

Brittains Glory (1684年) の 本文校訂のために*

向 井 毅

17世紀イギリスは革命の時代である。イングランドの文官であったサミュエル・ピープス (Samuel Pepys) は、政情不安な激動の時代を、1660年をはじめりとして『日記』(*Pepys' Diary*)につけた。この年の5月にチャールズ2世が亡命先からロンドンに入城し、王政の復古をはたした。市民革命前期の終幕である。時代と社会の記録者であるピープスはまた蔵書家としても知られる。その蒐集した蔵書のなかに、ここに取りあげる『ブリテンの栄光—アーサー王の生と死の歴史』(*Brittains Glory*)がある。小著ながら彼のコレクションに唯一現存する貴重な書である。イニシャル“J.S.”を持つ著者が序文を付したこの歴史の書は、絶対王政に傾斜する王政復古の後期に出版されたが、ジョン・ミルトン (John Milton) の著述、トマス・マロリー (Thomas Malory) やエドモンド・スペンサー (Edmund Spenser) あるいはリチャード・ブラックモア (Richard Blackmore) らの作品の影に隠れ、学問上の関心を引くことなく、校訂本もないままに今日にいたっている。

それぞれの時代がアーサー王物語にいかに向き合ったか、為政者がアーサー王の事績をどのように政治的に利用し、あるいは排斥したか。物語の受容史はイギリス人の心性の歴史ともいえる。出版革命期と称される17世紀には、本作品を含め、他にマーティン・パーカー (Martin Parker) の未完の『ブリテン人の高貴なアーサー王の誉れ高き歴史』(*The Most Admirable History of That Most Renowned Christian Worthy Arthur King of the Britaines*) などアーサー王に関連する小冊子が世に問われた。パンフレットの類とはいえ、そこに込められた政治的・文化的メッセージも等しく考察の対象として取りあげられなければならない。

こうした事情に照らし、本稿では、書誌学的観察と分析が可能なように、

校訂は最低限にとどめ、行の配列、活字とサイズの使い分けなど印刷紙面の再現に留意して、『ブリテンの栄光』のテキストづくりを行う。

1. 書誌情報

標題：Brittains Glory:/ OR, THE/ HISTORY/ Of the LIFE and DEATH of/
K. ARTHUR,/ And the Adventures of the/ KNIGHTS of the Round
Table.

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Thackeray, and T. Passinger. 1684.

参照表示：A-C⁴=12 leaves, 24pp. Illustrations (1種2点). 20cm.
4折版. 37/38 lines per page

コピーの所在：Magdalene College Library, University of Cambridge.
ピースが“vulgaria”（雑多な作品）と読んだ小品を集め、それ
らを綴じた冊子の第8番目に本作品が配置されている。

典拠：Wing (2nd ed.) / M339

その他：J. S.による序文。

Wingには、著者マロリーの特定あり。

2. 校注

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drops), l. 26 War] UUar; [A4v] l. 37 that] letters faded; [B1r] l. 35 weig
hing] weigsing; [C2r] l. 12 the] che; [C2v] l. 25 they] the, l. 28 the]
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l. 6 joys] jo s (*y* drops).

3. 作品紹介

『ブリテンの栄光』は、ジェフリー・オヴ・モンマス (Geoffrey of

Monmouth) が1135年頃に『ブリテン列王史』(*Historia Regum Britanniae*)において描いたアーサー王の事績を骨格にして、そこにマロリーの『アーサーの死』(*Le Morte Darthur*)に登場する円卓の騎士たちに活躍の場をあたえ、アーサー王がヨーロッパ征服と聖地の回復をおこなう壮大な叙事物語である。フランス宮廷詩人たちの筆により描きくわえられ、マロリーが引きついだ円卓の騎士たちの冒険と宮廷風恋愛譚、モードレッドの裏切りなどは、ここにはいっさい登場しない。標題名が示すとおり、アーサー王がブリテンにもたらした栄光の記述とその確認である。

本作品は、読者にあてた「序文」(sig. A1v)と15章で構成される「本文」(sig. A2r-C4v)からなる。“J.S.”の署名付き序文には、ピューリタン革命期に示したイングランド諸侯の偉業(クロムウェルのアイルランド侵攻やスコットランド侵入、あるいはその後の英蘭戦争や英西戦争などを指すのであろう。)に外国勢が恐れをなした昨今話を引きあいにしながら、古代ブリトン王族の血を引くアーサー王の彼らにまして勇猛果敢な功績を将来のために記すことを宣言する。アーサー伝説への揺るぎない信頼と自信は、絶対王政へと傾く時代思潮の反映であろう。

本文は、ウーサー・ペンドラゴンの嫡子としてのアーサーの出自と即位の様子から説きおこされる(第1章)。興味ぶかいのは、アーサー誕生にいたるイグレイン王妃の妊娠期のエピソードが記述されていることである。即位して後、アーサーは夢のなかで、支配者たちが彼の前に跪き、「西洋の偉大なる君主さま」(‘Great Monarch of the Western World’)と挨拶する姿を見て、自己の力を世界に知らしめる決心をする。好戦的な国王像である。他の典拠とは異なり、王は自ら円卓団を創り、大ホールを建設、その中に400名が同時に座れる円卓を据えた。騎士団には年100マルクの年金をあたえたという(第2章)。

アーサー王の最初の課題は国内の平定である。サクソン族のマーシャ、イースト・アングリアの諸王との戦いに勝利し、彼らをキリスト教に改宗させた。ランスロットとトリストラムの活躍が紹介される。その結果、アーサーは七王国に分裂していたこの島の統一をはたす。(第3章)。行動的で栄光を求める王の気性は、賢者マーリンや武将と相談の上、帆船300艘と28,000の軍勢でデンマークとノルウェーに侵攻する。エクター卿の活躍。ベルゲンの陥落。敵市民に対するアーサー王の慈悲心、敵兵に対する情け深さ、部下に対

する気前よさが描かれる（第4章）。

コペンハーゲンの街の包囲。デンマーク王の妹ゲネウラが国の窮状を訴える姿にアーサーは心を打たれ、恋心を抱く。王女に真珠とダイヤモンドあしらった金の王冠（マーシャとの戦で勝ち取ったもの）をあたえ、包囲を解く。（第5章）デンマーク王バーニッサは、両国の戦争の終結を妹のゲネウラに委ねる。デンマークがアーサー軍の戦費をすべて賄い、船を修理し、自軍の戦犯を王に差し出し、王の判断に委ねる。代わりにアーサー王がこの地を去り、軍を引き上げる。これが女性ゲネウラの賢明なる裁定であった。（第6章）

アーサー王のゲネウラへの求婚。兄に許可を求めるゲネウラに対し、バーニッサは自由意志の尊重を説く。『ブリテンの栄光』は、グィネヴィアを王妃として描く大方の典拠とは著しく異なる。（第7章）

遠征中にアイルランドがイングランドに侵入し、フランス軍がアングルジーに来島する。マロリーでは、遠征中に反乱を起こすのは王妃グィネヴィアに求婚を迫るモードレッドであった。（第8章）アーサー王はフランス軍を追って大陸に乗り込み、フランス軍を敗退させる。高価な代償を払わせ、平和を取りもどす。

