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978-1-108-04846-0 - A Collection of the Chronicles and Ancient Histories of Great Britain, Now Called England:

Volume 1: From Albina to A.D. 688

Jehan De Wavrin Edited and Translated by William Hardy

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TABLE OF THE RUBRICS.

VOLUME I. BOOK THE FIRST.

HERE BEGINS THE TABLE OF THE RUBRICS OF THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE ANCIENT CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND, CONTAINING SIX SEPARATE BOOKS, WHEREOF THE FIRST COMPRISES IN ITSELF FIVE CHAPTERS.

Here follows the general prologue of the author of this present work of the collection of the chronicles and ancient histories of Great Britain, now called England. . p. 1

[The author addresses his nephew Waleran, lord of Wavrin, Lillers, Malannoy, and Saint-Venant, by whose inducement he undertakes a history of the lives and deeds of the ancient kings of Britain, inasmuch as no clerks of that kingdom had come forward to write such a work. Laments his inability from approaching age to follow any longer the profession of arms (having been present at the battle of Azincourt, when his father Robert de Wavrin was slain). Determines about the year 1455 to write this history in four volumes, which he proposes to continue down to the coronation of King Henry the Fifth.]

And first there follows a little prologue to give a clearer understanding of the following work. CHAPTER I. p. 4

[The author here intimates that the first book, containing five chapters, is a preamble and prologue for the explanation of the whole work, *i.e.*, of the four volumes of Chronicles of England, called Albion, after Lady Albine; and sub-

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sequently called after Brutus or Brut, who conquered it from the giants descended from Albine and her sisters, Britain the Great beyond sea, to distinguish it from Basse-Bretagne or Lesser Britain. Then Englist, a Saxon, having made alliance with Vortigern, obtained the kingdom of Kent, and called the country after his own name England, which name continues to the present day.]

Here follows a suitable preamble by way of introduction.

CHAPTER II. p. 5

[Diodicias, king of Syria [A.M. 3970], holds the sovereignty of the greater part of Persia, Media, and Mesopotamia,—contemporary with Hercules and Theseus in Greece, and with Jahir, judge of Israel [B.C. 1210–1188]. Many kingdoms in higher and lower Armenia are subjugated by him. He is urged to marry. Sends ambassadors to Albana, king of Cyrenia, to ask his daughter in marriage; espouses her according to the pagan law; has by her fourteen daughters, of whom Albine is the eldest. Takes three other wives; has by them nineteen daughters and three sons; invites the kings and princes under his authority to celebrate a feast to his gods in his city of Tarsus—at this festival his four queens and their thirty-three daughters are present. Albine's great beauty commended. The daughters being all married to the kings and princes who had come to the feast, they betake themselves severally to their own countries. Albine grieves much at leaving her father's court. Refuses to show obedience to her husband, and attempts by letters and secret messages to them to incite her sisters to similar acts of disobedience to their husbands. The sisters commence a course of ill conduct, to put down which, after trying every kindness, their husbands are compelled to adopt rigorous measures. Albine's husband writes secretly to King Diodicias, informing him of his wife's conduct. The king orders his daughters to come with their husbands before him, to the city of Tyre. He there addresses his daughters in private, and rebukes them severely.]

Here it speaks of the cruel and outrageous counsel which the Lady Albine gave to her sisters. CHAPTER III. p. 11

[The sisters overcome with shame and fear on hearing their father, implore his forgiveness and retire from his chamber. Albine addresses her sisters. She discloses her plan for

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revenge, and induces her sisters to promise compliance. They follow her advice, and all appear before King Diodicias and their husbands in seeming contrition. Their conduct however soon alters, and disagreements again arise between them and their husbands. The king, who is ignorant thereof, returns to Tarsus, after making handsome presents to his daughters and sons-in-law. Albine and her sisters then accompany their husbands on their journey to Damascus, of which city Sardacia, the husband of Albine, was king. At the half journey Albine feigns fatigue, and begs to be allowed to rest and refresh themselves. She then sends a trusty messenger to Damascus to her own apothecary, to mix a beverage composed of herbs and spices for a sleeping potion.]

How Albine and her sisters cut their husbands' throats, except the youngest, who thereupon revealed their plot.

CHAPTER IV

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[Albine has a private meeting with her sisters, who all swear to keep to their project. They arrive with their husbands at Damascus, and go to the palace there. Having dined, they enjoy amusements until the evening, when the supper is served. The potion prepared by the apothecary is then introduced, which the husbands all take. This produces the desired effect, and the princes betake themselves to their sleeping apartments. Albine cuts the throat of her husband, King Sardacia, while he sleeps, and all her sisters, save the youngest, murder their husbands. The youngest sister, from love for her husband, relates to him the whole plot, and implores his forgiveness. The alarm is raised, and the citizens, roused at the sudden commotion, hasten to the palace and learn the terrible news. They seize Albine and her sisters to protect them from the fury of the attendants of the murdered princes. These are buried amidst great lamentations, and messengers are sent to King Diodicias to inform him of what had occurred. The king manifests great grief, and threatens to have his daughters burned alive. He commands that they should be seized and brought before him. They are conducted to the king, who is at Tyre. A council is called, when sentence is passed on the daughters, who are condemned to perpetual exile. They are placed in an open boat, with provisions for half a year, and sent adrift on the sea. Lament of King Diodicias.]

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Here it relates how Lady Albine and her sisters arrived in an island, which they named Albion after Albine, and which afterwards got the name of Great Britain through Brutus, who conquered it, and at present is named England after Englist. CHAPTER V p. 21.

[Albine and her sisters put to sea, and are soon wafted from the shores of Tyre; being driven towards the straits of Morocco, they are in great danger of perishing by the storms and by sea monsters. They escape these, and after much labour enter the Great Ocean. The sisters lament their fate, but are comforted by Albine. They are tossed about by the winds until they finally make the land and disembark. Discovering this to be a desert island, never inhabited by man, they give thanks to the gods, and Albine causes the land to be named Albion after her name. They select a spot for habitation, and apportion the land. They find out a means of making fire, and of catching wild beasts and birds for sustenance. By the machinations of the devil they all become pregnant, and bear children, who grow up terrible giants, male and female. These occupy the land until the coming of Brutus, who afterwards conquers them. The two giants Gomago and Lancorigam. Their oppression of the Scotch and Irish, their neighbours.]

HERE ENDS THE TABLE OF THE FIRST BOOK AND THE TABLE OF THE SECOND BOOK COMMENCES.

BOOK THE SECOND.

HERE BEGINS THE TABLE OF RUBRICS OF THE SECOND BOOK OF THE CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND, WHICH CONTAINS FIFTY-NINE CHAPTERS.

The first chapter speaks of the qualities of the island of Great Britain. CHAPTER I. p. 26

[The author thinks it meet to describe the great deeds and high prowess of the exiled Trojans, who, under their leader Brutus, after many adventures, finally arrived in the island of Albion; but determines first to treat of the admirable nature and properties of the island of Britain—the most powerful island in the world—its geographical description and extent; its fertility and beauty; its mineral wealth; mountains, plains, and forests. Its fountains, springs, and rivers. The most important of these enumerated. Once beautified with twenty-eight noble cities. Five

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different nations have inhabited the island. The origin of the Britons. Their deeds and battles, from the time of Brutus to Cadwallader, the son of Cadwallon, who reigned in Britain A.D. 631-682.]

Here begins a little preamble by way of introduction to the translation of the book of Brutus of England.

CHAPTER II. p. 29

[Abdon judgeth the Hebrews [B.C. 1164-1156]. Troy twice destroyed by the Greeks, first in the time of King Laomedon, when Jason and his companions were not allowed to sojourn in the city on their way to Colchis to obtain the "Golden Fleece," by command of King Pelias, and the second time in the reign of Priam. King Priam, incensed at the dishonour offered to his sister Hesione, sends Antenor to the kings of Greece, to desire that his sister be sent back to him: displeased with their answer, he sends his son Paris with an army against the Greeks. Paris, accompanied by Deiphobus, Æneas, and others, arrives in the kingdom of Menelaus, and carries off Helen. They return to Troy. Menelaus asks aid of the kings of Greece, who promise their assistance. They besiege Troy during ten years, six months, and ten days. The city is betrayed and burned. King Priam's lament. 876,000 Trojans lost in the war, among whom were Queen Penthesilea and other princes who had come to assist Priam. He is killed at the temple of Apollo by Pyrrhus, and his daughter Polixena sacrificed on the tomb of Achilles. The fate of the Greeks after the destruction of Troy.]

How three principal families departed from Troy after its destruction, and peopled many kingdoms, and inhabited many lands and divers regions. CHAPTER III. . p. 33

[The families of King Priam, of Æneas, and of Antenor depart from Troy. Helenus, son of King Priam, arrives with his company in Macedonia at a city called Servothion. Increase of the people. They choose another habitation on the river Dunoe, and build a city which they call Sycambre—from whom the Franks are descended. The common people set out without a chief, and come to the port of Venice. They make a mound of earth here by way of an island, and inhabit it. Antenor arrives shortly after to take possession of the land. They fight a battle, during which Antenor is recognized by the Trojans, and they receive him joyfully. The city then called after him

Anthenorides—now Venice. Antenor founds Jennes (Genoa) and other cities in Lombardy—principally Padua, where he was buried. From these came the Lombards. Æneas with a fleet of twenty-two ships sets sail from Troy: in his company are Anchises, and Ascanius, his son by Creusa, with 4000 men.]

How Æneas arrived at the port of Carthage, and how Queen Dido received him; and how he departed without taking leave of her, wherefore she killed herself out of grief.

CHAPTER IV. p. 35

[Æneas arrives at Carthage. His reception by Queen Dido. His stay in Carthage, and his departure therefrom for Italy.]

How Æneas and his company arrived in Sicily, and there built a city, where he left a great part of his followers; and how he afterwards departed thence, and sailed to the port of Tiber in Italy, near Laurentum, where lived the King Latinus. CHAPTER V. p. 36

[Æneas arrives in the land of King Acestes, and is honourably received. Death of Anchises. Æneas founds a city, which he calls Troy Restored. Leaves all the old and useless men there with the women and children. Takes his departure from Sicily, and comes to the port of the Tiber. Casts anchor here, and enquires of the peasants concerning the country. King Latinus. The capital, Laurentum. Origin of its name. Æneas sends messengers to King Latinus to ask for a portion of the country to settle in. Latinus receives them courteously. His answer to Æneas. Offers to him his daughter in compliance with the will of the gods. The kings of England and the English descend from the family of Æneas, as did the Romans.]

Concerning the first battle which took place between Æneas and Turnus, and how Æneas went to King Evander to ask for assistance against the said Turnus, who wished to drive him out of Italy. CHAPTER VI. p. 39

[The news being spread that Æneas was to marry the daughter of Latinus, whom Queen Amata, her mother, had betrothed to Turnus, duke of Tuscany, Turnus prepares for war. Æneas asks assistance from King Evander,

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the enemy of Turnus. Pallas, son of Evander, is sent to Æneas with 400 men. A battle is fought before the city of Laurentum. Turnus is joined by a queen named Camilla, and by the Duke Mezentius. They are defeated by Ascanius, son of Æneas. Pallas is slain by Turnus. Queen Camilla and the son of the Duke Mezentius killed. Queen Amata, wife of Latinus, kills herself, thinking that Turnus is among the slain. Æneas, after driving back Turnus, retreats into his fortress, carrying with him the body of Pallas.]

How Turnus asked Æneas for a truce of twelve days ; how they agreed to fight a single combat ; how Æneas slew him, and the reason why. CHAPTER VII. . . . p. 41

[A truce demanded for twelve days. The bodies of Queen Amata and Camilla honourably buried. Æneas has the body of Pallas shrouded and sent to Evander. Turnus is killed in battle by Æneas. With his death the war ends. Latinus gives his daughter Lavinia in marriage to Æneas, and bequeaths to him his whole kingdom. Peace made between the Latins, Rutulians, and Trojans.]

How not long after Æneas had espoused Lavinia, King Latinus died, and afterwards Æneas, he having held the kingdom four years. CHAPTER VIII. . . . p. 42

[Latinus dies, and Æneas takes the kingdom into his hands. He completes the castle he had begun, and calls it Lavinium. Places in it the gods he had brought from Troy. Names of the kings who had reigned in Laurentum before Æneas. Æneas has many wars with Mezentius, who is afterwards slain by Ascanius. Death of Æneas. How attributed by the different authors. Held the kingdom four years. Leaves his wife Lavinia with child. Ascanius succeeds his father, and reigns forty-four years. Lavinia fearing that Ascanius, her stepson, would kill her, flees to the woods, and there gives birth to a son named Silvius Posthumus. Ascanius sends to seek her, and gives her the city of Laurentum to dwell in with her son. He afterwards builds the city of Albanum. Holds there his regal residence for 38 years, and brings thither his household gods. The gods return to the place where they were first placed by Æneas. Ascanius dies, and leaves the crown to Silvius Posthumus, his own son Julius being too young to govern the kingdom.]

