction PP VS appears in Perinne 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. *Penne, he cleped to hym Anacietus (263-264). At other times, an initial adverb causes subject-verb inversion, e.g. *Penne come per on of hym (309-310).

The filler word per, not to be confused with the adverb of place per, is often used, as in Modern English, to fill the position of the subject in a SVC sentence, e.g. Per buP also medws (35).

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

15 All units—whether single-word or multiword units—that are outside subjects, predications, and compliments are adjuncts (Long & Long 1971, p. 15). N.B. The Longs classify direct and indirect objects as compliments.
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 wyt-stonde s weave a jung men (434-435), Wy and warfor flee 3e (617-618), Wat jolais habbe 3e of jowur fleyst (521).

Subordinate and Relative Clauses

The Subordinate Clause. The subordinate clause is introduced by a subordinating conjunction: as, bycauye, bote ye, er, for wy, how, ye, saue, so, tille, pat, wenne, weper, wyle. In contrast to Modern English, many of these conjunctions are sometimes coupled with pat when introducing clauses; after, as a conjunction, appears only coupled with pat. It is to be noted that the word pat sometimes has the meanings "so that," or "until," e.g. So he bygan to encre, he in chyuarey & manhede. Pat wy, kynges & princes ouer alle he junges men of je contre he was moit ylouy (101-104), Jay dwellyd moit longe, Pat jay com to le bye, ee (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 lone . . . pe hauntyd moyst lychere* (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 flexe to* (156-157), as part of a prepositional construction. The form *wyche pat* appears frequently, e.g. as subject, *pe lone of Priami, wyche pat was on seruage* (93-94); as object, *gowur frende, wyche pat j haf delyuered*, (304-305). The form *be wyche* appears infrequently, e.g. *a knaue chylde, be wyche shuld flee bok hys fader & hys moder* (77-78), as subject; *on be wyche* (49-50), as object of a preposition. The form *be wyche pat* appears only once in the prepositional construction *hour . . . on be wyche pat wetty jit slep takyl* a man (510-511).

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

The relative *per* refers to a place and is translated into Modern English as "where," e.g. *he wente into Grece, per ne fonde be 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. *that thou perceivest & fulfillst truly the will* (268-269), *that ye byddee thy child* dowter (402). It is also used in *if* -clauses, e.g. *if it offendeth your holy power* (149), *if ye take from your purpos & dwelle with the 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 de/yre* (14), *be/te lond* (24), *worly & noble 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 & fote* (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. 8r col. 2-13v 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 Siege 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. 6 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 80b.
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 elyc 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, Pat Nath no bygynnyg no ne/ver jchal haue endyng, He /pede vs now in our worclyng & euer help [v]s at our nede; ffor of Pe Story of Pe kynys of Brytayne, Pat now [ys] yclepyd Englond, y wol 3ow telle, wyche Pat Walter, Archedene of Oxenforde, a wor/thy clerk & a man wel ylernyd in ol/de Storyes of Englond, & he dede hvt tran/laty out of Spech of Brytonys in/to Latyn. And he commen/yd wyP Brut and wrot of al kynys and avenytu/res, tylle he com to Kalewadre, Cadwelynys Jone, and Jo of hys lyf and how he endyd. But Gyldes and [B]ede, twy wor/thy [clerkys] [o]n hyr tyme, made & wryte Pe 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 Pat wer afore Pe Incarna/cyon; Perfore, Pe forjayd Walter of Oxen/fore, for grete de/yre & 

loue Pat he had/de, he dude wryte pys bok, for to

h[e]re & knowe Pe aventuryys Pat beful on pys lond s[v]m tyme. And for y may nost sewe Pe Latyn word by word, Pe Englis y haf ywrete as neye as y meyst, acorde to Pe mater and to Pys boke Pat Pe forjayd

20 Walter made and wrot. Roberd, Pe Duk of Gloucester, a worby lord, beryP wytnysse of truthe. & hyt was

Jerched & fonded on Pe worby & nobel kyngys tyme, Oxen/forde.

Herry Pe Furrylte.

Bretayne ys Pe bejte lond Pat me knowyP and ys

25 in Pe west of Pe ocecean; bytwyne France, Pat Penne

[m]klepyd Galla, and Erdond; & ys viij° 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 Penne [me] klepyd: MS Penne klepyd

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


23 Geoffrey had identified Robert as the off­spring of Henry the First.

26 viij° is to be read eight hundred; this manner of writing numbers appears throughout the text.
lengthe & ij\(^c\) in brede. Jurinne ys jnow of al maner kynde of metayle, large feldes, & lone hylles, & euene, and god to tylya, & plentvus of al maner frut/tes, & also coryn ful gret plente. Jurine also bu\(P\) wodes jnow, & al maner kynd of wylde be\(\text{\textfbl{f}}\)ys, & tame pastyre, & le\(\text{\textfbl{e}}\)e mey no beter, & also volatayle jnow of many dyuer\(\text{\textfbl{e}}\)e maner be\(\text{\textfbl{e}}\)ns, & flo\(\text{\textfbl{w}}\)eres of dyuer\(\text{\textfbl{e}}\)e colour & fote for beens to mult/plye hony. Jur bu\(P\) also medws wnder be montaynys, fayre & grene & swete f\'wylllyng. & Jur bu\(P\) welles, bryst \(\text{\textfbl{f}}\)chenyg by lakes, goyng lystly & wypoute drem; & wypine be medes, fayre flow/\(\text{\textfbl{r}}\)es & fote & of nobel saavour. And also Jur bu\(P\) fiche polys, & pondes & reuerys of frech f\(\text{\textfbl{y}}\)che wypoute be see Pat men go\(P\) towards France. & \(\text{\textfbl{F}}\)\(\text{\textfbl{r}}\)e grete & nobel ryuerys Jur bu\(P\), Pat ys to jygle: Tem\(\text{\textfbl{f}}\), Sefayrne, & Humber, as hit wer armis jpryngyng owte, wych Pat ouer jee & into marches of dyuer\(\text{\textfbl{e}}\)e nacyons wyp hypes go\(P\)t.

33 be\(\text{\textfbl{e}}\)ns: MS bevns

34 flo\(\text{\textfbl{w}}\)eres: MS flo three minims with the er-sign above them es

41 \(\text{\textfbl{F}}\)\(\text{\textfbl{r}}\)e: MS be

43 pryngyng owte: MS pryngyng y owte

44 go\(P\)t: MS go\(P\)t

41 Compare \(\text{\textfbl{F}}\)\(\text{\textfbl{r}}\)e with Latin tria nobilia flumina (Griscom 1929, p. 221).
Wyth tway fykes ten & twyes four of cyteys Pys londe was sum tyme fyyred, wyche Pat summe of ham Pe walles buP to broke & dyjert ymade. Summe of hym buP but hole, & templis of seyntys wyP tourys, fayre steplys, & worcheepful/ly arayed; & contened on Pe wyche men & wymen of religeon buP sette to serve God as Cr[i]sten feyst a[skyP]. At Pe last Pe[er] were on Pat londe of p[e]ple dwel/lyng & wonyg, Pat ys [to] Segge: Normans, & Brytons, Saxons, Pykys, & Skottys. of Pe wiche of Pe[se], tofore alle o[per], Bry/tons were furst, & huld and hadde Pe londe fro Pe o see [to] Pe to[per], tylle Pat Pe ven/iaunce of ham for here pride cam vpon hym. Pykys & Saxons hyt secede. On wa[nt] maner Pay com fu[r]st into Pys londe & how Pay furst arayuede, herkenyp & sow mow h[e]re.
Eneas, after his batell & the Sege of Troy, wyd A/kanye, [h]ys fonde, he fley into Ytalye, & wyd Pe Kyng of Latyn worcepfully he was reseuyd. Turneus, Pe Kyng of Rutel, he hatyd, & wyd hym he went owte, & Pe pay mellyyd togederis, so Pat Eneas ouer/com

Turneus, Pe kyng, & Pe Rem of Almayne Per he wan and he purcha/sed, so Pat he hadde Lavayne, Pe douster of Latyn. And wenn he com to hys endyng day, he made & ordeyned A/kanye, hys fone, to be kyng & to haff Pe kyngdom. & Pe kyngdom he had/de, and he made a cyte vpon Tybir, and Per he beset a fone, was name was Syluy/us, Pe haunted moj't lycherye and [pou/sid Lavyne[ys] nece & broust hern wyd childe. Wenn A/kayne, [h]ys fader, knew & wyjte Perof Pe lope, anon, he comonded to hys may/strys of a'tro/mye to a/aye & to wete by her clergie & hure enchantementes wat child Pat woman conceived. Certyn kyng & so'hyt was afo[u]nd after Pat she was yfond wyt a k[n]aue chylde, Pe wyche schuld flee boh hys fader & hys moder.

60 Eneas, after Pe batell & Pe Sege of Troy, wyd A/kanye, [h]ys fone, he fley into Ytalye, & Pe wyd Pe Kyng of Latyn worcepfully he was reseuyd. Turneus, Pe Kyng of Rutel, he hatyd, & wyd hym he went owte, & Pe pay mellyyd togederis, so Pat Eneas ouer/com

65 Turneus, Pe kyng, & Pe Rem of Almayne Per he wan and he purcha/sed, so Pat he hadde Lavayne, Pe douster of Latyn. And wenn he com to hys endyng day, he made & ordeyned A/kanye, hys fone, to be kyng & to haff Pe kyngdom. & Pe kyngdom he had/de, and he made a cyte vpon Tybir, and Per he beset a fone, was name was Syluy/us, Pe haunted moj't lycherye and [pou/sid Lavyne[ys] nece & broust hern wyd childe. Wenn A/kayne, [h]ys fader, knew & wyjte Perof Pe lope, anon, he comonded to hys may/strys of a'tro/mye to a/aye & to wete by her clergie & hure enchantementes wat child Pat woman conceived. Certyn kyng & so'hyt was afo[u]nd after Pat she was yfond wyt a k[n]aue chylde, Pe wyche schuld flee boh hys fader & hys moder.