これにともない、アーサー王の名が世にとどろき、当時最強のフランスをも震え上がらせた。マルセイユの町を守るフランス軍は自身の指揮官を捨て逃亡。裏切りがフランスの国民性との評価が生まれる。フランス王の降伏と和解協定。領地マルセイユをイングランドとデンマークが二分する。（第9章）

凱旋帰国すると、ゲネウラ王妃が息子を出産していた。マーリンの助言によりコンスタンティヌスと名付け、コンスタンティヌスは父の死後王位を継承し、偉業を達成するとの予言を受ける。誕生に祝意を表し、宝石、黄金、アラビアの芳香薬を贈り、忠誠を約束するサクソン王たちと彼らの裏切り行為の描写。こうしたサクソン人への度重なる偏見の背景には、当時の議会派對王党派の対立が関係していると考えられる。王の名声がさらに高まり、円卓騎士団への志願が増える（第10章）。

大陸遠征を終え、平穏な生活に退屈しているところに隠者が現れ、サラセン人がパレスティナの地を10万の兵で攻めたとの話をもたらし、アーサーは聖地エルサレムの奪還を決意する。王は税を2倍にするなどの資金を集め、海軍を補充し、フランス、デンマーク、スペインの港から自ら志願して乗り

込んだ者たちを連れて出兵した。キプロス島を経て、ジョッパ、エルサレムに進む。トルコ兵との対峙とローマ式戦術を駆使したアーサーの戦いぶり(第11章)。ガーウェンやランスロットの活躍ぶりとトルコ王の敗走が描かれる。軍旗をはためかせ、エルサレム入城。リチャード獅子王に擬されるアーサー王は、歴史上初めてエルサレムの地を奪還したと記される。(第12章)

エルサレムの城壁を修復し、7,000の兵を駐屯させる。その折、故国からサクソン人の裏切りの一報が届く。帰国を急ぐ船団に、27,000のトルコ、サラセン、エジプト兵が急襲し、出航後もムーア人の攻撃を受ける(第13章)。

アーサーは遠征先で死亡したとの情報を得ていたサクソン王は、アーサーの帰国に驚き、貢ぎ物とともに、恭順の印に捕虜として息子を差し出す。再びブリテンの島に平和が訪れる(第14章)。王は修道院などの宗教施設を建立し、貧者への施しを行う。また、学問、学芸を奨励し、学校、大学の設立を設立する。王はみづから自由七科を学び、(アルフレッド大王のごとき)当代きっての学者となった。王は11歳で王位に就き、60歳で亡くなった。49年もの長きにわたる在位であった。貴族を集め、息子への忠誠と王妃への敬愛を約束させた。王の死後、王妃は間もなく逝去。二人揃って、モンマス(Monmouth)の修道院に埋葬され、その墓は、ヘンリー8世の修道院解散令が出されるまで、きれいに飾られていた。(第15章)

以上が話の要約である。著者は最後に読者に向けて次のように語り、書を閉じる。「読者諸氏、私は輝かしい名に相応しい方の名声を甦らせた。／アーサー王の記憶をとどめるために私が作りあげたものを／時間が今後、朽ちさせることがないように祈ります。」

註

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向 井 毅

Brittains Glory:

OR, THE

HISTORY

Of the LIFE and DEATH of

K. ARTHUR,

And the Adventures of the

KNIGHTS of the Round Table.

GIVING

A Relation of their Heroick Exploits and Victories in many Lands, but especially in the *Holy-Land* against the *Turks* and *Sarazens*: The Combates with Gyants, and Monsters, and fearful wild Beasts: Encounters with *Pyrates* at Sea: His building Pallaces: Love to Ladies, and the many deliverances wrought by him: With other wonderful Atchievements: Pleasant and delightful; altogether worthy the perusal of the ingenious Reader.



Printed by H. B. for J. Wright, J. Clark, W. Thackeray, and
T. Passinger. 1684. Entred according to Order.

[A1^v]



TO THE
READER:

COURTEOUS READER,

D *Vring the Revolutions of this Kingdom, such have been the Valourous Exploits of the Princes, and other Renowned Warriours, Natives not only in this our Land and neighbouring Countries, but throughout the known World, that all Nations have stood amazed, and trembled at their Prowess. And amongst others, well may the famous ARTHUR that Renowned Brittish King take place, though (to lessen the Credit of his great Exploits) some envious Aliens have endeavoured to prove there was never such a man; but since it is evident by Chronologers of the most Antiquity and Integrity, that he was the Son of Vter Pendragon of the Antient Brittish Royal Blood.*

I shall not use more Arguments to manifest it to the World, but proceed to the Matter of History, as I find it layed down for the Instruction of future Ages: And remain,

Reader,

Yours to serve you,

I. S.

[A2^r]



BRITTAIN'S GLORY:

OR,

The HISTORY of the Life and Death of King *Arthur*,
and the Adventures of the Knights of the ROUND TABLE.

CHAP. I.

Of the Parentage of King *Arthur*; and how he came to the Crown
after his Fathers death.

THE **Saxons**, after the departure of the **Romans**, having (under the title of friendship) seized upon many strong places in this Kingdom, the native **Brittains**, after having tryed their fortunes in many dreadful Battels, were obliged to retire into **Wales** and **Cornwall**; [y]et retaining many places of considerable strength; and from thence by frequent excursions greatly annoyed the Enemy; not forgetting their ancient Ualour, and the former Glory of this Isle, amongst which was King **Vter Pendragon**, lineally descended from the **Brittish** Kings, who in the Year **Anno** 500. began to Raign over the **Brittains** that possessed the Mountainous Country with great success, giving the **Saxons** many defeats, and gaining greatly upon them; till at last falling in love with a fair Lady named **Igrayin**, wife to **Alfridus** Duke of **Cornwall**, he so doted on her Beauty, that not finding her to be won by perswasion to yield her chastity to his disposal, he plotted with **Merlyn** a famous Necromancer of that age, to bring his designs about by policy. This Necromancer undertaking the matter, the better to ease his Princes labouring thoughts, with Spells, and by Magick Inchantment so wrought, that either deluding the Ladies sight, or transforming the King into the shape of her Lord, she received him as such, and suffered him in the absence of **Alfridus** to enjoy her a whole night, on whom he got our famous **Arthur**: For her Lord being in War against the **West-Saxons**, was slain e're his return; of which the King hearing, though greatly grieved at the loss of so renowned a Subject, yet as much rejoiced that fate gave him opportunity to procure

[A2^v]

The Famous History of

cure the love of the fair Dutchess in an honourable way, which he prosecuting after the days of mourning were over, so dealt with her by fair words and rich presents, that being now at liberty, she was contended to be his Wife, and was married to him by the Bishop of **Carlile** with great pomp and splendour; all the Lords and Nobles subject to his Scepter; together with their Ladies adorning their Nuptials, and assisting at the Ceremony: And so great was the joy, that [f]easting, Turnament, and all manner of disports to recreate the senses, were held for twenty daies: Yet the Queen was troubled to find the fruits of her womb increase so fast, as fearing to be suspected of Adultry, for well she knew she had been deceived, when she computed the time of **Alfridus** death with the time she supposed him in her embraces: but the King, to put her out of doubt, and to prevent melancholly thoughts, in loving wise unrevealed the whole mistery; yet it was agreed between them, that it should be kept secret, and that the Child should as soon as born, be conveyed to a trusty Guardian to prevent obloquie.