How Brutus was born, how he killed his father and mother, was exiled, and fled into Greece; and how he afterwards came to great honour. CHAPTER IX. . . . p. 44

[Julius, son of Ascanius, secretly marries the niece of Lavinia, and has a child by her. Julius seeks the augurs to know the destiny of the child. Prophecy of the augurs. The mother dies in giving birth to her son. He is named Brutus. When fifteen years old he has the misfortune to kill his father whilst hunting in the woods, and is banished from the kingdom. Goes into Greece to the country of King Pandrasus. Meets there with some exiled Trojans, descendants of Helenus son of King Priam. Is chosen as their chief. He endears himself to his countrymen by his kindness and generosity, and incites them to make efforts for their deliverance from servitude. Is assisted by Assaracus, son of a great lord of the country by a Trojan lady. The brother of Assaracus, a Greek by father and mother, had desired to take from him three strong castles, which his father at his death had given him. These castles Assaracus promises to Brutus; he garrisons them; sends a letter to King Pandrasus.]

How King Pandrasus marvelled that the Trojans wished to rebel against him, and so summoned his barons; and how Brutus defeated him. CHAPTER X. . . . p. 47

[Surprise of King Pandrasus at the letter of Brutus. Collects a large army of his barons, and marches against Brutus in the castle of Sparatin. Brutus attacks and defeats his army. Antigonus, the king's brother, and his companion, are taken prisoners. Brutus gives the spoil taken to his men, and binds his prisoners in chains.]

How Brutus and his people a second time defeated King Pandrasus; who was taken by Brutus in his tent before the castle of Sparatin, which he had besieged. CHAPTER XI. p. 48

[Pandrasus collects a larger force than before, with which he besieges Brutus in the castle of Sparatin. Brutus devises a stratagem whereby he might raise the siege. Story of Anathus and Antigonus the king's brother. Pandrasus is taken prisoner, and his whole army destroyed.]

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How Brutus divided all the spoil among his companions, and how King Pandrasus agreed with Brutus that he should allow all the Trojans who were in his kingdom to go whither they would ; and withal gave to Brutus 300 ships well equipped, with a great store of gold and silver. CHAPTER XII. p. 50

[Brutus distributes all the spoil and booty among his men, and gives orders for burying the dead. Asks advice of his men as to what he should do with Pandrasus. Divers schemes. Advice of Membritius. His opinion is approved by all. King Pandrasus is summoned before Brutus, who makes the demand advised by Membritius. Pandrasus accedes to the demands of Brutus. Gives his daughter Inogent in marriage to him, and despatches messengers to collect vessels and all necessaries for the departure of the Trojans. Brutus and Inogent set sail with their followers from Greece. They come to the island of Leogetia. Brutus examines the island, and finds it destitute of human beings ; but finds quantities of wild animals, They discover in an old temple an image of the goddess Diana. The author's description of the goddess. Brutus accompanied by a priest and twelve companions makes offerings to her, and prays to know his future fortunes. The goddess appears to him in a dream. Her prophecy. The island of Albion is promised to him. The twelve kings of France. Brutus engages to erect a temple to Diana in the promised land. He sets sail, and in thirty days arrives off the coast of Africa. He encounters pirates, whom he defeats. Comes to an island named Makanie, where he disembarks, and pillages the country. He returns to his ships, and sails to the Pillars of Hercules. They escape the syrens which abound there, and come into the Tyrrhenian sea. Here they find four nations of Trojans who had arrived in an island there. Corineus their leader. Reception of Brutus and his followers. Brutus allies himself with Corineus. They leave the coast of Spain, and sail towards Armorica, now called Lesser Britain. Leaving Poitou on their right, they enter the mouth of the Loire.]

How, after Brutus and Corineus, with their people, had so-journed eight days at the mouth of the Loire, they embarked in their vessels, and sailed up the river till they found a suitable resting place, where they took up their

winter quarters. And how they defeated King Gauffier of Aquitain. CHAPTER XIII. . . . p. 55

[King Gauffier of Poitiers learning the arrival of strange people on his territory, sends Humbert, one of his knights, to ascertain who they are. He comes up with the Trojans, who are out hunting, and asks their business. Corineus answers Humbert, who in great anger attempts to stab him, but he is slain by Corineus. Gauffier, on learning this, collects an army, and marches against Brutus. A battle ensues between the Trojans and the Poitevins, in which the latter are defeated. Turnus, a cousin of Brutus, slays Suars or Thoras, a valiant Poitevin related to the king. The Trojans, after collecting all the booty, re-enter their ships, and sail up the river as far as where Tours afterwards stood. They pitch their tents here, and enclose a little fortress to retire into.]

How King Gauffier went to seek aid in France, and how he was again defeated by the Trojans. CHAPTER XIV. p. 58

[Gauffier returns to Poitiers in great wrath. He summons his barons in council, who advise him to seek aid of the twelve kings of France. The king sets out for Gaul, where he finds the twelve kings, and implores their aid. They promise it to him, and collect large armies, with which Gauffier returns. Brutus prepares to receive him. The battle. Prowess of Brutus' cousin Turnus, and of Corineus. Turnus is killed. They bury his body honourably, and name the city after him, Tours.]

How Brutus left the territory of the king of Aquitaine, and went to Albion, and landed there, he and all his followers; and how they killed all the giants whom they found there, except Geomagon, with whom Corineus the strong wrestled. CHAPTER XV. . . . p. 59

[Brutus and his followers depart to seek the island promised them. They sail down the river Loire, and, steering towards the right, arrive at Mortaigne (Totness) in the island of Albion. They disembark here, and ascertain it to be the land promised them by the gods. They are attacked by the giants who inhabited the country. They overcome all the giants except Geomagon. Stature of this giant. His long and desperate struggle with Corineus. Result of the conflict.]

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How Brutus and Corineus divided the land of Albion between them ; and how, after Brutus had reigned twenty-four years, and built the city of London with several castles, he died, and left three sons, who reigned after him with great honour. CHAPTER XVI. p. 61

[Brutus and Corineus proceed to explore the island. They divide it between them. Corineus calls his portion of the land Cornwall. The reason why Corineus chose that part of the island. He builds castles, houses, and towns. Brutus takes the rest of the country, and calls it Britain, after his name. Corineus returns to Armorica, which he acquires by conquest, and calls it Little or Lesser Britain. Armorica is said to have retained the name of Armorica till conquered by Maximus and given to Conan. Brutus comes to the river Thames, and commands his people to choose a suitable spot to live in. They build houses, and cultivate the fields, and dedicate temples. Brutus founds the city of New Troy on the river Thames. Peoples his city largely, and institutes certain codes of laws for their government. Death of Brutus. Contemporary with Saul king of the Hebrews [B.C. 1055.] His three sons, Lotrin, Camber, and Albanacus. The division of the country between them. Logria, Cambria, and Albania. The kingdom of Albanacus ravaged by King Humbert. Albanacus slain. Alliance of the two brothers. They defeat and kill Humbert. Origin of the name of the river Humber. Three damsels found in Humbert's vessel, carried off by him from Germany. Lotrin becomes enamoured of one of these, named Hestrude. He wishes to marry her in place of Gwendoline, daughter of Corineus, to whom he had been betrothed by Brutus.]

How, after the death of Brutus, Corineus went to King Lotrin, and made him marry his daughter whether he would or not ; and how, after the death of Corineus his father-in-law, Lotrin abandoned his wife, and how she afterwards defeated him in a battle, in which he died ; after which she reigned a long time, and overthrew in her time King Cesius (Offrin) of Ireland. CHAPTER XVII. p. 64

[Corineus is wroth on hearing Lotrin's intention to marry Hestrude. He visits the king, and by menaces compels him to marry his daughter Gwendoline. Lotrin's amour

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with Hestrude. He secretes her in an underground palace. She gives birth to a female child named Habraym. Gwendoline is also delivered of a son named Madan, whom she sends to Cornwall. Death of Corineus. Lotrin, on hearing of his death brings Hestrude from her concealment, and does public honour to her. Gwendoline, angry at this treatment, retires into Cornwall, and assembling an army, marches against the king her husband. A battle is fought on the river Stour. Lotrin is slain, and his army takes to flight. Gwendoline gets possession of the kingdom. Captures Hestrude and Habraym, and has them drowned. Origin of the name of the river Severn. Gwendoline reigns in tranquillity. Her kingdom is invaded by Offrin, a king of Ireland. He collects a fleet, and, with a large force, lands at the town of Norvins. Ravages the country. Gwendoline collects an army, and marches against him. The Irish are totally defeated. Prowess of Queen Gwendoline. Offrin is taken prisoner, and beheaded. Queen Gwendoline returns to Trinovant. Jealousy and anger of Camber, her brother-in-law. He invades her territories, and seizes one of her castles. Gwendoline marches against Camber, who takes to flight. Peace is made between them through the means of two knights, named Judas and Argoris, relations of King Camber. Camber does homage for the kingdom of Cambria. Result of the peace.]

How Madan, son of King Lotrin, was crowned; how he governed the kingdom, and concerning his death. How his son Malins reigned badly, and killed his brother; and how he was devoured by furious wolves in the forest where he was hunting. CHAPTER XVIII. . p. 68

[Gwendoline resolves to surrender the crown to her son Madan. She calls a council to deliberate thereupon; when it is agreed to by all that Madan should govern the kingdom. He is thereupon crowned. Gwendoline retires into Cornwall. Government of the kingdom under Madan. Gwendoline dies, and is honourably buried. Madan takes a wife, and has two sons, Memprisius or Membrius, and Malins. King Madan dies, after having reigned forty years. After his death his sons quarrel for the possession of the crown. Membrius is treacherously killed by his brother, who succeeds to the kingdom. His tyranny and vices. Forsakes his wife. Has a son named Ebrot. Death of Malins.]

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Here it speaks of the reign of King Ebrot, and of his deeds. CHAPTER XIX. p. 70

[Ebrot, who is brave and powerful, succeeds to the throne on the death of his father Malins. The country is at peace during his reign. He concerns himself about conquering his neighbours. Collects a large fleet, and sails around the sea-coasts of France, Flanders, and elsewhere. His exploits at sea. He returns to England, and builds three cities on the marches of Scotland. Builds the castle of Maidens. Duration of his reign. His numerous sons and daughters. Names of his twenty sons. Sends his daughters into Lombardy, to King Sylimon his cousin. They are married there to Trojans. Custom of the women of Lombardy as to inter-marriage with Trojans. All the sons of Ebrot, except Brutus Green-shield the eldest, depart for Germany under the leadership of their brother Assarat. Their conquests there.]

Of the reigns of four kings, namely, of Brutus Greenshield, Leir, Rahudibras, and Bladus. CHAPTER XX. . p. 72

[Brutus Green-shield succeeds to the crown on the death of his father. Reigns twelve years. Is succeeded by his son Leir. He builds the town of Carlisle. His peaceable reign of twenty-five years. His son Rahudibras succeeds him. Builds the towns of Canterbury and Winchester and the castle of Cestebrie or Decenfort. Dies after a reign of forty years. Bladus his son reigns. Builds the city of Bath, and makes the baths there. His strange death.]

Here it speaks of the reign of King Leir, how he made trial of his three daughters, and how Agornorilla and Reguault deceived him, and Cordelia told him the truth. CHAPTER XXI. p. 73

[Romulus cotemporaneous with Bladus, [B.C. 753]. Leir, son of Bladus, succeeds to the throne of Britain. Builds a city on the river Soar, named Caerleir, afterwards called Leicester. The three daughters of Leir. When arrived at a great age, Leir, wishing to have them married, desires to acquaint himself of their affection towards him. He tests them by questions. The answers of the two elder sisters. Cordelia's answer. King Leir is displeased with it, and vows that she shall never have a foot of his land. His two eldest daughters married. The

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meet him. The battle is about to commence, when Queen Thonene interposes between the brothers. They become reconciled, and, peace being made, they journey together to London.]

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How, after the death of the good King Helidus, nothing of importance was done by any of the kings who reigned after him, until the time of King Lud, who enclosed London. CHAPTER XXX. p. 100

[Helidus is succeeded by his nephew, a son of Gorboman; and after him by Margan. The latter is succeeded by his brother Eumanus. He is so wicked that he is driven out of the kingdom. The barons assemble at London, and choose another king, named Avalon. He dies after a short reign, and is succeeded by Runo, the son of Peredur. Four kings reign successively. Porrex, the last, is succeeded by Cercius. This latter leads a life of drunkenness. Dies leaving three sons, who reign one after the other for short spaces. Androgenes, the youngest of these, leaves a son Uryan, who succeeds to the throne. Sixteen kings reign after Uryan, the last being called Elingralus. He is much loved by his subjects. The reigns of all the kings from Helidus to Heli, who succeeds Elingralus his father, present no marked events to record.]

