

T. H. White
The Witch in the Wood
& The Ill-Made Knight

THE COMPLETE CLASSICS

CLASSIC FICTION

Read by **Neville Jason** 





NAX86912D

1	THE WITCH IN THE WOOD	0:22
2	Chapter 1	6:18
3	When King Uther Pendragon learned	5:40
4	Queen Morgause of Lothian and Orkney	5:56
5	Chapter 2	5:49
6	The magician uncurled his beard	6:25
7	'Well,' said Merlyn	5:19
8	Chapter 3	7:05
9	Arthur interrupted him	6:34
10	Chapter 4	5:23
11	'But supposing,' said Kay	5:02
	Chapter 5	5:46
13	'Well, begor, it was a fine state of business'	8:00
14	It was a strange scene that they presented	8:45
	Chapter 6	5:58
16	'Very well. But the funny thing is'	5:10
17	Chapter 7	7:44
18	They examined the club carefully	6:30
19	They made him turn the vellum	6:57
	She dried her tears at once.	5:21

21	The unicorn's legs stretched out	5:32
22	Gareth stopped crying	5:36
23	Chapter 8	5:24
24	'Apropos of this Table,' said Merlyn.	3:42
25	Chapter 9	5:08
26	On the second day	6:17
27	The Queen had recognized the impossible.	6:22
28	As Gareth came in	7:05
29	'She's stupid,' said the King.	8:20
30	Well, he thought	8:16
31	Chapter 10	8:21
32	Chapter 11	7:29
33	With this the unfortunate paynim	6:20
34	As they drew nearer	6:49
35	Chapter 12	6:12
36	Arthur began with an atrocity	4:34
37	The Charges began with the growing day	8:16
38	Chapter 13	5:45
39	Inside the castle	4:29
40	Chapter 14	7:33

41	After the marriage came	8:09
42	THE ILL-MADE KNIGHT	0:16
43	Chapter 1	7:13
44	Chapter 2	6:48
45	Three years may seem a long time	7:03
46	Chapter 3	6:20
47	The young lady with the plucked eyebrows	6:16
48	Chapter 4	6:00
49	Lancelot threw his spear	6:09
50	It was the second half of summer	6:24
51	Chapter 5	4:32
52	The Roman war was a complicated business	4:58
53	Chapter 6	4:00
54	Chapter 7	7:40
55	Lancelot was still asleep	6:38
56	Merry England in Pendragon's time	6:31
57	When he had got the man to bed	5:24
58	In the forest of the apple tree	5:27
59	The riding was the whole thing.	5:58
60	Chapter 8	6:28

61	When the hawk was safely rescued	7:30
62	Lancelot grew white about the nostrils.	5:35
63	Chapter 9	5:17
64	The King put his head in his hands	5:17
65	Chapter 10	5:34
66	Chapter 11	5:21
67	The people formed in a procession	5:58
68	Chapter 12	5:50
69	The butler read the paper.	6:35
70	Chapter 13	8:27
71	Chapter 14	4:57
72	One day my brother asked	4:53
73	Chapter 15	5:16
74	Chapter 16	7:28
75	Arthur's feelings completed the misery	7:19
76	Chapter 17	6:21
77	Chapter 18	7:22
78	Chapter 19	6:40
79		5:49
80	Chapter 20	4:36

81	'He is deaf and dumb,' said the King.	4:20
82	Chapter 21	8:47
83	Chapter 22	5:27
84	It had been arranged	4:19
85	Chapter 23	8:37
86	Chapter 24	4:46
87	'Lancelot,' she said one morning	5:59
88	Chapter 25	6:46
89	The world had been expected to end	8:25
90	Chapter 26	5:24
91	Lancelot looked at him in consternation.	4:30
92	Chapter 27	8:11
93	It is something like idleness	7:12
94	Chapter 28	5:30
95	'Thing a bit. The man's a vegetarian'	6:38
96	When Michaelmas was gone and past	5:29
97	Chapter 29	6:56
98	'Poor Bors. I hope he was not'	7:11
99	'I had better finish my story,' he said	6:15
100	Chapter 30	6:09

101	Perhaps I had better tell you'	5:04
102	'Percy was so ashamed of himself'	5:42
103	Chapter 31	7:39
104	Chapter 32	5:52
105	Lancelot considered his cup.	5:58
106	'Well, the lady was not talking to me.'	5:54
107	'I confessed, then,' he said eventually	5:38
108	Chapter 33	5:18
109	Guenever complained	5:08
	Chapter 34	5:59
	Guenever's central tragedy	6:29
112	Chapter 35	6:13
	Chapter 36	6:51
114	Unfortunately there were other people	4:36
115	Chapter 37	5:51
116	The ill-made knight was not involved	6:48
117		8:32
	Chapter 39	4:51
119	'Lance,' she said before the tournament	4:50
120	Chapter 40	4:38

