



Postgraduate/Distance Learning Assignment coversheet & feedback form

**THIS SHEET MUST BE THE FIRST PAGE OF THE ASSIGNMENT YOU ARE
SUBMITTING (DO NOT SEND AS A SEPARATE FILE)**

For completion by the student:		
Student Name: Catherine Clarke		
Module code: HPMS7004 Module title: Skills for medievalists/Past peoples, present societies: Research methods and skills.	Student ID number: 2016174	Educational support needs: Yes/No
Module tutor: Professor J Burton Dr H Webster Dr A Scott		
Assignment due date: 08.01.2021		
If your module has multiple submissions please indicate which piece of work this is. 1 st ☐ 2 nd ☐ 3 rd ☐ 4 th ☐ 5 th X ☒ 6 th ☐		
I confirm that this is my original work and that I have adhered to the University policy on plagiarism. Signed C Clarke..... Email submission: if you are submitting this form via email, please tick this box ☒ X (as a substitute for your signature) to confirm that you agree to the above declaration.		

Assignment Mark

1 st Marker's Provisional mark	
2 nd Marker's/Moderator's provisional mark	
External Examiner's mark (if relevant)	
Final Mark	

NB. All marks are provisional until confirmed by the Final Examination Board.

For completion by Marker 1 :

Comments:

Marker's signature:

Date:

For completion by Marker 2/Moderator:

Comments:

Marker's Signature:

Date:

External Examiner's comments (if relevant)

External Examiner's Signature:

Date:

Historia Anglorum by Henry of Huntingdon
folio 7 verso to the first line of folio 9 verso
<https://parker.stanford.edu/parker/catalog/qf131kj9626>

Henry of Huntingdon, author of the *Historia Anglorum* was born near Lincoln around 1080. It is likely that he was raised in the house of Robert Bloet, Bishop of Lincoln and that his tutor was Abinus of Angers. Around the age of twenty-five he was ordained as a priest, and soon after appointed as Archdeacon of Huntingdon. Henry began his *Historia Anglorum* at the request of Bloet's successor Alexander around this time, producing a variety of versions from 1129 onwards. Whilst he based much of his chronicle on the work of Bede and other writers, his writing of the history of Britain through the Roman, Saxon, Danish and Norman periods, concludes with a valuable contemporary account of events in his own lifetime.

The extant copy used for the following transcription and translation is in the Parker Manuscript collection of the Parker Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. It is written on vellum, has thirty lines to a page and is in a fine bold script. The high quality, digital photographs of the text have been made available online and enable the viewer to enlarge sections of the text without distortion.

The transcription below is from Folio and adopts the following conventions:

- A downward curving line above a letter replaces an *m* or *n*
- An upwardly curving line, resembling an apostrophe replaces *us/as*
- A dot following a vowel represents *s*, following a consonant *us*
- A dot above a comma (;) replaces *ibus*
- A single dot replaces an *s* following a vowel or *us/is* following a consonant
- The *r* rountunda replaces *rum*
- A mark that resembles a *w* or a wave above letter replaces *ur*
- A letter that resembles an Arabic *z* is a lowercase *r*
- A *q*; is replaced by *quibus*
- A *q* with a letter above indicates the need to add a *u* plus the letter given
- A superscript or subscript mark that resembles the number 7 replaces *er*
- A small vertical line above a letter replaces *ri, ra* or *r*
- A deeply curved *v* above a letter replaces *ur* or *tur*
- *And* is represented variously by the ampersand sign and a variety of latin abbreviated words
- A curved ÷ indicates the words *divided by* or *between*
- *m* with a small *o* above it replaces the word *modus*
- The written letter *g* or *gu* often phonetically spells the letter *w*
- The letter *i* before a consonant is a *j*
- It is the letter *v* where it preceds a vowel, *u* if preceding a consonant
- The author often uses the letters *e* and *i* interchangeably within words
- A dot followed by *I* followed by another dot abbreviates *id est* (*.i.*)
- The letter *p* often has scribal abbreviations to mean *per*
- *v* means *vero*
- In the latin text, where the transcription is unclear it is written in red, where the translation is unclear it is in italics.

