

A STUDY OF THE VOCABULARY OF
VOLUMES FIVE AND SEVEN OF JOHN DE TREVISA'S
TRANSLATION OF RANULPH HIGDEN'S POLYCHRONICON.

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Two thousand cards which represent
the major part of the work of this thesis
are now ready to be sent to Professor S.
Moore at the University of Michigan, with
the approval of Professor Perry, Head of
Department of English, University of
Manitoba.



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CHAPTER 1.

-1-

The English Dictionary, as we know it to-day -
"a book dealing with the individual words of a language
(or certain specified classes of them), so as to set
forth their orthography, pronunciation, signification,
and use, their synonyms, derivation, and history, or at
least some of these facts,"1 - is a work of comparatively
late development in the long and varied course of the
romantic growth of our mother tongue. This development
has been somewhat closely allied to the evolution of
English History and the growth of English Literature,
and can be traced back to sources, which at first glance
seem so far removed as to discount any connection.

1. A New English Dictionary on Historical
Principles; founded mainly on the materials
collected by the Philological Society,
edited by Murray, James A. H., et. al.,
Oxford; at The Clarendon Press 1888-1928.
Vol. 111, Page 331.

In order, then, to find the precursors of the modern dictionary it is necessary to go back to an early date in world history. As early as the seventh century before Christ the Assyrians had, what for convenience may be termed a dictionary of their language, on clay tablets in cuneiform characters, and the Arabians, too, early showed that they recognized the need for such a work. These 'dictionaries', however, like those of the Greeks and Romans, were collections of rare words and meanings, rather than exhaustive lists of all the words in the language. The ancestry of our own dictionaries, however, is Greek and Roman.

The Greeks and Romans had no idea of a book embracing all the words of their own or any foreign tongue. Glossaries, however, of unusual words and phrases were early common. As far back as the time of Alexander the Great works of a lexicographical character, of which only a few of the titles or authors are known, were compiled in Greece. The earliest work of the kind extant, though much interpolated, is the "Homeric Lexicon" of Apollonius, the Sophist, an Alexandrine grammarian, at the time of Augustus. After that period works of such

a nature, some of which have survived, were numerous. Coming down to the Middle Ages, the most famous lexicon is that of Suidas, (of unknown date or place) but probably about the tenth century; it is a slovenly compilation of words, names and places, but is extremely valuable as its numerous quotations from ancient writers are the source of much historical and other information. From about the same period dates the often printed 'Etymologicum Magnum'. The most important of the later Greek dictionaries is the 'Thesaurus Graecae Linguae' of the famous French scholar and printer, Henri Estienne or Stephanus. This tremendous and scholarly work of four volumes was printed in 1572, under the auspices of the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, Leipzig, Munich, and Vienna.

Not less interesting is the development of Latin dictionaries. They, too, have been plentiful; in the Middle Ages - they were the daily necessity of all students. During the seventh and eighth centuries of the Christian era the development and enlargement of the Latin 'gloss' foreshadowed the inception of modern dictionaries. Latin was, in western Europe during these years, the only literary language.

In the majority of manuscripts in circulation at that time were found glosses, - that is explanatory words written above the difficult words of the text. As the primary purpose of the gloss was to explain difficult Latin words, this was done at first, whenever possible, by using easier Latin words; apparently only when such easier Latin words were lacking was the explanation given in the vernacular (in Old English). These glosses are of particular interest to the philologist, for through them has been preserved a large number of Old English, Old Irish and Old Germanic words that, but for the work of the old glossarists, would have been lost. As the years rolled on some scribes or industrious readers conceived the plan of collecting glosses from various manuscripts and combining them into a single list known as a 'Glossarium' or 'Glossary'.

In those days, as in our own, the learning of Latin involved the committing to memory of classified lists of words and phrases. When these lists or 'vocables', were transferred to paper or parchment leaves, they were called 'Vocabularium' or 'Vocabulary'. As the Vocabulary and Glossary were somewhat similar in scope and aim, they were often combined for practical purposes.

Several such collections exist formed far back in Old English times and can be regarded as the earliest forerunners of the modern dictionary. Four of the most ancient glossaries of English origin are still extant and are known respectively as 'the Leiden', 'the Epinal', 'the Erfurt', and 'the Corpus', from the names of the libraries to which they now belong.

"The M.S. of the Corpus Glossary dates to the early part of the eighth century, the Epinal and Erfurt - although the M.S. copies that have come down to us are not older, or not so old - must from their nature go back as glossaries to a still earlier date, and the Leiden to an earlier still; so that we can carry back these beginnings of lexicography in England to a time somewhere between 600 and 700 A.D., and probably to an age not long posterior to the introduction of Christianity in the south of England at the end of the sixth century. Many more vocabularies were compiled between these early dates and the eleventh century; and it is noteworthy that those ancient glossaries and vocabularies not only become fuller and more orderly as time advanced but they also became more English."1.

1. Murray, James A.H., 'The Evolution of English Lexicography' The Clarendon Press 1900. Page 12.

As has been suggested above the evolution of English lexicography is closely allied to the different periods of English history. One historical event that had a marked influence on the growth of the English dictionary was the Norman Invasion. The coming of William the Conqueror with his bands of Norman-French soldiers resulted in the retardation of Old English learning and literary culture, which had by this time attained to fair proportions. It was two generations after the Conquest before English literature began to reassert itself; it was then in the natural course of events, somewhat closely confined to the dialect of the conquerors, which had become the language of polite society. It is not surprising, then, to note that, for more than three hundred years after the Norman Conquest, English lexicography was practically at a standstill.

Before the end of the fourteenth century, when English was once more predominant, we find Joannes de Garlandia, a native of England, using the word 'dictionarius' as the title of a collection of Latin vocables issued by him for the use of beginners, about

the year 1225.

"But when we reach the end of the fourteenth century, English is once more in the ascendant. Robert of Gloucester, Robert Mannyng of Brunne, Dan Michel, of Canterbury, and Richard Rolle of Hamphole, William Langland and John Wyclif, John Gower and Geoffrey Chancer, and many authors of less known or entirely unknown name, have written in the tongue of the people; English has been sanctioned for use in the courts of law; and as John of Trevisa tells us, has, since the 'furste moreyn' or Great Pestilence of 1349. been introduced into the grammar schools in the translation of Latin exercises, which boys formerly rendered into French, and under these conditions lexicographical activity at once bursts forth with vigour. About the middle of the century was compiled the famous 'Medulla Grammatices', designated, with some propriety, 'the first Latin-English Dictionary.'¹

A momentous advance was made in 1499 when Pynson printed the 'Promptorium Parvulorum', compiled in 1440 by Galfridus, a Dominican Friar of Lynn Episcopi, Norfolk. This is the first English-Latin dictionary

1. Murray, Op.Cit. Page 15.

and is cited in the preface of Way's edition as "one of the most valuable linguistic monuments of its class to be found in any European country."1. Previous to this the primary object of lexicographical efforts was the elucidation of Latin. Now the emphasis was placed on the explanation of English words. One or two illustrations from the 'Promptorium Parvulorum' will suffice to show the importance of the change thus effected. "Corne - Granum, gramen. Corne, whyle it growythe - Seges. Grehownde (gresehounde,s) - Leporarius, veltres."2.