4:38

121	Chapter 41	4:46
	A third straw in the wind	6:02
123	Chapter 42	5:02
124	'How dare you say it was a knight'	5:31
125	Chapter 43	4:36
126	'What is the matter?' asked Lancelot.	4:25
127	Chapter 44	5:05
128	Chapter 45	8:29
129	Do you think it would be fine	8:23

Total time: 13:06:23

# T.H. White

# The Witch in the Wood & The Ill-Made Knight

The Arthurian legends are England's great epic, as full and embedded a part of the cultural heritage as the Greek myths, with the same imaginative hold as Biblical tales or Shakespeare's plays. The stories were originally collected and written by Sir Thomas Malory, and published in 21 books in 1485. These tales of chivalrous knights undertaking brave challenges, of a noble king bringing egalitarianism, honour and decency to a land governed by brutishness and violence, have served as political and personal metaphors ever since. They have inspired poets, playwrights, filmmakers, composers, artists, social commentators, mystics and New Agers of every hue. The

search for Arthur's final resting place, the possibility of his reappearance and his historical authenticity are argued with exactly the same passionate dedication by his followers as those of other faiths. Thomas Hanbury White (1906-1964) was by no means the first person to take the tales and turn them into something else; but few have had such a broad and thriving appeal. The Sword in the Stone in particular became a template for a new telling of the iconic tale of the young Arthur finding himself king by innocently pulling Excalibur from its lodging, with Disney turning it into a hugely successful animated film in 1963.

But as with all retellings, White's books are as much about the author and his times as they are about their sources. He was born in India to mismatched parents, whose various personal traits combined to create a troubled son – his father was an alcoholic, and his mother seems to have imposed such affectionate strictures on him that he was unable to be comfortable with women thereafter. He was a profound naturalist, deeply involved with observing nature, as well as hunting it, shooting it and fishing it: and who served as a teacher after completing his own education at Queen's College, Cambridge. He had already started writing while a student, and continued as a teacher, eventually dedicating himself to it and naturalism from 1936. Often reclusive, he spent the Second World War in Ireland as a conscientious objector. He was also a medievalist, and this mixture of personal insecurity, love of nature,

angry concern as war loomed over Europe, and his feeling for the past were all brought together in *The Once* and Future King.

Talking animals, endearing magicians, terrifying witches, broad slapstick, jousts, feasts and splendour are all certainly in place; but these works are by no means fantastical children's fiction. White was exorcising (perhaps just exercising) some of his personal demons – there is, for example, a deal of cruelty in the books; he was using a kind of reverse anthropomorphism to indicate how man should be more like the animal kingdom – or at least should look to it for examples; and he was giving the old stories a dark and pertinent edge as a global war approached and dictatorship threatened the world. As the story progresses, it moves from being a panegyric over the lost innocence and knowledge of an earlier age, to a reworking of Greek tragedy,

and finally to a polemic against man's short-sighted belligerence and doomed political systems.

The first book is ostensibly about how Arthur became King, but most of it sees him being brought up in a rural world that owes much to White's notions of an ideal childhood. Here, the young Arthur learns the ways of animals and the ways of nature: how to be honest and brave: and he gets the opportunity to talk to animals as one of them, thanks to the interventions of his tutor, the magician Merlyn. The second develops Merlyn's teachings on the issue of Might vs. Right, and sees the invention of the Round Table; but also introduces the theme of the sins of the fathers being visited on their sons. Arthur's birth was the result of vicious and tragic circumstances, and he himself has unwittingly committed incest. The third book is about Lancelot and Guenever – their love for each other

despite Lancelot's unattractiveness, Lancelot's attempts to prove himself in the guest for the Holy Grail, and the earliest warnings of the destruction of what Arthur has created. The fourth sees the climax of these various plotlines, as Arthur's incestuous sin comes to haunt him and his court, and in the process threatens not just the end of his reign, but also the essence of what he and his knights had been striving for – a peaceful nation where justice was valued above force, where the spirit was fed as well as the body, and where Man recognised his place in the natural world, and treated it accordingly. The fifth book is a kind of anti-war dream sequence (though Merlyn would dispute that) in which Arthur is harangued by his old tutor about the gross failings of humanity, and given a chance to examine different political systems in the thin disguise of observing ants and geese.