How King Lud surrounded London with towers and strong walls, towards the east, west, and north. CHAPTER XXXI. p. 102

[Elingralus is succeeded by his son Heli, who reigned 40 years, and died leaving three sons, Lud, Cassibellanus, and Nemius (Enemyon). Lud the eldest, who succeeds to the throne, is a great warrior. He builds many cities and towns, and surrounds London with strong towers and walls. Causes large houses to be built for the citizens to make the city more beautiful and habitable. Origin of the name of London given to that city. Lud dies, and is buried in the city of London, near the gate which he had made, called after him Ludgate. He leaves two children, Androgenes and Tenantius, but they being too young to govern, he is succeeded by his brother Cassibellanus. Cassibellanus governs the country. Gives to his nephews, at a competent age, certain portions of the kingdom. He reigns for some time in harmony and

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peace. Dissensions afterwards arise, which are considered to have been the cause of the subjugation of Britain by the Romans.]

How Julius Cæsar was sent into Gaul to conquer it and to bring it, with all the western parts, under the dominion of the Romans; and how this Cæsar sent into Great Britain, and concerning the answer which the Britons made him. CHAPTER XXXII. . . . p. 104

[The great power of Rome at this time. Its consuls and military chieftains. Julius Cæsar. His conquests after setting out from Rome, until he invades Germany. He returns through Flanders, and brings his army to Boulogne-sur-mer, where he builds the Tower of Order (Odre). From this tower he sees the island of Great Britain. The description given to him of it. He resolves to possess the island, and writes letters to King Cassibelanus to pay him tribute. The answer of King Cassibelanus.]

How Julius Cæsar crossed over into Britain with his army; and how he was defeated, and driven out by King Cassibelanus and his allies. CHAPTER XXXIII. . . . p. 107

[Cæsar takes his resolution on the receipt of the letter of Cassibelanus. He fits out a fleet of ships and vessels, and crosses the channel. Casts anchor in the river Thames. Cassibelanus marches from Dover to meet him. The Britons are commanded by Belinus, constable or grand marshal of the king. On the king's side are his brother, Nemynus, and his nephews, Androgenes and Tenantius, and also three kings who were subject to him. Belinus decides to attack the Romans without delay. Cæsar prepares for battle. Description of the battle. Combat between Cæsar and Nemynus. Nemynus receives a wound from Cæsar's sword, which penetrated the shield of Nemynus so that it could not be extracted. With this sword Nemynus performs deeds of great valour. Kills Labienus, Cæsar's lieutenant. The Romans are defeated, and, under cover of night, retreat to their ships. Cæsar takes his army into Flanders.]

How Nemynus, brother of King Cassibelanus, died of the wound which Cæsar had given him, and how the French wished to rebel against Julius Cæsar. CHAPTER XXXIV. . . . p. 111

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Cassibelanus rewards his followers. Nemynus, mortally wounded by Cæsar, dies, and is buried in London. Description of Cæsar's sword, Troceamors. The Gauls, hearing of Cæsar's defeat by the Britons, contemplate throwing off the Roman yoke. They determine to drive the soldiers of Cæsar out of the country. Cæsar is much angered and terrified at this. He mollifies the Gallic princes and knights by gifts of large treasure, and makes great promises to them of all he should acquire in Britain. This has the desired effect, and the Gauls agree to all he asks. Cæsar determines on the acquisition of the island of Great Britain.]

How Cæsar returned a second time into Britain, where he was again defeated and driven out more shamefully than he had been the first time. CHAPTER XXXV.

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[Cæsar remains at Boulogne two years after his first defeat by the Britons. At the end of this term he collects a large army and navy, and again invades Britain. Cassibelanus causes all the fortresses of the kingdom to be prepared for this, and garrisons all the towns and cities. Cæsar enters the river Thames, but resolves to sail up the river, without disembarking, as far as the city of London. King Cassibelanus' mode of defending the passage of the river. Destruction to the Roman ships. The Britons, posted on the banks, make great havoc among the drowning Romans and Gauls. Cæsar commands his ships to retreat, and a disembarkation of his men. He is attacked by Cassibelanus and the Britons, and utterly routed. The Romans flee to their ships, pursued by the victorious Britons. Cæsar returns to the Tower of Order, and there holds a council.]

How King Cassibelanus, after he had victoriously repulsed the Romans the second time, caused a solemn sacrifice to be made to his gods. And concerning the quarrel which arose between him and his nephew Androgenes. CHAPTER XXXVI. p. 116

[Cassibelanus, rejoicing greatly at his victory, commands all his subjects to come to London on a day appointed, and there to bring certain animals for sacrifice to the gods. The people assemble in great numbers. The king orders the sacrifice, and makes an offering to the gods. Description of the different forms of this ceremony among

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the Britons. That used by Cassibelanus. After the ceremony games and exercises are indulged in. During these a quarrel arises between Iregas, nephew of Cassibelanus, and Enelinus, nephew of Androgenes, who fight, and Enelinus kills Iregas. The king, much angered, orders Enelinus to be delivered up to him for judgment. Androgenes refuses, urging that he had his own court at Trinovant, where justice should be done if he came to demand it. Cassibelanus menaces Androgenes, and they separate in anger. Cassibelanus invades the lands of Androgenes, and ravages all throughout. Androgenes attempts to appease the wrath of the king, but finding himself unsuccessful, concludes therefore to write and ask aid from Cæsar.]

The tenor of the letter transmitted by Duke Androgenes to Julius Cæsar, the Roman general. CHAPTER XXXVII.

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[Letter of Androgenes to Cæsar. Tells him the reason why he writes to ask assistance, and offers to Cæsar his alliance.]

How Julius Cæsar replied to the messenger ; and how, by means of Androgenes, he subjugated the Britons, and made them tributary to the Romans. CHAPTER XXXVIII.

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[Cæsar takes counsel on the receipt of the letter from Androgenes. He is advised to demand surety for the good faith of Androgenes, who sends to him his son Sceva, and thirty noble youths, as hostages. Cassibelanus prepares to besiege London. Cæsar, with his army, crosses the sea, and arrives at Romney, near Dover. Meets Androgenes there, and they close their compact. Cassibelanus, hearing of Cæsar's coming into Britain, marches to meet him. Cæsar, by advice of Androgenes, posts his men in an ambush, while Androgenes and his men are in ambuscade in a forest close by. A terrible battle is fought. The Romans, by the aid of Androgenes, defeat the Britons. Valiant defence by Cassibelanus. Account given by *Lucan*. Cassibelanus, finding that he can not hold out, despatches messengers to Androgenes for terms of peace. The answer of Androgenes.]

How peace was made between the Romans and the Britons by the assistance and mediation of Androgenes, and how Cæsar

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[Speech of Androgenes to Julius Cæsar. He asks that peace should be made. Cæsar at first derides him; but Androgenes threatening to separate from him, he accedes to a peace. Androgenes brings Cassibelanus to Cæsar, to whom he gives hostages to pay 3,000*l.* to the Roman empire yearly. The author mentions this to be the first tribute paid by Great Britain. Cæsar remains in Britain during the winter. Crosses over into France in the summer, taking with him Androgenes. He sends messengers to Rome to announce his victories, and demands a triumph. The senate refuses to give him a triumph, and denies that he had effected any good to the state. The history of the war thus occasioned between Cæsar and Pompey is to be seen in *Lucan*. Cassibelanus dies at York, seven years after the departure of Cæsar, without an heir. He is succeeded by Tenantius, brother of Androgenes. Cambelinus reigns after his father Tenantius. He is so much respected at Rome that tribute is not asked from him. Birth of the Saviour at this time. This was prophesied in Great Britain by Thezelinus a soothsayer.

How the Emperor Claudius went into Great Britain against the Britons, who had refused to pay him tribute; and concerning the death of King Guiderius. CHAPTER XL.
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[Cambelinus dies after a reign of two years. Leaves two sons, Guiderius and Arviragus. Guiderius succeeds his father in the government of the kingdom. He refuses to pay the tribute to the Roman government. Claudius, the Roman emperor, is made acquainted with this by Lelius Hamo, the constable of the Roman army. Claudius sets out from Rome with a large army, vowing deep revenge. He sails to Britain, and lays siege to Porchester. Guiderius, the British king, collects all his forces, and advances to meet Claudius. Gives him battle with his whole army. He is assisted by his brother Arviragus. The Romans are utterly routed. Lelius Hamo uses treachery to overcome the Britons. Disguised as a Briton, he kills King Guiderius. Arviragus finds his brother's body, and changes his armour for the king's. The Britons fight bravely, thinking they are led on by King Guiderius. They succeed in dividing the Roman battalions, and drive one portion to their boats. The Roman emperor is among

these. The others fly to the forest, and with these is Lelius Hamo. He is pursued by Arviragus, who has discovered that he killed his brother Guiderius, and he is finally slain as he was about to escape in a merchant vessel. The port called Hampton, after Lelius Hamo. Claudius collects his ships and all his men who remain. Assaults the town of Porchester, and finally takes it, and puts it to the flames. Arviragus retires to Winchester. Is pursued by Claudius, and besieged there. Arviragus disdains fighting behind walls, and orders his army to sally forth on to the Romans. A parley is had between Arviragus and Claudius. They treat mutually for peace. The conditions thereof. Claudius and Arviragus enter together into Winchester. Claudius sends to Rome for Genois, his daughter, who is to be given in marriage to Arviragus. The two kings unite together to conquer the isles of Orkney and other places. Genois, the emperor's daughter, arrives in Great Britain. Her meeting with her father and Arviragus in the valley of the Severn. Here they conclude their covenants and found a city, which is called Gloucester, after Glois, a son of Claudius. Claudius makes his son duke of Wales and earl of Gloucester. Celebration of the marriage of Arviragus and Genois. The Emperor Claudius returns to Rome. St. Peter the Apostle at Antioch. Converts the city, and holds his see there eight years. Goes to Rome. Arviragus again refuses to pay tribute to the Romans. Vespasian is sent with an army into Britain. Arrives at the port of Dover. Arviragus defends the port so well that Vespasian cannot take it. He sails along the coast, and disembarks in the open country. Attacks Gloucester, which he assaults for eight days. Arviragus, with his army, comes to the assistance of the town. A battle is fought without any final result. Peace is ultimately effected by Queen Genois, and Vespasian returns to Rome.]

How Maurius, the son of Arviragus, defeated Rodrit, the king of the Picts, and of the monument which he set up on the field in token of the victory. CHAPTER XLI. . p. 134

[Arviragus is succeeded by his son Maurius who had been brought up at Rome. Rodrit, king of the Picts, comes from Scythia into the country of Scotland, which he ravages. Maurius assembles an army, and marches against Rodrit, whom he defeats. The stone which King Maurius caused to be put up in memory of the battle. He gives

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to the prisoners taken in the battle the land of Caithness to dwell in, which had hitherto been uninhabited. The Picts populate it quickly. They make a raid into Ireland for women. Maurius dies, and is succeeded by his son Coillus.]

How Lucius was the first Christian king in the kingdom of Britain. How he caused the Britons to be baptized, and concerning the great benefits that he conferred on them. CHAPTER XLII. p. 135

[King Coillus is succeeded by his son Lucius. He sends to the apostle at Rome to let a priest come over to Britain to baptize him. The apostle sends two bishops. They convert the Britons, and baptize the king and his subjects. They also establish bishoprics and archbishoprics, and make the idolatrous temples into churches for Christian worship. This Lucius was the first Christian king of Great Britain. Dies at Gloucester in the year 150 after the Incarnation of Christ. He has no heir; therefore the Romans send over Severus, with two legions, to take possession of the kingdom. The Britons are unwilling to obey, but Severus mollifies them with gifts and promises. He drives the rebels out of the kingdom into Scotland. These elect a baron as their king, named Fulgenius, and make an alliance with the Picts. Fulgenius causes great annoyance to the Romans by making raids into their territories. Severus builds his famous wall. Fulgenius raises a large army, and besieges York. Severus brings his two legions to raise the siege. The battle that is fought is indecisive. Severus is killed, and Fulgenius mortally wounded. The body of Severus is however brought into York with all the honours. Fulgenius dies during the night. The two sons of Severus, by his Roman and British wives, Geta and Basianus. They are elected kings of their respective people, but Geta lives but a short time. Basianus seizes the kingdom on his brother's death. Reigns a long time in peace. He neglects to suppress the piracy which exists along the coast. Karras (Carasius), a freebooter, who is a subtle and malicious man, betakes himself to Rome. Represents to the senate the neglectful government of King Basianus in regard to these pirates, and that if a remedy were not applied the towns would be unable to pay their tribute money. He asks for a commission to guard the sea against

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the pirates. The Romans, at his prayer, constitute him Admiral of the fleet, and as such he returns to Britain. Then he shows his authority from the senate, and in a short space equips a large navy, consisting mostly of robbers and outlaws. Carausius puts to sea, and pillages the coasts, instead of defending the country, as he promised the Romans. He makes an alliance with the Picts, and ravages the country. Proposes an alliance with the Britons for the purpose of driving out the Romans, on condition of their making him king. His treacherous agreement with the Picts. King Basianus collects an army against Carausius. The Picts desert the king, who is killed by Carausius. He seizes the crown.]