61 [h]ys: MS ys
69 & Pe: MS & in Pe
72 Lavyne[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
destenyg. & wennne Pe day com Pat he shuld haue
child. he hadde a sone, & hys beryng, he was deed.
Pat child was take to be mydwiff to kepe, & hyt was
ycleped Brut. & aftur, wennne he was fyftene wynter
olde, he was wyþ hys fader on huntyg & het to a
wyld best. & he smot hys fader wyþ an arwe & slow
hym; ffor Pe servantys hadde ybrougt Pe hert into
a dark place & ledde hym so among hym, & Brut, wyþ
a darte ober wyþ an arwe, smot hys faþe vpon Pe
breste & slow hym. And wann hys fader was ded, he
was yput and exiled cownt of Ytalye. & gret hate he
hadde of hys kyn & of hys trendes. And wann he was
exilid out of Pe [un]d, he wente into Grece, vber
he fonde Pe kyn[d]rede of He[l]eni, Pe sone of Prìa[i],
wyshe Pat was on servage & vnder Pe power yhold of
Pandros, Pe Kyng of Grece. Pirru was Achillesys

83 aftur, wennne: MS aftur after wennne
92 lon[d]: MS lon
93 kyn[d]rede: MS kynrede
93 He[l]eni: MS third letter blurred

90 The forms Heli and Priami are the genitives of Helens 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 the winning of Troy. He forayed Heleni
& many oher wyf hym wer yexi/lyd & yput to pri/on,
wenne Pay were ytake to avenge he de of here
fadrys, wyche Pay were y/laye at the siege of Troy.

100 So Brut knew he com/pany of he olde kynde of hym &
dwel/lyd & lefte wyf hym. So he bygan to encreas/e
in chyuarye & manhede, Pay wyf kynges & princes
ouere al/le Pay swunge men of he contre he was moft
ylouyd; ffor amonge wy/inen, he was wyfe, & amonge
wer/recurs, he was a nobel werroure, strong & hardy.
And, alfo, al Pay he mest haue of gold & of syluer
and precyous ornamentys & cloplyng, alle he delte
aboute to knystys & squerys, so Pay he loos & he
ram of hym /prede aboute to dyuerce naci/ons, Pay

110 Pay Trolannes, [fro] euery syde com & lefte wyt &
prayde ham to be here ledar & gouern & ledem
oust of servage of he Grekys. And Pay ham asured
Pay he mest do hyt wel, jnasmuche Pay Per was
jmulit/plyed on he cunte so Pay was acunt/tyd vij

115 mille men, wyhowte wymsen & children, of he nacion
of Trolannes. Ouer Pay, Per was a nobel jung man in

98-99 The fathers of the phrase ‘foure 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.
Greer was name was Afferac, fat was ynoched on fat countre, bote hys moder was of nation of Troye. And gret auiance & tryes he hadde on hym, to fat wy$hure hilpe he shulde wyt tonde pe Grekys; ffor hys broder hym hatyd & ofte hym repaire/ude for pe kastelys fat hys fader seaf hym, wen he was on hys de$ yuel. And euer, he was aboute to by/neme $ay of h$ym$, for he was a basterd and ybore of a concubyne, and pe fader & pe moder of hys bro$er$ wer Grekys. And he made gret party to/3cns hys bro$er$, Afferac, t[o] pe kyng & of pe Grekys bycause $erof$. Brut yse$e$ & byhuld pe gret m[u]ltitude of men & alJO pe castellis of Afferac on seyst tofore hym; pe more sure he toke & feng her preyer & hure petition, Penne areryd hym & made hym her duk & her cheftayne, & let sommya tofore hym pe Troia/nes ouer al & dude mannye & garni/jhe Afferacus

124 $ym$: MS hur

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

127 t o]: MS last letter blurred

119 hym = them, the Trojans
123 he = A. Jeracus' brother
124 he = A. Jeracus
126 he = A. Jeracus' brother
trenbes & hys ca. tel/lis. He hym il/ & Aliterac,  
135 wy/P al Pe men & wynnmen Pat to hym byley & pertenyd,  
to Pe wlyys & to Pe hillis, Pe wente & occupye. &  
Fay sent lettes to Pe kyng in hys maner:  
"Brut, Duke of Troianes & of le/vying of Pe ege of  
Troy, to Pandras, Pe Kyng of Pe Grekys, gret/vyng.  
140 For wy vnworthy hyt were, vnsemliche Pyng hit ys to  
men ybore of fo gentel & fo worby kynde of Dardane  
operwyse on soure lond & on soure reme te dwelle &  
leue; Penne, Pe nobulest of hym as/ket, wy/che Pat  
dwelleP & habbyP refayt on Pe wodes, & Per Pay  
145 lybbyP wyt flech & erbyes, and leuer habbyt to dwelle  
Per longe on wyche lyf & on fredom, & wyt wyche  
lyflode be yfu/tenyd, Pan to be yfulfyllyd wyt al  
denteus mete, to dwelle vnder sour 30k of bondage  
& of seruage, Pat yf hyt offende souwur hye power,  
150 Pay may be nost wyt/sette, saue Pe entencion were of  
everyone of Pe commers Pat but & were ytake to  
defyre, & to habbe, & to couete to Jerour dignyte  

140 hyt ys: MS hyt h ys  
150 saue: MS Saue  

151 The word commers seems to defy glossing; compare the Latin: set uenia adhibenda cum cuiusque captiui communis sit intentio (Griscom 1929, p. 226).  
152 For meaning of Jerour. Compare the Latin: uelle ad pristinam dignitatem redire (Griscom 1929, p. 226).
& Stat. Somur mercy & forfen'te to hyse peple of
somur lordship, ye somur wylle wer to lete hym to
155 habbe here fredom & here franchi'se, & to lete hym
dwelle in somur londe, on pes, owte of be wodys
wyche Pay flese to, & Pery hyme ocupye'd for som seruage;
oper Pay se wolde graunte wyte somur loue Pat Pay
mest go & leue somur lond to oper nacions of
160 somur londys." Pan/dras vnder/stod & wel knew be
sentens of here letres. Gratlyche he wondere Pat
Pay wyche he hold & helde in seruage wer so moche
fulfillid & habunde on se moche hardynyss e to seende
hym s wyche letres. He let cle/pe & after sent be
165 grettes't lordys of hys lond to councayle & hete hym
and co-onued to gadery hys of toge/derys, for he
wolde purs/eve to take hym. He wende & hopede to
haue ykepid & ouer/set hym on Pat wode. On be mene
tyme, Brut, wyP Pre Pou/and men, al vnnavy/yd &
170 vnwy/tyng of be kyngys doyng, com owte of be wode
& sey be kyngys o't, & ncmonyng (Per)of tofore he ne
hurde ne wy'te. And he wente hym in age & a chapode,
& he hurde & white be comyg of be kyng & hys o't int to
be contray for hym. He wende to his men. Pat he wolde
175 be nexte nest after go & a a,yle be kyngys o't; and

168 haue ykepid: MS same to haue ykepid
171 Per/of: MS of
175 a.a,yilie: MS a.a the letter o with a tail be
make hym to breke here sege. Wenn he hadde ywarneyd hem & Pay were al prest, the Troianes wente & adayd hem scherply & harde, & zwyde gret slayst of hem made. Den anon, the Gree/kys wer abachched and zwyde adrad & flye & voyded & departed in dyuere party/ys and tofore hym fly to water of Akalon, Pat was per fast by. And Pay haftyd o to passe Pe reuer, Pat was gret; bote on Pe pa/yung on Pe myddes Pe Strewn, Per perche[d] mucho pepul. And Pay Pat fley by ocher Sydes Brut & his men so haftyd, Pat summe of hym on Pe water wer adronke, and summe ypon Pe brymme of Pe water y/slay, & summe adon falle. Now summe hyder & summe Peder, Pay were so chayfyd Pat dowlle slayst of hem was made, Pat Pay ne wyfte wat Syde Pay reste hem kepe. Wan Antigonus, Kyng Pandras broPer, Pys fey, wonder Sory he was. He cleped & gaderyd to hym hys companye, Pat were dei/perbelyd and ren/nyg aboute, and brougte hem & rew/led hem azen togedere and made a ba/tel & wyf a

184 perche,dj: MS perche

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

177 hem = the Trojans

178 hem = the Greeks
wykkyd wylle wente apon Pe Troianes and wente to ham & made ham fle into Pe wate[r] and ydronched hym. Bote Penne, Pe Troianes scherp/lyche tornyd hym & here company/es to ses Pe Grekys, & manlyche Pay wyty/to de hem. And Pe bejte wepe/ne Pat Pay hadde Pay benome hem. So Pat Pe purpos of Grekys to hym lytel profeted, for Wy Pe Troianes wer pra/t yarwyd & Pe Grekys were but naked men. And Perfor, Pe Troia/nies wer Pe more hardyer for to wyty/tonde hem & slow meny of hem. & Pe Grekys mest nost a/kape

Pennes tille Pe were almost alle y/slaye. Antigonus and Anascletus, hys felow, ytake. Wenne Pat Brut had yhadde Pe victorye of Pe Grekys, he manyd hys castelle & pute in vij° knystys to kepe Pe ca/stells, and hym/lf, wyt hys companye, wente to wode Per Pe pepul of Troianes abode & waytyd hys comyng. Bute Pandras, for Pe fleyn & Pe voydyng Pat Pay hadde ymade, and al.o for Pe takyg of hys broder, he was fore anoyyd & agreuid. Pat same nest, Pe pepul wyche Pat were di[p_er]belyd & flowe, he let hem gadery togesderys a/en. And Pe day amorwe after,
he went & com to he ca/tells & hadde ygadered his pepul togederys & by[ege.d] he ca/tells; for he wende Brut Berine & wyt hym Antigonus, his bro[her, & ma/nly ofer wyche _hle hadde ytake to prysons.

