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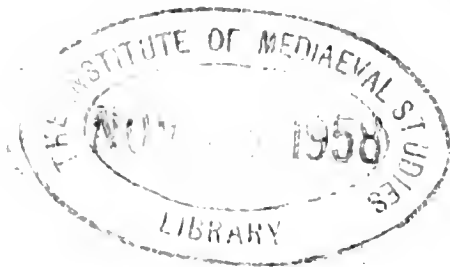
RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI  
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.



20702

**THE CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS**  
OF  
**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND**  
DURING THE MIDDLE AGES.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, UNDER  
THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

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ON the 26th of January 1857, the Master of the Rolls submitted to the Treasury a proposal for the publication of materials for the History of this Country from the Invasion of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII.

The Master of the Rolls suggested that these materials should be selected for publication under competent editors without reference to periodical or chronological arrangement, without mutilation or abridgment, preference being given, in the first instance, to such materials as were most scarce and valuable.

He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be formed from an accurate collation of the best MSS.

To render the work more generally useful, the Master of the Rolls suggested that the editor should give an account of the MSS. employed by him, of their age and their peculiarities; that he should add to the work a brief account of the life and times of the author, and any remarks necessary to explain the chronology; but no other note or comment was to be allowed, except what might be necessary to establish the correctness of the text.

The works to be published in octavo, separately, as they were finished; the whole responsibility of the task resting upon the editors, who were to be chosen by the Master of the Rolls with the sanction of the Treasury.

The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, after a careful consideration of the subject, expressed their opinion in a Treasury Minute, dated February 9, 1857, that the plan recommended by the Master of the Rolls "was well calculated for the accomplishment of this important national object, in an effectual and satisfactory manner, within a reasonable time, and provided proper attention be paid to economy, in making the detailed arrangements, without unnecessary expense."

They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each Chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no notes should be added, except such as were illustrative of the various readings. They suggested, however, that the preface to each work should contain, in addition to the particulars proposed by the Master of the Rolls, a biographical account of the author, so far as authentic materials existed for that purpose, and an estimate of his historical credibility and value.

*Rolls House,*  
*December 1857.*

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RADULFI DE DICETO DECANI LUNDONIENSIS  
OPERA HISTORICA.

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THE  
HISTORICAL WORKS  
OF  
MASTER RALPH DE DICETO,  
DEAN OF LONDON.

EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS

BY

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AT LAMBETH.

VOL. II.

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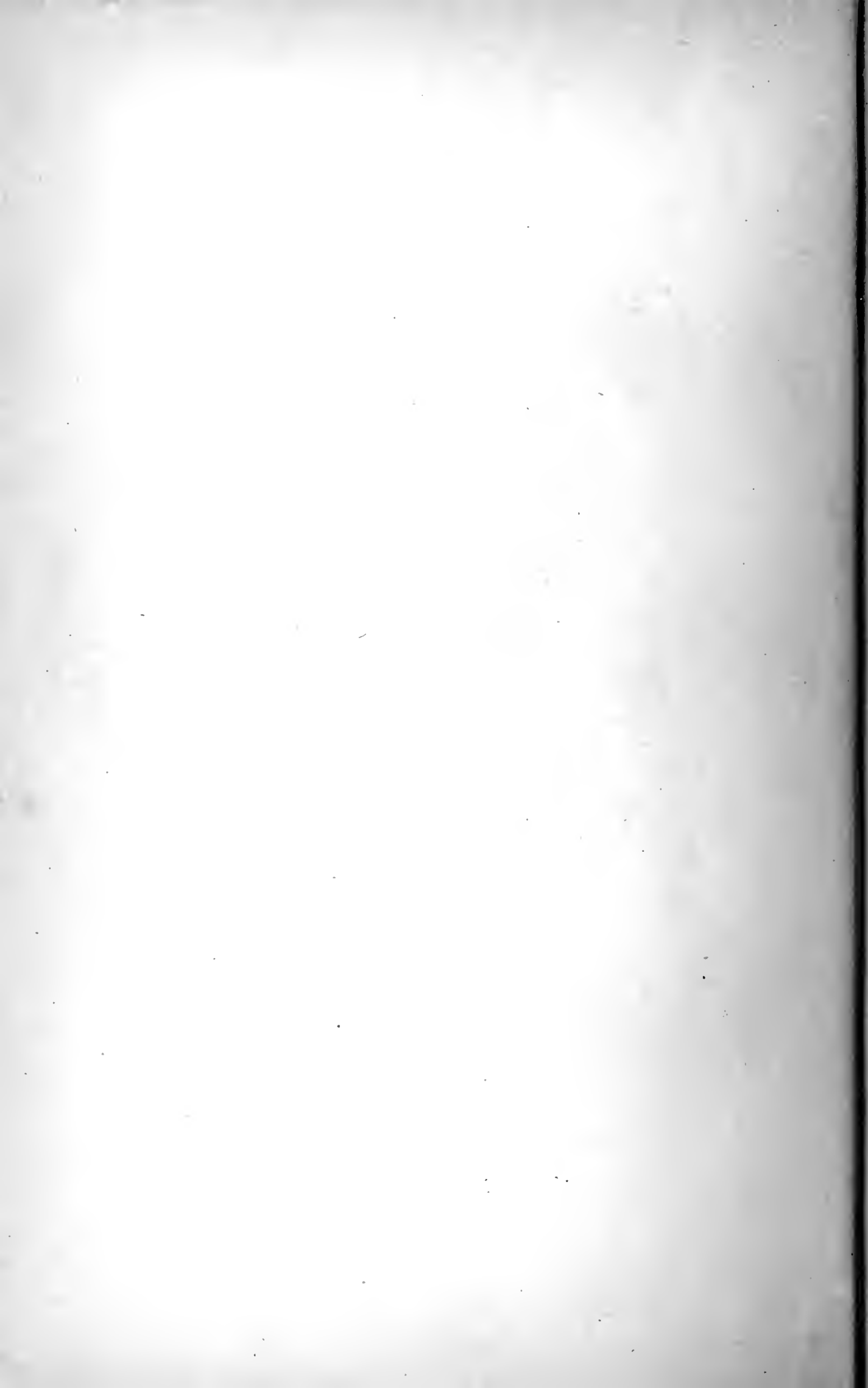




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P R E F A C E .

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## P R E F A C E.

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IN the Preface to the First Volume of this work I have attempted to collect and arrange such particulars as have been preserved of the life and career of the author, and to give some account of the existing manuscripts on which the present edition is based. Such further remarks as the republication of so important a book seems to demand may be arranged under three heads. First, it is desirable to ascertain, if possible, the time at which Ralph de Diceto began to record contemporaneous memoranda, and so to determine the date or dates at which his history was undertaken. Secondly, the literary history of the work before us must be supplemented with a short inquiry into the sources of information to which the author was indebted, whether those sources were found in earlier historical compilations or were resorted to at first hand by Ralph as a *boná fide* compiler; we should know to what extent he owed his information upon contemporary events to the good offices of the ministers with whom he was connected by the ties of personal friendship, or to the memoranda of other writers on the same period. This will enable us, in the third place, to attempt an estimate of the value of the particular contributions which he makes to the varied history of the time; the extent to which the book before us was circulated in the middle ages, its reputation as a work of authority and as a treasury upon which later writers drew. It must be understood that this review applies mainly and primarily

Plan of the following Preface.

Date at which the work was composed.

Sources of information.

Historical value of the work.

to the Abbreviationes and Imagines, and to the Opuscula only in so far as they contribute towards the elucidation of the history of those books.

The book  
drawn up  
late in the  
author's  
life.

I. It is obvious at a glance that the historical work before us belongs to the later half of its author's career. The latter portions of the Abbreviationes and the earlier years of the Imagines alike afford proof, by the scantiness of their details, that if they are to be called original at all, they were drawn up long after the freshness of first impressions had departed. A considerable part of these entries is, however, not entitled to the credit of originality; the Chronicle of Robert de Monte and the letters of Gilbert Foliot supply nearly all the information that is given until the close of the Becket struggle, and certain evidence of originality is not forthcoming for some years after that point. As we do not possess the original draft of the entire work, we are obliged to argue backwards from an ascertained point, at which we know our author to have been employed in the composition of his book in that form in which it has come down to us. Such a date we find certainly in the year 1196, when William Longchamp transmitted to Ralph de Diceto the letter addressed by the Old Man of the Mountain to the duke of Austria, that he might notice it in his chronicles.<sup>1</sup> This proves that the author was then well known to be constructing a contemporary history. An earlier date, found in the list of historical writers at the beginning of the Abbreviationes, enables us to fix the point of time at which the book took its present shape: "Ralph, the dean of the church of London, began the book which is called Ymagines Historiarum at the year 1147, and continued it down to the year 1190."<sup>2</sup> In the year 1190, then, the work had so far advanced as to be capable of being considered

Limiting  
dates.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 128; "ut de illo  
" agatis in eronicis vestris."

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 23.

a completed chronicle, and that year may be accepted as a date at which the two earlier MSS. were in the process of transcription, at least up to the record of the events of the year. The Lambeth MS. (A.) furnishes a still earlier date. The obscure expression found in the Prologue (vol. i. p. 18), "annum a tempore gratiæ MCLXXXVIII. tibi metam constitue," seems to show that the work of transcription had begun in the case of that particular manuscript in 1188, whilst the fact that MS. B. altered MCLXXXVIII. into MCXC.<sup>1</sup> would show that the copying of the second best manuscript began two years later. We may then accept the year 1188 as the date at which the author had so far completed his design as to have begun to throw his own personal reminiscences into a consecutive form, continuing and amplifying the chronicle derived from his predecessors. Other slight indications would be found, if it were necessary to press them, to lead to the same conclusion. In particular, the general introduction, which describes the contents of the work (vol. i. p. 34), contains no reference to any event later than the close of the struggle between Henry II. and his sons, an era which cannot be placed earlier than 1183, when the younger king died, and which could scarcely be referred to the year 1189, in which Henry himself died, without some more distinct mention of the facts of his death and of Richard's succession.<sup>2</sup> Again, the title of the several divisions of the book, more than once repeated, always describes Ralph de Diceto as dean at the time of writing;<sup>3</sup> whilst the letters to

The two earliest MSS. were in course of transcription in 1199.

Probably begun as early as 1188.

Latest event noted in the Introduction.

Written by Ralph whilst he was dean.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 18, note. The change of hand in the annals of the year 1187, noted vol. i. p. 47, may also be interpreted as showing that that portion of the work was being transcribed at a date not far removed from the events recorded. It is not a little significant, however, that this break in the penmanship takes place at

the date of bishop Foliot's death, and that MS. B. closes just before the death of Richard Fitzneal; vol. ii. pp. 159, 163.

<sup>2</sup> "Quo fine quieverit controversia diutius inter regem Henricum secundum et filios suos habita;" vol. i. p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. pp. 263, 267, 291.

The annals  
must be con-  
tempora-  
neous from  
1188 on-  
wards.

and from the archbishop of Lyons, which appear in the first page of both manuscripts, could not have been written before the year 1181, in which John of Poitiers was translated to Lyons.<sup>1</sup> The date 1188, however, occurring in the Prologue, renders it unnecessary to adduce these, and proves that however much earlier our author began to prepare his materials, he had in that year carried them sufficiently forward to be written out in the careful hand and with the elegant marginal marks which characterize the existing manuscripts. From that year onwards, the annals must be regarded as unquestionably contemporaneous.

The  
Imagines  
begin in  
1147.

But it does not follow that the same contemporaneous character does not belong to the history of several preceding years, although in reference to those preceding years the extant MSS. must not be regarded as a first draft. It is necessary therefore to approximate, as nearly as the internal evidence of the work admits, to an initial limit. And here we must not be misled by our author's assertion that it is in 1147 that he begins the *Imagines Historiarum*:<sup>2</sup> that date marks the beginning of the narrative, not the date at which the compilation was begun. To that year Robert de Monte had served as a sufficient guide: from that year the author claims the merit of original authorship. Why the year 1147 is given as the point up to which Robert de Monte wrote is not clear; for not only did he continue his work down to the year 1186, but Ralph himself used it down to the year 1171,<sup>3</sup> and possibly as late as the year 1183.<sup>4</sup> It is clear that Ralph wrote no part of his *Imagines* so early as 1147; the first piece of original composition in the book, if indeed it is

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 23.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 346.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 20, 21. Robert de

Monte died June 24, 1186, and seems to have been at work at his chronicle to the last; Hardy, *Catalogue of Materials*, ii. 443.

original, being the description of Anjou and Aquitaine introduced under the years 1150 and 1151. The very mistakes in the computation of the years 1148 to 1152 which occur in Robert de Monte are likewise reproduced by our author. We are not, however, justified in throwing forward the initial date of the dean's labours to the year at which Robert de Monte finished his work; the occasional coincidences in diction may be explained on a hypothesis that the two writers were in communication with one another, and for some particulars Robert is as likely to have been indebted to Ralph as Ralph to Robert. A comparison, then, of the two works does not much help us, and we have to depend chiefly on the internal evidence of the *Imagines*. This internal evidence may, for the illustration of this special point, be briefly summed up. The original matter contained in the *Abbreviationes* begins with the year 1136; it is confined to the domestic affairs of the chapter of S. Paul's and two or three events which took place in France during the years in which I have supposed our author to have been studying at Paris.<sup>1</sup> The exact dates of the ordination of Richard of Belmeis<sup>2</sup> and other local incidents Ralph would most likely find in the records of his cathedral, even if they were not among the family memoranda to which he probably had access; they afford no indication of contemporary notation. The ordination of Richard, however, might be well remembered afterwards as having taken place on the very day of archbishop Theobald's election. Turning to the *Imagines*, we find that with the exception of the descriptions of Anjou and Aquitaine, the account of the consecrations of Richard of Belmeis, Roger of Pont l'Évêque, Robert bishop of Exeter, and the two bishops who were consecrated just before and after archbishop Theobald's death, our author has, until he reaches the story of Thomas Becket, only one passage which is not

Where does the original matter begin?

Events touching the history of S. Paul's as early as 1136.

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. Pref. pp. xx., xxxi. | <sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 252.

Account of the pacification of 1153.

Little original matter before the year 1162.

either a direct transcript or a paraphrase of Robert de Monte. That passage is the very curious account of the pacification between Stephen and Henry, which it is not at present possible to ascribe to any known earlier writer, but which very possibly was not the composition of our author.<sup>1</sup> On this I shall remark further on; it is sufficient to observe here that it might have been written at any period of the reign of Henry II. The original matter is thus reduced to the record of episcopal consecrations, at some of which Ralph was no doubt present. But he has not given the exact dates, as he would have done if he had noted them at the time, nor did he take the trouble to ascertain them, as he might have done from the registers which we must suppose the bishops thus early to have kept.

Character of the Imagines from 1162 to 1172.

We thus come down to the year 1162. From that date to the year 1172 the Imagines almost exclusively follow the fortunes of Becket and the train of events consequent on his death. They are carefully drawn up, so carefully as to form the most convenient summary that we have of the several points and stages of the great dispute; they are very valuable as the work of an intelligent, comparatively impartial eye-witness, such as we know Ralph de Diceto to have been. But they cannot be said materially to increase our knowledge; although impartial, they have none of the vividness of first impressions; and a careful examination of them would show that they contain nothing beyond what a witness with a good memory, and with ample documentary evidence before him, might draw up many years after the events. They are so far original as not to borrow in any ascertainable degree the wording of the martyr's biographers; otherwise they are no more than an abridgment or summary of the case. Looked at more closely, they are not above suspicion of error. In one

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 296, 297. . .



point, the date of the excommunications of 1166, the writer has not given the true date, preserved by John of Salisbury, but has placed on Ascension Day the event which took place on Whitsunday.<sup>1</sup> The consecration, too, of the bishop of Worcester is misplaced by a whole year.<sup>2</sup> These are oversights which might easily occur to a writer drawing up his annals a few years after the events, but not such as would be likely to occur if the author, who in the former matter was himself both consulted and employed as a negotiator, had been writing at the time. It is certain, moreover, that Ralph, as Foliot's archdeacon, would have all the materials, both at the time and afterwards, ready to his hand. Far the largest part of this division of the *Imagines* consists of transcripts of letters in the bishop's own collection. When we come to the details of the martyrdom, we find traces of similarity between the language of our author and that of William FitzStephen.<sup>3</sup> These traces may be read two ways; if Ralph used the work of William FitzStephen, he must have written this after the year 1181, for the biographer refers to him personally as being dean of London when he himself was writing Becket's life; <sup>It consists largely of copies of documents.</sup> if William FitzStephen used the language of Ralph, it is a curious exception to his usual plan, and still more curious that, having been an eye-witness of the great event, he should clothe his description in the words of one who was not. Perhaps the most likely explanation may be that suggested in the note on the passage, that the two writers had talked the matter over together before writing. <sup>Possible traces of one of Becket's biographers.</sup>

From 1162, then, to 1171 every incident recorded in the *Imagines* may be described as derived from the memorials of Becket and Foliot, or from the annals of Robert de Monte, with one or two significant exceptions. These are the mention of the false prophecy in 1163, that <sup>Exceptions to this statement.</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 318; cf. vol. i. Pref. p. xlv.

<sup>2</sup> See below, p. xxxiv.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. pp. 342 sq.; cf. FitzStephen, S. T. C., i.

<sup>4</sup> S. T. C., i. 225; cf. vol. i. Pref. pp. xlii., xliii.

Matter of the Imagines from 1162 to 1172, which seems to be original.

Henry should never return to England;<sup>1</sup> the dating of the homage of the Scottish and Welsh princes at Woodstock on the 1st of July in the same year;<sup>2</sup> the promotion of John of Canterbury to the see of Poitiers;<sup>3</sup> the condemnation of the heretics in the council of Oxford in 1166;<sup>4</sup> the preparations for revolt made by Ralph of Fougères,<sup>5</sup> and the collection of money for the succour of Palestine the same year.<sup>6</sup> But every one of these may have been found in letters and memorials which have not been preserved; the collection of the money would certainly be ordered by public letters; the preparations of Ralph of Fougères are referred to without much reticence in Becket's letters and the story is told at length in Robert de Monte;<sup>7</sup> the condemnation of the heretics at Oxford is the subject of a chapter in William of Newburgh, and was likewise mentioned by Walter Map.<sup>8</sup> The others are points which certainly do not involve the necessity of supposing them to be contemporary memoranda.

The following years have the same general characteristics.

The same general impression results from the reading of the two or three following years. Our author's knowledge of Foliot's journey to Italy was derived from Foliot's letters;<sup>9</sup> so also was the notice of his absolution and rehabilitation.<sup>10</sup> Yet from this point the work begins to wear more than before the look of originality. The dating of the death of the bishop of Winchester in 1171,<sup>11</sup> of the council of Windsor in September 1172,<sup>12</sup> and of the death of the bishop of Norwich in 1173,<sup>13</sup> many of the incidents and dates of the war of

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 308.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 311; R. de Monte mentions the Scottish homage without a date.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 311.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 318.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 329.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. 329; even here, however, Robert de Monte gives nearly the same information in different words.

<sup>7</sup> See especially S. T. C., iv. 167, 186, 196.

<sup>8</sup> W. Newb. lib. ii. c. 13. W. Map, de Nugis Curialium, dist. i. c. 30.

<sup>9</sup> Vol. i. pp. 335, 337: see the reference to his letter to Master David, in the preface to the first volume, p. xlvii.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. i. pp. 347, 351; see preface to vol. i. pp. xlvi., xlvii., and the authorities there quoted.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. i. p. 347.

<sup>12</sup> Vol. i. p. 353.

<sup>13</sup> Vol. i. p. 354.

1173 and 1174, are additions to our knowledge of the time derived from other sources. But still two points meet us; the information is always most full where bishop Foliot is most concerned, and there is a certain looking forward to an unhappy end in the fortunes of the younger king. A great deal of the narrative might be supplied by the reading of the "Gesta regis Henrici," which was probably accessible after the year 1177; but it is not necessary to insist upon this, and it is far from accounting for all the details. The long list of judgments which have befallen rebellious sons<sup>1</sup> is more likely to have been drawn up in 1183 than in 1173.

Information possibly derived from Foliot.

It is, however, to this point of the annals that we must, I think, assign the first marks of contemporaneity, although it still appears probable that they were digested into their present form somewhat later. The rebellion of 1173 was a part of the history on which the author bestowed especial pains, and to which he invites special attention in the Prologue. It is even possible that he intended to draw it out as a separate work; it is certain that after narrating it his interest again flags, and he confines himself to documentary or official matters. On the whole I think that the period at which we can certainly describe Ralph as a contemporary annalist must be regarded as beginning after his appointment to the deanery, 1180 or 1181. Roughly it may coincide with the division between the two volumes of the present edition. The happy omens of the marriage of William de Mandeville<sup>2</sup> could scarcely have been thought worth notice after it was known that there was no issue of the marriage; the anticipations of the marriage of the heiress of Châteauroux, which appear in the year 1178,<sup>3</sup> would be out of place if they were inserted after 1184, when she was left a widow; the good wishes on the marriage of Agnes and Alexius<sup>4</sup> could scarcely have

Marks of contemporaneous annotation from 1173 onwards.

Approximate date of the commencement of the work.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 355, 356.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 425.

<sup>4</sup> She was left a widow and forced to marry her husband's murderer in 1183; vol. i. p. 431; ii. p. 12.

Marks of  
later mani-  
pulation.

been written after October 1183. The account of the weather of 1179 looks natural enough.<sup>1</sup> On the other hand the statement made under the year 1182, that Henry the Lion, who was expelled from Germany in that year, spent more than three years in his father-in-law's dominions, could not have been made in its present form before the year 1185.<sup>2</sup> From the year 1183, however, there can be no doubt that the annals were drawn up regularly and contemporaneously. Several of the points here adverted to will require further notice in their bearing on our other questions of discussion.

Sources of  
our author's  
information.

II. The second point to be noticed is the extent and nature of the sources of information on which our author has relied for his narrative. The question naturally divides itself into two branches; what were the books which he used in the process of compiling the *Abbreviationes*? and who or what were the authorities that furnished the details of his more original work, the *Imagines*?

Ralph de  
Diceto was  
a man of  
learning.

The former question is equivalent to an inquiry into the extent of the author's learning. This it may be at once allowed was very great. Ralph de Diceto was not indeed the equal of John of Salisbury in either the extent of his reading, his readiness in illustration, his originality of thought, his critical power, or his careful exactness. But he stands high in the second class of medieval scholars. He took great pains to make himself acquainted with all the accessible stores of early history. He had a direct knowledge of the Latin poets, of some of the great Latin fathers, and of the civil and canon law; a knowledge which is illustrated, although not abundantly, by quotation. He was familiar with the later Latin writers who, like Cassiodorus and Sidonius Apollinaris, lay somewhat out of the line of ordinary theological and historical reading in his day. He was not very critical in the use of his authorities: his chrono-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 436.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 12, 13.

logy during a great portion of the *Abbreviationes* is not only confessedly weak,<sup>1</sup> but in some places wantonly careless. In more than one passage, such as the illustration drawn from the history of Jephthah, he does not seem to have taken ordinary pains to understand what he was recording;<sup>2</sup> and, later on, many of his genealogical details require to be tested and supplemented by reference to the original authorities, before they can be regarded as approximately correct. But with these drawbacks, and some of them may be the result of clerical error rather than of actual carelessness, his learning is seen to be great and various.

It is not necessary to suppose that, in the list of illustrious writers which he prefixes to the *Abbreviationes*, Ralph intended to give an account of the sources from which his own work was derived, yet it will be found that a majority of the writers thus enumerated were directly used by him. Forty-seven names are given in the list; of these Jerome appears three times, the work of Justin appears under the name of Trogius Pompeius as well as his own; Josephus, Paul the deacon, and Sigebert of Gemblours likewise appear twice. Of the forty-one thus remaining, Philo and Chrysostom, and the theological works of Justinian, either as being inaccessible through translations or as affording nothing directly useful, may be set aside. Of the rest Ralph certainly used, and freely and familiarly used, the following; Justin's abridgment of Trogius Pompeius,<sup>3</sup> Aulus Gellius,<sup>4</sup> Eutropius through the medium of the *Historia Miscella*,<sup>5</sup> Jerome,<sup>6</sup> Ruffinus,<sup>7</sup> Augustine de *Civitate Dei*,<sup>8</sup> Gennadius,<sup>9</sup> Orosius,<sup>10</sup> Cas-

He was not very critical.

He used a large number of the books mentioned in his catalogue of illustrious writers.

<sup>1</sup> See especially his warnings about the impossibility of exact accuracy in ancient dates, vol. i. pp. 19, 65, 110, 136, 156, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 355.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. pp. 24, 356, 357-sq.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. pp. 37, 38 sq., 64.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 37, 47, 48 sq.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. pp. 25, 29, 54, 58, 62, 66, 67, 69.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. i. pp. 57, 71, 71, 76.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. i. pp. 26, 27, 37, 49, 68, 77, 82.

<sup>9</sup> Vol. i. p. 28.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. i. p. 28.

List of  
writers used  
by our  
author.

Isidorus,<sup>1</sup> Paul the deacon,<sup>2</sup> Gregory of Tours,<sup>3</sup> Isidore,<sup>4</sup> Bede,<sup>5</sup> the chronicle which he knew as Hamonius Floriacensis,<sup>6</sup> but which is better known as the work of Hugh of Fleury, Marianus Scotus,<sup>7</sup> Ivo of Chartres,<sup>8</sup> Sigebert of Gemblours,<sup>9</sup> Hugh of S. Victor,<sup>10</sup> and Robert de Monte.<sup>11</sup> Josephus,<sup>12</sup> Hegesippus,<sup>13</sup> Ethicus,<sup>14</sup> and Eusebius,<sup>15</sup> perhaps also the Tripartite history,<sup>16</sup> he knew through translations. Tertullian he refers to as an authority, but does not quote.<sup>17</sup> Regino of Prum, and Witikind he seems to quote at second hand.<sup>18</sup> Only ten books thus remain unaccounted for, Valerius Maximus, Julius Africanus, Hilary of Poitiers, Prosper of Aquitaine, Idacius Lemicensis, Jordanes, Victor Tunnutensis, Gildas, Odo of Cluny and Liutprand. But it is not improbable that Prosper, Odo, and Liutprand were really known to him; Prosper would almost certainly have been employed in adjusting or confusing the chronology, although in a careful preparation of the text I have found nothing that proves this to have been the case. Besides these our author quotes Julius Cæsar,<sup>19</sup> Suetonius,<sup>20</sup> Solinus,<sup>21</sup> Florus,<sup>22</sup> Apuleius,<sup>23</sup> Virgil,<sup>24</sup> Lucan,<sup>25</sup> Martial,<sup>26</sup> Statius,<sup>27</sup> Claudian,<sup>28</sup> the apocryphal correspondence of S. Paul with Seneca,<sup>29</sup> Vegetius,<sup>30</sup> the register of Gregory the

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 34, 87, 101.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. pp. 99, .

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. pp. 88, 101, 360, 363.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. pp. 81, 96, 293.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 30, 66; and continuously from p. 85.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. pp. 48, 77 sq., 157, 158.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. i. pp. 65, 70, 362, 363.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. i. pp. 32, 33, 297, 305, 413.

<sup>9</sup> Vol. i. pp. 78 sq., and continuously from p. 79 onwards; p. 208.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. i. pp. 31, 79, 364.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. i. pp. 30, 31, 159, 160 sq., 366.

<sup>12</sup> Vol. i. pp. 61, 359, 360.

<sup>13</sup> Vol. i. pp. 26, .

<sup>14</sup> Vol. i. pp. 41, .

<sup>15</sup> Vol. i. pp. 55, 56 sq.

<sup>16</sup> Vol. i. p. 86.

<sup>17</sup> Vol. i. p. 19.

<sup>18</sup> Vol. i. pp. 360, 361, 363, 364.

<sup>19</sup> Vol. i. pp. 24, 293.

<sup>20</sup> Vol. i. pp. 51, 52.

<sup>21</sup> Vol. i. p. 24.

<sup>22</sup> Vol. i. p. 25.

<sup>23</sup> Vol. i. pp. 46, 47.

<sup>24</sup> Vol. i. pp. 25, 54.

<sup>25</sup> Vol. ii. p. 116.

<sup>26</sup> Vol. i. p. 294.

<sup>27</sup> Vol. i. p. 421.

<sup>28</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 115, 178.

<sup>29</sup> Vol. i. p. 59.

<sup>30</sup> Vol. i. p. 95.

Great,<sup>1</sup> Sidonius Apollinaris,<sup>2</sup> Einhard,<sup>3</sup> Fulbert of Chartres;<sup>4</sup> of writers on British and English history, Geoffrey of Monmouth,<sup>5</sup> William of Malmesbury,<sup>6</sup> the life of S. Osyth,<sup>7</sup> the *Historia Eliensis*,<sup>8</sup> Florence of Worcester,<sup>9</sup> Henry of Huntingdon,<sup>10</sup> Ailred of Rievaulx,<sup>11</sup> Eadmer,<sup>12</sup> the letters of S. Anselm,<sup>13</sup> and the ancient lists of the bishops; and of foreign writers on more recent history, William of Jumieges,<sup>14</sup> William of Poitiers,<sup>15</sup> and the author of the *Gesta Consulum Andegavensium*.<sup>16</sup> The notes of the present edition will probably be found to furnish all that is necessary for the purpose of reference to these several books, and incidentally for an analysis of our author's compilation which it is unnecessary now to investigate at any length.

Such a list of references is sufficient to prove the learning and industry of our author. In some instances, perhaps, the citation is at second hand; the quotations from the classic poets all wear the appearance of trite and commonplace usage; and the more obscure of the historians perhaps were only known through the *Historia Miscella* or Sigebert of Gemblours. But this is not the case with the great works more directly useful for the purpose of history. The plan of the *Abbreviationes* seems to have been to adopt for the string of the chronology the best and clearest authority; for the præ-Christian history, the lists of names of the patriarchs, judges, kings, and high priests, made out from the Bible, Josephus,

Books  
quoted by  
our author.

A good deal  
derived from  
original  
reading.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 101, 102 sq.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. pp. 87, 88, 197, 409, 420; ii. 101.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 132.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. ii. p. 177.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 66, 80, 91; ii. 202 sq.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. pp. 74, 75, 109, 194, &c.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. i. p. 111.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. i. p. 172.

<sup>9</sup> Vol. i. p. 110.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. i. p. 136, &c., &c.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. i. p. 299.

<sup>12</sup> Vol. i. pp. 198, 199, 204, 218, 219.

<sup>13</sup> Vol. i. pp. 228-231, 238.

<sup>14</sup> Vol. i. pp. 138, 140, 142, 143; ii. 243-262.

<sup>15</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 262-265.

<sup>16</sup> Vol. i. pp. 139, 143, 148 sq.; ii. 267 sq.

Our author's  
plan of  
abridgment.

Eusebius, and Jerome; from the date where Jerome ends, the chronology of Sigebert of Gemblours and Robert de Monte is followed, down to the close of the Abbreviations; but the result is not a mere copy or abridgment. When the skeleton of the work was arranged, the author returned to his library, and reading over his favourite books, incorporated long extracts from them in the vacant spaces of his chronological table. It is thus that we find the prologues or abridgments of prologues by Justin, Hegesippus, Augustine, Orosius, Eusebius, Bede, Robert de Monte, Hugh of S. Victor, and Ivo of Chartres, introduced as prefatory to the Abbreviations. Their appearance in that place is not accidental: the author in his own prologue expresses his intention of inserting them. It is thus that we find the long series of illustrations of Roman manners drawn from Aulus Gellius. The *Noctes Atticæ* must have been familiarly known to the writer, who not only makes long excerpts at the beginning of the book, but quotes them more than once further on.<sup>1</sup> The curious confusion between Pythagoras and Protagoras which catches the eye in two or three of these excerpts,<sup>2</sup> is not peculiar to Ralph de Diceto. John of Salisbury himself tells the story of Euathlus<sup>3</sup> in connexion with Pythagoras, and adds that it does not affect the point of the story, whether it be referred to the philosopher or, as Quintilian and Aulus Gellius had told it, to the sophist. The mistake would seem to show that Ralph knew both the versions of the story. The great number of excerpts and the exact references prove satisfactorily that he used the *Noctes* at first hand.

Extracts  
from the  
*Noctes*  
*Atticæ*.

This habit of making illustrative extracts in the course of reading is proved by the poetical excerpts from Sido-

<sup>1</sup> For example, vol. i. p. 181.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. pp. 37-39.

<sup>3</sup> *Polyeraticus*. lib. v. c. 12: "nec  
" multum refert ad propositum Py-  
" thagoras an Protagoras, sicut

" Quintiliano placet et Aulo Gellio,  
" litigaverit; neque enim vis est in  
" nomine, dum constet rem ambi-  
" guam sine temeritate diffiniri non  
" posse."



nius, Hildebert, and Bernard of Chartres which appear on the fly-leaves of the Lambeth MS. and are printed in the appendix to this preface. The practice in its application becomes, however, somewhat confusing; in many places the character of the anecdote inserted seems to indicate that curiosity, rather than edification, may have prompted the selection; and the chronology is sacrificed cruelly. The dates seem to be inserted almost at random; as, for instance, in the story of the famine and plague under Justinian, in the story of Narses, and in the extracts from the letters of Gregory.<sup>1</sup> The plan of work thus indicated explains rather than excuses the weakness of the chronology.

Other illustrative extracts.

There are three sets of extracts in the Abbreviationes which require special notice in connexion with this branch of inquiry, although I am not able to advance more in the way of explanation than is already stated in the notes.

Points requiring special discussion.

The first of these is the series of notices of Byzantine history in the age of Justinian and Justin, and especially in reference to the building of the church of S. Sophia, which appear under the dates A.D. 532, 553, and 566.<sup>2</sup> A very careful examination of both Greek and Latin authors has failed to produce a satisfactory explanation of the source from which they were derived. In this I have not depended on my own power of research only; Dr. Unger, of Goettingen, who has made Byzantine history and the history of Byzantine art a subject of special study, has investigated the point with no better success. The passages present certain points of likeness with places in Agathias and Procopius on which no doubt the veritable history of the matters referred to is based; but they are in close and marked relation with an anonymous Greek tract, "De Antiquitatibus Constantinopolitanis," printed by

The notices of the building of the church of S. Sophia.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 97, 99, 101, &c.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. pp. 91, 97, 98, 99.

<sup>3</sup> See the reference in vol. i. p. 94, note.

Their relation to the anonymous writer on the Antiquities of Constantinople.

Banduri in the first volume of the "Imperium Orientale." Yet not only is it a question whether the Greek of the tract is as early as the date of Ralph de Diceto, but the correspondence is not so exact as to imply that the dean obtained these passages through a translation from this particular Greek tract. The obscure and involved Latin of Ralph shows, indeed, that they are a translation, but his text contains particulars which are not in the Greek, and omits others which are found there. The only conclusion that can for the present be drawn from these facts is, that the anonymous Greek writer had used earlier materials, which through an otherwise unknown translation had found their way into our author's hands, perhaps in a separate form, more probably as a note in the margin of the often annotated and amplified *Historia Miscella*.

Stories of the emperor Henry III. and his times.

The second series of extracts which puzzle us will be found under the year 1036.<sup>1</sup> They are a collection of stories introduced with a reference to the emperor Henry III. The stories themselves are well known; most of them appear in the pages of William of Malmesbury, and in language not far removed from that of our author. But there are some facts which seem to point to another source. In the first place the resemblance of language is not so close as it usually is when our author is making a long extract; in the second place they contain one anecdote, that of the ugly priest who sang, "It is He that hath made us, and not we ourselves,"<sup>2</sup> which is not told by Malmesbury; and in the third place they are introduced with some prefatory words that are on any hypothesis perplexing. "It is both known to the notaries and reduced to the form of record, in what points the emperors of old, now at Rome, now at Constantinople, closely attending to the benefit of the commonwealth, have gained the greatest renown. Thus the strenuousness of Julius Cæsar, the felicity of

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 176-180.

| <sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 178.

“ Augustus, the liberality of Titus, the innocence of  
 “ Trajan, the faith of Constantine, the penitence of  
 “ Theodosius, the magisterial eminence of Justinian, the  
 “ magnanimity of Charles, the facetiousness of Henry,  
 “ you may admire and rival, when the world shall  
 “ acknowledge you placed on the imperial throne.”<sup>1</sup> It  
 is difficult to say what meaning these words could have  
 in their present collocation, unless they are an extract  
 from some such book as the “*De Nugis Curialium*” of  
 Walter Map, or the *Polyeraticus* of John of Salisbury,  
 drawn up for the use of some one who had the prospect  
 of becoming emperor. A book of this sort, a *Liber*  
*Facetiarum*, was written by Gervase of Tilbury for the  
 younger king Henry, son of Henry II. From this lost  
 work perhaps Ralph de Diceto culled the present ex-  
 tracts.<sup>2</sup> Or if we suppose such a book to have been  
 written for the emperor Henry V., it might have been  
 brought to England by the empress Matilda early enough  
 to be used by William of Malmesbury, and by our dean  
 after him. If these suppositions be rejected, I can only  
 suppose that Ralph, having made his extracts from  
 William of Malmesbury, added the recommendation for  
 the reader to imitate these imperial characteristics in a  
 jesting spirit, of which some other passages furnish illus-  
 tration, and that he added the story of the ugly priest  
 from some other floating store of anecdotes.

The prefa-  
 tory remark  
 on imperial  
 character.

The third series of extracts is of much greater impor-  
 tance. It comprises the long and broken narrative of  
 the growth of the house of Anjou, which the author  
 marks out in the beginning of his work as the third of  
 five topics to which he has given special attention.<sup>3</sup>  
 The interest of the extracts themselves is not very  
 great. They are an abridgment, in the form of a bio-  
 graphical sketch of the successive counts of Anjou, of

The account  
 of the origin  
 of the house  
 of Anjou.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 176.  
<sup>2</sup> Leibnitz, *Scriptores Rer. Brunsv.*,  
 i. 883.  
<sup>3</sup> “*Qualiter Andegavia proficiens*”

“*et succrescens fines suos dilata-  
 verit in immensum;*” vol. i. p.  
 34.

They are  
extracts  
from the  
"Gesta Con-  
sulum An-  
degaven-  
sium."

the work long known as the "Gesta Consulum Andegavensium," which is now believed to be the composition of a certain Abbot Odo of Marmoutier, who wrote before the middle of the twelfth century.<sup>1</sup> The "Gesta Consulum" were edited by D'Achery in his *Spicilegium*, and may be found in the third volume of the second edition. Large extracts are likewise reprinted in "The *Recueil des Historiens de France*,"<sup>2</sup> and the whole work reappears in the *Chroniques d'Anjou*, published in 1856 by the Historical Society of France, under the editorship of MM. Marchegay and Salmon. The precise question now raised is this: did Ralph de Diceto simply abridge the *Gesta Consulum*, or did he transcribe an abridgment made by some other writer? The abridgment does not so closely follow the wording of the original as the "*Gesta Normannorum*," now published among the *Opuscula*,<sup>3</sup> follows the language of William of Jumieges; and now and then a particular is noted that seems to be drawn from some other source. But notwithstanding these slight indications, Ralph might have retained the undisputed claim to the abridgment had it not been for the existence of a MS. tract in the library of the Abbey of S. Victor, at Paris,<sup>4</sup> bearing the

The Victo-  
rine MS.

<sup>1</sup> According to the preface of M. E. Mabille, prefixed in 1871 to the edition of the *Chroniques d'Anjou*, published in 1856, Odo of Marmoutier concluded his work with the year 1137, and it was continued by an anonymous writer down to 1150. Our author's extracts, however, do not come down nearly so far as 1137; see the annals of 1110 and 1119, vol. i. pp. 239, 243.

<sup>2</sup> *Recueil*, &c., vol. vii. 256-258; ix. 25; x. 248-258; xi. 265-274; xii. 495-504.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 241-262.

<sup>4</sup> MS. S. Victor, 419. This MS., which contains a large number of extracts from other works on

French history, is fully described by M. Leopold Delisle in his edition of Robert de Monte, the first volume of which was published in 1872; p. xxiv. The date of the MS. is late, between 1387 and 1407, and may very well be a series of extracts taken at once and directly from Diceto, in which case the argument in the text would be superfluous. As, however, the question has been raised, it may as well be argued. The MS. is now in the National Library, "Fonds Latin, n. 14,663, jadis n. 287." I have to thank M. Paul Meyer for directing my attention to the real sources of information respecting it.

title "De Origine Comitum Andegavensium," and ascribed to a certain Thomas Pactius, prior of Loches. This Thomas Pactius, or Thomas de Parc e, was a well known person, who acted as notary to Fulk of Anjou, was chaplain to Geoffrey Plantagenet, and is ascertained from his attestation of charters to have been at Loches, as dean, as late as 1154.<sup>1</sup> On the evidence of the monk John of Marmoutier, Thomas annotated and re-issued the *Gesta Consulum*,<sup>2</sup> and in the belief that the extracts in question were drawn from the work of Thomas Pactius, some portions of the book were printed in the *Recueil des Historiens de France*.<sup>3</sup> As the work of Thomas Pactius, too, it is reproduced from the original MS. by MM. Marchegay and Salmon in the *Chroniques d'Anjou*. The editors of the *Recueil* seem to have doubted the justice of this description, and determined that the work was really drawn up by Gervase, prior of S. Serenicus, who was, in a letter still extant, pressed by Robert de Monte to undertake a book of the kind.<sup>4</sup> This conclusion seems to be accepted by Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy in the second volume of the *Catalogue of Materials for British History*.<sup>5</sup> On this hypothesis, and indeed if the work were really done by the prior of Loches, or by a contemporary of his, it must have been drawn up between the year 1183 when the young king Henry died, and the year 1188 when the *Abbreviationes* which contain it were finally written out. But M. E. Mabille, in an elaborate introduction prefixed in 1871 to the edition of the *Chroniques d'Anjou*, has shown that the true work of Thomas de Parc e is contained in another manuscript, as yet unpublished, which is an expansion

The work of  
Thomas of  
Loches.

<sup>1</sup> M. E. Mabille in his introduction to the *Chroniques d'Anjou* has worked out the history of Thomas de Parc e, pp. xiv.-xxv.

<sup>2</sup> *Chroniques d'Anjou*, p. 353.

<sup>3</sup> *Recueil des Historiens de France*, vol. xii. pp. 534.

<sup>4</sup> *Recueil, &c.*, vol. xii. Pref. p. xlv. See Guibert. *Noviogen.*, Opp. p. 715.

<sup>5</sup> *Catalogue of Materials*, vol. ii. p. 472.

rather than an abridgment of the *Gesta Consulum*, and which has no characteristics in common with the extracts in question.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Pactius, therefore, satisfactorily disappears.

The Victorine MS. is a collection of extracts from the work of Ralph.

In the course of a very careful collation of MSS. for this edition, I have been led to the belief that, instead of supposing Ralph de Diceto to have used any such compilation and incorporated it in his work, we must regard the tract found in the Victorine MS. as being simply a transcript of the passages on the growth of the house of Anjou which occur in the *Abbreviationes* and *Imagines*. The most accurate comparison of the edition of MM. Marchegay and Salmon with the MSS. of Ralph de Diceto proves that it is only in the minutest and most insignificant particulars that any variation between the two texts can be discerned at all. Now Ralph de Diceto, although in most instances a servile copyist, is nowhere an exact copyist; he seldom departs from the language of the exemplar, but he omits words very constantly and purposely; his work is therefore styled "*Abbreviationes*." But in the case of the transcripts from his own books, instances of which we have in the "*Series Causæ*," and in the *Annals of the Archbishops of Canterbury* in the *Corpus MS. lxxvi.*, he is punctiliously exact. At the very first glance, then, it seems more probable that the Victorine MS. should be a transcript from Ralph's work than that the reverse should be the case. But a point that seems decisive of the question is this: The writer of the Victorine MS. arranges his matter precisely in the order in which it appears in the MSS. of Diceto; that order is natural enough in the latter, a work that contains much that is not connected with Anjou, and which treats the Angevin history with the usual marks of digression and resumption. This is obvious without further examination, although the

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<sup>1</sup> It is described in the Introduction, pp. xxiii. and xxiv.

sequence of events in the two books does not involve any Proof of this departure from the common order, except in one instance. That is the following: the Victorine MS., according to its editors, places the history of the rebellion of Geoffrey Martel against Fulk Nerra, under the year 1173,<sup>1</sup> in the middle of the reign of Henry II. This appears to them to be either inexplicable or accidental, and they accordingly desert their MS., and replace the little episode in its historical order. But when we turn to the Imagines, we find that this story of the rebellion of the son against the father is one of the moral examples adduced by Ralph de Diceto in connexion with the rebellion of the younger Henry in 1173.<sup>2</sup> It is clear then that the original from which the writer of the Victorine MS. copied was either the work of Ralph de Diceto himself, or a set of extracts from it; it is possible that the writer had the work of Ralph before him and had been told to extract from it all passages bearing on the history of Anjou as they came. Most of the earlier ones he would find distinguished by the mark of the lance in the margin of the book. The later ones he would have to search out for himself, and finding the story of Fulk Nerra under the year 1173, he incorporated it under that date.

Our inferences need not stop here, for it now becomes highly probable that original from which the Victorine MS. was taken, proceeded from the Pauline Scriptorium. I have already referred to the fact that our author, writing in 1188, specified five separate points on the elucidation of which much labour had been spent. The whole passage is worth attention. "I. At what times, " when, and by whose ministry the kings of the English " received the rite of consecration and the diadem of " the kingdom. II. What privileges the Church of " Canterbury enjoys according to the institutions of the " Roman pontiffs. III. How Anjou has, advancing and

Possibly  
Ralph him-  
self arranged  
these Ange-  
vin notes in  
a separate  
work.

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<sup>1</sup> Chroniques d'Anjou, p. 333. | <sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 366.

The marked passages in the work.

“ increasing, extended its limits to an immensity. IV. “ What questions arose between the kingdom and the “ priesthood in the times of Anselm and Thomas, arch- “ bishops of Canterbury ; and (V.) With what an end “ the struggle too long waged between king Henry the “ Second and his son was concluded, the diligent reader “ will find in the following pages.”<sup>1</sup> These five are five out of twelve of the special points marked by rubricated figures in the margin of the MS.<sup>2</sup> Three of the others, the schisms, the persecutions, and the councils, are mentioned in the Prologue more briefly ; of the remaining four, the sixth, the elections of the archbishops of Canterbury, comes into natural connexion with the fifth ; the seventh, the history of the dukes of Normandy, is the subject of a separate work ; and the tenth and eleventh, the history of the counts of Anjou and dukes of Normandy who were also kings of England, is of course the main subject of the principal work. Now it is a very significant fact that two out of these five specialized and marked subjects were made the topics of two smaller tracts, both consisting of exact extracts from the larger book. Whether it was that the marginal figures suggested that it would be easy to make the excerpts, or that they were originally inserted to facilitate the process of excerption, the result is the same. The “ Series “ Cause ” is nothing more than the excerpted history of Becket,<sup>3</sup> the “ *Annales Archiepiscoporum*,” is the excerpted history of the see of Canterbury.<sup>4</sup> Looking further, we find the first special point, where and by whom the kings were crowned treated in a special tract of the *Opuscula*;<sup>5</sup> whilst the story of the rebellion and death of the younger Henry, although it may not

Two sets of marked passages formed into smaller tractates.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 34.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. i. pp. 3, 4.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 279-285.

<sup>4</sup> See below, pp. lxi.-lxviii.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 234 sq. It is also included in the *Annales de Archiepiscopis* ; see below, pp. lxi., lxiii.



occur in a separate form, is so fully and rhetorically told in the principal work that it seems to have been written with an intention of separate publication. What then is more likely than that Ralph de Diceto should direct the excerpting of the passages touching the house of Anjou, for separate circulation in France, and that the tract should have found its resting place in the religious house, where he may himself have received his education, and where his friend Arnulf of Lisieux was resting at the moment that he wrote?

Possibly this tract on Anjou was a third.

Whether, however, we accept this account as proved or probable, whether we suppose Ralph himself to have made the abridgment, or to have copied one made by some other author, as against the Victorine MS. his claim of priority is indisputable.

To these three series of extracts, each of which involves a disputed point, I might add a fourth, and ask to whom we are indebted for the life of S. Anselm, which fills five pages of the Abbreviationes.<sup>1</sup> Although I have not ventured to advance it to the dignity of large type as containing original matter, I am inclined to think that it may be our author's work, drawn from Eadmer, with somewhat more of critical care and independent treatment than he has used elsewhere. I need hardly add that neither here nor in the passages already noticed, do the MSS. afford any clue to the question whether these portions are original or not.

Question as to the life of S. Anselm.

Further than this it is not necessary to examine into the authorities of the Abbreviationes; they are sufficiently indicated in the marginal notes, and an investigation into their value would not be pertinent to the analysis of the Abbreviationes, but involve an inquiry into the whole contents of the great library which furnished the materials. It is clear that Ralph was a laborious and experienced compiler; that his critical

The Abbreviationes are analyzed in the notes.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 223-227. The whole of it is reproduced exactly in the Annals in MS. C.C.C.C. 76.

Ralph's  
character as  
an abridger.

power was less marked than his industry, and that he rarely or never attempted, by manipulating the language of his original, to give it the polish and finish which he tried to achieve for his own independent composition. His faults of chronology and arrangement will come before us again when we attempt to put an estimate on his contribution to historical knowledge more generally considered.

Question as  
to the  
Imagines.

So much then for the Abbreviationes. The Imagines are an original composition, in reference to which we can only ask what contemporary writers may have helped to supply dates and other particulars, and secondly, what friends or opportunities the dean of S. Paul's had that might contribute other valuable elements in the process of composition.

Our  
author's  
debt to  
Robert de  
Monte.