How Aeller (Allectus) and Gallus were sent from Rome into Great Britain to govern it; and how the Britons made Asclepiodatus king, and defeated the Romans.
CHAPTER XLIII. p. 141

[The Romans, on hearing that Carausius had seized the kingdom, send over Allectus and Gallus to Britain to regain possession of it. Carausius leads his army against them, but is killed in battle, and his army routed. The Romans traverse the kingdom, slaying all who resisted. The Britons, however, assemble together, and elect, as their king, Asclepiodatus, lord of Cornwall, under whose command they march to London. Allectus, who is unprepared and attended by few Romans, is killed in a church. His colleague, Gallus, marches to London, and finds the Britons departed. He fortifies the town. Is there besieged by Asclepiodatus, who takes the town, and great slaughter is made. Gallus flees to a strong tower, but is soon obliged to capitulate. He is restored to liberty on certain conditions. The Gauls and Scots, having taken no part in this agreement, fall upon the Romans wherever they are found, and make great havoc. Gallus is overtaken on the borders of the river, and slain. He is thrown into the water, and the river was named after him, Galvie, called by the English Unawort. The Britons crown Asclepiodatus. He reigns ten years peacefully. The emperor Diocletian persecutes the Christians. He sends Maximian to the West to destroy all who were found believers in Christ. Asclepiodatus makes war on Choel, earl of Leicester. Is killed by him in battle, and his army routed. Choel succeeds to the throne.]

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How Constantius came into England, and espoused Helen, the daughter of King Choel. Concerning the birth of Constantine; how he drove out the Emperor Maxentius, and how Helen found the cross. CHAPTER XLIV. p. 144

[The Romans are overjoyed at the death of King Asclepiodatus. They send Constantius, a senator, over to Britain with a large army. Choel receives him amicably, and engages to renew the tribute to Rome. Peace is made. Choel dies shortly after, leaving an only daughter, Helen. Constantius marries Helen, and comes to the throne. He offers up prayers for the birth of a son, which at last is born, and is named Constantine. His father, Constantius, dies eleven years after, and the government is undertaken by Queen Helen. Constantine succeeds at a competent age, and endears himself to his people by his goodness. The persecutions of Maxentius, emperor of Rome, who by his tyranny forces several noble Roman families to flee into Britain. They exhort King Constantine to go to war with Maxentius. Constantine sails to Rome, deposes Maxentius, and proclaims himself emperor. He is accompanied by his mother and his three cousins, Leominus, Trahen, and Maurius. Queen Helen crosses the sea, and goes to Jerusalem, where she summons all the Jewish elders, by whose assistance she finds the Cross, which had remained concealed. Leominus marries a Roman lady, and has a son named Maximian (Maximus). Ostones, duke of Wales, seizes the kingdom of Great Britain on the departure of Constantine. Trahen is sent by Constantine to oppose him. He lands at Porchester, and thence marches to Winchester. A battle is fought here, in which Trahen is defeated, and forced to take to his ships. He goes into Scotland, and ravages the country. Is pursued by Ostones, but gains a victory over him, and Ostones is obliged to fly. He goes over to King Compert, of Norway, for aid against Trahen. Ostones uses his influence with his friends in Britain to kill King Trahen, on whose death Ostones returns to Great Britain. He takes possession of the country, and kills all the Romans whom he finds.]

How King Ostones sent to Rome to ask Maximian to marry his daughter, and how he acquired the kingdom of Armorica of which he made Conan the king. CHAPTER XLV. p. 148

[King Ostones calls a council together on the subject

of a successor to his throne, he having an only daughter for his heir. Some advise him to give his kingdom to Conan, his nephew, because he was the nearest heir after his daughter. By the advice of the Earl of Cornwall the choice falls on Maximian, son of Leominus. Amaury, son of Karadoc earl of Cornwall, is sent to Rome to bring over Maximian. He finds great discord prevailing between Maximian and the two brothers, Valentinian and Gratian. Amaury relates his mission to Maximian, who is much rejoiced. He accompanies him to Britain, where he is well received by Ostones, who marries his daughter to him, and declares him heir to the throne. Conan, the king's nephew, angered at this, leaves the court, and goes to Scotland. Defies his uncle and Maximian, and war commences between them. They fight many battles without result. Peace is made between them by means of the barons. Maximian assembles a large army, and crosses the sea into Armorica. Ravages the country there. Humbault, lord of Armorica, collects his followers, and advances to meet Maximian. A battle ensues, in which Maximian is victorious, and the whole kingdom is surrendered to him. He summons Conan to him. His speech to Conan. Maximian sends over to Great Britain for men and women to people the country of Armorica, and for soldiers to guard the land. Conan is crowned king of Lesser Britain. Maximian continues his conquests through France and Lombardy. Advances on to Rome, drives out the two brothers, and thereupon becomes emperor.]

How Conan, king of Lesser Britain, sent to Ajonet, king of Great Britain, on behalf of the Emperor Maximian, to obtain Ursula, his daughter, in marriage, and also to obtain a great number of virgins of the kingdom to give to his men and people his country. CHAPTER XLVI. . p. 152

[Maximian, on departing from Great Britain, leaves the government in the hands of Ajonet, brother of the earl of Cornwall. Ajonet has a beautiful daughter named Ursula. Conan sends ambassadors to him to ask his daughter in marriage, and also for a number of maidens to give in marriage to his men, in order to populate the country. The French attack Conan, but are defeated. Ajonet collects 11,000 noble virgins and 60,000 of lesser degree, to be sent to Conan. They embark in ships, and

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set out for Lesser Britain. A terrible storm overtakes them. The 11,000 virgins are carried into Germany to Cologne, where they are beheaded with Saint Ursula. Some of the maidens are killed by King Gavianus of Hungary, and Melga, lord of Siece. These outlaws, making a descent upon Scotland, ravage the country, and cross the Humber. Assistance is sent for from the Emperor Maximian against them. Gratian arrives with an army in Britain and expels the outlaws. Valentinian, who had been driven from Rome by Maximian, obtains the assistance of a king named Theodosius. He assembles an army and attacks Maximian, who is unprepared. Maximian is slain in Aquileia, and all the Britons who are with him. Valentinian seizes the empire. Gratian, after driving out Gavianus and Melga, causes himself to be crowned king of Britain. He is murdered during a disturbance. Gavianus and Melga, on hearing of his death, assemble a large army of Gothlanders, Norwegians and Danes, Scots, and Irish, and again invade the province of Northumberland. They ravage the country, and kill all the men, women, and children. The Britons send messengers to Rome, but the senate reproach them with ingratitude, and at first refuse them any assistance. A legion is ultimately sent to their aid, and the invaders are driven into Scotland. The Romans build a strong wall between Scotland and Deira. They hold a parliament with the Britons at London. The proceedings thereat.]

How Gavianus and Melga returned to Great Britain, and broke down the strong wall which the Romans had made ; and how the Romans would not again assist the English.
CHAPTER XLVII. p. 156

[On the departure of the Romans, Gavianus and Melga return into Great Britain with a large army, and destroy the wall which the Romans had built. They ravage the country and slaughter the inhabitants. The Britons again apply to Rome for assistance, but the senate absolutely refuses it. The prelates of Great Britain assemble together under Guicelin bishop of London, to advise under the circumstances. A resolution is passed to apply to Aldroen, king of Lesser Britain. The address of Guicelin to king Aldroen. Aldroen sends his brother Constantine with an army to the assistance of the Britons. Arrival of Constantine in Britain. A parliament is held by the Britons in London. Constantine is elected king. He marries a

noble Roman lady, by whom he has three sons, Constant, Aurelius, and Uther. Constantine is treacherously slain by a Pict. An assembly of the barons is held to elect a new king. Difficulty occasioned by Constant, the eldest son, being a monk, and the other two sons being too young to govern. Vortigern, a powerful baron of Wales, addresses the council. He advocates the claim of Constant, and departs for Winchester. Has an interview with Constant in the abbey, who is induced by Vortigern to accept the crown. He rules under the guidance of Vortigern. Treacherous counsel given by Vortigern to the king. Constant is induced by him to send for the Picts, to take arms in his service and to garrison the towns. Vortigern attaches the Picts to him by repeated favours. They are entertained by him at a dinner, and Vortigern addresses them when they have been brought to a state of drunkenness. In this condition they murder the king, and then acquaint Vortigern thereof.]

How the tyrant Vortigern cut off the heads of those very Picts who with his own secret approval had slain King Constant. How he usurped the kingdom, and retained at his court the Saxons, by whose power he obtained victory against the Picts and Scots. CHAPTER XLVIII. . . . p. 165

[Vortigern feigns anger at the murder of King Constant, and beheads the Picts who committed the deed. The two brothers of the king are sent into Lesser Britain to King Pudis, their relative. Vortigern usurps the crown of Great Britain. Arrival of Englist and Orsus, with the Saxons, at the port of *Saumis* (Ebbsfleet). They are invited to an interview by Vortigern. He inquires of them their history, which Englist relates. Their religious observances. Vortigern offers to retain them at his court, and they are taken into his service. The Picts and Scots invade Britain and commit great ravages. Vortigern collects an army. Marches against them, accompanied by the Saxons under Englist and Orsus. A terrible battle is fought, in which, through the prowess of the Saxons, Vortigern gains a victory.]

How Englist maliciously deceived King Vortigern. How he obtained from the king a strong site on which he built the castle of the Courroie ; and concerning the Saxons

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whom he brought over, and how Vortigern espoused his daughter Ronixa, who was a pagan. CHAPTER XLIX.

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[Vortigern holds in high esteem the Saxons, and gives them a tract of land called Linsoye or Linsonie for their maintenance. The craftiness of Englist. His speech to King Vortigern, and the king's answer. The author's remarks on the king's credulity. Englist's request to Vortigern to have some castle or town assigned to him. The king suspects his design. Englist then asks the king's permission to build a castle in the country which had been given to him. Vortigern grants his request. The author again condemns the king's weakness. Englist builds his castle of the Courroie, called by the Britons Caercordy. He sends to Germany for soldiers, and for his daughter Ronixa. On the arrival of his daughter he invites the king to visit his castle. A banquet is prepared, and Ronixa is there introduced to the king. Description of the banquet and the incidents thereat. Vortigern becomes deeply enamoured of Ronixa, and demands her in marriage of Englist, who, after consulting with his brother Orsus, gives his consent to the marriage, and receives in exchange for his daughter the county of Kent. Vortigern's sons, Vortimer, Catigern, and Pascent. Their indignation on hearing of the king's marriage with a pagan. The author vehemently censures the conduct of Vortigern.]

How Saint Germanus of Auxerre and Saint Lupus of Treves arrived in Great Britain; and of the increase of the Saxons in this country, and how King Vortimer was crowned. CHAPTER L. p. 177

[Great Britain being at this time infected with the Pelagian heresy, the pope sends Saint Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, and Saint Lupus, bishop of Treves, to preach Christianity to the Britons. They perform many miracles, and re-establish the Christian faith throughout the kingdom. Englist's advice to King Vortigern. The king accedes thereto. Englist sends messengers into Germany to summon his son Cocta and the Saxons. They arrive in great numbers, and are well received by Vortigern, who sends them to the frontiers against his enemies. By their valour, and the victories gained by them over the Picts, they are esteemed and rewarded by the king. Englist continues, by envoys to Germany, to increase the number of his followers. Vortigern is entreated by his people to dismiss Englist

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and the Saxons, but he is influenced only by Ronixa, and disdains all counsel. The Britons, incensed thereat, resolve to depose him, and they elect Vortimer, his eldest son, and crown him king. Vortimer collects an army and makes war on the Saxons. Several battles are fought. Single combat between the brothers Pascent and Catigern. Pascent, who sides with Vortimer, is wounded, and Catigern slain. The Saxons are driven to the Isle of Thanet, but being there besieged by Vortimer, they pray for peace, and engage Vortigern to be their mediator. The Britons leave their ships to attend the parliament met for deliberation of peace. The Saxons, knowing them to be unguarded, seize their vessels, and, setting sail in haste, flee into Germany.]

How Queen Ronixa caused the good King Vortimer to be poisoned, and how he comforted his barons on his death-bed; and concerning the directions which he gave.

CHAPTER LI. p. 181

[Vortimer advises his father Vortigern to relinquish his affection for the Saxons. He returns to London, and restores to the barons their possessions, which Vortigern had usurped, and re-establishes divine worship. Ronixa causes Vortimer to be poisoned. On the approach of death he causes a distribution of his wealth and treasure to be made to the churches and to all his followers. His exhortation to his people on his death-bed, his speech to his knights, and directions to cause a pillar to be erected on the shore, and to be placed thereon a hollow image of himself containing his ashes. He is buried in the church of Saint Paul in London.]

How Vortigern was once more raised to the royal dignity; and how, by the advice of his wife Ronixa, he again sent for Englist, by whom the Britons were overthrown.

CHAPTER LII. p. 185

[The barons of Britain restore the crown to Vortigern. He is induced by Ronixa to recall her father Englist. The Saxon returns to Britain with an army of 300,000 men. Vortigern and the barons, dismayed at this, call a council, and resolve to oppose the Saxons. Ronixa keeps her father well informed of the movements of the Britons. Englist adopts a show of amity towards the Britons while maturing his treacherous plans. His speech to the British barons.