220 And wenne he & hys com/panye com to be wallys, he departyd & delde hys pepul of hys of in ba/taylis & ordayne & sette hym abow/te to a/fayle he ca/tel & charged hem to kepe fast he seatis & dores, Dat Pay com noit oute. Summe Pay sette by be water of

225 Tarfe; summe he dude wyP montanus & fowes to myne be ca/tel, & summe wyt ofor maner of en/gyenons to breke be walles. And Pay dude & pur/sewed hys he/tys & fouste wyt alle strenpe Pat Pay meite, and _ejuareche manere Pat Pay coube moft cruwellyche Pay dude. And wenne be neest com, Pay chose be moft har/dyeft & dousteyst men for to a/fayle & wake & tozene a/swte to be ca/stel/lys, and be toPer, Pat wery & mech ytra/uaylyd, to slepe & to fica rejes, and alzo to fle hem Pat owt com of be ca/telle opar of tent. Bute Pay hat were wytnme be ca/tel beleget, Pay tood vppon he

217 by[ege.d]: MS by[ege]
219 ma/nly: MS may
219 _hle: MS he
229 _ejuareche: MS ouareche
walles & for\text{f}ed hem wy\text{f}e al \text{e} strength hat by
had/de & must to wy\text{f}ette & putte away be \text{f}rength of here enemys & ma\text{g}ynaconns. Perfor, Pay ord\text{a}nyd
engynonns, & wepene, & dyuere\text{f}e armour contrarye
to\text{t}ens here enemys. Now wy\text{t} perys & dartys, now
wy\text{t} fyre & bryn\text{t}on, Pay ca\text{f}t vpon hym, & wel
nobylyche Pay hem deffen\text{d}e & kepte. And wennen Pay
of be o\text{f}t wer redy & pra\text{f}t to breke & to a\text{f}ayle be
walles, Pay wy\text{f}inne ca\text{f}te & Prew ou\text{t}e vpon hym fyre
Gre\text{k}ys & fryngede vpon hem hoot water & made here
enemys wy\text{p}dra\text{w}e & for\text{f}ake here a\text{f}awte maug\text{r}e hem.
Bote Pay wy\text{k}ine Pay ca\text{f}telle were so my\text{f}eyde & lytel
mete hadde & fo turmen/tyd eu\text{r}ych day wy\text{p} fy\text{y}t &
in trauay\text{e}, Pat Pay mest o\text{f}t h\text{y}t ful long endure.
Pay took preuyl\text{y}che a ma\text{f}/\text{f}ynger a[nd] sente to Brut
and prayde hym for to helpe hem; for Pay dowted to
falle on fehelny\text{f}e, so Pat Pay m[o]te for\text{f}ake an\text{d]
se\text{d}e Pay ca\text{f}telle, but yf Pay hadde help be rader.
Brut, wennen he hurde Pys, he was in gret Poust, and

244 of be of: \text{MS} of be of be o\text{f}t
251 a\text{nd]}: \text{MS} a
253 m o\text{f}te: \text{MS} m the beginning of the letter y
without tail\text{f}e
253 an\text{d]}: \text{MS} an.
tjronglich_e terjwyf: he was tormentyd, for wy he hadde nost so many krys/tyss Pat mest uffioce to sefe hem champanye batelle. Penne, hastlyche, he bypouste & tok nys concele & was on purpos for to go Pat neyzi to be o't Pat seget Pe castelle & to lez Pe watche, & to come & to selle vppon Pe o't slepyng, Penne poust aze Pat mest nost be, but hyt were of a]en[t] & helpe of Pe Grekys. Penne, he clepyd to hym Anacletus, Pat was Antigonus felow, & drew oute hys sword & sayde to hym on hys manere: "Pou nobel, 3unge man, Pe ende of Py lyf, and aljo of Antigonys, ys come, but yt pou wolt do Pat Pat y wol Pe hote & comande, & Pat pou perfewe & fulfills trulyche my wille. I am on purpos to go, Pe nexte neyzi Pat come?, to Pe castelle Pat Pe Grekys byje/gep, and [to] socour & to helpe hym in Pe castel, and to afraye ham of Pe o't & make hym voyde; but y drede Pat here wacche wolde discouere & dy torbele my purpos. & [e]r Pat y go vppon hem, i my company, y mot of be be enw/ryd to haue hylp of Pe, Pat y may
by Pe $6\text{aurly entre vpron hem. P}ou moit on
al manere hastely & surely do me by[s] node a Pys
erand. Now, on Pys nekste ney$t, Pe $e/cunde hour,
Pou shalt go to Pe ege, and to Pe wacche Pou shalt

280 speke wy$ fayre wordys & smole, and Pou shalt gyge
to hym Pat Pou hait ybroke out of Brutys pry$.on
Antigenus, Pe kyngys brok, and Pat Pou hait hym
ybrou$ an to ke outgoyn of Pe wode, and her Pou
hait yhud hym amonges Pe bus$hes, and Pat he mey$t no

285 forPer go of pertenyng of men. Penne, Pou shalt
brynge Pe wach$che men anon to Pe wode as Pou ham
hadde$ to delvyerea. And y wol be pre$t Panne wy$
my company for to take hym." Wen Anacletus sey Pe
$werd ouer hys hevyd adrawe, & wy$ grete wor/dis Pat

290 was ymanesched, swy$e fore he was adradde. & Penne,
anon, he $we/cre by hys say & assured & hym byhy$te to
pursue & do hys he$te & hys coman/dent, so Pat he
wolde grante to hym and to Antyconnus to haffe here
ly$f. Wan Pys covenan worm was ygran/tyd & confermyd, on

295 Pe secunde hour of Pe nekste ney$t after, he tok hys
way toward Pe ege. & wenne Pat he com anon to be
cautelye, Pe wacch$men Pat toke kepe of Pe wacche at
euerych lyde com renne & a/,kyd of hym wat was Pe
cause of hys comyng beder, and wer ycoone to betraye

277 py.$): $W$ by
300 He oft. Penne, he, wyf glad cherre eemyng to hym, 
anjurer hem on hys manere: "I nam nost ycome to 
betraye my men, but j am a'kaped of Pe pry'ion of Pe 
Troianes, and j am aflowe to 3ow hude1 to pray 3ow 
to come wyf me to Antigonus, 3owur frende, wyche Pat 
305 j haf del[y]uered owt of Brutys pri'ion, & y haf hym 
ybrost anon to pe goyngowt of Pe wode, & Per y haf 
yhydde hym amonge Pe bu'ches, for y mest yfynde 
sum/me of 3ow to lede & hym delyuere." But Penne, 
Pay dreddde we[he] jayd soh oher no. Penne com 
310 per on of hym Pat knew hym & salued hym, say/de to 
hys felawys wych he was. Pay, Pay wente wyf hym 
& clepede here felowys wyf hem & sewed hym anon to 
Phe wode, as he hadde ysayde Per he hadde yhudd hym. 
Alle Pay were ycome amonges Pe bu'ches. Thenne, Per 
315 was Brut, wyf hys companye yarmyd, & wente vppon hym. 
& alle he toke & flow, thenne wente to he lege & 
departyd hys company in hre bataylys, & comaunded 
Pat everych of hem shuld go to hys lyde of he castel 
Per he was a'ynghned & wyhlyche wyhoute drem & noyle 
320 go beker, Jo Pat hym chamyl nost, an d Per to 
abyde tyl Pat he wyf hys company hadde ywonne.

305 del[y]uered: MS deluered
309 we[he] j ayd: MS we[he] myd
320 an, di: MS ar
be kynys tent & Pay fat hurde hys lygne y/cryed. Thenne, he truhte hem alle fat Pay schulde do. & Penne, Pay hym dyste & hede to be cafteile, & Per Pay bydet be syngne fat he hem byheyst. And wenne Brut com by/fore Pe kyn_gis, Pandrasys, tent at gesyng & at hys estimation, & Pay fat wer wy_bjynne hurde neyse hym wyh swerdes outedrawe & wer on here beddis a_Jepe & hurde f_rokys and harde yseue & no pyte Pay ne had/de of hem, to be ca'tel Pay renned & yede, makyng gret deul & forwe. & wenne Pay hurde he waykyng of he/re felowys dayng & how Pay rumne among here enemyes as hyt were schep among wolphes. Thenne, Pay were wonder yore adrad, for, Penne, non hylp ne Pay ne hadde, non hope to take non armour, ne god space to fle. Bute Pay removed for_, vnytak wepy _ober armour. Pay wyste nost weder, for drede of armed men. And anon, wyh Brutys men Pay wer y/laye. And summe of hem fley & wold haue y Skaped, but hajt lyche Pay were ytake amonges brom & amonges bu_ches, & ydo to be de_. And summe for drede of de_ falle amonges brom, on puttes wyh be dereke nest, Pat Pay frete hyn armais, leggis, & al _ rugges. And summe com _ o yte be rele_ fleyys.
The referent of bohe is unclear, one not being able to tell if it refers to Brutus and Pandrasus or to two treasures; the Latin text, however, states, *dum gazas distribuerent* (Griscom 1929, p. 233). The accusative plural form *gazae* comes from the word *gaza*, meaning “treasure, wealth, riches.”
& Penne, he made & vytaylyd he ca\'tel a\'en, & dede Pe
dede bodyes bury[e]. And he gedre to gederys hys
compagnie a\'e. And wyt ioye & victore, to wode Pay
wen/te. So hys nobel duc gladede hys companye, Per
here hartyys were ful/fyllyd wy\ke ioye & murthe. And
Penne, he wente & clepede to hym hys grete\'t barons
& lordys, & Pe worthy\'t of kundes, and he a\'ked of
[hem] wat Pay wold conceyle hym to bydde & a\'ke of
Paydras, Pe kyng, for he [was] yput & sette vnder
her power & hure byddyg, & he schulde do here wille
yf he wolde be deluyeryd fro hym. A\'on, Summe bad
hym bydde of Pe kyng wat party of Pe reme he wolde
hym & hys compa\'ny grante & seue to dwelle jnne.
And Summe hym bade to bydde lycens to go owte of hys
londes wat way Pat he wolde freliche, & he to bynde
hym al Payg Pat hym nedy\'t to hure waygoyng. Wenne
Pay had/de long y\'spoke, euerych hys avyce & concele,
Penne, Per aros vp on of hem was name was Menpritius,
& he prayde to hys woder felous to herkene hym
ystyle, & he sayde, "My fadres & my fi\'ndes, werto
schulle ye demure & stryue so long on Pat Payng Pat
we schul habbe, & ys help & hele to ours? O kyng ys

365 bury[e]: MS last letter blurred
371 [hem]: MS blurred
372 he [was] yput: MS he yput
376 seue to dwelle: MS seue of hys lond to dwelle
to byddyn, as me šemystaff, & Pat ys lycens & leue to
go, yf sowur lykyng be, jf Pat se deyeret to habbe
euer pes wyt hym & hys, noʃt for Penne seʃf se
grant3 to Pandras to habbe hys lyf to Pa coue/nant
se to habbe of hym a party of Grece & se to dwelle
among Be Grecys. Euer durying pes, se ‹chul haue wyt
hym Be wyllys Pat Be broderys, & suʃterys, & sones buʃ
on lyue of Be wyche suʃter neʃt se made so gret a
Slavªt. Alle Be wile Pat se dwelly & buʃ ymedled
395
amonges hem, [e]uer/more here kunde & here nacion
wol/lyʃ be mynde Perof & of sow haue gret hate, and
euer hem enforceye to take veniaunce & to be awreke
apon sow. And also we buʃ bute a lytel company to
wyʃ/tonde so meny as Pay buʃ; ʃʃor yf Per ful any
debate bytwyxts sow & hem, Beʃyreʃ nombre every day
moryʃ & encreʃtyʃ, & sowur laʃʃyʃt. But y concel
Pat se bydde hys yldest dowter, Pat ys yclepyd
Innogen, to our duʃ to habbe to hys wyʃfe, & wyʃ
hure, gold & suʃler, schepes & wete, & al oʃer byng
400 Pat ys nedful to sowur wey & to sowur paʃage. And
yf inow o bydde to haue hys leue to go & of alle