The Queen, about six months after the Ceremony of the Wedding was over, being brought to bed of a Son, the Child named **Arthur** as it was before resolved, was conveyed by trusty hands to a Lady of good repute, named **Marilda**, Wife to Sir **Ector**, one of the Kings Knights, who brought him up in such learning as was meet for his Years: When as his Father worn out with the continual toiles of War, and much distempered through the many wounds he had received, died, leaving him sole-Heir of his Dominions; who thereupon was proclaimed by most of the Nobility, and Crowned King, though some taking the advantage of his green years, rebelled, & raised divers Commotions; but he growing up, and getting the Reins of Government into his hands, did many great Exploits, as will in the series of this History appear.

CHAP. II.

The Description of King *Arthur*'s usual Accuterments, his Vision, and the Interpretation thereof: And how he constituted the Knights of the *Round Table*.

King **Arthur** by this time being grown up, became exceeding tall & strong, insomuch that he seemed more than man, and in many Iusts and Turnaments so well behaved himself, that none could stand before him: A Horse he had which he called **Beucephalus**, after the name of the Great **Alexander's** Horse; and he in all Exploits proved
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[A3^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

the best in the world: His Sword was of a large size, viz. five foot in length; and in breadth eight inches; cutting with two fearful edges, on which hung death and destruction: His Launce was eight cubits, and the head thereof formed of Massy Steel, weighing six pound: His Armour was of the highest prooff, shining with Gems and burnished Gold: And the better to inure him to War and great Exploits, he frequently rode thus accutered; and often in places of greatest danger, glorying in nothing more than his strength and manly prowess, delighting in nor fancying none but such as were truly valiant, and feared not Death in any of his dreadful shapes, but to such he was lavish to Excess; retaining no other for his Counsellor, but **Merlyn** the famous Necromancer, from whom, as from an Oracle, he received the certainty of future events, and at his request recreated him with strange and wonderful sights, the Representation of Magick; and amongst the rest, upon a great Plain before the Kings Palace at **Cardigan**, he raised a stately Tower, and round it a pleasant Garden adorned with Fruits and fragrant Flowers, Fish-ponds, Fountains, pleasant Bowers, and Umbrages, into which he led the King and all his Nobility, fea[s]ting them after a sumptuous manner, as they imagined; but he had no sooner re-conveyed them thence, but looking back, they saw all vanish in Thunder, Lightning, and a prodigious Earthquake, to their great amazement; yet knowing before it was but delusion, they rested somewhat more satisfied, yet could not but think of what had passed.

The day being spent in viewing this Piece of Recreation, and the King ruminat[ing] many things in his mind, at last laying him down upon his Couch, he fell into a slumber, and then dreamed that he was carried into a spacious Hall, in which stood a Table of great circumference, out of the middle of which grew an Oak and a Laurel, with Crow[n]s, Scepters, Swords, and Ensigns hanging on them, and that they were guarded by many valiant Knights, high in prowess, and terrible to the whole World, which made him desirous to become their Associate; nor did he sooner demand it, but they joyfully received him, and placing him in a Chair of Ivory and Gold, made him their Chief, and gave him a Banner with a Lyon rampant portrayed thereon, and this Motto written, viz. **EVER VICTORIOUS**: upon which, the sound of Trumpets, noise of Drums, clattering of Arms, shouts

[A3^v]

The Famous History of

shouts, and cries, saluted his Ears: And he supposed he beheld Armies in rout and slaughter scattered through the whole World, and that the Conquerors laid the Trophies at his feet, and with an vniversal shout saluted him **Great Monarch of the Western World**. At what time awakeing, he found it but a Dream, yet revolving in his mind the strangeness of the fancy, the next morning he related to his Nobles, who assured him of happy presages, and advised him to make inquiry into the interpretation thereof; whereupon sending for his Necromantick Counsellor, he related it to him, who promised within a day to give him the signification of his Dream, which he did as followeth. *viz.* That by the Table was signified his Kingdom; by the Knights the Pillars and Strength thereof; by Oak and Laurel, strength, victory, and durance; the Crowns, Scepters, Swords, and Ensigns, the spoiles of the Nation he should be possess'd of; and the Schene of War, the representations of the many dreadful Battels he should fight, wherein he should ever remain victorious; and the making him Chief, giving him the Standard, and placing him in a Chair of Ivory and Gold, denoted him deep in his Subjects love; and that no Treason should prosper against him. This interpretation highly pleased the King and raised his towring imaginations to such a pitch that he resolved to spread the terrour of his Arms throughout the world; wherefore he made great preparation for all manner of Warlike provision, but above all of hardy and couragious Knights, inviting them from all parts to his Court, and for their better encouragement, caused a spacious Hall. 300 Foot in length, and Twenty in breadth, to be built, with Glass Turrets on the top, ceiled with Fretwork and Gold, wainscoted with Cedar, and paved with Marble, in the midst of whic[h] he placed a Round Table, at which 400 Knights might sit, and caused it daily to be furnished with great store of choice p[r]ovision, for the entertainment of such men of [W]ar as would resort thither, and shortly after constituted the Order of the Round Table, allowing a Yearly Pension of 100 Mark to such as were truly valiant and would inrole themselves to attend his service when occasion required, making himself the Head or Sovereign of the Order, so that by this means the valiant men of the neighbouring Nations tendered their service to him, and were admitted into the noble Order, but not before they had been proved in some great Exploit.

CHAP

[A4^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

CHAP. III.

How King *Arthur* warred with the Kings of *Mercia*, and the *East Angles*, who invaded his Dominions, slew a monstrous Gyant, and put their Armies to the rout. &c.

THe King being established in his Throne, and having thus far proceeded, caused a place to be made for justing, where once every week his Knights exercised in Martial Order and justed with each other, and to him that did best, the King would frequently send one rich present or other, himself being still a Spectator of those Exercises, and at all great Feasts present amongst them at Dinner, having a Chair like a Throne placed on that part of the Table that was towards the upper end of the Hall, but no Musick suffer'd, except the Martial sounds of Drums, Trumpets, and Clarions, in which most of all our Heroick Prince delighted. And now being furnished with mighty men, that might compare to **Davids** worthies (if not exceed them) in dreadful Feats of Arms; he passionately desired to have an honourable occasion to try his and their valours, which was not long wanting: For the **Mercian** King of the **Saxons**, and the King of the **East Angles** p[r]esuming upon their strength broke into **Cornwall**, part of King **Arthurs** Dominions, and committed divers outrages, burning plundering, ravishing, and slaughtering in such a dreadful manner, that the people (with such substance as they could convey) fled every where before them; the News of which roused our Lyon-like Prince, who taking with him his Guard of 400 Knights, and 8000 common Souldiers, the flower of his Dominions by swift Marches passed on to give [W]ar the meeting, whose approach the Enemy (being treble the number) little regarded, not doubting to give him the overthrow, trusting greatly to the force of one **Cingeterox** a monstrous Gyant, nine cubits high, six in circumference, and armed with a huge Battel-Axe and Coat of Mael; but the undaunted Prince, whom fear could not dismay, having animated his Souldiers and set them in Battel-Array, attended by his Knights, broke through the Ramparts, killing such as guarded the Camp, and setting upon the Infidels, for so at that time they were, and cutting through the thickest of them made such slaughter that all the way he passed was strewed with dead bodies; yet on he pressed through lanes of death, his Heroick Cham-