- In the transcription no extra punctuation or capitalisation is added but in the translation modern conventions are applied to aid the reader.
- Where possible the word choice of the original author has been maintained.
- The transcription is in black and translation [in blue](#)

folio 7v

Britannia ibi bel

[Bel]atissima est insularu[m] fecunda

Frugib[us] et arborib[us] copiosa rivis et

Nemorib[us] jocunda volueru[m] et fe

[Fe] raru[m] venatib[us] ferax aviu[m] multa

et diversi generis[us] terra et mari et *fluui[mu]s*

[Britain is an island that is very congenial, with corn and trees, with many rivers and forests that snake through that place and wild beasts to hunt, fruitful with many birds and diverse classes of soils and seas and rivers...](#)

Alendis aute[m] mira peco

[peco]rib[us] et numer[us] unde Solinus ita pabulosa inq[ui]b[us]

da[n] locis e[st] brittania[s] ut pecuas n[obis] interdu[m] a[utem] pastib[us]

arteantur[us] ad perict[u]m agat facietas.....

[...which support other wonderful livestock and where Solinus says fodder in some places in Britain is so numerous that cattle need protection by herdsman from the dangers of the farmland...](#)

...fluui[mu]s v[ero]

habundat valde piscosis[us] fontib[us] p[er] *dara* copiosis[us]

et quidem *preciput isttao* redundat et anguilla[s]

hab[us]undat etia[m] vitulis marinis[us] net n[obis] alleccea et

[os]ttrea mire in eo redundant[us] et varia echidio[rum] genera[s]

[Certainly, great rivers containing many fish spring forth and indeed numerous eels dwell within, furthermore there are cows of the sea. Wonderful herrings and oysters in great numbers and various kinds of sucking fish...](#)

inter que sunt et museule[s] quib[us] sepe inclusa[m] mar
[mar]garatutam omnis quidem coloris optima[m] *juemunt[us]*
rubicundam scilicet et jacinctina[mus] purpurea et pr
[pr]sinam[us] sed maxime candidam

...between which there are mussels which indeed hold pearls of all colours
namely red and hyacinth purple and green and mostly white

... nec de sunt coclea

q[ui]b[us] sepe unctura coccina coloris[us] ficat[us] qui rubar pul
[pul]cherrim[us] nullo unqua[m] solis ardore nulla valeti[m]
juria pluuiaru[m] pallescere[s] sed quo vetustior[um] eo so
[so]let venustior[us]...

nor is there a lack of cockles which contain oils that are excellent for scarlet dyed
clothing, the beautiful red does not at anytime go away, sun intensifies the
beauty, it does not fade with exposure to rain but therefore as it goes into
antiquity, it is in the habit of becoming increasingly attractive

.... Capuint[us] sepe delfinis[us] et baleen[s]
unde Juvenalis quantiu[s] delfinis balena brittanni
[britanni]ca major[s] ...

You can catch the surrounding dolphins and whales. Juvenalis says, Britain is
where there is a greater quantity of dolphins than whales

Venis etia[m] metallo[rem] eris redundant[us] fer
[fer]ri subic stagni et plumbi[s] necn[on] et argenti sed ra
[ra]rius[us] Advehit[is] aute[m] argentu[m] a proxima parte ger
[ger]manie[s] p[er]renum p[er] mira fertilitate piscui et carniu[m]
lane preciosissime et lat[ur]tir[us] amnentor[um] q[ui]bus] abs q[ui]bus] nu
numero[s] ut major ibi videatur copia argenti qua[m] **folio 8r** [germania]

Also veins of metal containing iron, tin and lead are exposed and indeed silver but infrequently so. However silver is carried from the nearby region of Germany with its exceptional production of wonderful fish and meat, expensive wool, all of which are carried away from the river towns, from which there is a numerous supply of silver carried from there Germany

folio 8r

[[qua]m germania]Unde ominis moneta e[s]t puro confu

[confu]ctur argento[s] **Brimmit** etia[m] lapide[m] jagate[m] plurim[umus]

optimu[m] q[ui]bus est autem niger gemmeus et ardentus[s]

igne accensus[ibus]serpents fugat[us] attrit[us] calefactur[us]

ad plicita define tut succinum[us] Fontes etia[m] sali

...where all the money in *Britain* is composed of pure of silver and there are gigantic stones which bring the highest prices, the best of which is brilliant black and has a fire of intensity that snakes are eager to avoid and when heated by rubbing entwines to retain as does amber (*amber can attract materials when rubbed as it retains a static charge*) ...

naru[m] habet[us] adsunt et fonts calididi[us] et exeis flu

[flu]iui balneo[rem] calido[rem] omni etati et fexui per distine

[destine]ta loca nuxta suu[m] cui q[ui]bus modu[m] accomodu[s] Aqua

eni[um] ut sic[um]s balisius dict[us] feruida[m] qualitate[s] recipit

cu[m] p[er] certa queda[m] metalla t[ra]nsiurrit[us] et fit n[um] solu

calida sed et ardent[us].....