395 ,e buermore: MS Euermore
400 ,e lyre): MS B:
404 schepes: MS Schepes
woder hynges to for/sayde wa_y], sowur wille be avy/see sow." Denne, Pay alle a/en/tyd Perto Pat Be kyng, Pandras, Schulde be yled & ybroust on myddys of hem alle, & yf he wolde graunte & fu[1]fille here peticion & hure hal/kyng, he Schulde haue hys lyf; & but, yf wolde, he Schulde daye a foul de'. And Pay dwellyd nost, but wypouste eny taryng broust hym forb on a cha/re heyer Pan ony of hem alle. And Per hyt was to hym ytaust wat torment & pyne he Schulde haue, bat he wolde graunte & do [Pat] Pay hym hote & comaunded. Denne, on Pys ma/nere he hem an/wered & sayde, "O my godys, se buP tozens me Pat se habbyt me, & my broPer, & Anacletus ytake & ypute into sowur hondys. We [buP] pre/st & redy to sowur wylle & comaundement, so Pat se wol grante ousoure lyffes; ffor noPyng ys leuer Pan lyf. Perfor, y grante 3ow sowur a/kyng & fu[1]fylle sowur

407 wa[y]: MS wat
410 fu[1]fille: MS fuville
416 do [Pat] Pay: MS do Pay
420 We [buP] preft: MS we preft
423 fu[1]fylle: MS fuville

418-420 The se of line 418 refers to the gods, the sowur of line 420 to the Trojans. The Latin text has no adresa to the gods, but rather: Quoniam a/wersi dii me memque fratres anacletus in manus uestras tradiderunt (Griscom 1929, p. 233).
byddynge; for now ye wel y mot be obedient to

towur heystys, and my dowter y mot to sow seeue, Pat
of Jo moche godnenjde & genteryde bu; ycome, & bore
of Jo nobel kynde of Pryam & Achilles, wyche Pat
Pe nobel loos & fame of Pat kynde wyed ys bore &
spredde. Alle oper Pat were xexylyd of Troye, and

so moche Pat so many princes yput on serua/ge bu; of
prison delyuered, how shulde Pe Kyng of Grece
hym stonde, wenne wyt so fewe & wyt so lytel pepul
so many & gret plenty of armyd men bu; discomfyted,
hure kyng taken & ybroust to here prysjon. Wo

scholde wyt? stonde fwhch a jung men? J gra[n]te
y wol seeue to Brut, duc, Jnrogen, my dowter, & al/o
y wol seeue wy; here gold, & syluer, & scheipes, &
wete, wyn, and oyle, & al Pyng Pat nedyP to [sowur]
way and passage as Pay wollyP sygge. And yf se
torne fro sowr purpos & dwelle wy; Pe Grekys. Pe

435 gra[n]te: MS g with ra-sign above it te
437 y wol seeue wy;: MS y wol seeue wol seeue wy;
438 [sowur]: 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 in-
termination not usual for the language of The History.
Predede pary o; my reme y wolle graunte sow to
haffe, to wonya & to dwelle Perinne; & ouer al, my
byhaft & my graunte j wol fulfille & perjewe. bat
so se Schul be Pe Jurer, y wol dwelle &tylle on

3owur warde tyllle alle Pyng Pat y haf sow behote be
fulfillyd." Wanne Pe covenant was ymade, Pay sent
mes/syngeres ouer Grece to alle Pe ha/uenes & portes
to gadere Shippes. & wenne Pay wer ygede ed
to edere, Pe numbre Pay preSentyd & brouste of was
CCC & xxiiij. Al maner of vitaylis on Pys Shippis
Pay charged. And [Brut] was yarmyd & ymaried to Pe
dow/ter wyt gret solempnyte as byfel to here & as
dignyte a kyd. God gold & syluer ynow to hym was
yaeue, & juels. Wenne al Pys was fulfillid & ydo,
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 Schypppe & per
stode & ofte wounede betwyxe Brutys armys, almo:t
ded; & ofte hue lete Pe teres falle for orwe to
dearte fro nure kyn & frendes, & fro he contray.
Ne hue turned neuer her eyen fro Pe ha/uenel tille
hue was wyre of we/pyng & holp ouercome fully
twy day/es & nest. Pay aylyd tylle lay tom to an

451 And [Brut] was: MS and was
ylond Pat was yclepyd Leo/gentia, wyche fat of olde 
tyme wyt be curje & be renyg of be pyratys was 
destrued & wa tyd, & no man woned Perine. & Per 
Pay arayuyd to Pat ylond, Brut sente CCC ar/med 
men for to wyte wo woned Perine. Pay wente &
Pay hadde y/take concayle & alle acenty[d] Perto,
Brut tok wyP hym xijc of Pe gree/teȝt barons & Pe
gretteste lordes of kynde, & wente to Pe temple wyP
al Pyng Pat nedful was to Pe Sacrifice. Wenne Pay
were Peder ycome, Pay sede abowte Pe temple. And
tofofe Pe entre Pe goodes Pe wer wytode & portrayed
as Pe maner was on Pe olde tame, wyche Pat were
Jouys, & Mercure, & also Pe Dyane. & tofofe hym Pay
sett Pe iures, & euerych of Pe lordes sefe here
seftys & here Sacrifice dude to euerych of Pe godes.
& Brut tofofe [Pe] auter of Pe goddes/e kneled, & a
vessel of Pe Sacrifice ful of wyn and blode of a
[wyt] hynde on hys ryst hond he hulde. He caȝte yp
hys ryst on Pe Dyane. And wonder stille, but fewe
hyzyng, he sayde Pes wordes: "Diuæ potens ne|m|or|um],
terror silue|tribus apris, cui licet anfractus ire

486 acenty[d]: MS acentys
496 tofofe [Pe] auter: MS tofofe auter
498 [wyt]: MS blurred
500 ne|m|or|um]: MS netor

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

500 Compare nemorum 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 habitate velis.
Dic cer/tam jedem, qua te venerabor in eum, qua tibi
virgineis templis dicabo coris." Wenne he hadde Pys
ix sy/des y/kyde, he 3ede abowte Pe auter iiiij 3yPes,
& he ca/te & 3ete Pe wyn Pat he huld on Pe fyuer, &
layde hym adon Pe hendys Jkyn, wyche Pat tofore Pe
auter was ysprade. Per he ful on Jlepe & slept a
wyle. Penne was hit as hit wer Pe Fred/de hour of
Pe ney3t, on Pe wyche Pat Jwetty./t Jlep takyp a man.
Penne, hyt fement hym Pat he ley Pe goode, Pe 3onde
tofore hym & on Pys maner hue Jlayde, "Brute, sub
occa/ju jolis tran3 Gallica rigna, in/jula in occiano
vndique clau/a mari. In/jula in occiano est habitata
gigantibus olym, nunc diserta quidem, gentibus apta
tuis. Hanc namque pete, tibi fedes 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 resolve with Latin resolute (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 abode
perhennis. Hec fiet natis altera Troia tuis, hic de prole tua reges na.centur, & ipsius totius terre

520 Subditus orbis erit." Of hys avyeon he duk was aferdyd & was on drede wefer hit wer in swefnyg offer no; for wy he seye he godes wyt a quyet voyjs bat sayde to wat contray he shulde go. He clepede hys fellowys to hym & tolde hym al by order how hyt

525 sholde byfalle to hym as he Diane tolde hym on hys slep. Penne, Pay made gret ioye & dyste hym snell to hur shipples; and wyt he nexte wynde bat was after, Pay sayled towerd Pe occian for to go & se/chet bat he godda/sh hym orday/nyd & sayde. Pay dwellyd

530 nost lon/ge, Pat Pay com to Pe hye see & sayled so, & hure cours hylde xxx dayes, Pat Pay com to Afrik, and Pay ne wyste to soe weper Pay were ytornyd, nor weper Pay shulde turne. Penne, Pay com to Pe autyers of Pe Fylysteys & Pe stedys of Pe wodys, &

535 saylyd bytwyxe Russe & Pe Mountaynys of Azare. Per of he comyg & of he rennyg vpon hym of pyratys, wyf jwyfe gret perelle Pay wer ypay/nyd, & moche shame Pay hadde wyf hem. Bote he victorye pay hadde & wonne hem, & wyt pe py/lage bat pay wonne & hadde of

540 hem pay were reche. Thenne he morwe, Pay pa/lyd he

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518 for ever. There, another Troy will be built by your sons. There, kings will be born of your offspring, and all the earth will be subject to them (My translation).
revere, & Pay aryued in Maurytanya. Penne, Per Pay hade muche meʃeye & Scharke/de of mete & of drynke.
And Pay wente oute of Payre Schippis to londe, & diʃpoʃed hur companyes, & waʃtyd he contre fro Pat
on ʃen/de to Pat oʃer. Wenne Pay were fulfed, Pay
come & wyʃdrow hym ʃen, & come to Pay Pylareus of
Her/culeus. Penne, Par aperyd to hem a monʃter meryn
Pat was yclepyd Sirenes, and so wente vp & don, huder
& Peder, aboute Pe Schippes, Pat almoʃt he heide hym
545 & slowed & ouerProwe. But nost for Panne, fro hym
Pe aʃkapyd & come to Pe See of Tyrene. Per faste by
Pe haʃuene & by Pe lond. [Pay] fonde iiiʃ kyndes of
generacones of Troye y/bore, wyche Pat were exiliyd &
were Pennys yflowe longe torʃo/re Pat tyme, & wei on
a company togederʃys. And hure duk & hure gouernour
was yhote Corneus, a tempre man & beʃt of concayle
wys, & of gret vertu, & ʃwye haʃty, so ʃef he wyt [a] ʃgeant ʃhuide melde, pley, oʃer fyʃte, anon, he wold
hem diʃconfyte & ouercome as a man wolde ouercome a
ʃchilde. Penne, Brut, & he, & alle Pay oʃer:
companye knew Pe kyng & Pe nacyor, everych of oʃer

552 lond, [Pay] fonde: MS lond fonde
552 iiʃʃ kyndes: MS iiʃfowre kyndes
557-558 wyt [a] ʃgeant: MS wiʃ geant

547-548 The translator has misconstrued the forms
monstra and Sirenes, both plurals, as sinoculars.
of olde tyme. Per Pay a sent & tycome felowys tegederes. & al'o bof here companyes. Hys men, in Pe name of here duk, Pey were yclepyd Cornychemen.