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Vortigern accedes to the proposal of Englist, and a day is fixed for a meeting between the king and his barons. Englist, being informed of this meeting, discloses his design to his followers, and instructs them how to proceed at the assembly, upon a given signal. The treachery of Englist. Slaughter of the British princes and nobles at the council. Valiant defence by Eldol, the earl of Gloucester. Vortigern is held a prisoner by Englist. The author's vehement exclamation against the treacherous Englist and his daughter Ronixa, and reiterated censure of the blindness and folly of Vortigern. The king, menaced by the Saxons on every side, grants to them everything they ask. They proceed to London, and capture that city, and afterwards the cities of York, Lincoln, and Winchester. All the Christians are put to death, and the Saxons become masters of the land of Britain. Vortigern flees into Wales.]

How King Vortigern took counsel of his diviners concerning his unhappy life; and concerning the tower which they advised him to build to save himself. CHAPTER LIII. p. 192

[Vortigern, having fled to Wales, sends for the sorcerers and necromancers. The Britons from the Humber southwards had all been killed except a few who had fled. Wales and Cornwall the only provinces free from Saxon conquest. Character of the English descended from the Saxons. Vortigern asks the sorcerers how he can best live in safety. After some delay the magicians tell him that he must build a strong tower in a suitable place, and retire thither. The king commands workmen and masons and materials to be procured for commencing the building. Marvellous occurrence in regard to the foundations of the tower. The magicians being commanded to give their opinion, reply that in order to make the foundations firm they must be sprinkled with the blood of a child born without a father. Messengers sent to discover such a child. Adventure of the youths Dinabuch and Merlin Ambrose before the gate of the city of Caercordy.]

How the messengers of King Vortigern brought away Merlin, who was called the child without a father, and concerning the things which he told King Vortigern about the stability of the foundations of his tower, to the great reproach of the diviners. CHAPTER LIV. p. 195

[The king's messengers require that Merlin be brought with his mother before King Vortigern. The king, on

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their arrival, questions the mother on the birth of her child. Her account of her interviews with a spirit in the form of a youth, and of her miraculous conception. The king consults Magentius, a philosopher, on the matter. His explanation. Merlin asks the king why he was conducted before him. He is informed thereof by the king. Demands that the sorcerers should be called before him. His denunciation of their prophecies. He explains to the king the cause of the obstruction to the building, At Merlin's desire the king causes the pool of water beneath the foundations to be drained, and discovers what Merlin had foretold.]

How Master Geoffrey of Monmouth, who compiled this book from the British language into Latin, excuses himself concerning the translation of the prophecies of Merlin, saying in this wise. CHAPTER LV. . . . p. 199

[Geoffrey of Monmouth's introduction to the letter written by him to the bishop of Lincoln. The tenor of the letter itself. The apology of the author of the Chronicles in translating Geoffrey's letter and the prophecies of Merlin.]

Here it speaks of the prophecies which Merlin delivered to King Vortigern, and first of the signification of the two dragons, which issued from the stones in the lake which had been drained, as is told above. CHAPTER LVI.

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[Vortigern witnesses the wonders of the two dragons and their struggle in the caverns of the lake. He demands an explanation of this from Merlin, who thereupon commences his prophecies. Foretels the overthrow of the Britons by the Saxons, and their restoration in the time of King Arthur. Arthur's great power predicted. Alliance between the Saxons and the king of Africa. The destruction of religion, and translation of the metropolitan sees. St. Augustine's preaching rejected by the Britons through hatred of the Saxons. Catguollaun's quarrel with Edwin, and his consequent expulsion from Britain. The Heptarchy. Conversion of the Saxons by St. Augustine. King Oswald sanctified. The Britons restored by the prowess of King Catguollaun. Relapse into vices, and are driven from their country with Cadwalader, their king. The remnant invite the Saxons from Germany. Character of the English descended from the Saxons. Death of Cadwalader. His two children the occasion of trouble to

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the Saxons for 150 years. Reign of the Saxons for 300 years. The English enjoy prosperity in the kingdom until the coming of the duke of Normandy. His conquest of the Saxons. The accomplishment of this prophecy referred to 1,028 years from the Incarnation, and 450 years from the exile of the Britons. Prophecy applied to the valiant acts of the Prince of Wales, and his defeat of King John of France, at the battle of Poitiers. Prediction referred to the merchants of France, and their cupidity. The people vexed by imposts and loans. Grievous condition of the country. "The round shall be made half." This prophecy referred to a division of the crown and kingdom into two. Merlin foretels the destruction of the six kings and the slaughter of the Saxon people by a duke of Lesser Britain, descended from Corineus. The submission of Ireland and the neighbouring islands to the British dominion. The wars against Albania and Wales. The state of the kingdom on the death of the duke of Armorica. Its restoration to its former prosperity. Predicted coming of an Irish prince, the last of six brothers, who is to gain conquests in Britain, and to unite all the conquered states into one kingdom, and be crowned king of them, and take the lion for his arms. Interpretation of the "king likened to the lynx." Neustria and Rome to be subjugated by him. Condition of the kingdom during his reign. Cadwalader asks assistance from Armorica. Restored greatness of the Britons under a prince descended from King Conan of Armorica. Device of a wild boar borne upon his shield. He subjugates the great French lords. His conquests in Spain and Africa. Condition of the island under his successor, called "the wanton goat." His character. Interpretation of "the fountains turned into blood, and the duel between two kings for love of the lioness of Stafford." Of the prophecy of the coming of "three ages ere the kings buried at London shall be exposed to view." And of the prophecy respecting the three sons of the king designated as the "wild boar." Division of the island among them. Destruction of one of the brothers by the French, with whom he goes to war. Division of his territories between the others—civil war between the brothers, and death of one—the victor invites foreigners to the land, and the island loses its liberty. Interpretation of the prophecy concerning the rivers Severn and Usk, and the waters of Bath. The martyrdom of 20,000 persons in London foretold.]

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Hereafter follows the second *cause* of the prophecies of Merlin the prophet. CHAPTER LVII. . . . p. 223

[Merlin, after resting awhile, continues his prophecies, (among others) of the three fountains in the city of Winchester. The maiden who by the grace of the Holy Spirit and by her preaching was to purify the nation. Her death by a king who should have ten children, of whom four should be kings, and the other six tyrants. Transfer of the metropolitan see from Winchester to the sea coast by Hericius, who founds there a fine city with six hundred towers and many churches. Interpretation of the prophecy "the sea between Britain and Gaul shall be contracted," and "the land of the island" of Great Britain "be enlarged." Pride and superfluity of dress the cause of the destruction, as foretold, of the city of Winchester. London, envious of the city founded by Hericius, extends her walls. The ardea or heron from the Calaterian forest. Great mortality in the island by famine and pestilence. The bird of iniquity in the valley of Galalias. Its offspring—the fox, the bear, and the wolf. Interpretation of the prophecy. The eldest son after his father's death obtains the kingdom. His two brothers seek aid from the duke of Normandy, who brings over a large army to their assistance, and conquers the fox. The treachery of the fox, who makes a feigned alliance with the duke. The duke, with the assistance of the brothers, the bear and the wolf, revenges this treachery, but the fox under disguise of the wolf, that is, clothed in the armour of his brother, gets into the duke's tent, and slays him and his followers. He destroys his brothers, and is crowned king. A prince, figured by a serpent, makes war on him, and besieges London, but the serpent is defeated by a noble knight of blood royal, called the mountain ox. The serpent calls the ass to his assistance, who is a very wicked knight, but the good knight defeats them. The latter is, however, betrayed and burnt in his castle. After his death his knights and soldiers become sea robbers. The inhabitants of London, after the death of the serpent-knight, destroy the works made by him for turning the course of the Thames. The people become proud and avaricious when delivered from their enemies, and make war on their neighbours. They subjugate all the provinces of the island; but the Venedotians and Scots combine against them, and a great battle ensues. Interpretation of the prophecy of the toad (owl) building its nest upon the walls of Gloucester—of the

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worm with the fiery breath, from which proceed seven lions—of the giant of wickedness and the dragon of Worcester—of the “bull” and his brother the “wild boar,” who is overcome by the noble duke of Gloucester, figured by the lion—of the bull breaking his horns against the walls of Exeter, and of the serpent of Lincoln—of the battles between the winged and the non-winged—of the dragons destroying each other—the lion who should unite five portions of the land into one—the giant of the black colour—the princes enervated by pleasures, and their subjects changed into monsters—the charioteer of York—the husbandman of Albania—the city of Claudius—of the two princes, successors to the kingdom, &c. The author remarks upon the difficulty and obscurity of the prophecies, and after suggesting an interpretation, he concludes with a pointed reflection upon the state and condition of France in his own time.]

How Merlin foretold to King Vortigern the coming of the two sons of King Constantine, and the end of his miserable life, and also the death of Englist the Saxon.

CHAPTER LVIII. p. 259

[King Vortigern commends the prophetic spirit of Merlin, and returns thanks to Heaven for having sent such a child to him. He desires Merlin to tell him what would be the end of his life. Merlin’s answer and prediction. Vortigern prepares to defend his castle against Aurelius Ambrosius, and Uther Pendragon. He receives intelligence of their arrival in Great Britain with a large army.]

How all the Britons of Great Britain, nobles and non-nobles, who had escaped the hands of the Saxons, having heard of the arrival of King Constantine’s children, came to meet them, treating them with great respect; and how they besieged Vortigern and burned him in his tower, as Merlin had foretold. CHAPTER LIX. p. 262

[Aurelius and Uther receive the congratulations of all the barons and the people of Britain who had escaped the tyranny of Englist and the Saxons. Aurelius is immediately crowned king, and the barons do him homage. They exhort him to march against the Saxons who had so cruelly exiled and slain their people. Aurelius shows them that King Vortigern ought first to be captured and killed, he having been the cause of all their sufferings and the murderer of King Constant. He leads his army into Wales, to the

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castle of Genorre, whither Vortigern had fled. Speech of Aurelius to Eldol, earl of Gloucester. He incites his soldiers to avenge themselves for the miseries which Vortigern had caused them. They attack the castle, throw Greek fire into the tower, which is soon in flames. Vortigern and all his followers are burnt.]

HERE ENDS THE TABLE OF THE CHAPTERS OF THE SECOND BOOK OF THIS FIRST VOLUME.

HERE BEGINS THE TABLE OF THE RUBRICS OF THE THIRD BOOK, WHICH CONTAINS FIFTY-THREE CHAPTERS.

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[Englist and the Saxons terrified at the tidings of Aurelius' victory, prepare to defend their towns and castles. They especially protect the part of the country towards Scotland. Their reasons for this. Aurelius marches towards the north. His distress at the sight of the cities and churches destroyed by the Saxons. Invokes heaven in his favour. Englist on his side makes a warlike address to his army. Aurelius having ordered his line of battle, marches to meet the Saxons. Speech of Eldol, the duke of Gloucester. Aurelius having exhorted his soldiers, the battle commences. Englist takes to flight to his castle of Caerconan, but being pursued thither by Aurelius, he returns to the field and rallies his men. The Armorican Britons decide the victory against the Saxons. Combat between Englist and the duke of Gloucester. Englist is taken prisoner and the Saxon army routed. Cocta and Orsus, the son and cousin of Englist, retreat to York and fortify the town.]

Here it speaks of the condemnation and death of the tyrant Englist, and how his son Cocta and all the young Saxon nobles placed themselves at the mercy of King Aurelius, each with a chain in his hand. CHAPTER II. . . p. 276

[Aurelius besieges and captures the city of Caerconan. A council is held to decide the fate of Englist. Elidath, bishop of Gloucester, addresses the assembly. Englist is adjudged to death, and is beheaded by Eldol, duke of Gloucester. The king marches to besiege the city of York.

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Cocta and Orsus in great terror resolve to surrender. Accompanied by all the noble Saxons, they deliver themselves up to the king. Aurelius is greatly touched by this voluntary submission. He summons a council to decide on their fate. Speech of the bishop of Gloucester. Aurelius gives them full pardon, and grants to them the marches of Scotland as a spot for habitation.]

How the King Aurelius reformed the manners of his kingdom, and rebuilt the churches, cities, towns, and fortresses which had been destroyed by the Saxons. And concerning the cause for which he sent to seek for Merlin, and the counsel which the said Merlin the prophet gave him on his question. CHAPTER III. p. 279

[Aurelius assembles the princes and barons in the city of York. He explains the cause of his summons to them. Superintends the rebuilding of the demolished cathedrals and churches. Marches from York to London. Summons the citizens, and distributes money to them to enable them to rebuild the city. Makes it the seat of his government. Restores the laws and condition of the city. Gives to his own knights the lands which had lost their own rs. Marches from London to Winchester to restore that city and rebuild the churches there. The king, at the request of Bishop Elidath, goes to Caercaradoc, where the bodies of the martyred Britons lay. His grief at the recollection of his countrymen's sufferings. Comes to the convent of Ambrith near this spot. Resolves to erect a monument to their memory, and summons workmen for this purpose. One of the master artificers recommends the king to send for Merlin. Aurelius, by the advice of Bishop Elidath, despatches messengers to seek Merlin, whom they meet with in the country of the Gewisseans. Having been brought before Aurelius, Merlin answers the king regarding the monument he proposed to raise at Caercaradoc, now called Salisbury, and advises him to remove the stones of the Giant's circle from the mountain of Killareth in Ireland.]