...furthermore it is known to have salt springs and there are hot springs and they stretch out from a distance flowing forth into hot baths for all ages and sexes with suitable accommodation at which you can rest. For as Saint Basil says, the distinguishing characteristic is that the water binds to certain metals by means of a certain movement over hot metal and not only that but it is ardently hot

h[ic] autre[m]insularu[m] nobilissi

[nobilissi]ma cui quonda[m] albion nomen fuit[us] p[r]ea brit

[brit]tannia nunc aute[m] anglia[sum] inter septetrionem

et occidentem sita [est] octingenis mili[bus] longra[s] et du

ducentis mili[bus] lata[s] exceptis du[m] taxat plixir[ibus] di
[di]versoru[s] p[r]imuntioru[m] rettib[us] quib[ibus] efficiturus
circuitus ei[us] q[ua]dragnies octies[us] septuaginta q[unique] mi
[mi]lia compleat[us]

Moreover this noble island which was formally known as Albion before it was known as Britain now called England is situated between the big dipper (north) and the setting sun (west) has been calculated to be eight hundred miles long and expand two hundred miles with the exception of the diverse promontories which stretch out to some degree which represents a circuit that has forty thousand, eight hundred, seventy, five miles to return on itself.

...habet aute[s] ab oriente germana[m] et
datiam[us] ab occidente Hibernia[mus] a meridie gallia[m]
belgica[mus] cui p[ro]ximu[r] lit[um] transmeantib[is][ibus] apperit ci
[ci]uitas q[um]dictict Rutubi portus[us] agente anglo[rum] nunc
corrupte Repta ceft[er] vocata int[er]posito mari a gessor
a co morinoru[m] gentis litore[s] proximo[mus] trajectu mili
[mili]u[m] q[ui]nq[ue]ginta[s] hue ut quidam s[ep]sere stadio[rem] qua
[qua]dringentu q[ui]nq[ue]ginta[s] ...

Not only that but to the direction of the daybreak (east) is Germany and assigned to the setting sun (west) is Ireland, to midday (south) is France and Belgium from which neighbour you are able to travel across to approach the route to Rutubis-Portulus incorrectly called today Reptcester by the nation of English. It is placed across the sea from Gessor where the people are the Morini, you will reach the native seashore by crossing fifty miles to this place or separated by at least four hundred and fifty furlongs ...

Galle aute[m] belgica a belua
[belua]ci nobillissima q[uo]nda[m] urbe gallie dic[ur]ta est[ibus] quam provin
[provin]cia nunc divisa videt[um] in ea scilicetque
vocatur pontica[ibus] et i[m] ea[m] q[ue]uo latur normannia
ubi in gens nova sed validissima [de]gunt[us]

Also French Belgium or noble Beluaci as the French city was formally known as, is now a province that appears to be divided, you may know the one called Pontica and the other place where of Normandy where the new but also powerful of race of Normans are....

Habet aute[m] a septemt[ri]one unde oceano in

folio 8v

[in]finito patec[um] orcadas insulas[us] ix[us] de quaru[m] ultimatile dictum[musibus]

Tibi serviat ultimatile[s] cu[m] aute[m] plurimas insulas habe

[habe]at brittannia[ibus]. Tres majors habet[us] una[m] orcadas de q[ui]bus

dictur[um] est[us] aliam man l'eubonia[mus] que i[m] umbilico ma

[ma]ris inter hibina[m] et brittannia[m] sita est[es] tercia guith q[ue]

australise[us] et vergit cont[em] normanmos et armoricos[us] q[ui]

nunc brittanni dicuntur[us] sic in puerbio dice batur an

[an]tiq[ui] quando de iudicib[ibus] et regib[ibus] sermo fie bat[us] iudicabit

brittannia[m] cu[m] t[ri]bus insuli[s]

Furthermore, in the direction of the big dipper (north) across the wide-open ocean lie the Orkney Islands, the final one of which they say is called Tibi. They are the final watch over Britain and accordingly are a highly prized possession. As stated, there are three important islands including the Orkneys, another is the Isle of Man which is located in the middle of the sea between Ireland and Britain. Thirdly, is the Isle of Wight which is south of there and lies facing against the Normans and Armoricos who are now called Britains. The old proverb says that the words of their judges and rulers strike like swords – judge Britain by its three islands.

Erat aute[m] et civitatib[ibus]q[ui]da[m]

Xx et viii nobilissimus insignita[s] preter castella innu

[innu]mera[s] que et ipsa muris[us] turrib[ibus] portis ac ferit errant

instructa firmissimis[us] ciuitatu[m] aute[m] nomina hec

errant brittannice[s]....