And Corneus men hylpe Brut on all yys bataylys. Thenne, Pay saylyd & passylyd many londys, Pat Pay come into a cuntre Pat now me clepyt Gyane. Pay com into a layer, & Per Pay dweellyd vij day/es, & e'pyede Pe contre & wat re/me hyt was. Thenne regnade in a cuntre Golfayre Pe Paytevyn, Pat was kyng of Pat same contre. So Per was a gret word & a gret fame to hym ytolde, Pat a gret flete of [t]range men & alions were wypjnne Pe parteys of hys rene, armyd. Penne, he sent was/syngerys to enquere wat Pay souste, & wePer Pay wolde pees oPer werre. And as Pay wer goyng to Pe flete, Pay mette Corne/us, Pat was ycome alond wyt CC men wytjnne Pe wodes to hounte & to take vene,lon. Anon, Pay spak to hym & asket by wat manys leue & no yaf leue to honte on Pe kyngys lond & to take hys dere. "Of olde tyme," Pay sayde, "hyt ys stabelyd & ordayned Pat no man wytowte be nest of Pe prince n'lyng to honte in hys fore, tye." Penne, Corneus answeryd, "Of wyche kyng we nul no leue habbe." Penne, on of Pe) Peyteyuenes, wyche hys name was Vmbret, put an arwe on hys bowe.
& remeued to Corneus, & set to hym. Bote Corneus voy/ded hys .hot & remeued fa:te to hym & pulled Pe bowe fa:te oute of hys hond, & mot hym on Pe heued. Anon, half/ly, alle Pe remanent fley away, and vnnele Pay a/kaped of hys hondes. Penne, Pay come to Gol/farie, & told hym of Pe de& of here felawe & how he was y/laye. Pen/ne, Pe Duk of Peytow was wonder sory & yuyl angret, & gadered a gret companye & a gret o/t for to avenge on hem Pe de& of hys me/jynger.

But Brut wayted he[e] comynge, & Penne. he lefte to kepe to here schippis, hure mare/nerys, & wemen & children. & he [and] hys fystyng men wente to londe & come tosen Pe batayle. Penne, Pay fowste stranglyche at boPe sydes. & muche of Pat day Pay foust, & gret slaust Pay made & com to non ende. Corneus was a/schamed Pat Aqytyanyes wer so har/dy to wyp/sonde Pe Troianes, & Pay nou&t to wyp/etten ne wenne nast of hem. Penne, he toke hys hardyne,je to hym, & clepe/de hys company to hym on Pe ry&t half of Pe batayle, & made hys batayle, & low many of hys enemies.

593 angret: MS anang-ret
595 he. r] : MS. he
596 mare/nerys : MS mare, ner
597 he [and] hys : MS he hys
601 Corneus was: MS cornes & was
so Pat he hym put & pressed amonges Pe batayle of hys enemies; & brake here scheltrum; & made hem remeue, & make way, & put hym to grounde, & defende hem so; & puriude here oj't, Pat made hem alle to fle. Bote Penne, swyche an happe to hem befall. Pat he loj't hys swerde. & Penne, he tok hys fanchon, Pat was kene at bope Jydes; & alle he jmot Perwyt vpon Pe heued, he clef hem to Pe grounde. Brut Perof, & hys felow, swyche mucho wondred of hys hardenysse & vertu, wyche Pat wyt hys fachon amonges Pe batayle, Pat Pay fley. He mad hym habbe So gret drede, Pay nujte wat Pay dude. And Fulle wordes to hem he Jaye; "Wy & warfor flee se, wratched cawardes? Turnet ase, & fytyP wyrj Cor/neus, Pat sow hab ydo So moche Scame & spyte! & So many Pou/and fley! for me onlyche! Wat Solas habbe se of sowur fleyst? For weder Pat se fle, y wol sow .ewe! & se mot me nedys fle, woche Pat y wol ne/de make fle so many tyrantes & geantes, & by Pre & by foure bryn/gyn to prj/on at onys:" By Pat word of hym. Per tored an erl to hem pat me clepede Suares, wyt CCC knyj/tye, on, d) put forh hym childe to sendt hym. & he forste moj' hys fachon, Pat he held on hys honde. He creered
hym vp, & mot he serl an hys vppon he helm & clef hym.

630 adowyn anon to be srounde and departyd hym in ij parteyes. And anon, he wente amonges be ober enmyes wyt hys fachon, & turnede huder & feder, & gret slawst of hym ma/de. Nor he sparede nost for hur strokes, not reste nost to faile adoun, & to sle hys enmyes. Per, he smote summe of be arme wyt be honde, & summe he departyd be schulder fro be body. Summe he smot of be heued wyt on stroke, & summe he clof be rugges arwayne. And alle Pay ful on hym, & he wyt hem alle fauste. Wenne Brut hys byhulde, he caft hys loue on Pe man, & ran to hym wyt hys [b]aytayle, hym to helpe & to socour. Penne was Per grete crye of many dyuerse men. Penne, Pay se/fe hard strokys on bohe partyes. Thenne way Per gret slaust on bohe fydes & harde batayle. Noust for Penne, Pe Troianes hadde Pe victorie. &

640 Kyng Golfarye, wyt hys Peyteuens, tornyd & flay. & Pay were so chased & flay, Pat vneepe Pay askapede, & wente to partyes of Fraunce to here colynes, & to here frendes, & to here cnowleche, for to have socour of hem. At Pat tyme, xij kyngges xe were on Fraunce, wyche Pat go/uerred & rulede be longes & contres alle yleche of dignyte. & Pay receuyd hym...

649 kyngges xe were xe kynges xe
benyglyche & gladlyche, & behyst hym al onlyche to
putte & to dryue oute of Aqytayne alle pylke
alyons & Strange Pat so were entryd & come into Pe
lond. But Brut, for Pe vic/torye Pat he hadde of
hem, was wyt/me gladde, & of Pe wynnyyn of Pe
py/lage Pat pay wonne of her enemy/es, hys men he
made reche. And also after, he wente wp hys
compan/y into Pe countre & toke preys, & godes, &
tounes on euerych fyde a/bowte pay fitte on feyr.
Bote fro hem, men of Pe contrey hure godes toke &
flye for hem to saue hur lyues. And nabeles, pay
[.]lowe muche pe/pul, & gret /auast made bope in
cyteis, tounes, & yvlages; for Pay wolde pylke vn/ely
folke vndo & nouz of Pe lond pulce. Bote wan Pay
hadde Prousoute alle Pe lond almoast al Aquitayne
ouergo and destrued, Brut & hys company come to o
stede Per Pe cyte of Turo[y]ne ys now, wyche Pat
Homerus wyt/nysyd, wyche Pat afterwar he hy[m]ylf
areryd & made. Brut & hys companye feye Pat Per was
a cunue/nyent & cuneabul stede to habbe here refuyt
Per. He wolde Per ha/ue a castel Pat yef hym jo
byful Pat he hadde nede to haue re ayt & refyt

662  "lowe: wp close

666 Turo_y,ne: ws tur: the letter t with a tail
added ne

669 hy[m]ylf: ws by ylf
Pereine; for drede he hadde of pe comyg of pe Kynge

Golfarye, Pat, wyt Pe kynges & princes of France, was comyg a3ens hym, & wyt hym wonder gret pepul Pat wer ycome fast by Pat stede to seele hym batayle. And wenne Brut hadde ymad hys castel, here he abode twy dayes Golforye, & tryst on hym, & affyede on hys quityse & on Pe hardenyse of hys sunge men. And Golforye, wyt gret pricde, & for hardynyyse of hys gret strayneghe of pepul, he wente to hym, & seged hem. And be in preffe of Pe Troianes, he ne ce3ede gret flau3t, day & ney3t, ty1 he come & ney3t y3ee Brutteys castel. He behuld Pe reuer of Torne, & a lytel he bygan to layghe; & cn Pe wordes, he sayde on skoryn, "Pe3e vynno/bul, & exilyd, & strange men, Pay hauy3 ymade a ybul[ed] & a castel on my re/me! Swybe triste & sure Pay holdy3 hym. Arme 3ow, men! Arme 3ow, & vppon hem entre 3e, & slay3t hem fa3te! Dwelle 3e nost, ne non demure makyp, ty1le we Pe3e Strange3t, & Pe3e exiled men ytake & yslaye, as schep, into al oure reme y/put on pri/on." Alle Pay armed hem wy3] Pat he hadde wyt hym. & he teoledd hem & ordayned on xij bataylys, & to ten3t sure enmyes Pay made a gret auten gre3 shoure & enef a3at, a