The first question may be answered, so far as our present object is concerned, in a word. The obligations of our author to Robert de Monte are unquestionable. Of the other extant histories of the time, the "Gesta Regis Henrici" only were known to him: this appears to be proved by the fact that in the Opuscula he transcribes the pedigree of the Spanish kings as given in the Gesta<sup>1</sup>; but further light may be thrown upon the relation of the two writers at the next stage of our inquiries. It is just possible that the dean may have seen the chronicles of Hoveden, Gervase and William of Newburgh, all of which were being written at the same time, but there is, I think, no evidence amounting to even a presumption, that he used them. Of the lost histories we can only say that as dean of S. Paul's he may have used the Tri-columnis of Richard Fitz-Neal his bishop, or the "Gesta Henrici" of Peter of Blois his fellow canon, if Peter of Blois ever wrote such a book. Richard Fitz-Neal was a canon of S. Paul's long before 1188, and it is not at all improbable that he would communicate the materials he had collected to the dean. But unless the "Gesta"

He may  
have known  
other con-  
temporary  
chronicles.

He may  
have used  
the Tri-  
columnis.

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 240, 241.

known under the name of *Benedict*, do, as I have conjectured in the preface to my edition of that work, represent the *Tricolumnis*, I am not able to suggest any argument that would show him to have done so.<sup>1</sup>

As for the second point, the assistance which Ralph received or might have received from the great men of his own time, it is hardly necessary to do more than to refer to the particulars collected in the preface to our first volume. He was on terms of close friendship with Gilbert Foliot and Richard of Ilchester, two of Henry's most trusted servants; and the earlier details of the *Imagines* are all drawn from sources which this close association would put in his possession. It may almost be said that, up to the death of Foliot, the most important portions of the work owe their authoritative character to the presumption that they were drawn up under his revision, as they were certainly drawn from materials which he could most readily supply. After Foliot's death Richard Fitz-Neal,<sup>2</sup> William Longchamp,<sup>3</sup> and Walter of Coutances<sup>4</sup> would seem to have been the main helpers or contributors of letters. But both earlier and later we can detect a wider circle. John of Oxford, closely connected as he was with Foliot and Richard of Ilchester, no doubt supplied the long and amusing account of his journey to the Sicilian coast in 1176<sup>5</sup>; other particulars

He received important aid from friends at court.

<sup>1</sup> *Bened.* vol. i. Pref. lviii.-lxiii. The conjecture, that the "*Gesta*" may represent the *Tricolumnis*, for it was merely a conjecture, commended itself to Dean Milman, who in the *Annals of S. Paul's* expressed an opinion that the presumptions were sufficient. But it has been learnedly and weightily examined by Dr. Liebermann in his essay on the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, and declared to be untenable. As a mere conjecture it is not worth defending, and perhaps there are passages in

the *Imagines* which may seem to have as good a title to represent the *Tricolumnis*; but it is unnecessary to treat a chance hypothesis as if it were a formed opinion or dogmatic statement.

<sup>2</sup> See especially the letters in the *Imagines*, vol. ii. pp. 74, 77, 78, 88, 98; cf. ii. 99, 103, 107.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 83, 127.

<sup>4</sup> See the series of letters from vol. ii. p. 112, onwards.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 416, 417.

Other friends who may have helped.

of Sicilian history may have been furnished by the archdeacon of Rochester, Paris, a canon of S. Paul's, nephew of Robert Pullus,<sup>1</sup> and himself a likely candidate for an Italian bishopric; or by Peter of Blois who had been one of the instructors of William the Good; or by Master Thomas Brown of the Exchequer, who had been a minister of king Roger and was in close association with Richard Fitz-Neal, the treasurer.<sup>2</sup> Herbert of Middlesex, the archbishop of Compsa, may himself have supplied something, although either Ralph was misled by the report of his death in 1184<sup>3</sup> or the Italian historians have confounded him with another person. But the conjectural friendships which may have assisted a man in the position of Ralph de Diceto are innumerable; and our general conclusion does not require that we should have recourse to conjecture. As the hand of Gilbert Foliot may be traced in the earlier part, so may the aid of Richard Fitz-Neal, William Longchamp, and Walter of Coutances in the later portions of the Imagines. Of much that he relates Ralph must himself have been an eye-witness; the documentary illustrations we cannot doubt were largely supplied by them.

What is the value of our author as a contemporary annalist.

III. We thus come to the third point in our review, and inquire what is the special value of the particular contributions made by our author to the history of his time; a question which cannot be answered without some more minute illustration of the positions already laid down. Looking first at the chronological details of the Imagines, we are obliged to repeat that chronological exactness is not our author's strong point, and an examination of

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 417. Newcourt, Repertorium, i. 129.

<sup>2</sup> The career of Master Thomas Brown is yet unexplored; vestiges of his service during king Roger's reign are, however, extant in Sicilian records, where he appears even in Greek as "μδστρο Θωμâ τού

"βρόνον." See Cusa, Diplomi Greci ed Arabi di Sicilia (Palermo, 1868), p. 312, an extract from which has been kindly furnished me by Dr. Pauli. The document quoted is dated in 1143.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. p. 37.

some few of his dates confirms the belief that in the earlier years of that work he is writing from memory, supplemented only occasionally by documentary evidence, or from documentary evidence supplemented by memory. Some little detail is necessary here, for the dates of public events ought to furnish a crucial test of contemporary writing, and of the exactness of annalistic work which is not strictly contemporary. Setting aside then the misdating of public events from 1148 to 1153, in which years our author was misled by the authority of Robert de Monte, we may compare his dates with the authoritative computation in the following instances:

The early part of the *Imagines* is not contemporary.

1. The consecration of Roger of Pont l'Éveque on the feast of S. Paulinus 1154, is confirmed by the evidence of Gervase of Canterbury and other historians.<sup>1</sup>

List of dates from 1154 to 1169.

2. The date of the coronation of Henry II. Dec. 19, 1154,<sup>2</sup> was an event of public interest which scarcely could leave room for error.

3. The birth of Henry, the second son of the king, Feb. 28, 1155, is from Robert de Monte (vol. i. p. 301).

4. The marriage of the younger Henry, November 2, 1160 (p. 304).

5. The death of Richard II. of Belmeis, May 4, 1162 (p. 306).

6. The election of Thomas Becket on May 23; his ordination on June 2nd; and his consecration on June 3rd, (pp. 306, 307).

7. The landing of Henry II. in England, Jan. 25, 1163 (p. 308).

8. The election of Gilbert Foliot, March 4, and his translation, April 28, 1163 (p. 309).

9. The council of Tours, May 21st, 1163 (p. 310).

10. The Scottish homages at Woodstock, July 1, 1163 (p. 311).

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 298; Gervase, c. 1376.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 299. It was the Sunday before Christmas; yet different

days of the month are given by Gervase and Robert de Monte.

11. The summons of the earl of Clare to do homage to Becket, July 22 (p. 311).

12. The consecration of Roger bishop of Worcester, August 26, 1163 (p. 312).

13. The council of Clarendon, Jan. 25, 1164 (p. 312).

14. The excommunications at Vezelai, placed on Ascension day, 1166 (p. 318).

15. The death of Robert bishop of Lincoln, Jan. 26, 1167 (p. 329).

16. The excommunication of Foliot at Clairvaux, Palm Sunday, 1169 (p. 333).

17. The conference at Montmartre, Nov. 18, 1169 (p. 335).

Two  
erroneous  
dates out of  
seventeen.

These seventeen dates are all that our author furnishes us during the first twenty years of the period described in the *Imagines*. Of these two are wrong; the excommunication at Vezelai was issued on Whit Sunday not on Ascension day<sup>1</sup>; and bishop Roger of Worcester was consecrated, not on August 26, 1163, but on August 23, 1164. The latter date is proved by the evidence of Gervase and the annals of Tewkesbury<sup>2</sup>; the day given by our author was not a Sunday, on which day consecrations were invariably performed; and Robert of Melun, bishop of Hereford, who was consecrated December 23, 1163, is distinctly addressed by Becket as "fili mi pri-mogenite," showing that he was senior to Roger of Worcester.<sup>3</sup> Our author has misplaced this event by a whole year.

In the fifth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh cases our author is a primary authority. In the fifteenth, the death of the bishop of Lincoln, he varies a month from the Lincoln obituary, which places it on December 26;<sup>4</sup> but in this case one authority is as good as the

<sup>1</sup> See vol. i. pref. p. xlv.

<sup>2</sup> Gervase, *Chron.* c. 1389; *Ann. Tewkesb.*, ed. Luard, p. 49.

<sup>3</sup> *S. T. C.* iii. 274, *Epist.* cxliii. He is also styled "electus" when

Robert of Melun is called Herefordensis, *S. T. C.*, ii. 256.

<sup>4</sup> *MS. Lansdowne* 969 cf. Hardy's *Le Neve*, vol. ii. p. 8.

other. All the other dates are of well known events, in which error was scarcely possible.

From the point now reached Ralph may have had the assistance of the "Gesta," which begin at Christmas 1169. We proceed with the analysis:

Comparison of our author's dates with those of the Gesta, from 1169 to 1177.

1. The court at Nantes, Christmas 1169 (vol. i. p. 337).<sup>1</sup>
2. The absolution of Foliot, Easter 1170 (p. 338).<sup>2</sup>
3. The meeting of the bishops in London "circa idus Julii;" where Julii is a clerical error for Junii, too common to be important here, but not likely to be made at the moment (p. 338).<sup>3</sup>
4. The coronation of the younger Henry, placed on June 18th, 1170 (p. 338).<sup>4</sup>
5. The landing of Becket, December 1, 1170 (p. 339).<sup>5</sup>
6. Becket's arrival at Southwark, December 18, 1170 (p. 342).<sup>6</sup>
7. Becket's preaching on Christmas Day, and his martyrdom on the 29th of December 1170 (p. 342).<sup>7</sup>
8. The absolution of Foliot at Gisors, early in August 1171 (p. 347).<sup>8</sup>
9. Henry's landing, August 6 (p. 348).<sup>9</sup>
10. The death of the bishop of Winchester, August 8 (p. 348).
11. Henry's landing in Ireland, October 16 (p. 348).<sup>10</sup>
12. The reopening of Canterbury Cathedral, December 21, 1171 (p. 349).<sup>11</sup>
13. A thunderstorm on Christmas night, 1171 (p. 350).

<sup>1</sup> Benedict, i. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. S. T. C., iv. 152.

<sup>3</sup> See Gervase, Chron. c. 1410.

<sup>4</sup> This date is given likewise in the *Capitula Imaginum* (vol. i. p. 271), which proves that the error was not a mere accident: see below, p. xxxix.

<sup>5</sup> FitzStephen, S. T. C. i. 281.

Cf. Benedict, i. p. 9, note 5.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. S. T. C. i. 286.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. S. T. C. i. 292.

<sup>8</sup> Cf. S. T. C., vi. 262.

<sup>9</sup> "Tertio nonas Augusti, feria tertia;" Bened. i. 24; Gervase, c. 1419; the 3rd of August was Tuesday.

<sup>10</sup> "xvi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Septembris" (for Novembris), Bened. i. 25, note 10; the text corrects itself by stating that the day was the Sunday after S. Calixtus.

<sup>11</sup> Cf. Gervase, c. 1421.

Comparison  
of the dates  
of the  
Itinéraires  
and the  
Gesta.

14. The king's embarkation in Ireland, and landing at S. David's, Easter 1172 (p. 351).<sup>1</sup>
15. Foliot's purgation at Aumâle, May 1, 1172 (p. 351).
16. The coronation of the young king and queen at Winchester, placed on August 21, 1172 (p. 352).<sup>2</sup>
17. The council of clergy at Windsor, September 1, 1172 (p. 353).<sup>3</sup>
18. The meeting of the princes, February 12, 1173, at Montferrand (p. 353).<sup>4</sup>
19. The death of the bishop of Norwich, January 16, 1173 (p. 354); placed by Gervase on Jan. 20, 1174.
20. A meeting of bishops at Lambeth, March 2, 1173 (p. 354).<sup>5</sup>
21. The flight of the young Henry from Argentan, March 23, 1173 (p. 355).<sup>6</sup>
22. The enthronization of the bishops elect of Winchester and Ely, May 17, 1173 (p. 368).
23. The orders given for an election to Canterbury, dated "pridie nonas Julii," where again "Julii" is a clerical error for "Junii," as is shown both by the reading of the other MS. and by the next date (p. 368).
24. The arrival of the archbishop elect at Canterbury, June 8 (p. 372).
25. The count of Boulogne mortally wounded on the feast of S. James; the anger of the saint being specially noticed, in consequence of the count's perjury (p. 373).
26. The siege of Verneuil, July 15th, 1173 (p. 374).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup> According to the Gesta (Bened. i. 30) the royal household embarked on Easterday, April 16, but the king waited till the Monday, and landed near S. David's the same day, April 17.

<sup>2</sup> "Sexto kalendas Septembris," Bened. i. 31. Gervase, c. 1421.

<sup>3</sup> Gervase, c. 1423.

<sup>4</sup> "Ante Purificationem Sanctæ Mariæ," Bened. i. 35. Cf. R. de Monte.

<sup>5</sup> "Mense Februarii," Gerv. c. 1423.

<sup>6</sup> "Octava idus Martii, feria quinta ante mediam Quadragesimam," Bened. i. 42: there is a misprint in the edition, which may be corrected by Walter of Coventry. i. p. 213.

<sup>7</sup> "Circa octavas apostolorum Petri et Pauli," Bened. i. 49.



27. The flight of Lewis, August 9, 1173 (p. 375).<sup>1</sup>
28. The siege of Leicester, July 3 to July 28, 1173 (p. 376).<sup>2</sup>
29. The landing of the earl of Leicester, September 29; the capture of Hagenet, October 13; and the battle of Fornham, placed in one MS. on the 17th of October, and in the other on the 16th of November (pp. 377, 378).<sup>3</sup>
30. The surrender of Axholm, May 5, 1174 (p. 379).
31. Henry II. enters Maine, April 30; keeps Whitsuntide, May 12, 1174, at Poitiers (pp. 379, 380).
32. The young king at Witsand, July 14, 1174 (p. 381).
33. The landing of the Flemings, May 15 (p. 381).<sup>4</sup>
34. The capture of Norwich by the Flemings, June 18 (p. 381).<sup>5</sup>
35. The arrival of Richard of Ilchester at Bonneville, June 24 (p. 381).
36. The king's embarkation "octavo idus Junii," a clerical error for "Julii" (p. 382).<sup>5</sup>
37. His penance at Canterbury "iiii<sup>to</sup> idus Junii," again a clerical error.<sup>6</sup>
38. Henry's arrival at Huntingdon, July 19; the capture of Huntingdon, which had been besieged since

Comparison  
of the dates  
of the  
Imagines  
and Gesta.

<sup>1</sup> "In vigilia Sancti Laurentii," Bened. i. 56, 55.

<sup>2</sup> "Cirea festum Sanctæ Mariæ "Magdalenæ," Bened. i. 58.

<sup>3</sup> The earl lands, according to the Gesta, "circa festum Sancti Lucæ "Ewangelistæ," October 18, Bened. i. 60; Gerv. c. 1426; besieges Hagenet, "statim post festum Omnium "Sanctorum," and takes it in three days, *ib.* p. 61: yet "appropinquante "festo Omnium Sanctorum," he marches to Fornham, and "xvii<sup>o</sup> "kalendas Novembris," is defeated and taken. This is confusion worse confounded. If we suppose the

writer to have put the feast of S. Luke by mistake for the feast of S. Matthew, and All Saints' Day, in the first passage, for Michaelmas, the dates will nearly coincide with those of our author.

<sup>4</sup> Compare Bened. i. 68.

<sup>5</sup> "Octavo idus Julii," Bened. i. 72.

<sup>6</sup> According to the Gesta Henry left Southampton for Canterbury on the day after he landed, July 9; fulfilled his pilgrimage on the Friday, and started on Saturday the 13th for London, Bened. i. 72. Cf. Gervase, c. 1427.

Comparison  
of the dates  
of the  
Imagines  
and Gesta.

May 8, on the 20th of July, and of the other castles,  
July 22 (pp. 383, 384).<sup>1</sup>

39. The submission of Hugh Bigot, July 25 (p. 385).<sup>2</sup>

40. The re-embarkation of the king, August 7; and  
his arrival at Rouen, August 11 (p. 385).<sup>3</sup>

41. The siege of Rouen by Lewis and the younger  
Henry, July 22 to August 14 (pp. 386, 387).<sup>4</sup>

42. The embarkation of the archbishop elect at Genoa,  
January 14; his confirmation, April 2, at Anagni; his  
embarkation on his return, May 26; the consecration of  
the elect of Bath, June 23; and the archbishop's arrival  
at home, September 3rd (pp. 388-391).<sup>5</sup>

43. The burning of Canterbury Cathedral, September 5  
(p. 391).<sup>6</sup>

44. The consecration of four bishops at Canterbury,  
October 6 (p. 392).<sup>7</sup>

45. The departure of the elect of Lincoln from Eng-  
land, October 8 (p. 393).

46. The death of Robert, the chancellor of Flanders,  
October 5 (p. 393).<sup>8</sup>

47. The conference of the kings between Tours and  
Amboise, in which peace was made between Henry and  
his sons (p. 394).<sup>9</sup>

These dates are all or nearly all that occur from the

<sup>1</sup> Huntingdon was taken "die  
" Dominica sequenti, scilicet xii<sup>o</sup>  
" kalendas Augusti;" Bened. i. 72.

<sup>2</sup> " viii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Augusti;"  
Bened. i. 73.

<sup>3</sup> " In crastino applicuit . . .  
" scilicet vi<sup>o</sup> idus Augusti, feria  
" quinta," Bened. i. 74: he arrives  
at Rouen "die Dominica sequenti,"  
*ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> The flight of Lewis is dated  
" xix<sup>o</sup> kalendas Septembris, feria  
" quarta, in ipsa vigilia Assump-  
" tionis Beatæ Mariæ;" Bened. i.  
76.

<sup>5</sup> The language of our author in

reference to these details may be  
compared with that of Reginald of  
Bath in a letter to the king, pre-  
served in the Gesta, i. 69, 70.

<sup>6</sup> Bened. i. 80; Gervase, c. 1428.

<sup>7</sup> Bened. i. 81; Gervase, c. 1428.

<sup>8</sup> See Bened. i. 49, where this fact  
is mentioned by anticipation in a  
way that shows even the Gesta to  
be not exactly contemporaneous.

<sup>9</sup> Richard submitted " nono ka-  
" lendas Octobris feria secunda,"  
in Poitou, Bened. i. 76; the young  
king surrendered September 30, *ib.*  
p. 77; the day after the conference  
between Tours and Amboise.

murder of Becket to the close of the rebellion of 1173-4, and it is important to compare them with those of the "Gesta Henrici," in which special attention is given to the events of the same period. Setting aside those dates which, like 5, 6, 7, 12, and 37, would be found in the Becket biographies, and those which bear particularly on Foliot's history, or on ecclesiastical events in which he would certainly be engaged, such as numbers 2, 3, 8, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, and 44; the remainder refer to events of common interest. The first date is common. The first coronation of the young king (No. 4) is misdated in Diceto, who has placed it on the 18th of June instead of the 18th of the kalends of July. Henry's landing (No. 9) in 1171 is given in the Gesta, with a double notation, the day of the week as well as the day of the month, Tuesday, August 3, three days earlier than the date in the Imagines. Ralph's computation of the king's landing in Ireland (No. 11) is also one day wrong, if the circumstantial details of the Gesta are regarded as increasing the authority of that work; and there is the same slight divergence in the account of his return (No. 14). In the notices of the Winchester coronation in 1172 (No. 16) there is a startling discrepancy: our author places it on August 21st; in the Gesta it is given as Sunday, August 27th. Here again the Gesta must be right and our author wrong. The meeting of the princes at Montferrand, dated in the Gesta "ante Purificationem," is placed by Ralph on the 12th of February (No. 18). Owing to the different dates on which the visitors may be supposed to have arrived, both dates may be true; but our author gives no information that he might not have drawn from the Gesta. When we come to the details of the rebellion we naturally expect still greater difficulties, for the chronology of the Gesta is neither sound nor consistent, whilst our author calls particular attention to the exactness with which he has treated the subject. In the first place, the flight of the

Examina-  
tion of the  
dates.

Estimate of our author's chronology. young king from Argentan (No. 21) is placed in the Gesta on the 8th of March, "the Thursday before Midlent," in the Imagines on the 10th of the kalends of April. Now the 8th of March was not the Thursday before Midlent, and the 23rd of March was the Friday after Midlent. We may reconcile the two by supposing that the latter was really the day on which the young king reached the French court, but as it appears in the text it is the date of the flight. The date of the wounding of the count of Boulogne (No. 25) is not given in the Gesta. The siege of Verneuil (No. 26) is dated more exactly in the Imagines than in the Gesta; in placing the flight of the French on August 9, the two agree, and a curious parallelism here occurs, for whilst our author marks the apostle S. James, on whose day the count of Boulogne was wounded, as punishing the crime of perjury, that being the day on which in the preceding year the count had sworn to maintain peace with Henry II.; so here the author of the Gesta makes S. Lawrence exact the penalty for the perjury which Lewis had committed in his treatment of the townsmen of Verneuil.

Question of the Norfolk campaign of 1173.

The dates of the siege of Leicester are given precisely by Ralph de Diceto (No. 28), loosely in the Gesta. The same difference is traceable in the history of the campaign in Norfolk: the Gesta represent the earl of Leicester as landing about S. Luke's day, taking Haghenet after All Saints' day, and yet as defeated and captured at Fornham on the 16th of October.<sup>1</sup> The Imagines fix the day of landing on Michaelmas day, but in dating the battle of Fornham the two best manuscripts differ, the Lambeth MS. giving October 17, the Cotton MS. November 16. As the earl is represented as disgusting Hugh Bigot by his long delay after the capture of Haghenet, October 13,

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<sup>1</sup> This difficulty ought to be solved easily by reference to other annalists, but it is curious that so little of the details of the struggle is preserved by other authors than those we are comparing.

and as three days can hardly be regarded as “*mora onerosa*”;<sup>1</sup> the balance of probability seems to be in favour of the November date; but this does not afford sufficient reason for discarding the accepted computation.

Comparison  
of the exact  
dates of  
Ralph de  
Diceto.

The surrender of Axholm (No. 30) is told in books in very similar words, but is undated in the *Gesta*. The keeping of Whitsuntide (No. 31) at Poitiers is peculiar to the *Imagines*. The *Gesta* place the young king at Gravelines in June 24, the *Imagines* (No. 32) at Witsand on the 14th of July. The landing of the Flemings and capture of Norwich (Nos. 33, 34) are undated in the *Gesta*. Ralph's dates for Henry's return to England, his visit to Canterbury and the other events of his visit (Nos. 36-40) are, although marked by clerical error, sufficiently in accordance with those of the *Gesta* to preclude any practical confusion. The siege of Rouen (No. 41) is told in the same way by both. The meeting of the princes between Tours and Amboise is dated in the *Gesta* on the morrow of S. Michael, in the *Imagines* on the 11th of October: this discrepancy can only be explained by supposing that the two dates mark two distinct stages of the negotiation. The account of the movements of the archbishop of Canterbury which completes the list, saving only the dates of the deaths of some of the bishops, is so evidently drawn from some contemporary letter that it requires no special criticism.

The result of this examination seems to me to prove that the chronology of our author, even where he professes to have taken particular pains, is not to be accepted without suspicion of carelessness, and that such carelessness as shows that the notes for this part of the work were not contemporaneous. Both the agreement with and the discrepancies from the *Gesta* tend further to show that both writers had access to common stores of information which are not preserved; the *Gesta*, moreover, being somewhat more exact as to foreign transactions and

Conclusion  
on this  
question.

<sup>1</sup> See vol. i. p. 377. Gervase, however, places the battle in the month of October, c. 1426.

the *Imagines* as to English ones; the former following more closely the movements of the king and the latter giving more full details of ecclesiastical business.

Continuation of the comparison of dates from 1174 to 1177.

The *Imagines* and the *Gesta* occupy common ground for four years after the peace; but their narratives have fewer details in common, owing no doubt to the absence of any series of dramatic events like the war that would give a plot to both. It is unnecessary therefore to continue the method of close comparison that we have employed above; and enough to mark the main coincidences and special discrepancies, which of course are few. In the year 1175 both authorities place the date at which the count of Flanders took the cross, on the 11th of April:<sup>1</sup> as the day was Good Friday, the coincidence proves nothing; but their agreement in the date of the landing of the kings, "septimo idus Maii" is significant,<sup>2</sup> especially as it is followed by a clerical error in our author's text, placing the council of Westminster on the 16th of the kalends of July instead of the 15th of the kalends of June.<sup>3</sup> Here it is clear that Ralph wrote with the canons of the council before him although he did not take the trouble to copy them; "as for the "statutes of the council," he says, "if you consider them "well, you will find very few which might not be incorporated in the 'Corpus Canonum.'"<sup>4</sup> Yet in the next paragraph he gives, with a date that serves to correct the clerical error already mentioned, a letter from the king announcing to the clergy the recent pacification.<sup>5</sup> The royal pilgrimage to Canterbury, which the *Gesta* mention without a date, is fixed by our author to the 28th of May;<sup>6</sup> and the confirmation of the bishop of Lincoln is in the same way dated on the 9th of July;<sup>7</sup> but the

<sup>1</sup> *Imagines*, vol. i. p. 399; *Bened.* i. 83.

<sup>2</sup> *Imagines*, vol. i. p. 399; *Bened.* i. 84.

<sup>3</sup> *Imagines*, vol. i. p. 399; *Bened.* i. 84.

<sup>4</sup> *Imagines*, vol. i. p. 399.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 400.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. 399; *Bened.* i. 91.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. i. p. 401; *Bened.* i. 93.

important events of Henry's visit to York are altogether unnoticed by Ralph.<sup>1</sup> As if to counterbalance this, the Gesta date loosely "a little before Christmas" the death of Reginald of Cornwall which our author fixes to July 1,<sup>2</sup> and "before Christmas" the deposition of the abbot of Peterborough, which took place, according to Ralph, on the 30th of October.<sup>3</sup>

In 1176 the two books have in common the dates of the commission of Itinerant justices, January 26,<sup>4</sup> and the council at Westminster, March 14.<sup>5</sup> They differ in the day of the defeat of the emperor by the Lombards, the Gesta making the common confusion between June and July.<sup>6</sup> The Imagines give more precise dates as to the marriage negotiations between the king of Sicily and Johanna the daughter of Henry II.,<sup>7</sup> and the Gesta devote more attention to the quarrel for precedence between the archbishops of Canterbury and York.<sup>8</sup> The latter mention under this year the death of Ralph of Châteauroux which is referred to by Ralph de Diceto in 1178.<sup>9</sup> The two authorities, however, rather supplement than check one another, and the details are given more precisely in the Imagines. The reverse is the case in 1177, the history of which is worked out with the greatest care in the Gesta, and slurred over in seven pages in the Imagines; a large part of those seven pages being filled with copies of documents.<sup>10</sup> Ralph's

Looseness of dating in the Gesta.

The two works rather supplement than confirm one another.

<sup>1</sup> Bened. i. 94 sq.

<sup>2</sup> Bened. i. 105; Imag. vol. i. p. 401.

<sup>3</sup> Bened. i. 106; Imag. vol. i. p. 402.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 404; Bened. i. 107.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 405; Bened. i. 112.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. 408, "iiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Junii," Bened. i. 126, note 1.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. i. pp. 408, 414, 415, 416-418: yet the Gesta mention the loss of the ships which contained the presents, and although the

dates are more exact in the Imagines, the details are far more numerous in the Gesta.

<sup>8</sup> Bened. i. 118, 119.

<sup>9</sup> "Eodem anno obiit Radulfus de Dolis," Bened. i. 127. Our author does not say that Ralph died in 1178, but simply mentions the fact that Henry became guardian of the heiress and would in good time find her a husband; vol. i. p. 425.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. i. pp. 418-424.

history of the year reads in fact as a very jejune abstract of the Gesta, with some additional news from Palestine.

Chronology  
of the  
Imagines  
from 1177.

From the year 1177, where the earliest MS. of the Gesta ends, we have no co-ordinate authority by which to test our author's accuracy. Up to the year 1180, moreover, the cursory character of his narration seems to show that he was himself at a loss for a guide; and from that point, as we have seen, his notes bear more clear marks of original and contemporaneous composition. In 1178, however, we have valuable dates of the return of the bishop of Winchester from Normandy,<sup>1</sup> of a visit of the archbishop of Rheims to England,<sup>2</sup> and of the coronation of the emperor at Arles.<sup>3</sup> Notices of the winter floods and of an eclipse of the sun, as well as of the return of William Mandeville from Palestine,<sup>4</sup> read like personal reminiscences. Yet in 1179 we fall back again into generalities, only redeemed by the carefully written account of Henry's legal policy, which is one of the most important sections of the entire work.

I do not propose to follow our author through those years in which he is clearly a contemporaneous authority. His plan loses continuity, but it gains no doubt in accuracy and reality of interest. But our question is now of chronological exactness only, and on that little more need be said. Some other points of interest occur even in this matter which it is impossible to discuss here. I think it is questionable whether he has not antedated the birth of John by a whole year.<sup>6</sup> In the history of the year 1191 the divergence of the MSS. as to the date of the return of the archbishop of Rouen raises an important chronological question,<sup>7</sup> although it

Questions  
of the year  
1166 and  
1191.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 424.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 426.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. pp. 427, 428.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. pp. 424, 428.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 434-437.

<sup>6</sup> Imagines, vol. i. pp. 271, 325, where it is dated in 1166; Robert de Monte places it at Christmas,

1167; he was probably the more careful writer, and his notes are more certainly contemporaneous.

<sup>7</sup> The Lambeth MS. places this event on the 27th of June, the Cotton MS. on the 28th of April, Gervase states that it occurred about Midsummer. The only difficulty which



does not affect the general view of the sequence of events which I endeavoured to draw out in the preface to the third volume of Roger Hoveden. I pass on now from this hasty estimate of our author's value as a chronologist to the further question of his value as an historian.

Of the important substantive contributions to the history of a very interesting period, which are presented to us in the *Imagines*, only a few can or need be here indicated. The value of most of them depends on what is a higher characteristic even than exactness of chronology, the historic insight which distinguishes what is best worth preserving. To begin at the beginning: the sketch of the terms of agreement between Henry and Stephen,<sup>1</sup> which, whether drawn by Ralph or by some earlier writer, appears first in his pages, is an absolutely invaluable text for the history of the ensuing reign, and, curious and enigmatical in its form, contains the germ of almost all that is valuable in the constitutional history of the time. Now and then a very brief note throws full light across a difficult or obscure subject; such is the account of Ralph of Warneville, the sacrist of Rouen and treasurer of York, whom the king in 1173 made chancellor, "who changed not his way of life, which " was not very different from the life of a private man, " preferring to commit the discharge of his functions in " the king's court to Walter of Coutances, rather than

Notice of  
the more  
important  
historical  
passages.

Peace of  
1153.

Ralph of  
Warneville.

the divergence raises is one that existed already, why, if the earlier date be accepted, should the archbishop have so long kept back his instructions. I have taken the later date in my preface to Hoveden, vol. iii. pref. pp. lviii., and *Constitutional History*, i. 499; but the argument with which it connects itself is not affected if the earlier date be preferred. It is

enough that he was not in England on the 25th of April, and that he had returned before the 25th of July.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 296, 297. Compare M. Paris, ed. Luard, ii. 191; Rob. de Monte (*Recueil des Historiens de France*, xiii. 296); John of Hexham, ed. Raine, p. 171; W. Newb. lib. ii. ec. 1-3.

Important historical passages in the *Imagines*.

Political feeling in 1173.

Peace policy of Henry II.

“ by lavish expenses and a luxurious table to invite the courtiers every day to spread the glory of his name.” The passage not only shows us how the king was able so long to dispense with a chancellor altogether, but contains a covert reflexion on the way in which the great servants of the state rose to great dignities in the church. Another, describing the composition of the rebel party in 1173, sums up the real causes of disaffection in a way that is perhaps as good as anything that William of Newburgh could have said. “ These men, whom for just and provable causes the king had condemned to forfeiture, joined the party of his son, not because they regarded his as the juster cause, but because the father, with a view of increasing the royal dignity, was trampling on the necks of the proud and haughty, was overthrowing the suspected castles of the country, or bringing them under his own power ; because he ordered and even compelled the persons who were occupying the properties belonging to his own table and to the exchequer to be content with their own patrimony ; because he condemned traitors to exile, punished robbers with death, terrified thieves with the gallows, and mulcted the oppressors of the poor with the loss of their own money.”<sup>2</sup> So well could a patriotic and educated man see the close connexion that subsisted between Henry’s reforms and the opposition which they produced. A similar passage occurs where the writer is dealing with the policy of the peacemakers at the close of the revolt: the king “ judging it worthy of his royal majesty to recall his subjects from the practice of marching through the country,”—the attempts to wage private war,—“ from burning the houses of the people, from plundering the poor, from oppressing the widows and orphans, from cruelty to

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 367.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 371: it is worth comparing with the famous passage in

William of Newburgh on the anarchy of Stephen’s reign, lib. i. c. 22.

“ prisoners, ravishing of maidens, and most of all from bloodshed, always turned away his eyes and heart from tyranny. As for the unwonted humiliation of the French and the Flemings, and their purpose of reconciling himself and his sons, he never in the least doubted that it proceeded from the inability to resist him.”<sup>1</sup> Yet for the sake of his sons he allowed himself with his eyes open to be overreached by the mediators. A most important point of contrast between father and son is pointed out a little further on; the father compelled none of his prisoners to pay ransom, the son took large sums from all whom himself or his allies had entrapped into his hands.<sup>2</sup> Ralph is never slow to recognize or record a good trait in the elder king; he writes with pleasure how during the dearth of 1176, Henry II., from the first of April to harvest, found provisions for ten thousand men every day, and spent on the religious and the poor all the stores collected on his demesnes in Maine and Anjou.<sup>3</sup> With a similar intention no doubt of giving what he believed to be true views of his sovereign’s character, he puts into the mouth of Henry, setting sail for England in 1174, the significant adjuration, “ If I have set before my eyes the things that make for the peace of clergy and people, if the king of heaven has ordained that peace shall be restored by my arrival, then according to his mercy let him grant me a haven of safety. But if He is turned away and has determined to visit my kingdom with a rod, then be it not given me to reach the confines of the land.”<sup>4</sup>

Illustrative passages.

Henry took no ransoms from his prisoners.

Henry’s bounty in time of dearth.

The king’s prayer in 1174.

Not, however, to multiply quotations unnecessarily, I will mention some of the passages in which our author shows a political insight that speaks well for the age.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 394.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 395.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 406.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 382. We may add

our author’s vindication of Henry’s good faith in the case of Cadwallon, vol. i. p. 437; and the mention of his paying his son’s debts, *ib.* p. 404.

Illustrative passages. In describing the conference at Montmartre in 1169, he takes the opportunity of laying down the principle of union between church and state ; “ Ecclesiastical dignity rather advances than abolishes royal dignity, and “ royal dignity is wont rather to preserve than to “ destroy ecclesiastical liberty ; for the two, the eccle- “ siastical dignity and the royal, meet as it were in a “ mutual embrace, since kings cannot obtain salvation “ without the church, and the church cannot obtain “ peace without the protection of the king.”<sup>1</sup> The longest and most important passage of this kind is that in which Henry’s legal changes in 1179 are sketched ; it is too long to be given here, and is well known as a classical passage on the subject.<sup>2</sup> Very valuable in the same subject matter are the notes on the new coinage of 1180, the misconduct and banishment of Philip Aymar ;<sup>3</sup> and on the accepted theory as to the lawfulness of the secular employment of the clergy, in reference to which the often quoted case of bishop Roger of Salisbury is again adduced.<sup>4</sup> The description of the council of Clerkenwell in 1185 is an invaluable proof that, powerful as Henry II. was at the time, and despotic as were his instincts, he did bonâ fide consult his people, ask their advice and listen to their arguments. The king, in the hearing of the patriarch and the master of the hospital, adjures the assembled bishops, earls, and barons to say publicly what they think is best for him ; his heart, he says, is fully bent to observe by all means the counsel he shall have from them. The question for deliberation is, which is the more prudent course, should the king in person succour the crusaders, or should he refuse for any reason whatever to desert his royal duties towards England, the government of which he had so long ago undertaken in the face of the mother church.

Legal reforms in 1179.

The council of Clerkenwell in 1185.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 335.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. pp. 434-437.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. p. 7.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 435 ; vol. ii. p. 77.

This is in fact a favourite topic with our author, as may be seen in his *Opuscula*, vol. ii. pp. 178, 179, 222 note, &c.

Some of the hearers, the historian continues, recurred in thought at once to the three promises of the coronation oath of which he gives the wording; adding "to the whole of the assembly it seemed better, and far more wholesome for the king's soul that he should govern his realm with due moderation, and defend it from the irruptions of barbarians and from foreign nations, than that in his own proper person he should provide for the safety of the easterns; to determine anything definite about his sons seemed unfitting, inasmuch as they were not present."<sup>1</sup> We may suspect that the king had felt the pulse of the council, and perhaps inspired the speakers, but here is undeniably the form of free and unfettered deliberation. Two other references must suffice, showing our author's acquaintance with the springs of politics and with the details of public business; the passage in which John's intrigues with Philip during Richard's captivity are described, as directed to secure the exclusion of Arthur from the hope of succession which the Bretons had conceived in his behalf;<sup>2</sup> and the account given of the means by which Richard's ransom was raised.<sup>3</sup>

Illustrative passages.

The council of Clerkenwell proves that deliberation is real.

The same historical instinct which is evident in these passages is shown in the choice of the documents which are freely, if not lavishly, inserted in the Imagines; although the want of minute accuracy derogates from their value even more than the inexactness of the chronology diminishes the authority of the direct narration.

Our author's choice of documents.

In very many cases the letters and other documents given are abridged, or presented only in abstract. Where we possess the originals, as in several instances we do in the collected epistles of Foliot, this is less important; these instances serve to show that in the process of abridgment little that was worthy of historical notice was omitted.

Method of abridgment of documents.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 33, 34.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. p. 106.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. p. 110.

Documents  
inserted by  
Ralph in the  
Imagines.

Among the more valuable documents preserved by our author, the following are the most noteworthy: the bull "Laudabiliter," by which Adrian IV. bestowed Ireland on Henry II.;<sup>1</sup> the letter in which Alexander III. explained to Lewis VII. the mystical meaning of the present of the Golden Rose;<sup>2</sup> the message of Henry II. to the Council of Westminster announcing the pacification, in 1175;<sup>3</sup> the extremely important letter of Henry to the pope in 1176, in which he declares the concessions which he has made to the legate Hugo Pierleoni,<sup>4</sup> and which is one of the most interesting extant records in its bearing on the relations of the church and the state resulting from the struggle for the constitutions of Clarendon; a letter of similar character from the pope to the bishops<sup>5</sup> directing them not to hear suits in which temporal property are involved; the long letter of the German prelates to the pope in 1186;<sup>6</sup> the correspondence between Philip and Richard preparatory to the starting of the Crusade;<sup>7</sup> the series of articles passed by the clergy of Normandy in 1190, which seem to be a sort of constitutional settlement of the questions that had been fought out in England, on the relations of the royal and ecclesiastical courts;<sup>8</sup> and lastly, the royal letters which exercised so curious and significant influence on the constitutional crisis of 1191, when Longchamp was deprived of the justiciarship.<sup>9</sup> The letters of the archbishop of Rouen which occur in the latter pages of the Imagines are less important, but scarcely less interesting, as illustrating the last years of the union between Normandy and England, the gradual widening of the fundamental rifts that, a very few years later, and under no very strong additional impulse, effected the final disruption.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 300.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 310.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 400.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 410.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 427, 428.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 44-47.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 71, 73.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 86-88.

<sup>9</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 90, 91.

The contributions to foreign history which are scattered up and down in the *Imagines* are of varying importance. We have of course much French and Flemish detail, inseparable from the main course of the narrative. The notices of Spanish, Portuguese, and Byzantine history are less valuable, although now and then they contribute an important date, as in the account of the siege of Santarem and of the capture of Silvia.<sup>1</sup> But the references to the history of Germany, and of Italy in its relations to the empire, are numerous and precious; and it is not easy to see what reason besides their inherent importance the author could have found for introducing them. It must suffice in this place to point out the most significant. The elective character of the imperial crown is more than once commented on.<sup>2</sup> The custom of employing the three archbishops of Mentz, Cologne, and Treves as archchancellors, is suggested as illustrating Henry's purpose of retaining Becket, as archbishop, in the chancery;<sup>3</sup> the Italian expeditions of the emperor in 1174<sup>4</sup> and 1176<sup>5</sup> are noted with minute dates, and the very curious letter of the Milanese to the Bolognese, reporting the victory over Frederick is preserved, the author's fancy being caught apparently by the commentary which it contains on a verse of Sidonius Apollinaris. The account of the meeting of Frederick and Alexander at Venice is given very briefly;<sup>6</sup> perhaps Ralph de Diceto knew that the letters on the subject, as well as the canons of the Westminster and Lateran councils, were fully given by other writers who were working like himself on the period;<sup>7</sup> but the account of the coronation of the emperor at Arles and of the empress

Illustrations  
of foreign  
history.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 29, 65.

<sup>2</sup> Especially vol. i. pp. 362, 427.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. p. 308; ii. p. 280.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 397.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. pp. 408, 409.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. 421.

<sup>7</sup> Especially Benedict, i. 183 sq.; Hoveden, ii. 141; Gervase, Chron. c. 1439, all of whom drew from the same stock of papal letters.

Notices of  
foreign  
history in  
the  
Imagines.

at Vienne, more than atone for the omission.<sup>1</sup> These details possessed it would seem some special interest for Ralph, who devotes nearly a page to an explanation of the relations of the Burgundian kingdom to the empire. Further on, especially after the fall of Henry the Lion and the series of events that brought him to England,<sup>2</sup> the notices of the acts of Frederick and his Henry VI. are more frequent. In 1184 the meeting of the pope and Emperor at Verona,<sup>3</sup> and the council at Mentz; in 1185 the visit of Philip of Flanders to Henry and their joint excursion to Italy are mentioned;<sup>4</sup> in 1186 the coronation of the emperor and his son and daughter-in-law.<sup>5</sup> The long letter of the German clergy, already noticed for its documentary value, is given nearly in full.<sup>6</sup> In 1188 we have a letter of Henry to Frederick and the emperor's answer, on the furtherance of the crusade,<sup>7</sup> and the strange letter of challenge in which Frederick defied Saladin.<sup>8</sup> In 1189 the starting of the crusade from Ratisbon<sup>9</sup> and in 1190 the emperor's march and death in the Salef<sup>10</sup> are dispatched in a few words; and later on the imperial affairs are noted chiefly in connexion with either the family of Henry the Lion or the imprisonment of Richard. In 1191, however, the coronation of Henry VI. is mentioned;<sup>11</sup> in 1194 we have a letter addressed by the emperor to Richard on the admission of Otho to the imperial service;<sup>12</sup> and in 1195 one from Henry VI.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. pp. 426, 427.

<sup>2</sup> In connexion with this history we have, first, the proposal of marriage conveyed by Reginald of Cologne, vol. i. p. 318; the marriage escort, the earls of Struguil and Arundel, p. 330; the war of Henry the Lion with Philip of Cologne, and his banishment from Germany, vol. ii. p. 13; the intrigues of Philip of Cologne with Philip of Flanders, *ib.* pp. 1, 31, 32; the result of these intrigues being the return of Henry

the Lion, ii. 38; the death of Matilda, ii. 65.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 30, 31.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. ii. p. 39.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. ii. p. 39.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 44-47.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 51, 52.

<sup>8</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 56, 57.

<sup>9</sup> Vol. ii. p. 64.

<sup>10</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 88, 84.

<sup>11</sup> Vol. ii. p. 89.

<sup>12</sup> Vol. ii. p. 118.



to the archbishop of Rouen announcing the birth of his son.<sup>1</sup> The interest of the author in these distant lands was flagging when he reached the year 1198 or he would have surely had a word to say on the way in which the coronation of Otho IV. fulfilled the prophecy made to Fulk the good count of Anjou, who had carried the leper for two leagues to the church of S. Martin, and his own reflexion thereupon: "the truth of it the kingdom of Jerusalem once proved, the kingdom of England still shows it, and the Roman Empire will in its own times declare it."<sup>2</sup>

Illustrations  
of foreign  
history.

Ralph de Diceto, when writing without effort, wrote in a very simple and easy style; from the few passages in which he attempts a higher strain we may gather that he would have failed had he tried to be graphic or impressive. Some of the best passages mentioned above are written in involved and tumid language, the more difficult wherever it is more pretentious. It is therefore unfair to take the purple patches as fair examples of his best manner. I may, however, point out which those purple patches are. The first is that description of Angers which has been more than once noticed, and which, if it were not difficult, would be fairly picturesque.<sup>3</sup> The second is the description of Aquitaine, which follows and which is perhaps intended to be humorous: the receipt for cooking beef and ducks, and the special mention of the sturgeon and the lamprey read somewhat in contrast with the sonorous description of the bridge and the palaces of Angers.<sup>4</sup> The narration of the capture of Saintes by Henry II. in 1174<sup>5</sup> is a better piece of descriptive writing, and some parts of the relation of the rebellion and death of the young king are told with

Style of our  
author.

Purple  
patches.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 125.

<sup>2</sup> See vol. ii. pp. 163, 268.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i. pp. 291, 292.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. pp. 294, 295: from the mention of fishing, both here and in

the account of Burgundy (vol. i. p. 427), we might suspect that the dean was a fisherman.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 380.

More ambitious passages in the *Imagines*.

Sense of humour and attempts at a jest.

considerable feeling.<sup>1</sup> The capture of the great ship of the Saracens by Richard, a theme on which other writers had dilated in inflated terms, is told by Ralph in the great style.<sup>2</sup> There are some touches of the sensational also in the account of archbishop Geoffrey's arrest.<sup>3</sup> It is clear that the good dean had favourite passages, which he copied out and repeated in the *Opuscula*. It is needless to say that, according to the universal rule in such cases, they are the moral reflexions or the highflown verbiage which the reader estimates so much lower than the writer.<sup>4</sup> Notwithstanding this occasional, and it is only an occasional, tendency to grandiloquence, he has some passages that imply a sense of humour, or at the least the idea of a jest. The pun on Gratian and Vivian, the two papal envoys who neutralized one another in the commission of 1169, is perhaps borrowed: "Gratian " found no grace with the king, nor was Vivian vivid " in the memory of the archbishop."<sup>5</sup> A better joke perhaps is the story<sup>6</sup> told of the mission of Richard of Ilchester to Henry in 1174; how the Normans, when they heard it, said, "as the English have sent so many " messengers and now send this man, what will they " have left to send to call the king back, but the Tower " of London." The curious passage occurring in connexion with the election of Hubert Walter in 1193, where the writer compares the Sabbath day's work of the monks of Canterbury with the Sunday's work of the bishops,<sup>7</sup> can scarcely be regarded as serious, but reads rather heavily if it were intended for banter; as does the flourish of trumpets with which he announces the

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 19, 20.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 93, 94.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. p. 97.

<sup>4</sup> See especially the passage on the family of Henry II. in the *Opuscula*, vol. ii. pp. 15-18, 268-270: this passage the author seems to have liked so much that he could

not bear to alter it. The description of the flourishing family is out of place in 1183, and still more in 1195.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 335.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. 381.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. ii. pp. 108, 109.

flight of the French from Verneuil in 1194.<sup>1</sup> That he could be severe, I have said already, even where the object of the severity was the pope himself. Innocent III. however, had not yet taught men how great a pope might be. For the avarice of the Romans he has a sharp word; the papal envoy Albert traverses England "Latialiter," in right Roman fashion;<sup>2</sup> the funds raised for the succour of Jerusalem are not likely ever to reach those for whose benefit they were raised, unless peradventure the Romans renounce "their natural and ingrafted cupidity."<sup>3</sup> On the French visitors to England he looks with similar suspicion: it was an exception to the custom of the French that the archbishop of Rheims held back his hands from gifts when he came to London, and accepted only a something which did not amount to the rank of a present, in token of the king's affection:<sup>4</sup> a very paltry offering would have represented all the love that Henry either owed or bore to William of Champagne. Again when king Lewis himself made his pilgrimage, we are told that "as fame, ever prone to detraction, has aspersed the Romans with the mark of cupidity, the manifold treasures of the king of England exhibited and distributed at Canterbury would have amply satisfied them, even had they been invited rather by the hopes of gain than by the desire to pray." The French were wise enough to guard against temptation, and "lest they should seem to have sought anything else than the martyr, they suffered a mental martyrdom by holding back their hands from the king's bounty."<sup>5</sup> Even the Germans are not irreprehensible in this matter. In 1184 Philip of Cologne was magnificently entertained for five days at the king's cost, "but whether he went away the recipient of ample gifts it is superfluous to inquire."<sup>6</sup> The dean's scent

Severe remarks on Italians, French, and Germans.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 115.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i. p. 430.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. p. 169.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 426.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 43.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. ii. p. 31.

The mystery of the number eleven.

for transactions of the kind was sufficiently keen: in mentioning the purchase of the chancery by Geoffrey the provost of Beverley he has a remark which might have been made by the author of the "Dialogus de Scaccario." He had paid for it 1100 marks of silver: "that the sum of money paid down was comprehended under the undenary number, is a matter, perchance, not altogether devoid of mystery."<sup>1</sup> What the mystery of the number eleven could be requires an episcopal accountant with some gift of astrology to explain. Can this be a vestige of the Tricolumnis?

Ralph's estimate of Merlin's prophecies.

The estimation in which Ralph held the prophecies of Merlin is a marked feature of his narrative. He copied them out at length on the spare leaves of his manuscripts, and in several places attempts an explanation of particular passages. He is not, indeed, peculiar in this; the author of the *Gesta*,<sup>2</sup> and even Roger of Hoveden,<sup>3</sup> did the same; and a far greater man, abbot Suger, had done it before them.<sup>4</sup> Our author's explanations, however, seem to be original. In the account of the pacification of 1153, Stephen is said to "clothe himself in the father" when he adopts Henry as his heir. This is part of Merlin's auguries.<sup>5</sup> The imprisonment of William the Lion at Richmond is regarded as a fulfilment of the words, "There shall be given him a bridle in the jaws, which shall be fashioned in the bosom of Armorica";<sup>6</sup> Richmond being a castle of the counts of Brittany. The same passage has to do duty on another occasion; for it is the treachery of Geoffrey of Mayenne, Guy de Val, and Ralph of Fougères that brings the great king to his fall.<sup>7</sup> Further on the

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i. p. 406.