[A4^v]

The famous History of

Champions following, as animated by the Martial deeds of their Renowned Leader; nor did they less annoy the Enemy, who by this time, taking the Alarum in all parts, came running to oppose them, and began to make some slaughter of his men, especially where the Gyant fought, which the King perceiving by the cry that arose, caused his Stander with the great Lyon to advance that way, beating down all before him till he came to the place where he found **Cingeterox** and **Ethwaldus** the **Mercian** King bathing their Axes in the blood of his men, of which they had slain 300, when as King *Arthur* with a loud voice cried, **Turn this way Infidels, spare the weak, and bend your force against the strong:** upon which the Gyant staring on him, with a dreadful voice replied, **Who art thou that comes to seek thy Death? I am a Souldier,** said the King, **and one that am come to fetch thy Head by way of reprizal for the mischiefs thou hast done in my Country. But you must get it first,** said the Gyant. **That shall not be long,** said the King; and thereupon charged on the Monster so furiously with his Sword, that e're he could wield his Battel-Axe with a full stroke on his Helme, which made the fire spring from thence, he made him stagger three huge Paces and bend with his knee to the ground: then the Gyant (inraged) made at him and struck the King, so that the blow dazed him, and made his eyes swim, but soon recovering; he that had never been so used before, resolved revenge, and thereupon (after a full stroke) wheeling his dreadful Sword about, he struck the Monster on the Helme with such force, that cutting it through the Sword entered six inches, whereupon with a terrible groan he fell to the Earth, at what time the King stood on him and divided his Head from his Trunk, the which he delivered to his Esq; that bore his bow and quiver: Nor were the Knights of the Order idle, for Sir **Lancelot** had by this time grievously wounded the **Mercian** King, and taken him Prisoner; and Sir **Tristriam** slain 7 Captains, besides 36 common Souldiers; so that the King of the **East Angles** seeing all go to wrack, and his men were disordered, caused the Retreat to be sounded, whereupon his Captains endeavoured to bring off their men, but they being in great consternation, and the **Brittains** pressing on them, (fearful of death) fled in all parts, and left all the booty they had gotten to the Conquerors, who fiercely pursuing the flying Foe, made terrible slaughter, insomuch [that] such as could not fly into Castles and places of strength, fell by the Sword, to the number of 20000. This

[B1^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

This overthrow being noised abroad, brought a great fear upon all the **Saxon** Princes, so that the **Mercians** wholly submitted and sent a great ransome for their King, who upon his swearing to become Tributary and Uassal to King **Arthur** was set at liberty. Nor were there any of their petty Kings that then possessed this Island, which they had divided into a Heptiarthey, but sent their Ambassadors with great Presents to intreat a Peace, the which, upon their acknowledging him their supream Prince, and paying each 200 Mark, a brace of Geldings, a Faulcon, and a Grey-hound yearly, was accorded to. And thus flourished this Renowned King in the beginning of his Reign, but more dreadful and re-doubted were his future deeds, as by the sequel will appear.

CHAP. IV.

How King *Arthur* passed into *Danemark*, conquered the Kingdom of *Norway*, overthrew *Burnamissa* the *Danish* King.

THe King having in a manner brought **England** to his subjection, resolved not to suffer the current of his Victory to be damed up with ease, took counsel with **Merlyn** and the most valiant of his Knights, what Enterprize was next to be undertaken, who advised him, That it was most for his Honour to revenge the injuries he had received by the **Danes**, who roaming about those Seas, had not only taken divers of his Ships, but (landing) had surprized some small Towns upon the Sea-Coast, and burnt them, carrying the Inhabitants into miserable Captivity, and by cruel tortures obliged them to offer Sacrifice to their Idols, that Kingdom being then unconverted. This motion pleased the King, whose restless spirit and desire of Glory made him impatient of ease; whereupon he caused a great Navy of Ships to be rigg'd in **Milford** Haven, and in all other Ports, and gave Order for the building Men of War and Gallys, so that in six months space he had a fleet of small and great Uessels that consisted of 300 saile, on which early in the Spring he imbarqued with 28000 choice Souldiers, and all manner warlike of provision; having by this time inroled twenty new Knights, to supply the places of such as fell by the Sword, or dyed of divers diseases; and so with a fresh gale weig[h]ing Anchor, and with a fair wind arriving in the **Baltique** Ocean, entered the **Straits**, now guarded by the two famous Castles of **Coronsburg** and **Elzeburg**, the later standing on the Coast of **Norway**,
and

[B1^v]

The Famous History of

and there brought such a fear on either shore, that the Inhabitants in all parts fled with what they could most conveniently carry, leaving the rest for a prey to the **Brittains**, who under the conduct of their victorious King, enriched themselves with a great booty: when incamping before **Nidrosia** in **Norway**, summoned the City to yield, but there being a strong Garrison therein, they returned answer, **That they kept the City for** Burnamissa **King of** Danemark, **and would in no wise yield it without his Order**: whereupon the King commanded the assault to be made by 12000 men, under the leading of 44 Knights of the Order of the **Round Table**, who having their scaling Engine in a readiness, on **Easter-Eve** marched to the wall, and with a shower of Arrows and Wild-fire drove the defendants thence; when as Sir **Ector**, bearing the Royal Standard, mounted, and making great slaughter of such as opposed, cutting off Arms, Legs, and Helmed Heads, placed it on the chief Bulwark, which the rest seeing, on all sides strove to imitate him, so that within less than six houres the City was won, which the conquered perceiving, retired to the Market-place, and throwing down their Arms begged mercy, which the King generously granted, yet gave the spoile of the City to his Souldiers, not reserving any part to himself, which so heightened them, that (leaving a Garrison there) passed on to **Bergen**, which upon the first summons surrendered; and by its Example all the remaining Cities and walled Towns did the like, so that the Kingdom of **Norway** was entirely at King **Arthur's** devotion: whereupon finding no more to conquer, he having received a supply of 5000 men to make up the number he brought, by reason he was forced to leave the like number in Garrison, imbarqued, and passing the **Straits** landed upon the **Danish** shore, filling all with terror and amazement, when as that King having gathered a huge Army, advanced to give him Battel, which did not a little rejoyce King **Arthur**, who greatly desired to try his strength in War: when joyning, on the great Plain before **Copen Hagen** a dreadful Fight began, but Uictory (who never declined our Heroick Prince) soon declared for the **Brittains**, so that the **Danish** King finding the Battel swerve, and that he could not stay his men longer from open flight, to cover their shame, sounded the Retreat; whereupon they retiring in great confusion, K. **Arthur** and his Knights followed so furiously, that all the Plain was strewed with the bodies of the slain,

[B2^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

slain; and so hotly they pressed on, that e'r three parts of the Army entered the City, the Gates were shut up, and a third part shut out, for fear the **Brittains** should enter pell-mell with them, who were by the furious Souldier slain in the sight of their friends, though the compassionate King bid **spare the sword**.

CHAP. V.

How King *Arthur* besieged *Copen-Hagen*; and how at the intreaty of *Geneura* the Sister of the *Danish* King, he hearkened to an Accord.