White was not just offering a

reworking of the Arthurian legend. He clearly had his own deeply personal, as well as broadly social and political, issues to place in the context of a lost world of grace and humanity. What gives these books such depth, however, is not just the plot or the underlying implications of the storylines (strong as they all are); nor is it their place in epic, fantasy or Arthurian legend. It is partly the characters - honest, steadfast Arthur: passionate, self-hating Lancelot; cold, driven Mordred; the outstanding Merlyn, absent-minded, humane and fallible, but always invaluably putting things into perspective. It is partly of course the imaginative strength of the author, bringing such worlds as medieval tournaments, ants' nests, court life, boar hunts or battlefields alive with vivid detail. It is partly, too, the unashamed brio with which White describes the food of the time. or the intimate features of feathers

of a particular bird, or the slightest aspect of hunting, heraldry or armour; or his unapologetic use of terms that were obscure when he wrote them, and have all but disappeared now. White was not condescending to a childish audience, but taking every reader with him into Arthur's morethan-mythical kingdom to see what it stood for, how it failed and what we can still learn from it.

The Witch in the Wood (also published as The Queen of Air and Darkness) is a significant shift in terms of tone away from the first book of the series. It begins by introducing the Orkney faction, as dysfunctional a family as you could imagine, who have deep personal reasons for hating Arthur. The Orkneys are not just enemies; they are Arthur's half-family, the ones on whom Arthur's father performed his own evil, and who are looking for revenge. White paints them as men destroyed by

a mother (Morgause) who was at times too loving, at times completely inattentive, and suggests that much of the emotional immaturity (and bloody viciousness) of her sons is the result of this maternal over-influence

Meanwhile, Arthur is trying to establish himself as a rightful king against the powerful barons, and also trying to establish something much more lastingly important - the Round Table. For him (thanks to Merlyn's continued education) the idea that force should be the determining factor in ruling his kingdom is out-dated, wrong, perverse. So he seeks to create a new world, where the fighting is done by those who are best at it for the best reasons. It is the beginning of the idea of chivalry, of justice, of respect for all life.

To offset these rather serious themes, White has Sir Grummore, King Pellinore and Sir Palomides continuing their endless comic hunting of the Questing Beast. Pellinore falls in love with a woman who – rather to everyone's surprise – reciprocates; and they are to become extremely happy parents.

But when Arthur meets Morgause, ignorant that she is his half-sister, he is seduced and makes her pregnant with the child Mordred; who will eventually be the downfall of Arthur and all he stands for.

The III-Made Knight is Lancelot's name for himself. Convinced he is ugly, he dedicates himself to becoming the greatest knight in the world; but his achievements are all but destroyed by his overwhelming love for Guinevere – a love that struggles with his love for Arthur, for whom he had felt a powerful affection from his early youth, and his love for God. The focus of the story moves to Camelot, Arthur's court, with its knights and jousts and tournaments; and with his continuing search to find the right

way to rule. The quest for the Holy Grail is an attempt to bring a spiritual aspect to the court that had until then found its success only through war and bloodshed. And throughout is the unspoken threat of what Arthur's adulterous (and incestuous) sin will bring to the court he has worked so hard to create.

### **Notes by Roy McMillan**



**Neville Jason** trained at RADA where he was awarded the Diction Prize by Sir John Gielgud. He has worked with the English Stage Co., the Old Vic Company and the RSC as well as in films, TV and musicals. He is frequently heard on radio. As well as *Remembrance* of *Things Past*, he also reads *Tolstoy's War and Peace*, *The Life and Works of Marcel Proust*, *Far from The Madding Crowd*, *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire* and Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* and has read the part of Antonio in *The Tempest* for Naxos AudioBooks.

Cover picture: N.C. Wyeth, Guinevere and Lancelot Courtesy Mary Evans Picture Library

### Other works on Naxos AudioBooks



Sword in the Stone (White) ISBN: 9789626348536 read by Neville Jason



King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table (Flynn) ISBN: 9789626341384 read by Sean Bean

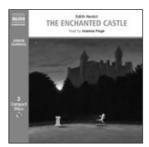


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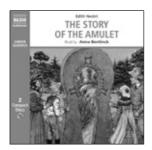
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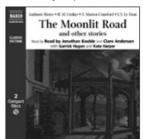


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# T. H. White The Witch in the Wood & The Ill-Made Knight

THE COMPLETE CLASSICS

UNABRIDGED

Read by Neville Jason

King Arthur is on the throne, and trying to establish the rules of chivalry and noble questing that will come to mark his reign.

Meanwhile, in one of the great love stories in English, Lancelot and Guinevere fall for each other at the glorious court of Camelot.

But in the north, a family that has been wronged is vowing revenge. And the king is closer to them than he knows.

With humour, compassion and vivid description, T. H. White continues his retelling of the Arthurian legend in this second part of *The Once and Future King*.



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