<sup>2</sup> Bened. i. 42.

<sup>3</sup> Hoveden, ii. 47.

<sup>4</sup> Vita Ludovici Grossi, c. 15: a comment on "Aurum ex lilio et urtica extorquebitur, et argentum

" ex unguis mugientium manabit," in reference to Henry I.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i. p. 296.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. i. p. 384.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. ii. p. 64.

“eagle of the broken covenant,” queen Eleanor to wit, “rejoices in her third nest-building,”<sup>1</sup> Richard, her third, but eldest surviving son. There are no doubt other instances which have escaped me. References to Merlin's prophecies.

On such evidence, which amounts to no more than a proof that Ralph was not above the temptation to solve a riddle, it would be unfair to found a charge of superstition. His occasional mention of omens is scarcely more than a play upon words; it was of felicitous omen that William of Mandeville was married on the feast of S. Felix.<sup>2</sup> Philip of France was betrothed at Trone, married at Batpaumes; the latter name reminds the dean that “Balak the son of Zippor smote his hands, “beat his palms, together when he said, ‘I called thee to “ ‘curse mine enemies, and lo! thou hast blessed them “ ‘these three times.’ If we shall say that the ceremony “at Trone betokens the fruitful stem of a royal race; if “the ceremony at Batpaumes presages the clapping of “hands in joy over the marriage covenant, we shall “perchance astonish our hearers.”<sup>3</sup> This again can scarcely be anything but serious trifling. The good wish expressed on the occasion of the marriage of Agnes of France with Alexius Comnenus, that it may be more fortunate than the marriage of Constantine VI. with the daughter of Charles the Great,<sup>4</sup> is another illustration of this habit of thought. The coincidence of the day on which Matthew of Boulogne received his death wound Coincidences. with the anniversary of the day on which he had sworn faith to Henry has been already referred to, as has the mystery of the number eleven. Whether an omen was to be found in the hawk that caught a pike in 1191, and which was sent in compliment to John, we may not inquire.

To sum up, however, this somewhat desultory review. It seems clear that Ralph de Diceto wrote with a strong

<sup>1</sup> Vol. ii. p. 67.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii. p. 3.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii. p. 5.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i. p. 431.

Summary of  
the general  
characteris-  
tics of the  
Imagines.

feeling of attachment to Henry II. and the Angevin family ; with considerable political insight, and acquaintance with both the details and the moving causes of public affairs ; in a temperate and business-like style, but with irregularities in chronology, arrangement, and proportion of detail which mark a man who takes up his pen when he is growing old ; now and then he gossips, now and then he attempts to be eloquent, but he is at his best in telling a straightforward tale. Such are the general characteristics of the Imagines. Their historical value is inestimable ; well illustrated as the reigns of Henry II. and Richard are, without Ralph de Diceto one side of their character would be imperfectly known, and some of the crises of their politics would be almost inexplicable. It is no wonder that from the moment of their composition the Imagines became a work of authority.

Circulation  
of the works  
of Ralph de  
Diceto.

A very few lines will be enough to indicate the extent to which the work before us was circulated in the middle ages and the way in which it was incorporated with the writings of the following historians. The number of copies, five of which are still extant, either entire or in fragments, attests a considerable circulation from the first. The original Pauline manuscript remained among the treasures of the cathedral over which its author presided, for three centuries and a half. It was there when Edward I. searched the libraries of the monasteries for historical arguments in favour of his claims over Scotland. Ralph de Diceto is appealed to by him in 1292,<sup>1</sup> in the same list with William of Malmesbury, Henry of Huntingdon, and Roger of Hoveden ; and in the belief that the volume would ever be preserved as a choice treasure, Edward directed the insertion on its blank pages of the official documents touching the

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<sup>1</sup> *Fœdera*, i. 769, in extracts | A.D. 926, 934, 977, 1017, and  
touching the events of the years | 1043.

submission of the competitors for the Scottish crown to his sovereign arbitration.<sup>1</sup>

No doubt the Winchester volume had a like reputation, and may have furnished the extracts which are embodied in the annals of Waverley and Osney.<sup>2</sup> Extracts made from them by later annalists. But it was through the S. Alban's transcript that Ralph was to exercise the widest influence; for from that volume Roger of Wendover, Matthew Paris, and Thomas of Walsingham drew the information contained in the Flores Historiarum and the Hypodigma Neustriae. John Pike, and the author of the *Livres des Reys de Britanie*, probably used the Pauline copy. John Pike was the master of the schools of S. Martin-le-Grand and the owner of another manuscript, now in the King's Library, which contained the work of Sigebert of Gemblours and Robert de Monte.<sup>3</sup> He made, as has been mentioned in the preface to our first volume, large selections and abridgments from our author's works, so large, in fact, as to lead Henry Wharton to suspect that in a volume of Pike's collections he had found a separate work of Ralph de Diceto. Boston of Bury,<sup>4</sup> Bale,<sup>5</sup> and Pits, among the bibliographers; Stowe, Archbishop Parker, and Camden, among the Tudor historians, preserved the tradition of his authority; and at last, in the *Decem Scriptores*, Twysden and Selden gave their excellent edition to the learned world.<sup>6</sup> The book was never lost sight of from the day it was written.

The Index to these volumes has been drawn up in this way. As the *Abbreviationes* are so very much attenuated, it is obvious that to give circumstantial The Index to these volumes.

<sup>1</sup> See vol. i. pp. 286, 287.

<sup>2</sup> *Ann. Waverley*, ed. Luard, pp. 238 sq.; *Ann. Osney*, pp. 3 sq.

<sup>3</sup> MS. 13 C. xi.: Casley's Catalogue, p. 224.

<sup>4</sup> See Selden's preface, p. xxix.

<sup>5</sup> Bale, as cited above, vol. i. pref. p. xv. Pits, c. 300.

<sup>6</sup> It should be observed, however, with reference to the edition of Twysden, that all the matter of the *Abbreviationes* down to the year 589 A.D. is omitted.

notices of every place in which each name occurs would be equivalent to reprinting in English the whole of that portion of the work. I have therefore contented myself with furnishing the list of pages in which each name is found. As the Capitula Imaginum are merely the summary of the separate sections of the Imagines, and answer rather to rubrics than to textual matter, I have not given any references to them in the Index. For the Imagines I hope and believe that the references are full, circumstantial, and exhaustive. For the Opuscula, where the same objections to detailed references apply as I have mentioned in reference to the Abbreviationes, only general references are given, and no attempt has been made to incorporate the mere lists of kings and bishops whose names occur nowhere else in the volume.

Cholderton,  
August 31, 1876.

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## APPENDIX TO PREFACE.



- I. COLLATION OF MS. C.C.C. 76.
- II. INSTITUTION OF R. DE VERNEY TO THE CHURCH OF AYNHO,  
VACANT BY THE RESIGNATION OF RALPH DE DICETO.
- III. STATUTE OF RESIDENCE AGREED ON BY RALPH DE DICETO,  
DEAN, AND THE CANONS OF S. PAUL'S IN 1192.
- IV. CONFIRMATION OF RALPH DE DICETO'S GIFT OF HIS HOUSE  
TO THE DEANERY OF S. PAUL'S.
- V. POETICAL EXTRACTS WRITTEN ON THE SPARE LEAVES OF THE  
LAMBETH MS.
- VI. LETTER OF RICHARD I. TO ARCHBISHOP HUBERT ON AN  
INQUEST INTO THE FUND OF THE RANSOM.
- VII. LETTER OF RICHARD I. TO ARCHBISHOP HUBERT ON  
TOURNAMENTS.
- VIII. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES FROM THE LAMBETH MS.

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### I. COLLATION OF MS. C.C.C. LXXVI.

INCIPIIT LIBELLUS AD REVERENDUM PATREM HUBERTUM ARCHIEPI-  
SCOPUM CANTUARIENSEM ET APOSTOLICÆ SEDIS LEGATUM DIRECTUS A  
RADULFO DE DICETO, LUNDONIENSIS ECCLESIE DECANO.

#### PROLOGUS.

Annos ab Incarnatione Domini seriatim expassos per tempo-  
rum annotationes provida ratione percurrens,<sup>1</sup> annum DCI. The annals  
of the arch-  
bishops of  
Canterbury. opusculo præsentì primordium præstare cognoscas. Singula-  
rium igitur inauditos eventus, casus insolitos, egregie facta,  
civiliter dicta, sub numero quaternario breviter comprehensa,  
cronographiæ sequenti materiam subministrare consideres dili-  
genter, qui voto satisfaciens meo, quotiens tibi plenius inno-  
tuerit in opusculo nostro manifestum errorem deprehensum  
annorum in calculo, manum apponas.<sup>2</sup> Excessum poterit abo-

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<sup>1</sup> *Annos . . . . . percurrens*] Cf. | <sup>2</sup> *Singularium . . . apponas*] Cf.  
vol. i. p. 18. | vol. i. pp. 18, 19.

Annals of  
the arch-  
bishops of  
Canterbury.

lore correctio festinata, si pura fuerit in reprehensione fraternæ caritatis intentio; pro varietate negotiorum et conditione stili narratiuncula sæpius intercicenda; si brevis aperta probabilis auribus insonnerit, saltem in hoc redimat cultus colorationis defectum, si vel in aliquo promereatur accessum. Si quid autem hebetis sensus oratio turgidum importaverit vel inflatum, si vel arida vel exsanguis verborum junctura dejectior emarcuerit, si translatio dictionum impudens offenderit auditorem, si vocalium hiulca collisio subsannationem extorserit, manum rursus apponas.<sup>1</sup> Voluptati siquidem aurium morigerari debet oratio.<sup>2</sup> Debes etiam meminisse traditum a majoribus et cautum in catalogo virorum illustrium, Clementem papam modo secundum modo tertium modo quartum nominatum a Petro. Sed nos si Lino, Cleto, conservemus honorem, sicut eis concorditer exhibent nostri patres in canone Missæ, profecto possumus vitare ruinam; sed ultra posse nostrum est quantum ad annos Dominicales solvere dissonantiam. Namque scriptum est,

“ Primus papatus Petrus est in sede locatus;  
“ Qui consederunt Linus, Cletusque fuerunt;  
“ His Clemens junctus simili fuit ordine functus;  
“ Disputat hinc mundus sit quartus sive secundus.”

Rursus alibi scriptum est, “ Tertius ecclesiæ Romanæ præfuit Clemens episcopus.”<sup>3</sup>

Ad hoc a tempore gratiæ studiosius sacræ paginæ recolas expositores, catholicis applaudas historiographis; si placuerint poteris imitari; si duxeris reprobandos vitandi sunt cum modestia; si contraria scripserint præcipitantis est si vel Orosium Eusebio, vel Dionysium Mariano, vel Bedam Tertulliano leviter anteponas.<sup>4</sup>

Opus itaque sequens plurimum a compendio mutuatur, quantum ratio sinit adeo sub moderatione repressum, ut nec prodiga sit in eo copia, nec obscura brevitatis, nec concinnitas tædiosa.<sup>5</sup>

*Incipiunt annales de Doroberniensibus archiepiscopis.*

Hamo Floriacensis, lib. ii°. Res gestæ . . . deputantur. [vol. i. p. 15.]

Agellius, lib. v°. cap. xviii., Hystoria . . . componuntur. [vol. i. p. 15.]

<sup>1</sup> *Excessum . . . apponas*] Cf. vol. i. p. 19; vol. ii. pp. 184, 185.

<sup>2</sup> *Voluptati . . . oratio*] See vol. i. p. 19, note 3.

<sup>3</sup> *Debes . . . episcopus*] See vol. i. p. 19; vol. ii. p. 184.

<sup>4</sup> *Ad hoc . . . anteponas*] See vol. i. p. 18.

<sup>5</sup> *Opus . . . tædiosa*] See vol. i. p. 34.

Quibus ergo temporibus, ubi vel quorum ministerio reges Anglorum munus consecrationis et regni diadema susceperint, quantis ecclesia Cantuariensis juxta Romanorum pontificum instituta gaudeat munimentis, quid inter regnum et sacerdotium diebus Anselmi, Thomæ, Cantuariensium archiepiscoporum emergerit quaestionis, diligens lector inveniet in sequentibus. His itaque divinis insistentes officiis, quid beatus Gregorius Anglorum apostolus, dum Mauritius imperator arcem Romani gubernaret imperii, statueret faciendum per Angliam breviter enarremus.

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the arch-  
bishops of  
Canterbury.

Anno dci. Augustinus, a beato Gregorio directus ad partes occidentales, ab Athelberto rege Cantia receptus est in episcopum. Qui postmodum consilio prædicti regis ivit Arelas, et . . . subjectos habeat. [vol. i. pp. 106, 107.]

BEDA, LIB. IIº. CAP. IIIº. Augustinus ordinavit . . . Rofensi. [ib. p. 107.]

Anno dcv. Gregorius papa migravit ad Dominum.

BEDA, LIB. IIº. CAP. IIIº. Augustinus pro se . . . colloquium. [ib. p. 107.]

BEDA, LIB. IIº. CAP. VIº. Mellitus . . . revocavit. [ib. p. 108.]

Post Laurentium . . . podagra. [ib. p. 109.]

Post Mellitum . . . subjiciantur. [ib. p. 109.]

BEDA, LIB. IIº. CAP. IXº. Ordinatus . . . archiepiscopo. [ib. p. 109.]

Sicut Cantia . . . honore. [ib. p. 109.]

BEDA, LIBRO IIº. CAP. XVIº. Post Justum . . . ordinandi. [ib. p. 110.]

Scriptis Honorius . . . servetur. [ib. p. 110.]

Post Honorium . . . Cedda. [ib. p. 112.]

Theodorus Tharso . . . positus. [ib. p. 113.]

Theodorus archiepiscopus . . . consummavit. [ib. pp. 113, 114.]

Theodorus in Anglia . . . culparum. [ib. p. 114.]

Theodorus Dorobernensis . . . hystoria. [ib. p. 115.]

Ordinati . . . Dorobernensi. [ib. p. 116.]

Pulsus . . . exegit. [ib. p. 116.]

Merciorum provincia . . . Dorchecestre. [ib. pp. 116, 117.]

Theodorus . . . Cantuariorum. [ib. p. 117.]

Post annos . . . ecclesiæ. [ib. p. 117.]

Theodorus . . . Lindisfarnensem. [ib. p. 117.]

Anno dcºxcº. Theodorus archiepiscopus migravit ad Dominum.

BEDA, LIBRO Vº. CAP. VIIIº. Brichtwaldus . . . Walliarum. [ib. p. 118.]

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the arch-  
bishops of  
Canterbury

Sergius papa . . . obediatis. [ib. p. 118.]  
Tatwinus fit . . . insulæ. [ib. pp. 120, 121.]  
Dorobernensi . . . successit. [ib. p. 121.]  
Nothelmus . . . antistitem. [ib. p. 121.]  
Offa rex Merciorum . . . episcopos. [ib. p. 126.]

Circa dies istos, dum Jambertus archiepiscopus vix anhelaret, Alveredus Romam veniens a Leone papa IIII<sup>to</sup> presbiter ordinatus est; consecratus est etiam ibidem ab eodem papa rex Anglorum primus.<sup>1</sup>

Jamberto successit Adeldardus Wintoniensis episcopus, cui Leo papa scripsit in hæc verba; "Tibi . . . alienum." [ib. pp. 128, 129.]

Edwardus rex . . . Kingestune. [ib. p. 140.]  
Frithestanus . . . pontifices. [ib. p. 142.]  
Formosus . . . confirmamus. [ib. p. 143.]  
Athelmus . . . archiepiscopus. [ib. p. 143.]  
Edelstanus . . . Kingestune. [ib. p. 144.]  
Wlfelmus . . . Doroberniæ. [ib. p. 144.]  
Odo . . . obtinuit. [ib. p. 145.]  
Eadmundus . . . Kingestunc. [ib. p. 146.]  
Eadredus . . . Kingestunc. [ib. p. 146.]  
Odo . . . Cantuariam. [ib. p. 147.]  
Edwius . . . Kingestunc. [ib. p. 147.]  
Dunstanus . . . Cantuariam. [ib. p. 150.]  
Odoni . . . defecit. [ib. p. 150.]  
Dunstanus . . . archiepiscopatum. [ib. p. 150.]  
Eadgarus . . . Editham. [ib. p. 151.]  
Rex Edgarus . . . induxit. [ib. p. 153.]  
Johannes . . . dinoscitur. [ib. p. 153.]  
Edwardus . . . Kingestune. [ib. p. 153.]  
Æthelredus . . . Kingestunc. [ib. p. 156.]  
Dunstano . . . episcopus. [ib. p. 158.]  
Athelgaro . . . induxit. [ib. p. 158.]  
Siricio . . . consecravit. [ib. p. 158.]  
Alfegus . . . Cantuariensis. [ib. p. 161.]  
Sacrosancto . . . sepelitur. [ib. pp. 165, 166.]  
Livingus . . . suscepit. [ib. p. 166.]  
Rex Anglorum . . . repudiatis. [ib. pp. 168, 169.]  
Canutus totius . . . comiti. [ib. pp. 169, 170.]  
Livingus . . . consecravit. [ib. p. 171.]

<sup>1</sup> A curious piece of neglect or confusion, which does not occur in the *Abbreviations*. It possibly arose from a confusion of Leo III.

with Leo IV.; but the statement that Alfred was ordained priest seems wantonly fictitious.

- Athelnodus . . . dedit. [ib. p. 172.]  
 Corpus . . . translatum. [ib. p. 172.]  
 Canutus . . . appellantur. [ib. p. 175.]  
 Constructam . . . martyris. [ib. p. 175.]  
 Herluinus . . . associavit. [ib. p. 176.]  
 Haroldus filius Cnutonis consecratus est ab Ethelno-  
 do Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Landoniam. Qui moriens sepultus  
 est apud Westmustier, et post ejectus e sepulcro sepultus est  
 apud Sanctum Clementem. Haroldo rege sepulto . . .  
 Clementem. [ib. pp. 185, 186.]  
 Elsinus . . . Cantuarie. [ib. p. 186.]  
 Eadwardus . . . Wintonie. [ib. p. 187.]  
 Eadsius . . . successit. [ib. p. 188.]  
 Comes Godwinus . . . obtinuit. [ib. pp. 189, 190.]  
 Haroldus filius Godwini Landonie consecratus est ab Aldredo  
 Eboracensi archiepiscopo.  
 Wlstanus pontifex . . . factus est. [ib. p. 193.]  
 Aldredus Eboracensis . . . Landoniensis. [ib. p. 197.]  
 Adveniente Quadragesima . . . precepit. [ib. p. 200.]  
 Concilium magnum . . . Cicestram. [ib. pp. 201, 202.]  
 Post hæc . . . liberaverant. [ib. pp. 202, 203.]  
 Lanfrancus . . . consecravit. [ib. p. 203.]  
 Lanfrancus . . . ædificavit. [ib. pp. 203, 204.]  
 GENERALE CONCILIUM . . . Pentecostes. [ib. pp. 205, 206.]  
 Herefordensis comes . . . fugaret. [ib. pp. 208, 209.]  
 Robertus . . . inferebat. [ib. pp. 209, 210.]  
 Ecclesia Becci . . . posuit. [ib. p. 210.]  
 Sexto kalendas . . . regem. [ib. p. 213.]  
 Lanfrancus . . . hodie est. [ib. p. 215.]  
 Rex Willelmus . . . præsulatum. [ib. pp. 217, 218.]  
 Acta sunt . . . transirent. [ib. p. 218.]  
 Convenientibus . . . excusare. [ib. pp. 218, 219.]  
 Walterus Albanensis . . . deosculatum. [ib. pp. 219, 220.]  
 Anselmus . . . Dominica. [ib. p. 221.]  
 ORTUM, VITAM, . . . benedici præcipias. [ib. pp. 223-231.]  
 Henricus rex Anglorum Anselmum Dorobernensem archi-  
 episcopum exulantem de Gallia revocavit et uxorem duxit  
 . . . Landonie. [ib. p. 233.]  
 Anselmus . . . Mideltune. [ib. p. 234.]  
 Magna discordia . . . remanserunt. [ib. p. 234.]  
 Anselmus . . . restauravit. [ib. p. 234.]  
 Rex Anglorum . . . redit. [ib. p. 235.]  
 Normannia . . . reversus est. [ib. p. 236.]  
 II<sup>o</sup>. kalendas Augusti . . . privaretur. [ib. p. 236.]  
 Girardus Eboracensis . . . promiserat. [ib. pp. 236, 237.]

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- Willelmus . . . consecrati sunt. [ib. p. 237.]  
 Ricardus de Bealmeis . . . præsentibus. [ib. p. 237.]  
 Anselmus minister . . . concedo. [ib. pp. 237, 238.]  
 Anselmus Cantuariensis. . . . invitant. [ib. p. 238].  
 Jubente rege Willelmo secundo, Ricardus Luudoniensis  
 . . . tradidit. [ib. pp. 238, 239.]  
 Radulfus Rofensis . . . eligitur. [ib. p. 240.]  
 Radulfus archiepiscopus . . . Octobris. [ib. p. 240.]  
 Turstanus . . . cariturum. [ib. pp. 240, 241.]  
 Rex Henricus duxit . . . Windlesoram. [ib. p. 243.]  
 Radulfo Cantuariensi . . . paralyti. [ib. p. 244.]  
 Willelmus . . . Septembris. [ib. p. 244.]  
 Willelmus . . . archidiacono suo. [ib. p. 244.]  
 Rex Anglorum . . . ejectus est. [ib. p. 245.]  
 Ricardo Luudoniensi . . . : Februarii. [ib. p. 245.]  
 Willelmus . . . non posse. [ib. p. 245.]  
 Hugo electus . . . Cicestram. [ib. p. 246.]  
 Ecclesia . . . rege. [ib. p. 246.]  
 Stephanus comes . . . Luudoniam. [ib. p. 247.]  
 Henricus Wintoniensis . . . Romæ habito. [ib. p. 252.]  
 Theobaldus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus venit ad concilium  
 quod Eugenius papa Remis celebravit, quod quia fecit rege  
 prohibente, bonis suis omnibus spoliatus est; suffraganei sui  
 suspensi sunt omnes. [See vol. i. p. 262.]  
 Rex Stephanus . . . non apposit. [ib. pp. 298, 299.]  
 Clero totius . . . non optinuit. [ib. pp. 306, 307.]  
 Thomas archiepiscopus postquam induit vestes . . . im-  
 peratoris. [ib. pp. 307, 308.]  
 Thomas ex archidiacono . . . agnovit. [ib. p. 308.]  
 Clarembaldus . . . partem. [ib. pp. 308, 309.]  
 Thomas autem . . . sinistram. [ib. p. 310.]  
 Comes de Clara . . . archiepiscopum. [ib. p. 311.]  
 Inquisitio . . . ecclesiæ. [ib. p. 311.]  
 Thomas archiepiscopus . . . consilium. [ib. pp. 311, 312.]  
 Rex Angliæ . . . potuerunt. [ib. p. 312.]  
 Ex mandato . . . impetravit. [ib. p. 312.]  
 Rex Anglorum . . . parentaret. [ib. pp. 313-315.]  
 Thomas Cantuariensis . . . repertor. [ib. pp. 316, 317.]  
 Thomas Cantuariensis . . . mandato. [ib. pp. 318, 319.]  
 Willelmus Papiensis . . . curiam. [ib. p. 329.]  
 Thomas Cantuariensis . . . vinculis. [ib. p. 332.]  
 Thomas . . . amputavimus. [ib. p. 333.]  
 Consilio itaque . . . permittat. [ib. p. 336.]  
 Duobus articulis . . . præstare. [ib. pp. 336, 337.]  
 Alexander papa . . . attemptare. [ib. p. 338.]

XIIII<sup>o</sup>. [IIII<sup>o</sup>. MS.] kalendas Julii . . . archiepiscopo. Annals of  
the arch-  
bishops of  
Canterbury.  
[ib. p. 338.]

Habitu est . . . Sandicum portum. [ib. pp. 338, 339.]

Thomas Cantuariensis . . . negotia. [ib. pp. 341; 342.]

Die natalis . . . archiepiscopi vi-]ctualia. [ib. p. 342.]

At this point there has been a lacuna in the MS., which has been supplied in a modern hand from the Imagines; continuing from the word *victualia* [vol. i. p. 342] to *licebit* [p. 352] where the original hand resumes; down to "peccatorum suorum." [ib. p. 352.]

Ricardus prior Doverensis, primus de collegio Cantuariensi, Dorobernensium est electus antistes. Qui veniens ad Alexandrum papam intra paucos dies archiepiscopus, primas, apostolicæ sedis legatus, constitutus est; de quo statutum est in hæc verba: "Tibi, Ricarde, tuisque . . . constat. [ib. p. 390.]

MCLXXXIII. Baldewinus Wigornensis episcopus electus est in archiepiscopum Dorobernensem; cui Lucius papa III<sup>tus</sup>. scripsit in hæc verba: "Tibi, Baldewine, pallium transmittimus "per dilectum notarium nostrum Transmundum." [Cf. vol. ii. p. 36.]

Baldewinus Cantuariensis . . . divina. [vol. ii. pp. 47, 48.]

Idem archiepiscopus . . . valete. [ib. p. 48.]

Urbanus papa: "Nos Anglicanam ecclesiam paternæ considerationis oculis intuentes, ad salutem ipsius et spirituales "in Christo profectus, communi consilio fratrum nostrorum "decrevimus ordinandum, ut venerabilis frater noster Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, de cujus meritis et "virtute, sapientia pariter et doctrina, ecclesia universa congaudet, ministerio legationis accepto, vices nostras ad honorem "ecclesiæ et totius regni salutem, et pacem per subditam sibi "provinciam exequetur."

Baldewinus Cantuariensis . . . faciatis. [ib. pp. 77, 78.]

Ricardus comes Pictavorum a Baldewino Dorobernensi metropolitano consecratus est in regem apud Westmustier, tertio nonas Septembres, Walterus Rothomagensis, Fulmarus Treverensis, Johannes Dublinensis, archiepiscopi cum episcopis pluribus astiterunt archiepiscopo.

Apud Pipewellam Ricardus Heliensis . . . episcopi. [ib. p. 69.]

Hubertus Saresberiensis episcopus, coepiscoporum omnium concurrentibus votis, in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem electus, a Celestino tertio pallium suscepit, et postmodum plenitudinem potestatis in officio legationis . . . anno quarto. [ib. pp. 125, 126.]

Annals of  
the arch-  
bishops of  
Canterbury.

Celestinus . . . debitam et honorem [ib. pp. 126, 127] ;  
atque ejus salubria monita et mandata recipiatis humiliter, et  
servetis, quæ auctoritate legationis qua fungitur secundum Deum  
duxerit statuenda firmiter observantes. Datum Laterani xv<sup>to</sup>  
kalendas Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno quarto."

The foregoing annals occupy twenty-two folios. On the  
twenty-third follow the "Verba Merlini;" "Exin coronabitur  
. . . insidebit. [Galfr. Mon. vii. 3.] Then

"Anno milleno sexageno quoque seno

"Anglorum metæ flammæ sensere cometa."

[vol. i. p. 194 n. 2.] Then "Franci imperatores; Karolus . . .  
"Fredericus, Henricus V., Henricus VI."

Apri dentibus . . . reservabunt.

Exin de . . . oleo.

Sextus Hyberniæ . . . orietur.

} [Galfr. Mon. vii. 3.]

"Pax erit illorum brevis et lis longa suorum,

"Corruet amborum genus et gens ense priorum."

The MS. ends with a list of the archbishops of Canterbury  
written out in a modern hand.

## II. LITTERÆ HUGONIS LINCOLNIENSIS EPISCOPI DE INSTITUTIONE R. DE VIRNETO IN ECCLESIA DE AYNHO AD PRÆSENTATIONEM MONA- CHORUM DE WALDEN.

[MS. Harl. 3697, fo. 49.]

Institution  
of Ralph de  
Verney.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit,  
Hugo Dei gratia Lincolnensis episcopus salutem in Domino.  
Noverit universitas vestra nos ad resignationem dilecti filii  
nostri Radulfi de Disceto, et ad præsentationem dilectorum  
filiorum nostrorum abbatis<sup>1</sup> et conventus de Walendena, rece-

<sup>1</sup> The priory of Walden was converted into an abbey in the reign of Richard I. ; but it still remained under the patronage of the Mandevilles. One of the last traces of the action of Ralph de Diceto is his attestation of a document connected with Walden : "A.D. 1199-1205. Confirmation by William bishop of London of the grant and restitution of the right of patronage of Walden abbey made by king John to Geoffrey FitzPeter earl of Essex,

"heir to William de Mandeville, who had the patronage of the priory before it was converted into an abbey in the time of king Richard. Witnesses, Ralph dean of London; A. archdeacon of London; Richard archdeacon of Colchester; and William of Ely the treasurer." Charters of the Duchy of Lancaster, Thirty-fifth Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, App. p. 3.



pisse dilectum filium nostrum Radulfum de Vireneto ad ecclesiam de Aynho, et ipsum in eadem canonice instituisse sub annua pensione duorum solidorum abbati et monachis de Walenden solvenda: ad petitionem etiam prefati R. de Vireneto confirmavimus Turberto filio Turberti perpetuam in jam dicta ecclesia vicariam, quam ad præsentationem prædicti R. de Disceto, de consensu etiam et voluntate Willelmi tunc prioris de Waledene, ex institutione Roberti bonæ memoriæ Lincolnensis episcopi, adeptus est; ita quidem quod ipse T. eandem ecclesiam cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus perpetuo possidebit, solvendo ipsi R. de Vireneto singulis annis duos aureos, unum scilicet ad Pascha, et unum ad festum sancti Michaelis, salvo episcopalibus consuetudinibus super quibus idem T. respondebit, et Lincolnensis ecclesiæ dignitate. Quod ut ratum et firum perseveret, præsentis scripto et sigilli nostri patrocinio confirmavimus. Hiis testibus, R. archidiacono Leiricestriæ, magistro Ricardo Trim; magistro Ricardo de Swaleclive, Alexandro de Bedeford, Reumundo, Galfrido de Doping, Lincolnensis ecclesiæ canonicis; Rogero Bacun, Hugone de Rolveston et multis aliis.<sup>1</sup>

The church of Aynho is vacant by the resignation of Ralph de Diceto.

### III. STATUTE OF RESIDENCE AGREED ON BY RALPH DE DICETO, DEAN, AND THE CANONS OF S. PAUL'S IN 1192.<sup>2</sup>

Anno Domini MCXCII. Ad rescindendum scandalum quod diu in ecclesia beati Pauli inter canonicos super inequali distributione communiæ perduravit, de communi consensu et consilio domini decani Radulfi de Diceto et capituli statutum est; ut singulis annis quatuor terminis inter canonicos in ecclesia residentes et Deo deservientes equa fiat communiæ distributio; ita scilicet quod, si quis residentium in quarta parte anni minus quatuor septimanis absens fuerit vel continuus vel ita ut omnes absentiarum simul computatarum non perficiant tempus quatuor septimanarum, tempore distributionis nihil prorsus

Statute of Residence drawn up under Ralph de Diceto.

Term of absence allowed.

<sup>1</sup> In the fourth year of Henry III. Absalom abbot of Walden had to answer a claim made by Isabella, wife of Robert FitzJohn (of Clavering). She said that William de Mandeville presented Robert of Stratford in the time of Henry II., and that he was the last rector; that the manor was given by the

Mandevilles to the Claverings, and the rectory with it. The abbot replied that abbot Roger had presented Robert Stratford, and exhibited the letter of S. Hugh given above.

<sup>2</sup> A great part of the substance of this statute is to be found in dean Baldoek's Statutes, part iii.

Statute of  
Residence  
drawn up  
under Ralph  
de Diceto.

diminuetur ei de sua communa. Si vero per amplius temporis spatium in quarta parte anni abfuerit, pro rata temporis communæ suæ sentiet dispendium; verbi gratia, ut si abfuerit per quatuor septimanas et percepturus esset xiii. solidos de quarta parte anni, detrahentur ei quatuor solidi; si quinque septimanis quinque solidi, et sic deinceps. Si vero septem ebdomadis de quarta parte anni absens fuerit vel amplius, nihil prorsus de illa quarta parte anni percipiet.

Definition of  
residence.

Residentes autem quantum ad communæ perceptionem eos intelligimus, qui non minus quam in quarta parte anni vel in domo propria vel conducta vel alia forte, in servitio ecclesiæ, morati fuerint, sic quod de rebus suis disposuerint ut intelligantur ab ecclesia non recessuri nisi evidens ratio vel urgens necessitas advocaverit.

Si quis vero canonicorum ab initio moram facere in ecclesia voluerit, et inter residentes connumerari, et ad Natale forte Domini venerit et usque ad Pascha resedcrit, vel ad Pascha venerit et usque ad festum Sancti Johannis moram fecerit, vel in aliis similiter terminis, ita ut nec per unam ebdomadam, vel continuam vel per plures absentias computatas, de prima quarta parte residentia suæ absens fuerit; tempore distributionis partem se contingentem de communia sua integre percipiet. Si vero post Natale forte Domini, vel post Pascha, vel post festum Sancti Johannis, vel post festum Sancti Michaelis una septimana, vel post amplius tempus, advenerit, tempore distributionis nihil prorsus de communia primæ quartæ percipiet.<sup>1</sup>

Explanatory  
note.

Si vero post primam quartam partem anni moram continuaverit, poterit absens esse minus quatuor septimanis nec tamen aliquod subtrahetur ei in distributione communæ. Quod si post quatuor septimanas absens fuerit uno die vel amplius, fiet ei sicut supra scriptum est. Et notandum quod nisi unum annum continuum sic moram fecerit in ecclesia, quod in singulis distributionibus communæ, quæ quater fiunt in anno, certam portionem acceperit, et iterum velit redire et residentiam facere, necesse habebit denuo per primam quartam partem qua venerit moram facere, ita quod non sit absens per unam septimanam sicut supra scriptum est, aut nihil prorsus de communia accipiet. Quicumque autem per annum continuum residentiam fecerit ita quod in singulis distributionibus communæ, quæ quater in anno fiunt, certam portionem acceperit, inter perpetuos sta-

<sup>1</sup> *Si vero . . . percipiet*] Statutes, book i. p. iii. c. 2 (ed. Simpson), p. 33.

tionarios numerabitur. Et si post annum completum vel continuatim recesserit, quantocumque tempore absens fuerit, in redditu suo non habebit necesse facere residentiam secundum legem novellorum, sed poterit prima quarta parte anni qua veniet absens esse minus quatuor septimanis sine dispendio vel quatuor septimanis et deinceps secundum quod supra statutum est.

Statute of Residence drawn up under Ralph de Diceto.

Si quis vero residentium qui non minus anno integro ecclesie deservierit, de licentia domini decani et capituli, studiorum gratia peregre degat per annum forte vel biennium vel triennium, singulis annis xl. solidos de communa percipiet.

Absence at a university.

Item si quis residentium qui non minus anno integro in ecclesia moram fecerit, super aliquo redditu suo in causam trahatur et ex necessitate sui juris tuendi gratia abfuerit, quantum ad communæ perceptionem pro præsentibus habebitur.<sup>1</sup>

Absence on legal business.

Item si quis in aliquo redditu suo tempore residentie fuerit spoliatus et ad recipiendum redditum necesse habeat cum aliquo experiri, quantum ad communæ perceptionem pro præsentibus habebitur.

Si vero alias alicui causam moveat, et ita quatuor septimanas vel amplius abfuerit, secundum quod supra scriptum est de absentibus, detrahatur ei pro rata temporis de communa sua.<sup>2</sup>

Item dies recessus et dies reversionis, dummodo aliqua hora in ecclesia beati Pauli fuerit, tempori absentie non connumerabitur.<sup>3</sup>

Day of departure and return.

Hæc<sup>4</sup> autem æqualitas distributionis inter eos servabitur qui in ecclesia fuerint residentes, et bene ecclesie deservierint. Et, quia quid sit ecclesie bene deservire difficile est ad plenum describere, quis intelligitur ecclesie deservire, ut ex eo perpendi possit quis bene deserviat, summatim insinuamus. Si quis igitur in ecclesia horis nocturnis et diurnis assiduus sit, ut psallat vel legat vel cantet vel oret, non ut confabulationibus vacet, is intelligitur ecclesie deservire. Similiter si quis clericos ecclesie deservientes pascat et exhibeat, et si quis verbo prædicationis alios instruat et morum honestate alios ad beneficiendum invitet. Item si quis ita prudens sit ut ad majora negotia ecclesie gerenda sit idoneus, et ea, cum necessitas exegerit, suscipere et agere sit paratus, ecclesie deservire intelligitur. Si quis igitur horis nocturnis et diurnis, ut decet

What it is "ecclesie bene deservire."

<sup>1</sup> Statutes, p. 34.

<sup>2</sup> *Si vero . . . sua*] Statutes, p. 34.

<sup>3</sup> *Item . . . . connumerabitur*] Statutes, p. 34.

<sup>4</sup> *Hæc autem, &c.*] Cf Statutes, pp. 34, 36, 37, where the text is referred to as "declarationes antiquæ."

Statute of Residence drawn up under Ralph de Diceto.

et prædictum est, intersit, et clericos duos ad minus nullum in ecclesia habentes beneficium nec vicarios secum habuerit suos scilicet nec alienos, licet alter eorum minoris sit ætatis, cum tamen sit pubes vel pubertati proximus, plena gaudebit communæ perceptione.

Employment on the business of the church compensates for non-residence.

Item si quis non ita sit assiduus ad horas ecclesiasticas, cujus tamen industria negotiis ecclesiæ gerendis sit necessaria, compensationis ratio admitti potest et debet in communæ distributione; si vero alia quæ scripta sunt in deserviendo ecclesiæ vel omnia vel aliquod vel aliqua in aliquo impleverit, admittenda est ratio ut in totum vel in parte communæ gaudeat perceptione, ut autem qui plene communam habeat, necesse est ut secum duos clericos ad minus habeat ecclesiam frequentantes.

These regulations are not to be harshly interpreted.

Quod<sup>1</sup> autem supra diximus aliquem debere esse assiduum in ecclesia, assiduitatem exigimus moderatam, ad humanum modum, non ut singulis diebus ac noctibus omnibus horis ecclesiasticis compellatur interesse. Ab hac autem assiduitate excusatur quis infirmitate corporis, tali scilicet quæ morbus soticus appellatur, id est quæ impedimento alicui sit, ne suis vel alienis negotiis sine periculo interesse possit. Si vero super hoc an bene servierit aliqua fuerit dubitatio, ad majoris et sanioris partis capituli decurretur arbitrium, ita ut secundum eorum iudicium discutiatur utrum in integrum percepturi sint communam, vel quantum eis debeat detrahi.

Names of the canons who made and confirmed the statute.

Huic autem constitutioni interfuerunt et assensum et auctoritatem præstiterunt dominus Radulfus de Diceto ecclesiæ beati Pauli decanus, Petrus archidiaconus, magister Ricardus de Storteforde, magister scholarum; Walterus filius Walteri præcentor; Robertus de Clifford, sacerdos; Hugo de Raculver, sac.; magister Henricus de Norhamptun, sac.; Henricus filius episcopi; Johannes de Withona, magister Alardus, diaconi; Ricardus juvenis, Osbertus de Camera, Johannes de Sancto Laurentio, Ricardus de Windesor. Absentes quidam de canonicis dum præsens fieret constitutio, postmodum in ecclesiam reversi, quod a confratribus suis super hiis quæ scripta sunt gestum est ratum habuerunt, et communem præstiterunt assensum; hii scilicet, Gilbertus archidiaconus Middelsexiæ; Ricardus archidiaconus Colecestriæ; Henricus thesaurarius; Ricardus Ruffus, Radulfus archidiaconus Herefordiæ; Gilbertus Banaster, Rogerus de Wigornia, magister Edmundus, Radulfus de Ely, Henricus filius Jacobi; Robertus Banaster, archidiaconus Essexiæ; Walterus Mape, Brand, canonici; Rogerus capellanus

<sup>1</sup> *Quod autem, &c.*] Statutes, p. 37.

episcopi; Laurentius nepos Celestini papæ; Robertus Foliot, Ricardus de Humframville. The bishop's confirmation.

Ego Ricardus tertius episcopus Lundoniensis huic statuto consensum et auctoritatem præstiti, et ejusdem constitutionis violatores excommunicationis vinculo innodavi.

IV. CONFIRMATION OF RALPH DE DICETO'S GIFT OF HIS HOUSE TO THE DEANERY OF S. PAUL'S.

Reg. Dec. et Cap. S. Pauli, A. fo. 57.

Ricardus Dei gratia Lundoniensis episcopus universis Christi fidelibus ad quos præsentis litteræ pervenerint salutem in Christo æternam. Ex assertione dilecti filii nostri Radulfi de Diceto decani Londoniensis manifeste cognovimus, ipsum, ad honorem Dei et patroni sui beati Pauli, domos suas quas in atrio jam dictæ ecclesiæ fundavit, cum utensilibus suis et ornamentis munitas, capellam suam etiam cum libris et ornamentis, decanatu ecclesiæ beati Pauli in perpetuum confirmavit, et ad tam laudabilis propositi pium incrementum, terram in qua jam dictæ domus et capella sitæ sunt decanatu in perpetuum assignavit, sicut ex litteris suis patentibus manifeste perpendimus; ita quidem quod singuli decani decem solidos in anniversario ejusdem decani, nomine prædicti tenementi, ad pitantiam per manum camerarii persolvent, et de eis solvendis in capitulo suo in prima institutione cavebunt. Nos itaque, tam id quod a prædecessore nostro venerabili quam ab eodem decano gestum est ratum et gratum habentes, idem præsentis scripti patrocinio et nostri appositione sigilli, communire curavimus. Ad hæc ad omnium notitiam volumus devenire, nos terram illam quæ est juxta domos jam dicti decani versus occidentem, usque ad vicum, in augmentum prædicti masagii quod decanis in perpetuum assignavimus, ipsi decanatu dedisse et contulisse. Ut autem hæc concessio seu donatio debitæ firmitatis robur optineat, eam sigilli nostri appositione confirmavimus. Testibus hiis; magistro Ricardo de Storteforde magistro scholarum; magistro Henrico de Norhamptun; Roberto de Clifford; Hugone de Raculf, magistro Hugone; Ricardo juniore, magistro Petro de Waltham; Radulfo de Chiltone; magistro Osberto de Camera, Gileberto Banastre canonicis; magistro Roberto de Nuiers; magistro Aalardo; Ricardo de Windesore; Willelmo de Hely; Rogero, Alano, Berengario, Johanne de Storteforde, capellanis. Ralph de Diceto's gift of his houses to the dean of S. Paul's confirmed. Annual payment to be made on his anniversary.

V. POETICAL EXTRACTS WRITTEN ON THE SPARE LEAVES OF THE  
LAMBETH MS.

MS. A. f. ult.

YLDEBERTUS CENOMANENSIS EPISCOPUS.

(Opera, ed Beaugendre, col. 1335.)

Poem by  
Hildebert  
of Le Mans  
on Rome.

Dum simulchra Deum, dum numina vana placerent,  
 Militia, populo, mœnibus, alta fui ;  
 At simul effigies arasque superstitionis  
 Deiciens, uni sum famulata Deo,  
 Cesserunt arces, cecidere palatia divum,  
 Servivit populus, degeneravit eques.  
 Vix scio quæ fuerim, vix Romæ Roma recordor ;  
 Vix sinit occasus vel meminisse mei.  
 Plus placuit<sup>1</sup> jactura mihi successibus istis,  
 Major sum pauper divite, stante jacens :  
 Stans domui terras, infernum diruta pulso ;  
 Corpora stans, animas fracta jacensque rego.<sup>2</sup>  
 Quod ne Cæsaribus videar debere vel armis,  
 Et species rerum meque meosque trahat,  
 Armorum vis illa perit, ruit illa senatus  
 Gloria, procumbunt templa, theatra jacent.  
 Rostra vacant, edicta silent, sua præmia desunt  
 Emeritis, populo jura colonus agris,  
 Durus eques, judex rigidus, plebs libera quondam  
 Odit, amat, patitur, classica luera jugum.  
 Ista jacent ne forte meus spem ponat in illis  
 Civis, et evacuet spemque bonumque crucis.  
 Crux ædes alias, alios promittit honores,  
 Militibus tribuens regna superna suis,  
 Sub cruce rex servit, sed liber lege tenetur,  
 Sed diadema tenens jussa tremit sed amat.  
 Fundat avarus opes, sed abundat, fenerat inde,  
 Sed bene custodit, sed super astra locat.<sup>3</sup>

(Opera Hildeberti, ed Beaugendre, 1708, col. 1334.)

Par tibi Roma nichil, cum sis prope tota ruina  
 Quam magni fueris integra fracta doces.  
 Longa tuos fastus ætas destruxit, et arces  
 Cæsaris et superum templa palude jacent.

<sup>1</sup> *Plus placuit*] *Gratior hæc*, ed.<sup>2</sup> Two lines omitted.<sup>3</sup> Four lines omitted.

Illo labor, labor ille ruit, quem dirus Araxes  
 Et stantem tremuit et cecidisse dolet;  
 Quem gladii regum, quem provida jura senatus,  
 Quem superi rerum constituere caput;  
 Quem magis optavit cum crimine solus habere  
 Cæsar quam socius et pius esse socer;  
 In quem dum fieret vigilavit cura priorum  
 Juvit opus pietas hospitis unda locum;  
 Expendere duces thesauros, fata favorem,  
 Artifices studium, totus et orbis opes.  
 Urbs cecidit de qua si quicquam dicere dignum  
 Moliar hæc potero dicere, Roma fuit.<sup>1</sup>  
 Non tamen armorum series, nec flamma, nec ensis  
 Ad plenum potuit hoc abolere decus.  
 Cura hominum tantam potuit componere Romam  
 Quantam non potuit solvere cura Deum.  
 Confer opes, ebur et marmor superumque favorem,  
 Artificum vigilent in nova facta manus.  
 Non tamen aut fieri par stanti fabrica muri  
 Aut restaurari sola ruina potest.  
 Hic superum formas superi mirantur et ipsi,  
 Et cupiunt fictis vultibus esse pares.  
 Non hoc ore deos potuit natura creare  
 Quo miranda Deum signa creavit homo;  
 Vultus adest his numinibus potiusque coluntur  
 Artificum studio quam Deitate sua.  
 Urbs felix, si vel dominis urbs illa careret,  
 Vel dominis esset turpe carere fide.

Poem by  
 Hildebert  
 of Le Mans  
 on Rome.

Claudianus. [In Rufinum, I. v. 25.]

Invidiæ quondam stimulis excanduit atrox  
 Allecto, placidas late cum cerneret urbes.  
 Protinus infernas ad limina tetra sorores  
 Concilium deforme vocat; glomerantur in unum  
 Innumeræ pestes Herebi, quascunque sinistro  
 Nox genuit foetu, nutrix discordia belli,  
 Imperiosa fames, læto vicina senectus,  
 Impatiensque sui morbus, livorque secundis  
 Anxius, et scisso mœrens velamine luctus,  
 Et timor, et cæco præceps audacia vultu,  
 Et luxus populator opum, quem semper adhærens  
 Infelix humili gressu comitatur egestas.

Extract  
 from Clau-  
 dian.

<sup>1</sup> Proh dolor urbs cecidit cujus dum specto ruinas  
 Penso statum solitus dicere Roma fuit.

Extracts  
from Clau-  
dian.

[Claudian. in IV. Honor. Cons. v. 213.]

Si tibi Parthorum solium fortuna dedisset,  
Care puer, terrisque procul venerandus Eois  
Barbarus Arsacio consurgeret ore thiaras,  
Sufficeret sublime genus, luxuque fluentem  
Deside nobilitas posset te sola tueri;  
Altera Romanæ longe rectoribus aulæ  
Conditio; virtute decet non sanguine niti;  
Major et utilior fato conjuncta potenti  
Vile latens virtus, quid enim submissa tenebris  
Proderit obscuro? veluti sine remige pupis,  
Vel lira quæ reticet, vel qui non tenditur areus.

[Claudian. in IV. Honor. Cons. v. 257.]

Tu licet extremos late dominere per Indos,  
Te Medus, te mollis Arabs, te Seres adorent;  
Si metuis, si prava cupis, si duceris ira,  
Servitii patiere jugum, tolerabis iniquas  
Interius leges; tunc omnia jure tenebis  
Cum poteris rex esse tui; proclivior usus  
Tu pejora datur, suadetque licentia luxum.

[Claudian. in IV. Honor. Cons. v. 265.]

Comprime motus,  
Nec tibi quid liceat, sed quid fecisse decebit  
Occurrat, mentemque domet respectus honesti;  
Hoc te præterea crebro sermone monebo  
Ut te totius medio telluris in ore  
Vivere cognoscas, cunctis tua gentibus esse  
Facta palam, nec posse dari regalibus usquam  
Secretum vitiis, nam lux altissima fati  
Occultum nil esse sinit, latebrasque per omnes  
Inter et abstrusos explorat fama recessus.  
Sis pius imprimis, nam cum vincamur in omni  
Munere, sola deos æquat clementia nobis.  
Nea dubie suspectus agas, neu falsus amicus  
Rumorumve avidus: qui talia curat inanes  
Horrebit strepitus, nulla non anxius hora.  
Non sic excubiæ, non circumstantia pila,  
Quam tutatur amor, non extorquebis amari.

[Ib. v. 294.]

Hoc alterna fides, hoc simplex gratia donat.  
Tu civem patremque geras, tu consule cunctis,  
Non tibi, nec tua te moveant sed publica vota.  
In commune jubes si quid censesve tenendum;  
Primus jussa subi, tunc observantior æqui  
Fit populus, nec ferre negat cum viderit ipsum  
Auctorem parere sibi, componitur orbis.



Regis ad exemplum, nec sic inflectere sensus  
Humanos edicta valent quam vita regentis ;  
Mobile mutatur semper cum principe vulgus.

Extract  
from Clau-  
dian.

SIDONIUS [Sidon. Apoll., Carm. II. v. 36.]

