

The First Volume of The History and Chronicle Of Lord Cyriac Grymsdale (conti.)

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Squire to Duke Lucius Aurelius Valharic, Knight of the Middle Kingdom
(2018)



A dede is fought before the Baroun of Nottinghill Coill

Their Excellencies of Nottinghill Coill traveled to Alhhard Maner, in their lands of Ritterwald to hold their court and reis the baronial armee.

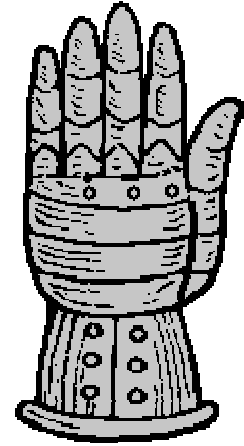
Book I, ch. IV. As the armee prepared, Baroun Lucien de la Rochelle's champion, a gentleman of gret corage approached Lord Cyriac Grymsdale. In passyng at a previous tourneyment, Lord Alwin of Nottinghill Coill had a mind to challenge Lord Cyriac, as he championed the Barony of the Sacred Stone. Terms were agreed to meet in the feld at Brockshore Abbey for three passes with swerde and bokel and three passes with swerde.

Trauelde with his ladi from their estates in Aire Faucon on the road to Brockshore, Lord Cyric met a messenger who informed him Alwin was hurte in a hunt. Cyriac made haste to the abbey and find Lord Alwin was much pleased when he saw him. Alwin said, "Lord Cyriac, you find me with sore wounde for I am unable to don armor this day" and Lord Cyriac replied, "Lord Alwin, it is my desir to see this dede don and I awaite your health". "Sir, meet me on Saint Maurice's at Alhhard Maner and we will performe our dede."

Both armyd, helms closed, they grasped their swerdes, each took the proper position to begin their first cors with bokels reised. They avoncen, and, when they approached near, threw vigorous blow vppon blow, until they finshed their three passes without mischief. At the end, two blows were struck by Lord Cyriac after Lord Alwin's first blow.

Dropping bokels, each regained position and raised their swerdes to renew vigorous blows until Lord Cyriac struck a loude blow to end the second cors. Their exchange endinge with two blows struck by Lord Cyriac to Lord Alwin's one. Lord Cyriac then kneeled bifore Baroun Lucian, "Your Excellency, although I have retired as champion of my barony I could not allow this dede to go unfulfillen and so I have freed Alwin of his vow." Baroun Lucian, gretly pleased, preised Cyriac for hider comeng to his baronies' land to see the dede completen.

This dede of arms don, both retired to Baroun Lucian's pavilion to repose themselves and prepare for training the baronial armee.



A deed is fought before the Baron of Nottingham Coill

Bok I, ch. IV.

Their Excellencies of Nottingham Coill traveled to Alhhard Manor, in their lands of Ritterwald to hold their court and muster the baronial army.

As the army prepared, Baron Lucien de la Rochelle's champion, a gentleman of great courage approached Lord Cyriac Grymsdale. In passing at a previous tournament, Lord Alwin of Nottingham Coill had a mind to challenge Lord Cyriac, as he championed the Barony of the Sacred Stone. Terms were agreed to meet in the field at Brockshore Abbey for three passes with sword and buckler and three passes with sword.

Traveling with his lady from their estates in Aire Faucon following the road to Brockshore, Lord Cyriac met a messenger who informed him Alwin was injured in a hunt. Cyriac made haste to the abbey and find Lord Alwin was much pleased when he saw him. Alwin said, "Lord Cyriac, you find me sore wounded for I am unable to don armor this day" and Lord Cyriac replied, "Lord Alwin, it is my desire to see this deed done and I await your health". "Sir, meet me on Saint Maurice's at Alhhard Manor and we will perform our deed."

Both armed, helms closed, they grasped their swords, each took the proper position to begin their first course with bucklers raised. They advanced, and, when they approached near, threw vigorous blow upon blow, until they finished their three passes without mischief. At the end, two blows were struck by Lord Cyriac after Lord Alwin's first blow.

Dropping their bucklers, each regained position and raised their swords to renew vigorous blows until Lord Cyriac struck a sounding blow to end the second course. Their exchange ending with two blows struck by Lord Cyriac to Lord Alwin's one. Lord Cyriac then kneeled before Baron Lucian, "Your Excellency, although I have retired as champion of my barony I could not allow this deed to go unfulfilled and so I have freed Alwin of his vow." Baron Lucian, greatly pleased, praised Cyriac for traveling to his baronies' land to see the deed completed.

This deed of arms done, both retired to Baron Lucian's pavilion to repose themselves and prepare for training the baronial army.

Documentation Notes for Grymsdale Chronicles

Background

The Middle English language was the descendent from Old English and the vernacular was spoken and written during the time from about 1150 to 1500. Middle English developed following the Norman Conquest of England borrowing great numbers of words from the Norman French of the conquerors and eventually developed into modern English.

During the late fourteenth to the fifteenth century there was evidence of writers recording the history of tournaments, deeds of arms, and other events of that were found noteworthy. This is evidenced by the work of Jean Froissart. Froissart devoted his life to literature and is most known for his *Chronicles* in French that publicized chivalric feats and deeds of arms. The writings of Froissart also provide an important source of events that occurred during his era, particularly during the first half of the Hundred Years' War.

History

The majority of writings in England would have been found written in Italian or Latin, which meant that the writings were only available to the wealthy educated class. In order to reach a wider populace and gain popularity, writings needed to be written in Middle English. It was due to *The Canterbury Tales* written by Geoffrey Chaucer around the late fourteenth century, that Middle English became a common language.

The writings in Middle English contain word forms very different from those in modern English and today's readers may not be able to understand the language of these works without study. However, some dialects of Middle English resemble modern English and the meaning of something written in them often can be understood.

Method

For the account of the deed I chose to write the story based on various excerpts of Froissart, but without a specific excerpt being used as a model. I chose to not write the story in French, but in Middle English as my persona would have done.

In order to maintain the ease of readability of both writings, I decided to not try and write the stories completely in Middle English. The writings do contain some facts that would make them historically inaccurate, such as fighting single sword in a deed of arms, therefore some leeway is requested, since the deed the writing about concerns a modern day SCA contest of arms.

Froissart's writings composed his Chronicles into four books and when read; a modern convention was applied to indicate the book and chapter that excerpts are from. I decided to follow this convention and number this piece as the fourth in a book and in addition to prior writings I have done.

Following the tradition of scholars, I decided to include a copy of the account written in Modern English instead of a glossary, so that it could be used as a reference for those words that might not be able to be inferred from the reading.

Observations

This is my fourth attempt to write accounts of tournaments and deed of arms in a period style in line with my persona. Although Middle English, French, and Latin are not languages in which I am knowledgeable, as I continue my study of period tournament accounts, I will develop my ability to write more tournament accounts in a structure that mimics the original writings more closely.