There was also at one time 28 noble and distinguished cities with numerous, expensive castles which have city walls bearing towers whose gates also have bars firmly drawn. Moreover, here are the names of the cities of Britain.

...kair ebraunc [id est] eboracu[m]. kair chent

[id est] cantuaria . kair gorangon [id est] wigornia . kair londo

[londo]ne [id est] lundonia . kair lirion [id est] leicestria . kair collon[id est]

colestrias . kair glou [id est] gloucestria . kair cei [id est] cichest[ri]a .

kair bristou . kair ceri [id est] cirecestria . kair guent [id est]

wincestria . kair grant [id est] g[ra]ntcest[ri]a que modo dictus g[ra]nte

[g[ra]nte]brigia . kair lion qua[m] vocam[am] carleuile . kair dauri

[id est] dorecestria . kair dorm [id est] dormcestria q[uo] sita i[m] hun

[hun]tedonensi p[er] vincia su[per] flumen quod vocat[am] nen pe

[pe]nitus destructa [dimindumi] . Kair loichoit [id est] lincolia kair

merdin que nunc quide[m] sic vocatur kair guor

[guor]con . kair cucerat . kair guortegern . kair uruac . ka

[ka]ir celemion . kair meguaind . kair licilid . kair pe

[pe]ris . kair legion . inqua fuit a[rch]bichipat[am] tempore brit

[brit]tonum nunc autem vix inenia *ej[um]* comparent[us] ubi

usea[tar]dit insab[ra]na[m] . kair draitou . kair mererpit

kair segentus q[ue]ue fuit sup[er]tamasim n[um] longea red

[red]inge [er]vocatur silecestre hec errant nomina ci

folio 9r

[ci]vitatum tempore in romano[rum] et brittanoru[m]

Kair Ebraunc it is York, Kair Chent it is Canterbury, Kair Gorangon it is Worcester, Kair Londo it is London, Kair Lirion it is Leicester, Kair Collon ir is Colchester, Kair Glou it is Gloucester, Kair Cei it is Chicester, Kiar Britou it is Bristol, Kair Ceri it is Cirencester, Kair Guent it is Winchester, Kair Grant it is Granchester which is now called Grantbridge (Cambridge), Kair Lion we call

Carlisle, Kair Dauri it is Dorchester, Kair Dorm it is Dormchester which was situated in Huntingdonshire through which ran a river called the Nen now sadly destroyed in two. Kair Loichoit it is Lincoln, Kair Meredin which is called the same name. Kair Guorcon, Kair Cucerat, Kair Guortegern, Kair Uruac, Kair Celemion, Kair Meguaind, Kair Licilid, Kair Peris, Kair Legion in which was the Archbispopric in the time of the Britains now however there is scarcely very much left compared with how it used to be. Kair Draitou, Kair Merepit, Kair Segentus which are on the Thames at a distance from Reading which was called Silchester. These are the names of the cities in the time of the Romans and the Britain's.

Bibliography

Cambridge, Corpus Christi College, Henry of Huntingdon, *Historia Anglorum* (c. 1129) Parker Manuscript Collection MS 280, <<https://parker.stanford.edu/parker/catalog/qf131kj9626>>, [accessed on 12.12.20]

Henry of Huntingdon, Thomas, A. ed. *Henrici, Archidiaconi Huntendunensis, Historia Anglore*, (1879), London, Longman & Co, paternoster Row, London.

Henry of Huntingdon, Forester, Thomas. Editor and translator, *The chronicle of Henry of Huntingdon. Comprising the history of England, from the invasion of Julius Cæsar to the accession of Henry II. Also, The acts of Stephen, king of England and duke of Normandy*, (1838) Henry G Bohn, Covent Garden, York Street, London.

Capepelli, A., *A Dictionary of Abbreviations*, Ulreico Hoepli editor, (1899), Librario Della Real Casa, Milano. Reprinted by Lightening Source UK Ltd, Milton Keynes, England.

LATDICT, *Latin dictionary and Grammar Resources*, <<https://latin-dictionary.net/search/latin/>>, [Accessed on 12.12.20].

Latin Dictionary, *Latin Dictionary*, <<https://www.online-latin-dictionary.com/>>, [Accessed on 12.12.20].

McGuire, M. R. P. "Henry of Huntingdon." *New Catholic Encyclopedia*, 2nd ed., Volume 6, Gale, (2003), <<https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3407705145/GVRL?u=walamp&sid=GVRL&xid=f8edc75d>> [Accessed 15 Dec. 2020].