Excipit hic natos glacies et matris ab alvo,  
Artus infantum molles nix civica durat.  
Pectore vix alitur quisquis, sed ab ubere tractus  
Plus potat per vulnus equum, sic lacte relicto,  
Virtutem gens tota bibit ; crevere parumper.  
Mox pugnam ludunt jaculis, hos suggerit illis  
Nutrix plaga jocos ; pueri venatibus apti  
Lustra feris vacuant, raptò ditata juvenus  
Jura colit gladii, consummatamque senectam  
Non ferro finire pudet ; tali ordine vitæ  
Cives martis agunt.

Extracts  
from  
Sidonius  
Apollina-  
ris.

[Sidon. Apoll., Carm. II. v. 98.]

Omittimus omnes,

Jam tu ad plectra venis, tritus cui casside crinis  
Ad diadema venit, rutilum cui Cæsaris ostrum  
Deposito thorace datur, sceptroque replenda  
Mucrone est vacuata manus ; cunabula vestra  
Imperii fulsere notis et præscia tellus  
Aurea converso promisit sæcula fetu.  
Te nascente ferunt exorto flumina melle  
Dulcatis cunctata vadis, oleique liquores  
Isse per attonitas bacca pendente trapetas ;  
Protulit undantem segetem sine semine campus ;  
Et sine se natis invidit pampinus uvis.  
Hibernæ rubuere rosæ, spretoque rigore  
Lilia permixtis insultavere pruinis.

[Sid. Apoll., Carm. V. v. 40.]

Advolat omnis

Terra simul, tu quæque suos provincia fructus  
Exponit, fert Indus ebur, Chaldæus amomum,  
Assirius gemmas, Ser vellera, thura Sabæus,  
Attis mel, Fenix palmas, Lacedæmon olivum,  
Archas equos, Epyrus equas, pecuaria Gallus,  
Arma Calibs, frumenta Libes, Campanus Iachum,  
Aurum Lidus, Arabs guttam, Panchaia mirram,  
Pontus castorea, blattam Tyrus, æra Corinthus,  
Sardinia argentum, naves Hyspania defert.

[Sidon. Apoll., Carm. VII. v. 187.]

Quis promptior isto

Tensa catherinati summittere colla Molossi,  
Et lustris recubare feras, interprete nare

Extract  
from  
Sidonius  
Apollina-  
ris.

Discere, non visas et in aere quaerere plantas.

[v. 202.]

Quid volucrum studium dat quas natura rapaces  
In vulgus prope cognatum? quis doctior isto  
Instituit varias per nubila jungere lites?  
Alite vincit aves, colerique per aera plausu  
Hoc nulli melius pugnator militat unguis.

BERNARDUS SILVESTRIS.

[Bernardi Sylvestris, Megacosmus, lib i. MS. Laud, Misc. 515,  
fo. 191.]

Extract  
from  
Bernardus  
Sylvestris.

Ossibus extruitur elephas, dorsoque camelus  
Surgit et in bubulo cornua frontis honor.  
Ad cursum cervus succingitur, erigit altis  
Poplitibus dammas tibia longa pedum.  
Sustitit in pectus leo fortior, ursus in unguis,  
Tigris atrox morsu, dente timendus aper.  
Velleribus mollescit ovis, capraeque maritus  
Et capra vestitur asperiore toga.  
Cor fervens crexit equum, dejecit asellum  
Segnities, animos praegravat auris onus.  
Rugit ad praedam pardusque lupusque sititor  
Sanguinis, ille nemus, hic juga montis amans.  
Grandior in tauro virtus, sed parvula vulpes  
Plenius angusta sub brevitate sapit.  
Nascuntur servire boves, animalque timoris  
Crescit in auriculas res fugitiva lepus.  
Ad montes onager fugiens emancipat usum  
Officiumque negat corporis ipse sui.  
Morato canis ingenio vel amiciores usu  
Pertulit humanas extimuisse minas.  
Prodit ut ignoti faciat miracula visus  
Linx, liquidi fontem luminis intus habens.  
Prodit et in risus hominum deformis imago  
Simia naturae degenerantis homo.  
Prodit item Castor proprio de corpore velox  
Reddere quas sequitur hostis avarus opes.  
Cisimus obrepsit et vestitura potentes  
Martrix et spolio non leviora bever.

[MS. Laud, 515, fo. 194 vo.]

Diversumque tulit variumque natatile Protheus  
Obtinuit regnum squamea turba suum,  
Marmorici balena sinus, delphinus adunchus  
Qui mage suspecto tempore ludit aquis.

Suspecta muræna cibus suspectior ipsa  
 Congruus et causas febris echinus habet;  
 Morius insipidus et amico dorea gustu  
 Piscis iter succo nobiliore lupus.  
 Ostrea sive genus quibus ampla palatia conchæ  
 Quæ nova sunt quotiens luna novavit iter.  
 Leteus piscis, qui cujus harundine pendet  
 Oblitum reddet immemoremque sui;  
 In venrem prurire senes vis improba stincus,  
 Quique sepulta diu surgere membra facit;  
 Sirenes portenta maris, vel denique multa  
 Id genus æquoreos incolere sinus.  
 Multa peregrinis excursibus hospita turba  
 Descendit fluvios regnaque dulcis aquæ.  
 Concordes commune natant fluvialibus undis  
 Æquorei fetus indigenæque dei.  
 Sturgio quadratus, mulus teres, hispida perca,  
 Gardo brevis, longus barbolus, ampla plais,  
 Turtur rubens, salmo sapidus, præpinguis alosa,  
 Lucius exactor præpositusque gravis,  
 Has aluit species substantia mollis aquarum  
 Æthereos plures tacta calore tulit.

Extracts  
 Bernardus  
 Sylvestris.

VI. LETTER OF RICHARD I. TO ARCHBISHOP HUBERT ON AN INQUEST  
 INTO THE FUND OF THE RANSOM.

Ricardus<sup>1</sup> Dei gratia etc. H. eadem gratia etc. salutem. Quod inquisitionem nostram mandavimus fieri de collecta redemptionis nostræ, non cupiditas ulla nos ad id stimulavit, sed dignum ducebamus scire qui et quantum nobis in tanto necessitatis articulo subvenisset. Et si hii qui cam receperunt optulissent nobis ea quæ acceperant, vel ultra quam reddiderint, ut si ea nobis ad nostrum beneplacitum præsentassent, nihil inde duxissemus ulterius inquirendum. Eo enim usque per Dei gratiam habundamus pecunia quod non est opus nobis materiam quærere malitiose aliquid acquirendi. Verum tamen nos prudentiæ vestræ adquiescendum ducimus et voluntatem nostram super consilio vestro postponimus eandem inquisitionem omittentes ad præsens. Acceptum autem habemus et gratias magnas referimus super hoc quod fecistis de illo qui turbabat civitatem Lundoniarum . . . quia magis putamus imminere nobis guerram a rege Franciæ quam pacem. Man-

Letter of  
 Richard I.  
 to Hubert,  
 archbishop  
 of Canter-  
 bury, on an  
 inquest to  
 be made as  
 to the money  
 raised for  
 the ransom

<sup>1</sup> Written on the cover of the Lambeth MS.

The king directs a general summons of all holding by knight service, to go to France.

Castles are to be lodged in safe hands.

[A.D. 1196.]

damus vobis quod faciatis omnes illos qui habent capita baroniarum suarum in Normannia transire ad partes cismarinas sine mora. Summoncatis etiam omnes illos qui debent nobis servitium militis in Anglia, præter Willelmum de Braus et Willelmum de Aubenci et barones de marchia Wallarum, quod omnes sint ad nos citra mare in Normannia proxima Dominica ante Pentecosten cum equis et armis, parati ad servitium nostrum; et veniant ita parati quod possint diu morari in servitio nostro; quod scilicet non gravent se multitudine militum, nec aliquis plures adducat quam vii. ad plus. Summoncatis etiam episcopos et abbates qui debent nobis servitium militare quod ita serviant nobis in militibus quod eos inde laudare et gratias agere debeamus. Mandamus vobis præterea quod castella nostra faciatis tradi hiis quos magister Philippus Dunelmensis electus, Walterus capellanus noster, Stephanus de Turnham, Robertus de Tregoz, Hugo de Novilla, Robertus de Veteri Ponte quem ad vos dirigimus vobis nominaverint et dixerint ex parte mea. Et nos etiam custodibus castellorum super hoc litteras nostras direximus. Si quis vero fuerit qui ad litteras nostras et præceptum nostrum ex parte nostra noluerit id facere, cum ad nos sine dilatione mittatis, quia nos idem præcipimus ei viva voce. Vos autem gratia exempli dandi aliis, tradatis eis castellum de Windlesores in primis, ut alii libentius et facilius eis tradant ea quæ sunt in custodia sua. Verum si barones qui habent castella nostra in custodia maluerint ea vobis tradere, vos recipiatis ea, et postmodum tradatis ea hiis quos prædicti fideles et familiares vobis dixerint. Mittatis etiam nobis quam citius unquam poteritis totam pecuniam et thesaurum quem habetis. Teste me ipso apud Minehi Sancti Cari xv. die Aprilis.

#### VII. LETTER OF THE KING ON TOURNAMENTS.

*Hoc est breve regis missum domino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo de concessione torneamentorum in Anglia.*

The king allows tournaments to be held in five places.

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum, dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, comes Andegaviæ, venerabili in Christo patri H. Dei gratia Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, totius Angliæ primati, salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse quod torneamenta sint in Anglia in v. placitis, inter Sarrisberiam et Wilthoniam, inter Warewicum et Kenlingeworth, inter Stanforde et Warineforde, inter Brackele et Mixebury, inter Blic et Tickhill; ita quod pax terræ nostræ non infringetur nec potestas justitiaria minorabitur,

nec de forestis nostris dampnum inferetur. Et comes qui ibi  
 torniare voluerit dabit nobis xx. marcas, et baro x. marcas,  
 et miles qui terram habuerit quatuor marcas, et miles qui  
 terram non habuerit ii. marcas. Nullus autem extraneus ibi  
 torniabit. Unde vobis mandamus quod ad diem torniamenti  
 habeatis ibi duos clericos et duos milites vestros ad capiendum  
 sacramentum de comitibus et baronibus quod nobis de prædicta  
 pecunia ante torniamentum satisfacient, et quod nullum torniare  
 permittent, antequam super hoc satisfecerit. Et inbreviari fa-  
 ciant quantum et a quibus receperint; et x. marcas pro carta  
 ad opus nostrum capiatis. Unde comes Sarrisberiae et comes  
 de Clara et comes de Warena plegii sunt. Teste me ipso [A.D. 1194.]  
 apud Villam Episcopi, xxii. die Augusti.

Letter of  
 Richard I.  
 on the sub-  
 ject of tour-  
 naments.

Hæc est forma pacis servandæ a torniatoribus.

A tempore quo miles sive comes sive baro sive alius torneator  
 movebit de domo sua versus torneiamentum et versus domum  
 suam, nichil in via capiet in itinere sine licentia nec de cibariis  
 nec de aliquibus vitalibus nec de aliis, set omnia necessaria  
 sua emat per rationabile forum. Nulli etiam in via de aliquo  
 forisfaciat, nec per se nec per suos, nec aliquem vexari per-  
 mittet injuste pro posse suo vel per se vel per suos, et si  
 aliquem delinquentem inveniet, et illud delictum non possit  
 per se vel per suos emendare, illud emendari faciat. Et si  
 non possit hoc emendare, ostendat baronibus qui juraverunt  
 servare pacem domini regis de torneiatoribus, et iudicio illorum  
 emendetur.

Rules for  
 the conduct  
 of tourna-  
 ments.

Jurandum est ab omnibus comitibus et baronibus Anglis et  
 omnibus qui torniare voluerint quod justitiabiles erunt domino  
 regi, capitali justitiario domini regis, et quod pacem domini  
 regis integram et illæsam servabunt, et itineribus versus tor-  
 niamenta et in torniamentis pro toto posse suo, et nominatim  
 de foresta domini regis et de mercatis ejus, quod nullus aliquid  
 delinquet, nec aliquis suorum forisfacere permittat; et si quid  
 fiat injuste ostendatur hoc baronibus qui hoc juraverunt, et  
 iudicio illorum emendetur quicquid illud forisfactum est. Et  
 si aliquis torneator federa alii debeat, vel serviens aliquis vel  
 quicumque ille sit, ipse legalem treugam ei dabit in torniamento  
 et in eundo et redeundo de torniamento. Et si noluerit treugam  
 dare distringetur ad hoc vel non permittetur torniare.

Oath to be  
 taken by the  
 combatants.

Jurandum est etiam ab omnibus quod non torniabant ante-  
 quam domino regi de pecunia sua secundum assisam domini  
 regis inde factam plene satisfecerint; et si invenerint aliquem  
 torneantem qui non satisfecerit, corpus suum arestabunt et  
 bailivo domini regis liberabunt capitali justitiæ transmitten-  
 dum. P. Gloria est fræquens fama cum laude.

## VIII. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES IN THE LAMBETH MS.

Extract  
from a letter  
of Celestine  
III. to arch-  
bishop  
Hubert,  
touching the  
abbot of  
Thorney.

Cum igitur de agro Domini lolium messem triticeam oppressurum falce sit apostolica resecandum, fraternitati tuæ per apostolica scripta mandamus quatenus si tibi constiterit de præmissis, abbate ipso tam ab administratione quam ab officio abbatiæ amoto, monachis ipsis auctoritate nostra sublato appellationis obstaculo licentiam tribuas in abbatem personam idoneam eligendi; ad hoc autem ne prædicti abbatis excessus remaneat impunitus, volumus et præsentium tibi auctoritate mandamus, quatenus auctoritate nostra ipsum capiatis et tam diu carcerali custodiæ mancipari donec super hoc nostræ receperis beneplacitum voluntatis.<sup>1</sup>

Septem cardinales episcopi primæ sedis hii sunt; episcopus Hostiensis, Portuensis, Albanensis, Sanctæ Rufinæ, Tusculanensis, Prænestinensis. Isti sunt septem cardinales Christi Sancti Salvatoris.

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<sup>1</sup> See vol. ii. p. 151.

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**RADULFI DE DICETO,  
LUNDONIENSIS DECANI, OPERA  
HISTORICA.**

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VOL. II.

A





RADULFI DE DICETO,  
LUNDONIENSIS DECANI, YMAGINES  
HISTORIARUM.

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MCLXXX. Willelmus de Magnivilla comes Essexiæ, A.D. 1180.  
plene gratiam regis Anglorum adeptus, in plenitudine Marriage of  
magna divitiarum et deliciarum sibi foedere nuptiali the earl of  
conjunxit Hadewisam comitis Albemarlæ primogenitam. Essex and  
Dos igitur et donatio propter nuptias locis in pluribus, the heiress  
æquis passibus incedentes, hinc et inde<sup>1</sup> sollempniter of Aumâle.  
repromissæ sunt. Albemarlensis itaque comitatus ad  
tuendos Normanniæ fines ab antiquo statutus et nunc  
dotalibus instrumentis insertus, ne quid minus a muni-  
ficentia regali descenderet, cum omnibus pertinentiis  
suis cismarinis et transmarinis, per internuntios regis  
est in dotem a rege collatus. Quia vero duorum comi-  
tatum, Essexiæ scilicet et Albemarlæ, geminati fascès  
in unam eandemque personam comitis Willelmi con-  
currunt, ut in fide conjugalis thori Willelmus de Mag-  
nivilla magna fidei sponsione devinctus semper fidelius He takes the  
perseveret, abhinc, dum ad regis præsentiam accessurus title of  
seorsum a cæteris voce præconia requiretur ex nomine, Aumâle.  
jure comes censendus est Albemarlæ; feliciores even-  
tus in tempora proventuros præsagio felici sufficienter They were  
commonitus, quia dies illa sollempnis, dies nuptialis, married at  
die plenæ lunæ, die festo beati Felicis illuxit. Acta Pleshey, in  
sunt hæc apud castellum Pleiseiz in Essexia nono Essex,  
decimo kalendas Februarii. Jan. 14.

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<sup>1</sup> *et inde*] interl., A.; et hinc, B.

A.D. 1180.  
Conrad of  
Moufferrat  
imprisons  
the arch-  
bishop of  
Mentz.

Circa dies istos Conradus, filius marchionis de Monteferario, Christianum archipresulem Maguntinum et archicancellarium imperatoris in Italia coniecit in vinculis, in rupe Sanctæ Cristinæ.

The Jews in  
France im-  
prisoned and  
ransomed,  
Jan. 18.

Mandato Philippi regis Francorum Judæi, quocunque loco per Franciam domicilium contraxissent, dum sabbatizarent et in nullo regem offenderent, xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Februarii sunt artæ mancipati custodiæ; sed tandem, xv. milia marcarum fisco solventes, quasi beneficio restitutionis in integrum respirarunt.

Henry ap-  
prehending  
an attack  
from Philip,  
sends am-  
bassadors to  
Paris,  
Mar. 5.

Quoniam sub principe novo, sub rege puero, consilia malignantium fortius invalescunt, ne quid regi Francorum Philippo Franci suggererent in injuriam Normanorum, quorum finitinis semper est suspecta potestas et per orbem terrarum gloria prædicabilis, rex Anglorum Henricus occurrendum in tempore maturiore consilio procuravit. Cujus rei curam ad regis instantiam Ricardus Wintoniensis episcopus in se suscipiens, tertio nonas Martii transfretavit, secum habens legationis consortem magistrum Walterum de Constantiis sigillarium regis. Qui venientes Parisius Ludovicum regem pressum senio reppererunt ægritudinis decumbentem in lecto.

They find  
Lewis VII.  
sick.

The clergy  
of Limoges  
elect a  
bishop  
without  
permission  
of Henry  
and  
Richard.

Clerici Lemovicenses, citra conscientiam et assensum Henrici regis Anglorum et Ricardi ducis Aquitanorum, Sebrandum<sup>1</sup> ecclesiæ Pictavensis decanum in episcopum elegerunt. In ultionem talis excessus eorum bona confiscata sunt, domus subversæ, succisæ vites. Quod dum ad Alexandri papæ noticiam pervenisset, dedit in mandatis archiepiscopo Byturicensi Guarino,<sup>2</sup> quatinus de causa cognosceret, et mediante justitia terminaret. Venientes ad archiepiscopum clerici Lemovicenses eum mortuum invenerunt. Sed, ne laborasse viderentur in vanum, archipresbiter Brivatensis domini papæ litteras

The arch-  
bishop of  
Bourges,  
empowered  
to hear the  
case, dies.

<sup>1</sup> *Sebrandum*] Sebrand de Chabot, bishop of Limoges, 1179-1197 or

<sup>2</sup> *Guarino*] Guarin de Girardo, archbishop of Bourges, 1174-1180, 1198.

adhuc clausas inseruit manui defuncti, dicens, "Quod non potuit vivus, expleat vel defunctus."<sup>1</sup> Cujus et meritis et intercessione, sicut dicitur, pacem regis et ducis episcopus Lemovicensis emeruit.

A.D. 1150.  
Peace restored by his merits and mediation.

Henricus rex filius regis venit in Angliam kalendis Aprilis, et cum honore maximo receptus a patre, reliquis presentibus sacrosanctis, juravit apud Radingam, quod dispositionem paternam in omnibus sequeretur, vel in donatione villarum, vel castellorum, vel beneficiorum quorumlibet, quæ presentis quadam continebantur in carta. Quo facto, rex pater apud Portesmue, rex filius apud Doveram transfretaverunt. Rex autem pater in urbe Cenomannica Pascha proximum celebravit.

The young Henry comes to England, April 1; and both the kings then go to France. The elder keeps Easter at Le Mans.

Philippus rex Francorum, Margaritam<sup>2</sup> filiam Baldevini comitis Hainaucensium, ex Margarita sorore Philippi Flandrensium comitis, duxit uxorem apud Truncum. Nuptiæ celebratæ sunt apud Batpaumes. Quid igitur in expletione matrimonii tam sollempnis memoriæ commendandum audivimus; a locorum nominibus res ibi gestæ frequenter inditos de supernis sortiuntur eventus. Quid itaque Balac filius Sephor dixerit Balaam filio Beor recordare; dixit enim complosis manibus; "Ad maledicendum inimicis meis vocavi te, quibus e contrario tertio benedixisti." Nos igitur si per Truncum fœcunditatem in sobole, si per manus complosas gaudium maritali sub fœdere præsignari dixerimus, attonitos forsitan auditores reddemus. Henricus Silvanectensis episcopus tam apud Truncum, quam apud Batpaumes celebravit divina.

Marriage of Philip with the daughter of the count of Hainault.

Omens from the places of the marriage.

Guido Senonensis<sup>3</sup> archiepiscopus Margaritam Philippo regi<sup>4</sup> conjugatam unxit in reginam apud Sanctum Dionisium, die scilicet Ascensionis. Astiterunt autem ei suffraganei Mauricius Parisiacensis, Manases Aurelianensis.

Anointing of the queen of France, May 29.

<sup>1</sup> *defunctus*] mortuus, B.

<sup>2</sup> *Margaritam*] generally known as Isabella, daughter of Baldwin V.

<sup>3</sup> *Senonensis*] Senocensis, B.

<sup>4</sup> *regi*] Francorum, ins. C.

A.D. 1180.  
Lewis  
deprived of  
his seal. Ludovicus rex Francorum, quia jus suum et potestatem in Philippum regem transtulerat, ne quid in regno statueret citra filii conscientiam, sigilli sui potestate privatus est.

Quarrel of  
Philip and  
his mother. Inter regem Philippum et matrem suam Alam ortis adinvicem inimicitias, castella, quæ nomine donationis propter nuptias fuerant reginæ collata, de regis mandato regis invaserunt ministri, custodibus castellorum violenter ejectis. Sed postmodum rex et mater ad arbitrium regis Anglorum concordiam inierunt, in colloquio quod habitum est inter ipsos reges prope Gisortium vigilia scilicet apostolorum.

Reconciled  
by Henry II.,  
June 28.

Renewal of  
the treaty of  
Iveri be-  
tween  
Henry and  
Philip,  
June 28. " Ego Philippus Dei gratia rex Francorum, et ego Henricus  
" eadem gratia rex Anglorum, ad omnium volumus tam præ-  
" sentium quam futurorum pervenire noticiam, quod fœdus  
" et amicitiam fide media et sacramento innovavimus, quam  
" dominus meus rex Francorum, et ego Henricus rex Anglo-  
" rum firmaveramus inter nos apud Iveri in præsentia Petri  
" cardinalis et Ricardi Wintoniensis episcopi; et ut inter nos  
" tollatur amodo omnis materia discordiæ, concessimus adin-  
" vicem, quod de terris et possessionibus, et de omnibus aliis  
" rebus quas habemus modo alter adversus alterum, nichil  
" amodo petet, excepto eo de Arvernia, de quo inter nos est  
" contentio, et excepto feodo de Castro Radulfi, et exceptis  
" minutis feodis et divisis terrarum nostrarum de Berri, si  
" homines nostri quid inde interceperint, vel inter se vel ad-  
" versus alterum nostrum. Si autem super his quæ superius  
" excepta sunt per nosmet ipsos convenire non poterimus, ego  
" Philippus rex Francorum elegi tres episcopos et tres barones,  
" et ego Henricus elegi tres episcopos et tres barones, qui hoc  
" inter nos dicent, et nos eorum dicto bona fide firmiter stabi-  
" mus. Hæc autem omnia suprascripta nos observaturos et  
" fide et sacramento promisimus. Acta sunt hæc iii<sup>to</sup> kalendas  
" Julii inter Gisortium et Triam."<sup>1</sup>

The count of  
Chalons and  
the lord of  
Beaujeu,

Comes Cabillonensis et Hubertus de Bellojoco<sup>2</sup> conspiraverunt adversus abbatem Cluniacensem, et adversus

<sup>1</sup> *Ego Philippus . . . Triam*] An abstract of the treaty given in full in the Chronicle of Benedict, i. 247, 248. MS. B. here inserts in the margin, "Baldewinus Fordensis abbas, Wigornensis electus, consecratus est a Ricardo Cantuariensi

" archiepiscopo festo Sancti Laurentii apud . . ."

<sup>2</sup> *Bellojoco*] Belloloco, Twysden, from MS. D. Humbert III., lord of Beaujolais, 1174-1202: the count of Chalons is William II., 1168-1203.

plures in partibus illis ecclesiarum et cœnobiorum prælatos. Ad quorum tyrannidem reprimendam Philippus A. D. 1180. reduced by Philip. rex Francorum auxiliis undique congregatis movit exercitum. Cujus ad votum cum omnia successissent, et paci providisset ecclesiarum, reversus est.

Ludovicus rex Francorum gravi tactus infirmitate Parisius, quicquid in auro vel argento, quicquid in gemmis vel anulis, quicquid in vestibus preciosis vel ornamentis regalibus possidebat, coram se jussit afferri. Lewis VII. divides his goods to the poor, and dies, Sept. 13. Sicque juxta consilium episcopi Parisiensis et duorum abbatum<sup>1</sup> Sancti Germani, Sanctæ Genovefæ, pauperibus erogari præcepit. Qui quartodecimo kalendas Octobris diem clausit extremum, sepultus in monasterium Cisterciensis ordinis quod vocatur Barbellum, quod ipse propriis sumptibus ædificaverat.

Philippus Aymari, natione Turonicus, mandato regis Philip Aymar appointed to reform the coinage. in Angliam veniens, nummismatis innovandi procuracionem suscepit. Hyemali siquidem festo beati Martini, moneta veteri reprobata, nummus in forma rotunda commerciis hominum passim est per regnum expositus. Philippus itaque dum fisci commodis totus invigilare New coinage, Nov. 11. deberet, et debita cohercione retundere falsariorum argutias, de culpa lata monetariorum graviter accusatus, Philip accused and recalled. si regiam indignationem evasit, indulgentia principis liberatus a pœna, revocatus a rege sine nota minime repatriavit.

MCLXXXI. Quatuor reges in uno prælio simul legimus corruisse, sed quatuor reges ad unum colloquium A. D. 1181 Meeting of four kings. pacificos convenisse, pacificos recessisse,<sup>2</sup> perraro reperimus. Philippus rex Francorum, rex Anglorum Henricus, rex Henricus filius regis Anglorum, rex Scottorum Willelmus, ad colloquium pacifici convenerunt, pacifici recesserunt.

Rex Francorum Philippus suo commorantium in Philip is advised to

<sup>1</sup> duorum abbatum] trium abbatum, Sancti Victoris, B. | <sup>2</sup> pacificos recessisse] om. B.

A.D. 1151.  
imitate the  
policy of  
Henry II.  
in the gov-  
ernment of  
his realm.

palatio crebris inculcationibus frequenter accepit, qualiter rex Anglorum Henricus regnum suum tam late diffusum, a tam barbaris nationibus Scotis videlicet et Walensibus inhabitatum, ex ultima parte pacifice gubernaret; ut igitur in amministrazione regni tanti principis informaretur exemplo, de sententia communi domesticorum inclinatio trahebatur, ut prædicti regis consilio se totum supponeret; quod et factum est.

The king  
returns to  
England,  
July 25.

Rex pater Anglorum, cum totam Normanniam filii sui regis dispositioni supponeret, et ad nutum ejusdem filii ministros in ea constitueret, et eundem filium Philippi regis Francorum, si necessitas id exigeret, protectorem relinqueret, omnibus provinciis ad suam jurisdictionem spectantibus pro voluntate sua compositis et bona pace gaudentibus, in Angliam rediit viii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Augusti, Sanctum Thomam visitans orationum causa.<sup>1</sup>

Philip of  
Flanders,  
jealous of  
the in-  
fluence of  
Henry,  
forms a  
league  
against the  
king of  
France.  
He ne-  
gociates with  
the emperor.

Philippus comes Flandrensium, audiens qualiter rex Francorum Philippus, rex Anglorum Henricus confederati fuissent, quotquot Francorum, quotquot Flandrensium potuit, adversarios suscitavit domino suo ligio; rem eo devenisse prænunciavit, ut eorum munitiones vel subverterentur vel pro regis arbitrio deputarentur custodiae. Fredericum etiam imperatorem Romanum, nunc per nuntios, nunc in propria persona sollicitavit attentius, ut adversus regem Francorum insurgeret, et imperii limites dilataret usque scilicet ad mare Britannicum. Comes itaque Philippus domini sui regis non respiciens ad ætatem, et immemor sacramenti quod sub audientia tot et tantorum Ludovico regi præstiterat de filio suo rege custodiendo, protegendo, legaliter instruendo, quanto potuit exercitu congregato Noviomenses attrivit, fines Silvanectensium depopulatus est, succendit villas, vineas exstirpavit.

Ravages  
Noyon and  
Senlis.

<sup>1</sup> causa] Here B. inserts the paragraph "Humbaldus . . . iiii<sup>us</sup>," p. 9, below.

Comes Stephanus,<sup>1</sup> castelli dominus quod Sacrum Cæsaris appellatur, jus nature transgrediens, sic ad injuriam regis Francorum nepotis sui tyrannidem exercere decrevit, ut ad diminutionem regie dignitatis castellum Sancti Bricii, quod allodii jure fuerat ab antiquo possessum, comitis Flandrensis dominationi subiceret, et homagium faciens prædicto comiti de præfato castello, quod prius liberum fuerat inverecundius tanquam in servitutum redigeret.

A. D. 1181.  
The count of Sancerre does homage to Flanders for the castle of S. Brice.

Humbaldus Hostiensis episcopus electus in apostolicum vocatus est Lucius papa tertius.

Pope Lucius III. elected.

Henricus rex filius regis, dux Aquitanorum Ricardus, Gaufridus dux Britonum, fœcundæ matris gloria memorialis, absentiam patris sui regis Anglorum virtute magna supplere volentes, ut consiliis malignantium, innocentiam Philippi regis Francorum opprimere nequiter intendentium, viribus totis occurrerent, copiosum undique congregarunt exercitum, et viribus junctis ad auxilium prædicti regis unanimiter accurrerunt. Comitem itaque Stephanum, castelli quod dicitur Sacrum Cæsaris dominum execrabilem, edomare prima facie decreverunt. Cujus bona, villæ, castella, possessiones, intra paucos dies cesserunt in direptionem. Juga boum circiter quinque milia data sunt Brebantinis in prædam. Cum itaque prædictus comes viribus esset inferior et regibus nequiret resistere, nepotis sui regis provolutus ad pedes, delicti veniam humiliter impetravit. Inde progredientes duo reges et sui, ducem Burgundiæ, Campaniæ comitissam, utriusque regis sororem, et eorum complices, viribus impares dampnis affecerunt gravissimis. Inde regredientes Flandrensi comitem retrocedere compulerunt. Qui veritus a facie regis Henrici filii regis Anglorum intra castellum de Crespi sese recepit, et nisi consilia familiarium regis Anglorum fraudulenta, sicut dicitur, præpedissent, in castello

Henry's sons maintain the cause of Philip.

They reduce the count of Sancerre to submission.

They attack the duke of Burgundy and the countess of Champagne.

The count of Flanders shuts himself up at Crèpy.

<sup>1</sup> Stephen of Champagne, count of Sancerre, 1152-1191.

A.D. 1181. conclusus pro penuria victualium intra dies paucissimos coactus fuisset ad deditiōnem.

The arch-  
bishop of  
York dies,  
Nov. 20.

A.D. 1182.  
Geoffrey,  
bishop elect  
of Lincoln,  
resigns his  
see, Jan. 6,  
at Marlbo-  
rough, and is  
made chan-  
cellor.

Rogerus Eboracensis archiepiscopus viam universe carnis ingressus est duodecimo kalendas Decembris.

MCLXXXII. Gaufridus Henrici regis Anglorum filius, ecclesie Lincolnensis electus, cum a domino papa fuisset ejus electio confirmata, cum eidem ecclesie per vii. annos pacifice prefuisset, et ecclesie bona disposuisset pro velle, nec ei questio moveretur in aliquo, presentibus tam rege, tam archiepiscopo quam episcopis pluribus, electioni sponte renunciavit apud Merlebergam in Epiphania Domini. Qui prius a patre suo, fratre suo rege consentiente, fuerat sollempniter institutus Anglie cancellarius.

The king  
makes his  
will at  
Bishop's  
Waltham ;

Rex Anglorum Henricus, ætatis annum inchoans quadragesimum nonum, dum mentis et corporis incolunitate vigeret, dum regnum suum undique tranquillæ pacis commoditatibus frueretur, apud Waltham episcopi Wintoniensis<sup>1</sup> regni convocavit majores. Itaque presentibus illis et approbantibus quamdam pecuniæ suæ partem in causas pias erogare decrevit, necessitatibus Jerosolimitanorum inprimis propensius providere procurans. Quadraginta siquidem duo milia marcarum argenti, quingentas marcas auri, distribuit. Quo facto, quinto nonas Martii transfretavit apud Portesmuc.

and sails  
from Ports-  
mouth,  
Mar. 3.

Meeting of  
kings at  
Senlis after  
April 4.

Rex Francorum Philippus, reges Anglorum tam pater quam filius, Philippus comes Flandrensis, et qui consiliis ejus passim in regno Franciæ a fidelitate domini sui recesserant, post clausum Pascha Silvanectis convenerunt. Henricus Albanensis<sup>2</sup> episcopus domini papæ legatus interfuit; Willelmus quoque Remorum

<sup>1</sup> Henry's will, dated 1182, at Bishop's Waltham, is printed in the *Fœdera*, i. 47, from a MS. among the Records of the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer. It is

also given in the *Chronicle of Ger-vase*, c. 1459.

<sup>2</sup> Henry, cardinal bishop of Albano, 1179-1188.



archiepiscopus et episcopi multi. Quid actum sit ibi docebunt sequentia. A.D. 1182.  
April.

“ Rex Anglorum Ricardo Wintoniensi episcopo salutem. Letter from the king to the bishop of Winchester, reporting the results of the conference at Senlis.

“ Philippus comes Flandrensis reddidit regi Francorum Perefont, et rex idem castrum episcopo Suessionensi,<sup>1</sup> et episcopus Agathæ quæ fuit uxor Hugonis de Oisi, quod eam hæreditarie contingit tenendum de ipso episcopo, et episcopus de rege. Civitas quoque Ambianis concessione regis Francorum remanet episcopo Ambianensi de ipso rege tenenda, et si comes Flandrensis quicquam in ea calumpniabitur, episcopus Ambianensis inde ipsi comiti plenitudinem justitiæ in curia sua vel curia regis exhibebit. Comes Claremontis<sup>2</sup> et Radulfus de Chuci<sup>3</sup> remanent ex toto in manu regis Francorum liberi omnino a comite Flandriæ. Philippus quoque comes Flandrensis clamavit quietum regem Henricum filium meum de omnibus conventionibus quæ inter eos erant. Concessit etiam ut barones Flandrenses plenarie faciant michi servicium meum quod michi debent de feodo quod de me tenent, et quod feoda illa sine recuperatione amittant, nisi servicia mea michi fecerint. Convenit etiam ibidem inter nos, quod nullus ex suis amittet terram in Flandria propter servicium meum, si mihi servire in terram meam venerit. Omnibus igitur ad pacem reductis, quotquot a fidelitate regis Francorum recesserant, consilio regis Anglorum et opera, redierunt in ejus ligantiam. Damna tam hinc quam illinc illata mutua compensatione deleta sunt.”<sup>4</sup>

Johannes Porphirogenitus imperator Constantinopolitanus apud Antiochiam veneno periit, duos filios relinquens superstites. Manuel filius junior favore Græcorum factus est imperator. Primogenitus disparuit, filium habens Andronicum. Circa dies istos, cum Manuel per annos circiter xlt<sup>a</sup> regnasset, Constantinopoli moritur, Alexium, quem ex filia Reimundi principis Antiochiæ procreaverat, successorem relinquens. Andronicus prædictus pace simulata Constantinopolim venit, Alexio fidelitatem in ecclesia Sanctæ Sophiæ Events at Constantinople.  
Appearance of Andronicus.

<sup>1</sup> Nevelon de Cherisy, bishop of Soissons, 1176-1207.

<sup>2</sup> *Claremontis*] Clarimontis, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Chuci*] Cusei, B.

<sup>4</sup> *deleta sunt*] delentur, B.

A.D. 1182.  
History of  
Andronicus.

juravit, ejusque capiti regni diadema presentibus cunctis imposuit, eumque scapulis suis impositum per mediam civitatem equitatorio more portavit. Post aliquantulum temporis Andronicus mutato consilio Prothosalvaston<sup>1</sup> crudeli morte peremit, imperatricem, Alexii scilicet matrem, extinxit, quotquot imperatori Manuelli fideles esse cognoverat interfecit, imperium usurpavit, Alexium ut fertur submersit, uxorem ejus Agnetem, Ludovici scilicet Francorum regis filiam, sibi matrimonio copulavit.

He marries  
Agnes of  
France.

Archbishop  
Roger's  
plate is  
seized by  
the king  
after his  
death.

Rogerus Eboracensis archiepiscopus,<sup>2</sup> dum adhuc viveret, ab Alexandro papa privilegium impetravit, quod si quis clericus suae jurisdictioni suppositus agens in extremis testamentum conficeret, sed propriis manibus bona propria non distribueret, iniciendi manus in bona defuncti facultas esset archiepiscopi. Quoniam itaque "quod quisque juris in alterum statuerit, uti debet eodem jure,"<sup>3</sup> post mortem archiepiscopi quaecunque reperta sunt suis in archivis reposita justo Dei iudicio confiscata sunt, quorum summa fuit undecim milia librarum argenti monetae veteris, et aurei trecenti, una cuppa aurea, vii. argenteae, cilli novem argentei, tres cuppa manzerinae, tria salsaria argentea, xlt<sup>a</sup> colearia argentea, octo scutellae argenteae, discus magnus argenteus, pelves argenteae.

War between  
Henry of  
Saxony and  
Philip of  
Cologne.

Henricus dux Saxonum, Matildem filiam regis Anglorum primogenitam habens in conjugem, insurrexit in Philippum Coloniensem archiepiscopum,<sup>4</sup> et eum

<sup>1</sup> Prothosalvaston] Alexius Comnenus, son of Andronicus Sebastocrator, son of the emperor John; himself protovestiarium and protosebastos; called in Benedict and Hoveden the lover of the empress. See Du Cange, *Fam. Byz.*, p. 182; *Bened.*, i. 250, 251; *Hoveden*, ii. 201.

<sup>2</sup> "Iste Rogerus episcopus Eboracensis fuit maximus inimicus Sancti Thomae, ut patet in epistolis Sancti Thomae." A. in a late hand. The archbishop died Nov. 20, 1181. See above, p. 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Digest*. lib. ii. tit. ii. in princ.

<sup>4</sup> Philip of Heinsberg, 1167-1191.

enormibus damnis affecit. Archiepiscopus copiis undique congregatis viriliter duci restitit, imperatoris auxilium adeptus et gratiam. Res tandem eo processit, ut principum totius imperii calculo sententiali prolato, dux exilium cogere subire. Qui veniens in Normanniam ad socerum suum, habens secum ducissam, habens et duos filios Henricum et Ottonem, habens et filiam nubilem,—tertius namque filius Lotharius<sup>1</sup> nomine remanserat in Teutonica,—receptus est honorifice, plusquam per tres annos continuos abundanter exhibitus profusioribus epulis et regali munificentia.

A.D. 1182. Henry the Lion is condemned to exile.

He lives for three years in Normandy.

Galterus Rofensis episcopus obiit.<sup>2</sup>

The bishop of Rochester dies.

Ricardus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus vi<sup>o</sup> <sup>3</sup> idus Octobris quamplurimis undique viris concurrentibus religionis in Rofensi capitulo præsidentibus, pontificis inibi canonicè substituendi gerebat in animo sollicitudinem. Prior igitur et conventus ecclesie Rofensis, ab archiepiscopo petita licentia, quibuslibet aliis a collegio suo semotis, sese quodam in salutorio receperunt, consilium habituri communiter; ubi vota votis forsitan contraria diem diutius protraxerunt. In electione tandem episcopi forma, quondam a patribus orthodoxis generaliter introducta, sic observata fuit ea die districtius, ut emendicatis aliunde suffragiis uterentur Rofenses. Post longos namque tractatus habitos separatim cum diversis sæpe personis, Gualeramum Bajocensem archidiaconum, allateralem archiepiscopi clericumque domesticum, archiepiscopo, sicut diximus, in capitulo præsidente, sollempniter elegerunt. Archiepiscopus autem, evangelii textum in manibus habens, in spiritualibus curam episcopatus commisit electo, per anulum etiam eundem electum instituit regalium possessorem.

Election of a bishop at Rochester, Oct. 10.

Waleran archidiacon of Bayeux chosen.

<sup>1</sup> Lothar, the third son of Henry the Lion and Matilda, died at Angsburg in 1190.

<sup>2</sup> Walter, bishop of Rochester, 1148–1182; d. July 26.

<sup>3</sup> vi<sup>o</sup>] vii<sup>o</sup>, C., Twysden; an erasure in A.

A.D. 1182. Dependence of Rochester on Canterbury feudal as well as ecclesiastical. Præsens erat ibi regni justiciarius, in institutione Rofensis episcopi, regi nil vendicans. Nam si consuetudo memoriam hominum susumversum excedens diligentius exquiratur, profecto reperies quod Rofensis episcopus, non ut alii per regnum episcopi vel abbates, in regiis præstationibus regi seu vicecomiti tenetur obnoxius, quinimmo dumtaxat archiepiscopo soli, vel officialibus suis in quibuslibet functionibus publicis pro tempore satisfaciet.

Consecration of the bishop of Rochester, Dec. 19, at Lisieux. Ricardus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, necessariis ecclesiæ suæ causis urgentibus, transfretavit apud Doveram idus Novembris, et in sabbato sequentis decimi mensis<sup>1</sup> Rofensem electum ordinavit presbiterum, et sequenti die Dominica eundem episcopum apud Lexovium consecravit.<sup>2</sup>

A.D. 1183. Walter of Coutances elected bishop of Lincoln, May 8. He is ordained priest, June 11. M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>LXXX<sup>o</sup>III<sup>o</sup>. Canonici Lincolnenses, edictis sibi propositis tam a rege quam ab archiepiscopo, die Dominica qua cantatur "Jubilate," convenerunt in capitulo Lincolnæ. Quibus ibi tractatum communem habentibus, de consilio matris suæ longo tempore jam vacantis, Walterus de Constantiis, ejusdem loci canonicus et archidiaconus Oxenefordensis, a canonicis qui præsentibus tunc aderant, præsentibus regis et archiepiscopi nunciis, communiter est in episcopum Lincolnensem electus. Sed quoniam rex, archiepiscopus, Walterus, tunc temporis agebant in transmarinis, de communi fratrum decreto quid actum fuerat in capitulo directis nunciis ad eos perlatum est. Electione sollempniter confirmata, de permissione Cantuariensis archiepiscopi Johannes Ebroicensis episcopus prædictum electum presbiterum ordinavit in sabbato Pentecostes, quem

<sup>1</sup> *decimi mensis*] December. The bishop was ordained on the 18th, and consecrated on the 19th. See Gervase, Chron. c. 1464.

<sup>2</sup> *eundem . . . consecravit*] consecravit eundem episcopum apud Lexovium, B. D.

postmodum Cantuariensis archiepiscopus episcopum consecravit Andegavis in ecclesia Sancti Laudi.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1183.  
He is consecrated at Angers.

*De morte regis Henrici filii regis Henrici.*<sup>2</sup>

Fulco Rufus filius Ingelgerii.

Fulco Bonus filius Fulconis Rufi.

Fulco Nerra filius Mauricii

QUINQUE FULCONES  
FUERANT COMITES IN  
ANDEGAVIA.

Pedigree of the house of Anjou.

comitis.

Fulco Rechin filius Alberici comitis de Gastineis.

Fulco filius Fulconis Rechin affinitate conjunctus est Helyæ comiti Cenomannensium, Sibillam filiam ejus unicam et hæredem ducens uxorem. Ex qua genuit Galfridum Plantegenest, tam patris quam avi materni legitimum successorem. In matrimonio comitis Sibilla defuncta, ne quid ipsi Fulconi deesset ad gloriam, cum nominis sui fama per orbem latius claresceret, a regni Jerosolimitani principibus unanimiter evocatus, in solio David magni regis sollempniter<sup>3</sup> collocatus est, Milesendem Baldewini secundi regis filiam unicam et hæredem uxorem accipiens; ex qua duos genuit filios, post patrem ordine successorio reges in Jerusalem, Baldewinum et Amalricum. Galfridus magnanimitate

Fulk king of Jerusalem.

<sup>1</sup> *Laudi*] Here MS. C. inserts: "Obiit Simon abbas ecclesiæ Sancti Albani decimus nonus. Guarinus abbas ecclesiæ Sancti Albani vicesimus."

<sup>2</sup> The following passage, down to "tumulatur," is printed in the *Chroniques d'Anjou*, i. 340-346, with the other extracts relating to the family of the counts: the remainder of the history there given, the passage "de senescalcia," is an extract from Robert de Monte, sub A.D. 1169. Whether the passage in the text could have been the original composition of our author,

it is not easy to decide: for there could be no reason for him, writing after the death of Henry and Geoffrey, and indeed introducing this matter as prefatory to his account of Henry's death, to speak in the present tense of their surviving and flourishing. But it is not at present in my power to assign the passage to an earlier authority. The language in many places is a mere repetition of that used above in the chronological order of events.

<sup>3</sup> Compare the words above, vol. i. p. 243.

A.D. 1118.<sup>o</sup> Fulconis et industria roboratus, adeo paternis successibus incitatus est, ut et ipse de semine regio comparem affectaret sibi fœdere nuptiali jungendam. Matildem itaque regis Anglorum Henrici primi filiam unicam et heredem accepit uxorem. Quæ cum prius Henrico nupsisset imperatori, terque cum ipso pariter in consortium imperatoris majestatis Romæ coronata fuisset, licet ex eo prolem aliquam non sustulerit, nichilominus tamen post mortem imperatoris de mariti prærogativa semper enituit, quoad vixit sibi nomen retinens imperatricis. Igitur ex imperatrice Galfridus comes procreavit Henricum secundum. Qui cum ætatis annum ageret decimum quintum cingulo militari donatus est ab avunculo matris suæ David rege Scotorum apud Karuil in festo Pentecostes.<sup>1</sup> Ætatis anno xvii<sup>o</sup> ducatum adeptus est Normanniæ, quam pater suus viribus Andegavorum accinctus de manibus Stephani regis Anglorum potenter extorserat. Galfridus comes in ætate virili feliciter undequaque triumphans lectum incidit ægrotudinis, inque solo materno sibi locum eligens sepulturae, dum apud castrum Lidii diem clausisset extremum, sepultus est Cenomannis in ecclesia Sancti Juliani.<sup>2</sup> Mortuo Galfrido, filius ejus Henricus, ætatis annum inchoans xix<sup>imum</sup>, Willelmi comitis Pic-tavensium primogenitam Alienor, alienatam a thoro Ludovici regis Francorum et sub examine Samsonis Remorum archiepiscopi propter cognationem disjunctam, sibi thori participem sociavit, cum ea simul Aquitanici ducatus optinens principatum. Postmodum Henricus secundus, a nativitate sua xx<sup>ti</sup> ii<sup>obus</sup> annis fere decursis, post mortem Stephani regis in regem Anglorum consecratus est. Et ut titulos plures ab antecessoribus emanantes sub una clausula sub unius persona complectamur paucissimis, Henricus rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Ande-

History of  
Geoffrey  
Plantagenet.

Henry II.

His inheri-  
tance and  
acquisitions.

His mar-  
riage.

He becomes  
king.

His titles.

<sup>1</sup> See above, vol. i. p. 291.

| <sup>2</sup> See above, vol. i. p. 293.

gavensium, avo materno tam in sobole procreanda quam in sobole numerosa multo felicior, ex legitimo matrimonio sex filios sustulit, et tres filias, fœcunditatem matris Alienor alienis etiam generationibus prædicabilem offerentes. Ex filiis autem duobus in pueritia sublatis de medio, quatuor et superstites et incolumes in spem magnam virium exercendarum succrescunt, et in hostibus prosternendis et mores antecessorum et actus imitari non cessant, et in nationibus diversis per orbem quæ juxta dispositionem paternam suo regimini deputantur, cum moderatione justitiæ virgam directionis assumere strenuis repromittunt operibus. Henricus horum quatuor primogenitus in regem Angliæ consecratus est. Ricardus comes Pic-taviensis est assignatus a patre. Galfridus totius Bri-tanniæ nactus est principatum. Johannes de promissione patris et provisione securus diversas Hybernæ portiones, si desuper ei datum fuerit, in monarchiam reducet. Filiae vero tres regis, ut diximus, et Alienor, alienationem a nativo solo forsitan eo sustinent æquanimius, quod de semine regio procreatæ nupserint regiae stirpis viris illustribus. Quorum nomina licet subdiceam, populos quibus præsumt præterire non convenit. Hinc etenim Saxones, hinc Hyspanos, hinc Siculos, debita coercione refrænant. Inter hos itaque populos victu, vestitu, moribus, habitatione tam remotos ab Anglia filias regis Angliæ commorantes barbaries saxea Saxonum, dubius Hyspanorum sub<sup>1</sup> Agarenis conflictus, tyrannis effera Siculorum, poterant in continuum horrorem inducere, nisi generositas aviæ suæ Matildis imperatricis, et in ejus fœmineo corpore virile pectus neptibus suis tolerantiae semitas, et apertas patientiæ vias imitabiles præmonstrassent. Sed ut sexus infirmior in aliquo firmiter relevaret filias Alienor, alienum aerem sub annis tenerrimis imbiberunt,

A.D. 1153.  
Sons of  
Henry and  
Eleanor.

Their three  
daughters.

<sup>1</sup> sub] cum, B.

A.D. 1183.  
Henry's  
provident  
care for his  
children.

Geoffrey  
does homage  
to his eldest  
brother.

The young  
king leagued  
with the  
barons of  
Aquitaine  
against  
Richard.