How after Uther Pendragon, with Merlin and his army, had arrived in Ireland he defeated Gillomith, the king of that country; and how Merlin by his subtlety got the stones carried into Britain, where he set them up in their order, by the command of King Aurelius. CHAPTER IV. p. 283

[The king at first ridicules the statement of Merlin, who, rebuking Aurelius, explains the virtues of these great

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stones. Aurelius is exhorted to send an army into Ireland to possess himself of them. Uther-Pendragon is appointed to accompany Merlin with a large army. Their arrival in Ireland is the signal for King Gillomith to prepare an army to repel them. Uther, by the advice of Merlin, sends messengers to the king, explaining the object of his landing in his country. Gillomith's answer; and his address to his men. They advance to meet the British army. A battle ensues, in which the Irish king takes to flight, and his army is routed. The Britons march to the mountain of Kilareth, and discover the giant's circle of stones. Merlin instructs them how to raise these stones and carry them to their boats. They return to Great Britain, when the stones are taken to the burying place of the barons. Aurelius summons all the nobles and prelates to take part at the funeral obsequies. A feast is held at Mount Ambrith during three days. Aurelius rewards his princes and gives the forfeited offices of the island to his faithful friends. The king elects bishops to the sees of York and Caerleon. He commands Merlin to proceed with the setting up of the stones brought from Ireland.]

How Pascent, the son of King Vortigern, stirred up the Germans against the good King Aurelius, with a very great army, and how they were defeated; and how he afterwards allied himself to King Gillomith of Ireland, whom he induced to cross over into Britain with a great army; and how by poison and treachery he compassed the end of the Christian King Aurelius. CHAPTER V. p. 290

[Pascent, the youngest son of Vortigern, who had fled into Germany, being recovered from his wounds, incites the Saxons to war against Britain. He collects a fleet and an army, and invades Great Britain in the north. Ravages and destroys the country. Is defeated by Aurelius, and retreats to his ships. Sets sail from Britain, and steers his course towards Ireland; there King Gillomith of Ireland receives him well, and enters into an alliance against the Britons. The confederates raise a large force and land in Britain. Capture of the city of Menevia. The king his brother lying ill at Winchester, Uther Pendragon marches against the confederates with a large force. Pascent and Gillomith are rejoiced at this illness of Aurelius. Their address to their followers. Coppa, a Saxon, demands to know what reward would be given to

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the man who should kill the king. Answer of Pascent. The Saxon discloses his project for assassinating Aurelius. Pascent enters into a covenant with him. Coppā, disguised in the habit of a monk, goes to Winchester. Is admitted to the king's service. Under pretence of curing Aurelius with a specific remedy, he administers poison. The effects of this poison, and death of the king. Coppā secretly escapes to Pascent, and communicates the news of Aurelius' death. The author's apostrophe on the treachery of Pascent. Description of the wonderful star that appeared simultaneously with the death of the king.]

Concerning the explanation which Merlin gave to the Duke Uther Pendragon ; and how the duke defeated his enemies Gillomith and Pascent, and then returned to Winchester to celebrate the obsequies of his brother King Aurelius.
CHAPTER VI. p. 296

[Uther, dismayed at the appearance of this star, summons Merlin, and requests an explanation thereof. Merlin's exposition. Uther is left in great perplexity as to its signification. He hastens the advance and meets the enemy. Pascent and Gillomith are slain and their army routed. Uther on hearing of his brother's death returns to Winchester. He is present at the funeral obsequies of the king.]

Of the coronation of the Duke Uther, who was surnamed Pendragon, and of the two battles which he fought against Cocta, the son of Englist, and Orsus, his cousin, who defeated him in the first battle, but afterwards were overthrown in the second encounter. CHAPTER VII.
p. 298

[Uther is crowned on the death of his brother. The origin of his surname of Pendragon. Cocta and Orsus, breaking their covenant, invade the territories of King Uther. They are joined by the remnants of Pascent's defeated army, and send to Germany for additional aid. Devastate the whole of the northern provinces, and lay siege to York. Uther arrives with his army, and gives them battle. The Britons are defeated in the first attack, and forced to flee as far as the mountain of Aven. Uther there assembles a council of his barons. Speech of Gorlois, duke of Cornwall. The Britons a second time attack the Saxons. They being taken by surprise, are easily overcome. Cocta and Orsus are taken prisoners.]

Of the court which King Uther Pendragon held in the city of London, and how he made war on Duke Gorlois, on account of his wife, of whom he become enamoured. CHAPTER VIII. p. 302

[Uther marches to Aclud, and there settles the public affairs. He subjects the Scots, and exercises justice on the rebels. Having quieted the country, he returns to London, where he causes Cocta and Orsus to be imprisoned. Summons all his nobles to a festival held at the court of London. All the nobles of the kingdom attend, with their wives and daughters. Duke Gorlois of Cornwall is accompanied by his wife Ygerne, who is the greatest beauty at court. The king becomes enamoured of her. Pays her such great attentions at the banquet as to neglect every one beside her. Gorlois enraged at perceiving this, withdraws with her from the court without taking leave of the king. Uther commands him to return, but is disobeyed. He takes an army into Cornwall, and destroys the cities, towns, and people. Gorlois sends his wife to his castle of Tintagol, while he himself stays in his castle of Demeloit, and garrisons it. Uther hearing of this, lays siege to the castle of Demeloit, resolving at first to overcome the duke. He, however, cannot restrain his desire to see Ygerne, and is overpowered by his love for her. Seeks advice from his particular friend Ulphin of Rithearodoth. Ulphin's answer to the king. Suggests that Merlin should be sent for. Uther commands him to be summoned and relates his grief to him. Merlin submits a plan whereby the king should enter the castle unknown. Uther is transformed into the semblance of Gorlois, and Ulphin and Merlin assume the forms of Jourdain and Briselle, and they enter the castle. Uther stays the night with Ygerne as her husband. She becomes pregnant, and has in time a son named Arthur.]

Of the death of the Duke Gorlois and the capture of the besieged fortress by the Briton army in the absence of Uther Pendragon; and how he espoused Ygerne, and concerning the arrival of the Saxon army at the instigation of Cocta and Orsus, who had escaped and fled from prison. CHAPTER IX. p. 308

[The army of Uther continues the siege of the castle of Demeloit during his absence. They use a stratagem to draw the Duke Gorlois from his defences, and in the battle which follows his army is routed and he is slain.

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Messengers arrive at Tintagol with the news of Gorlois' death. Their astonishment at seeing the figure of their duke, who was personated by King Uther. The king, keeping up the disguise, addresses Ygerne, and explains that it behoves him to depart to the assistance of his men. Uther, accompanied by Ulphin and Merlin, returns to the British camp. The king is joyfully received. He grieves at the death of Gorlois, but cannot overcome his affection for Ygerne. He orders the army to march for Tintagol, and the castle being taken, Uther espouses Ygerne. The marriage results in the birth of two children, Arthur and Anne. After twelve years of peace in the kingdom Uther is attacked by a serious illness, and intelligence is received of the escape of the Saxon prisoners Cocta and Orsus, who had fled into Germany. By reason of Uther's illness, they assemble a large army and invade the kingdom of Albania, where they commit inhuman ravages. The king commits the rule of his army and government to Duke Loth of Londonesia, husband of the king's daughter Anne. Duke Loth leads the army against the invaders. The Britons obtain no decided success. The reason for this.]

How the King Uther Pendragon, very grievously sick, had himself carried before the army, where he very sharply reproved his princes; and how he was borne in a litter to battle, where the Saxons Cocta and Orsus were slain, and their army totally defeated. CHAPTER X. . p. 314

[Duke Loth acquaints Uther with the unfortunate condition of the kingdom. The king, disregarding his malady, orders himself to be conducted to the army. His address to the nobles. He orders a litter to be prepared to take him into battle. Marches against the city of Laminth (Verulam), in possession of the Saxons. Cocta and Orsus, deriding the situation of the king, withdraw to the city, and leave the gates open in contempt of the Britons. Uther commands an immediate attack on the city, which the Britons enter forthwith. After much severe fighting, night coming on, the combatants separate. The Saxons seeing their error in having been over sure, prepare their defences more carefully. The battle is continued on the morrow, and lasts the whole day. Cocta and Orsus being slain, the Saxon army gives way and is routed. Uther addresses the British barons amidst great rejoicing.]

How the Saxon tyrants treacherously caused the death of the King Uther Pendragon by poisoning the fountain of the water of which he drank. CHAPTER XI. . . p. 319.

[The main body of the Saxon army retreats to the country of the Picts and into Scotland. There they incite the natives to take up arms against King Uther. The king wishes to march against them immediately, but he is overruled by the barons on account of his malady. The Saxons ravage the open country in roving bands, the fortresses and strongholds of the Britons being too well guarded. The state of the king's health suggests plots for his assassination. The Saxons resolve to poison him as they had done his brother Aurelius. Some of the Saxon knights in the disguise of beggars enter the city of Verulam, where the king lay ill. They make themselves acquainted with the state of the court. Discover that the king's malady creates intolerable thirst, and that he drinks only the water from a certain fountain near the palace. They craftily place poison in this fountain, and the king drinking the water thereof soon dies from its effects. The prelates and clergy assemble on the death of Uther to celebrate his obsequies. He is buried in the Giant's Circle next the body of Aurelius Ambrosius.]

Of the coronation of Arthur son of Uther Pendragon, by Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon, and how Arthur defeated Colgrinus, duke of the Saxons, with all his army, and besieged him in his city of York. CHAPTER XI. p. 321.

[Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon, is crowned at Gloucester by Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon. The Saxons incite their friends and relations to come over from Germany. They animate them by relating the prowess of Colgrinus, their leader, who had subjugated a great part of Britain. Character of the young King Arthur. He collects a large force to march against the Saxons at York. Colgrinus advances to meet him, and a battle is fought near the river Duglas. The Saxons are defeated and driven to their city of York, which Arthur besieges. Baltucus, the brother of Colgrinus, having been sent to the Saxon fleet to welcome the arrival of Duke Cedric of Germany, receives intelligence of his brother's defeat. Marches against Arthur with his forces in order to relieve the besieged. The king despatches Duke Cadore of Cornwall with a large body to intercept him. Baltucus is defeated and put to flight. Reaches York in the dis-

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guise of a harper, and is admitted to his brother. They endeavour to form plans to extricate themselves. Arrival at a port of Scotland of Duke Cedric of Germany with a very large army. The king raises the siege of York.]

How King Arthur abandoned the siege of York, went to London to hold a council, and sent ambassadors into Armorica to seek aid from King Hoëlus, his nephew.
CHAPTER XIII. p. 325.

[Arthur marches to London, where he assembles a council to deliberate on the state of the kingdom. Ambassadors are sent to the king's nephew, Hoëlus, king of the Armorican Britons. Hoëlus collects an army of 15,000 men, and sets sail for Great Britain. Arrives at the port of Southampton, where he is received by King Arthur.]

How King Arthur defeated the pagan Saxons at Caerlindoech, the city which they had besieged, and how in the Caledonian forest they swore to pay him tribute, giving him hostages; but they perjured themselves, and so their hostages were put to a cruel death. CHAPTER XIV.

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[Arthur unites his forces with those of King Hoëlus, marches to Caerlindoech against the Saxons, and defeats them in the battle that ensues. They are pursued as far as the forest of Caledonia. There the fugitives rally and resume the fight, and by their advantageous position they harass the Briton army severely. Arthur surrounds and blockades the Saxons, who, overpowered by hunger, surrender themselves. The king accedes to their entreaty for liberty, in consideration of hostages being given. The Saxons then embark as if for Germany, but repenting of their treaty, they determine to shift their sails and return to Britain. They land at the port of Totness and ravage the country as far as the Severn. They besiege the city of Bath. Arthur returns in haste from the north, and advances to raise the siege of Bath. Hoëlus is left sick in the city of Aclud. King Arthur enters the province of Somerset. His address to his followers.]

How Dubricius exhorted the Britons to fight boldly against the pagans, and how they defeated them through the prowess of their King Arthur. CHAPTER XV. p. 329

[Address of the Archbishop Dubricius to the soldiers. Arthur equips himself for the fight in his noted armour.]

Description of his arms. He places his army in order of battle, and advances against the Saxons. A desperate battle is fought, lasting a whole day. Arthur's prowess. Results in the total defeat of the Saxon army. The Saxon dukes, Colgrinus and Baltucus, are slain, and Cedric of Germany put to flight.]