Another historical event that greatly influenced the compilation of Latin-English and English-Latin vocabularies was the Renaissance or Revival of Learning, which left its impress upon English literary efforts during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Among the numerous word-lists brought forth during this period was the dictionary of Sir Thomas Elyot, Knight, the first

1. Promptorium Parvulorum Sive Clericorum,
'Dictionarius Anglo-Latinus Princeps,
Auctore Fratre Galfredo Grammatico Dicto,
Circa 1440. ed. Way, Albertus, Londini:
Sumptibus Societatis Camdenensis, 1865. P.XlIII.
2. Ibid. P 93,209

work to employ the English word dictionary to designate its aim and design.

The next stage in the development of word-books was reached when dictionaries of English with another modern language were introduced. The publication in 1530 of Palsgrave's 'Esclarcissement de la Langue Francoyse' marked the appearance of the first dictionary of French and English. In 1547 appeared Wyllyam Salesbury's 'A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe'. During the course of the sixteenth century many dictionaries of English and French, English and Latin, English and Spanish were produced. Such dictionaries grew more polyglot in character until we find eleven languages dealt with in the first edition of John Minshew's 'The Guide unto Tongues', published in 1617. The primary design of all of these was to help English-speaking persons to an understanding of Latin, French, and other foreign languages.

It was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that there was recognized the need for a dictionary to help Englishmen to a better knowledge and understanding of their own tongue. With the publication in 1604 of Robert Cawdrey's 'Table Alphabetical' or

'Expositor of Hard Words', a direct descendant of the seventh and eighth century glossary, we find the first all English dictionary - that is a book containing English words with English definitions, designed to assist Englishmen in the correct use of their own language. In this volume was to be found the correct spelling and meaning of some three thousand learned terms that had, as a direct result of the Revival of Learning, found their way into English from Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, and other languages. This publication marks an important point in the evolution of the English dictionary, as since that date the trend in its development has been towards meeting the needs of Englishmen in the problems peculiar to their own speech.

Among the dictionaries to appear between the time of Cawdrey and Bailey are: Henry Cockerman's 'The English Dictionarie' 1623, the first word book to assume the title English Dictionary; Thomas Blount's 'Glossographia, 1656; Phillip's, 'The New World of Words' 1658; Schoolmaster Cole's, 'English Dictionary', 1677. All these had a common feature - they were not meant to be complete but were limited to 'hard words', typically

those derived from foreign languages; words in common use being presumed to require no attention.

The publication in 1721 of Nathan Bailey's 'Universal Etymological English Dictionary', marks a further step in the evolution of the modern dictionary. Bailey appears to have been the first lexicographer to realize that an English dictionary ought to contain all English words; in his book the first attempt is made to collect and define all words in good usage in the English language. Bailey was also the first compiler of dictionaries to introduce the stress accent for indicating the pronunciation of words.

During the latter half of the eighteenth century Bailey had many imitators and rivals, who followed his example in including all words. Among these was Benjamin Martin who published a dictionary in 1749, in which he indicated the number of syllables, and by the use or omission of accents, indicated the quantity of many long and short syllables. Subsequently different works appeared, which gave, not merely the stress accent, but the complete pronunciation of the words.

During the second quarter of the eighteenth century it was considered by English men of letters - among

them Addison, Swift, and Pope - that the time had come for the preparation of a "Standard Dictionary" of the English tongue to make authentic the language, which in their estimation had attained such perfection that further improvement was hardly possible. This would entail the listing of the proper signification and use of every word and phrase, that future writers might have a standard from which none would dare turn aside. It was necessary to find someone to whom the task might be entrusted - someone whose learning would command respect - and the man who was finally chosen and who agreed to the proposal was Samuel Johnson.

With the appearance in 1755, in two large folio volumes, of Johnson's 'A Dictionary of the English Language in which the words are deduced from their Originals, and illustrated in their different significations by Examples from the Best Writers', modern English lexicography may be said to begin. Although Johnson, as did all the early lexicographers, looked upon himself in the light of a dictator rather than a historian, he belonged to the moderns in one respect - in his age of quotations to illustrate the meanings of words. He was the first lexicographer to illustrate freely, by literary quotations, words and significations

and to distinguish with care the different meanings of words. He showed how useful, when properly chosen, quotations may be, not only in corroborating the dictionary-maker's statements, but also in revealing special shades of meaning or variations of use which his definitions cannot well express. Since Dr. Johnson's time the importance of using quotations in the making of a dictionary has been more and more recognized.

Between the publication of Johnson's dictionary and the first edition of Webster's in 1828 many minor dictionaries appeared. The only new feature introduced into any lexicographical effort until the end of the eighteenth century was the indication of the Orthoepey or Pronunciation.

Webster's first dictionary, one of the two independent contributions to the development of dictionary making in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, was a small octavo book published in 1806, containing words not found in any similar work; this was followed over twenty years later by his 'American Dictionary of the English Language', which has often been revised and enlarged.

The dictionary of Charles Richardson, published in 1838, the second independent contribution referred to above, was an original work very valuable for its abundant quotations from standard English authors. He

developed more fully Dr. Johnson's idea and use of quotations in his 'New Dictionary of the English Language, Illustrated by Quotations from the Best Authors.'

Among the more important works produced after Richardson's dictionary up to the time of the appearance of the first section of the New English Dictionary in 1884 may be found: "The Imperial Dictionary of the English Language, edited and largely written by John Ogilvie, a Scottish schoolmaster, who took Webster's book as his basis, but who added to it very extensively. From 1889 to 1891, the 'Century Dictionary' was published in parts appearing at short intervals. Joseph E. Worcester, who was trained in lexicography by Webster, compiled various small dictionaries between 1830 and 1859. 'The Standard Dictionary' was originally published (1893-95) in two consecutively appearing volumes. Hunter's 'Encyclopedic Dictionary' (1879-1888) is a large work of an encyclopedic nature, edited and largely written by Robert Hunter, a Scottish author."1.

1. Cyclopedia of Education. Edited by Paul Monroe, Vol. 11.
The MacMillan Co. 1911.

Thus has been traced somewhat briefly the stages in the development of English lexicography. It has comprised the glossing of difficult words in Latin manuscripts by easier Latin, and finally by English words; the collection of glosses into Glossaries, and the elaboration of Latin-English Vocabularies; the later formation of English-Latin Vocabularies; the production of Dictionaries of English and another modern language; the compilation of Glossaries and Dictionaries of hard English words; the extension of these by Bailey for etymological purposes, to include words in general; the idea of a Standard Dictionary and its realization by Dr. Johnson; the idea that a Dictionary should show the pronunciation of the word; the extension of the function of quotations by Richardson; the more important dictionaries up to the appearance of the first section of the New English Dictionary in 1884, which completely revolutionized all previous lexicographical achievements.

CHAPTER 2.

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"He that undertakes to compile a dictionary undertakes that which, if it comprehends the full extent of his design, he knows himself unable to perform."1. So wrote Dr. Johnson in 1755, but the Oxford or as it is now called, the New English Dictionary, has been compiled. The presentation to King George V. on April 19, 1928, of the 'one monumental English Dictionary', marked the completion of the greatest lexicographical work ever attempted and finished in any land and presents what at first sight seems to be a refutation of our first modern dictionary-maker's words. When one considers that the Oxford Dictionary represents the organized labor of some thousands of persons, one realizes that Dr. Johnson's statements of the work involved in the compilation of a dictionary sets forth not the undertaking of one man, or a single generation of men, but the combined efforts of a whole army of workers of editors, sub-editors, assistants, and readers - many of whom passed from the scene of their labors before the completion of the vast undertaking.

1. Advertisement to the 4th. ed. of Dr.

Johnson's Dictionary.