Richard  
declines to  
do homage  
to his  
brother.

ibidem enutrita salubrius, diversitatem quoque facilius alienarum sunt edoctæ linguarum. Cum igitur ad nutum regis patris sors humana fere responderet in singulis, ne quid consentaneum paci præteriret intactum, suæ studuit posteritati prospicere. De pace namque firmiter inter filios statuenda sollicitus, et fraternum discidium generationibus multis naturaliter insitum evitare procurans, regem filium petiit ut de ducatu sinus Armorici, quem Galfridus frater suus cum Constantia filia Conani comitis unica simul et hærede legitima dotis nomine possidebat, homagium ejus reciperet et ligantiam. Hoc etenim vinculo debitæ subjectionis exhibitorio, de liberalitate regum Franciæ, comites Britanniae ducibus Normannorum ab antiquis temporibus tenentur astricti. Quod pater petiit factum est Andegavis. Postmodum ad hoc potius pater operam dedit operosissimam, ut idem rex filius Ricardo fratri suo ducatum concederet Aquitaniæ, tam ab ipso Ricardo quam a suis hæredibus tractu temporis irrefragabiliter possidendum. Tunc demum rex filius patri suo patenter ostendit se baronibus Aquitanicis contra Ricardum fratrem suum confederationibus multis astrictum. Inductus ea fuerat occasione quod Ricardus castellum de Clerevals<sup>1</sup> a retroactis temporibus constitutum sub ditione comitum Andegavensium, in injuriam suam munitionibus multis contra suam firmaverat voluntatem. Sed ne patris indignationem incurreret, quod pater petebat se facturum spondit apud Mirabellum,<sup>2</sup> dummodo Ricardus, homagio sibi præstito, ligantia facta, fidelitatem sibi tactis sacrosanctis reliquiis repromitteret. Ad hanc vocem Ricardus vehementer excaudit, incongruum esse dicens, ut dicitur, cum eodem ex patre, cum eadem ex matre, traxisset originem, si fratrem primogenitum aliqua specie subjectionis superiores agnosceret, sed sicut ipsi fratri suo regi lege

<sup>1</sup> *Clerevals*] Clerevaus, D.

| <sup>2</sup> *Mirabellum*] Mirabelis, C.



primogenitorum bona debebantur paterna, sic in bonis maternis æqua lance successione legitimum vendicabat. A.D. 1183. The king urges Henry and Geoffrey to attack Richard. Rex pater hoc audiens, iracundiæ calore succensus, adversus Ricardum dura proposuit, et ut ad edomandam Ricardi superbiam rex filius totus insurgeret instanter indixit. Galfridum quoque Britanniae ducem, ut cum fratre suo rege, domino suo ligio, fideliter staret commouit. Sic rex filius movit arma non insurgens in patrem, sicut asserebat constanter, sed Pictaviensibus veniens in auxilium, quos Ricardus indebitis vexationibus et violenta dominatione premebat; Pictaviensibus, inquam, qui de jure communi se suo subdendos regimini, nec alicui fratrum suorum eo superstite contendeabant. Habitis itaque frequenter inter se colloquiis, cum nulla spes haberetur de pace, copiosum rex filius undique congregavit exercitum, et a facie patris sui declinans, ad quem de jure noverat tuitionem Aquitannicæ regionis spectare dum viveret, dum infra paucos dies cum Ricardo fratre suo prima facie, cum etiam auxiliariis suis quicumque, vel quanticumque, vel quotquot essent, congregari decrevisset, ejus vita velut a texente præcisa spem multorum præcidit sub ipso militantium, et expectantium post mortem patris regnare cum ipso; siquidem in flore suæ juventutis, cum a nativitate sua compleret xxviii. annum additis quatuordecim septimanis et sex diebus, intra Gasconiam, in illo tractu terræ quæ Turoinna dicitur, apud castellum Martel, inter populos satis barbaros, in festo Sancti Barnabæ, communi sorte rex filius est subtractus de medio,<sup>1</sup> sententiam illam judicio prudentium virorum approbandam relinquens, quæ filios dum insurgunt in patres quibus debent quod sunt, quod vivunt, quod bonis expectant locupletari paternis, dignos exheredatione pronuntiat. Henry declares himself the ally of the Poitevins. His death, June 11. The moral lesson.

<sup>1</sup> Here Twysden has in the margin a rubric, from C., "Moritur rex Henricus regis Henrici filius anno ætatis suæ vicesimo octavo."

This is not in MS. A. or D. The rubric in B. is "De morte Henrici filii regis."

A.D. 1183.  
Reflexions  
on the  
history of  
rebellious  
sons.

Itaque si varios casus regnorum, si rebelliones illicitas filiorum temerariis ausibus insurgentium in parentes intersertas annalibus diligenter revolveris, profecto reperies filios post patrum inquietationes, vel ordine mortalitatis turbato fati munus impluisse; vel si quis eorum forte patri successerit, confidenter asserimus, quod paternam hæreditatem ad quam venire per incendia, per depopulationes, per homicidia maturavit præpropere, suum ad filium non transmisit, digna factis recipiens, ut qui patris sui vitam et nomen conatus est prorsus extinguere, cum filiis et in filiis totus insimul pereat, sui seminis etiam oblitterata memoria, dampnetur post mortem.

The body of  
the young  
king

Corpus regis, quas habuit in sua consecratione lineis vestibus crismate delibutis diligentius involutum, in libitina reponitur, et impositum humeris commilitonum suorum per vicos, per castella, per civitates, concurrentibus undique populis, deportatur, quousque Cenomannis intraret, et in choro beati Juliani deponeretur.

is buried  
first at le  
Mans,

Majores itaque civitatis illius cum acclamatione multitudinis subito proruentes, corpus regis, quoniam avus suus paternus eodem in loco quiescit, ipsum inibi terra cum festinatione defossa sepelierunt. Sed postmodum, reclamante Roberto Rothomagensi decano, quia dum rex viveret sibi sepulturæ locum elegerat, inde translatum est, et in metropolitana sede Rothomagi prope majus altare versus aquilonem cum honore tanto principi congruo tumulatur.

and after-  
wards at  
Rouen.

Consecra-  
tions abroad.

Cantuariensis archiepiscopus agens in transmarinis, cum Lincolnensem, Rofensem, Sancti Asavi diversis temporibus, et diversis in locis consecrasset episcopos, ecclesiæ suæ consummatis negotiis in Angliam rediit iii<sup>o</sup> idus Augusti.

The arch-  
bishop  
returns,  
Aug. 11.

Magister Gerardus vocatus Puella,<sup>1</sup> canonicus Sares-

<sup>1</sup> Gerard la Pucelle, bishop of Coventry, 1183-1184. These events are given by Robert de Monte, in

much the same order: he even	mentions the three sees of the
bishops of Coventry.	

beriensis, et inter domesticos archiepiscopi nominatissimus, in episcopum Cestrensem eligitur, et, legitimo septimi mensis jejunio presbiteratus gradum adeptus, post paucos dies Coventrensis consecratur episcopus. In ea quidem diocesi plures ab antiquo sedes habitæ sunt episcopales; temporibus Britonum apud Cestriam; temporibus antiquorum Saxonum apud Lichesfeldiam; temporibus Danorum et Normannorum apud Coventreiam.

A.D. 1183.  
Consecra-  
tion of Ger-  
ard bishop  
of Coventry.

Walterus Lincolnensis episcopus in Angliam veniens, die Dominica qua cantatur "Gaudete in Domino," sua sollempniter collocatur in sede.

Inthroniza-  
tion of the  
bishop at  
Lincoln,  
Dec. 11.

MCLXXXIII. Gerardus Coventrensis episcopus, cum septimanis x<sup>em</sup> et vii<sup>tem</sup> sedisset, in fata concessit.

A.D. 1184.  
Death of the  
bishop of  
Coventry.

Ricardus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, Lundoniam veniens, in ecclesia beati Pauli die Conversionis celebravit divina. Qui post paucos dies in lectum incidens ægritudinis, cum sedisset annis novem et xlv. septimanis et v. diebus, diem clausit extremum apud Hallinges, villam Rofensis episcopi, xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Marcii.<sup>1</sup>

Death of the  
archbishop  
of Canter-  
bury,  
Feb. 17.

Cum, vacante sede Rotomagensi, tractatus esset habendus de substitutione pontificis, rex, suffraganei, plures religiosæ personæ, convenerunt in unum. Decanus in capitulo cum fratribus residebat. Post longos ergo<sup>2</sup> tractatus habitos tam in capitulo quam ante regem, quibusdam adinvicem dissentientibus quorum esset electio juxta canones, a jure communi recessum est, et in arbitros compromissum; sicque cum omnium pace qualiquali Walterus Lincolnensis episcopus electus est in archiepiscopum.

The bishop  
of Lincoln  
is chosen  
archbishop  
of Rouen.

Rex Anglorum, cum omnes provincias suæ jurisdictioni subpositas pro velle suo disposuisset, et omnes subditi sibi jocunda pace gauderent, cum licentia regis Francorum et gratia transitum habens per Flandriam, venit in Angliam iii<sup>o</sup> idus Junii. Circa tempus hoc

The king  
returns to  
England,  
June 11.

<sup>1</sup> xiii. . . Marcii] om. C.; ins. A. B. | <sup>2</sup> ergo] vero, B.

A.D. 1184.  
William of  
Saxony,  
born at  
Winchester.

dux Saxonum cum familia, cum supellectile sua, regnum intravit Anglorum; et infra paucos dies ducissa Wintoniæ filium peperit quem vocavit Willelmum.<sup>1</sup>

Paucis diebus elapsis litteræ directæ sunt in hæc verba;

Letter of  
pope Lu-  
cius III.  
urging the  
election of  
an arch-  
bishop of  
Canterbury,  
within two  
months.

“ Lucius episcopus servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fra-  
“ tribus, episcopis Cantuariensis ecclesiæ suffraganeis, et  
“ dilectis filiis priori et conventui ejusdem ecclesiæ, salutem  
“ et apostolicam benedictionem. Quanta in ecclesiis quæ  
“ propriis sunt pastoribus destitutæ scandala soleant et gra-  
“ vamina suboriri, dum deest illis cura regiminis quo serve-  
“ tur in eis integritas caritatis, multorum experimenta nos  
“ edocent, et vos ipsi, sicut credimus, multis hoc ipsum  
“ rerum eventibus didicistis. Ne igitur mater vestra Can-  
“ tuariensis ecclesia, quæ jam non modico tempore proprio  
“ pastore vacavit, dampnum aliquod vel gravamen ex diutur-  
“ nitate suæ destitutionis incurrat, mandamus vobis et districte  
“ præcipimus, quatinus, omni gratia et timore postposito,  
“ sine ullius occasionis et appellationis obstaculo, infra duos  
“ menses post harum susceptionem, in personam idoneam  
“ convenire nullatenus omittatis, quæ vobis possit in archi-  
“ episcopum eligi, et secundum statuta sacrorum canonum  
“ ordinari.”

Council at  
Reading,  
Aug. 4, to  
consider  
the matter.

Ad summi pontificis commonitionem et vocationem regis suffraganei, monachi Cantuarienses, plures undique concurrentes viri religiosi, convenerunt apud Radingum pridie nonas Augusti, tractaturi de consilio Cantuariensis ecclesiæ. Post longos vero tractatus quos frequenter rex habuit, modo cum episcopis, modo cum monachis, dum ab episcopis monachi recessissent, et a domini papæ mandato recessum est. Rursus eisdem personis, et ob eandem causam et eodem modo, convenientibus apud Windlesoram, eventus priori prorsus consimilis habitus est x<sup>o</sup> kalendas Novembris. Itidem urgente mandato regis omnes suprascriptæ personæ convenerunt Lundoniis. Sed quid ibi sit actum in Adventus Domini Dominica prima sequentia declarabunt;

Another  
debate at  
Windsor,  
Oct. 23.

A third at  
London,  
Dec. 2.

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<sup>1</sup> William of Winchester, ancestor of the house of Brunswick.

“ Patri suo et domino sanctissimo summo Dei gratia pon- A.D. 1181.  
 tifici Lucio, omnes Cantuariensis ecclesiæ suffraganei episcopi Letter of  
 salutem, quæ nunc est, et quam speramus a Domino. the bishops  
 Verum est, domine, quod mandastis, quod nobis in memo- to the pope.  
 riam paterna pietate induxistis, dampno sæpe cedit ecclesi-  
 arum cum eis suum caput abesse contigerit, verum citius  
 alleviatur cum horum ad quos hoc spectat officium prudentia  
 et providentia in melius reformatur. Unde nobis apostolica  
 jussione mandatum est, ut convenientes in unum nos et  
 ipsius ecclesiæ monachi ecclesiæ Cantuariensi provideremus,  
 nec ullam ei quæ jamdiu pastore caruit jacturam incurrere  
 permetteremus. Factum est ut imperastis, et nos jam tertio  
 convenimus, ut omni postposito timore et amore super hoc  
 quod mandastis ageremus. Inspirante siquidem gratia Dei, They have  
 nobis omnibus id venit in mentem, ut dominum Baldewinum chosen  
 Wigornensem episcopum, ipso virtutum quas enumerare Baldwin  
 longum est splendore irradiatum, nobis singuli nominarem, bishop of  
 et singuli singulis nominando gauderemus. Cum igitur in Worcester  
 hunc unum vota nostra concurrissent, et hæc omnibus fama to be arch-  
 percrebuisset, favor tantus exortus est, ut singularum eccle- bishop.  
 siarum quæ in provincia Cantuariensi nominandæ sunt  
 personæ, cum magna cleri et populi multitudine, ea die  
 Landoniis aderant, ut tantæ communicarent exultationi et  
 operi tam desiderabili consentirent. Nos vero in hoc pro-  
 posito fixi permanentes, tribus ipsa die vicibus monachis  
 Cantuariensibus, qui in ipso erant monasterii ambitu consis-  
 tentes, mandavimus, ut ipsi venirent ad nos et se nobis  
 jungerent, nec mandati vestri executionem in aliquo tur-  
 bare præsumerent. Cumque res ista dilationem non ad-  
 mitteret, tum propter vestræ jussionis urgentiam, tum  
 propter publicam regni necessitatem, non contradicentibus  
 monachis, sed personam Baldewini Wigorniensis episcopi  
 plurimum commendantibus, invocato Spiritu Sancto, eundem  
 Baldewinum communi omnium voto in archiepiscopum ele-  
 gimus, et ei nos tota mente devovimus; unde preces humiles They desire  
 sullimitati vestræ porrigimus, ut facto huic quo nichil nobis the pope's  
 lius, nichil in regno Angliæ a multo jam tempore Deo assent.  
 placentius actum est, benignum si placet præbeatissimum  
 et nos vobis omni gratiarum actione obnoxios de cætero  
 jugiter habeatis.”

Gilebertus Landoniensis episcopus electionem factam The election  
 recitavit in publico. announced.

Rex in instantia temporis incedens fere tanquam The king  
 diplomate venit Cantuariam, et primo visitans beatum goes to  
Canterbury.

A.D. 1184.  
He urges  
the monks  
to go to  
London.  
Baldwin  
promises  
not to ac-  
cept the see  
against the  
will of the  
monks.

Thomam, postmodum intravit capitulum Sanctæ Trinitatis, ad hoc animos monachorum inclinans ut redirent Londoniam. Itaque die Dominica qua cantatur "Gaudete in Domino," Cantuariensis electus, præsentem rege, præsentibus monachis Cantuariensibus dixit, se nunquam intraturum Cantuariensem ecclesiam, nisi cum pace monachorum et totius ecclesiæ Cantuariensis. Sicque rex et electus a capitulo Westmonasterii pariter recesserunt.

The monks  
declare the  
election by  
the bishops  
null, but  
themselves  
choose  
Baldwin.

Alanus prior Sanctæ Trinitatis, et monachi Cantuarienses in Westmonasterii capitulo residentes, dixerunt, "Nos electionem ab episcopis factam nullam reputamus, sed ego prior Alanus ad cuius hoc spectat officium, et fratres nostri præsentem de communi totius ecclesiæ Cantuariensis assensu Baldevinum Wigornensem episcopum in archiepiscopum Cantuariensem eligimus." Incepit itaque prior alta voce "Te Deum laudamus." Soli monachi laudes Domino reddiderunt, et apprehensum electum suum ante majus altare duxerunt, complentes sollempnia quæ fieri solent in electionibus.

Letter of  
the prior  
and convent  
to the pope,  
announcing  
the election.

" Sanctissimo patri et domino Lucio Dei gratia summo pontifici Alanus prior et conventus ecclesiæ Cantuariensis salutem, atque devotissimæ subjectionis et obedientiæ famulatum. Cum ecclesia nostra suo esset viduata pastore, placuit Deo et eminentiæ vestræ, et benignissimo principi nostro, ut talis eligeretur antistes, qui oneri et honori tanto videretur idoneus, atque archiepiscopale officium prudenter et sufficienter implet. Inspirante igitur et cooperante Spiritu Sancto, vota nostra et omnium concurrerunt in patrem nostrum reverentissimum dominum Baldevinum Wigornensem episcopum, virum litteratum, providum in ecclesiasticis, in temporalibus circumspectum, in episcopali administratione, in longa religione et sanctis moribus approbatum. Vestræ igitur paternitati humiliter supplicamus, quatinus, juxta desiderium nostrum et totius ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, ipsius electionem confirmare velit, ut in administratione ad quam Domino disponente vocatus est, de manu misericordiæ vestræ suscipiat plenitudinem potestatis. Vitam vestram conservet Dominus per tempora longa."

RECURRAMUS AD ALIA QUÆ CIRCA DIES ISTOS NOBIS A.D. 1184.

ALIE REGIONES ANNALIBUS INSERENDA MANIFESTIUS  
OBTULERUNT, ET A PARTIBUS ORIENTIS SUMAMUS  
EXORDIUM.

“ Rex Salahadinus omnium regum Orientalium potentissimus  
domino papæ. Letter of Salahadin to the pope.

“ Præsentata fuit nobis cartula de sanctitate vestra, quoniam  
nos scimus et credimus quod sitis in majori officio de hoc  
mundo, et scimus quod Deus vobis tantam gratiam dederit  
ut sedeatis in tanta magnitudine. Scimus autem quod omnes  
Christiani vobis obediunt, et vos pertimescunt. Hæc cartula  
nobis data et præsentata fuit per manum Oliveri Vitalis  
vestri legati, et propter vestrum honorem et timorem eum  
honoravimus, et quicquid facere potuimus diligenter fecimus,  
et ante nos in secreta camera venire fecimus, et quicquid  
sibi placuit dicere ex vestra parte diligenter audivimus;  
et vestra cartula per omnia placuit nobis, et eam accepimus  
bono animo et alacri vultu, et cognovimus magnum  
amorem quem apud nos habetis. Et certos nos fecit de  
magna amicitia quæ inter nos est, et quicquid vestra  
cartula et prædictus legatus locutus fuit de pace habere  
cum omnibus Christianis et ut omnes captivos dimitteremus,  
per omnia placuit nobis et gavisi sumus; et Christiani qui  
sub jugo nostro sunt dimittant omnes nostros captivos,  
et nos omnes captivos Christianos quos habemus vestra  
benignitate dimitteremus. Notum sit vestræ magnitudini  
quod Christiani qui a nobis detenti sunt, sunt gentiles  
et nobiles viri; ac milites nostri, qui a Christianis  
detenti sunt, sunt rustici et minimi atque vilissimi  
homines: et si placet vobis, nos appreciabitur  
captivos nostros quos habemus, et Christiani  
apprecient suos, et quæ pars minus habuerit  
restituatur ei ab altera. Deus scit quod quando  
vestras cartulas et legatos a vestra magnitudine  
transmissos vidimus, per omnia gavisi sumus  
et gratias referimus Deo. Cætera secretiora  
præfato Olivero commisimus, in quem multum  
confidimus, et valde super his bonam fidem  
eum habere cognovimus. Unde pro certo  
habeatis quod quicquid cum vobis ipse  
tractaverit, de mandato nostro et bona  
voluntate procedit.”

He has received with joy the papal envoy and the proposal for an exchange of prisoners.

He proposes that the prisoners on both sides be valued.

“ Domino papæ Sisidin<sup>1</sup> rex.

“ Lucio Dei gratia universali Christianorum papæ, excellen-

Letter of Safadin to the pope.

<sup>1</sup> *Sisidin*] Malek-el-Adel-Seifed-din-Abu Bekr, the brother of Salahadin, commonly known to the western historians as Safadin. He was at this time acting for his brother in Egypt; Bohadin, c. 25, p. 55.

- A.D. 1184. " tiori domino totius Christianitatis, ejus ditioni omnis  
 " Christianitas est subdita, tanquam meliori amico quem  
 " habet in tota Christianitate, a rege justitiæ Sisidii, domino  
 " totius multitudinis Sarracenorum, hæc carta dirigitur. In  
 " nomine Domini piissimi et misericordissimi, recepimus lit-  
 " teras vestras tanquam melioris amici quem in tota Christia-  
 " nitate habemus, cui super omnibus obeditur, per manus  
 " nuncii vestri Jani Danduli, quem nobis jussimus præsentari,  
 " et cum honoravimus, et diligenter litteras vestras inspexi-  
 " mus, et verba quæ ex parte vestra nobis legatus vester  
 " retulit attentius intelleximus; ex cujus dictis accepimus  
 " vestræ voluntatis existere modis omnibus observare, quæ  
 " cum beatæ memoriæ prædecessore vestro Alexandro firmiter  
 " stabilivimus super negotio inter Christianos et Sarracenos  
 " ad redemptionem omnium captivorum quos in nostra servari  
 " fecimus captivitate. In litteris vestris vidimus contineri,  
 " quod omnis vobis Christianitas obediret, et nemo audeat  
 " vestris contraire præceptis, et quod a vobis ordinaretur  
 " ratum et inviolabile servaretur; cognoscentes voluntatem  
 " vestram, quod præsens negotium circa dominum et fratrem  
 " meum debeam promovere, regem victoriosissimum, servato-  
 " rem suæ promissionis, et auctorem justitiæ Salahadin, domi-  
 " num legis et omnium Sarracenorum, suscitatore[m] legis  
 " Saracenorum, cujus dies Deus augeat et potentiam magni-  
 " ficet; et ut compositionem juxta petitionem vestram studeam  
 " perficere et executioni mandare. Cum pervenit ad nos le-  
 " gatus vester cum litteris vestris, erat frater noster rex  
 " victoriosissimus in partibus Tyri, ubi successit ei contra  
 " hostes suos secundum votum suum, cui Deus tantam his  
 " temporibus victoriam contulit, quod omnem terram a Da-  
 " masco usque Niniven subjugavit; cui omnes vicinitate loci  
 " propinqui, et Sarracenorum universæ potestates obediunt;  
 " cujus expeditioni volente Deo adhæserunt infinitæ nationum  
 " multitudines ut serviant ei; qui tanta manu hostes perse-  
 " quitur quanta nullus prædecessorum suorum inimicos suos  
 " valuit impugnare; nobis vestram aperuit voluntatem, et  
 " preces vestras nobis optulit, quibus incontinenti curavimus  
 " obtemperare, et quicquid petitioni vestræ expediat vestro  
 " intuitu circa fratrem nostrum studuimus obtinere, et trans-  
 " missa vobis in fratre nostro responsione accepimus rege vic-  
 " torum, cujus potentiam Deus exaltet: quod si Christiani  
 " qui habitant in Jerosolima cum rege suo, et in omni parte  
 " Tyri, vestris obedierint præceptis cum universa Christiani-  
 " tate, et ordinationem inter nos factam servaverint secundum  
 " voluntatem vestram pro facienda pace, et pro dimittendis
- Professions  
of friend-  
ship.
- He has  
heard the  
pope's pro-  
posals.
- He has pro-  
moted the  
pope's desire  
with Sala-  
adin.
- Successes  
of Saladin.
- Saladin's  
proposition.



“ captivis qui servantur in carceribus nostris compediti, et nos observare promittimus ea omnia quæ ad istam faciendam pacem a nobis postulatis. Sed si præfati Christiani de partibus Tyri et Jerusalem vestris præceptis non obedierint, nos immunes erimus a culpa, et quod pacem non servaverimus, nobis deinceps non poterit imputari; et Deus inspector omnium reddet unicuique nostrum secundum opus suum, et secundum quod veritatem nititur et justiciam observare. Suspiret<sup>1</sup> vobis et nobis Deus præoperante gratia Sua illud operari, quod ad salutem omnium Christianorum et Sarracenorum prospiciat. Utinam. Amen. Scripta fuit hæc carta pridie kalendas Aprilis anno Machometi D<sup>o</sup>. lxx<sup>o</sup> octavo.<sup>2</sup> Gratias agimus Deo soli, et Machometo propheta magno.”

A.D. 1184.  
He will observe the agreement if the Christians will.

Ad atroces injurias et crebras incursiones, quibus Sarraceni regnum opprimere Jerosolimitanum contendunt, animosius retundendas, de communi decreto Christianorum inibi commorantium, patriarcha, magister militiæ Templi, prior Hospitalis, ad auxilium perquirendum in partibus occidentis transfretarunt.

The patriarch and the masters of the Temple and Hospital are sent into the West.

“ Reverendo in Christo patri et domino E.<sup>3</sup> Dei gratia Sanctæ Resurrectionis ecclesiæ patriarchæ, magistro quoque Templi A.<sup>4</sup> et magistro sanctæ domus Hospitalis Jerusalem R.<sup>5</sup> dilectis suis, Baldewinus<sup>6</sup> per eandem rex Jerosolimitanus, salutem et continuis successibus abundare. Litteras in quibus universos vos sanos et hilares Brundusium applicuisse cognovimus, gaudenter recepimus. Cujus rei cognitio spiritum meum lætantem reddidit et jocundum. Salahadinus circiter nonum aut decimum diem intrante Julio terram Crati<sup>7</sup> intravit, et per tres ebdomadas fines ejus vastavit

Letter from Baldwin IV. to the envoys, with news of Palestine.

Saladin's attack on Kerak.

<sup>1</sup> *Suspiret*] Inspiret, Twysden, from D.

<sup>2</sup> The year 578 of the Hegira begins May 7, 1182. The date of this letter, if rightly stated, must be March 31, 1183.

<sup>3</sup> *E.*] Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem.

<sup>4</sup> *A.*] Arnald de Turri Rubea, master of the Temple, 1179-1184.

<sup>5</sup> *R.*] Roger de Moulins, the great master of the Hospitallers, 1177-1187.

<sup>6</sup> Baldwin IV.

<sup>7</sup> *Crati*] Kerak, the stronghold of Reginald of Châtillon, ex-prince of Antioch. According to Bohadin, who gives an account of this invasion by Saladin (c. 28), Saladin besieged Kerak in July; retired before the Franks, and took Nablous and Jenin, returning to Damascus on Saturday the seventh day of the latter Sjumada, which would answer to September 15, 1184.

A.D. 1184. " et depraedavit, et cibaria collegit et congregavit. Vigilia  
 Siege of " Sancti Petri ad vincula civitatem Crati intravit, castrum  
 Kerak, " obsedit, et per quatuor septimanas tenuit obsessionem,  
 July 31. " quatuordecimque petrarias crexit. Cognito adventu nostro  
 " Salahadinus petrarias suas, et vias quas extruxerat, ipse  
 " combussit, iterque arripiens, Neapolim venit, et villam vas-  
 " tavit atque cremavit quæ igne potuit consumere. Hujus  
 " adventum comperientes viri et mulieres villæ illius fugerunt  
 " ad castrum et salvati sunt. Exinde progrediens, perrexit ad  
 " civitatem quæ vocatur Sebasten. Fugitque populus ad  
 " villam non ut resisterent, sed quia fuga alias non immin-  
 " bat. Hanc confusionem videns, episcopus ejusdem civitatis,  
 " acceptis induciis, Salahadino obviam exiit, villamque suam  
 " et ecclesiam lxxx. captivis redemit. Inde recedens, venit  
 " Arabiam,<sup>1</sup> eamque destruxit, viris ac mulieribus captivatis.  
 " Postea venit ad Magnum Gerinum,<sup>2</sup> fugitque omnis populus  
 " ad castrum, et ipse perfodi fecit et dirui, paucisque capti-  
 " vatis, mulieres et parvuli in ore gladii mortui sunt, sed et  
 " villa igne consumpta est. A qua recedens, venit per Parvum  
 " Gerinum,<sup>3</sup> quæ villa Templi erat, eaque omnino vastata  
 " recessit per quoddam castrum Hospitalis quod Belverium<sup>4</sup>  
 " dicitur, quibusdam qui foris exierant captis, et quibusdam  
 " interfectis, recessit ad propria."

Saladin  
 ravages  
 Nablous,  
 Sebaste, and  
 other towns,  
 and retires.

The count  
 of Flanders  
 proposes to  
 marry the  
 daughter of  
 the king of  
 Portugal.

She is  
 brought to  
 Rochelle.

Philippus comes Flandrensis Adelfonsum regem Por-  
 tugalensium per internuncios sæpius sollicitavit, ut  
 Beatricem filiam suam, quam hylarior fama concupisci-  
 bilem forma filiabus regum australium præferebat, sibi  
 matrimonio copulandam transmitteret. Rex, habito  
 tractatu cum suis, cum aliqua remoratione comitis  
 petitionibus satisfecit. Naves itaque directas a Flan-  
 dria gazis Hyspanicis, scilicet auro, vestibus deauratis,  
 preciosis lapidibus, sericis pannis, et abundantissimis om-  
 nium omnis generis victualium maturius oneravit.  
 Sicque filia regis, felici navigatione transvecta, sine  
 magna difficultate Rochelæ portum intravit, nuncios

<sup>1</sup> Arabiam] This place being ap-  
 parently between Sebaste and Jenin,  
 must be identified with Arrabeh.

<sup>2</sup> Magnum Gerinum] Jenin, or  
 En-gannim: the capture is men-  
 tioned by Bohadin, c. 28.

<sup>3</sup> Parvum Gerinum] Zerim, or  
 Jezreel, on the edge of the plain of  
 Esdraclon; a town belonging to the  
 Templars.

<sup>4</sup> Belverium] Kaukab-el-Hawa,  
 the stronghold of the Hospitallers.

regis Anglorum eo loco reperiens, qui statim in omnibus itinere necessariis sufficientiam omnem impendere procurarunt, quæ de situ terrarum et transitu maturiore stimulo muliebri compulsa cognovit, ab exitu navium intermedium viæ quousque Flandrensi-um fines attingeret, totum fere regis Angliæ jurisdictioni suppositum. Regis igitur filia comes nimio succensus amore, venientibus Hyspanis in equitatu magno, dignum duxit festinanter occurrere. Beatricem vero superius totiens memoratam comes in facie commilitonum suorum, et in præsentia multitudinis quæ convenerat, sibi foedere nuptiali conjunxit.

A.D. 1184.  
She is conducted by order of the king of England to Flanders,

and married.

Circa nativitatem beati Johannis, rex Gamius<sup>1</sup> adduxit regem Macemut,<sup>2</sup> regem regum Sarracenorum, cum xxxvii<sup>m</sup> regibus; et primo obsederunt Sanctum Hyreneum, et tribus diebus et tribus noctibus pugnauerunt, tandem dejectis muris irruerunt. Qui autem muros interius defendebant, se intra turrem receperunt ut ibi protegerentur. Nocte vero sequenti, venit episcopus Portugalsis cum filio regis, et occiderunt xv. milia Sarracenorum et regem Gamium; et posuerunt corpora occisorum ubi murus erat dejectus, ut per ea loco muri defenderentur. In crastino autem, scilicet in die Sanctorum Johannis et Pauli, archiepiscopus Sancti Jacobi xx. milia hominum duxit, et in aurora diei occidit de Sarracenis xxx<sup>tu</sup> milia. Postea in die Sanctæ Margarietæ Sarraceni occiderunt x. milia mulierum et puerorum ad Alcubaz; et illi qui fuerunt in oppido de<sup>3</sup> Alcubaz occiderunt tres reges cum omni exercitu suo. Postea Macemut vigilia Sancti Jacobi audivit quod rex Galiciæ venerat, ut solus cum solo dimicaret, et cum præparasset se ad præliandum, dum equum suum vellet ascendere, ter de eo lapsus est, et ita mortuus est.

About Midsummer Santarem is besieged by the Moors.

Slaughter of the Saracens, June 26.

Slaughter at Aleobaça, July 20.

Death of the Sultan, July 21.

<sup>1</sup> *Gamius*] Gami, alcaid or king of Merida.

<sup>2</sup> *Macemut*] This is the Emir el Mumenim Abu-Yakonb-Youssof,

who reigned from 1163 to 1184, and died of his wounds received in the invasion of Portugal.

<sup>3</sup> *de*] om. B.

A.D. 1184.  
Spoils won  
by the  
Portuguese.

Siege of  
Lisbon.

Destruction  
of a great  
dromound.

Nov. 4.  
Meeting of  
the pope and  
emperor at  
Verona.

Letter of  
Lucius III.  
to Henry.

He urges  
him to pro-  
vide for his  
daughter-  
in-law.

Mortuo autem illo omnis exercitus relicta omni pecunia in fugam conversus est. Rex vero Portugalensis ex his qui in bello capti erant, scilicet de Sarracenis, dedit servos qui ministrarent cementariis, ferentes lapides et cementum ad reparandas ecclesias, et de pecunia fecit thecam Sancti Vincentii auream. Postea venerunt infinitae galeae ad Ulixibonam, et duxerunt unam navem quae dicitur Dromund. In illa fuit talis machina, quod per ipsam Sarraceni debebant armati ire et redire ultra muros civitatis Ulixibonae. Sed Deo dante quidam in aqua se dromundo subposuit, eamque perforavit, et perforatam submersit, et usque ad muros machinam traxit, et eam ibi suspendit. Mane facto Sarraceni se ita esse delusos videntes fugerunt, et quotquot Christianos extra muros invenerunt abduxerunt et captivaverunt.

Quarto die intrantis Novembris, consedentibus Veronae in ecclesia majori papa et imperatore, cardinalibus et plerisque ecclesiae rectoribus, Ravennas<sup>1</sup> in serie sermonis sui casum et perditionem terrae Jerosolimitanae omnibus exposuit, et ad succurrendum in peccatorum remissionibus ejuslibet generis homines evocare curavit.

“ Lucius papa tertius illustri Anglorum regi.  
“ Ea quae credimus ad salutem tuam et exaltationem regiae  
“ celsitudinis pertinere, tanto libentius tuae sublimitati sugge-  
“ rimus, quanto tui nominis gloriam cum incremento salutis  
“ et pacis sincerioribus semper affectibus exoptamus. Hinc  
“ est quod tuae celsitudinis pietatem praesentibus duximus  
“ litteris ammonendam, ut amorem Dei ante oculos cordis tui  
“ salubri consideratione proponens, et amorem pie recorda-  
“ tionis Ludovici regis Francorum ad mentem revocans et  
“ reducens, bonum quoque tranquillitatis et pacis quae inter  
“ te et karissimum in Christo filium nostrum illustrem Fran-  
“ corum regem communitur desideratur attendens, circa statum  
“ in Christo karissimae nostrae Margaretæ reginae, relictæ

<sup>1</sup> *Ravennas*] The word archiepiscopus is probably omitted by accident. Gerard II., archbishop of Ravenna, 1182–1190, who was present at the council at Verona; see Rubeus, *Hist. Ravenn.*, p. 355.

“ videlicet bonæ memoriæ Henrici filii tui, piam habeas pro- A.D. 1184.  
 “ videntiam et cautelam, ut in dote sua et donatione propter Margaret,  
 “ nuptias ita cum ea componas, quod ei et hiis qui pro ea the widow  
 “ sunt, murmurandi vel conquerendi materiam non relinquant, of the young  
 “ nec tu ipse propter hoc apud Patrem orphanorum et Judicem Henry.  
 “ viduarum districtioris iudicii sententiam pertimescas. Quia  
 “ igitur ad instantiam quorundam amicorum suorum super  
 “ certa pecuniæ quantitate ei satisfacere decrevisti, rogamus  
 “ excellentiam tuam, et exhortamus in Domino, atque in pec-  
 “ catorum tuorum remissionem injungimus, quatinus ei ad  
 “ interventionem nostram pro pacis caritatisque custodia sum-  
 “ mam congruam, secundum quod Petrus Bermundi nobis ex  
 “ parte tua significavit, decenter adangeas, et eam sibi in  
 “ certis assignare redditibus non omittas, ita quod ipsa solatii  
 “ hujus consolatione recepta possit in pace consistere, et tu  
 “ pro impensæ benignitatis effectum indeficiens præmium ab  
 “ omnipotenti Domino debeas expectare.”

Philippus Coloniensis archiepiscopus, habens sola- Visit of the  
 cium in itinere Philippum comitem Flandriæ, venit archbishop  
 in Angliam, beato Thomæ vota soluturus orationum. of Cologne  
 Archiepiscopo rex occurrens et comiti, petiit ab eis and the  
 ut transitum facerent usque Lundoniam. In eorum count of  
 adventu, quod ante non vidimus, civitas coronata fuit, Flanders at  
 gaudium, honor et tripudium per omnes civitatis pla- Canterbury  
 teas. Archiepiscopus sollenni processione receptus est and London.  
 in ecclesia doctoris gentium Pauli. Susceptus est etiam  
 apud Westmonasterium ipsa die sollenni processione  
 sumptibus regiis, expensis effusioribus, lautioribus cibis  
 omnem ultra sufficientiam abundantibus, per quinque  
 dies infra regis palatium hospitatus. Sed an recesserit  
 donatus multis muneribus est superfluum quærere.

Circa dies istos Fredericus imperator Romanus, Council at  
 concilium habens prope Maguntinam urbem, Mentz.  
 Theutonici diadema capiti filii sui primogeniti fecit  
 imponi.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Robert de Monte refers to the same event under this year; “Fre-  
 “ dericus imperator Romanorum  
 “ fecit ordinari unum filiorum suo-  
 “ rum, non primogenitum sed se-

“ cundum, in regem Germaniæ.”  
 Yet Henry VI. had been crowned  
 king in 1169. He was knighted at  
 Mentz, at Whitsuntide 1184.

A.D. 1184.  
The order of  
Santiago  
confirmed.

Ordo militum<sup>1</sup> in Hyspania consistentium, et habentium in proposito pro viribus suis Sarracenos atterere, quem signum ensis rubei distinguit a cæteris militantibus, confirmatur a domino papa.

Jocelin of  
Salisbury  
dies, Nov. 18.

Jocelinus Saresberiensis<sup>2</sup> episcopus obiit xiiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris.

The arch-  
bishop of  
Cologne  
attacks the  
count of  
Hainault.

Philippus Coloniensis archiepiscopus, Angliam exiens, auxilium repromisit, ut comes Flandriæ Baldewinum comitem Hainaucensium, sororium ipsius comitis, socerum Philippi regis Francorum, contereret et humiliaret. Itaque statim totus de pontifice translatus in militem, Henricum Lovaniæ ducem,<sup>3</sup> alios plures spectabiles genere, viribus affluentes, in exercitu copiosos, qui per homagium ecclesiæ Coloniensi tenentur astricti, sub articulo temporis congregavit, et militaribus armis accinctus prædicti comitis terram irrupit, villas succendit, homines captivavit, ecclesiis non pepercit, immo dampnis affecit gravissimis. Willelmus de Magnivilla comes Essexiæ, veniens in auxilium comiti Flandriæ domino suo, multos Hainaucensium traxit in exterminium.

William of  
Mandeville  
joins against  
Hainault.

Ernaldus magister militiæ Templi<sup>4</sup> Veronæ moritur.

A.D. 1185.  
Mission  
of the  
patriarch  
Heraclius.

MCLXXXV. Heraclius patriarcha Sanctæ Resurrectionis, et Rogerus<sup>5</sup> magister sanctæ domus Hospitalis Jerusalem, tendentes in occidentem, et per Ytaliam transitum facientes et Galliam, nec a domino papa, nec ab imperatore Romano, nec a rege Francorum aliqua plene consolatoria receperunt. Navigantes in Angliam venerunt ad regem apud Radingum. Et cum itineris tam longinqui, tam a sæculis inauditi causas exposuissent, et civitatis sanctæ prophetarum oraculis illustratæ desolationem enarrassent per ordinem, regem et omnem

<sup>1</sup> The order of S. James or of the Sword, Santiago.

<sup>2</sup> Jocelin of Bohun, bishop of Salisbury, 1142-1184.

<sup>3</sup> Henry, count of Louvain, 1172,

succeeded his father as duke of Brabant in 1190.

<sup>4</sup> Arnald de Turre Rubea.

<sup>5</sup> Roger de Moulins.

illam multitudinem quæ convenerat ad suspiria provocarunt et lacrimas. Deferebant quidem in manibus memorialia nativitatis Jesu Christi, passionis, resurrectionis, scilicet claves turris David, vexillum sanctæ crucis, claves Sancti Sepulcri. Quibus omnibus rex maximam venerationem exhibuit.

A.D. 1185.  
The ambassadors present the keys of the Sepulchre.

Ab eo die quo primum fuit sua collocatus in sede Walterus Lincolnensis episcopus apud Lincolniam, ad illum usque diem quo Rotomagi sollenni processione receptus est in archiepiscopum, annus effluxit, et xi. septimanæ diesque quinque.<sup>1</sup>

Arrival of Walter of Coutances at Rouen.

Ad vocationem regis, Cantuariensis electus et Cantuariensis ecclesiæ suffraganei, Dunelmensis episcopus, abbates conventualium locorum prælati, comites et barones, Lundoniæ convenerunt apud Fontem Clericorum

Council at Clerkenwell, Mar. 18.

xv<sup>o</sup> kalendas Aprilis. Rex itaque, patriarcha, magistro sanctæ domus Hospitalis Jerusalem audientibus, omnes suos fideles qui convenerant adjurationibus multis astrinxit, ut quod animæ suæ saluti crederent expedire proferrent in medium. Ad hoc enim suum cor inclinatum dicebat, ut quod acciperet ex eorum consilio modis omnibus observaret. Datum est igitur sub deliberatione quid esset consultius, vel quod rex in propria sua persona Jerosolimitanis succurreret, vel Anglorum regno, cujus gubernationem in facie matris ecclesiæ dudum susceperat, adhuc præesse nulla ratione desisteret. Ad illa siquidem tria quæ rex quilibet

The king asks advice, as to a crusade.

consecrandus promittit aliqui recurrebant. Promittit namque se præcepturum et opem pro viribus impensurum, ut ecclesia Dei populusque Christianus veram pacem in omni tempore servet. Promittit etiam quod rapacitates et omnes iniquitates omnibus gradibus interdicit. Promittit adhuc quod in omnibus judiciis æquitatem et misericordiam præcipiet. Satius ergo

The coronation oath brought to mind.

<sup>1</sup> Walter of Coutances was enthroned at Lincoln, Dec. 11, 1183; see above, p. 21. He was received at Rouen, therefore, early in March 1185.

A.D. 1185. visum est universis, et animæ regis multo salubrius,  
 He is advised to stay at home. quod regnum suum debita cum moderatione gubernet, et a barbarorum irruptionibus et a gentibus exteris tueatur, quam saluti consulat Orientalium in propria sua persona. De filiis suis aliquid certum statuere, cum essent absentes, incongruum videbatur. Rex igitur, patriarcha, Dunelmensis episcopus, magister Hospitalis, et multitudo cum eis, apud Doveram mari transito, diem Paschæ Rotomagi celebraverunt.

He goes to Normandy and keeps Easter, Apr. 21, at Rouen.

Conference at Vaudreuil.

Rex Francorum audito regis Anglorum adventu cum festinatione venit apud Vallem Ruil; reges ubi se mutuo verbis pacificis salutaverunt, et in colloquiis familiaribus institerunt per triduum.

John knighted, Mar. 31. He goes to Ireland.

Johannes filius regis, a patre militaribus armis accinctus apud Windlesores pridie kalendas Aprilis, in Hyberniam transfretavit.

Murder of Hugh de Lacy.

In Hybernia Hugo de Laceio, dominus provinciæ quæ Media vocatur, interfectus est a Malua Miadaich infimæ manus homine viii<sup>vo</sup> kalendas Augusti.

Account of Ireland.

<sup>1</sup>Hybernia post Britanniam omnium insularum est optima, quæ, quamvis Britannia divitiis cedat, latitudine, salubritate, serenitate præstat. Quæ sicut versus Aquilonem brevior est, ita versus meridiem trans illius fines protenditur. Hæc autem proprie patria Scotorum est. Nam sicut legitur, Ægyptiis in mari rubro submersis, illi qui superfuerunt expulerunt a se quendam nobilem Sciticum qui degebat apud eos ne dominium super eos invaderet.

H. Hunt, pp. 696, 697.

Colonization from Spain.

Expulsus ille cum familia sua pervenerunt ad aras Philistinorum, et per lacum salinarum et montana Syriae; transierunt per Mauritaniam, ad columnas Herculis navigaverunt per Tirrenum mare, et pervenerunt ad Hyspaniam, et ibi per annos habitaverunt multos, et progenies eorum est multiplicata nimis. Inde venerunt Hyberniam post annos mille duobus additis a transitu filiorum Israel per mare rubrum: et inde pars eorum egressa tertiam in Britannia Britonibus et Pictis gentem addiderunt. Pars eorum quæ remansit in Hybernia Navarri vocantur, et adhuc eadem utuntur lingua.

<sup>1</sup> The following extract from Henry of Huntingdon has already been given in the prefatory matter above, vol. i. p. 10.



In Hyspania fluvius est Hyberus, a quo dicitur Hybernia, A.D. 1185.  
dicuntur et Hybernienses.

<sup>1</sup> Cum Symon comes filius Symonis comitis de Norhamtonia sine liberis decessisset, rex reddidit comitatum Huntendonæ, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, Willelmo regi Scottorum, qui fuit filius Henrici comitis filii regis David, qui fuit filius Malcolmi, filii Dunecani, filii Bethoc, filiaë Malcolmi, filii Kinath, filii Malcolmi, filii Duvenald, filii Constantini, filii Kinath, filii Elpini, filii Echach, filii Ethafind, filii Echdach, filii Duvenald Bric, filii Ecchach Buide, filii Edaim, filii Cobram, filii Dovengart, filii Fergus Mor, filii Erch, filii Ecchac Munremor, filii Engusafith, filii Fethelmeh Aslingich, filii Enegussa Buthini, filii Fethelmeth Romaich, filii Sencormach, filii Cruithlinthe, filii Findachai, filii Akirkirre, filii Ecchach Andoth, filii Fiachrach Catinail, filii Ecdach Riede, filii Conere<sup>2</sup> Mogalama, filii Lugthag Etholach, filii Corbre Crumgring, filii Daredromor, filii Corbre Findmor, filii Coneremor, filii Eders Keol, filii Ewein, filii Ellela, filii Jair, filii Dethath, filii Sin, filii Rosin, filii Ther, filii Rether, filii Rowein, filii Arindil, filii Mane, filii Forgso, filii Feredach, filii Ellela Earin, filii Fiachac Fimmora, filii Enegussa Turbinig, filii Firketharocht, filii Firrocht, filii An Roth, filii Firalmi, filii Lameure, filii Liethau, filii Ecchach Aldethan, filii Elela Cassieclai, filii Conletha, filii Iretro, filii Melge, filii Cobthai Cailbrech, filii Hugune Mor, filii Ecchach Rothai, filii Duach Lotherai, filii Fiechachch Bolgai, filii Sinon Bricht, filii Eon Duf, filii Etheon, filii Glachs, filii Noethath Fail, filii Elchatha Olchaim, filii Sirne, filii Dein, filii Demail, filii Rothotha, filii Ogmair, filii Enegus Olmucatha, filii Fiachach Labrain, filii Smirnai, filii Sinrecha, filii Embatha, filii Thiernai, filii Faleg, filii Etheor, filii Jair Olfatha, filii Ermon, filii Micel Espaine, filii Bile, filii Neande, filii Brige, filii Bregain, filii Bratha, filii Deatha, filii Erchatha, filii Aldoith, filii Node, filii Nonael, filii Eber Scot, filii Geithel Glas, filii Neoil, filii Fenias Farseth, filii Owan, filii Glonin, filii Lamin, filii Etheor, filii Achnoman, filii Thoe, filii Boib, filii Rein, filii Mair, filii Etheth, filii Abiur, filii Artheth, filii Haoith, filii Aora, filii Jara, filii Israu, filii Esrau, filii Richaith Scot, filii Gomer, filii Jafeth, filii Noe.

William King of Scots receives the earldom of Huntingdon.

His pedigree.

<sup>1</sup> Simon of Senlis, earl of Huntingdon, died in 1184. The pedigree of the king of Scots probably appears here in its earliest extant form. It is omitted in MS. D., and occurs in the Ripley MS.

among the other prefatory and intercalated matter, folio 18, and in the kindred MSS. Faustina, A. 8 and Tiberius A. 9.

<sup>2</sup> Conere] filii, ins. B., erased in A.

A.D. 1185.  
Derivation  
of Scotia.

A regione quadam quæ dicitur Scitia, dicitur Scita, Sciticus, Scoticus, Scotus, Scotia. Similiter a regione quadam quæ dicitur Getia, dicitur Geta, Geticus, Gothicus, Gotus, Ostrogotus, Witsigotus.<sup>1</sup>

Letter of  
Lucius III.  
to arch-  
bishop  
Baldwin.

“ Lucius papa tertius Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo.  
“ Quanto de persona tua laudabilis conversationis odor et  
“ probatæ honestatis opinio jamdudum ad nostram notitiam  
“ plenius emanarunt, tanto nos et fratres nostri majori gaudio  
“ exultamus in Domino, et omnipotenti Deo gratiarum exsol-  
“ vimus actiones, quod Cantuariensem ecclesiam solita mis-  
“ ratione respiciens te ad regimen ipsius vocavit, ut qui in  
“ pluribus probatus fueras et fidelis inventus, invitante Do-  
“ mino, ad altiora conscendens, odoramentis virtutum tuarum  
“ plures reficias ad salutem, et commendanda opera tua co-  
“ preciosius enitescant, quo excellentiorem locum optinueris  
“ dignitatis. Credimus enim factum esse a Domino, et est  
“ acceptabile in oculis nostris, quod cunctorum vota in elec-  
“ tionem tuam divinitus inspirata consenserunt, et te apice  
“ dignitatis, ad quam tanquam Aaron a Deo<sup>2</sup> es vocatus, uno  
“ ore et consonis vocibus dignissimum protestantur. Inde  
“ siquidem fuit quod nuntios excellentiæ regiæ, et tam suffra-  
“ ganeorum quam capituli ecclesiæ Cantuariensis, viros utique  
“ providos et discretos alacri mente et debita benignitate sus-  
“ cepimus, et electionem tuam quam, ex literis quas gestarunt  
“ et relatione propria canonicam esse cognovimus ac Deo et  
“ hominibus approbatam, habita deliberatione cum fratribus  
“ nostris sub congrua celeritate, et gratia curavimus confir-  
“ mare. Pallium præterea<sup>3</sup> plenitudinem pontificalis officii  
“ fraternitati tuæ concessimus, et ipsum per dilectum filium  
“ Transmundum, notarium et familiarem nostrum et sub alis  
“ nostris ab antiquo nutritum, duximus transmittendum.”