680 ybul[ed]: ws ybullod
693 wy y: ws wych
ordyned, & diposed tosen't hem hys companyes & hys batayles. Nowst womanlyche he dude, bote a/monges hys companyes & host, he zede, & wat Pay schold do wylyche tauste hem, & ordayne how Pay shuld wyt tonde hure enmyyes & haue Pe beter of hem. And Puše Paytenys & Frenche men vpon Puše entred, grete boët Pay made, & begunne to hym smyte & syle faste. Bote Pe Troianes, anon, hem wyt/tonde, & zef hem a scherp Schowre, & gret slaust of hure enmy/es Pay made, so Pat was y/laye of hym almost ij mille of Peytay/nys & of Frenche men. And Penne, Pe toper were agast, & torned faste & fley. & Pay flye tylle Pay come to Pe French host, Per moíst habundance & parte of pepul was, wyche Pat were y/wonyd to haue Pe victorie. And Pay wer so moche as Pe oþer were Pat fur/sle wente, & were dißconfyt. Not for Penne, Pay abede, & wer on compa/nye wyt hym agadered togeder, and bygonne a gret shoure & a gret slaust vpon Pe Troianes. & so harde & en/gurlyche Pay ful vpon hem to ta/ke here /trenPe, Pay made & compel/lyd hem into hit, & gette to entre. Penne, Pe Aquitaynes hadde Pe victorie, & Pay besieged Pe Troianes on Pe castel. And Pay lauzte neuer to departy Pennys, er Pay wer encloyd wytine, and byzeged, & ytake, & do to pri/one, ober Pat were wyt tronche lege enfamyd, ober wyt om yl de;
The nexte next Wynng after, Corneus tok Brut to conelayle & Jayde Pat he wolde by sum aqwynye & Pat same nexte go owte & on Pat wode Pat was Per fa't by abyde for hyt wer day. And Brut amorwe erlyche shulde owst wyt hys companye & aelayle hys enmyes. And Corneus, wyh hys bu/hment, scholde come byhynde hur enmyes & aelayle hem. Pys conelayle Pat Corneus tok lykede ful wel Brut, & glad he was Perof. Anon ha'tlyche Pat same ney3, priuelyche, Corneus went hym oute of Pe ca/tel wyt Pe Powland of men yarmed. And preuulyche, he put hem to Pe wode. Amorwe, wen Pe day was come, Brut had yorden & stabled hys batayle & hys company, & opened Pe seatys of Pe ca/tel & wente hym out to fyste wyt here enmyes. Anon, Pe Frenchmen & Pe Paytenys made prest hure of. And tray wente and togederys fou3te, so Per was at Pe furst comyng many Pow're men on boPe fydys fowle ywonded & slay, for wy non of hem wolde forsefe nor spare ober. Penne was Per a Troiane, was name was Truus, Pat was Brutys nevev, Pat was more stra ying & more hardeer Pan any of alle Pe Troianes, owte take
Corneus; Fylke onlyche hym, ilf wyt hym, werde sylde vi ken. & he wente amonges pe pleple of Frenche men raper Pan he Schulde, and was yslaye. Penne, of hys name & after hym fe cyte of Turoy/ne was ycleped &uer after. & Per he was ybured. Thenne, wenne bohe per teys wer fcherpi t & harde/fr tyng, com Corneus, al vnwe/tyng and vnwar, byhynde hys en/myes, & ful appon and /herplyche & harde hem aşıayled, & muche pepul of hym flow.

Seme Pe tyme of Brutys comig Peder wer neuer Pe

Troianes so hardy as wenne Pay fey Cor/neus and hys companye come to hel/pe hem; for, Penne, Pay ful vppon hem, & flow hym don. And, Penne, Pe Frenche men, for only Pe eſcrie & cla/mouur Pat com of Corneus byhynde Pat com of Corneus byhyn/de hem, Pay wer so agaft Pat Pay forſoke Pe felde & fey faſte; for Pay trowede Pat Per com of hem many mo Pan dudge. Penne, Pe Troianes faſt pursewedede & cha/yd faſt hure en/myes, & felde & [/]lowe of hem, nor neuer fecede tille Pay hadde of hem Pe vic/torye. Nouȝt for Penne, Brut, he hadde grete joye of Pe victory.

Nobeles, for he wis of Pe lauete of hys pepul; for wy Pe number of hys men al day lappid, and Pe Frenche
men every day encre, dyd & morede. Therfor, he was on drede Pat Pay wolde come apone hym & hys men, & wyt more strayne & mor g[r]etter oft hem werre. Penne, he & Corneus tok here concei, & che to go to hure schippes, & to saue hem. For but Pay hadde be moj't party of hure companye ylefte and sewed, and also Pay hadde be renoun, wor/chep, & reuerence of be victorye. And al/so Pay wolde go seche be londe Pat to Brut was destrynyd to go to on his slape by be godde/sse. 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[pe]r londes. And Pay hadde a fayre wynde & weder at lykyng, & Pay say/lyd toward Pat hym was byho/te. Penne, Pay com & ar yluede at Totenyes hauene. Panne was be name of Pat ylond yclepyd Albyon, wyche Pat no man woned ine, saue a feue geantys. Not for Panne, fayer lond hyt was, & plente of fyche of reuerys, & wodes. And Brut & hys felchepe gret lekyng hadde to se be fayrynnyss &
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 houyn, so Pat in a bref tyme men mest y/jue 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 deriua/coun of hys name to euermor to hab/be in mynde of hyn; he cleped hem Brytones. Penne, after Pe ]peche of hys men & of hys nacyoun, Pat fry/st & rader wer ycleped Troianes op'er "schort grew," he clepede hit Pen/ne Brytayne. And alfo Corneus, he tok a po[r]cion of Pe reme wyche Pat felle to hys lot, & after Pe clepyg on hys name, hit was ycleped Cor/ineam. & hys men, after Pe en/jam/pul of Pe duk, wer jclepyd Cornyche men. Ffor wy, over alle P[at] come, he mest haue Pe choy/se of Pe lond & of Pe contray after Brut (ffor he was mo/st worthy & 805 best de/jruyd), & Perfor, bycaus Pat Pe lond Pat he ches was at Pe corner & at Pe en/de of Pat lond, hyt
was yclepyd Cornewaylle by corupcion of hys na/me.
And also he deilyted hym to wrax/le & to playe to/sens
gsantys wy/che Pat on Pat contray wer mor plente &

810 Pykker Pan in any woder contray of Pe reme; Perfor,
he tok Pat contray to hym & to hys com/panye. Penne
was Per a geant on Pat contray amonges alle Pe ober
gsantys greta/s & streynge/st out of mes/ur, was name
was Gogmagog. He was of xii cubytes longe, & huge
ne was. Per to owte of mes/ure Pys geant was fo
stronge Pat he wolde brek a greet tre hym/ylf & lyft
hyt, as hyt were a lytel surde, on hys hond. Pys
gsant, on a day Pat Brut was at hauen Per aryued,
& holy day hulde & made hys tolemn/te to hys

goddys, he come Perwyr wyP xxi gsantys wt hym & hadde
a scherp Chour vppon Pe Brytons. Pay made, bote, Pe
Brytons, on euer fyde ful vppon hem, & ouercome hym,
& low hem euerychone, Spec Gogmagog. And Pylke
brut suche charged hys men to kepe hym wel; ffor he

820 wolde yfue hym & Corneus to playe & wraxle. Perfor,
he kepte hym; for he vnder/stode by semyg bat he was
be Strange/st of alle. And also Corneus gret joye
Perjof hadde, & anon de poyled hem and dude of his
armour, & made hym pret to playe. Penne, Pay went

820 to kepe hym: MS to kepe to kepe hym
828 Perjof: MS of
to wraxle & to playe. Her Jtod Corneus. & her Jtod be geant. Henne, Fay causte wyt gret wille, &
comenyd for to cach/che eyber ober. Fay toke togeder arm to arm. Arm Fay put abow, & arm Fay put bynepe.
& wan Fay wer togederys y/et, feet a/sens y/et, &
tripet to/sens tripet byhynde here rygges, Fay hente
 euerych ober. By Jo gret wylle, Fay ca/sit here
hondes. Thanne, men hold y/se torn a/sens torn, and
strengbe y/et a/sens stray/ngbe, and fot byfore & fot
byhyn/de, and tornes many maner. Torn her and torn
Pare, euerych of hem wyt al hys vertu. Wyt here
bre/fs/tes. Euerych put ober, wyt trupettys & wyt
pa/jly/mables euerych ober to ca/ste ober. Wyle yt
semede Pat Fay were al ryst fram be grounde, Henne
men mest y/se hem blowe & fror/tye wyt no/se, & forhed
swete, & vlgy/jaye biokya, & yees twynkly. browes
arere. & browes lyese, theth gre/ne, colour change,
hodes Smyte, & hedes erte putte, halya, & twyche,
arere. Wyngge, & wryngge, eyber to putte adon ober, &
anon ase vp/terte, and jambes ette, & tornes fau/te,
and to here hanches many moryn ette, and vp arered.
& to hym a/eyn drawe. & ever ech wold ober ette ober.
And euerych wolde hym defende. Gogmagog, wyt hys pret
vertu, hys armys he treneide, & hys hondes he lacede.
Corneus to/ward hym he fo drow, that pre ribbis of hym
he tobrake. Swy/reiuer he herte hym, & lytel
waylede Pat he onder hym ne had/de ycajte. Corneus,
Pat was s/orre yhurte, & turte wyt alle angur Pat he
mest, & drow Pe geant to hym wyt, swyche a wylle Pat
alle hys ribbis he tobarzte a lytel. Wen receuereed,
he arerad Pe geant asenst Pe breiste. He bar Pe
geant to a gappe of Pe clerf, bytwyxe hys armes el
ysowe. He opened hys hondes, & let go hys armes. Pe
geant was heuy, & tok swyche a fal adonward Pe clyff
vpon Pe rokkes, Pat Per me left of hym body nor bon
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 falte.

Panne, Pe lond was yvoyded of hys 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/chainode one must look under a/kapede, for exilyd under exiled, for comig and comynge 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, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y.

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

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 — /child should be read as “the definition of child will be found under /child.”