THE **Danes** thus overthrown, the King incamped before the City, resolving to carry it by force, and the next day prepared for the assault, resolving to march in the head of his Knights to win immortal fame by his planting his Standard upon the Wall with his own hands, or to lose his Life; nor could the perswasion of his Nobles make him decline it: but as he approached the Wall, the Gates opened, whereupon he supposed the foe intended to sally, but instead of armed men, there issued out a Troop of beautiful Ladies and in the front of them the beauteous **Geneura** Sister to **Burnamissa** the **Danish** King, whereat King **Arthur** much wondered, and commanding his men to stand in **Battalia**, with twelve Knights went to meet them, when as the Ladies approaching him, the fair and beauteous Princess fell at his feet, and bedewing the ground with tears, besought him to have compassion on her distressed Country; the King being moved at this unusual sight, in loving wise raised her in his Arms and bad her be of good comfort, but the sorrowful Lady, whom tears made more lovely, refused all comfort unless he would grant her request, to which the King (overcome by compassion) consented, after a short pause if what she demanded might consist with his Honour; whereupon opening a Casket that one of her Ladies held, she first presented him with Jewels of great value set in Gold, and then intreated that an interview might be had between him and her Brother; to which the King readily consented, as already feeling Loves pointed shafts pierce his high-proofed Armour, and presenting the fair Princess with a Crown of Gold set with Pearls and Diamons, which he had taken in the **Mercian** War; as likewise her Lady with Jewels of great price; he dismissed them, and caused a Royal Tent to be pitched about a Furlong from the Uaunt-guard of his Army.

Chap.

[B2^v]

The Famous History of

CHAP. VI.

How King *Arthur* had an Interview with *Burnamissa* the *Danish* King; and how a Peace was concluded between them upon the whole matter, being left to the Princes Award.

Hostilitys ceasing, the **Danish** King with twenty of his chief Nobility came to King **Arthur's** Tent, and there in humble wise would have prostrated themselves, but the King would not permit it; but making them sit down according to their degree, entered into a discourse with them, relating at large the justness of his taking up Arms and demanding Restitution for the wrongs his Subjects had received, and for the mischiefs his Country had sustained; to which **Burnamissa** replied, **That whatever had hapned in that nature, had been without his knowledge; but however knowing him to be a Prince of great Clemency, he would be well content to submit to what ever he should think fit:** The King overcome by meekness of the **Dane**, finding a relenting in his breast, as generously offered to refer the whole matter to the beauteous Princess, and bound himself to stand to what Award she should make, which was joyfully accepted by **Burnamissa**, who expected before, that no less than his Kingdom of **Norway** would make satisfaction to the offended **Brittish** Monarch: whereupon the Princess was sent for, who came, attended by divers Ladies of Honour, in most sumptuous attire, glittering in Gold and Gems, which were out-vied by her incomparable beauty; when making her approach, King **Arthur** arose from his Chair of State and saluted her; as likewise his Knights did her Ladies: Then **Burnamissa** made her acquainted with the pleasure of King **Arthur**, but she in modesty refused to be Arbitress in so waighty a matter, till the King pressed it, and desired her to do him so great an Honour; whereupon after some consideration she awarded, That her Brother should defray the whole Charge of the War, and restore all such ships as were found to appertain to any of King **Arthur's** Subjects, and that the Offenders being taken, should be delivered to the King to dispose of as he thought fit, and then the King to depart the Land, and withdraw his Garrisons. These Articles were highly approved on either part, and the Princess her wisdom admired: whereupon Commandment was given to proclaim them with beat of Drum and sound of Trumpet, and that from thenceforth all Hostility should cease. Chap.

[B3¹]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

CHAP. VII.

Of the great Joy conceived by the *Danes*; and how King *Arthur* falling in love with *Genura* the fair Princess, married her.

PEace being thus happily accorded, the **Danes** rung their Bells and made Bon-fires in every City, all the Nobility feasting their poor Neighbours and Tenants throughout the Kingdom; when as the **Danish** King causing a Royal Pavillion to be reared without the City; prepared a sumptuous Feast, to which he in humble wise invited the King and his Nobles, and so great was the entertainment, that the like had not before been known in that Kingdom.

But what pleased King **Arthur** more than all, was the sight of the fair Princess, with whom by this time he was most passionately in love: Nor did the Feaver of his desire less afflict her, though she durst not raise her hopes so high; till at last the King (not long able to resist the Magick of her eyes) took the opportunity of breaking his mind to her, who humbly told him with a demure countenance, **That she could not conceive her self worthy the thoughts of so great a Monarch, but if it pleased him to condescend so low, as to raise her to such dignity, she had no argument against his pleasure, if her Brother would consent.** This pleasing answer overjoyed the King, insomuch that sending for the **Danish** King, he desired to beg one favour of him; Nay, replied **Burnamissa, your Majesty may command even what you please, since to your clemency I owe so much.** Then said King **Arthur, 'Tis this fair Pledge of lasting peace that I with low submission do request. If my Sister be contented,** said the King, **I am overjoyed at what I hear, and have long desired to be allyed unto so great a Prince, yet must not compell a free mind. You need not,** (said the Princess, blushing like a Rosey Bloom that opens in **June** or **July** to the Morning-Sun) **for I have already parted with that heart that needs would go, upon condition you consented. I do consent most willingly,** replied the King; and thereupon taking King **Arthur** in his right hand, and the Princess in his left, he joyned their hands, and at the request of the former, **Segbert** the **Brittish** Arch-Bishop married them, according to the Cannons of the **Brittish** Church, pronouncing many dreadful curses on whoever should attempt to untye the sacred Band. This known in the Camp and City, redoubled the joy, so that all night long whole loads of pines blazed, insomuch that the fires created a new day as soon as **Sol** was set; and so sumptuous was the Feast, which lasted

[A3^v]

The famous History of

lasted many days, that **Rome** in all her Glory could not exceed it; the Martial feats (to win glory, and the love of the Ladies) were so many that I have not place here to relate them.

CHAP. VIII.

How returning home King *Arthur* found his Country invaded by *Magor King of Ireland*, and how he vanquished him with slaughter.

THe King having been absent from his own Dominions for the space of six months, began to cast his eye homeward; when having remitted **Burnamissa** the charges he was at, and only gave order his Subjects loss should be repaired, he with his fair Queen, whom the King loaded with rich presents, took leave of the **Danish** Court, and imbarquing with the whole Army, and divers of the **Danish** Nobility, who from their King had order to attend the Queen; having a fair gale, on the ninth of **October** landed where they first imbarqued, and were received with vniversal joy; whereupon the King coming to a Castle of his, near **Cardniff**, feasted the **Danish** Nobility in a most splendid manner. But whilst he remained there, he had notice, That **Magor** King of **Ireland**, who by his Ambassadors had courted the fair **Genura**, and been refused, was (to revenge it on his arrival) landed with a great Power in **South-Wales**; whereupon the King comforting his Queen, who was greatly grieved that through her cause such sudden troubles should arise, passed on with his victorious Army, and gave him Battel near **Merionoth**, and utterly discomfited him, so that flying with his broken Army, and being every where assailed by the Country Pesants, who had laid the way for him, he scarcely escaped to his Ships with five Thousand out of thirty Thousand; so that King **Arthur** (speedy as **Caesar** in his victories) returned to his fair Queen with the Trophies of his conqouered Enemies long before he was expected to have fought the Battel; when sending four Thousand men under the leading of Sir **Lancelot** and divers other good Knights, they landed on the Isle of **Angle-Sea**, and drove thence the **French** that had for some time past, during the troubles of this Kingdom, settled themselves there.