He confirms  
his election  
and sends  
the pall.

Baldwin  
enthroned,  
May 19:  
he cele-  
brates at S.  
Augustines,  
May 26.

Cantuariensis archiepiscopus sua sollemniter est col-  
locatus in sede die festo Sancti Dunstani. Rursus sol-  
lemni processione receptus archiepiscopus apud Sanc-  
tum Augustinum, ibi celebravit divina, cui ministravit  
abbas ejusdem loci Rogerus, mitratus incedens ad pro-  
cessionem, vij<sup>o</sup> kalendas Junii.

Familiaritas a diebus multis emortua revixit inter  
ecclesias Cantuariæ; nam cum dies Rogationum insta-  
rent, in jejuniis, in obsecrationibus, in missarum sol-

<sup>1</sup> *A regione . . . . Witsigotus* ]  
See above, vol. i. p. 10.

<sup>2</sup> *Deo*] Domino, B.

<sup>3</sup> *præterea*] propterea, B.

lenniis sese mutuo visitarunt earundem conventus, vicissitudine processionum exhibita. A.D. 1185.  
Peace at  
Canterbury.

Herebertus Anglicus natione, natus in Middelsexia, transitum faciens in Siciliam, assensu regis Willelmi creatus est in Calabria Consensanus archiepiscopus.<sup>1</sup> Herbert, an  
English  
bishop in  
Calabria,  
is swallowed  
up by an  
earthquake.  
Cum autem illic terræ motus fieret magnus, prædictus archiepiscopus cum clero, cum familia, cum magna parte civium obrutus est, castella pleraque subversa, milia populorum contrita. Quædam civitas Adriatico mari contigua de nocte populo quiescente corrui in profundum. Item in Anglia circa partes aquilonares factus est terræ motus; in locis aliquibus ædificia corruerunt.

Sol passus est eclipsim post horam nonam kalendas Maii. Eclipse of  
the sun,  
May 1.

Willelmus rex Siculus, gener regis Anglorum, copiosum congregavit exercitum, ut Andronicum qui tam nefariis, tam atrocibus, tam execrandis abominatibus perpetratis, imperium usurpavit Constantinopolitanum contereret, exercitum inquam ad hoc astrictum sacramento corporaliter præstito, quod continuum aget in castris triennium, prærogatis anni primi stipendiis. Sex itaque viros illustres inter principes regni sui divitiis, viribus, magnanimitate, præstantes ad hoc opus præfecit, ut omnem armatum militem, equestrem scilicet et caligatum, ad quem inveniendum cum belli necessitas ingruit, tam ipsi quam alii regionis totius capitanei de jure tenentur obnoxii, congregarent. Sicque regis secum stipendiarios assumentes, numerus quorum exerevit ad lxxxv. milia peditum, et equitum milia xxx<sup>ta</sup> condixerunt, ut Bulgariam totam virtute magna contunderent, obsidione vallarent Constantinopolim, portas irrumperent, in ore gladii vindicarent Andronici fraudes fraudulentissimas. Igitur coacta classe non The  
numbers of  
the army. His fleet.  
modica, navibus infinitis quæ vulgariter vel galeæ, vel

<sup>1</sup> Herbert was archbishop of Compsa, about 1169-1180; the archbishop of Cosenza who perished in the earthquake of 1184 was Ruffus. See Ughelli, Italia Sacra, vi. 811, 812, ix. 194.

A.D. 1185. They take Durazzo. sagittariae, vel onerariae, cum certis nominibus distinguuntur, undique congregatis, se pelago commiserunt, et prospero sub eventu navigationis applicuerunt Duratium. Cujus ilico cives animo consternatos et tanta pugnatorum multitudine circumseptos, quod nullis ante temporibus efficere potuit quisquam regum Siciliae, coegerunt ad deditionem.

Gilbert Glanville elected bishop of Rochester; consecrated Sept. 29.

Gilebertus<sup>1</sup> Lexoviensis archidiaconus electus est in Rofensem episcopum apud Otteford [septimo decimo kalendas Augusti,] gradum autem presbyteratus ascendit xi<sup>mo</sup> kalendas Octobris apud Lameheam. Cantuariæ consecratus est a Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo iiii<sup>to</sup> kalendas Octobris.

Fall of Andronicus.

Circa dies istos proditor Andronicus imperator<sup>2</sup> interfectus est.

Isaac Angelus succeeds.

Cursae Angeli,<sup>3</sup> ex sorore Manuelis imperatoris progenitus, creatus est imperator.

Visit of Philip to Henry, Nov. 9.

Rex Francorum regem Anglorum infirmitate tactum visitavit v<sup>to</sup> idus Novembris apud Belveir, faciens ibi moram per triduum.

Return of the duke of Saxony.

Circa dies istos dux Saxonius Henricus, imperatoris impetrata licentia, rediit in Saxoniam, suo tantum contentus patrimonio, misericordiam imperatoris expectans.

Conference at Annäle, Nov. 7.

Rex Francorum, rex Anglorum, Remensis,<sup>4</sup> Coloniensis archiepiscopi, comes Flandrensis, et infiniti cum eis venerunt apud Albemarlam vii<sup>mo</sup> idus Novembris, ubi reformata pax est inter regem Francorum et comitem Flandrensem. Sed minime complementum accepit quousque suum imperator Romanus adhiberet assensum.

Death of Lucius III., Nov. 25.

Lucius papa vii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris Veronæ sepultus est.

Humbertus Mediolanensis archiepiscopus ipsa die

<sup>1</sup> Gilbert Glanville, bishop of Rochester, 1185-1214. The bracketed words, for which a blank is left in A., B. and C., are supplied by Twysden from some other MS.

<sup>2</sup> *imperator*] Constantinopolitanus, ins. B.

<sup>3</sup> Isaac Angelus, emperor 1185-1195.

<sup>4</sup> *Remensis*] archiepiscopus, ins. B.

cardinalium assensu communi papa creatus est, vocatus A.D. 1185.  
Urbanus, kalendis Decembris coronatus est in ecclesia Urban III.,  
Sancti Petri montis in supercilio collocata. Dec. 1.

Henricus rex Theutonicus, ducens secum Philippum Henry of  
Flandrensium comitem, venit ad patrem suum cum Germany  
multis in Ytaliam, natalitios dies ibidem celebraturus. goes to Italy.

Johannes filius regis Anglorum, vocatus Hybernæ John  
dominus, in Angliam rediit xvi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Januarii. returns from  
Ireland,  
Dec. 17.

MCLXXXVI. Inter Henricum regem Teutonicum et A.D. 1186.  
Constantiam filiam Rogeri Siculi regis, amitam vero Marriage of  
Willelmi regi Siculi generi regis Anglorum, matrimonium the king of  
celebratum est. the Ger-  
mans.

Sexto kalendas Februarii Viennensis archiepiscopus Coronation  
Fredericum imperatorem Romanum Mediolani corona- of the  
vit. Eodem in die Aquileiensis patriarcha coronavit emperor at  
Henricum regem Teutonicum, et ab ea die vocatus est Milan,  
Cæsar. Quidam episcopus Teutonicus coronavit Con- Jan. 27; and  
stantiam amitam Willelmi regis Siculi generi regis of his son.  
Anglorum. Hæc acta sunt in monasterio Sancti Am-  
brosii.

“<sup>1</sup>Urbanus papa Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo et Letter of  
“ omnibus per Cantuariensem provinciam constitutis. Urban III.  
“ Defuncto piæ recordationis papa Lucio, tractatus habitus to Baldwin,  
“ est a fratribus de successoris electione. Cum itaque plures announcing  
“ in ecclesia Dei viri venerabiles et prudentes, in quos eorum his promo-  
“ vota consultius ut credimus et dignius potuissent concur- tion.  
“ rere, ad insufficientiam nostram oculos intenderunt, et  
“ factum est sicut Domino placuit, ut nos quibus ad tantæ  
“ dignitatis fastigium nec vires nec merita suffragantur, in  
“ patrem sibi eligerent et pastorem. Nos vero, ne ex dilatione  
“ negotii, vel pertinacia reluctandi, aliquod in ecclesia pericu-  
“ lum proveniret, consensimus licet inviti injuncti oneris subire  
“ laborem.”

“ Urbanus papa fratribus suis episcopis et omnibus per Letter of  
“ Cantuariensem provinciam constitutis. Urban III.  
“ Nos Anglicanam ecclesiam paternæ considerationis oculis to the  
“ intuentes, ad salutem ipsius et spiritales<sup>2</sup> in Christo profec- bishops.

<sup>1</sup> The letter from which this is extracted is given in full in Benedict, i. 340, and Hoveden, ii. 305, | 306, with the date, Verona, January 12.  
<sup>2</sup> *spiritales*] spirituales; B.

A.D. 1186. He gives the legation to Baldwin. “tus, communi consilio fratrum nostrorum decrevimus ordinandum, ut venerabilis frater noster Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, de cujus meritis et virtute, sapientia pariter et doctrina, ecclesia universa congaudet, ministerio legationis accepto, vices nostras ad honorem ecclesiæ, et totius regni salutem et pacem per subditam sibi provinciam exequat.”

The duke of Burgundy fails to prevail on the emperor to assist him. Dux Burgundiæ Widonem castellanum de Vergeio diebus multis obsidione vallavit. Wido confugiens ad regem Francorum castrum et castellaniam totam ejus potestati subjecit. Dux vero, tale factum trahere volens ad injuriam imperatoris Romani, nulla ratione potuit impetrare quod imperator sui fines transgredere-deretur imperii. Sic rex Francorum castrum pacifice possidet memoratum.

Meeting of princes at Gisors, Mar. 10. Rex Francorum, rex Anglorum, comes Flandrensis, comitissa Campaniæ, Margarita regina Henrici regis filii regis Anglorum relicta, convenerunt prope Gisorcium vi<sup>to</sup> idus Martii. Redacta sunt ad pacem et concordiam quæ vertebantur inter regem Francorum et comitem Flandriæ de toto tenemento Radulfi quondam comitis Viromandorum. Quinetiam quæstio quæ mota fuerat inter regem Anglorum et prædictam reginam, tam super dote sua quam super donatione propter nuptias, amicabili compositione finem accepit.

The moon eclipsed. Apr. 16; the sun, Apr. 21. Luna passa est eclipsim xvi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Maii noctis hora prima.

Sol passus est eclipsim xi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Maii hora diei prima.

Henry appoints officers in Aquitaine; and returns to England, Apr. 27. Rex Anglorum tractus Aquitanici munitiones natura locorum vel hominum artificio tutiores in sua potestate recipiens, eas pro velle suo custodiæ deputavit. Et licet hoc Ricardum comitem Pictaviensium graviter forsitan offenderet, eum tamen in nullo reclamantem invenit pater suus. Itaque cum Andegavia, Turonia, Cenomannia, Britannia, Normannia, jocundæ pacis tranquillitate gauderent, rex redit in Angliam, navigationis cursum consummans feliciter apud Hamonis portum v<sup>to</sup> kalendas Maii. Regina cum rege transfretavit eadem in navi. Sub enavigatione rex Win-

toniensem episcopum visitavit apud Merewelle, sub ipsa nocte quiescens Wintoniæ. A.D. 1186.  
He visits  
Winchester.

Cantuariensis archiepiscopus dum tenderet ad videndum regem, ei rex festinanter occurrit, omnem patri debitam exhibens venerationem, et antecessorum consuetudinem hoc in humilitatis exemplo transcendens. Meeting of  
the king and  
the arch-  
bishop.

Archiepiscopus, sollempni processione receptus, Wintoniensem ecclesiam suæ legationis illustravit primordio kalendis Maii, duplicis Apostolorum festivitatis auspicio subjectos invitans ad dilectionem Dei simul et proximi. The arch-  
bishop visits  
Winchester,  
May 1.

Willelmus de Ver, spectabilis genere, die festo Sancti Laurentii consecratus est Herefordensis episcopus apud Lamhe, Willelmus etiam prior<sup>1</sup> ipsa die consecratus est episcopus Sancti Asavi. William de  
Ver, elect  
of Hereford,  
consecrated  
Aug. 10.

Gaufridus dux Britanniae, filius regis Anglorum, cum a nativitate sua compleret annum xxviii<sup>um</sup>, xiiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Septembris diem clausit extremum: sepultus autem est Parisius in ecclesia beatæ Virginis intra chorum canonicorum, scilicet in sede majori. Reliquit autem idem Gaufridus, ex uxore sua Constantia, filia Conan ducis Britanniae, duas filias. Geoffrey of  
Brittany  
dies, Aug. 18.

Margarita, soror Philippi regis Francorum, relicta bonæ memoriæ regis Anglorum Henrici filii Henrici regis Anglorum, in comitatu magno recessit Parisius viii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Septembris. Quam Bela<sup>2</sup> Hungariæ, Dalmatiæ, Croatiæ, Rammæque rex suscepturus est in uxorem. Queen  
Margaret  
leaves Paris,  
Aug. 24, to  
marry the  
king of  
Hungary.

Ad vocationem regis et archiepiscopi, Ricardus decanus Lincolniae suique capituli pars præcipua convenerunt apud Egenesham viii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Junii. Post tractatus autem super consilio Lincolnensis ecclesiæ diutius habitos, tandem Hugo genere Burgundio, natione Gratianopolitanus, prior ordinis Cartusiensis in Anglia, Meeting of  
the chapter  
of Lincoln  
at Eynsham,  
May 24.

<sup>1</sup> prior] William, prior of S. Augustine's, Bristol, was consecrated bishop of Llandaff on the same day with the bishop of Hereford.

<sup>2</sup> Bela III., king of Hungary, 1174-1196. By Ramma is understood a part of Servia on the river Rama, which runs into the Naro.

A.D. 1186.  
Election of  
Hugh prior  
of Witham  
Charter-  
house:  
he is conse-  
crated  
Sept. 21.

pluribus episcoporum presentibus, Lincolnensium est electus antistes. Nuntiis itaque directis in Burgundiam cœnobio Cartusiensi, prior et conventus ejusdem loci gratum electioni factæ præbuerunt assensum. Sic Hugo<sup>1</sup> prædictus votis plurium concurrentibus, die festo Sancti Mathæi, Lincolnensis est consecratus episcopus apud Westmonasterium in capella Sanctæ Katerinæ.

Consecra-  
tion of the  
bishop of  
Worcester.

Willelmus de Norhalla,<sup>2</sup> Gloucestræ archidiaconus, in Wigornensem electus episcopum, ipsa die munus consecrationis accepit ab archiepiscopo Baldewino. Radulfus siquidem prior Wigornensis postulationem illam sollempnem, quæ fieri solet in consecrationibus episcoporum, et quam ipse Radulfus in negotio simili jam quater interposuerat, viriliter adimplevit. In facie namque Teobaldi, Thomæ, Ricardi, Cantuariensium archiepiscoporum, juxta temporis excursus, ordine successorio quatuor<sup>3</sup> præsentarat episcopos. Nunc autem ut a pentateuco Moysi mutuatus aliquid videretur, quinto loco præsentavit Willelmum.

Ralph prior  
of Worcester  
presented  
five succes-  
sive bishops.

Urban III.  
allows the  
archbishop  
to revoke  
the grants  
of his prede-  
cessor;

“Urbanus papa Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo.  
“Præsentium tibi auctoritate mandamus quatinus ea quæ  
“de jure ecclesiæ tuæ per prædecessorem tuum inveneris in-  
“juste subtracta legitime revoces, et in ipsius ecclesiæ utili-  
“tatem convertas. Nos enim quod in hac parte a te factum

<sup>1</sup> Hugh of Avalon, bishop of Lincoln, 1186-1200.

<sup>2</sup> William of Northall, bishop of Worcester, 1186-1190.

<sup>3</sup> *quatuor*] Johannem, Aluredum, Rogerum, Baldewinum, inserted in another hand in the margin of A. and B., and in the text of C.

<sup>4</sup> This letter, which has an important bearing on the great controversy between the archbishop and the monks of Christ Church, does not occur in the collection of Reginald, published under the title of *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*. The

first part of it contains, however, matter found in two letters of that series, No. 1 and No. 2, pp. 4, 5; the second clause, touching the building of the church, is contained in a letter of October 1, No. 6 in the *Epistolæ*, p. 7; and the latter part, “*quarta . . . ordinare*,” is found in another letter in the *Canterbury Cartulary*, MS. Lambeth, 1212, fo. 240; *Epp. Cantuar.*, p. 543: so that probably the text is an eclectic arrangement made by our author.



“ fuerit ratum habebimus, et faciemus auctore Domino in-  
 “ labiliter observari. Item tibi mandamus ut liceat tibi  
 “ ecclesiam in honore beatorum martyrum Stephani et Thomæ,  
 “ sicut gloriosus martyr Thomas disposuerat in honore beati  
 “ Stephani construere, tam in honorem Sancti Thomæ quam  
 “ Sancti Stephani, et de ydoneis ordinare personis, quibus  
 “ beneficia quæ ad sustentationem eorum constitueris, debeas  
 “ canonicè assignare. Item fraternitati tuæ mandamus ut,  
 “ quarta parte oblationum, quæ ad reliquias beati martyris  
 “ Thomæ offeruntur, monachorum usibus concessa, quarta  
 “ fabricis ecclesiæ deputata, quarta pauperibus erogata, aliam  
 “ quartam liceat tibi in aliâ opera bona pro tuæ voluntatis  
 “ arbitrio ordinare. Datum Veronæ kalendis Octobris.”

A.D. 1186.  
 to build a church in honour of S. Thomas;  
 and to divide the offerings at the shrine.

Johannes cantor Exoniensis<sup>1</sup> creatus est Exoniensis episcopus a Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo iii<sup>o</sup> nonas Octobris.

John bishop of Exeter consecrated, Oct. 5.

Gualterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus ad procurandam pacem provinciæ suæ, ne limites iniquorum insidiis et irruptionibus turbarentur, die festo Sancti Dionisii locutus est cum rege Francorum, a quo vix cum aliqua spe pacis recedens, et per Flandriam transitum habens, applicuit apud Doveram xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Novembris.

Meeting of the archbishop of Rouen with king Philip. He returns to England, Oct. 18.

Rannulfus Anglorum justiciarius, Gilebertus Rofensis episcopus, Bernardus de Sancto Walerico, Rogerus regis elemosinarius,<sup>2</sup> fungentes officio legationis invenerunt Noviomii regem Francorum, a quo minus forsitan reverenter recepti quam tantorum principum majestatem deceret, scilicet et illius a quo mittebantur et illius ad quem dirigebantur, nil in responsis aliud receperunt quam verba paci parum respondentia. Tandem rex Francorum a latere suo duos milites mediæ manus homines, Gatium de Pissiaco, Gerardum de Furnival, cum prædictis nuntiis direxit in Angliam. Quibus rex Anglorum occurrens, ne mala pro malis retribuere, eos cum omni veneratione suscepit. Summa petitionis Francorum hæc fuit ut, si Ricardus comes Pictavensis ab

Embassy to Philip at Noyon.

Bad reception.

Henry receives Philip's envoys kindly.

Proposals of Philip.

<sup>1</sup> John the Chantor, bishop of Exeter, 1186-1191. | <sup>2</sup> Roger the Templar, the king's almoner; see Bened. Pet., i. 169.

- A.D. 1186. infestatione comitis Sancti Egidii temperaret, ab infestationibus essent immunes Normanni.
- Quarrel of  
Ralph de  
Vaux.      Radulfus filius Hugonis de Vallibus, habitationem habens cum patre suo prope Gisortium, intra limites regis Francorum, Willelnum de Magnavilla comitem illustrem Albemarlæ verbis dehonestavit amaris. In ultionem contumeliæ postmodum Henricus de Ver interfecit Radulfum iii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris. Quod in injuriam regis Francorum esse factum aliqui reputantes, Garnerium quendam, Anglorum regi familiarissimum et intra muros Gisortii domicilium a diebus multis habentem, paratis insidiis crudeliter trucidaverunt, ut sic paria delicta compensatione inutua deleterentur.
- He is killed  
Nov. 28.      “ Urbano summo pontifici Theutonici regni tam archiepiscopi  
“ quam episcopi, cum debita devotione et subjectione reverentiam.<sup>1</sup>
- Murder of  
Garnier by  
the French.      “ Cum divinæ dispensationis gratia apostolicæ sedis antistitem et totius sanctæ catholicæ ecclesiæ pastorem et patrem dignissimum de altitudinis suæ consilio vos providerit, universi et singuli quorum par affectus et eadem vota dinoscuntur, paternæ sanctitati vestræ cum filiali reverentia tanto devotius assurgimus, quanto amantissimam personam vestram sincera in Domino caritate diligimus, et jura ecclesiarum de prudentiæ vestræ perfectione manuteneri, et tranquilliori pace foveri indubitanter speramus. Inde utique est quod habita hinc inde consideratione tam devotionis, quam sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ et vestræ paternitati tenemur, quam fidelitatis et singularis dilectionis, quæ domino nostro imperatori et imperio per sacramentum astringimur, super discordia quæ inter ecclesiam et imperium morbosis cœpit radicibus pullulare, in intimis animæ visceribus conturbamur, non immerito dolentes duorum acies gladiatorum in adversum collidi, quorum mutuis ut deceret auxiliis ecclesiarum paci, justiciis imperii, totius orbis commoditati accuratius fuerat providendum.
- Letter of  
the German  
prelates to  
the pope.      “ Serenissimus imperator Fredericus, celebrata novissime sollempni curia, nobis cæterisque principibus imperii, tam
- Professions  
of good will.      “

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed, as the work of Wichmann archbishop of Magdeburg, in J. P. de Ludewig's Reliquiæ Manucriptorum, vol. ii. pp. 445-449.

“ clericis quam laicis, et nobilibus ac magnatibus, proposuit A.D. 1186.  
 “ et graviter conquestus est, quod in ipsa dilectionis fiducia The emperor  
 “ quam erga personam ejus et imperium vos habere confidebat, has com-  
 “ quamque erga personam vestram et sanctam Romanam plained that  
 “ ecclesiam firmissime conceperat, cum illustrem filium suum the pope  
 “ Romanorum regem, quem tanquam unicum diligit filium, has excited  
 “ quasi in signum consummatae jam pacis, quibuslibet exposi- an opposi-  
 “ tum periculis, pro defensione et libertate Romanæ ecclesie tion to his  
 “ quanta potuit velocitate transmisit, inimicitias et gravamina son Henry  
 “ adversus eum, quod de vestra tamen paternitate minime credi- among the  
 “ disset, studiosius exercueritis, si in facto Cremonensium, quos Italian  
 “ tanquam bannitos et publicos hostes imperii vestram decuit cities.  
 “ reverentiam evitare, contra honorem imperii familiariter  
 “ collegeritis, dehortando civitates universas Italiae ab auxilio  
 “ ferendo et expeditione promovenda; episcopis quoque tam  
 “ litteris quam nunciis sub poena officii sui et beneficii pa-  
 “ riterque anathematis interminatione districtius inhibendo, ne  
 “ vel adjutorium ei facerent aut quovis modo secum comparere  
 “ præsumerent.

“ Quas profecto litteras quidam ex nobis viderunt et per- They are  
 “ legerunt, super facto tanto vehementius admirati, quanto grieved at  
 “ timendum non fuerat sub dilectionis specie hujusmodi ini- the pope's  
 “ micitias palliare. Maxime autem de facto Treverensis<sup>1</sup> eccle- action in  
 “ siæ subjunxit, de quo nec poterat credi, nec opinione concipi, relation to  
 “ ut eo quem accepit sine unquam foret concludendum. Nam the arch-  
 “ si secundum ordinationem vestram idem factum incon vulsum bishopric of  
 “ permanere deberet, videtur imperium demembrationem et Treves.  
 “ maximam sui juris imminutionem incurrisse; præsertim cum  
 “ nulli antecessorum suorum ad aliquo antecessorum ves-  
 “ trorum factum fuisse antiquitatis reportet memoria, quod  
 “ episcoporum quispiam in regno Theutonico consecrationem  
 “ priusquam regalia per sceptrum imperiale receperit; quod  
 “ quidem rationi non derogans in hæc usque tempora usus  
 “ approbatus celebri<sup>2</sup> firmitate conservavit. Sed hanc<sup>3</sup> im-  
 “ perii justiciam infringendam per vos aut aliquatenus per-

<sup>1</sup> *Treverensis*] On the death of Arnold, archbishop of Treves, in 1183, a disputed election took place; Rudolf, the provost of the church of S. Peter, being chosen by one party, and Fulmar, the archdeacon, by the other, which was supported by the duke of Limburg. Fulmar applied to the pope, Rudolf to the emperor, and a long dispute ensued. Urban

III. consecrated Fulmar, but he failed to get possession of the see; and taking refuge with Henry II., lived at Tours, or in England, dying at Northampton in 1189.

<sup>2</sup> *celebri*] sceleri, A.; celebritate, Ludewig.

<sup>3</sup> *hanc*] nec, Ludewig; Twysden inserts “non.”

A.D. 1186.

Complaints  
of the pope's  
conduct in  
reference to  
Milan.

“ mutandam dominus imperator credidit, cum attestazione  
 “ venerabilium virorum<sup>1</sup> quos ejusdem viri sponsors ad eum  
 “ remisistis, manifestum est dominum Fulmarum nunquam  
 “ vos consecraturum in verbo Domini firmiter promiseritis.  
 “ Cæterum in archiepiscopatu Mediolanensi injurias multo ex  
 “ tempore per vos imperio factas in publico proposuit. Ea  
 “ namque sedes quanto in Ytalia major et excellentior perhi-  
 “ betur, tanto virum prudentem et utilem in ea requirit et  
 “ magis necessarium habet. Sed, ut asserit, antistitem ecclesiæ  
 “ usum regalium imperio a pluribus annis denegastis. Ad-  
 “ jecit insuper, quantis exactionum oneribus universæ de  
 “ imperio per vestros ecclesiæ subjaceant, videlicet ut tam  
 “ ecclesiæ quam cœnobia, quibus vel panis cotidianus non  
 “ sufficit, in erogatione pecuniæ, in pastu familiarum, in  
 “ stabulatione equorum, ratione ecclesiæ super omnem possi-  
 “ bilitatem suam deservire compellantur.

Prayer of  
the bishops  
that he will  
adopt wiser  
counsels.

“ Hæc siquidem et plura hiis serenissimus dominus noster  
 “ imperator, in facie sollempnis curiæ suæ, nobis cæterisque  
 “ principibus suis proposuit, ostendens evidenter quod tales  
 “ injurias ad gravamen personæ suæ et inminutionem honoris  
 “ imperii nec possit nec debeat sustinere; unde et nos, qui  
 “ de conservando et manutenendo jure et honore imperii ipsi  
 “ et illustri filio suo Romanorum<sup>2</sup> regi Augusto per sacramen-  
 “ tum tenemur, nichilominus quoque reverendæ matri nostræ  
 “ sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ dilectionis et obedientiæ debito  
 “ astringimur, et paternam sanctitatem vestram in intimi  
 “ cordis sinceritate complectimur, excellentiam vestram ob-  
 “ nixe rogantes, totius humilitatis et filialis devotionis studio  
 “ deprecamur, quatinus ad laudem Dei et pacem ac uni-  
 “ tatem ecclesiæ Dei et imperii, quæ nunc toti mundo de-  
 “ sideranda venit et exoptanda, ea quæ ad gravamen imperii  
 “ facta dinoscuntur, quoniam ea a vobis sustineri aut sub  
 “ silentio præteriri fidei vestræ sinceritati nullatenus conve-  
 “ niret, saniori ut expedit consilio permutari faciatis. Vera-  
 “ citer siquidem a domino imperatore intelleximus, et pro  
 “ ipso testamur, quod paratus est et semper fuit ad facien-  
 “ dam justiciam et recipiendam, et super hiis quæ adversus  
 “ imperium ecclesiæ proposuit, justitiæ amicali composi-  
 “ tioni aut arbitrato bonorum virorum assensum indubi-  
 “ tanter præbere. Propter quod venerabiles viros litteratura

<sup>1</sup> *virorum*] Monasteriensis et As-  
 tentis episcoporum et fidelis viri  
 S. Mandatarii, add. Ludewig.

<sup>2</sup> *Romanorum*] Ro., A. B. C.  
 Twysden printed the name in full,

Rogero. But it stands for Roma-  
 norum, as it is given by J. P. de  
 Ludewig, the person meant being  
 undoubtedly Henry VI.

“ præditos, prudentia et discretione conspicuos<sup>1</sup> sanctitati  
 “ vestræ duximus transmittendos, paternam benignitatem  
 “ vestram propensius exorantes, quatinus apostolicæ man-  
 “ suetudinis caritate et ea quæ<sup>2</sup> ex parte nostra proposuerint  
 “ clementer audire dignemini, ac verbis eorum fidem indubi-  
 “ tatam adhibere.”

A.D. 1186.  
 They send  
 envoys.

Guido comes Joppensis, Pictaviensis genere, Sibillam  
 regis Amalrici filiam unicam et hæredem habens ux-  
 orem, consecratus est rex Jerosolimorum in Augusto  
 mense.

Coronation  
 of Guy of  
 Lusignan.

MCLXXXVII. Intra Natalitios dies Octavianus<sup>3</sup> cardi-  
 nalis, Hugo<sup>4</sup> Cestrensis electus, habituri legationem in  
 Hyberniam sicut dicebant, cum in aliquibus locis per  
 Angliam sollempni processione recepti fuissent signa  
 ferentes papalia, nec in aliquem aliquid statuissent, ab  
 Anglia recesserunt apud Doveram transfretantes.

A.D. 1187.  
 The legates  
 sent to  
 Ireland,  
 leave  
 England.

Henricus rex Anglorum, regno suo gaudente pacis jo-  
 cundæ commoditatibus, xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Martii transfre-  
 tavit apud Doveram, transitum habens per Flandriam.  
 Qui die tertia surgens a castello quodam quod vocatur  
 Hesding venit in Normanniam apud Driencurt.

Henry goes  
 to Nor-  
 mandy,  
 Feb. 17,  
 across  
 Flanders.

Gilebertus Foliot<sup>5</sup> Lundoniensis episcopus die festo  
 Sancti Vitalis martyris, sollempni processione receptus  
 Lundoniæ, vixit in episcopatu xxiii. annis mensibus x.  
 diebus xvii. Diem autem clausit extremum xii<sup>o</sup> ka-  
 lendas Martii, litera G.

Death of  
 Gilbert  
 Foliot,  
 Feb. 18.

Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus et aposto-  
 licæ sedis legatus, die Dominica qua cantatur “Lætare  
 “ Jerusalem,” sollempni processione receptus est in ec-

The arch-  
 bishop visits  
 S. Paul's,  
 Mar. 8.

<sup>1</sup> Woltwinum præpositum Magde-  
 burgensem, Andream scholasticum  
 Spirenses et magistrum Ludolfum  
 Magdeburgensem; add. Ludewig.

<sup>2</sup> quæ] om. A. B. C.

<sup>3</sup> Octavianus] So altered in A.  
 from Octovianus, the more common  
 form. Octavian was cardinal dea-  
 con of the title of SS. Sergius and  
 Bacchus, and became bishop of  
 Ostia in 1188.

<sup>4</sup> Hugo] Hugh of Nunant, bishop  
 elect of Chester; consecrated in  
 1188.

<sup>5</sup> Foliot] Foliath, D. From this  
 point MS. A. loses the formal and  
 beautiful penmanship which it has  
 from the beginning shared with MS.  
 B., and takes more and more the  
 character of a first or rough copy.

A.D. 1187. He celebrates there at Easter, Mar. 29. clesia beati Pauli Lundoniæ. Feria quoque quinta post Ramos Palmarum crisma consecravit in eadem ecclesia. Die vero Paschæ celebravit ibidem divina.

Idem archiepiscopus custodibus episcopatus Lundoniensis scripsit in hæc verba;

The archbishop directs the guardians of the see of London not to interfere with the spirituals.

“Pervenit ad audientiam nostram quod cum Gilebertus bonæ memoriæ Lundoniensis episcopus, occasione controversiæ inter Philippum clericum de Hormede<sup>1</sup> et Adam de Samförde motæ, ecclesiam de Hormede in manum suam recepisset sequestratam, ipso episcopo defuncto, ratione custodiæ circa episcopatum Lundoniensem in temporalibus vobis commissæ, quasi de spiritualibus curam receperitis, clavem prædictæ ecclesiæ vobis tradi exegistis, et capellanium ejusdem ecclesiæ, quia clavem vobis tradere noluit, suspendistis. Viri siquidem estis prudentes et discreti, et utinam fines commissæ vobis custodiæ non excedatis. Scitis enim quod in ipsa custodia de spiritualibus rebus dispensandis nullam habetis auctoritatem. Inhibemus igitur, vobis firmiter injungentes ne de cætero ratione custodiæ vestræ aliquid de spiritualibus rebus vobis usurpare præsumatis, et dilectum filium nostrum G.<sup>2</sup> archidiaconum Middelsexiæ, in cujus archidiaconatu consistere dicitur eadem ecclesia, ipsius ecclesiæ quam præfatus episcopus habuit custodiam habere permittatis. Valet.”

Birth of Arthur of Brittany, Mar. 29.

Constantia Britanniæ comitissa, quam maritus suus filius regis Anglorum Galfridus vita decedens reliquerat gravidam, die sancto Paschæ<sup>3</sup> peperit filium, quem Britones vocaverunt Arturum.

Letter of Urban III. to Baldwin.

“Urbanus papa tertius Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo.  
“Dilecti filii nostri prior et quidam fratres ejus, monachi ecclesiæ tibi commissæ, ad nostram præsentiam venientes, de ecclesia quam ædificare cœpisti, tantum sibi et eidem ecclesiæ proposuerunt dispendium proventurum, quod nisi fuerit ab ejus constructione cessatum, præscripta ecclesiæ

<sup>1</sup> *Hormede*] Great Hormead in Hertfordshire, a parish in the archdeaconry of Middlesex; the property of Jordan de Samford founder of Blackmore Priory. See Newcourt, Repertorium, i. 834.

<sup>2</sup> *G.*] Gilbert.

<sup>3</sup> *Paschæ*] scilicet iii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Aprilis, interl. A. C., add. B.

<sup>4</sup> This is an abridgment of the letter, dated Verona, May 9, which is given in full among the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*, No. XL. p. 34.

“ suæ honestatis et status miserabile suscipiet detrimentum. A.D. 1187.  
 “ Sane cum per Dei gratiam litteratus sis et in religione diu- He orders  
 “ tius conversatus, ignorare non debes, sicut nec te credimus him to dis-  
 “ ignorare, quomodo propter scandalum a bonis est interdum continue the  
 “ operibus abstinendum. Nos autem sollicite providere volen- building of  
 “ tes, ne inter te et fratres tuos remaneat materia jurgiorum, his new  
 “ cum non possint convenienter obsequiis divinis intendere, church.  
 “ qui sunt contentionibus dediti, de consilio et deliberatione  
 “ fratrum nostrorum monemus fraternitatem tuam, man-  
 “ damus et districte præcipimus, quatinus donec causa cog-  
 “ nita statuamus quid de ipsa ecclesia fieri debeat, occa-  
 “ sione, contradictione et appellatione postposita, ab illius  
 “ novæ ecclesiæ constructione et canonicorum institutione  
 “ desistas, et etiam ab exactione fraternitatis quam ob favorem  
 “ ipsius diceris statuuisse, litteris aliis non obstantibus a sede  
 “ apostolica impetratis. Si quid autem contra nostram pro-  
 “ hibitionem fuerit attemptatum, apostolica auctoritate irri-  
 “ tamus.”

In pago Bituricensi prope Castellum Radulfi, quod a June 23.  
 doloribus traxit agnomen, dum reges Francorum et A truce for  
 Anglorum copiosum undique congregassent exercitum, two years  
 et aciebus ordinatis ad pugnam accingerentur hinc concluded  
 inde, die Martis scilicet vigilia Sancti Johannis, ne near Châ-  
 Martis tam subito dubios experirentur eventus, ad teauroux.  
 annos usque duos fere belli negotium induciatum est,  
 damnis hinc inde datis mutua compensatione deletis.

Margarita regina Francorum Philippo regi peperit Birth of  
 filium quem Ludovicum vocavit. Lewis of  
 France.

Templares omnibus Christi fidelibus scripserunt in  
 hæc verba ;

<sup>1</sup> “ Quot et quantis calamitatibus ira Dei, peccatis nostris Letter of the  
 “ exigentibus, nos in præsentī flagellari permiserit, nec litteris, Templars,  
 “ nec flebili voce, proh dolor ! explicare valeamus. Turci enim announcing  
 “ inmensam snarum gentium multitudinem congregantes, the invasion  
 “ Christianorum nostrorum fines acriter invadere cœperunt ; of Palestine  
 “ contra quos nostrarum gentium phalanges coadunantes in- by the  
 “ fra octavas Petri et Pauli, v<sup>to</sup> scilicet et iii<sup>to</sup> nonas Julii,<sup>2</sup> Turks.

<sup>1</sup> This is part of the letter of Terricus the preceptor of the Templars, which is given in full in Benedict, ii. 13, and Hoveden, ii. 324, 325. The concluding para-

graph, “ Civitatem . . cooperuere,” appears in the margin of MS. A., in the text of B. and C.

<sup>2</sup> *Julii*] Junii, B.

- A.D. 1187. " in eos congredi, et versus Tyberiadem, quam violenter  
 Captivity of " castro solo relicto ceperant, iter arripere præsumpsimus.  
 the king, " Cumque in scopulis pessimis nos impulissent, nos ita  
 and capture " acriter expugnaverunt, quod cruce sancta capta et rege  
 of the cross. " nostro magistroque nostro captis et omni multitudine nostra  
 " fere interfecta, et fratrum nostrorum, ut in veritate credi-  
 " mus, eodem die ducentis et triginta decollatis, exceptis illis  
 " lx<sup>ta</sup> qui prima die Maii interempti fuerunt, vix dominus  
 The sur- " comes Tripolis,<sup>1</sup> et dominus Reginaldus Sydonis,<sup>2</sup> dominus  
 vivors. " siquidem Balianus,<sup>3</sup> et nos de illo miserabili campo evadere  
 " potuimus. Deinde Christianorum nostrorum sanguine de-  
 " baccati versus civitatem Acon cum omni multitudine sua  
 Saladin has " venire non distulerunt. Quam violenter capientes totam fere  
 taken all but " terram invaserunt, Jerusalem, Aschalon, Tyro nobis et Chris-  
 three cities; " tianitati adhuc solis relictis. Iestas etiam civitates omnibus  
 " earum fere civibus in prælio interfectis, nisi divinum et  
 " nobilium virorum præsto sit auxilium, nullo modo retinere  
 but Tyre " poterimus. Civitatem etiam Tyrensem in præsentiarum acri-  
 holds out. " ter obsidentes, violenter die noctuque expugnare non cessant.  
 " Tanta est eorum copia quod totam terræ faciem a Tyro  
 " usque Jerusalem, et usque Gaza, velut formicæ existentes  
 " cooperuere."  
 Richard " Ricardus<sup>4</sup> filius regis Anglorum comes Pictaviæ, pri-  
 takes the " mus inter proceres regni Francorum, crucis signum sus-  
 cross. " cepit de manu Bartholomei Turonensis archiepiscopi,  
 " non expectato patris sui consilio nec voluntate.  
 Gregory " Albertus<sup>5</sup> genere Beneventanus, ecclesiæ Romanæ  
 VIII. pope, " cancellarius, Urbano iiii<sup>to</sup> defuncto, papa creatus viii<sup>vo</sup>  
 Oct. 25. " kalendas Novembris, vocatus etiam Gregorius viii<sup>vus</sup>,  
 " scripsit in hæc verba;  
 Letter of " 6 " Nos de consueta sedis apostolicæ misericordia duximus  
 Gregory " statuendum, ut litteræ prædecessoris nostri domini Urbani  
 VIII., " papæ a tribus mensibus ante ipsius obitum destinatæ pro  
 " justitia facienda et litigiis dirimendis, quæ tamen manifeste  
 " alicujus præjudicium non continent aut calumpniam æqui-  
 " tatis, eundem habeant tempore nostræ amministrationis

<sup>1</sup> Raymond of Tripoli.

<sup>2</sup> Reginald, lord of Sidon.

<sup>3</sup> Balian, lord of Ibelin.

<sup>4</sup> This paragraph appears in MS. B. after the word Januarii, line 9, p. 51.

<sup>5</sup> Albert, the chancellor of the

Holy See, who had been legate to Henry III. in Normandy in 1172.

<sup>6</sup> This is part of the letter given in full in Hoveden, ii. 333, dated Oct. 27; and in the Epistolæ Cantuarienses, p. 111, with the date Oct. 29.



“ effectum, quem habere si adhuc ille viveret debuissent. A.D. 1187.  
 “ Cessante igitur exceptione de mandatoris morte, perficite confirming  
 “ quod ille mandavit agendum, et nemo ad nos pro excusa- the orders  
 “ tione hujusmodi a concepta per illum de sua justitia obti- issued by his  
 “ nenda fiducia cogatur vacuus laborare. Datum Ferrariæ.” predecessor  
 three  
 months  
 before his  
 death.

Hic cum sedisset duobus mensibus diem clausit ex-  
 tremum. Substitutus est ei Paulus Prænestinus epi-  
 scopus, genere Romanus, vocatus Clemens tercius, xiii<sup>o</sup>  
 kalendas Januarii. Death of  
 Gregory  
 VIII.  
 Clement III.  
 succeeds.

MCLXXXVIII. Rex Francorum et rex Anglorum inter A.D. 1188.  
 Gisortium et Tryam colloquium habituri xii<sup>o</sup> kalendas The kings  
 Februarii convenerunt. Post longos itaque tractatus meet, Jan. 22,  
 rex Anglorum primo crucem suscepit de manibus archi- between  
 episcoporum, Tyrensis<sup>1</sup> scilicet et Rothomagensis. Post Gisors and  
 modum rex Francorum crucem suscepit de manibus Trie; and  
 archiepiscoporum Tyrensis et Remensis, et postmodum take the  
 Philippus comes Flandriæ et infiniti cum eis. Con- cross.  
 venit etiam inter eos ut omnes de terra regis Fran-  
 corum cruces rubeas susciperent; de terra regis Anglo-  
 rum albas; de terra vero comitis Flandriæ virides.

Rex Anglorum post susceptionem crucis familiarem  
 clericum suum Ricardum Barre, Luxoviensem archidia- Richard  
 Barre sent  
 to the  
 emperors.  
 conum, direxit imperatoribus tam Romano quam Con-  
 stantinopolitano. Direxit etiam eundem Ricardum  
 Belæ regi Hungarorum, scribens in hæc verba;

“ Venerabili et excellentissimo principi Frederico Dei gratia  
 “ Romanorum imperatori, semper Augusto, Henricus eadem  
 “ gratia rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et comes  
 “ Andegaviæ, in Eo regnare per Quem reges regnant. Letter of  
 Henry to  
 Frederick,

“ Quoniam imperatoriam majestatem super his congratulari  
 “ confidimus, quæ ad honorem Dei et exaltationem ecclesiæ announcing  
 “ Suæ disponuntur, excellentiæ vestræ notum facimus nos et his intention to go  
 “ karissimum nobis in Christo amicum Philippum regem on crusade.  
 “ Francorum, et multos proceres utriusque regni cum magna  
 “ armatorum multitudine crucem ad servitium Dei assump-  
 “ sisse; hoc præcipue intendentes ut, Deo duce, Terra Sancta  
 “ nostræ<sup>2</sup> humilitatis amminiculo ab his oppressionibus re-  
 “ levetur, quibus hodie ad opprobrium Christiani nominis

<sup>1</sup> Tyrensis] See Benedict, ii. 29, | <sup>2</sup> nostræ] vestræ, A.  
 note 1.

- A.D. 1188.      “ dinoscitur miserabiliter pragravari. Et quoniam in propo-  
 Hensks for      “ sito habemus per terras imperii vestri transire, rogamus  
 a safe      “ vos tanquam Christianissimum principem, quatinus securum  
 passage      “ transitum nobis et his qui nobiscum votum simile obtule-  
 through the      “ runt in terris vestræ potestati subjectis præbeatis, et mer-  
 empire, and      “ catum victualium locis competentibus in occursum nostrum  
 a market.      “ convenire faciatis, ad honorem Dei et vestrum, et totius im-  
                   “ perii securitatem. Quid autem super hoc vestræ placuerit  
                   “ majestati, per fidelem et familiarem clericum nostrum  
                   “ Ricardum Barre Luxoviensem archidiaconum,<sup>1</sup> quem ob hanc  
                   “ causam ad vestram destinavimus præsentiam, vestra nobis  
                   “ significare<sup>2</sup> velit dignatio.”
- Answer of      “ Fredericus Dei gratia Romanorum imperator, semper Au-  
 Frederick.      “ gustus, karissimo fratri Henrico illustri regi Angliæ salutem  
                   “ et dilectionem.
- He promises      “ Noveris laudabile propositum tuum, quod te suscepisse  
 a safe pas-      “ suggeris ad servitium Dei faciendum, nobis plurimum com-  
 sage.      “ placere; unde ad illud servitium perficiendum tibi consilium  
                   “ et auxilium in Christi nomine promittimus, forumque vic-  
                   “ tualium tibi et illis qui tecum ad Dei honorem militabunt,  
                   “ prompta voluntate et prono desiderio, Deo cooperante, secun-  
                   “ dum petitionem tuam providebimus, maxime autem in socie-  
                   “ tate karissimi amici nostri Philippi regis Francorum, et ea  
                   “ durante gratia qua vos<sup>3</sup> invicem intelligimus associatos.”
- Letter of      “ Glorioso et potentissimo principi Chursac<sup>4</sup> Angeli, Dei  
 Henry to      “ gratia Romanorum imperatori, semper Augusto, a Deo co-  
 Isaae      “ ronato, Henricus eadem gratia rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ  
 Angelus,      “ et Aquitanniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, gaudium et gloriam  
                   “ cum salute sempiterna.
- announcing      “ Quoniam imperii vestri potentiam amplissimam ad defen-  
 the crusade,      “ sionem fidei catholicæ et ad honorem Christiani nominis  
                   “ credimus et confidimus specialiter et laudabiliter invigilare,  
                   “ non inmerito gloriæ vestræ ea significanda duximus, quæ ad  
                   “ sacrosanctæ ecclesiæ honorem et exaltationem divina provi-  
                   “ dentia, in regno nostro, et in regno karissimi nobis Philippi  
                   “ illustris regis Francorum voluit operari. Imperatoriæ itaque  
                   “ notificamus majestati nos et prænominatum illustrem regem  
                   “ Francorum proceresque utriusque regni cum innumera bel-

<sup>1</sup> *Luxoviensem archidiaconum* ] Richard Barre, archdeacon of Lisieux.

<sup>2</sup> *significare*] si gratiare, A. B. C.

<sup>3</sup> *vos*] nos, A. B. C.

<sup>4</sup> Here MS. A. has a marginal

note, in which Isaac Angelus is confounded with Isaac Comnenus; “ Iste Saracenus tenuit Ciprum et “ vocavit se imperatorem, ut infra, “ MEXCI. ‘Rex Anglorum in magna “ ‘ gloria.’ ” See below p. 91.

“ latorum multitudine signaculum crucis suscepisse et propo- A.D. 1188.  
 “ situm firmasse, ut omnipotenti Deo serviamus ad confusio- and asking  
 “ nem inimicorum Sanctæ Crucis in Sancta Terra Jerusalem, for a safe  
 “ ut nostræ humilitatis interventu terra illa eliminata paga- passage and  
 “ norum spurcitia pristinum decorem et debitum splendorem market.  
 “ Deo annuente recipiat. Quod quoniam in omni nostro pro-  
 “ posito et maxime in famulatu Dei omnipotentis excellentiæ  
 “ vestræ consilio præmuni volumus et juvari, attentius exora-  
 “ mus quatinus oculos majestatis vestræ ad nos et ad principes,  
 “ et ad alios qui Deo duce nobiscum militabunt reducat, et  
 “ nobisque sublimitas vestra securum et quietum transitum et  
 “ victualium copiosum mercatum in terris et provinciis nobi-  
 “ lissimo imperio subjacentibus liberaliter et benigne provideat,  
 “ ad honorem Dei omnipotentis et gloriam vestri nominis et  
 “ ad imperii securitatem, quam de pacifico ingressu nostro et  
 “ de transitu innocuo præstare parati sumus, prout Ricardus  
 “ Barre Luxoviensis archidiaconus, clericus noster fidelis et fa-  
 “ miliaris, eminentiæ vestræ ex parte nostra plenius exponet.”

“ Chursac Angeli, Dei gratia Romanorum imperator, semper Answer of  
 “ Augustus, a Deo coronatus, Henrico eadem gratia regi Isaac  
 “ Angliæ, duci Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, et comiti Ande- Angelus,  
 “ gaviæ, salutem et benivolentiam.

“ Rogavit nobilitas tua ut nostri imperii consilium et auxi-  
 “ lium haberet in servitio Dei omnipotentis contra Sarracenos,  
 “ et ut securum haberes transitum cum exercitu tuo et suffi-  
 “ cientem mercatum victualium, per loca imperii transiturus.  
 “ Ad quod respondemus:—Propositum tuum bene placitum  
 “ est Deo et imperio nostro, quoniam laudabile est, et quod  
 “ omnes Christiani laudare debent et adjuvare. Ideoque pru- promising a  
 “ dentia tuæ et probitati agratulantes, tibi et his qui in safe passage  
 “ comitatu tuo venturi sunt securum transitum et copiosum and market.  
 “ concedimus mercatum, secundum formam litteris tuis inser-  
 “ tam, unde ad præsentiam tuam mittimus Constantinum et  
 “ Nicholaum, ministros sacrii palatii, ut tecum tractent de  
 “ securitate et forma pacis servandæ imperio, et, si eam præ-  
 “ stiteris securitatis formam quam ipsi portant, centies milies  
 “ bene veneris sicut alter dominus et socius imperii; et tu  
 “ cum toto comitatu tuo fideliter consilio imperii instructus  
 “ eris qualiter insidias Turcorum debeas declinare, et qua  
 “ cautela eos possis invadere et expugnare.”