"There have been, from the earliest times, a few choice spirits capable of appreciating the romance and beauty, the cultural and historical significance of word history, but it was Richard Chenevix Trench who first made these treasures accessible to the reading public in his 'Study of Words' (1851) and 'English Past and Present' (1855), and it is largely to Trench's inspiration that we owe the great work of which the English nation ought to be, but is not, legitimately proud." 1.

In papers read before the Philological Society in November 1857, Dr. Trench, then dean of Westminster, made the first effective protest against the literary view held by dictionary-makers prior to his time. He indicated that "the deficiencies in our English dictionaries were so great that nothing short of a new work would serve. His arguments were decisive. The older dictionaries, he pointed out, were deficient in respect of obsolete words which were incompletely and capriciously registered; in respect of families or

1. The Quarterly Review, London: John Murray, New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company, Vol. 250, 1928.
P. 238.

groups of words, and in respect of the lateness of the earlier examples of words quoted and the omission of important meanings and usages; in their insufficient attention to synonymous words; in their ignoring of important illustrative passages in literature; and lastly, in their redundancy, for the too much as well as for the too little."1. As the result of these epoch-marking papers, the Society pledged itself to undertake a project for the remedying of the acknowledged weaknesses of the two standard dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson by issuing a supplement to them. As the work proceeded for the suggested supplement it soon developed into a scheme for a complete New English Dictionary. "It was proposed that materials should be collected for a Dictionary which, by the completeness of its vocabulary, and by the application of the historical method to the life and use of words, might be worthy of the English language and of English scholarship."2.

1. The Living Age, January-August 1928.
Boston, The Living Age Company. Vol. 333.
2. New English Dictionary,
Op. Cit. Vol. 1.
P. V.

The person chosen to carry out the proposal of the Philological Society was Herbert Coleridge, one eminently fitted for the task. In 1859 Coleridge confidently expected to begin publication within two years' time. Unfortunately he died shortly after assuming the task, which was then handed on to F.J. Furnivall, founder of the New Shakespeare Society, and Walter Skeat, the most famous of Chancer editors, who labored on it until their deaths. By 1878 some two million quotations had been gathered, for as frequently happens in such undertakings, material went on accumulating and publication receded into distance. The following year a new impetus was given the work by the appointment of James A. H. Murray as editor. In this former schoolteacher with a genius for lexicography was found one with the requisite industry and scholarship necessary to assure the successful completion of such a task. "He had, of course, a corps of assistants, and there were many voluntary contributors, but it is to his furious industry, continued unremittingly until his death, at nearly eighty, that the work is chiefly due. He had hoped that he might live to see it complete, and three years before he died in 1915 he was working seventeen hours

a day, but the task was too vast to be accomplished by even such intemperate labor and since his time three men, Dr. Bradley, Professor Craigie, and Mr. C.T. Onions have been chiefly responsible for bringing it to a conclusion."¹.

In keeping with Dr. Trench's definition of the scope of the proposed new work, a complete break was made with earlier tradition and an entirely new plan evolved for the method of collecting material. As the instigator of this stupendous effort pointed out a dictionary should be nothing more nor less than an inventory of the language; the business of the maker of it is to collect and arrange all words, good and bad alike, whether they commend themselves to his judgment or not. Such a maker should be an historian, not a critic. Because a dictionary should represent faithfully the whole vocabulary, spoken and written, "it was resolved to begin at the beginning and extract anew, typical quotations for the use of words, from all the great English writers of all ages, and from all the

1. The Nation, A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Drama, Music, Art, Industry. Founded 1865. The Nation Inc. 20 Vesey St. N. Y. Vol. CXXIV, P 660.

writers on special subjects whose works might illustrate the history of words employed in special senses, from all writers whatever before the sixteenth century, and from as many as possible of the more important writers of later time."¹.

In order, then, to work out this new idea of word-book making it was necessary to secure the services of many persons - editors, sub-editors, assistants, and readers. At the outset "more than eight hundred readers, in all parts of the world, offered their aid, and when the preface to the first volume appeared in 1884 the editor was able to announce that the readers had increased to 1,300 and that 3,500,000 quotations, taken from the writings of more than 5,000 authors, had already been amassed".². Before all the material was finally collected some two thousand volunteer readers had contributed their services, in gathering together five million extracts from innumerable books, representing

1. New English Dictionary, Op.Cit. Vol. 1,
P. V.

2. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Fourteenth
Edition. The Encyclopaedia Britannica
Company Limited, London, 1929.
Vol. VII. P. 340.

English literature of all ages as well as numerous documentary records. Every extant book printed in English, as well as whole libraries of later books has been read in the endeavor to gather material to illustrate adequately the meanings of the words listed. Dean Trench, at the outset had pointed out the laborious necessity of reading for the new work saying, "if we count it worth while to have all words, we can only have them by reading all books; this is the price which we must be content to pay." Scholars from nearly every country in Europe, as well as some from the North American Continent have made their contributions to this gigantic task. No similar work - not even the great German 'Wörterbuch' of the brothers Grimm, nor the French 'Dictionnaire' of Littre is comparable to it in magnitude, accuracy, or completeness. The authorities quoted in the N.E.D., range in date from the Ruthwell Cross 700 A.D. to the Daily News of July 6, 1883.

The dream of Sir James and his faithful colleagues has finally become a reality. Because of the untiring efforts of the editors and their corps of assistants, modern scholarship can boast of a work, "the aim of which"

wrote Sir James, "is to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin, and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last seven hundred years. It endeavors ①, to show with regard to each individual word, when, how, in what shape, and with what signification, it became English; what development of form and meaning it has since received; which of its uses have, in the course of time, become obsolete, which still survive, what new uses have since arisen, - by what processes and when: ②, to illustrate these facts by a series of quotations ranging from the first known occurrence of the word to the latest, or down to the present day; the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning: and ③, to treat the etymology of each word strictly on the basis of historical fact, and in accordance with the methods and results of modern philological science."¹

The value of the completion of this, 'the greatest single enterprise of scholarship the world has known' has not as yet been fully realized. As the years pass

1. The Bookman, A Revue of Life and Letters.
Bookman Publishing Co., Inc. N.Y.
Vol. LXVII.

on the Oxford Dictionary should serve as an effective reminder to the English-speaking world of its remarkable linguistic inheritance. As ~~X~~ language is the most essential gift of a nation to civilization, this dictionary can be termed the chief repository of the English spirit. A few quotations from different writers will suffice to call attention to the opinion of modern scholarship regarding the value of the work for which it took hundreds of people in all parts of the world seventy years to collect the material.

1. "The chief interest of the Oxford Dictionary is, of course, historical." writes Ernest Weekley. "Until this survey of the language had been carried out, writers on word-lore were groping in the dark. Every section issued from Oxford contains data which bring down card-castles laboriously erected by etymological dreamers. Sometimes a word for which great antiquity has been postulated is shown to be of quite recent introduction or manufacture. Thus 'slate', to assail vigorously, which Skeat derives from Anglo-Saxon, 'Slætan' to bait, is first recorded as a Dublin vulgarism of the 19th century. On the other hand, the derisive 'old geezer', which has such a modern Cockney ring, is the Old French 'guiser', a mummer which passed into English in the

Middle Ages." 1.

"One great merit of the N.E.D," wrote Henry Bradley, "is the remarkable manner in which the convenience of readers is consulted in the typographical expedients employed to ensure facility of reference. The standard form of each word is printed in large 'Clarendon type', which stands out boldly from the page, so as to catch the eye at once. The various historical forms are given in 'small Clarendon', and the definitions in ordinary type. Under the definition of each sense of a word are arranged the quoted examples in a smaller letter, each quotation being preceded by its date in heavy figures, so that the chronological range over which a word, or a sense of a word, extends may be measured at a glance."2.