How the duke of Cornwall killed the Duke Cedric and took his ships and his men in surrender. CHAPTER XVI. p. 331

[King Arthur commands Cadore, duke of Cornwall, to pursue the Duke Cedric, while he himself marches to the relief of Hoëlus at Aclud. Cadore seizes the ships of the Saxons, so as to prevent their escape. The Saxons flee to the island of Clavecaert (Thanet), whither the duke of Cornwall pursues them. Cedric is slain, and his followers surrender themselves prisoners,]

How the noble King Arthur defeated the Scots on an island in a lake, and also the king of Ireland, who came to assist and succour them. CHAPTER XVII. . . . p. 332

[The duke of Cornwall marches to join King Arthur at Aclud. The king having defeated and dispersed the Scots and Picts, releases his nephew. Duke Cadore is despatched in pursuit of the enemy, who rally near Mureith (Moray). They retreat to the islands in the lake of Lomond, noted for the eagles which assemble there. Arthur follows the duke of Cornwall and attacks the Scots. He blockades the island with his ships. Gillomarus, king of Ireland, comes to the assistance of the Scots. He is met and defeated by Arthur with great slaughter. The Scots are then attacked and slaughtered without mercy. Their bishops come to Arthur and implore for mercy for their countrymen. The king, greatly moved, grants their prayer and pardons the rebels.]

How the noble King Arthur of Britain rebuilt the churches, which the accursed pagans had inhumanly destroyed. CHAPTER XVIII. . . . p. 334

[Hoëlus, king of Lesser Britain, being struck with great admiration of the lake and islands which had been blockaded, King Arthur describes to him the wonders of another lake called Linligault. Arthur marches to York, to celebrate the feast of the Nativity. He is much moved at the destruction of the churches, and appoints Piram, his own chaplain, to rebuild them. Reinstates the nobles in the honours they had lost through the Saxons.]

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How King Arthur restored the kingdom of Scotland to its ancient liberty, and how he espoused Geneviere (Gue-never), who was of noble Roman lineage, and the fairest lady in all the realm of Britain. CHAPTER XIX. p. 336

[Arthur gives a province to each of the princes of Scotland, Aneleseth, Urian, and Loth. He espouses Guenever, a lady of Roman lineage. Invades Ireland, and subjugates the country. Arthur removes his troops to Iceland, which he likewise reduces. The kings of the neighbouring islands place themselves in subjection to Arthur. Returns to Britain, and is at peace for twelve years.]

How King Arthur, after reposing long in great happiness, crossed the sea, and conquered Norway, Dacia (Denmark), Neustria, and all the countries of Gaul. CHAPTER XX.

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[Arthur's distinguished position. He causes alarm to all the foreign kings and princes. They fortify their towns and cities with increased care. Arthur forms the design of conquering Europe. Invades Norway with a fleet and a large army. Defeats the Norwegians, whose king, Reculfus, is slain, and finally subjugates the whole country of Norway and Denmark. Causes Loth, his brother-in-law, to be crowned king thereof. Galganus or Gavain, son of Loth, educated in the service of Pope Simplicius. Arthur leads his army into Gaul. Defeats Forlonus (Frolle or Frollo), governor of the province on behalf of the Emperor Leo. Forlonus falls back on Paris, and garrisons the town. Arthur pursues him, and lays siege to Paris. Reduces the town by famine. Meets the Roman general in single combat. Description of the fight, Forlonus is slain. The people of Paris open their gates to the king. He divides his army into two portions. Despatches King Hoëlus with one division against Guidart, duke of the Poitevins, and leads the other into other provinces of Gaul. Hoëlus finally subjugates Duke Guidart and all Gascony. Arthur conquers the whole of Gaul. Returns to Paris, and there holds his court. Distributes the provinces to his nobles. Returns to Britain.]

Here it speaks of the great feast which the noble King Arthur celebrated in the city of Caerleon, and how there came to it many great princes and barons. CHAPTER XXI.

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[Arthur celebrates the feast of Whitsuntide with unusual magnificence in the city of Caerleon. Description of the city.]

The churches of St. Julius and St. Aaron. The school of astronomy. Names of the kings and princes and prelates invited by King Arthur.]

How all the princes who had come to the court of King Arthur were feasted, and how he and the queen, his wife, wore their crowns on the day of the solemnity. CHAPTER XXII. p. 346

[Description of the ceremonies at the coronation of King Arthur and Guenever. Procession of the king and queen to mass. They return to the palace for the banquet. Observance of Trojan customs. The order of attendance respectively on the king and queen. General view of the character of chivalry among the knights in these times. The banquet is followed by different sports. Distribution of the prizes. The festivities last three days. The king confirms their lands to the prelates and barons.]

How King Arthur made several archbishops and bishops, and of the arrival of the ambassadors sent from Rome. CHAPTER XXIII. p. 349

[Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon, resigns his see, and is succeeded by David, the king's uncle. Samson, archbishop of Dol, is replaced by Celianth, a bishop of Armorica. Magaunius, bishop of Leicester, (Chester?), and Eledemius, bishop of Aclud. Ambassadors arrive from Rome with letters from the Emperor Tiberius. The tenor of the letters. King Arthur takes counsel with his barons on the subject of the letters. Speech of the duke of Cornwall.]

Here follows the speech which King Arthur made to his princes, on the subject of the letter sent him by the Roman emperor. CHAPTER XXIV. p. 351

[Arthur's speech to his barons. He explains the tenor of the letters from Rome, and asserts his right to refuse to pay her tribute. Concludes that he has an equal right to claim tribute from the Roman empire for Italy. Declines to send any reply.]

Here follows the speech of King Hoëlus of Armorica advocating the war against the Romans. CHAPTER XXV p. 354

[Hoëlus, king of Armorica, addresses the council in praise of Arthur's speech. Advises war against Rome, and proffers his assistance with an army.]

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- The counsel of Agnoleseth, otherwise called Angelus, king of Albania. CHAPTER XXVI. p. 356
 [The king of Albania commends the speech of King Arthur. Expresses his delight at the prospect of a war. Considers that all the previous conquests would be as naught unless the Germans and Romans are overthrown, and proffers all the aid in his power. The army is increased by promises of reinforcements from the barons of Britain and the kings and princes of the islands subject to King Arthur.]
- Of the answer that King Arthur made to the Roman ambassadors, and how the barons prepared themselves with all diligence. CHAPTER XXVII. p. 357
 [Arthur commands all his barons to repair to their own territories, and get themselves in readiness to be at the port of Barfleur on the Kalends of August. Gives his answer to the Roman ambassadors, who return to Rome and report to the Emperor Tiberius. The senate despatches messengers to the different princes of the East to come without delay to Italy, to aid in subjugating King Arthur. Names of the Eastern kings and the Roman leaders. The Emperor commences his journey towards Britain with the Roman army. Arthur appoints Mordreth regent of Britain and guardian of his wife Guenever. Sets sail from the port of Southampton. His dream at sea. Interpretation thereof by his knights. He arrives at Barfleur, where he awaits the coming of his allies.]
- Here it tells how the brave King Arthur fought valiantly with a great giant at the rock of Mount St. Michael. CHAPTER XXVIII. p. 359
 [Tidings reach King Arthur of the existence of a Spanish giant in the neighbourhood. Arthur determines to fight with him. Is accompanied by Gaius the sewer and Beduerus his cup-bearer. They arrive at St. Michael's mount, and Beduerus is despatched to discover the giant's residence. Learns that the Lady Helen, niece of King Hoëlus, had been carried off and murdered by the giant. Beduerus rejoins the king, and relates to him what he had seen. Arthur engages the giant in single combat. Description of the combat. He cuts off the giant's head, and addresses his companions, comparing this giant with one named Ritho, whom he had formerly killed. Account of that combat. The king returns to his camp, where he is joyfully received. Hoëlus mourns for his niece, and builds over her body a beautiful vault, now called Helen's tomb.]

How King Arthur went to meet the Romans, and how the ambassadors first began the conflict. CHAPTER XXIX.

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[Arthur awaits the arrival of the allies. He breaks up his camp and marches against the Romans near Ostun (Autun) in Burgundy. Seeks for a suitable spot for retreat in case of need. Three ambassadors, Gerinus, count of Chartres, Boso of Oxford, and Gavain the king's nephew, are sent by Arthur to the Roman emperor. Quintilian, the Roman governor of Gaul, having answered the British ambassadors insultingly, is struck down by Gavain. The Romans set upon the Britons. Exploits of the three ambassadors. They retreat with their followers towards the camp. Being reinforced, a battle ensues, in which the Romans are forced to retreat. Petreius Cocta comes to their aid with a large force, and turns the Britons. The battle again becomes general. The Romans under Cocta, an experienced commander, harass the Britons severely. Earl Boso addresses his followers. They attack the Romans afresh, and Boso encounters Petreius, who, after a desperate struggle, surrenders himself a prisoner, and the Romans retreat to their camps. The victorious Britons return with their prisoners to King Arthur. The Roman consul and the other prisoners are given over to the conduct of the duke of Cornwall and other nobles to proceed with them to Paris under a strong guard of 15,000 men.]

How the Britons, in conducting their prisoners to Paris with 15,000 armed men, defeated 20,000 Romans who waylaid them in an ambush. CHAPTER XXX. . . . p. 372

The Emperor Lucius, on learning the fate of the Roman prisoners, despatches an army in pursuit of the Britons. The Romans, led on by chosen generals, fall upon the unsuspecting Britons from an ambuscade, and a desperate battle is fought for the recovery of the prisoners. Their achievement of this exploit is prevented by the arrival of Guitard, duke of Poitou, with reinforcements, whereby the Romans are ultimately defeated, the survivors in the battle escaping with difficulty. The Britons lose many notable generals, and on the side of the Romans several commanders are slain. The prisoners are conducted without any further resistance to Paris.]

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How the Roman emperor abandoned his tents to go to Ostun, and how King Arthur met him in a valley, where he marshalled his battalions. CHAPTER XXXI. . . . p. 374

[The Roman emperor, undecided which plan to adopt for the relief of his army, determines secretly to abandon his tents and retire to Autun. Arthur, being made acquainted with this, resolves to give him battle. Sets out at night to intercept Lucius in the valley of Siesia, where he marshals his men. Description of his line of battle. The names of the various British commanders. After choosing a convenient place in the centre for his own battalion, the king fixes his banner there.]

How Arthur wisely exhorted his knights to fight well for the defence of their country and their liberty. CHAPTER XXXII. . . . p. 377

[Arthur addresses his knights. Applauds their valour, and exhorts them to prove that a repose of five years has not caused them to degenerate. Refers with pride to their two defeats of the Romans, and speaks contemptuously of their hurried retreat. Reminds them of the battles which they had fought in Denmark, Norway, and Gaul, and their victory over Ffollo, the Roman lieutenant. Incites them to action by glowing description of the wealth and treasures they would acquire by their defeat of the Romans. The knights unanimously pray the king to lead them instantly to battle.]

How the Roman emperor marshalled his battalions after making a speech to encourage his knights. CHAPTER XXXIII. . . . p. 379

[The Roman army approaches the valley where the Britons are posted. Lucius abandons his intention of retiring to Autun, and calls the leaders of his army to a conference. Speech of the emperor to the princes and commanders. They all with one accord ask to be led to battle. Lucius forms his battalions according to the Roman custom. Description of the order of battle and the names of the leaders of battalions. The emperor takes a position in the centre where the Roman eagle is displayed.]

Of the wonderful battle between the Romans and the Britons, and of the glorious victory which King Arthur obtained. CHAPTER XXXIV. . . . p. 382

[The battle is begun by the first Roman battalion under Lucius Catullus against the Britons commanded by the

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king of Albania and the duke of Cornwall. The engagement then becomes general throughout both armies. Beduerus, duke of Normandy, is slain by the king of Media. Caius the seneschal, after performing prodigies of valour, is mortally wounded. The Normans lament the fall of their leader. Ilregas, the duke's nephew, begs for a support to aid him in avenging his uncle. With three hundred knights he attacks the king of Media and his battalion. Slays the king, whose body is cut to pieces. Heavy losses as well on the side of the Romans as of the Britons. Names of the commanders who were slain. The Britons are scattered by the impetuous assaults of the Roman soldiers, but are rallied by Hoëlus, king of Armorica, and Gavain, the nephew of Arthur. They arrest the progress of the emperor's battalion, performing deeds of high valour. Gavain engages in single combat with the emperor Lucius. The Britons are driven back to the battalion of King Arthur, who addresses his men, exhorting them to show their bravery. The marvellous deeds of King Arthur with his sword Caliburn. The Romans make a vigorous resistance under the emperor, but being attacked in their rear by the legion of Morvid, earl of Gloucester, they are dispersed. The Emperor Lucius is slain, and his army, deprived of its leader, flies from the field.]