“ Venerabili et karissimo fratri Belæ, Dei gratia Hungariæ, Letter of  
 “ Dalmatiæ, Croatiæ, Ramaque regi, Henricus eadem gratia Henry to  
 “ rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, et comes Ande- the king of  
 “ gaviæ, salutem et sinceram dilectionem. Hungary.

“ Quoniam jam pridem intelleximus regiam vestram nobi-  
 “ litatem Deo et sanctæ ceclesiæ plurimum esse devotam,

A.D. 1188. announcing the crusade, and asking for a safe passage.

“ excellentiæ vestræ significare volumus, nos et karissimum amicum nostrum Philippum regem Francorum multosque proceres utriusque regni nobiscum ad honorem Dei et ad Ipsius servitium signaculum sanctæ crucis suscepisse, ad hoc maxime aspirantes ut civitas sancta, quæ quondam domina gentium hodie sedet in tristitia, nostræ humilitatis obsecquio, Deo tamen operante et cooperante, ad pristinum statum et ad debitam regni dignitatem revertatur. Et quoniam in tanto proposito vestro consilio et auxilio et providentiæ inniti volumus et desideramus, rogamus attentius quatinus securum transitum per regnum vestrum et terras ei coherentes nobis et fidelibus nostris preparare benigne et liberaliter velitis, necnon et forum victualium nobis sufficiens locis oportunis, ad honorem Dei et vestrum et regni vestri securitatem, nobis liberalitas vestra faciat provideri. Beneplacitum sane vestrum de hac petitione et de aliis quæ Ricardus Barre Luxoviensis archidiaconus clericus noster familiaris et fidelis ex parte nostra vobis proponet, per eundem nobis si placet significetis.”

Answer of king Bela,

“ Venerabili amico suo et fratri karissimo Henrico, Dei gratia illustri regi Angliæ, duci Normanniæ et Aquitanniæ, et comiti Andegaviæ, Bela eadem gratia Hungariæ, Dalmatiæ, Croatia, Ramæque rex, diu et feliciter regnare.

“ Certissimum habeatis quod regiæ magnificentiæ propositum collaudamus et approbamus, quoniam discretionis vestræ et probitatis diligentia et sollicitudinis interventu, sicut credimus et confidimus, ecclesia Dei et Terra Sancta desolata solatium percipiet, et laudabile subsidium, ad honorem Dei et gloriæ vestræ perpetuum incrementum. Nos itaque gaudio magno gaudentes, quod de proximo speramus et expectamus oportunitatem vobis serviendi et vos honorandi, regiæ vestræ magnificentiæ vires et opes regni nostri exponimus, vestramque petitionem obviis manibus et hilari mente excipientes, mercatum victualium et copiam prout regionis ubertas per Dei misericordiam proventura poterit sustinere, benigne et devote concedimus et promittimus.”

Geoffrey of Lusignan assassinates a friend of Richard.

Circa dies istos Gaufridus de Liziniaco<sup>1</sup> quendam familiarissimum Ricardi comitis Pictavorum structis insidiis interfecit. In ultionem tanti delicti comes provocatur ad arma, sed, susceptæ crucis non inmemor, hominibus Gaufridi crucis signaculo volentibus insigniri

<sup>1</sup> Geoffrey of Lusignan, brother of Guy king of Jerusalem; see Bened. ii. 34.

pepercit, in ore gladii trucidavit non paucos, in deditionem plura castella suscepit. Gaufridus regis Anglorum fultus auxilio simul et pecunia, sicut dicitur, comiti restitit, sed parum profecit. Hac de causa comes animum suum alienavit a patre. Comes transitum faciens in Vasconiam, comitis Sancti Egidii laces-  
A.D. 1188. Richard goes to war in Gascony,  
 situs injuriis, intra breve temporis spatium copiis Brebantinorum vallatus prope Tolosam castella subjugavit xvii. Rex autem Francorum, ferens indigne quod comes Pictavorum Ricardus regnum suum hostiliter impugnaverat, eo non diffidato nec certiorato, castellum Radulfi de Doloribus in Biturica situm xvi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Julii intravit latenter; ad faciendam sibi fidelitatem omnes inhabitantes coegit. Quod ignominiosum principi tanto videtur fuisse, præsertim cum rex Anglorum, post susceptionem crucis transfretaturus in Angliam, regi Francorum totius terræ suæ custodiam reliquisset, et ipse bona fide suscepisset custodiendam. Subinde rex Francorum castellanos quosdam, Anglorum regi subjectos, in suam partem tam minis quam promissis attraxit. Quod audiens rex Anglorum, circa festum Sancti Jacobi transfretavit. Infinitum congregavit exercitum Anglorum, Marchionum, Walensium, et Armoricanorum. Sed omnes hos intra Normanniam in tentoriis habitantes, et intra<sup>1</sup> Franciam irruptiones facere plurimum affectantes, multis diebus compescuit. Tandem habitum est inter reges colloquium inter Gisortium et Triam xvii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Septembris, quod per triduum protractum est. Cum autem ab invicem reges recessissent discordes, rex Francorum arborem quandam, Gisortio vicinam, sed intra<sup>1</sup> fines Franciæ radicam, præcepit incidi. Rex autem Anglorum in crastino recedens Gisortio, transitum etiam habens per Vernonem, Franciam intravit hostiliter, et usque Meduntam omnia demolitus est.<sup>2</sup>  
and attacks the count of Toulouse.  
Philip takes Château-roux, June 16.  
Henry goes to France in July.  
Interview of the kings, Aug. 16.  
Henry advances to Mantes.

<sup>1</sup> *intra*] *infra*, B.

| <sup>2</sup> *Circa . . . demolitus est*] om. D.

A.D. 1188.  
The cities of  
Palestine  
surrendered  
for the re-  
lease of the  
king.

Post subactam Jerusalem, in exaltatione Sanctæ Crucis, pro liberatione Guidonis regis Jerusalem et pro liberatione Theodorici<sup>1</sup> magistri militiæ Templi, Eraclius patriarcha Jerosolimitanus et Barisianus Neopolitanus, et Reginaldus dominus Sydoniorum Saladino reddiderunt Jerusalem, Aschalonam, et castellum quod dicitur Daron,<sup>2</sup> et Gazam, et Galatididem, et Blancham Guardam, et Turrim militum, et castellum Arnoldi, et Petram Platam, et Neapolim, et Gibilinum, et Joppen. Convenit etiam quod unusquisque homo qui posset solvere Saladino v. bizantia, et fœmina quæ posset solvere duo bizantia et dimidium, et puer qui posset solvere unum bizantium et dimidium, eruerentur a manibus Saracenorum, et conductum haberent ad trans-eundum usque Tyrum. Postmodum xxi<sup>ti</sup> milia hominum ducti sunt in captivitatem apud Damascum. Et statim frater regis liberatus est, et post Pascha sequens liberatus est rex et magister militiæ Templi.

Death of the  
count of  
Tripoli.

Buamundus<sup>3</sup> comes Tripolitanus, xv. diebus elapsis postquam capta fuit Jerusalem, proditione reus, amens factus est et expiravit.

Prope dies istos litteræ Saladino directæ sunt in hæc verba ;

Letter of  
Frederick to  
Saladin.

“ Fredericus Dei gratia Romanorum imperator et semper Augustus, et hostium imperii magnificus triumphator, Saladino præsidi Sarracenorum, quondam illustri exemplo Pharaonis fugere Ysraelem.<sup>4</sup>

“ Devotionis tuæ litteras multis retro temporibus ad nos destinatas super arduis negotiis, tibi quidem si fides verbis

<sup>1</sup> *Theodorici*] The ex-master of the Temple Terrie, the writer of the letter given above, p. 49, was at liberty already. The person whose liberation was obtained by the surrender of the castles was Gerard of Ridesford. Itiner. R. Ric., p. 30.

<sup>2</sup> These strongholds are thus identified; Daron is Daroun; Galatididis is Galatia or Kuratiych; Blanche

Garde is Tel-es-safih; Turris Militum, or Turun aux Chevaliers, is Latroon; Castellum Arnaldi is Beit-nûba; and Petra Plata is possibly Montreal.

<sup>3</sup> *Buamundus*] Properly Raymond.

<sup>4</sup> On this famous letter see Itinerarium Regis Ricardi, p. 35, sq.

“ snbfuisset profuturis, prout majestatis nostræ decuit magni- A.D. 1188.  
 “ ficientiam suscepimus, et epistolarum alloquiis magnitudini Letter of  
 “ tuæ consulere dignum duximus. Nunc vero quia Terram defiance  
 “ Sanctam prophanasti, cui æterni Regis imperamus imperio, from Frede-  
 “ in præside Judææ, Samariæ, Palestinorum, in tanti sceleris rick to  
 “ præsumptuosam et plectibilem audaciam debita animadver- Saladin.  
 “ sione decernere, imperialis officii sollicitudo nos admonet.  
 “ Quamobrem nisi occupatam terram et omnia restituas, ad-  
 “ juncta satisfactione sacris constitutionibus pro tam nefariis  
 “ excessibus taxata, ne minime legitimum videamur quærere  
 “ bellum, a capite kalendarum Novembris, evoluti anni spacio,  
 “ terminum præstituimus, ad experiendam belli fortunam in  
 “ campo Thaneos in virtute mirifice crucis et in nomine veri  
 “ Joseph. Vix enim credere possumus hoc te latere quod ex  
 “ scriptis veterum et in hystoriis antiquis nostri tēporis  
 “ factum redolet. Nunquid scire dissimulas ambas Æthiopias,  
 “ Mauritaniam, Persiam, Syriam, Parthiam, ubi Parthi Crassi  
 “ nostri dictatoris fata sunt præmaturata, Judæam, Samariam,  
 “ Maritimam, Arabiam, Caldeam, ipsam quoque Egyptum, ubi,  
 “ proh dolor! civis Romanus Antonius, vir insignis, virtute  
 “ præditus, citra nitorem temperantiæ, et secus quam deceret  
 “ militem a tanto culmine rerum emissum, minus sobriis  
 “ Cleopatæ inserviebat amoribus? Nunquid etiam scire dis-  
 “ simulas Armeniam et innumerabiles alias terras nostræ ditioni  
 “ subjectas? Norunt hæc reges qui cruore gladii Romani sunt  
 “ crebrius inebriati. Et tu quidem in ipsa rerum experientia  
 “ Deo auctore intelliges quid nostræ victrices aquilæ, quid  
 “ cohortes diversarum nationum, quid furor Thentonicus etiam  
 “ in pace arma capescens, quid caput indomitum Reni, quid  
 “ juvenus quæ fugam nunquam novit, quid procerus Bavarus,  
 “ quid Suevus astutus, quid Franconia circumspecta, quid in  
 “ gladio ludens Saxonia, quid Turingia, quid Westfalia, quid  
 “ agilis Brebantia, quid nescia pacis Letaringia, quid inquieta  
 “ Burgundia, quid Alpini salices, quid Spisania in amento  
 “ prævolans, quid Boemia ultro mori gaudens, quid Bolenia  
 “ suis feris ferior, quid Austria, quid Stricia, quid Bugrensa,  
 “ quid partes Illiricæ, quid Leonardia, quid Tuscia, quid An-  
 “ carictana Marcea, quid Venetus proretha, quid Spinanus  
 “ nauclerus, denique qualiter dextera nostra, quam senio ar-  
 “ guis effetam, gladio vibrare didiccrit, dies illa plena lætitiæ  
 “ et jocunditatis et reverentiæ, triumpho Christi præfixa, te  
 “ docebit.”

In octavis Sancti Martini colloquium habitum est Conference  
of the kings,  
Nov. 18.  
 prope Bonmulins inter reges Francorum et Anglorum,  
 quod procuraverat Ricardus comes Pictavorum. Cum

A.D. 1188. ventum est ad colloquium proposuit rex Francorum quod  
 Nov. 18. ea quæ post crucem susceptam ceperat Anglorum regi  
 Philip pro- restituere, et post, omnia manerent in eo statu quo  
 cessation of cessatio of fuerunt ante crucem susceptam. Rex Anglorum respon-  
 hostilities. dit, melius esse firmam pacem inire tam cleri quam  
 baronum consilio, quam litem protrahere forte damp-  
 nosam. Quod audiens comes Pictavorum penitus con-  
 tradixit; sibi quidem videbatur incongruum quod hæc  
 servata conditione Cadureum redderet, et totum comi-  
 tatum, et alia multa de dominio suo, quæ mille marcis  
 vel amplius valebant per annum, pro feudo de Castro  
 Radulfi et de castello de Hissoudin et Crazai, quæ sua  
 non erant dominia, sed erant de se tenenda. Transivit  
 ad aliud comes Pictavorum, petens a patre suo quatinus  
 sororem regis Francorum sibi daret in uxorem, et terram  
 suam sibi velut hæredi suo faceret juramento firmari.  
 Quod et peti fecit per regem Francorum. Rex Anglo-  
 rum respondit se nullatenus hoc facturum in tali statu,  
 quoniam hoc potius videretur facere coactus quam  
 spontaneus. Post hæc comes Pictavorum, videntibus  
 eunctis, hominagium fecit regi Francorum de toto tene-  
 mento patris sui quod pertinet ad regnum Franciæ,  
 salvo tenemento patris, quamdiu viveret, et salva fide  
 quam patri debebat. Sicque finitum est colloquium,  
 treugis prorogatis ad festum usque Sancti Hylarii.

Richard declines to restore his conquests;  
 and demands his betrothed wife, and the homage due to him as his father's heir.  
 Henry refuses, and Richard does homage to Philip.

Death of the bishop of Winchester, Dec. 22.

Ricardus Wintoniensis episcopus, cum sedisset annis  
 xiiii<sup>cim</sup> et xi. septimanis, xi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Januarii diem  
 clausit extremum. Sepultus est autem Wintoniæ.

A.D. 1189. M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>LXXX<sup>o</sup>IX<sup>o</sup>. <sup>1</sup>“ Exercitus Saladini confectus est ante An-  
 News from tiochiam. Princeps Antiochiæ currit singulis diebus ante  
 the East. “ Halap. Margaritus cepit Jafam, et omnes Turcos interfecit

<sup>1</sup> The following details are the report of the envoys sent by Philip II. to Isaac Angelus; it is given in abstract by Hoveden, ii. 355, 356; and, in nearly the same form as in the text, in the Chronicle of Benedict, vol. ii. pp. 51, 52: with the preface;

“ Interimnuncii Philippi regis Fran-  
 “ ciæ, qui missi fuerant ad impera-  
 “ torem Constantinopolitanum qui  
 “ vocabatur Ysakius, in hæc forma  
 “ scripserunt regi Franciæ; ‘Scia-  
 “ tis quod exercitus, &c.’” The text is slightly abridged.



“ qui erant in ea, scilicet quinque milia, et viii. admiratos A.D. 1189.  
 “ cepit.<sup>1</sup> Cepit etiam Gibelet et omnes occidit. Dominus Fends among the  
 “ Mullæ major Saladino infestat Saladinum; dominus etiam Saracens.  
 “ Merendim. Cilif dominus de Baldac major omnibus Turcis  
 “ infestat Saladinum pro posse suo. Sciatis etiam quod Sol-  
 “ danus Iconii maritavit filiam suam filio Saladini, et Saladi-  
 “ nus filiam suam filio Soldani, et bene notum est qualiter  
 “ Kutepez filius Saladini interfecit uxorem suam filiam Sol-  
 “ dani. Est autem certa et indubitabilis, sicut dicunt omnes, Prophecy of  
 “ prophetia Danielis Constantinopolitani, quod eo anno quo Daniel of  
 “ Annuntiatio Domini in die Paschæ continget Franci restau- Constanti-  
 “ rabunt Terram Promissionis, et stabulabunt equos suos in nople.  
 “ palmacia de Baldac, et figent tentoria sua ultra arborem  
 “ siccam, et lolium separabitur a tritico. Certissime quoque  
 “ noveritis quod vadum inventum est in brachio Sancti  
 “ Georgii.  
 “ Verum est nec celandum est quod Soldanus exosum habet Other  
 “ imperatorem Constantinopolitanum, quia non solvit ex una rumours  
 “ parte quadringentas libras auri quas solebat ei solvere sin- from the  
 “ gulis annis postquam fuit imperator, et ex alia parte tre- East.  
 “ centas. Notate, fratres, verbum illud quod imperator Con-  
 “ stantinopolitanus quandoque nobis dixit, quod oculus non  
 “ fallitur. Aliud vobis dicimus per gratiam Dei, quod tot  
 “ Turci capti sunt apud Sur, quod Turci duo vendebantur  
 “ pro uno bizantio. Saladinus dixit quandoque in tentorio suo  
 “ Eustacio<sup>2</sup> Patricii et Baliani,<sup>3</sup> qui habebat uxorem regis  
 “ Jerusalem, quod comes Tripolis tradidit ei totam Terram  
 “ Promissionis. Et sciatis quod apud imperatorem plus hono- Intercourse  
 “ ris exhibetur nuntiis Saladini in palatio quam omnibus aliis between  
 “ in summa dignitate locatis. Saladinus etiam tradidit omnes Saladin and  
 “ ecclesias Terræ Promissionis nuntiis imperatoris Constanti- the emperor  
 “ nopolitani, ut in eis serviatur secundum consuetudinem Græ- at Constanti-  
 “ nople.

<sup>1</sup> The persons mentioned here are Bohemund III. prince of Antioch, and Margaritus the admiral of king William of Sicily. Gibelet is Byblus. The lord of Mulla is Azzeddin Masoud, sultan of Mosul; and the lord of Meremdin, Noureddin, sultan of Mesopotamia; the “Cilif” is the Calif Nasr Zedinillah of Bagdad; and Kutepez is Kothbeddin, son of Kilidg Arslan II. sultan of

Iconium. But see Hoveden, iii. 114, note 4.

<sup>2</sup> *Eustacio* ] *Exthacio*, Bened. *Eustacio* must be a misreading, for “*Eustacio Patricii et Baliani*” gives no sense whatever. Whether *Exthacio* be right is another question: probably some word meaning messenger is intended.

<sup>3</sup> Balian of Ibelin married the widow of Amalric king of Jerusalem.

- A.D. 1189. “ cam. Nec est fides in aliquo Græco etiamsi manu juraverit.  
Saladin’s “ Noveritis quod Saladinus assensu imperatoris Constantino-  
idol. “ politani misit Constantinopolim ydolum suum, ut ibi pub-  
“ lice adoraretur, sed per gratiam Dei captum est in mari a  
“ Jannensibus, et cum ipsa navi ductum est Tyrum. Nunc  
“ autem de novo publica fama est quod exercitus Saladini  
“ confectus est ante Antiochiam.
- Tradition of “ Verbum autem illud quod senex Græcus de Astralix dixit  
the Golden “ domino Waltero Templario, unde cæteri Græci offensi fue-  
Gate. “ runt, nunc implebitur, sicut dicunt, quod Latini imperabunt  
“ et dominabuntur in civitate Constantinopoli, quia scriptum  
“ est in porta aurea quæ non fuit aperta ducentis annis retro,  
“ ‘ Quando veniet rex flavus occidentalis ego per me ipsam  
“ ‘ aperiar.’ Sciatis quod Assen<sup>1</sup> vir ille probissimus in veste  
“ imperiali toxicatus est. Imperator promisit Saladino centum  
“ galceas, et Saladinus ei dedit totam Terram Promissionis si  
“ imperator impedierit viam Francorum. Verissime vobis dici-  
“ mus quod, si aliquis accipit crucem Constantinopoli, statim  
Prophecies “ capitur, et in carcerem mittitur. Hæc est autem prophetia  
of the “ et astronomia Turcorum, quod infra hoc triennium una pars  
astrologers. “ Turcorum gladio peribit, altera fugiet ultra arborem siccam,  
“ tertia vero baptizabitur. Scimus autem quod Saladinus nul-  
“ lum Turcorum invenit qui audeat ædificare in Terra Pro-  
“ missionis, vel familiam suam inducere, propter timorem  
Reports “ venientium Francorum. Die Dominica qua<sup>2</sup> recessit de  
from “ Constantinopoli venerunt certi nuncii, quod exercitus Sala-  
Antioch, “ dini confectus est ante Antiochiam, et capti sunt frater  
“ Saladini et filius ejus. Ipsa autem die qua recessi præcepit  
“ imperator eliminari omnes Latinos ab omni imperio suo.
- and Ar- “ Et sciatis quod per gratiam Dei de terra Iconii sunt boni  
menia. “ Erminii quinque milia, et xxv. admirati, parati ire cum  
“ Francis ad defensionem Christianitatis, et liberationem terræ  
“ in qua natus et mortuus est Dominus Jesus Christus.”
- Letter of “ Cantuariensi archiepiscopo Cunradus<sup>3</sup> filius marchionis de  
Conrad to “ Monte Ferrario salutem.  
archbishop “ Turbantur elementa et catholicæ fidei derogatur, cum  
Baldwin. “ Jerosolimitana sedes apostolicæ sedi subtrahitur. Nam sicut  
“ ex quatuor mundi machina creditur elementis constare, sic  
“ a quatuor sedibus apostolica fulgente orthodoxorum fides  
“ ferebatur gubernari. Sed cecidit Alexandrina, et flos ejus  
“ penitus desiccatur. Periit Jerosolimitana, et Christianorum

<sup>1</sup> Assen] Asan king of Bulgaria.

<sup>2</sup> qua ] lator præsentium, ins. Bened.

<sup>3</sup> Conrad of Montferrat, lord of Tyre: son of William marquess of Montferrat.

“ inertia a Sarracenis vilissime pertractatur, quia loca sacra A.D. 1189.  
 “ facta sunt prophana. Fœdant namque Dominicum sepul- The enor-  
 “ chrum, destruunt Calvariæ locum, nativitatem contempnunt, mities of the  
 “ et Virginis Mariæ sepulchrum de valle Josaphat eradicarunt. Turks in  
 “ Antiochena quidem sedes in extremis laborare dinoscitur. Palestine.  
 “ Constantinopolitana quippe Romanæ sedi nullam exhibet  
 “ reverentiam: maximam quippe capitis diminutionem sedes  
 “ patitur apostolica, cum civitates et libertates amittit, et suo  
 “ jure privatur. Amisit quippe ramos, quomodo fructus por-  
 “ tabit? Hæc autem omnia Christianorum desidia noscuntur  
 “ evenisse. Sed eminentia mala Christianorum cordium debent  
 “ penetrare archana.

“ Lugenda et lamentanda est Jerusalem civitas sancta, quæ Desolation  
 “ suis est expoliata cultoribus. Habitatores ejus peccatis exi- of Jerusa-  
 “ gentibus sub tributo Saladini redacti, censu capitis soluto, lem.  
 “ longe a regno sunt ejecti. Muri Jerusalem viduati sunt de  
 “ heremitis habitatoribus suis. Deus quasi malorum nostro-  
 “ rum pullulatione recessit, et Mahumet successit, et ubi  
 “ Christus per constitutas diei et noctis horas deprecabatur,  
 “ nunc Mahumet excelsa voce laudatur. Quæ autem et quanta He has  
 “ pro Christianorum salute in Tyro sustinuerim, satis clemen- saved Tyre  
 “ tiæ vestræ credo propalatum. Et quia Tyrum conservavi et and in-  
 “ conservo, Guidoni de Lisigniaco quondam regi, et magistro curred the  
 “ Templi, et cismarinis magnatibus molestum est et inpor- enmity of  
 “ tabile, et meo invident et derogant nomini, et per se et suos the king and  
 “ juvamina omnia subtrahere, et quod gravius est, elemosinam knights  
 “ regis Angliæ Templi magister subtraxit. Unde Deo et vobis Templars.  
 “ conqueri cum lacrimis non desisto. De Hospitalariis vero  
 “ Deo et vobis gratias uberes expono, qui bene incipientes in  
 “ eadem perseverant, et ultra elemosinam regis Angliæ de pro-  
 “ priis plusquam octo milia brabantinorum<sup>1</sup> in obsequio Tyri  
 “ expendidere. Vestræ igitur non desisto supplicare paterni- He asks  
 “ tati quatenus calamitatum Jerusalem misereri dignemini, ut Baldwin to  
 “ reges confortetis, populos commoveatis, ut patrimonium Jesu urge the  
 “ Christi vendicetur, expulsi et exhereditati in integrum resti- kings to  
 “ tuantur, captivorum vincula solvantur, et terra sacratissima come.  
 “ Salvatoris pedibus calcata, vestra potentia vestroque pio elo-  
 “ quio de paganorum potestate liberetur. Præsentium quidem  
 “ latores, magistrum Bandanum nomine providum cancellarium  
 “ meum et secretarium ac fidelem, et Johannem probum mili-  
 “ tem et michi familiarem, ad vos transmitto, quos speciales  
 “ meos legatos cognoscatis, quibus in hiis quæ pro me vobis

<sup>1</sup> The word in the MSS, is | text is the right reading; but it  
 “brab.” As there was a coin called | seems strange that Conrad should  
 Brabatinus it is possible that the | not have reckoned in bezants.

A.D. 1189. "dixerint tanquam præsens loquerer credere non dubitatis.  
 "Exoro etiam, ut auxilia et consilia vestra pietatis intuitu, et  
 Dated Sept. "mei contemplatione, eis tribuere dignemini. Data Tyro, xii<sup>o</sup>  
 20 (1188). "kalendas Octobris."

Letter of the "Xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Aprilis, capitulo Lundoniæ litteræ  
 archbishop directæ sunt in hæc verba:

to the chap- "Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus dilectis filiis Ra-  
 ter of S. "dulfo decano et capitulo Lundoniæ salutem et benedictionem.  
 Paul's, "Variis occupationibus detenti, et præcipue ut pax inter  
 received "reges Anglorum et Francorum reformetur, et pro subven-  
 March 20, "tione crucis Christi, quæ ab Ejus inimicis detinetur, in par-  
 "tibus eismarinis moram facimus. Nolentes autem ut hac  
 ordering "occasione ecclesiis in provincia nostra pastoribus destitutis  
 them to "minus provideatur, mandamus vobis, et districte præcipimus  
 send a com- "quatenus viii. de concanonice vestris sanioris et melioris  
 mittee to "consilii ad nos mittatis, ut sint coram nobis in Normannia  
 Normandy "in Dominica qua cantatur 'Isti sunt dies,' cum litteris rati-  
 to choose a "habitionis capituli vestri, ad eligendum vobis per Dei gratiam  
 bishop on "pastorem idoneum. Valet."

Similar "Henricus rex Angliæ Radulfo decano et capitulo Lundoniæ  
 orders from "salutem. Mando vobis quod ad mandatum venerabilis patris  
 the king. "nostri Baldewini Cantuariensis archiepiscopi et cari et fidelis  
 "mei Rannulfi de Glanvilla faciatis viii. canonicos ecclesiæ  
 "vestræ, quos ad hoc magis idoneos esse videritis, ad me ve-  
 "nire ubi fuero die Dominica qua cantatur 'Isti sunt dies,'  
 "cum litteris capituli vestri de ratihabitione super hoc quod  
 "ipsi fecerint de episcopo eligendo ad ecclesiam vestram."

The dean "Harum auctoritate litterarum transfretavit decanus,  
 goes to Nor- et cum eo pars capituli magna. Qui venientes in  
 mandy. Normanniam moram fecerunt per septimanas fere  
 xiiii<sup>im</sup>.<sup>1</sup>

Conferences "Post Pascha sequens inter reges Francorum et An-  
 of the kings glorum et comitem Pictavorum bis habitum est collo-  
 at la Ferté quium prope Feritatem Bernardi. Sed ad ultimum  
 Bernard. post longos tractatus inimici recesserunt abinvicem.<sup>2</sup>

Philip "Rex Francorum et comes, copiis undique congregatis,  
 conquers intra paucos dies Feritatem prædictam, Montem For-  
 Maine. tem, Baalum, Bellum Montem, factis irruptionibus oc-

<sup>1</sup> Qui . . . xiiii<sup>im</sup>] This is an addition in A. after the rest of the text was written; see below, pp. 69, 70. | <sup>2</sup> abinvicem] MS. D. omits all that follows down to "Circa dies "istos," p. 64, line 18.

cupaverunt. A municipalibus circumquaque comiti fit deditio castellorum. Gaufridus de Meduana, Gwido de Valle, Radulfus dominus Fulgeriarum, transfugerunt ad comitem.

A.D. 1189.  
Traitorous lords.

Rex Anglorum intra Cenomannim resedit, non archiepiscoporum, non episcoporum, non baronum, non familiarium consiliis adquiescens. Quod ut intellexerunt rex Francorum et comes, arma moverunt, tamen in proposito non habentes urbem obsidione vallare. Quod forte reputans rex Anglorum, mente consternatus, licet proceres plurimos, armatorum multitudinem tam equitum quam peditum, animos etiam universorum ad resistendum paratos haberet, Cenomannim refertam omnigenere victualium dereliquit. In crastino Sancti Barnabæ vehemens ignis a parte regis Anglorum injectus intra modicum temporis suburbana consumpsit. Rex Francorum et comes Ricardus muris appropinquantes portas invenerunt apertas, et intra majorem ecclesiam sollempni processione recepti sunt; inhabitantibus tam clero quam populo repromiserunt omnem et servaverunt indemnitatem. Intra domos regias quæ repererant comederunt et biberunt, sed non dico quod inebriati sint. Turris constructa prope portam quæ respicit ad aquilonem, circa decimum diem mandato regis Anglorum regi Francorum est reddita. Tandem pax inter tantos principes consilio magnorum reformata fuit in hunc modum: "Anglorum regi restituentur omnia, tam " Castrum Radulfi quam alia post crucem susceptam " ablata, scilicet intra Bituricam provinciam; regi Francorum numerabuntur xx. milia marcarum, expensarum nomine quas fecerat circa castellum Radulfi."<sup>1</sup>

He proceeds to threaten Henry at Le Mans.

Henry leaves Le Mans.

Fire at Le Mans, June 12.

Philip and Richard enter.

The tower near the north gate surrendered ten days later. Peace arranged.

<sup>1</sup> Radulfi] "Unde prædicti reges et comes in manu Remensis archiepiscopi fidem dederunt quod in media Quadragesima convenient apud Vice-  
" liacum, votum peregrinationis quod inierunt prosecuturi, nisi communis  
" consilii mutatio vel corporis infirmitas, virorum opinionis bonæ testi-  
" monio probata, fuerit impedimento. Aeleis soror regis Francorum vel  
" archiepiscopo Cantuariensi vel Rothomagensi vel comiti Willclmo de

- A.D. 1189.  
June 28.  
Henry does  
homage to  
Philip.
- How the  
prophecy of  
Merlin was  
fulfilled.
- The emperor  
starts for  
Palestine.
- Death of  
Henry at  
Chinon,  
July 6.
- Facta sunt autem hæc in vigilia apostolorum Petri et Pauli, scilicet inter Turonim et Azai. Postmodum rex Anglorum hominagium fecit regi Francorum. Quicquid etiam in Arvernia vel ipse vel antecessores sui possederant, quietum clamavit regi Francorum.
- Ecce rex Anglorum Henricus, qui tot populos viriliter edomuerat, qui victoriam semper reportaverat ab inimicis, proh dolor! juxta prophetiam Merlini,<sup>1</sup> maxillis suis dari frenum cognoscere potuit, dum quod prædecessores sui tenuerant hæreditabiliter in Arvernia dominio subjecit alterius, dum transfugas suos Galfridum de Meduana, Guidonem de Valle, Radulfum de Filigeriis, intra sinum habitantes Armoricum, qui sinus transitum facientibus a Britannia versus Franciam se pacificum et comeabilem offerebat, vitatis finibus Normannorum, in ligantiam et potestatem filii sui Ricardi, vellet nollet, transire concessit.
- Circa<sup>2</sup> dies istos, die festo Sancti Georgii, Fredericus imperator Romanus, loca passionis Dominicæ visitaturus, peregrinationis iter arripuit apud Reinesburgum, transitum per Hungariam et Bulgariam, sicut proposuerat, habiturus.
- Rex Anglorum Henricus, cum regnasset annis xxx<sup>ta</sup>iiii<sup>or</sup>, additis xx<sup>ti</sup> septimanis et octo, diebus etiam quinque, gravi tactus incommodo, lecto decubuit, et in octavis Apostolorum diem clausit extremum apud Chinonem. Sepultus autem est apud Fontem Ebraldi.

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“ Magnivilla eustodienda tradetur; quæ post reditum a peregrinatione  
 “ juxta consilium regis Francorum tradetur nuptui colloanda. Rex  
 “ Francorum pro magnis expensis quas fecit apud Castrum Radulfi de  
 “ Doloribus, hostilitatis tempore, xx. milia marcarum recipiet ab archivis  
 “ regis Anglorum. Comes Ricardus recipiet securitates de baronibus  
 “ salva fide patris ejus. Omnes noviter ad comitem conversi remanebunt  
 “ in comitis fidelitate quousque pater suus iter peregrinationis arripuerit.  
 “ Ad præscriptæ summæ pacis observationem fide tenentur reges et  
 “ comites et barones utriusque partis;” B. MS. C. agrees with the text.

<sup>1</sup> See Geoff. Mon., lib. vii. c. 3. | <sup>2</sup> Here MS. D. resumes.

Turonensis, Treverensis archiepiscopi celebraverunt divina.<sup>1</sup> Ricardus comes interfuit.<sup>2</sup> A.D. 1189. His funeral.

Tumulum regis superscriptio brevis exornat;

“ Sufficit hic tumulus cui non suffecerat orbis,  
“ Res brevis est ampla cui fuit ampla brevis.” Inscription on his tomb.

“ Rex Henricus<sup>3</sup> eram, mihi plurima regna subegi,  
“ Multiplicique modo, duxque comesque fui: Verses on him.

“ Cui satis ad votum non essent omnia terre  
“ Climata, terra modo sufficit octo pedum.

“ Qui legis hæc pensa discrimina mortis, et in me  
“ Humanæ speculum conditionis habe.

“ Quod potes instanter operare bonum, quia mundus  
“ Transit, et incautos mors inopina rapit.”

Matildis ducissa Saxonie tertio idus obiit.<sup>4</sup> The duchess of Saxony dies.

Circa dies istos a partibus aquilonis naves plurimæ sulcantes mare Britannicum foedus inierunt cum Anglis quos apud Dertesmu reppererunt. Itaque communi consilio xv° kalendas Junii se pelago commiserunt, cum essent naves xxxvii. oneriferæ multum, et hominum multorum capaces. Postque varios rerum eventus iii° kalendas Julii venerunt Ulixibonam. Rex autem Portugalensis intelligens quod naves essent refertæ tam hominibus quam armis ad pugnandum ydoneis, et omni genere victualium munitissimæ, supplicavit ut ei venirent in auxilium, ad subjugandam civitatem quandam nomine Silviam, quam Silvius Eneas construxerat, et de nomine suo vocaverat Silviam, conferens eis in adjutorium xxxvii. galeas et alias naves quæ sagittariæ nuncupantur quamplurimas, et pactum iniit cum eis tam ipse quam tres episcopi sui præstito sacramento, The crusading fleet sails from Dartmouth, May 18. They are employed by the king of Portugal to attack Silvia.

<sup>1</sup> divina] obsequium sepulturæ, B.

<sup>2</sup> interfuit] exequiis paternis interfuit, B.

<sup>3</sup> Rex Henricus, &c.] These lines are inserted in the margin of A. in a hand smaller than the text, but

of the same age and character.

They are omitted in MSS. B. and D.

<sup>4</sup> Matillis . . . obiit] Matildis ducissa Saxonie filia regis tertio idus Julii diem clausit extremum, B.

A.D. 1189.  
They  
besiege  
Silvia,  
July 17.

quod quicquid vel auri vel argenti vel victualium civitate subacta possent acquirere, suos in usus redigerent, et solam urbem regis potestati subigerent. Ab Ulixibona recedentes xvi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Augusti Silviae portum intraverunt; impulsis ad terram navibus, fixisque tentoriis, urbem obsidione vallarunt munitam turribus, sicut dicitur, circiter quadraginta; numerus erat Christianorum ad pugnam praeparatorum tria milia quingenti. Tertia die sequenti muris appropinquantes insultum fecerunt acerrimum, suburbium irruperunt, fontem etiam duplici muro circumdatum, habentem barbicanam novem turribus circumseptam, a quo fonte cives sustentabantur ne siti perirent, obstruxerunt terra, fimo, lapidibus. Gentiles, aquae penuria laborantes, animo consternati sunt. Princeps civitatis, vocatus Alcad, regem adiit Portugalensem, qui cum exercitu supervenerat sed Christianis nullum praestabat auxilium, regique tam sui quam civitatis fecit deditionem, ignorantibus Christianis. Subacta fuit civitas viii<sup>o</sup> idus Septembris plusquam sexaginta milibus virorum ad pugnam aptorum referta. Qui gladio corruentes orcho transmissi sunt, tredecim milibus utriusque sexus inventis superstitibus, qui de suo secum nec<sup>1</sup> quid minimum asportantes, sed ejusdem generis pannis in signum servitutis induti versus Sibiliam transmigrandi plenam receperunt securitatem. Sic virtute Dei Patris omnipotentis sine dampno Christianorum triumphatum est de paganis. Civitate tandem sordibus et ydolatriis emundata, die Nativitatis beatæ<sup>2</sup> Mariæ Portugalensis episcopus Macomeriam in honore beatæ Virginis dedicavit, præficiens ibidem episcopum qui de partibus Flandriæ causa peregrinationis advenerat.<sup>3</sup>

Surrender,  
Sept. 6.

The mosque  
turned into  
a church,  
Sept. 8.

Richard,  
having  
settled  
Aquitaine,

Ricardus comes Pictavorum dispositis omnibus quæ tam ad pacem quam securitatem Aquitaniæ vel Andegaviæ vel Thuroniæ seu Cenomanniæ spectare potius

<sup>1</sup> nec] ne, B.

<sup>2</sup> beatæ] om. B.

<sup>3</sup> Circa . . . advenerat] om. D.



videbantur, a morte patris septimanis tribus emensis, A.D. 1189. goes to Normandy, and at Rouen is invested with the duchy. intravit Normanniam, et apud Sagium Cantuariensem, Rothomagensem, invenit archiepiscopos. Sed, quia post crucem susceptam arma moverat contra patrem, a prædictis archiepiscopis beneficium absolutionis promeruit. Inde Rothomagum veniens, ab archiepiscopo Rothomagensi tam ense quam vexillum de ducatu Normanniæ, proceribus multis præsentibus, in ecclesia Beatæ Virginis ante majus altare suscepit, et inde tendens in He is received at Winchester, Aug. 15. Angliam apud Wintoniam in Assumptione Beatæ Virginis sollempni processione receptus est.

Alienor regina, quæ per annos plurimos artæ fuerat Queen Eleanor acts as regent. deputata custodiæ, statuendi quæ vellet in regno potestatem accepit a filio. Datum siquidem est in mandatis regni principibus, et quasi sub edicto generali statutum, ut ad reginæ nutum omnia disponderentur. Itaque diebus istis propheticum illud venit in lucem quod ambiguitate verbi latuerat; "Aquila rupti fœderis " tertia nidificatione gaudebit."<sup>1</sup> Aquila siquidem ap- Explanation of Merlin's prophecy. pellata quoniam duas alas expandit super duo regna, tam Francorum quam Anglorum. Sed a Francis propter consanguinitatem disjuncta fuit per divortium, ab Anglis vero per custodiam carceralem a thoro viri segregata fuit; custodiam dico sedecim annis continuatam. Sic "Aquila rupti fœderis" utrobique. Quod autem additum est, "tertia nidificatione gaudebit," sic potes intelligere. Primogenitus filius Alienor reginæ Willelmus ætate puerili decessit; Henricus filius reginæ secundus sublimatus in regem, hostiliter congressurus cum patre, naturæ debitum solvit. Ricardus filius tertius tertia nidificatione notatus maternum nomen in singulis intendebat extollere. Qui quoniam patri

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<sup>1</sup> See the prophecy of Merlin in Geoffrey of Monmouth, lib. vii. c. 3. The explanation of the prophecy, "Aquila siquidem . . . intelligere" is inserted in the margin of A., and was evidently intended to form part of the text, in which it is placed in B. and C.

A.D. 1189. restitit, et Francorum Normannis semper adversantium  
 Richard's obedience to his mother. partes fovere non minimum videbatur, nominis sui  
 famam apud bonos et graves viros denigratam attendit.  
 Sed ut tantos excessus redimeret, matri suæ quem  
 poterat honorem exhibere curavit, ut in obsequio ma-  
 terno quod in patrem commiserat deauratum omnibus  
 appareret.

The bishop  
 of Ely dies,  
 Aug. 21.

His property  
 confiscated.

Galfridus Heliensis episcopus, cum sedisset annis  
 xiiii. additis septimanis xlv., diebus etiam tribus, xii<sup>o</sup>  
 kalendas Septembris Wintoniæ rebus humanis exemp-  
 tus est. Qui quoniam intestatus decessit, ejus bona  
 confiscata sunt universa. Pecuniam numeratam habe-  
 bat repositam tria milia marcarum argenti, ducentis  
 marcis prædicto numero superadditis. Suppellectilis suæ  
 numerus tam in auro quam in argento, tam in equis  
 quam in vestibus preciosis, tam in blado quam in in-  
 stauramentis, in immensum exerevit.

Henry's  
 horses  
 distributed.

Forest law.

Equos Henrici regis, quos in stabulis abbatiarum  
 Alienor regina deputatos audivit, erogatione pia dis-  
 tribuit. Vicecomitum, forestariorum, rapacitates gravi  
 pœnarum cohibuit interminatione.

Meeting of  
 bishops for  
 the corona-  
 tion, Sept. 3.

Oath taken  
 by the king.

Ad vocationem archiepiscopi Cantuariensis ecclesiæ  
 suffraganei Lundoniæ convenerunt iii<sup>tio</sup> nonas Septem-  
 bris, ad coronationem novi regis. Convenerunt etiam  
 abbates et conventualium ecclesiarum priores. Mater  
 comitis Alienor regina de vocatione comitum, baronum,  
 vicecomitum, fuit sollicita. De numero vel nomini-  
 bus episcoporum duximus supersedere. Cantuarien-  
 sis; Rotomagensis, Treverensis, Dublinensis,  
 archiepiscopi de diversis partibus convene-  
 runt. Comes itaque Pictavorum Ricardus  
 hæreditario jure promovendus in regem, post  
 tam cleri quam populi sollempnem et debitam elec-  
 tionem, involutus est triplici sacramento, scilicet quod  
 opem impendet pro viribus, ut ecclesia Dei populusque  
 Christianus veram pacem optineat, quod interdicit  
 omnibus rapacitatem, quod in judiciis æquitatem præ-



cipiet et misericordiam. Cantuariensis archiepiscopus A.D. 1189.  
 celebravit divina. Quia vero tunc temporis Lundoni- The dean of  
 ensis vacabat ecclesia, Radulfus de Diceto Lundoniensis St. Paul's  
 ecclesie decanus tam in oleo sancto quam in crismate officiates in  
 ministravit archiepiscopo. Sollemnibus expletis in the place of  
 plenitudine magna divitiarum et deliciarum et profu- the bishop  
 sioribus cibis, pax Judæorum, quam ab antiquis tem- of London.  
 poribus semper obtinuerant, ab alienigenis interrumpitur.  
 Occisi sunt aliqui Judæorum, plurimi spoliati, Attack of the  
 domus eorum pro maxima parte flammis exustæ, syna- foreigners  
 gogæ datæ dedecori. Quod quia de nocte factum est, on the Jews.  
 nec ad scientiam regis potuit pervenire, qui vel essent  
 tanti facinoris incentores vel coadjutores, ultio dilacionem accepit.

Ricardus rex Anglorum, ut promotionis suæ primordium Domino consecraret, primum et præcipuum iudicavit Cisterciensibus, singulis annis ad capitulum generale de diversis terrarum spatiis convenientibus, centum marcas annuas assignare. Quod vero statuit imaginis suæ signaculo communivit. Richard's  
 benefaction  
 to the  
 Cistercius.

Habitus est generalis conventus juxta dispositionem regis et archiepiscopi xvii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Octobris apud Pipewelle, ut de consilio vacantium per Angliam ecclesiarum haberetur tractatus. Ricardus igitur Heliensis, Great  
 council at  
 Pipewell,  
 Sept. 15.  
 The vacant  
 bishoprics  
 filled up.  
 Ricardus igitur Heliensis, canonicus Lundoniensis ecclesie, Lincolniensis decanus, archidiaconus Heliensis, domini regis thesaurarius, ad Lundoniensem ecclesiam; Godefridus de Luci, Sancti Martini Lundoniæ decanus, ad Wintoniensem; Hubertus Walteri, decanus Eboracensis, ad Saresbiriensem; Wilhelmus de Longo Campo, domini regis cancellarius, ad Heliensem electi sunt episcopi.<sup>1</sup>

Decanus et canonici Lundonienses, ut eligerent episcopum, ad mandatum regis patris transfretaverunt. Journey of  
 the author.

<sup>1</sup> Richard Fitz Neal, bishop of Salisbury, 1189 - 1193; William London, 1189-1198; Godfrey de Longchamp, bishop of Ely, 1189-1204; Hubert Walter, bishop of 1197.

- A.D. 1189. Qui redeuntes in Angliam expensarum nomine lxta  
 Payment of marcas receperunt a fisco.  
 expenses.
- Death of the Treverensis archiepiscopus, in Anglia moriens, apud  
 archbishop Sanctum Andream sepultus est Norhamtoniæ.  
 of Treves.
- Letter " Domino papæ Theobaldus præfectus et Petrus Leonis<sup>1</sup>  
 from the " salutem.  
 Crusaders. " Rex Jerusalem, Templarii, Hospitalarii, archiepiscopus  
 " Pisanorum, et plures Pisani iiii<sup>o</sup> die in fine Augusti, con-  
 " tra voluntatem domini marchionis et archiepiscopi Raven-  
 " nensis ecclesie aliorumque Christianorum, Acram in obsidi-  
 " one devenerunt. Qui advenientes ita forti manu civitatem  
 Opening of " circum sederunt quod nullus Saracenorum ingredi poterat  
 the siege of " vel exire. Exinde tertia die post, Saladinus adveniens in  
 Acre, " manu vehementi et brachio extento, in fratrem regis et  
 Aug. 29. " Hospitalarios insultum faciens, illorum acies ita coangustavit,  
 Arrival of " ut intrantibus civitatem et exeuntibus viam patefaceret.  
 Saladin. " Christiani vero nostri nimio pavore perterriti parumper  
 " cesserunt, et in cacumine montis vicini se receperunt. Sala-  
 " dinus vero cum centum milibus militum eos infra montem,  
 " quo exire non poterant, circumclusit; rex vero Jerosolimi-  
 " tanus, videns se ab hostibus undique circumventum, Tyrum  
 " ad dominum marchionem et archiepiscopum et alios milites,  
 " quibus factum ejus displicuerat, legatos transmisit, depre-  
 " cans ut ad facti sui imperitiam respectum non haberent,  
 " sed quia angustiae ei erant undique incontinenti subvenirent.
- Conrad " Marchio vero depressioni Christianitatis compatiens, cum  
 comes to the " archiepiscopo cum mille militibus et cum xx<sup>ti</sup> milibus pe-  
 siege, and " ditum in auxilio Christianorum vii<sup>o</sup> die in fine Septembris  
 Saladin " per aquam devenerunt. Saladinus vero, in adventu eorum  
 retires. " pavescens, per unum miliare in pede cujusdam montis se  
 " retro recepit. Quarta vero die mensis Octobris intrantis,  
 Battle on " bellum contra Sarracenos inivimus. Rex cum Hospitalariis  
 Oct. 4. " et Francigenis aciem unam constituerunt. In secunda acie  
 " fuit dominus marchio, et archiepiscopus Ravennensis, et nos  
 " cum eis. In tertia fuerunt Antegranus,<sup>2</sup> et Pisani, et Theu-  
 " tonici. In quarta fuerunt Templarii, Catelauni et quidam  
 " Theutonici. Et in tentoriis remanserunt frater regis et  
 " Jacobus de Avennis. Nos insimul collecti constituimus no-  
 " biscum quatuor milia militum habentes centum milia pedi-  
 " tum. Saladinus autem habebat contra nos centum milia

<sup>1</sup> It is impossible to identify the two crusaders thus briefly indicated.

<sup>2</sup> Antegranus] Properly "Landgrave Lewis III. of Thuringia."

“ militum. Nos autem signo sanctæ crucis armati, circa A.D. 1189.  
 “ horam dici tertiam bellum inchoavimus, et, Deo partem  
 “ nostram fovente, usque ad tentoria sua illos fugantes in ore Victory  
of the  
Crusaders.  
 “ gladii secuti sumus, et vii. acies Saracenorum turpiter con-  
 “ fringendo deturbavimus: filium Saladini nomine Baldewi-  
 “ num<sup>1</sup> mortificavimus, Tacaldinum<sup>2</sup> fratrem Saladini ad  
 “ mortem vulneravimus, et illum jam mortuum pro certo  
 “ reputamus. Quinquies centum de militibus Saladini inter-  
 “ fecimus præter prædicta. Dum ita contra Saladinum pug- Sally of the  
besieged.  
 “ naremur quinque milia militum a civitate exierunt, et in  
 “ nos insultum ex inproviso fecerunt. Saladinus vero videns  
 “ suos coadjutores ita nos pene aggredientes, vires suas in  
 “ nos acuit. Nos vero ex utroque latere angustiati Saladinum The Crusa-  
ders retreat  
to their  
camp.  
 “ sustinendo, alios viriliter debellando, vellent nollent, nos  
 “ in tentoriis recepimus. Magister tamen Templariorum<sup>3</sup> et  
 “ plures de nostris eodem die sunt interfecti.”

“ Philippus Dei gratia Francorum rex amico et fideli suo Letter of  
Philip to  
Richard,  
 “ ac fratri Ricardo regi Anglorum salutem et dilectionis  
 “ sinceritatem.