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

A
a: art., a
abachéd: adj., afraid
abede: v. pret., waited
aboute: adv., around
aboute: prep., about, around
aboute: adj., around
abyyde: v. inf., to await, wait
aceede: v. pret., ceased, desisted
acorde to: prep., according to
acuyted: v. pp., counted, reckoned
adon: adv., down
adonward: adv., downwards
adrad: v. pp., frightened
addrade: adj., afraid
adronke: v. pp., drowned
affiance: n., s., confidence, trust
afore: prep., before
afrayd: v. inf., to free, to liberate
after: adv., afterwards
after: prep., after
afterwar: adv., afterwards
after: prep., after
after: conj., after
affyede: v. pret., trusted, relied upon
aghast: adj., aghast
agreid: adj., angry
again: adv., again
agens: prep., against
al: adj., all
aliens: n. p., aliens, foreigners
almost: adv., almost
along: adv., onto land, ashore
also: adv., also
amonges: prep., among
morwe: adv., in the morning
anchors: n., p., anchors
an: art., an
and: conj., and
angry: adj., angry
anger: n., s., anger
anon: adv., at once, immediately
anoydyd: adj., annoyed
answer: n. s., answer
answered: v. pret., answered
any: adj., any
apayde: v. pp., paid, recompensed
aperyd: v. pret., appeared
aqwynty/e: n. s., trick, ruse
arrayed: 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 ~ arayed
a/awte: n. s., assault, attack
a/awte: v. inf., to assault, to attack
a/aye: v. inf., to find out, to learn
a/aye: v. inf., to assail, to attack
a/jent: 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
aventures: n. p., adventures
auter: n. s., altar
avyc/e: n. s., advice
avyc/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
be: set: v. pret., begot
behest: n. s., command
beneath: adv., beneath
benygliche: adv., with good will
beryg: n. s., giving birth
berypt: v. pres., bears
best: 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 ye: conj., unless
bop: adj., both
bowe: 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
bryn/ton: n. s., brimstone
ybulde: v. pret., built
burye: v. inf., to bury
bushes: n. p., bushes
bushment: n. s., ambush
but: conj., but
by: adv., by
by: prep., by
bycause: conj., because
bycome: v. pret., become
bydde: v. inf., to bid, to ask
bydet: v. pret., waited
byddyg: n. s., building
bylore: prep., before
bygan: v. pret., began
bygynnys: n. s., beginning
byhulde: v. pret., beheld
byhyte: v. pret., promised
byhynde: adv., behind
byhynde: prep., behind
byley: v. pret., were around, accompanied
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td><em>byname</em></td>
<td>v. inf., to take away</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>byseged</em></td>
<td>v. pret., besieged</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bylyche</em></td>
<td>adj., diligently, carefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bytwyne</em></td>
<td>prep., between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>bytwyxt</em></td>
<td>prep., between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>byyoust</em></td>
<td>v. pret., thought over, considered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>catche</em></td>
<td>v. inf., to catch</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>cause</em></td>
<td>n. s., cause</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>caste</em></td>
<td>v. inf., to cast, to throw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>castelle</em></td>
<td>n. s., castle</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>cejede</em></td>
<td>v. pret., ceased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>certyn</em></td>
<td>adj., certain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>champayne</em></td>
<td>adj., pitched</td>
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<td><em>change</em></td>
<td>v. inf., to change</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>chare</em></td>
<td>n. s., chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>charged</em></td>
<td>v. pret., charged, entrusted; packed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>chayd</em></td>
<td>v. pret., chased</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cheftayne</em></td>
<td>n. s., chieftain, leader</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>chere</em></td>
<td>n. s., cheer</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>cheualrye</em></td>
<td>n. s., troop of knights, warriors</td>
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<td><em>cheuare</em></td>
<td>n. s., chivalry</td>
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<td><em>child</em></td>
<td>~child</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>chose</em></td>
<td>v. pret., chose</td>
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<td><em>choyse</em></td>
<td>n. s., chioce</td>
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<td><em>clamour</em></td>
<td>n. s., clamor, noise</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>clef</em></td>
<td>v. pret., cleaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cleff</em></td>
<td>n. s., cliff</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>clepyg</em></td>
<td>n. s., calling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>clergie</em></td>
<td>n. s., knowledge, learning</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>cloryng</em></td>
<td>n. s., clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>cnowleche</em></td>
<td>n. s., knowledge, acquaintances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>colour</em></td>
<td>n. s., color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>com</em></td>
<td>v. inf., to come</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>comandement</em></td>
<td>n. s., command, order</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>comeabul</em></td>
<td>adj., convenient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>commenyd</em></td>
<td>v. pret., commended</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>commers</em></td>
<td>see note to line</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>comodities</em></td>
<td>n. p., commodities, products, produce</td>
</tr>
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<td><em>comonded</em></td>
<td>v. pret., commanded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>compellyd</em></td>
<td>v. pret., compelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>comyg</em></td>
<td>n. s., coming</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>concayle</em></td>
<td>n. s., counsel</td>
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<td><em>conceved</em></td>
<td>v. pret., conceived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>conceyle</em></td>
<td>v. inf., to advise</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>confermyd</em></td>
<td>v. pret., confirmed</td>
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contended: v. pp., contained
t contrary: adj., harmful
contre: n. s., contry
conuenyent: adj., convenient
corner: n. s., corner
Cornyche: adj., of or pertaining to Corneus, Cornish
corruption: n. s., corruption
coryn: n. s., grain
colynes: n. p., relatives
covenant: n. s., covenant
cours: n. s., course
couete: v. inf., to want, to desire
coube: v. pret., could
cowardes: n. p., cowards
crewlyche: adv., cruelly
Cri tene: adj., Christian
crye: n. s., cry, shout
ycried: v. pp., cried out, shouted
cubyes: n. p., cubits
curse: n. s., curse
cyte: n. s., city

day: n. s., day
daye: v. inf., to die
dayng: n. s., dying
debate: n. s., debate
de: 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
dentus: 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
despoyled: v. pret., despoiled
del. tenyg: n. s., prediction
del. true: v. pret., destroyed
del. tynyd: v. pp., destined
delyre: n. s., desire
death

grief, sorrow

dignity

disheartened

dismayed

discover, to learn

scattered

directed

do; sign of the causative; as done

doubled

doors

daughter

double

doubled

bravest

doubled

feared

action

drawe; to draw, to pull

fear

noise

drowned
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<td>v. pp.</td>
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<td>enquire</td>
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<td>en'ampul</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>example</td>
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<td>en'uryd</td>
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<td>asured</td>
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<td>intentions</td>
<td>n. p.</td>
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<td>entre</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>entrance: entry-way</td>
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<td>entre</td>
<td>v. inf.</td>
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<td>er: conj.</td>
<td>before</td>
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<td>erand</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>erand</td>
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<td>erl:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>earl</td>
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<td>erlych:</td>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>early</td>
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<td>e'crie</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>shouting, crying</td>
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<td>e'pyde</td>
<td>v. pret.</td>
<td>made reconnaissance</td>
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<td>euene</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>even, flat</td>
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<td>euer:</td>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>ever</td>
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<td>euerereche</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>every</td>
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<td>euermore</td>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>evermore, for ever</td>
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<td>euerych</td>
<td>pn.</td>
<td>each one</td>
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<td>excyted</td>
<td>v. pret.</td>
<td>encited, urged</td>
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<td>exiled</td>
<td>v. pp.</td>
<td>exiled</td>
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<td>eyen</td>
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<td>eyes</td>
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<td>eyfer:</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>either</td>
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<td>fanchon</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>shield</td>
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<td>fader:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>father</td>
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<td>fall:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>fall</td>
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<td>falle:</td>
<td>v. inf.</td>
<td>to fall</td>
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<td>fam:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>fame</td>
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<td>fast:</td>
<td>adv.</td>
<td>fast</td>
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<td>faste:</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>fast, near</td>
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<td>fastyd:</td>
<td>v. pret.</td>
<td>fastened</td>
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<td>fay - fayst</td>
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<td>faylyd:</td>
<td>v. pret.</td>
<td>failed</td>
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<td>fayre:</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>fair</td>
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<tr>
<td>fayrnifle</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>fairness, beauty</td>
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<td>febelny:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>feebleness, weakness</td>
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<td>felchep</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>fellowship</td>
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<td>felde:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>field</td>
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<td>felde:</td>
<td>v. pret.</td>
<td>felled</td>
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<td>fellow:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>companion</td>
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<td>feng:</td>
<td>v. pret.</td>
<td>received</td>
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<td>fewe:</td>
<td>adj.</td>
<td>few</td>
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<td>feyst:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>faith</td>
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<td>fische:</td>
<td>n. p.</td>
<td>fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>fle:</td>
<td>v. inf.</td>
<td>to flee</td>
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<td>flech:</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
<td>meat</td>
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</table>
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
forestry: n. p., forests
forfend: n. s., termination, ending
forget: v. pret., forgot
forget: v. inf., to forgive
forhead: n. s., forhead
for sake: v. inf., to forsake
for say: adj., forsaid
forced: v. pret., forced
for speyng: n. s., prediction
fortune: n. s., fortune, fate
fork: adv., forth, onward
forther: adv., farther
foot: n. s., foot
foul: adj., vile, disgraceful
foure: num., four
franchise: n. s., freedom, right to land
free: adj., noble
fresh: adj., fresh
freed: n. s., freedom
freely: adv., freely
French: adj., French
frende: n. s., friend
from: prep., from
frountye: v. inf., snort
fruttes: n. p., fruits
frye: adj., first
fyftene: num., fifteen
fyng: n. s., fighting
fynte: v. inf., to fight
fyntyng: adj., fighting
fynde: v. inf., to find
G

gadery: v. inf., to gather
gappe: n. s., gap
garnish: v. inf., to provision
giant: n. s., giant
generaones: n. p., generations
gentle: adj., gentle
gentry: n. s., nobility
gesyng: n. s., dressing, 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
gode/fes: 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
grenne: 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