1. The Quarterly Review, London, John Murray, New York. Leonard Scott Publishing Co. Vol. CCL, 1928, P.28.
2. Bradley, Henry, The Collected Papers of With a Memoir by Robert Bridges. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press 1928. Lexicography, P. 129.

A value of still another type is pointed out by E.E. Wardale in an article in 'The Nineteenth Century'. "Allowing for a few omissions, it has given us the vocabulary of the language, not only that used by the best authors, but that of ordinary men and women in everyday life. For scientific and technical terms expert help has been sought, with the result that, while the explanations commend themselves, we hope, to the expert, they are usually comprehensible to the general reader. The earliest instance to be found of each word is given with the date, and the meaning is in each case traced by means of quotations through the various channels by which it has arrived at its present use or uses. It gives us the accepted pronunciation, and the quotations provide the philologist with earlier spellings. It tells us whether the word is native or introduced from another language. In fact it gives us what is practically the origin and life-story of every word in English."

1. The Nineteenth Century. A Monthly
Review founded by James Knowles,
London. Constable and Company,

The London Times Literary Supplement on the day of the issue of the last section of what it called 'that monumental and inalienable public possession, the New English Dictionary' paid a tribute to the practical nature of the work. "Many as the years have been that have gone to its making, and immensely larger as the Dictionary is than anything that its heroic originators at first contemplated, it emerges an expression of the national genius for what is practicable."¹.

The Dictionary is not only of great value to the general student but also ^{to} the specialist. The Romance scholar has not apparently as yet realized the extent and importance of the Romance element introduced into our language since the Norman Conquest; or, if he has he is unaware that he now has, in English, volumes that will give him complete and authentic information regarding the Romance words in our language.

1. The London Times Literary Supplement,
London, Thursday, April 19, 1928.

In the 'New English Dictionary' he will find that this element of our language has been treated with a fullness that has never been even distantly approached in the treatment of any Continental language. One illustration will suffice to show the value which the Oxford Dictionary has for the Romance scholar. Continental authorities are unanimous in their opinion that the color isabelle owes its origin to the Archduchess Isabella, who vowed not to change her shift until her husband was successful in raising the siege of Ostend. As the siege lasted from 1601 to 1604, this vow involved the royal lady in some discomfort and made a new color fashionable at court. Under the heading isabella 'The New English Dictionary' quotes an illustration noting the fact that Queen Elizabeth possessed in the year 1600 'one rounde gowne of Isabella colour satten.' Thus the efficient work of the compilers of the new dictionary disproves what has been for many years accepted as fact.

If further proof were necessary regarding the value of the N.E.D. one needs only to examine the prefaces of a few of the minor recent dictionaries of which it

has been the basis. Professor Skeat in the preface to Mayhew and Skeat's 'A Concise Dictionary of Middle English' says. "The student wishing for complete information will find (in course of time) that the New English Dictionary which is being brought out by the Clarendon Press will contain all words found in our literature since the year 1100."1. The lexicographer Zoega in the preface to his dictionary says, "in the main it is founded on the Oxford dictionary."2. The preface to 'The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English' sums up the value of its predecessor in these words. "The steady advance towards completion of the great Oxford English Dictionary has made it possible for the Delegates of the Clarendon

1. A Concise Dictionary of Middle English
From A.D. 1150 to 1580 by the Rev. A. L.
Mayhew and the Rev. Walter W. Skeat,
Oxford, At the Clarendon Press. 1888.
2. A Concise Dictionary of Old Icelandic
by Geir T. Zoega, Oxford. At the Clarendon
Press 1926.

Press to authorize the preparation and issue of this book, which in its own province and on its own scale uses the materials and follows the methods by which the Oxford editors have revolutionized lexicography. That may be said to be the first dictionary for which the ideal procedure has been possible, that is the approaching of each article with an open mind and a collection of examples large enough to be exhaustive, and the extraction from these of classified senses, the first dictionary, to put it another way, in which quotations have served not merely to adorn or convince, but as the indispensable raw material."1.

Exhaustive as the 'New English Dictionary' is there are many gaps especially in the earlier volumes. This is inevitable when compiling a word-book for a living language. Many words such as camouflage, bolshevik, appendicitis, and television have been brought into current use since the publication of the first section of the

1. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English. Adapted by H.W. Fowler and F.G. Fowler from the Oxford Dictionary, Oxford, at the Clarendon Press 1929.

Oxford in 1884. A supplement is now in preparation which will take care of such words; no doubt many such supplements will be compiled in future days as the need arises.

The completion of the Oxford Dictionary was fittingly celebrated at a great banquet at which the Right Honorable Stanley Baldwin, prime-minister of Great Britain at that time, was the chief speaker. Mr. Baldwin, in proposing the toast to the editors and staff, complimented them on the consumation of what he termed the greatest monument of co-operative scholarship. The speaker went so far as to say if he were stranded on a desert island with the option of one book he would select this dictionary as his companion among books. Addressing Professor Craigie the chief editor, Mr. Baldwin said, "There can be no worthy recompense except that every man and woman in the country whose gratitude and respect is worth having will rise up and call you blessed for this great work."¹

1. The Journal of Education and School World. A Monthly Record and Review, Vol. LX., London, Mr. William Rice, Ludgate, Broadway 1928, P. 599

"In their primal atoms, each
Of its proper shape unclad,
Here dissolved lie the speech
Of dunces and the Dunciad." 1.

1. The Spectator, April 21, 1928,
Vol. CXL. P. 594.

CHAPTER 3.

-33-

The Middle English Group of the Modern Language Association of America is at present engaged upon a project similar to that of the Philological Society, which culminated in the completion of 'the greatest monument of co-operative scholarship' reviewed in the previous chapter. For some years readers have been busy collecting material for a New Middle English Dictionary, which when published will be, so far as possible, a complete record of every form and every meaning of every English word known to have been in use at any time from the Norman Invasion to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The work is being undertaken, as in the case of its great predecessor, to remedy the deficiencies in existing Middle English Dictionaries. The dictionaries in present use that are limited to the Middle English period, such as Bradley's edition of Stratmann, and Mayhew and Skeat's, 'A Concise Dictionary of Middle English', do not adequately meet the needs of the modern

student of Middle English. The former, a valuable work, is rather an indispensable guide to the advanced student interested in etymology, than a dictionary to help the beginner grasp the meaning of the Middle English words of his first Chaucerian or earlier text. The latter, although a great improvement leaves much to be desired - especially is its lack of illustrative quotations, a handicap to the novice. Although the New English Dictionary itself contains practically all the information required for the word study of all but the first hundred years of the Middle English period, the great task of sifting out all this material makes it impractical. When the New Middle English Dictionary is complete, it will, according to the purpose of its instigators, materially supplement the N.E.D. for the period 1050-1475. It will add some more words, give more and earlier quotations for the words in the N.E.D. and group the words according to the three principal dialectical divisions, the Northern, the Midland and the Southern, a feature not used in the N.E.D.