CHAP. IX.

How the King having recovered the Isle of *Angle-Sea* from the *French*, sailed with a great Power into *France*, to revenge the injury done to his Subjects, and overthrowing their Army, made them dearly purchase Peace.

THe Kings victories daily increasing, the terrour of his name spread wide, and made the most re-doubted Monarch tremble, yet durst
France

[B4^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

France (then powerfull at Sea) invade our Coast, and with fire and sword spoiled many Sea-Towns, carrying away great booty, as also the people, the men they made row in their Gally, and the women to satiate their prodigious Lust: When as the cry of his suffering subjects reaching his ear, where he was delighting himself with his Queen, he resolved once more to forsake the Camp of **Venus**, and her soft delights, to court Fame and Glory in the Camp of **Mars**; whereupon having sent to **Lotharius** for Restitution, and receiving rather scorns than a satisfactory answer from that imperious King, he made great preparations for the War, and had at that time twelve Saile of Ships sent to his aid by his Brother of **Danemark**; when being in a readiness with an Army of 34000, he coasted the Country; and putting in to the **Bay** of **Marselies**, with his shot of Arrows that flew like Haile, drove the defendants from the shore, on which himself with his own Standard first leaped, and stood like an enraged Lyon, though a thousand shafts flew round his Head, and many rebounded from his glittering shield; but long it was not e're the valiant Knights of the Order (imitating their Sovereign) thrust their ships on Land, and putting their Souldiers in Battel-aray, charged furiously upon the formost Battaillian of the Enemy, lead by the Duke **De Vallois**, so that being over-set, they retreated in great disorder, and finding no place to be received, broke the Ranks of their friends; when as the Duke **De Nevers** advanced with the right wing of Horse to their succour, but was so gauled with the shot of Arrows, that the Horses mischiefed more the Riders than did the **Brittains**.

In this confusion the King drawing out 6000 of his choice men, charged upon the disordered Enemy with such courage that he pierced their main Battel, making lanes of death wherever he came, cutting off Arms, Heads, and Legs, insomuch that the Danish General **Gironous** imitating him, the **French** Souldiers (routed in all parts) left their Commanders and fled, insomuch that the slaughter of the Nobility was great, a fate ever incident to that Kingdom; nor would they trust to the weak wall of **Marselies**, but flying to **Lyons** and **Paris**, left that part of the Country naked, to be possessed of the **Brittains**.

The terror of this overthrow alaruming the **French** Court, and finding that brought home to 'em which they had used to others abroad, the people with Tears besought their King to appease the Conqueror in time, and thereby prevent worse desolation, who considering his tottering Kingdom was at stake, sent four of his prime Lords to beg

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[B4^v]

The Famous History of

a weeks Cessation or Truce, to which King **Arthur** (whose aim was more at Glory and Renown than Advantage) accorded; during which time, the King having raised a Million of crowns, sent them in divers Waggons, with other rich Presents, to purchase his Peace, and the departure of his new-come Guest, yet prevailed they not e're he had made his acknowledgment for the indignity put upon the Kings Ambassadors, and deliver the Town and Port of **Marselies**, to be possessed as a pledge of future Peace by the **Brittains** for the space of 20 years to come, and upon pain of forfeiting it for ever, no Hostilities to be used by Land, nor depradations by Sea. These Articles accorded, the King hastened to his own Country with the greatest part of his Army, leaving only 2000 Souldiers in **Marselies**; and having amply rewarded the **Danes**, dismissed them.

CHAP. X.

How Queen *Geneura* was delivered of a Son; and of the Presents and Vows made by the *Saxon* Kings: As also a full description of the Knights of the *Round Table*.

UPON King **Arthur's** return he found to his unspeakable joy his fair Queen delivered of a lovely boy, who, by the advice of **Merylyn**, he named **Constantius**, whose Uictories and great Exploits that Prophet fore-told, which after his Fathers death, he succeeding him in his Throne, exactly came to pass: And now the joy being great throughout the **Brittish** Dominions, all the **Saxon** Kings came to King **Arthur's** Court, then removed to the then flourishing City of **Hereford** and made their Homage, complementing him highly on his Marriage, and the birth of his Son, presenting the Queen and Royal Infant with great Presents, as Iewels, Gold, and fragrant Spice of **Arabia**, promising for them and their Heirs to be obedient to the **Brittish** Scepter, though before and after the Death of King **Arthur** they brake their vows, though to their great disadvantage: For the young Prince (almost as successful in War as his Father) grasped the Kingdomes of the **Mercians** and **East-Angles** with so hard a hand, that during his Life, they could not wrest them from him, but to our purpose. King **Arthur** being the chief Favourite of Fortune, and the eldest Son of Fame, began to enlarge the splendor of his Court, and increase the number of the Knights of the **Round Table**, in whom consisted his chief strength, for scarce was there any one of them, but durst encounter ten ordinary men hand to hand; and as he increased them,

[C1¹]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

them, so he enlarged their pensions, which drew the most valiant of all Nations to serve him, though none were admitted before they were tryed: The habit the ordinary wore, when without their Armour, was a Uest lined with Sables, and on the back of it a red Cross, and on their Thighs Cushes of highest proof; their Stockings were in the manner of Buskins, and their Shooes of Camels skin, the Hair appearing outward; on their Heads they wore Caps made of Seal-skins lined with Silk and Cotten; and about their neck Silk of divers colours; each of them in UAr carrying a double Faulchion, a Bat-tel-Axe, a Bow and Quiver, and a Launce being severally allowed a Esq; or Armour-bearer, who attended them in all Battels.

CHAP. XI.

How King *Arthur*, upon the Relation of a Hermit, what miseries the Christians suffered in the *Holy Land*, sailed thither with a great Fleet; and how at his first arrival he took *Joppa*.

ABout this time King **Arthur** finding nothing worthy of his Sword at home, and altogether impatient of ease, studied how he might employ it abroad, and whilst he was musing thereon, an Hermit in poor aray came to the Court, and filled it at once with pity and desire of revenge upon the dismal Relation he made, which was, **That the Turks and Sarazens had fallen upon Iudea and Palastine with an Army of 100000 men, and made such slaughter of the Christians in those parts, that such as escaped were forced to fly into Rocks and Caves of the Earth, and there were either starved to death, or became a prey to wild Beasts: And that they had taken the Holy City of Ierusalem, after thirty days Siege, and put almost all the Christians they found therein to the sword, polluting the Temple and Holy Sepulchre with their Heathenish Worship: As also, that they impailed the Patriarch alive for refusing to worship Mahomet.**

This story coming to the Kings ear, he could not refrain from shedding tears; when sending for the Hermit, in the presence of his Nobles, he most strictly examined him to all particulars, and finding he delivered nothing but what (as he said) himself had been an eye-witness to; the King turning to his Lords, said, **Hear you this, my Lords, shall we suffer the Enemies of our Lord and Saviour thus to triumph over the professors of his Name?** to which they with one voice reply'd, **That it was intollerable, and that they were ready to venture their Lives and Fortunes in that Holy War, and in his service:** whereat the King highly commending their resolutions, vowed by the Passion of