ieatis: n.p., gates

tefe: v. inf., to give

3eff ~ yf

3eftys: n.p., gifts

3elde: v. inf., to yield, to surrender

3ende ~ ende

3endyng: adj., ending, dying

3ete: v. pret., poured

3ok: n.s., yoke

3ung: adj., young

3urde: n.s., fagot

3ul/ter: adj., last, preceding

3ut: 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

hardynge e: n.s., hardiness

harm: n.s., bad fortune, misfortune
harts: n. p., hearts
haokyng ~ aokyng
hastlyche: adv., hastily
hasty: adj., hasty, brave
hastyd: 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, seized
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
heete: n. s., command, order
heete: v. pret., commanded
heowy: adj., heavy
hilpe: n. s., help
ho: p., 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
hopede: v. pret., hoped
hordyned ~ ordayne
hoft ~ oft
hour: n. s., hour
houlyn: n. p., houses
how: adv., how
how: conj., how
yhudi: v. pp., hidden
huder: adv., hither
huge: adj., huge
huldy: v. pret., held
huntyg: n. s., hunting
hurte: n. s., hir
hje: adj., high
hyll: n. s., hills
hynde: n. s., hind
I
jambes: n. p., legs
jn: adv., in
in: prep., in
jnasmuch: adv., inasmuch
Incarnation: n. s., Incarn-
tion of Jesus Christ
jnow: adj., enough
into: prep., into
joyle: 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
knyghtys: n. p., knights, warriors
kylde: v. pret., killed
kyn: n. s., kin, tribe
kyndo: n. s., type, kin;
people, nation
kyng: n. s., king
kyngdom: n. s., kingdom
L
lacede: v. pret., entwined
lakes: n. p., lakes
large: adj., large
laʃʃypt: v. pres., decreases
laʃt: v. inf., to last
lavange: v. inf., to laugh
layde: v. pret., laid
layer: n. s., inlet, harbor
lede: v. inf.,
leader: n. s., leader
leggis: n. p., legs
lekyng: n. s., liking
lengthe: n. s., length
lylerned: v. pp., learned
leʃe: v. inf., to harvest
leet: v. inf., to let, to per-
mit; sign of the casua-
tive
leteres: n. p., letters, a letter
leuc: 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
lordchef: n. s., lordship
loft: v. pret., lost
lot: n. s., lot
loue: n. s., love
louyed: v. pp., loved
lufer: adv., badly
lycherye: n. s., lechery
lycence: n. s., permission
lyeaye: 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
magynacionns: n. p., contrivances, machines
majtrys: 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: mn., many
marches: n. p., marches, regions
mareenerys: n. p., mariners
ymarried: v. pp., married
maisynger: n. s., messenger
mater: n. s., matter
maugre: prep., in spite of
may: v. pres., may
me: mn., one
medws: n. p., meadows
melde: v. pret., fought
mellyd: v. pret., fought
mercy: n. s., mercy
mervelous: n. p., marvels
meryn: adj., of the sea
me/eyxe: 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
monj/ter: n. s., monster
montanus: the word is not glossed elsewhere, and the Latin text offers no assistance in translation.
montanyx: n. p., mountains
more: adv., more
moryp: 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
mynde: 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: coni., nor; ne . . . ne: neither . . . nor
nece: n. s., niece
nede: n. s., need
nede: v. inf., to need
nedful: adj., necessary
nedys: adv., needs
net: n. s., night
neuer: adv., never
nevev: n. s., nephew
neye: adv., near
ney3e: adj., near
no: adj., no
no: adv., no
nobel: adj., noble
nobly: adv., nobly
ynoched: v. pp., born
nost: adv., not
nost for pane: adv., nevertheless
nombre: n. s., number
non: adj., none
non: adv., not
none: pn., none
nor • ne, conj.
noje: n. s., nose
not: adv., not
nopyng: pn., nothing
now: adv., now
noy/e: n. s., noise
0
o: inter., oh
o: num., one
obedyent: adj., obedient
occeant n. s., ocean
ocupeyp: 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 • ober conj.
ordayned: v. pret., ordained
order: n. s., order
ordeyned: v. pret., ordained
ornamentys: n. p., ornaments
oft: n. s., army, enemy army
ober: adj., other
ober: conj., or
ober: pn., other one
ouer: prep., over
ouercom: v. pret., overcame
ouergo: v. pp., overrun
ouerfette: v. inf., to overcome, to defeat
ouerbrowe: v. pret., overthrew
ou3t ~ out
out: adv., out
out of: prep., beyond
outedrawe: adj., drawn out
outgoynge: n. s., edge
oyle: n. s., oil

party: n. s., part, portion
passage: n. s., passage
passymables: n. p., wrestling movements
passyng: n. s., passing
pass: v. inf., to cross, to pass
pature: n. s., pasture

payned: v. pp., afflicted, tormented
people: n. s., people
perched: v. pret., perished
perelle: n. s., peril
perpetuel: adj., perpetual
pertenyng: 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
plentyous: 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
precious: adj., precious
prevynted: v. pret., prevented
presse: 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
purposes: n. s., purpose
purfewe: 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
rafer: 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
remenent: n. s., rest, remainder
remeue: v. inf., to move, to remove, to yield
renne: v. inf., to run
renyg: 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
rewled: v. pret., ruled
ribbis: n. p., ribs
riches: n. p., riches
rokkes: n. p., rocks
rugge: n. s., back bone
ryst: adj., right
S
sacrifice: n. s., sacrifice
same: adj., same
sawe: conj., save, except
sawe: prep., save, except
saue: v. inf., to save
savour: n. s., savor, flavor
saute: n. s., assault
jaylyd: v. pret., sailed
jecat: v. pres., shall
jecamyd: v. pret., shamed
short, had a shortage
n. s., shelter
n. s., shining
n. p., sheep
n. s., fleet
short
adv., sharply
n. s., shelter
adj., short
n. s., shower
n. s., shoulder
v. inf., to see
v. pret., siezed
v. inf., to seek
adj., second
n. s., sea
v. inf., to send
n. s., siege
v. pret., besieged
v. pret., seemed, appeared
n. s., appearance
conj., since
n. s., meaning
v. pp., searched for
see line note 153
n. s., servitude
n. p., servants
v. inf., to serve
v. pret., set
n. s., sight
n. p., saints
v. inf., to pursue, to follow
v. inf., to set down
n. s., shame
v. inf., to shoot
n. s., child
v. pret., slept
n. s., shot
n. p., ships
n. s., scorn
n. s., skin
n. s., battle, slaughter
v. inf., to slay
n. s., sleep
v. inf., to sleep
adj., sleeping
adj., smelling
v. inf., to smile
adj., smooth
jnell: adv., quickly
so: adv., so
so: conj., so
jocour: n. s., succor, help
jocour: v. inf., to help, to socour
jolas: n. s., comfort
solemnyte: n. s., solemnity
jomnya: v. inf., to gather
jone: n. s., son
jor: adv., greatly, very
jorwe: n. s., sorrow
jory: adj., sorrowful
jote: n. s., sweet
jope: n. s., truth
jowes: the word is glossed elsewhere and there is no Latin to translate from.
jowes: v. pp., clasped, held
jpace: n. s., space, room
jspare: v. inf., to spare
jspetch: n. s., language
jspoke: v. inf., to speak
jsperys: n. p., spears
jprene: n. pret., spread
jspringede: v. pret., poured
juid: v. pret., took to wife
jyte: n. s., spite
jqueries: n. p., squires
jtablede: v. pret., arranged
jstat: n. s., position, status
jte: n. s., place
jteplys: n. p., steeples
jtonde: v. inf., to stand
jstory: n. s., history
jstrange: adj., strange, foreign
jstream: n. s., stream
jstrendefte: v. pret., strained
jstrenght: n. s., strength
jstrengnes: n. p., strongholds
jstroke: n. s., stroke
jstrong: adj., strong
jstrongliche: adv., strongly, greatly
jsturte: v. pret., moved
jstryue: v. inf., strive
jtylle: adv., still
jsuffic: v. inf., to suffice
jsum: adj., some
jsumm: pn., some
jsurely: adv., surely
jurer: adj., surer
jtenyde: v. pp., sustained
jweterys: n. p., sisters
dwefnys: n. s., dreaming
jwerd: n. s., sword
jwere: v. pret., swore
jwete: adj., sweet
jwete: v. inf., to perspire
jwounde: v. pret., swooned
jwyche: adj., such
jwyenge: v. inf., to swing
jwype: adv., very
jyde: n. s., side
jydes: n. p., times
jygge: v. inf., to say
jynge: n. s., sign
jyit: n. s., sight
jyluer: n. s., silver

take: v. inf., to take
takyg: n. s., taking
tame: adj., tame
tarynr: n. s., tarying
tauite: 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
toȝene: adv., against
toȝens: prep., against
torment: n. s., torment
torn: n. s., trick
torne: v. inf., to turn
topen: pm., the other one
touenes: n. p., towns
towardys: prep., towards
tourys: n. p., towers
tranȝlaty: v. inf., to translate
trauayle: n. s., travail
tre: n. s., tree
tre, our: n. s., treasure
tripet: n. s., act of trip-pin'
tri, te: adv., securely
trowede: v. pret., believed, thought
trulyche: adv., truly
truethe: n. s., truth
tryht: v. pret., trusted, confided
tryht: n. s., trust
turmentyd: v. pp., tormented
twy: num., two
twyche: v. inf., to twitch, to jerk
twyes: adv., twice
twynkly: v. inf., to shine, to twinkle
tylle: conj., till
tylya: v. inf., to till
tyme: n. s., time
tyranites: 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
theeth: n. p., teeth

\(\bar{\text{P}}\)
Penne: adv., then
Pennes: adv., thence
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)er: filler word, there
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)er: adv., there
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)erfor: adv., therefore
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ou\(\text{st}\): n. s., thought
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ou\(\text{st}\): v. pret., thought
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ou\(\text{st}\)and: num., thousand
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ref: num., three
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)rew: v. pret., threw
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)rou\(\text{oute}\): prep., throughout
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ykker: adj., thicker
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ylke: adj., that same, those same
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ylke: pn., the same one
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)yng: n. s., thing
\(\bar{\text{P}}\)ys: adj., this

V
vayled: v. pret., was of use to, aided
veniance: n. s., vengeance
very\(\text{on}\): n. s., venison
vertu: n. s., vertue
vessel: n. s., vessel
victorye: n. s., victory
vitayles: n. p., violations
unawares
under
understood
undo, to undo, to ruin
with difficulty
not noble, ignoble
unhappy, unfortunate
unseemly
to
unawares
unworthy
unknowing, ignorant
fowl, birds
to leave, to abandon; to avoid
emptying
voice
up
upon
arose, got up
vile
villages
villages
unawares
welles: n. s., springs
wende: v. pret., thought
wenne: conj., when
wepygn: n. s., weapon
wepyng: n. s., weeping
wer ~ welber
werre: n. s., war
werred: v. inf., to make war
werreour: n. s., warrior
werto: adv., why
wejt: n. s., west
wete: n. s., wheat
wete: v. inf., to know
wery: adj., weary
weker: 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
wolphe: n. s., wolves
worchefully: adv., respectfully
worchemyng: n. s., task
word: n. s., word
worthy: adj., worthy
wretched: 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
wykshed: adj., wicked
wylde: adj., wild
wyle: conj., while
wyn: n. s., wine
wynd: n. s., wind
wynryg: n. s., winning
wynter: n. s., winter
wy.e: adj., wise
wy.imen: adj., wise men
wy.lyche: adv., wisely
wyt: adv., white
wytinne: adv., within
wytinne: prep., within
wytrye: e. s., witness
wytny, t. ed.: v. pret., witnessed
wytnette: v. inf., to withstand
wytnonde: v. inf., to withstand
wyf: prep., with
wyfdrawe: v. inf., to withdraw
wyfjinne: adv., within
wyfhowte: prep., outside
y
yees: n. p., eyes
yf: conj., if

yfyrëd: adj., prosperous
yfurte: adj., hurt, injured
yleche: adj., like, equal
ylond: n. s., island
ymage: n. s., image
ysanched: adj., containing threats of suffering
yredy ~ redy
ytrauslyyd: adj., tire ~ by labor
yyyl: n. s., illness
yyyl: adv., very
ywonded: adj., wounded
ywonyd: adj., accustomed
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

* proceeds reconstructed word forms

~ the definition of the preceding word is found under the following word

Ø zero ending

[ ] contain editor's additions or emendations

adj., adjective
adv., adverb
C any consonant
C complement
conj., conjunction
fem., feminine
io indirect object
inf., infinitive
interj., interjection
L any liquid

L syllable carrying liquid

Lat., Latin

masc., masculine

ModE Modern English

N any nasal

N syllable carrying nasal

n., noun

NHG New High German

naut., neuter

nom., nominative

113
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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