Part B

Unlike its forerunner the proposed New Middle English Dictionary has already been connected with two universities. During the early years of the collecting of material Professor Clark S. Northup, of Cornell University was Editor-in-charge. Under his supervision some two hundred thousand slips were gathered. The work was then transferred to the University of Michigan and placed under the direction of Professor Samuel Moore. The Slips collected during Professor Northup's editorship are now on file at Angell Hall, University of Michigan. In addition there are also tabulated some four hundred thousand slips collected for the Oxford Dictionary. These slips, some of which were used for the New English Dictionary, represent the period from 1050-1475, and have been given to the University of Michigan by the Oxford Press, on condition that the proposed dictionary be completed.

Through the generosity of the heirs of the late Professor Ewald Flügel of Stanford University, a million and a half slips, gathered under his instructions, and intended for his great Chaucer Lexicon, are now in the

hands of the Middle English Dictionary Committee. Much of this material is not suitable for the proposed work as no definite references have been cited. The slips having illustrative quotations and definite references, however, will doubtless be used to advantage.

During the absence of Professor Moore in recent months the work has continued under the guidance of Professor Sanford B. Meech, also of the University of Michigan. Professor Moore has spent his sabbatical year in Europe with the special purpose of discussing the making of the New Middle English Dictionary with Continental and English scholars. During this time Professor Meech and his corps of assistants have pursued two general lines of work: (1) preparing the Oxford slips for use, - that is, trimming, stamping, filing, and sub-filing them; (2) preparing a descriptive bibliography of all printed texts of Middle English (1050-1475). This bibliography will materially assist in the future assignments to readers.

Part C

The writer's contribution to the material thus being collected necessitated the reading and close study of two volumes (V and VII) of Trevisa's translation of Ranulph Higden's 'Polychronicon'. From these two volumes have been selected, under definite instructions from Professor Moore, over two thousand words. Each word has been written in the upper right-hand corner of an index card three inches by five inches. In the case of a close translation from Latin or French, the original Latin or French word, corresponding to a rare or difficult English word, was written in parenthesis after the English word. Then followed the quotation containing the word cited, reproducing the original in all details of spelling and pronunciation. As far as possible quotations formed complete sentences. When any part of the sentence was omitted, this fact was indicated by three dots. In the lower right-hand corner the exact reference was noted so that the precise place might be easily located. The following examples will illustrate the plan followed in the compilation of the two thousand one hundred words glossed.

Helynge

Also in a tyme Odo his temple
was unheled, and al tyme **pat**
pe helynge was makynge of **pe**
temple he heled it so wi**p** his
bedes **pat** **pere** fil nou**zt** oon
drope of reyn in al **pe** place
aboute,....

Trev. Higd. Vll. 5

spak

Me seip **pat** to hym **pat** was (so)
i-come azen in **to** Scotland Aidanus
spak in **pis** manere:

Trev. Higd. V, 459

menynge

...., for þe bisshop preched in
Scottische and þe kyng told forþ
an Englissche to þe peple what
it was to menyng.

Trev. Higd. V, 455

cheef

But he þat was i-made cheef baner
of his doynge, þoruz good werchyng
deide in þe myddes of þe drynkyng;...

Trev. Higd. Vll, 93

The slips were not alphabetized but were left in the order in which they were taken.

In choosing the words and quotations to record on the cards it was necessary to bear in mind that all words noted should be chosen under one of two main headings; (1) those words and quotations to be taken for meanings; (2) those words and quotations to be taken for forms.

Under the first heading seven examples of the kind of words required were listed in the instructions ; e.g.

(1) All sentences that illustrate a word and make a good quotation, anything terse, neat, or witty in illustration of a word's meaning even though it be a common word-
e.g. VII. 7 "Dou worste olde man, thy soule
"is a goo late inow; pou hast i-made a place
"to a betre pan pou were. "Dou art a Leoun,
but nouzt of be lynge of Inda" V, 163.

(2) All comments on words or statements about them; i.e., that a word is old-fashioned or new-fangled, or northern, courtly,

countrified etc. (There was a dearth of such comments in the volumes read)

- (3) Expressions like make a berd, hazel-
wodes shaken, pigges-nye, anything
approaching slang, colloquialism, or
that is off the beaten track, e.g.
V, 261...; perfore he took hym to
reede to sende for pe Saxons,... Vll,
253. In pis seege pe towne wal fil
downe as it were for the nones and so
pe enemyes come yn;...

- (4) Meanings, senses, uses (Grammatical
or other) of words that are rare, strange
unknown, or that appear to be rare at
this period, e.g. "Also fuyre come out
of pe chynnes of pe erpe pat myzt nouzt
be quenched",... Vll, 475.

- (5) Early examples of modern words, e.g. Vll
153, "Breperen I mervaille moche pat
ze deme so hastely zoure pope pat hap



lyved so pat I have gitte out all my pat-
rimonye into goure prophets," ...

- (6) A word that was obsolete or obsolescent at the time the piece was written: late examples of old words: e.g. V 213, 'Dan Pelago woot nevere what he mafflep', ... Vll 239 ..., "Why wilt pu unaware fite with so meny orped men? ...

- (7) All variant spellings, with an estimate of their frequency. e.g. The past participle of 'to give' occurs spelled six different ways, (1) giffen Vll 159; (2) Gyffen Vll.121; (3) Gyfen Vll, 159. (4) goven Vll.121; (5) zeven Vll.121. (6) zefen Vll.121.

Under the second heading the examples were subdivided; e.g. (a) Morphological Forms. (b) Phonological Forms.

A. The Morphological Forms constituted ^{by}far the greater number of words required. The first desired was the inorganic - e of singular nouns and singular strong adjectives, as in the nominative, accusative, singular e.g. V 193 'Paphnucius the abbot took secular clopinge and abyte ,....' Vll. 145. For why he parted

and dissevered a riche man pat hadde ladde away a nonne from hir,'...

(2) The next heading dealt with nouns exclusively
Under the sub heading 'a', the extension of the -es and - s plural and genitive singular forms were required e.g. Vll 485. "But in his comynge homward he took Alisaundre bissh^{op} of Lyncolne, and putte hym into bondes ... Vll 419 ...; he for^{za}~~af~~ pe grevous pen^{ti}ciouns". 'b' required plurals and genitive singulars not ending in - es -s, e.g. V 229. V, 5 'Helmandus seip (that) in a tyme Traianus was i-lope to hors for to wende to a bataile for pe comounte',... Vll 169; pe broper of seint Olave on pe modir side',...

(c) required nouns belonging to the O.E. minor declensions Vll 405 man; Vl5l breperen; Vll 417 children.

(3) Under this third sub-heading adjectives are listed.

(a) Strong- 1. Forms with distinctive case ending in masculine, feminine, and neuter, genitive and dative singular and genitive plural e.g. V 97 of scharp witte and of strange maneres.

2. Forms with case endings levelled e.g.

Vll 195 "I folwer of evel craft..."

(b) Weak, 1. ending in-en-ene. Vll 351 pe

fifteen~~pe~~ day of May. 2. Singular

forms with and without final eof

monosyllabic adjectives ending in a

consonant e.g. V 227 'eizte foot

pikke and twelf foot hi~~g~~...'

(c) Umlant comparatives and superlative

e.g. V 79. 'Phelip pe eldere hadde

i-sente his noble kny~~g~~t Decius'...

Vll 423. 'Þis Robert was kyng William

pe Conqueror his eldest sone',...

(4) Under the fourth heading are listed pronouns,

espeically those corresponding to she, they, their,

them. e.g. Vll,27 sche, he, heo V 33(footnote) ;

V 367 pei, he (footnote) pey V 301 hy (footnote)

V 103, here V 221 her ; V 227 hem.