[C1^v]

The Famous History of

of his blessed Lord, whom those Infidels defied and blasphemed, he would not take pleasure in any thing till he had faced those barbarous Nations, and tryed his Fortune to free the Holy City from its pollution; and thereupon he sent to all the neighbouring Princes for aid, resolving to set saile early in the Spring, it being now the middle of **August**: He likewise layed double Taxes upon his own Subjects, and demanded double Tribute of the **Saxon** Princes, who did not so willingly pay it at that time as was expected, by reason most of them were unconverted, and therefore secretly rejoiced at the prosperity of their brother Infidels: But however the King raised a great Mass of mone, and caused his Navy to be augmented; so that from **France**, **Danemark**, and other Ports of **Spain**, hauing received fifty ships of War, most of them Manned with Voluntiers of those Nations, he with 200 saile, on board of which he had 50000 men, in the beginning of **April** waighed Anchor, and having a fair wind, coasting **France** and **Spain**, he joyned likewise divers other ships, who were ready to attend him, for the noise of this War had overspread all **Christendome**; when passing through the **Straits** into the **Mediterranian** Sea, he brought such a fear upon the Sea-towns, that the Infidels inhabiting them fled with their substance to the Mountains, into which the Christians entering, found yet some booty; but (desirous to pass on to **Jerusalem**) the King sayled to the Isle of **Cyprus**, then governed by one **Emanuel** a Christian, where having refreshed his Army, he again imbarqued, and sayling through that tract of Seas, arrived at **Joppa**, a famous Sea-Port, and the in-let of **Palastine**, which he found strongly fortified, as likewise **Salmanezer** King of the **Turks** incamped with a Host of 100000 **Turks**, **Jews**, and **Sarazens** about six miles from thence; yet landing his men, he resolved to besiege the City, and by taking it, secure the Port; whereupon causing his Enginers to make divers batterings after the **Roman** fashion, which under the favour of the night (notwithstanding the besieged hurled down wild-fire and stones in great abundance) they set to the Walls on the North side, and by force of Cords battered with such fury, that they rent the Uamures in divers places, making the City tremble, which so alarm'd the Infidels, that they sallyed 10000 strong upon the quarter guarded by the Earl of **Merionoth**, but coming to handy-strokes, were forced to retire 5000 less than they came, and the next morning, by King **Arthurs** express command, a furious assault was given on all parts, when as the **Brittains** with their shot of Arrows beating the besieged from their

[C2^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

their defences, mounted & planted the Kings Standard upon the wall, entering and killing the Infidels in great number, so that all the streets ran blood, till such time as the King (upon their throwing down their Arms, and on their knees begging mercy) bid **spare the sword**; when having expelled them the Town, he placed a Garrison of divers Nations therein, and so marched to joyn Battel with **Salmanezar**.

CHAP. XII.

The overthrow of *Salmanezar*, and taking of *Jerusalem*, with what else happened remarkable on that occasion.

THe Infidels being greatly troubled at the loss of **Joppa**, desired their General to lead them to battel e're [t]he Christians advanced any further, to which after many delays he consented, and on the fifteenth of **July** early in the morning advanced, in hopes to surprize the Christians, but finding them in battel-array, he began to repent his rashness; but finding no means now to retire, unless with loss and disgrace, he divided his Army into three parts, the first (containing 40000 men,) he lead himself; the second (containing 36000,) he committed to his Brother **Albamazer**, a Gyant of great stature, fierce and cruel; and the third (containing 24000,) to **Gouzeles**, Governour of **Jerusalem**: Nor did King **Arthur** delay to Marshal his Battel in the best manner, leading the first Battalian, consisting of 20000 choice Souldiers, and an hundred Knights of the Order for the guard of his person; the second battle (consisting of 10000,) he committed to **Battanius** Duke of **Cornwall**; the third battel (consisting of 10000,) he committed to Sir **Lancelot du Lake**; the fourth (consisting of the like number) was lead by **Frovonius** a noble **Dane**: When as both Armies (marching in this posture) came face to face, leaving a little space between, a monstrous **Pagan** stepping forth, demanded (e're the Charge was sounded) a man to fight him hand to hand, and that the combate should be for no less than the City of **Jerusalem**, or the departure of the Christians, if King **Arthur** durst agree to it: whereupon the King having sent to the **Turk** to know if he would stand to what his proud Champion propos'd, and finding him inclinable thereto, he thought no sword more fit than his own to chastise the daring; when (contrary to the mind of his Nobles) disguising himself in the Armour of one of his Knights, he stepped forth, and without much ceremony, charged him with such fury, that at one full blow he broke his Helme,
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[C2^v]

The Famous History of

and made him stagger six paces back, yet recovering his station, he the more enraged resolved to obliterate the disgrace that he had sustained, in the sight of his Prince and his whole Army, came on with double fury, foaming and storming for shame and anger to be so foiled, he smote the King with such force, that he loosed his Helme and made his eyes swim dazie; but he nothing daunted thereat, as the Gyant was about to redouble his stroke, struck him so full on the right arm that his Battel-Axe fell to the Ground, when pursuing his stroke, he struck him as he bended to recover it on the neck, so that the sword entering caused a deep wound, out of which issued great quantity of blood, so that the King finding that through loss thereof he must needs faint, kept him off, as not thinking it safe to hazard too eagerly his person when the Conquest was already made; nor did his expectation fail; for the Gyant finding his strength decay, like a Lamp, which at going out gives the greatest blaze, taking his Axe in both hands, smote upon the King with great fury, and with a full stroke upon the shoulder crushed his Armour, and much bruised him; at what time the King with undaunted courage gave him another wound on the left arm between the joynts of his Harness, and pursuing it with a thrust, pierced his Coat of Mael and high-proofed Cushies, so that the sword entering a foot into his bowels, he with a dismal groan fell to the Earth: whereupon the **Pagans**, contrary to the promise of their King, sounded the Charge, refusing to stand to what had been sworn, the which so enraged the Christian Souldiers, that re-doubling their fury upon the signal given, the[y] charged so furiously upon the Infidels, that the Battel wherein **Abumazer** fought was by King **Arthur** and his Squadron overborn, and pierced even to the middle, where Sir **Gawen** a Knight of the Order having killed [t]he Standard-bearer, took the Standard even in the Infidel-King's sight, which made him advance with all his strength to recover it; but finding great resistance, after he had fought, and by words strove to animate his men, labouring in vain to stay their flight, he turned furiously upon his second Battel that was advancing; being hotly pursued by the Christians, and finding no place to retreat, he put them into great disorder; when as Sir **Lancelot** fetching a compass about, charged them in the Flank on the right, and so gauled them with shots of Arrows, that after many were slain and wounded, and nothing but the cry of the vanquished, and the shouts of the vanquishers to be heard, the rest of King **Arthur's** Battels advancing, and charging them in the left, they (after making what

[C3⁵]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

what resistance they were able, and the loss of 40000 of their best Souldiers, their King being sore wounded and carried out of the batel) fell into disorder, and in great confusion fled, every one as he could shifting for himself, so that the Execution following with great fury, scarce 20000 escaped the sword.