How the noble King Arthur, after he had obtained this victory over the Romans, caused the bodies of his barons and his men to be buried. CHAPTER XXXV p. 392

[The Romans are pursued and cut down by the Britons with great slaughter. Many ask for mercy, offering themselves as slaves to the Britons. Arthur orders the bodies of his knights to be honourably interred in the neighbouring churches and abbeys. Beduerus, the duke of Normandy, is buried in the city of Bayeux, and the duke of Angiers is taken to Caen, where he dies shortly after. The body of King Holdinus is carried into Flanders, to the city of Bruges. Former name of this city. The Roman dead are also buried by Arthur's command, the corpse of the emperor Lucius being sent to the Roman senate. King Arthur's message sent therewith. He passes the winter in Burgundy, and captures some principal cities. Reduces the whole of Gaul to subjection. Transports his legions in the summer to the Alps with the intention of crossing, when he receives news of the treason and crime of his nephew Mordreth. The author's in-

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vective against the traitor. Arthur assembles a council of his barons.]

How the noble King Arthur fought the first time with the faithless usurper Mordreth, and defeated him with great loss of his own people. CHAPTER XXXVI. p. 395

[The author states that Geoffrey of Monmouth has passed over this incident, and he assigns probable reasons for the omission. He condemns the conduct of Mordreth, and professes to treat of the battle which ensued according to Walter of Oxford, who described it in the Breton language. Arthur abandons his enterprise of crossing into Italy for the subjugation of Rome. He leaves his army in Gaul, under the command of King Hoëlus, and takes with himself the insular troops. Arrives in Britain. Discovers the alliance made between Mordreth and Cerdic, king of the Saxons, who had brought into Britain 800 ships. Mordreth collects all the forces he can, and bribes the Picts, Scots, and Irish to join his standard. His army, numbering 80,000 men, marches to meet King Arthur at the port of Nirutupich (Norwich?). Arthur disembarks his troops and engages the enemy. The battle is desperately fought on both sides. The king of Albania and Gavain, nephew of Arthur, are killed. Arthur perceiving that ingenuity must succeed better than force, organizes his foot battalions, with reserves of horse on their wings. By this means the army of the usurper is finally defeated. Mordreth forced to fly, retreats to the town of Winchester. Queen Guenever being informed that Arthur has fallen, retires to a convent, where she takes the veil, and ends her days in patience.]

Here it speaks of the two battles that King Arthur fought against Mordreth, and the manner in which both of them met their end. CHAPTER XXXVII. . . . p. 399

[Mordreth fortifies the town of Winchester. King Arthur visits the field of battle and discovers the body of his nephew Gavain. Having caused the slain to be buried, he marches towards the city of Winchester, which he lays siege to. Mordreth gives the king battle outside the city, but is again defeated. Retreats into Cornwall, whither he is pursued by Arthur. He rallies his forces in the country

of the Cambula, and prepares to encounter his uncle. The king forms his line of battle, and addresses his army. The battle soon becomes fierce on all sides. Prowess of Arthur's knights. Great slaughter on both sides. The king engages with Mordreth in single combat. He pierces him through with his lance, and receives a mortal wound in turn, falling to the ground. Names of the leaders of the Saxons and Picts and of the British commanders who fell in battle. Nine of Arthur's knights, wounded severely, alone survive the conflict. They seek for the king, who, on seeing Gifflet and his nephew Constantine alive, gets up and accompanies them to the nearest hermitage. Here six of the wounded knights expire. Arthur himself perceiving his end approaching, confesses to the hermit. Leaves the kingdom to his nephew Constantine, son of Cadur of Cornwall. Description of the king's end. The account differs from that told in the story of St. Graal. Other traditions of this. The author bewails the loss of King Arthur through Mordreth's treason—cause of the cessation of the knights of the Round Table, and he refers to the treason of Ganelon against the twelve peers of France. The date assigned to his death. The barons who had remained in Gaul return to Britain. Constantine is crowned. The children of Mordreth having fled to Saxony, stir up the Saxons to war against Constantine. They collect a large fleet and army, and cross over into Britain. Constantine recalls the army from Gaul, and fights several battles against the Saxons, who are finally defeated. Death of the archbishop of London, and of David, archbishop of Caerleon. Their successors.]

How King Constantine slew the two children of Mordreth, and how his own nephew killed him and was crowned after him. CHAPTER XXXVIII. . . . p. 406

[Constantine pursues the sons of Mordreth and besieges the city of London, whither they had fled. The eldest son of Mordreth is beheaded. Constantine then marches to Winchester, which he takes without opposition. The surviving son of Mordreth is taken and executed. The kingdom is put in good order by the king. He is assassinated by his nephew, Aurelius Conan, and buried in the sepulchre of Uther Pendragon. Aurelius is crowned king. His cruelty towards his relatives. Dies in the second year of his reign.]

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Of the deeds of the king Vortipor and Malgo-le-Bel, who succeeded one after the other to the kingdom of Great Britain. CHAPTER XXXIX. p. 408

[Aurelius Conan is succeeded by Vortipor. The Saxons invade Britain and ravage the country. Vortipor marches against them, and defeats them. The kingdom is at peace during his reign, which lasts four years. He is succeeded by Malgo, who subjugates all the maritime islands of the west. Gives himself up to vices and dies miserably.]

Of the deeds of King Catherith, and of the civil wars which happened in Britain during his time, through his cruelty, and of the great injuries which the Saxons then committed. CHAPTER XL. p. 409

[Catherith is crowned king on the death of Malgo. Character of Catherith. He stirs up civil war in Britain. Gurmond, king of Africa, lands troops in Ireland, and subjugates the country. The Saxons collect a fleet and army and invade Britain, being joined by the Africans. Condition of the island at this time. King Catherith invites the Saxons to an alliance against Carenth and his allies. He is driven by Carenth to Gloucester, and there besieged. Isbert, nephew of the king of France, at Catherith's entreaty brings over an army to his assistance. Catherith is defeated and retreats across the Severn into Wales, all his adherents being destroyed and slain by Carenth. Carenth's cruelty towards the priests and monks. Lamentable condition of the country.]

The author's complaint upon the destruction of the kingdom of Britain, whereupon the Saxons, from whom the English have sprung, first became masters of it. CHAPTER XLI. p. 411

[The author inveighs against the degeneracy of the Britons, and deplores their long continued civil strifes. Gurmond, the African king, surrenders the greater part of the island to the Saxons. Catherith repents of having engaged in the war, and retires with his Britons into Wales and Cornwall. The three archbishops, namely, of Caerleon, London, and York, and numerous ecclesiastics are sheltered there. The Britons from this time lose the sovereignty of the island. Saint Augustine is sent by Pope

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How the Britons elected Caduath (Cadwan) as king, and of the peace which he established with King Ethelfrid.
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[The Britons assemble in the city of Leicester (Chester), and elect Cadwan as their king. He leads the army across the Humber in pursuit of Ethelfrid, king of Northumbria. The latter summons to his aid all the other Saxon kings. Peace is effected without a battle. The conditions thereof. King Ethelfrid divorces his wife when advanced in pregnancy. She is received by Cadwan at his court, and the wife of Cadwan, being also with child, they give birth at the same time to male children. Caduale or Catguollaun, son of Cadwan, and Edwin, son of Ethelfrid, are sent into Lesser Britain to the court of King Salemon. Here they become very distinguished for prowess in arms.]

Of the conference which the two royal companions caused to be held on the river Duglas, and of the counsel that Brian gave to his uncle Caduale. CHAPTER XLIII.
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[Death of the kings Cadwan and Ethelfrid. Their sons return to Britain and take the government of the kingdom together. They reign for half a year in amity. Edwin asks King Caduale to suffer him to wear his crown

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in the territory of Northumberland. The matter is placed before the barons, who assemble near the river Duglas, to confer thereupon. The address of Brian, the nephew of Caduale, to the king, his uncle.]

How King Caduale was defeated by Edwin, with whom he had broken companionship, and how he fled to King Salemon. CHAPTER XLIV. p. 421

[Caduale refuses to accede to the request of Edwin, who upon this retires into Northumberland. He is crowned by his barons in spite of King Caduale, who thereupon threatens him. Edwin collects his forces and marches against Caduale. A battle is fought on the Humber, in which the Britons are defeated. Caduale retreats into Scotland, thence into Ireland. Edwin advances through the British provinces, destroying all on his march. He has in his army a sorcerer from Spain. Caduale after vain attempts to regain a footing in his kingdom, is determined to seek aid from the king of Lesser Britain. Accompanied by his nephew and followers, he sets sail for that country. Is overtaken by a violent storm, in which the ships are separated. Arrives at an island called Gaureth (Garnareia) and lands there. His nephew Brian proves his attachment and devotion to the king. Story of the venison. Caduale arrives in Lesser Britain. He is well received by King Salemon, to whom he relates his misfortunes.]

The answer which King Salemon of Armoric-Britain made to King Caduale, who asked his assistance. CHAPTER XLV. p. 424

[King Salemon's address to Caduale. Laments that the island should be oppressed by the Saxons, and marvels that the Britons should have lost so fertile a kingdom. Reminds Caduale of the power of Britain in past times, and expresses sorrow for the degeneracy of its present people. Promises his aid against the Saxons.]

Here follows the speech of thanks which King Caduale made to King Salemon; and how Brian crossed over into Great Britain, where he slew Edwin's sorcerer, Pellicus. CHAPTER XLVI. p. 425

[Caduale's reply to King Salemon. Thanks him for his offer of aid, and enters into a deprecatory explanation

respecting the condition of the island. The historian Gildas is cited as an authority to prove the degenerate state of the Britons, in affirmation, as it were, of Caduale's observations. Caduale resumes and traces the relationship existing between himself and King Salemon. Concludes his address by humbly thanking the king for his promise. Salemon invites Caduale to remain at his court during the preparations of war. Brian, the king's nephew, determined to rid the country of Pellicus, the sorcerer of Edwin, sets sail and arrives at Southampton. Disguised as a mendicant, he proceeds to the court of Edwin at York. His meeting with his sister, whom Edwin had carried off. Pellicus is pointed out to him by her. Brian, armed with a staff, mixes in the crowd, and approaching the sorcerer, strikes him dead. In the confusion he escapes from the town and proceeds to Exeter, where he calls together the British barons. He informs them of the death of the sorcerer Pellicus, and despatches messengers to Caduale. Fortifies the town of Exeter. Exhorts all the Britons of the kingdom to hold out until Caduale shall arrive with his army. Brian is besieged at Exeter by Penda, king of the Mercians.]

How King Caduale raised the siege of Exeter, where he defeated King Penda's army; and how he slew Edwin, Osfrid his son, and Godboth, with all their large army.
CHAPTER XLVII. p. 431

[Caduale, arrived in Britain, advances to raise the siege of Exeter. Defeats the Saxons and takes Penda their king prisoner. Penda swears fealty to Caduale, who, collecting all his forces, marches northward. Crosses the Humber into Northumberland, and ravages the country without mercy. Edwin assembles his forces, and those of the petty Saxon kings, and marches to meet Caduale. A battle is fought at Heathfield. Edwin and his son Osfrid are slain, together with his ally, Godboth, king of the Orkneys.]

How King Caduale slew King Osric in battle, with all his army, and of the victory obtained against King Penda by Oswald, whom also King Caduale afterwards defeated.
CHAPTER XLVIII. p. 433

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of the Scots, their ally. Caduale pursues Oswald, the successor of Osric, to a town called Murith, founded by Julius Cæsar. Penda is sent with an army, and comes up with him at Heldefeld. Oswald sets up a cross on the field of battle, and having offered up a prayer, advances against the Britons, who are defeated. Caduale is enraged at hearing this. Assembles his army and attacks Oswald with an overwhelming force. The two kings meet at Burne. The Saxons are defeated. Their king is slain by Penda.]

How, by the advice of Alfrid, son of the noble King Oswald, King Penda deceitfully begged King Caduale to make war on King Oswy, his uncle. CHAPTER XLIX. p. 436

[Oswald is succeeded by his brother Oswy, who acknowledges Caduale as monarch of the whole island. His nephews, Alfrid and Iouath, stir up war against their uncle, but being unable to withstand his power, seek assistance from King Penda. Penda hesitates, without permission of Caduale, to invade the dominions of Oswy. He excites a feeling of enmity against the Northumbrian king. Caduale invites all his nobles to a solemn feast at London. Oswy, the Northumbrian king, being alone absent, Penda insinuates against him motives of treason. Caduale asks the opinion of his barons on the matter. Speech of the king of Demetia.]

How King Penda was defeated by King Oswy after he had done much injury in Northumberland; and of the end of King Caduale of Britain. CHAPTER L. . p. 438.

[Caduale, induced by the arguments of his barons, gives authority to Penda to assemble a force and invade the territory of the king of Northumbria. He leads his army across the Humber and lays waste the country. Oswy, unable then to resist him, endeavours by offers and presents to make a peace, which is refused by Penda. The Northumbrians have recourse to prayers for divine help. Inspired by faith, they give Penda battle near the river Winneod. Penda is slain, and his army routed. His son Ulfrid, by permission of King Caduale, succeeds to the kingdom of his father. He is joined by two Mercian dukes, Abaed and Edbred, and prosecutes the war against King Oswy. King Caduale makes peace. Death of Caduale.]

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