(5) The fifth division is concerned with verbs

(a) Present 1. The second singular indicative ;

forms with mutation e.g. gest; with stem vowel from

first singular and plural indicative e.g. helpest ;

with syncopation and assimilation , e.g. bintst;

with - es ending e.g. bindes.

2. Third singular indicative e.g. Vll 5, 'Dan it folowep in pe storie;...'V 131... as me trowep V 41. Eusebius in his storie tellip.

3. Indicative plural , e.g. V 127...; in pat bataille we beep strenger)...

4. Present participle e.g. Vll 95..., while he wasted pe south marche, sleyng pe males, reservynge pe females...

5. (a) Infinitive; V 5 ... in a tyme Traianus was i lope to hors for to wende to a bataille...

(b) Present indicative 1st singular e.g. " I schal do pe right", quod pe emperour," whan I come azen."

(c) Subjunctive singular and plural of Weak Verbs class 11 and type erian Clas 1.

(B) Gerunde e.g. to done, don...

(C) Strong preterites and past participles.

1. Especially those forms with analogical stem vowels as past plural e.g. cropen for crupen (stem vowels from past participle) and those showing grammatical change or the loss of it e.g. past plural coren from chesen Vll 25 drof, Vll 407 fong, Vll 407 hilde Vll 411 spak Vll 5 com.

2. Weak forms substituted for strong as indicative plural e.g. chesed for coren, chosen.

3. Past forms of umlant-presents of Weak Class 1.

Vll, 427 was lytel ytold.

(D) All forms of preteritive present and anomolous verbs.

V, 455 moste V. 5 dorste V. 27 durste V. 3 dede V. 131

schulde V. 253 are Vll. 5 beep Vll 157 bep V.5 wolde

Vll 403 goop Vll. 407 myzte.

With regard to morphological forms it is important to note the variant forms were noted.

(B) Phonological Forms.

1. Among these which afford evidences of dialect and are therefore especially important, all forms of stems with O.E. , AE, Aē, e.g. Vll, 9 palle OE Paell Vll 409 heer OE Haer; a plus nasal e.g. Vll 481, hond O.E. hand Vll Wenme, OE wamm.

Umlanted a plus nasal whamme (Vll , 451)

A plus ld(or other consonants causing breaking)

Vll, 405 , alle Vll 447 hard.

Y, Ȳ e.g: Vll 443, synne O.E. synn.

EO, ĒO, e.g. Vll 409 preost, O.E. preost,

Vll, 11 treen . AS treo.

A, e.g. Vll 425 tapir O.E. tapur.

O, e.g. Vll, 5, postles, OE. Apostol.

umlant of ea, ea, io, io,

Vll, 203, ~~z~~erde, V, 21 hyringe

Ea, Vll 413 greet

O between labials and L or R, e.g. Vll 467

forfadres, Vll 483, world.

2. Among phonological forms not sure evidences
of dialect, double stem vowels, and double
consonants after stem vowels e.g.

Vll 463 boot, Vll 483 calle, Vll 9 palle

Vll 343 look, Vll took, Vll 461 neese,

Vll 81 Flammes , V 455 crosse, V215 woot

3. Especially all comments on or statements
about pronunciation, and all puns; all
rhymes that illustrate pronunciation, the
more atrocious the rhyme the more valuable
it may be philologically. (As the volumes
read were a prose translation of history there
is a lack of the above examples).

In addition to the above instructions a list of
dialect test word was sent to each reader. A large per-
centage of the one hundred and eighty words in this list
was found in volumes five and seven e.g: after, blood,
brigge, cherle, cold, delen, elde, est, fader, freend,

gilt, greet, heven, hond, lenger, lore, man, more,
name, pit, sad, seven, slepen, theef, tolde, water,
wepen, wolde, yelden, ~~7~~even.

As the work progressed it was found advisable to make some record of the words used. The pages of a note book were alphabetized and every word chosen listed with the exact reference. This proved valuable in the prevention of repetition and may later be used as a glossary. The variant spellings of words were thus easily noted.

The work as described above has been done under the supervision of Professor A. J. Perry, head of the Department of English of the University of Manitoba. Two thousand one hundred cards compiled according to the above rules, are now ready to be sent with Professor Perry's approval to the University of Michigan. We, who have had the privilege of doing this work, rejoice in the fact that our own University is having some share in the compilation of the New ^{Middle} English Dictionary.

CHAPTER 4

Part (A) and (B)

-49-

As has been mentioned above the writer's contribution to the material being accumulated by the Modern Language Association of America for the New Middle English Dictionary entailed the reading of two volumes of John de Trevisa's translation of Higden's 'Polychronicon'. The purpose in reading was the glossing of words - we have been, therefore, chiefly concerned with the vocabulary forms of the text, rather than with the content. Before proceeding to note some of the outstanding characteristics of Trevisa, the translator, a few remarks about him, his author, and the various M.S.S. and editions may prove of interest.

We know very little of the personal history of Ranulph Higden, except that he was a Benedictine Monk of St. Werburg's abbey in Chester, who died at an advanced age, having completed the Polychronicon or Universal History. This work, compiled

from many sources, was the most complete of the kind up to date, embracing the history of the world from the Creation down to Higden's own time. More than a hundred M.S.S. of it are extant. Two translations were made in English prose, one in the fifteenth century and John de Trevisa's.

There is much disagreement among scholars regarding the early life of Trevisa. No records have up to the present come to hand to establish beyond doubt the exact place and date of his birth. Sir Sidney Lee in the 'Dictionary of National Biography'¹, gives Crocadon as the place and the year 1328 as the date. From the same source we learn that our translator was a fellow of Exeter College, Oxford from 1362 to 1369, and later a fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1379, with the Provost and a number of others, he was expelled by the Archbishop of York for unworthiness. Some time previous to 1387 Trevisa had entered the service of Thomas, fourth baron of Berkeley. Trevisa

1. Dictionary of National Biography
Edited by Sir Sidney Lee, London,
Smith, Elder & Co., 15 Waterloo Place,
1909. Vol. XLX, P 1139

was established at Berkeley for a number of years where he served as chaplain and vicar. Here he died in 1412, and is said to lie in the chancel of the church there.

Part (C)

We are particularly interested in Trevisa's relations with 'his lorde, sire Thomas,' as it is due to this relationship that our author busied himself with the translation of the 'Polychronicon' and other Latin works. In spite of the fact that Trevisa's scholarship is frequently faulty, his work in rendering into Middle English the lengthy history of his predecessor is most valuable as it gives us one of the few specimens still in existence of the earliest pieces of English prose. In it are contained many rare words and curious expressions that will be gladly welcomed by Professor Moore and his colleagues. On page three hundred and fifty two of volume eight of the Polychronicon we have Trevisa's own testimony regarding the completion of this great task:

"God be **p**anked of al his nedes: **p**is translacioun is i-ended in a **D**orsday, **p**e eyz**te****p**e day of Averyl, **p**e **z**ere of oure Lord a **p**owsand **p**re hondre foure score and sevene, **p**e ten**p**e **z**ere of kyng Richard **p**e secounde after **p**e conquest of Engelond, **p**e **z**ere of my lordes age, sire Thomas (lorde) of Berkeley, **p**at made me

make þis translacioun, fyve and thrytty."1

2. "Trevisa also wrote : 1, 'A Dialogue on Translation between a Lord and a Clerk', which he composed as an introduction to the 'Polychronicon,' and which^{was} printed by Caxton. 2, A translation of Bartholome^w de Glanville, 'De Proprietatibus Rerum', ... 3. Translation of a sermon by Richard FitzRalph against the mendicant friars (St. John's College, Cambridge, M.S. H.I.; Addit M.S. 24194, and Harleian, 1900). 4 'The **B**egynning of the Worlde and the Rewmes betwixe of Folkis and the ende of Worldes', a translation of a spurious tract of Methodius (Harleian M.S. 1900). (Professor Perry in the introduction to his work disagrees with Sir Sidney Lee re Trevisa's translation of the above." 3
My conclusion that Trevisa did not translate this work is based upon his method of translation and his arrangement of words in the sentence").