The Uictory thus happily gained, the Christians found such store of Treasure in the Camp, that it was wonderfull, the which the King sharing amongst his Souldiers, according as every one had deserved, and well refreshed his Army, sending the wounded of his part to **Joppa**, and buryed the slain; he with Banners spread, marched towards **Jerusalem**, bringing a great fear on all the Citys in his way, most of which surrendred upon the first Summons; so that coming before the Holy City, whither the greatest part of the scattered Army was retired, he having summoned the Infidels to yield and save their lives, but receiving no answer, he battered it with his Rams, War-Woolfes, and other fearfull Engines, till a great part of the wall on the South side fell, upon which a furious assault was given, insomuch, that the Infidels having drawn their greatest strength to defend the breach, a great slaughter was made; yet the Christians resolving to carry the City, which then was but small, and very ravenous, pressed on with such violence, that the fearful Enemy being over-born, were every Standard upon the Bulwarks, which so dismayed the Infidels, that such as could, fled by the Posterns, and over the Brook **Cedron**, others hid themselves in Caves till the fury of the Souldiers were over, and such as could not do either, fell for the most part by the Sword.

This famous City, being the first time thus taken by the Christians, a great number of miserable men and women were released out of Dungeons, who had for a long time been fed with Bread of Affliction, half starved, and miserably used by the Infidels, for publikely owning the Name of the Lord, who, not far from thence, purchased them with his precious blood to their unspeakable joy.

CHAP. XIII.

How upon notice that the **Saxons** invaded his Country, he returned; and of his strange Adventures.

THe King having thus performed his vow, repaired the Walls, built a strong Castle, and placed 7000 Souldiers therein, besides the Christians of **Syria** and **Iudea**, that daily flocked thither in great num-

[C3^v]

The Famous History of

number; he received notice, That the **Saxon** petty Kings in his absence had cast off their Allegiance, and being vnited, invaded his Country, insomuch, that his Queen, Son, and those that he had left in charge with the Kingdom, being overthrown in a pitched battel, were fled to the fastnesses of Snow down Mountains. Which News greatly perplexed the King; so that having made his Offering at the Holy Sepulchre, and constituted Religious Men to keep it, he with three parts of the Army he brought, returned to his ships, the other part being either slain in the battel, perished by sickness, or left in the Garrison; yet e're he could imbarque, 27000 **Turks**, **Sarazens**, and **Aegyptians**, lying in ambush in a Wood for that purpose, fell upon the Rear of his Army, and cut off three or four hundred **Brittains** and **Danes** e're the King with the Gross of his battel could draw up to their relief; yet fatal was it to the Infidels; for being unexpectedly Inclosed by the Christians, who fetch'd a compass behind divers little Hills, they were almost all of them cut off.

This second overthrow given, the King quietly imbarqued his Souldiers, and sailing by divers Islands, destroyed the Garrisons possessed by the Infidels: When one day going on shore on the Promentory of **Carthage**, with a few of his Knights, he was set upon by four hundred **Moors**, who sallyed out of **Tunis**; but such was his and his Knights invincible Courage, that they drawing their swords, slaughtered the **Barbarians** in such a manner, that they fled with great crys, taking them to be more than mortal; whereupon the King causing 8000 men instantly to come on shore, besieged the City, and with Wild-Fire burnt it about the **Barbarians** Ears, putting many of them to the sword: And then marching up farther into the Country, there came against them sixteen huge Lyons, bred in the **Muritanian** Forrest, with whom the King and twenty of his Knights encountering, killed twelve, and put the other four to flight.

CHAP. XIV.

How upon King *Arthur's* return, the **Saxon** Kings layed down their Arms and sent great Presents, together with their Sons for Hostages.

King **Arthur**, impatient of stay, least whilst he conquered abroad his Country should suffer with great spoyl, put again to Sea, and sayling homeward, met with a Fleet of **Pyrates**, who taking his ships for Merchants, set upon the formost Squadron with loud shouts, casting great quantity of stones and wild-fire amongst them, but coming

to

[C4^r]

the Life and Death of King *Arthur*.

to grapple, they soon found their mistake, and then in vain endeavouring to fly, were miserably slaughtered, insomuch, that out of thirty but five escaped: In these ships many miserable Christian Captives, both men and women, were found, of which the King taking compassion, sent them into their respective Country, allowing them all things necessary for their maintenance during the space of a year, and so passed on towards his own Country.

The Kings approach being known to the **Saxon** Princes (w[h]o not long before had ne[w]s that he was dead in the **Holy Land**, and thereby were animated to take up Arms) so discouraged them, that withdrawing their Forces, every one retired into his own Province, to study how to appease the victorious Monarch, whom they had justly incensed by their perfidious treachery; and as soon as they had notice the King was landed and preparing his Forces to War against them, they sent their respective Deputies with rich Presents, to excuse their rash and unadvised actions, promising never for the future to transgress in the like nature; yet the King being highly incensed, would at no cheaper a rate pass over their perfidious dealings, than at a personal acknowledgment, and the sum of 2000 Marks each; As also be the better assured of them for the future, that each of them should send his son as an Hostage; and that those that had no sons, to send their nearest Kinsmen; and over and above, to make reparation for such damages as could be by any of the Kings Subjects proved to be sustained by their unlawfull Arms. This being performed, a Peace ensued; and the King dismissed his Auxiliaries with great Rewards.

CHAP. XV.

How King **Arthur** built many Religious Houses, and gave great Cargases to the Poor: How he swore his Nobles and Knights to his son **Constantius**, and then dyed.

King **Arthur** now having leisure to repose in Peace, and think on his many wonderfull deliverances, resolved to apply his mind to deeds of Piety; and thereupon caused many Monastrys and Religious Houses to be built, giving yearly maintenance to divers poor people, but especially to such as had lived in splendour, and were fallen to decay: And daily he visited the sick, giving them Christian comfort: And using his utmost endeavour to cherish Learning and Arts, to which end at his proper charge he built likewise many Schools and Colledges, giving

[C4^v]

The famous History of &c.



giving himself wholly up to the study of the seven Liberal Sciences; and so well profited he therein, that he became the greatest Master therein of his Age: But most of all, he fixed his thoughts upon his later end, and with **Solomon** was frequently heard to say, **All Worldly things were but Vanity and Vexation of Spirit; and that on Earth no reall nor substantial jo[y]s were to be found:** When in the 60 year of his Age, and 49 year of his Reign, falling sick, and by the opinions of his Physicians not likely to recover, he sent for all his Nobles and the Knights of the Order, and he caused them to swear Fealty to his Son, comforting them in the best wise; and thereupon finding himself decay, after divers pious Expressions, & Prayers, exhorting his Nobles to be carefull of securing his son in his Throne, and having great respect to his Queen, he gave up the Ghost, to the great grief of his Subjects, but more of his fair Queen who took it so grievously, that soon after falling into a Feaver, she dyed, and was buried with him in a Monastery, built by him at **Monmouth**; whose Tomb (richly adorned) continued visible till the Dissolution of the **Fabrick** in the time of **Henry** the Eight.

And thus (kind Reader) I've reviv'd the fame
Of Him who well deserves a glorious Name;
Hoping that time henceforth shall not destroy
What here I build to **Arthur's** Memory.

FINIS.