

that it was a pity to see. And when they have followed the chase awhile they chase them no more but turn themselves back from it to their tents *and camp*. They take z off their armour, and those who were wounded have themselves washed and bound up. *And* they were *all* so tired and so beaten that there was none there who had z z not greater need to rest than to fight. That [109a] night they rest themselves tired and weary. And when *the dawn* of the morrow was come Ulau commands that all z the dead bodies be burnt, as well the enemies as the friends; and his commandment was done immediately. And after all this was done the king Ulau returns to his country¹ with all his people who were escaped from the battle. For you may know well that for all that they conquered yet there were many of their people dead thereby. But with no mistake many more of his enemies were dead thereby. For it was so great a number, those who died at that battle, that one who heard it said would hardly be able to believe it. In such way as you have heard went the business of this *said* battle, and the king Ulau won it.² Now we will leave you z Ulau and this matter and will tell you of a battle which was between the Tartars of the Sunsetting so as you will be able to understand it clearly.

HOW TOTAMONGU WAS LORD OF THE TARTARS OF THE SUNSETTING. It was true that in the Sunsetting the lord of the Tartars who had Mongutemur for name *died in the process of time*, and the dominion came to Tolobuga z who was a young bachelor. And Totamongu who was a very powerful man killed Tolobuga with the *evil* help of another king of the Tartars who had Nogai for name. VB In such way as you have heard Totamongu had the [109b] rule by the help of Nogai.

¹ TA ends the narrative here, and adds a final note (see p.489) which is peculiar to this group of MSS..

² L ends here, adding a few words which F has given above, and has this note: *Curentibus annis natiuitatis domini nostri ybesu xpisti · 1401 · Indictione · 9a · die dominico · 4 · In trante mensse Februarii · hora · 5 · noctis · In camino Albo · Ad reuerenciam dei eterni eiusque clementissime atque alme et gloriose genetricis virginis marie nec non petri clauigeris phylippi et Jacobi gloriosorum apostolorum tocius supernorum curie tribumphantis amen · Ego phylippus genitus ser petri muleti de fegan (fogan?) fforojuliensis districtus in vrbe paduana moram trabens publicus et Jmperiali auctoritate notarius die et hora [suprascriptis] predictum librum scripsi et compleui dum studebam jn rethoricali sciencia legente in orbe famosissimo et nobili viro Magistro Marino de rachanatis jn scolis sancte lucie preceded by the couplet *Nos puer ille ferat ubi sunt bona cuncta parata Quem tullit in templum genitrix et uirgo beata*, and followed by two Italian proverbs and two more Latin couplets.*

The date ("1401, ninth indiction, the Lord's day, 4 at the beginning of the month of February") presents a small difficulty, as 4 February does not seem to have been Sunday either in 1401 or 1402. B. transcribes *die dominico quarto*, but the fourth Sunday after the Epiphany was in January, the fourth Sunday in February (if dates were ever so expressed) was not "at the beginning of the month". The first of the Latin couplets suggests Candlemas, 2 February; but neither was that a Sunday.