1. Babington, C. and Lumby, J.R. Higden's Polychronicon (Rolls Series) 9 vols. London 1865. Vol. VlII. P. 352.
2. Lee, Sir Sidney. Op. cit. P. 1139
3. Perry, A. J. Op. cit. CXII.

5. Vegetius 'De re Militari'; a translation of this work made for Thomas, lord Berkeley, in 1408 is in Digby M.S. 233 in the Bodleian Library, and is probably by Trevisa. 6. Aegidius 'De Regimine Principum,' a translation contained in Digby M.S. 233 and reasonably ascribed to Trevisa. 7. A translation of Nicodemus de Passione Christi, Additional M.S. 16165 at British Museum; written like other translations, at the request of Lord Berkeley. Dr. Babington ascribes to Trevisa the translation of the 'Dialogus inter Militem et Clericum de potestate ecclesiastica et civile' ... Trevisa is also credited by Caxton with a translation of the Bible. Archbishop Ussher quotes a genealogy of King David of Scotland as by Trevisa². Professor Perry also notes among the 'Original Writings' of Trevisa a number of poems.¹

The most important of the translations of Trevisa is, however, for the present purpose, 'The Polychronicon. The popularity of this work is evidenced by the number of manuscripts still extant.'³

1. Perry, A.J. Op.cit. CXLl.
2. Lee, Sir Sidney, Op. Cit. P. 1139
3. Perry, A.J. Op. Cit. LXXll.

"Cotton Tiberius D. Vll; Harleian 1900; Brit. Mus. Additional 24194 ; St. John's College, Cambridge, H.I.; Burleigh House; Chetham's College Library, Manchester; Stowe 65 in British Museum. In addition to others have been mentioned: (1) that in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow,... (2) Another M.S. attributed to Trevisa is in Trinity College, Dublin."

In addition to the above mentioned M.S.S. there are four printed editions of the Polychronicon. The first of these was printed by Caxton in 1482. In this edition the publisher took the liberty of altering Trevisa's English as will be seen from the reading of his prohemie. In 1495 Wynkyn de Worde brought out his edition, a re-impression of which was published by Peter Treveris in 1527. The Rolls Series was completed 1886.

The text used by the writer is that known as the Rolls Series. The nine volumes composing this series represent the joint labors of Churchill Babington and J.R. Lumby, volumes one and two being the work of the former and volumes three to nine that of the latter.

"The editors print the M.S. in St. John's College, Camb. H.I., and collate with it Caxton's edition and M.S. Add. 24194. Beginning with Vol. 11, they make some use

in collation of M.S.S. Harl. 1900 and Cotton Tib. D. Vll... Babington and Lumby, in addition to the Latin text, print a fifteenth century M.S., viz. Harl. 2261. It is different from the translation of Trevisa, and continues the history to 1401." 1.

In the Rolls Series the Latin of Higden is given verbatim on the left-hand pages, while below the translation of Trevisa on the right-hand pages is printed the version of an anonymous fifteenth-century writer. This arrangement is an ideal one, permitting with a minimum of effort a comparison of Trevisa's translation with the original.

1. Perry, A.J. Op.cit. P. LXXXII.

Part D

Trevisa as a translator is generally strict and literal, although occasionally he misconceived Higden's Latin and made some rather humorous mistakes. At times he seems to have been puzzled by the Latinity of Higden, which is, however, generally exceptionally good for the age in which it was written. His chief concern was to be understood. In his epistle to Lord Thomas of Berkeley on the translation of the Polychronicon, he says: "For travell will I not spare comfort I have in medefull makeing and plesinge to God, and in knowing that I wote that it is your will: for to make this translation clere and plaine, to be known and understandyn. In some place I shall set word for word and actiffe for actiffe and ~~passif~~^{passif} for passife arowe right as it standeth without changinge the ordre of words. But in some places I must change the order of words and set actiffe for passife and ~~agen~~^{agen} word. And in some places I must set a reason for a word, and tell what it meaneth; But for all such changing the meaning shall stand and not be changed."¹

1. Perry, A. J. Op. cit. P XXXIV.

This concern of Trevisa's to be understood accounts for the outstanding characteristic of his style, i.e. verbosity. This prolixity displays itself chiefly in two ways.

1. The use of doublets - that is the translation on one Latin word by two or more English words.
2. Expansion - that is enlarging upon the original adding much not found in Higden to explain a phrase or idea. We shall note a few examples showing this distinguishing trait.

Doublets:

Vol. V, P 10. L. ad remandum - for to serche and enquire.

Vol. V, P 60. L. exterminaret - he wolde destroye and chase.

Vol. V, P 114. L. strenue agente - dede nobeliche, and bare hym stalworpiliche and myztiliche.

Vol. V, P. 210 L. virtutibus - of vertus and of goodnes.

Vol. V, P 386 L. fecerat - he hadde i-seie and i-doo.

Vol. VII, P 12 L. laeta - cleer and likynge.

Vol. VII, P 64 L. discretus - wise and redy.

Vol. VII, P. 128, L. victualia - mete and
vitailles.

Vol. VII, P. 150, L. praedones - robbours and
brigantes.

Vol. VII, P. 430, L. simulationis - gile and
stryf.

Expansions:

Vol. V, P. 14. L. Hic multas leges edidit;
gloriae tamen Trajani invidit = Dis made
meny lawes; but he hadde greet envie to þe
noble loos of Traianus.

Vol. V, P. 130. L. Ex tunc ecclesia Romana
quanto plus coepit ditari plus inde saecularis
adepta sollicitudin_{is} et subjectionis quam
spiritualis devotionis, plus exterioris -
assecuta pompositatis quam interioris ut
creditur felicitatis = From pat tyme forþward
(for) (bycause of the gret) þe richesse pat þe
chirche of Rome hadde he was i-made þe more
(seculer, and hadde more secular (bysynesse)
þan spirituel devocioun, and more boost wip
outward þan holynesse wip ynne, as me troweþ.

Vol. V, P. 260. L. Omnis namque terra fere
quae trans oceanum Britannicum sub septen-
trionali axe jacet, quia tot homines gignit,
Germania vocatur- Wel nygh al **pe** lond **pat**
lyeth nor**p**ward over **pe** see occean of Bret-
ayne is i-cleped Germania, for it bryng**e**
for**p** so moche folk. Germania (come**p**) of
Germinare **pat** is, for to burge and bringe
for**p**.

Vol. VII, P. 32, L... nam visa est in
firmamento stella cometa- ..., for in **pe**
welcon was i-seie stella comata, **pat** is,
a sterre w**i**p a bri**z**t shynynge crest.

The above examples will suffice to show how Trevisa
made use of doublets and expansions in his translation.

Another interesting study in connection with the
style of our author has been the noting of the arrange-
ments of words in the sentences . Again a few examples
will serve to show Trevisa's procedure in this connection.

1. Position of the subject- Trevisa very rarely
varies from the general rule of having the
subject precede the verb. In the first
hundred **p**ages of volume VII the subject

follows its verb in the following instances:
P. 3, Aboute **pat** tyme deide Odo; P. 5, **perof**
is **3it** contynual strif bytwene hem; P. 5,
(for in al Englund) was no man **pat** hym dorste
wipstonde; P. 11, For so schulde be no dis-
cord; P. 11, unne**pe** so was eny distemperynge
of eder; P. 13, ^uante **pat** tyme in Gascoyne
was a womman departed; P. 23, **3af** he feeldes;
P. 29, quoth sche; P. 35, but **3it** cessed nou**3t**
pe hertes of unskilful men; P. 35, **perfore**
was i-made a counsaile; P. 35, **pere** seten
in an hize hous **pe** senatoures; P. 39, aboute
pat tyme was Fulbertus in his flow^{er}es; P. 43,
pere come a peple; P. 57, but **3it** cessed nou**3t**
pe harme; P. 57, come up **oper** enemyes; P. 73,
of **pat** hap is vers i-made; P. 75, in **pe** **oper**
side stood a **3ongelynge**; P. 79, quod **pe** officer;
P. 79, **panne** commanded he his body; P. 81, to
whom com after Robert his sone; P. 81, in whos
tyme come a religious pilgrime;

2. Position of the object. As in the case of
the position of the subject Trevisa usually
follows the general rule. Exceptions to this

found in volume VII, pages 101-201 are:

P. 111, and ~~oper~~ gentil men he drove out;

P. 139, alle ~~pe~~ governaunce of his reme

commytted he to ~~pe~~ counseil of his modir;

P. 193, ~~Dis~~ bisshopriche forso~~pe~~ ~~pus~~ ooned, with
~~pre~~ townes of his, he helde long...

3. Position of the Adjective. In the case of a single adjective, it almost invariably precedes. In the case of ^{an}~~two~~ additional modifiers Trevisa does not always adhere to the old rule, one before the noun and one after. The following examples will serve to illustrate his usage:

V, P. 7, on a wilde horse; V, 181, ~~Dis~~ was gentil and courtays; V, 201, Maximus was a noble man and a stalworthe; V, 203, and had weder hard and stormes; V, 341, he was faire, stalworthe, and large and fre of ~~7~~ giftes; V. 357, ~~pe~~ worlde wyde; V. 449, hye weyes;...

4. Position of the Adverb. The adverb is almost always placed after the verb. Very often the object separates it from the verb. e.g. V. 2. dede ~~no~~ping wrongfullliche;

V. 17, brou~~z~~te hym by my~~z~~te priveliche;
 V. 27. Dat rece^cp nevere; V. 91, offrede
 sacrifice besiliche; V. 207 he ~~z~~af nevere
 bataille; Vll, 7. What I have longe de-
 sired now I have; Vll, 59, enemyes my~~z~~te
 goo freliche fifty myle; Vll, 159 sodenly
 he fil doun; Vll, 289 my~~z~~te nevere seie...

5. Other peculiarities.

"Trevisa did most of his work as a translator while Vicar of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, during the last half of the Fourteenth century. His language is therefore West Southern." 1 Examples of some of the Southern characteristics noted while reading are;

- (1) plural present indicative all persons -
 -eth. e.g: Vll 307 pe~~y~~ etep; V. 125 we beep...
- (2) singular present indicative -e-est-eth(th) e.g:
 V. 59, I holde; V. 7, ~~p~~ou disservest; V.7. he
 bereth...
- (3) retention of the inflections -ede, -edest,
 -ede in the singular and -en in the plural of
 the preterite indicative of regular verbs e.g:

1. Perry, A.J. Op. cit. CXXXlll.

Vll, 39, I drede; V. 5, he nedede; Vll, ~~pey~~
~~pey~~ doon ~~pe~~ contrarie...

- (4) retention of final -en in the infinitive
e.g. V. 5, to greve. V. 147 wolde nouzt
fonge Vll, 183, pat couthe nouzt mysuse...
- (5) Use of schal and schulde e.g: V.5, schal
doo, V, 7, as he schulde, Vll, 9. he schulde
deie; Vll 423 schal be.
- (6) Retention of - y, or, i in past participle
e.g. V. 3, y-gete; V. 91, y-woned; V. 237
y-gete; V. 35, i-hurt; Vll 125, i-herde
Vll 245, i-slawe; Vll i-lette.
- (7) Representation of final -en of past participle
by e, V. 19, i-write; V. 51, i-take,
V. 173, i-lette; Vll, 97, i-paide; Vll, 209,
i-seide; Vll, 351, i-seie; Vll i-founde;
Vll, 497 i-fore.
- (8) Infinitives in -ie or y , eg: V. 65, for
to burie; V. 233, for to werry.
- (9) Plural nouns in -en. Vll, 153, breperen;
V, 19, children, Vll, 11 treen.
- (10) Use of 'me' as an indefinite pronoun cor-

responding to the French 'on' eg. V. 13, me praye~~p~~; Vll, 211, me may see; V. 135, me seip.

(11) Use of the compound vowels ea, eo, ie, ue.

e.g. V, 451 veawe; Vll, 361 eorle, Vll, 45 eorpe; Vll, 35, giestes; Vll 387, pries; Vll 35, querel; V. 215, peas, Vll 105, hieste; V. 97, consuetude; V. 123, eame; Vll 223, duel; V. 125 deol.

(12) Use of 'v' for 'f' eg; V. 343 vader;

vor, Vll, 259; V. 427 vew; V. 37 vaste;
V. 373 vey^r.

(13) Use of personal pronoun ich.

(14) Use of 'ch' for northern 'k', V. 9, church~~e~~.

(15) Use of 'u' for Northern 'i' , V. 77, put.

In addition to the characteristics above we also note some that are peculiar to Trevisa's own style as a prose writer:

(1) He is fond of using alliteration e.g: V. 5, pere come a wydewe wepynge; V. 83, pe seven sleepers bygonne to slepe; V. 377... and Vll, 89, wily and witty, softe of speche...scharpe of konnynge, softe and swete of speche.

(2) Trevisa apparently believed in translating

the Latin words with English words when this was possible, e.g: Vll, 444 L. evadendi - scape Vll 419 e.g: L. post multas controversias - after greet stryf. Vll 424 L. abundantissima - greet plente.

(3) Trevisa varies his use of the possessive case as will be seen by the examples given: V. 127 by pe innocent children dep V. 135 in a wylde boole his ere, Vll, 169 on pe modir side, Vll 177, of pe kynges hoste Vll, 147 of his fadir kyngdom.

A detailed study of the Loan words used by Trevisa is outside the limits afforded by this introduction. We shall note however a few of these in passing.

Vll. 429, toke - O.N. taka gradually replacing in Middle English the A.S. niman, Goth, tekan, Latin tangere "One of the elemental words of the language" N.E.D.

Vll 431, arguynge. F. arguer V.L. argutare.

Vll, 447, beestes OF. beste (bête) V.L. besta.

In its original sense displaced A.S. deor.

Vll, 461, apaide. O.F. apaier L ad & pacare

Vll, 461, neese F. nièce V.L. neplia.

Vll, 5, predecessoures L. praedecessor L prae & decessor.

Part E

Thus has been brought to an end what has proved to be an interesting and instructive study. Some time in the near future the writer intends to assist in the glossing of chapters six and eight of the 'Polychronicon.' When this is completed graduate students from the University of Manitoba will have read and glossed all the volumes of the Rolls Series of the Polychronicon. This material will be sent to the University of Michigan for use in the compilation of the New Middle English Dictionary.

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