“ Noverit vestra dilectio quod ad subventionem terræ Jero-  
 “ solimitanæ nostrum hanelat et fervet propositum, Deoque  
 “ nostrum in Jerosolimitanis partibus exhibere servitium votis  
 “ affectamus plenissimis. Sane dudum de verbis vestris, et asking to be  
certified  
that he will  
keep his en-  
gagements,  
 “ ad præsens de vestrorum relatione nuntiorum intelleximus,  
 “ quod propositum et voluntatem habeatis eundi Jerusalem.  
 “ Voluntatem igitur vestram et propositum super hoc nuntiis  
 “ nostris præsentium latoribus vice nostri assecurari faciatis,  
 “ nosque per litteras vestras patentes super hoc certificetis.  
 “ Idem vero nuntii nostri super hoc vobis securitatem præ-  
 “ stabunt, vobisque nostras tradent litteras patentes. Actum  
 “ ab incarnatione Domini M<sup>o</sup> C<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup>ix<sup>no</sup> anno, mense Octobri.

Wintoniensis, Saresbiriensis electi, consecrati sunt Consecra-  
tion of  
bishops,  
Oct. 22.  
 apud Westmonasterium in capella Sanctæ Katerinæ xi<sup>o</sup>  
 kalendas Novembris.

<sup>1</sup> *Baldewinum*] The Christian writers seem to have been readily misled into believing that these battles were more fatal to the heroes of the opposite party than they really were. Two sons of Saladin, Aflal and Daher, were in the battle; but neither of them was

killed. According to Benedict and Hoveden, it was the eldest son of Saladin, Mirasalim, who was killed; see Bened. ii. 94; Hoved. iii. 21.

<sup>2</sup> *Tacaldinum*] Takiëddin, lord of Hama, Saladin's nephew, seems to be meant.

<sup>3</sup> Gerard of Ridesford.

A. D. 1189.  
John of  
Anagni  
lands,  
Nov. 20, and  
is forbidden  
to go to  
Canterbury.

Johannes Anagniensis, tituli Sancti Marci presbiter cardinalis, apostolicæ sedis legatus, applicuit apud Doveram xii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris. Interdictum est ei die sequenti per reginam Alienor ne procederet, quoniam citra conscientiam regis regnum suum intraverat. Substitit igitur ibi non absque tædio per xiii<sup>o</sup> dies sumptibus archiepiscopi. Pax interim reformata fuit inter archiepiscopum et monachos suos præsentente rege, præsentibus episcopis, abbatibus, clero, baronibus et populo multo, iiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris. Convenit enim quod in capella de Hakentune<sup>1</sup> non ministrabitur per canonicos, sed per unum solummodo sacerdotem; non habebit capella baptisterium vel cimiterium. Prior etiam, quem archiepiscopus citra conscientiam conventus instituerat, institutioni suæ cessit. Quod legatus audiens gravissimum habuit, quoniam ob pacem reformatam venerat; sed tamen permissu regis Cantuariam veniens sollempni processione receptus est, bis ibi pernoctans.

The king  
makes peace  
between the  
archbishop  
and the  
monks.

The legate is  
allowed to  
visit Canter-  
bury.

The king of  
Scots does  
homage and  
purchases  
his freedom.

Rex Scotiæ Willelmus veniens Cantuariam, duces habens itineris Eboracensem electum, Lincolnensem episcopum, hominagium regi fecit, gratiam in oculis regis invenit, numeraturus decem milia marcarum ad hoc, ut omnia tenementa sua, ligantias etiam hominum suorum, quas de condicto nostro regi facere repromiserant, in sua potestate reciperet.

The legate  
suspends the  
archbishop's  
sentence  
against  
John's  
marriage.

Johannes comes Moritolii frater regis, coram rege, coram legato, coram episcopis, gravem querelam deposuit, quod archiepiscopus post appellationem factam ad sedem apostolicam totam terram suam sub interdicto concluderat, quoniam filiam Willelmi comitis Gloucestriæ duxerat in uxorem. Quod audiens legatus

<sup>1</sup> *Hakentune* ] Haekington near Canterbury, the site of the collegiate church founded by the archbishop, which caused the great controversy

described in the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses* and in the *Chronicle of Gervase*.

appellationem suam confirmavit, et terram suam relaxavit ab interdicto.<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1189.

Si promissionibus pecuniarum infra spatium <sup>or</sup>iiii mensium novo regi factis, et cautione fidejussoria roboratis, in anno saltem sequenti, sequens numeratio responderet, Ricardus rex Anglorum universas predecessorum suorum supergrederetur divitias. Qui cum de regni dispositione pauca cum paucis tractasset apud Doveram xix<sup>o</sup> kalendas Januarii transfretavit, navem exiens ipsa die prope Gravelinges. Treasures accumulated by Richard  
He sails from Dover, Dec. 14.

Willelmus de Magnivilla, comes tam Essexiæ quam Albemarlæ, viam universæ carnis ingressus est xviii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris. William de Mandeville dies, Nov. 14.

Circa dies istos Willelmus rex Siculus, gener regis Anglorum, absque legitima sobole moriens, Tancredum genere sibi propinquum habuit successorem regni. Death of the king of Sicily.

A tempore crucis susceptæ decimatio generalis rerum mobilium, facta per Angliam ad subventionem terræ Jerosolimitanæ, tam clerum quam populum exactione violenta perterrit, sub elemosinæ titulo vitium rapacitatis includens. The Saladin tithe.

“ Philippus<sup>2</sup> Dei gratia Francorum rex, et Ricardus eadem gratia rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et comes Andegaviæ, omnibus fidelibus ad quos litteræ istæ pervenerint, in Domino salutem. Letter of Philip and Richard announcing their engagements preparatory to the crusade.

“ Noverit universitas vestra quod inter nos firmiter convenit, et de consilio prælatorum ecclesiæ et principum terrarum nostrarum disposuimus, ut iter Jerosolimitanum, ducente Domino, simul perficiamus, et uterque nostrum alteri bonam fidem et bonum amorem se servaturum promisit: ego Philippus rex Francorum, Ricardo regi Anglorum, tanquam amico et fideli meo: et ego Ricardus rex Anglorum, Philippo regi Francorum, tanquam domino meo et amico. Statuimus itaque, ut omnes cruce signati in terris sub nostra potestate

<sup>1</sup> The marriage of John with the heiress of Gloucester was celebrated at Marlborough on the 29th of August, in opposition to the archbishop's protest: Bened. ii. 78.

<sup>2</sup> This treaty is printed, apparently from the present work, in the *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 50.

A.D. 1189.  
Dec. 30.  
Treaty ar-  
rangements  
of Philip and  
Richard.

“ constitutis, infra octavas Paschæ vel nos præcedant, vel in  
 “ termino illo nobiscum eant, nisi de voluntate et conscientia  
 “ nostra remanserint. Si vero aliqui aliter remanere præ-  
 “ sumpserint, et personæ excommunicationi, et terræ eorundem  
 “ subicientur interdicto auctoritate prælatorum terrarum utri-  
 “ usque nostrorum. Volumus etiam, statuimus et præcipimus,  
 “ ut qui terris nostris præerunt, si opus fuerit, mutua sibi  
 “ subventiono succurrant. Eorum autem bona qui iter Jero-  
 “ solimitanum vel nobiscum, vel ante nos arripuerint, ita  
 “ illæsa et intacta permaneant tanquam nostra propria. Et  
 “ si quis eis injuriam irrogaverit, justiciarii et bailivi nostri  
 “ faciant emendari, quantum de jure poterint secundum con-  
 “ suetudinem terrarum nostrarum. Si vero aliquis in aliqua  
 “ terrarum nostrarum guerram movere præsumpserit in absen-  
 “ tia nostra nobis, vel alicui de terris nostris, et ad justitiam  
 “ se non offert, primo excommunicetur, et post excommunica-  
 “ tionem nisi infra xl<sup>ta</sup> dies forisfactum suum emendaverit,  
 “ decernimus ut ipse et hæredes ejus inperpetuum exhære-  
 “ dentur. Feudi autem illius qui per forisfactum suum  
 “ exhæredatus fuerit transeant in proprietatem et dominium  
 “ propinquioris domini a quo feodi movebunt. Præterea qui-  
 “ cumque in aliqua terrarum alterutrius nostrum forisfecerit,  
 “ et forisfactum emendare noluerit, in terra alterius non  
 “ receptetur. Et si ibi inventus fuerit, justitiariis terræ illius  
 “ in qua deliquit reddatur. Ad hæc autem quæ supradiximus  
 “ observanda, justiciarios et bailivos nostros sibi invicem vo-  
 “ lumus et præcipimus teneri et obligari usque ad reditum  
 “ nostrum, sub tenore juramenti et fidelitatis quam nobis  
 “ præstiterunt. Acta sunt hæc xxx<sup>o</sup> die Decembris apud No-  
 “ nancourt.”

The day of  
starting  
postponed.

Hæc quidem constitutio generalis inter duos reges  
 habita, quoniam inita fuit die sabbati, sicut asserunt  
 homines, non obtinuit firmitatem, sed in aliud usque  
 tempus die festo Sancti Johannis Baptistæ sequenti,  
 scilicet die Dominica, peregrinationis initium Domino  
 consecravit.

Letter of  
Alexander III.

<sup>1</sup>“ Alexander papa III<sup>tus</sup> Ricardo Elyensi archidiacono. Audito  
 “ laudabili multorum testimonio, quod scientia litterarum et

<sup>1</sup> This letter, which must have been issued before 1181, enabled Richard Fitz Neal, the son of bishop Nigel of Ely, to hold eccle-

siastical preferment; and must have come into the hands of the dean of St. Paul's on Richard's consecration to the see of London.



“ honestis moribus sis adornatus, tibi de consueta clementia  
 “ et benignitate sedis apostolicæ indulgemus, ut si aliqua  
 “ ecclesia, annuente Deo, te ad beneficium vel dignitatem  
 “ quamlibet vocaverit, non obstante quia non es de legitimo  
 “ matrimonio natus, libere valeas ad beneficium vel dignita-  
 “ tem assumi.”

A.D. 1189.  
 allowing  
 Richard  
 Fitz Neal to  
 hold clerical  
 preferment.

MCXC. Ricardus Londoniensis, Willelmus Elyensis, The bishops  
 electi pridie kalendas Januarii consecrati sunt apud of London  
 Lanchedam. Londoniensis episcopus ipsa die sua and Ely  
 sollempniter est collocatus in sede sub præsentia xii. consecrated,  
 episcoporum. Dec. 31.

Willelmus Elyensis episcopus in Epiphania Domini, A.D. 1190.  
 concurrentibus episcopis multis ad diem festum, in- Inthroniza-  
 tronizationem suam in apparatu magno sollempnem effecit. tion of the  
 Tunc demum ad notitiam suam et episcoporum per- bishop of  
 venit, violatum fuisse sepulcrum Galfridi prædecessoris Ely.  
 sui, quoniam anulus pontificalis, quem sepulturæ tradi- His prede-  
 tus habebat in digito, fuerat latenter subtractus. In cessor's ring  
 pulpitem igitur ascendentes episcopi violatores tam stolen.  
 facientes quam consentientes sub anathemate conclu-  
 serunt.

Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus peregre The bishop ?  
 profecturus, de communi consilio suffraganeorum suo- of London  
 rum vices suas episcopo Londoniensi Ricardo commisit. made deputy  
 Rosensis episcopus, ab antiquo vicarius archiepiscopi, of the arch-  
 tam in territorio Cantia quam in ecclesiis maneriorum bishop.  
 archiepiscopi curam pastorem suscepit.

Multi per Angliam, tendere Jerosolimam properantes, Rising  
 prius in Judæos insurgere decreverunt quam invade- against the  
 rent Sarraenos. Igitur viii<sup>o</sup> idus Februarii, Judæi Jews :  
 quotquot inventi sunt in domibus propriis apud Nor- at Norwich,  
 wicum trucidati sunt; aliqui refugium habuerunt in Feb. 6 ;  
 castellum. Nonis Martii, tempore scilicet nundinarum at Stamford,  
 apud Stamford, occisi sunt multi. Septimo decimo ka- Mar. 7 ;  
 lendas Aprilis apud Eboracum, sicut dicitur, fere quin- at York,  
 genti neci traditi sunt, mutuis sese vulneribus appe- Mar. 16.  
 tentes. Malebant enim a propria gente percuti, quam  
 manibus incircumcisorum perire. Xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Aprilis, Massacre at  
 scilicet in Ramis Palmarum, sicut dicitur, quinquaginta St. Edmunds  
 Mar. 18.

A.D. 1190. septem jugulati sunt apud Sanctum Eadmundum. Ubi-  
 quaque reperti sunt Judæi manibus peregrinantium percussi sunt, nisi qui municipalium cruebantur auxilio. Necem Judæorum tam funestam, tam exitialem, viris prudentibus placuisse credendum non est, cum Daviticum illud auribus nostris frequenter occurrat, "Ne Ps. lix. 11. " occidas eos."

Wickedness  
of the perse-  
cution.

*Vide quotiens Jerusalem vel tributum solvit, vel eversa fuit.*<sup>1</sup>

The several humiliations of Jerusalem :  
by Pharaoh Necho ;  
by Nebuchadnezzar ;

Joat rex Juda regnavit tribus mensibus in Jerusalem, et solvit Pharaoni Nechao regi Egypti centum talenta argenti, et unum talentum auri.

Jeconias tribus annis solvit tributum Nabugodenosor primo, ab eodem tandem interfectus est, et extra murum projectus.

by Nebuzaradan ;

Naburzadan princeps exercitus<sup>2</sup> regis Babylonis Nabugodenosor vastavit Jerusalem, succendit domum Domini, domum regis, et totam Jerusalem in circuitu.

by Antiochus ;

Antiochus illustris ascendit Jerosolimam, et intravit in sanctificationem cum superbia, et accepit omnia vasa concupiscibilia, et sublatis omnibus abiit in terram suam.

by Pompey ;

Magnus Pompeius Jerosolimam obsedit, quam vix tertio mense cepit, xiiii<sup>m</sup> milibus Judæorum occisis, cæteros in fidem accepit, muros civitatis evertit, cujus circuitus iiii. milia passuum dicitur fuisse.

by Titus.

Jerusalem est capta temporibus Vespasiani, vel Titi, die mensis octavo Septembris.

Conversion.

Jerusalem ad fidem conversa fuit Christi, temporibus Constantini primi qui fuit Helenæ filius.

Conquest by the Saracens ;

Post tempus imperatoris Heraclii propheta magnus fuit apud Saracenos Machometus, cujus tempore subjugata fuit Jerusalem.

<sup>1</sup> This enumeration appears as a separate article in the MS. Tiberius A. 9, fo. 25.

<sup>2</sup> *exercitus*] Altered in A. to "cocorum Nabugodonosor."

Anno milleno centeno quo minus uno  
Jerusalem Franci capiunt virtute potenti.

A.D. 1190.  
by the  
Crusaders;

Saladinus Jerusalem subjugavit.

by Saladin.

Margarita<sup>1</sup> regina Francorum Parisius laborans in partu diem clausit extremum, et in ecclesia majore Beatae Virginis inter reginas Francorum prima sepulturam accepit. Ipsa die duo reges tam Francorum quam Anglorum habentes colloquium, suae peregrinationis initia distulerunt ad festum usque beati Johannis Baptistae. Quod fatalium conjectores eventuum Deo plurimum displicuisse dixerunt, reginae mortem in argumentum trahentes.

Death of the  
queen of  
France.

The depart-  
ure of the  
kings post-  
poned.

Episcopi temporis hujus se negotiis saecularibus inmiscentes, et comitatus affectantes seu vicecomitatus vel castellanias, Rogerum quondam bonae memoriae Saresbiriensem episcopum revocent ad memoriam. Qui plurimum sollicitatus a rege Henrico non se prius permisit institui regni justitiarium quam auctoritas summi pontificis, assensus et beneplacitum Anselmi, Radulfi, Willelmi, Cantuariensium archiepiscoporum, ad subeundum hoc onus eum impellerent.<sup>2</sup>

Secular employ-  
ments  
of prelates.

Example of  
bishop  
Roger.

“ Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus Ricardo Lundo-  
“ niensi episcopo.  
“ Cum essemus apud Rothomagum venerabilem fratrem  
“ nostrum Hugonem<sup>3</sup> Coventrensem episcopum, qui contra  
“ dignitatem ordinis episcopalis officium sibi vicecomitatus  
“ usurpaverat, et propter alias quasdam causas rationabiles  
“ suspendimus; postmodum relaxationis beneficium promeruit,  
“ et litteris patentibus ad dominum regem directis nobis fir-  
“ miter promisit, quod vicecomitatus quorum curam susceperat,  
“ in manum domini regis infra xv. dies post Pascha resignabit,  
“ nec se de caetero hujusmodi officiis inmiscabit, quae episco-  
“ palem dignitatem dehonestant. Sed et super aliis articulis

Letter of the  
archbishop  
to the bishop  
of London,  
on the con-  
duct of the  
bishop of  
Lichfield.

<sup>1</sup> *Margarita*] Isabella of Hainault, the first wife of Philip Augustus, died Mar. 15, 1190.

<sup>2</sup> See above, vol. i. p. 435.

<sup>3</sup> Hugh of Nunant, bishop of Coventry, acted as sheriff of War-

wickshire and Leicestershire in the second year of Richard I., and likewise, acting through two deputies, in the 4th and 5th years. See the 31st Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, App. p. 350.

A.D. 1190. " litteras patentes, quas vobis mittimus, nobis exhibuit, et  
 He is " appellationi renuntiavit. Vos itaque secundum discretionem  
 directed to " vobis a Deo datam ascitis venerabili fratre nostro Gileberto  
 fix a day for " vobis a Deo datam ascitis venerabili fratre nostro Gileberto  
 the bishop's " Rofensi episcopo, et clericis nostris, et aliis quos ad hoc  
 trial. " evocandos decreveritis, diem certum et locum congruum  
 " prædicto episcopo super præfatis articulis constituatis, et  
 " quod justum fuerit, et ecclesiæ nostræ et nostræ dignitati  
 " congruere videritis, statuere non omittatis. Valet. Et  
 " quod præfatus episcopus scripto promisit ipsum exequi faci-  
 " atis."

" Ricardo Londoniensi episcopo, Hugo Coventrensis epi-  
 scopus.

Letter of the " Noverit discretio vestra quod venerabili patri nostro Bal-  
 bishop of " dewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo firmiter promisimus, quod  
 Lichfield to " super querela monachorum de Coventria et capellæ Sancti  
 the bishop " Michaelis de Coventria, et super universis querelis quas  
 of London, " adversus nos proposuit, iudicio vestro omni appellatione  
 promising " et contradictione postpositis parebimus, assignatis nobis loco  
 obedience. " et tempore convenientibus, et advocatis illis auctoritate ves-  
 " tra quos ad earum querelarum decisionem videritis esse  
 " necessarios. Ne autem ab hac promissione nostra resilire  
 " valeamus, eam sigilli nostri testimonio roboramus."

Geoffrey is " Gaufridus, Henrici regis secundi filius, in archi-  
 elected arch- " episcopum Eboracensem electus est Eboraci. Factam  
 bishop of " electionem Hamo præcentor ejusdem ecclesiæ recitavit  
 York. " in publico, quia tunc temporis absens erat decanus<sup>1</sup>  
 " causa reipublicæ. Post dies aliquot prædictus electus  
 " venit ad fratrem suum regem Ricardum apud Pipe-  
 " welle. Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus ordi-  
 " nationem et consecrationem electi prædicti clamabat ad  
 " jus ecclesiæ Dorobernensis spectare. Johannes episco-  
 " pus Candidæ Casæ,<sup>2</sup> suffraganeus Eboracensis ecclesiæ,  
 " prædictum electum in presbiterum ordinavit; Fulmarus  
 " Treverorum archiepiscopus astitit ordinationi.

Letter of " Clemens episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus fra-  
 Clement III. " tribus suffraganeis Eboracensis ecclesiæ, et dilectis filiis  
 " universis, abbatibus, prioribus, et populo, et clero per  
 " Eboracensem provinciam constitutis, salutem et apostolicam

<sup>1</sup> Hubert Walter, now bishop of Salisbury, was dean of York at the time of the election of Geoffrey.

<sup>2</sup> John bishop of Whithern, consecrated in 1189.

“ benedictionem. Per litteras karissimi in Christo filii nostri Ricardi illustris Anglorum regis, et venerabilis fratris nostri Hugonis Dunelmensis episcopi, et dilectorum filiorum Eboracensis capituli, et multorum religiosorum conventuum ipsius diocesis, intellecto, quod idem capitulum Eboracensis ecclesie dilectum filium Gaufridum fratrem praedicti regis, voto unanimi et pari consensu in patrem et archiepiscopum elegerunt, et quod dilectus filius noster Johannes, tituli Sancti Marci<sup>1</sup> presbiter cardinalis, apostolicae sedis legatus, sicut ex ipsius litteris plenius intelleximus, electionem ipsam auctoritate legationis qua in Anglia fungebatur confirmaverit; considerantes etiam quod Eboracensis ecclesia, quae pastoris consilio diutius destituta in multis ex defectu praelati dispendium passa fuerit, per ejus sollicitudinem et potentiam ad statum poterit reparari meliorem, electionem ipsam sicut concorditer facta est, et ab eodem legato nostro confirmata, praesertim cum pia memoriae Alexander papa praedecessor noster circa personam ejus dispensaverit, ratam habemus, et de fratrum nostrorum consilio auctoritate sedis apostolicae confirmamus. Monemus igitur universitatem vestram, et per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus ipsi ceu praelato vestro reverentiam et honorem quem praedecessoribus suis exhibuistis, sine refragatione impendere studeatis, ut propterea valeatis apud Deum et homines merito commendabiles apparere. Datum Laterani, nonis Martii, pontificatus nostri anno iii<sup>to</sup>.”

A.D. 1190.

He confirms the election of archbishop Geoffrey.

Dated March 7.

Exercitus Christianorum ante Aconem hoc modo situs est;

Arrangement of the camps of the Crusaders before Acre.

Ante montem Musardi supra mare sunt Geneuenses. Post illos sunt Hospitalarii. Post quos est marchio Montis Ferrarii. Post illum comes Campaniae Henricus. Deinde Guido Duinpere. Post illum comes Brenensis. Post quem comes de Baro. Deinde comes Chalunsis.<sup>2</sup> Postea comes Robertus de Drous,<sup>3</sup> et episcopus Baluacensis. Postea episcopus Besenceuae. Juxta quem versus planum est comes Theobaldus, et comes de Claromonte, et Hugo de Gurnai, et Otho de Tresoni,<sup>4</sup> et Florentius de Hangi, et Walkelinus de Ferrariis. Deinde Florentini. Post quos episcopus Saresbiriensis et Anglici. Deinde dapifer Flandriae, cum Johanne de

<sup>1</sup> *Marcii*] Martini, B. John of Anagni was cardinal of S. Mark.

<sup>2</sup> *Chalunsis*] Ealunsis, B.

<sup>3</sup> *Drous*] Brous, B.

<sup>4</sup> *Tresoni*] Treson, B.

A.D. 1190.  
Arrangement of the  
camp before  
Acre.

Neele, et Odone de Hame, et aliis Flandrensibus. Postea episcopus Cambraiensis, et dominus Ysoldone, et vicecomes Turoniae. Deinde rex de Jerusalem cum Galfrido et Aimaro fratribus ejus, et Hugo de Tabari et fratribus ejus Radulfo et Otone et Willelmo. Deinde Templarii, et Jaco de Avenes. Post illum Landegrave et comes de Galres, cum Alemannis, et Dacis, et Theutonicis, et Frisonicis. Inter quos ad Magumeriam posuit tentoria dux Suaviae. Post super Turonem patriarcha et episcopus Acharonis, et episcopus Bethlem, et vicecomes de Castello Eraud, et Reginaldus de Sagitta, et Amfridus de Turona.<sup>1</sup> Sub Turona, ex-cambiatores. Postea super portum archiepiscopus Pisanus cum Pisanis. Extremo Lombardi.

Vow of the  
chaplain  
William.

<sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> Circa dies istos cum primum obsessa fuisset Acon, Gwillellmus quidam Anglicus natione, capellanus Radulfi de Diceto decani Lundoniensis, dum tenderet Jerosolimam, astrinxit se voto, quod si prospero cursu portum intraret Acon, Sancto Thomæ martyri sumptibus suis

<sup>1</sup> The persons mentioned in this paragraph are Conrad of Montferrat; Henry count of Champagne, afterwards king of Jerusalem; Guy II., lord of Dampierre; Erard count of Brienne; the counts of Bar and Châlons; the archbishop of Besançon, Thierry of Montfaucon; count Theobald of Blois; Ralph count of Clermont in Beauvoisis, Hugh de Gournai, Otho de Trassignies, Florence of Hangest, Walkelin of Ferrers. The bishop of Salisbury is Hubert Walter; the steward of Flanders Hellinus de Waurin; John de Neele was the castellan of Bruges. The bishop of Cambrai was Roger de Waurin; the lord of Yssoudun was Ralph, and the viscount of Turenne, Raymond II. The brothers of the king of Jerusalem were Geoffrey of Lusignan afterwards count of Joppa, and

Amalric, afterwards king of Cyprus and Jerusalem. Hugh of Tiberias and his brothers were stepsons of the count Raymond of Tripoli; James of Avesnes was the famous lord of Avesnes in Hainault, the hero of the army; the landgrave, Lewis III. of Thuringia; the count of Guelders Otto III. The duke of Swabia was Frederick son of the emperor; the viscount of Châtel Hérault was William of Rochefoucauld; Reginald de Sagitta was the lord of Sidon (Sacta); and Amfrid of Turon, Henfrid of Toron, the first husband of Isabella, the heiress of the kingdom, afterwards married to Conrad of Montferrat, Henry of Champagne, and Amalric of Lusignan.

<sup>2</sup> This paragraph is omitted in MSS. B. and D., and inserted in the margin of A. and in C.

juxta facultatum possibilitatem capellam construeret, et procuraret ibidem ad honorem martyris cimiterium consecrari. Quod et factum est. Multis igitur ad capellæ servitium undique concurrentibus, judicio Christianitatis ipse Willelmus prioris nomen accepit. Qui dum se militem Christi toto servaret in corpore, præcipue pauperum curam habebat, et sepeliendis corporibus, tam fataliter decumbentibus quam interfectis gladio, diligentiam omnem et operam strenuissime satagebat impendere, magni Tobie se successorem proximum humanis aspectibus representans. Est et aliud ibi cimiterium quod vocatur Hospitalis Alemannorum. Est et tertium poliandrum antiquius cæteris quod Sancti Nicholai dicitur, in quo, priusquam obsidio solveretur, hominum milia centum additis xxiiii<sup>or</sup> milibus per unius circulum anni tumulata sunt.

A.D. 1190. William, a chaplain of Ralph de Diceto, founds a cemetery at Acre.

The Hospital of the Germans.

The old cemetery of S. Nicolas.

Alienor regina, filii sui Ricardi regis iter prosecutura, maris pericula declinavit, transitum habens per montem Jani, per Ytaliæ plana, per illos celebres orbis concursus, ad dominum papam Romæ.

Queen Eleanor goes to Rome.

In Acone sunt isti principes: Caracos, quem Corboram fecit militem ad obsidionem Antiochiæ; ille nutritivit Salaadinum. Post eum Gemaladin, Gurgi, Suchar, Suncordoedar, Belhagessemin, Fecardincerus, Cerantegadin.<sup>1</sup>

The Saracen lords in Acre.

Isti sunt principes exercitus Saladini. Saladinus et quatuor fratres ejus: Safedin, Felkedin, Sefelselem, Melcalade. Et tres filii Saladini, Miralis, Melcalez, Melcalezis,

Saladin's generals.

<sup>1</sup> Some of these persons may be identified. Caracos is the emir Bohaeddin Karakoush, but he could scarcely have been knighted by Kerbogha at Antioch ninety years before. Gemaladin Gurchi may be Alamoddin Curchi, Bohadin, p. 170; Suchar, Sunkar-elwasjaki, ib.

176; Suncordeodar is Seifeddin-Sunkar-Dawadr; Bohadin, p. 170. Belhagessemin is Abul Haidscha Assamin, Abulf. (Recueil des Historiens des Croisades, i. 61). Fecardincerus is Fachreddin Scheharchis, ib. p. 75.

A.D. 1190. et duo nepotes ejus. Tecahedin, Benesmedin, Coulin,  
 The names of Saladin's  
 generals. Claisar; Bederin, Mustop, Hazadimmersel.<sup>1</sup>

Tecahedin in sua potestate habet Joramenses, Rotasienses, Birenses.

Benesmedin sub se habet Persas, Turcos, Hemsieneses. Saladinus sub se habet Halapitos, Damacenos.

Miralis sub se habet Alexandriam, Damiet, et totam terram ultra Eufraten usque mare Rubrum, et ultra versus Barbariam.

Metalez sub se habet Babiloniam et Keire.

Quatuor fratres Saladini sub se habent Absiam, et Leemen, et Mauros, et Nubiam.

Caisar est admiratus Aschalonie.

Bedredin est admiratus Nazareth, et Neopolis, et Ramille.

Mustop, Lice, et Maruth.<sup>2</sup>

Hazadimmersel, Montis Regalis et Gracci.

Chorisin, cujusdam partis Armeniae.

Salaadinus dominus est omnium.

Confession of Anser of Montreal, as to the treachery of certain crusaders.

Anserius de Monte Regali ad mortem suam detexit traditionem quam fecerunt idem Anseri, et episcopus Balvacensis, et comes Robertus frater ejus, et Guido

<sup>1</sup> Of these we may identify Sefeddin with the well-known Malek-el-Adel Seiffeddin Abu Bekr, Saladin's successor in Egypt and Damascus; possibly Melcalade represents the same hero under his other name. Sefelselem is Saifol-islam, lord of Arabia Felix; Abulf., *ib.* p. 45.

Of the three sons of Saladin, Miralis and Melcalez may in some degree represent Malek-ed-daher Gaiatheddin-Ghazi, and Malek-el-afdal Noureddin - Ali: certainly Melcalezis would be Malek el Aziz Othman.

Tecahedin is the famous emir of Hama, Takioddin Omar.

Benesmedin, (Ibn Husamoddin?).

Coulin, see Hoveden, *iii.* 128.

Claisar, Caisar, emir of Ascalon, Bohadin, p. 199.

Bederin is Bedreddin, emir of Damascus; Bohadin, p. 123, or the emir Bedreddin Duldurn, *ib.* 148.

Mustop or Mestoch, is Seiffeddin Ali Mesjtoub; Bohadin, p. 104.

Hazadimmersel, probably Hessedin Jordich.

Chorisin may be Chusterin, one of the leaders of the Curds; *ib.* 149.

<sup>2</sup> *Maruth*] Baruth, B.



Dumpere, et Landegrave, et comes de Gelres; unde A.D. 1190.  
 ipsi ceperunt a Salaadino triginta duo milia bizan-  
 tiorum et centum marcas auri. Et præterea habuit  
 Landegrave iii<sup>or</sup> camelos, et duos leopardos, et iii<sup>or</sup>  
 accipitres; et aliis donis distulerunt prædicti principes  
 insultum, et permiserunt castella nostra cremari.

“Clemens papa Willelmo Eliensi episcopo salutem.<sup>1</sup> June 5.  
 “Juxta commendabile desiderium et salubrem postulationem Clement 111.  
 “karissimi in Domino filii nostri Ri- makes the  
 “cardi illustris regis Anglorum, frater- bishop of  
 “nitati tuæ legationis officium in tota Ely legate.  
 “Anglia, Wallia, tam per Cantuariensem quam per Eborac-  
 “ensem archiepiscopatus, et in illis partibus Hiberniæ, in  
 “quibus nobilis vir Johannes comes Moritoniensis frater ip-  
 “sius regis jurisdictionem habet et dominium, auctoritate  
 “duximus apostolica committendum. Datum Laterani, nonis  
 “Junii, pontificatus nostri anno iii<sup>o</sup>.”

GLORIOR ELATUS.

“Ricardus rex Anglorum omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Richard  
 “Mandamus vobis, et præcipimus quod, sicut de nobis makes him  
 “confiditis, et sicut vos ipsos et omnia vestra diligitis, sitis his lieu-  
 “omnino intendentes dilecto et fideli cancellario nostro Eliensi tenant in  
 “episcopo super omnibus quæ ad nos England,  
 “spectant, et pro ipso faciatis sicut June 6.  
 “pro nobismet ipsis faceretis, de omni-  
 “bus hiis quæ vobis ex parte nostra dixerit. Teste meipso  
 “apud Baionam, vi<sup>to</sup> die Junii.”

GLORIOR ELATUS.

Duo reges tam<sup>2</sup> Francorum quam Anglorum circa The kings  
 Nativitatem beati Johannis Jerosolimam profecturi con- meet at  
 venerunt apud Viceliacum. Vezelai.

In festivitate beati Petri quæ dicitur ad vincula, Council at  
 Willelmus Eliensis episcopus, apostolicæ sedis legatus, Gloucester,  
 convocavit multos apud Gloucestriam. Aug. 1.

Rex Francorum versus Januensem civitatem iter The kings  
 arripuit; rex Anglorum versus Massiliam. start.

Fredericus imperator Romanus annum agens in im- The emperor  
 perio quadragesimum, dum Jerosolimam tenderet per crosses Bul-  
 garia and  
 Asia Minor.

<sup>1</sup> The following letters are inserted in the congratulatory epistle of Ralph de Diceto to bishop Longchamp, prefixed to his miscellaneous

collection of royal and episcopal lists, which are printed later on in the present volume.

<sup>2</sup> *tam*] om. D.

- A.D. 1190. Bulgariam, et ab Yconio transitum faceret versus Antiochiam, in fluvio quodam qui vocatur Sapheth, exercitu suo toto salubriter transeunte, solus equo suo decidens submersus est viii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Augusti.
- He is drowned, July 25. Ricardus rex Anglorum navem ascendit apud Massilianam vigilia Sancti Laurentii. Qui dum æquora sulcasset, in portu Romano nuntios domini papæ, scilicet Hostiensem episcopum, et alios plures occurrentes sibi recepit. Sed ad postulationem domini papæ Romam renuit visitare, prope Capuam intrans Apuliam.
- Richard embarks at Marseilles, Aug. 9: keeps away from Rome, and goes through Apulia. Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, et Hubertus Saresbiriensis episcopus, et Rannulfus de Glanvilla quondam Anglici regni justiciarius, itinere recto tendentes versus Jerosolimam, a sinistra reliquerunt Siciliam, et post pericula multa tandem apud Tirum applicuerunt circa festum Sancti Michaelis.
- Voyage of Baldwin and the English crusaders. Ignis ille qui dicitur Græcus ignis, a Saracenis intra civitatem Acon obsessis, tres machinas, quas Christiani sumptibus magnis construxerant ad subvertendam urbem, in articulo temporis funditus concremavit, et omnia redegit in cinerem iii<sup>ti</sup>o nonas Maii.
- The engines of the crusaders at Acre burnt, May 5. Die festo Sancti Jacobi Christiani quidam mediæ manus homines, sicut dicitur ad decem milia, victualium penuria laborantes, ut famis detrimentum effugerent, non habentes principem neque rectorem, insultum fecerunt in Salaadinum et suos, et nisi Radulfus Colecestrensis<sup>1</sup> archidiaconus, vir tam inermi militia quam armata probatus, cum forti manu suorum Christianis auxilium præstitisset, omnes in ore gladii corruissent.
- Rash attack of the crusaders on Saladin, July 25. Philippus rex Francorum applicuit apud Messanam xvii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Octobris, et hospitatus est in palatio regis Tancredi.
- Prowess of the archdeacon of Colchester. Ricardus rex Anglorum ix<sup>no</sup> kalendas Octobris ibidem applicuit, et, habito cum rege Francorum colloquio, rex Francorum navem ascendit, et quoniam ventus
- Philip lands at Messina, Sept. 16.
- Richard lands, Sept. 23.

<sup>1</sup> Ralph de Hauterive, archdeacon of Colchester.

erat contrarius ipsa die rediit. Interim nuntii Ricardi regis quos ad Tancredum regem direxerat redierunt A.D. 1190. Tancred sends queen Johanna to Richard, Sept. 28. <sup>iiii</sup> kalendas Octobris, ducentes secum Johannam quondam Siciliae reginam; et pridie kalendas Octobris transiit fluvium qui dicitur Far, et in Calabria cepit locum munitissimum qui dicitur La Baniare, et posuit in eo sororem suam; et postea rediit Messanam, et in crastino cepit castellum inter Kalabriam et Messanam quod dicitur monasterium Griffonum. Griffones Resistance of the Griffons. insultum facientes in Hugonem Brunum ab Anglorum rege repulsi sunt, qui clausis januis civitatis ad propugnacula murorum stantes homines et equos regis Anglorum occiderunt, et quosdam illorum vulneraverunt; rex Ricardus portas civitatis confregit, et maximam illius civitatis partem cepit, et homines suos Richard seizes Messina, Oct. 4. infra civitatem hospitari fecit <sup>iiii</sup> nonas Octobris. Et tertio nonas dederunt obsides ei majores civitatis de pace servanda.

Habitu est regionale concilium apud Westmonasterium, presidente Willelmo Eliensi Council at Westminster, Oct. 13. episcopo et apostolicæ sedis legato, **GLORIOR ELATUS.** idibus Octobris. Ricardus Londoniensis episcopus <sup>iiii</sup> juxta pristinam regni consuetudinem ad dexteram legati sedem optinuit: Godefridus Wintoniensis episcopus ad sinistram.<sup>1</sup>

Rex Tancredus dedit regi Ricardo pro quietâ clamantia rerum omnium quas petebat, unciarum auri <sup>xx</sup> milia. Dedit etiam Tancredus unciarum auri totidem milia regi Ricardo pro bono pacis et quietâ clamantia divisæ quam Willelmus rex fecerat patri suo Henrico regi, et pro matrimonio quod erat contrahendum inter Arturum Britannia ducem et filiam Tancredi. Rex Richard receives large sums from Tancred, on account of king William's bequest to Henry II., and for the marriage of Arthur.

<sup>1</sup> MS. B. has in the margin,—  
 “Maximus in minimum summus  
 “ convertor in inum,  
 “ Maximus e minimo, summus—  
 “ que revertor ab ymo.”

and in that of the second,—  
 “Glorior hoc uno quod nunquam  
 “ vidimus unum  
 “ Nec potuisse magis nec nocuisse  
 “ minus.”

- A.D. 1190. Ricardus prædictum Arturum hæredem suum instituit, si sine prole decesserit. Firmavit etiam quoddam castellum prope Messanam quod vocavit Mategriffum. Margaritus et Jordanus del Pin, prædictæ civitatis custodes, abierunt furtive ducentes secum familiam suam totam. Præterea rex Ricardus quietum clamavit wrech in omnibus terris suis. Rex Francorum quietum clamavit regem Anglorum de sorore sua ducenda, numeratis sibi decem milibus librarum. Clamavit etiam clamationem quietam inperpetuum quam habebat de Gisorz, et de toto Welkesin.
- He builds Mategriffon.
- The marriage of Richard with Philip's sister broken off.
- Divereo of the heiress of Jerusalem; she is married to Conrad of Montferrat.
- Capture of crusaders on the wedding day.
- Eleanor leaves Berengaria with Richard.
- He sets sail from Messina, April 10.
- Articles passed by the clergy of Normandy.
- Sibilla regina Jerusalem mortua, soror ejus unica, quæ nupserat Hainfrido de Turun, a viro suo per divortium est disjuncta; quam marchio de Monte Ferrario duxit uxorem. Juratores in causa divortii fuerunt Balisant matris reginæ defunctæ maritus, Paganus de Kaiphas, Reginaldus Sidonis civitatis quondam dominus; desponsata fuit prædicta soror reginæ ab episcopo Belvacensi. Judices in causa divortii fuerunt Aconensis episcopus, et alius quidam episcopus de terra Jerosolimitana. Die vero nuptiarum marchionis pincerna Silvanectensis, nepos scilicet comitis de Claro Monte, cum decem et vii. aliis militibus, et xv. servi-entibus equitibus a Saracenis interceptus est.
- Alienor regina cum per iii<sup>or</sup> dies moram fecisset cum filio suo, recessit versus Angliam, relinquens Berengariam filiam regis Navaræ, quam ducturus erat uxorem. Quarto idus Aprilis ascendit rex Ricardus navim cum exercitu suo cum cl. navibus et vi., et buceis xxiiii<sup>or</sup> et galeis xxxix., et duxit secum Johannam sororem et prædictam Berengariam.
- “<sup>1</sup> Omnibus Christi fidelibus clerus totius Normanniæ salutem.

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<sup>1</sup> *Omnibus, &c.*] The articles given in the following document are published by Bessin, in the Concilia Rotomagensis Provinciæ, p. 100, from a Cartulary of the Chapter of Rouen.

- “ Ad universitatis vestrae notitiam volumus pervenire, con- A.D. 1190.  
 “ tentionem motam inter matrem nostram Rothomagensem  
 “ ecclesiam, procurante eam in absentia reverendi patris nostri  
 “ Walteri archiepiscopi Johanne de Constantiis Rothomagensi  
 “ decano, et Willelmum filium Radulfi senescallum Norman-  
 “ niae, super quibusdam capitulis de quibus ecclesia Dei con-  
 “ querebatur, sub praesentia nostra et baronum domini regis,  
 “ assistentibus quoque quampluribus Normanniae ministris  
 “ hoc tandem fine conquievisse.
- “ Inprimis, determinatum est de clericis, quod nulla occa- On arrest  
 “ sione a saecularibus potestatibus capientur, nisi pro homicidio, and trial of  
 “ furto, et incendio, vel hujusmodi enormi flagitio quod ad clerks.  
 “ placitum gladii pertineat, et tunc, cum requisiti fuerint ab  
 “ ecclesiasticis iudicibus, quieti reddentur in ecclesiastica curia  
 “ iudicandi.
- “ Item, generaliter omnes de fidei laesione, vel juramenti Breaches of  
 “ transgressione, quaestiones in ecclesiastico foro tractabuntur. be tried in  
 “ Super treugae vero violatione antiqua consuetudo et cartarum the spiritual  
 “ Henrici et Ricardi illustrium regum Angliae tenor obser- courts.  
 “ vabitur.
- “ Item, quaestiones de dote vel donatione propter nuptias Questions of  
 “ quando mobilia vel se moventia petentur, ad ecclesiam re- dower and  
 “ ferentur. Quaestio vero super eisdem de immobilibus domi- jointure.  
 “ nis nostris regi et archiepiscopo determinanda reservatur.
- “ Item, in conventualibus ecclesiis, abbates, vel priores, aut Election of  
 “ abbatissae cum assensu diocesanis episcopi eligentur. abbots, &c.
- “ Item, nulla fiet recognitio in foro saeculari super possessione Examina-  
 “ quam viri religiosi vel quaecumque ecclesiasticae personae xx. tion of the  
 “ annis vel amplius possederint. Similiter nulla fiet recognitio rights of  
 “ si carta vel alio modo eleemosinatam esse possessionem ecclesiastics  
 “ probare poterint; sed ad ecclesiasticos iudices remittentur. to estates, to  
 “ be tried in  
 “ the church  
 “ courts.
- “ Item, distributio eorum quae in testamento relinquuntur Testamen-  
 “ auctoritate ecclesiae fiet, nec decima pars ut olim subtrahe- tary suits.  
 “ tur. De bonis vero clericorum, etsi dicantur fuisse usurarii, Goods of  
 “ vel quocumque genere mortis praeventi, nichil pertinet ad clerks.  
 “ saecularem potestatem, sed episcopali auctoritate in pias  
 “ causas distribuentur.
- “ Item, quicquid laici in vita sua donaverint, vel quocumque Gifts not to  
 “ titulo a se alienaverint, etsi usurarii fuisse dicantur, post be revoked.  
 “ mortem non revocabitur. Quae vero post mortem non alienata  
 “ invenientur, sed recognitum fuerit ipsos tempore mortis  
 “ fuisse usurarios, confiscabuntur. Goods of  
 “ usurers.
- “ Item, si mortuus habuerit aliquod vadium unde sortem Mortgages.  
 “ suam perceperit, portio ipsius libera ad eum qui invadiavit,

- A.D. 1190. " vel ad hæredes ipsius revertetur. Idem fiet de portionibus  
 " uxoris et filiorum ejus post mortem ipsorum.
- Intestacy. " Si quis vero subitanea morte vel quolibet alio fortuito  
 " casu præoccupatus fuerit, ut de rebus suis disponere non  
 " possit, distributio bonorum ejus ecclesiastica auctoritate  
 " fiet."

Hubert  
 bishop of  
 Salisbury  
 acts as exe-  
 cutor to  
 archbishop  
 Baldwin.

Baldewinus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus quicquid in  
 usus necessarios terræ Jerosolimitanæ dum ageret in  
 extremis legaverat erogandum, post obitum suum Hu-  
 bertus Saresbiriensis episcopus, quem testamenti sui  
 coram familiaribus et domesticis ordinaverat executo-  
 rem, fideliter erogatione pia distribuit, et de castrorum  
 exenbiis summe sollicitus militibus XX., servientibus L.,  
 sicut decreverat archiepiscopus, juxta consuetudinem  
 regionis per dies plurimos statutis temporibus debita  
 persolvit stipendia, pauperum semper agens curam,  
 erga destitutos auxilio reflectens oculos misericordiæ;  
 per omnia boni præsulis implens officium.<sup>1</sup>

- A.D. 1191. MCXCI. " Venerabili domino et patri in Christo karissimo  
 Letter of " Ricardo Dei gratia episcopo Londoniensi, Hubertus eadem  
 Hubert to " gratia Saresbiriensis episcopus salutem, et tam devotæ quam  
 the bishop " debitæ dilectionis constantiam.  
 of London.
- Continuance " Noverit dilectio vestra quod villa Achon post insultus plu-  
 of the siege " rimos adhuc nobis fortiter restitit, nec a nobis adhuc expug-  
 of Acre. " nari potuit, quia gentibus, muris et machinis satis erat  
 " munita. Et Salaadinus ex alia parte circa nos undique  
 " exercitum suum quasi in obsidione tenebat. Verum de  
 " exercitu ejus, sicut certissime accepimus, plures recesserant  
 " corporis invaliditudine, laboribus et expensis, supra modum gra-  
 " vati, nec prece, nec precio, vel etiam minis diutius poterant  
 " retineri. In exercitu illo vir alicujus probitatis eo tempore,  
 " sicut dicebatur, inveniri poterat, quem Salaadinus in villam  
 " Achonis transponeret, ut alios vel membris mutilatos, vel cor-  
 " pore debilitatos extraheret. Et de nostris versa vice diversi  
 " in diversa loca se retraxerant, ut sibi contra multimodam  
 " expeditionis incommoditatem consulerent, et sic tam subtrac-  
 " tione virorum quam amissione ibidem mortuorum, exercitus  
 " ibidem Christianitatis multum erat diminutus. Verump-

<sup>1</sup> *Baldewinus . . . officium*] in- | D. Archbishop Baldwin died No-  
 serted in the margin of A. ; om. B. | vember 19, 1190.

“ tamen Christiani de consolatione Christi confidentes, labores A.D. 1191.  
 “ et molestias obsidionis prædictæ usque in adventum regum Help must  
 “ nostrorum sperant se posse sustinere. Hoc dicimus, si circa come before  
 “ Pascha venerint: si enim diutius venire distulerint, et ad Easter, or it  
 “ sumptus pecunia deficiet, et spes terrenæ consolationis eva- will be in  
 “ nescet. Hæc de statu obsidionis Achonis.” vain.

<sup>1</sup> Clemente papa tertio rebus humanis exempto,<sup>2</sup> Celestino  
 Jacinctus inter diaconos ecclesiæ Romanæ primus, ne III. elected  
 scisma subitum in ecclesia Dei consurgeret, se fieri and conse-  
 papam vix tandem consensit; quem Octovianus Osti- crated,  
 ensis episcopus die Paschæ consecravit episcopum, qui Apr. 14.  
 vocatus est Celestinus papa tertius.

Celestinus feria secunda Paschali Henricum regem He crowns  
 Teutonicum et Longobardorum consecravit imperatorem Henry VI.,  
 Romanum. Apr. 15.

Paschali feria iii<sup>ta</sup> Romani civitatem Tusculanam Tusculum  
 funditus diruerunt. destroyed,  
 Apr. 17.

Robertus Lincolnensis canonicus, filius unicus et Consecra-  
 hæres Willelmi<sup>3</sup> seneschalli Normanniæ, mandato Cle- tion of  
 mentis papæ Cantuariæ consecratus est episcopus Robert  
 Wigorniensis iii<sup>o</sup> nonas Maii a Willelmo sedis apostolicæ bishop of  
 legato, vi. episcopis Dorobernensis ecclesiæ suffraganeis Worcester  
 astantibus prædicto legato. May 5.

“ Celestinus papa iii.<sup>4</sup> Letter of  
 “ Modis omnibus inhibemus ne in capella de Haketunne, Celestine  
 III. ordering

<sup>1</sup> The order of the following paragraphs is altered in Twysden's edition, probably to suit his view of harmonising the several MSS. They stand in the following order: (1.) The second letter of Richard, "Ricardus . . . faciatis;" (2.) "Walterus archiepiscopus . . . verba," with the first letter, "Ricardus Messanam;" (3.) The notice of the embarkation of Philip; and (4.) The paragraphs about Celestine III., and the letter of the pope, "Celestinus . . . . absolvi." MS. C. follows the text. MSS. B. and D.

furnish a fuller transcript of the second letter of Richard, but otherwise adopt the order followed by Twysden.

<sup>2</sup> Clement III. died March 28, 1191.

<sup>3</sup> William Fitz Ralph, steward of Normandy. Robert, his son, the bishop of Worcester, occupied that see only until 1193.

<sup>4</sup> The following is part of the papal letter, No. 358 among the *Epistolæ Cantuarienses*, dated Rome, May 28, 1191; Epp. Cant. p. 337.

A.D. 1191. "quam apostolica condempnavit auctoritas, de cætero cele-  
 the demoli- "brentur divina: sed potius capella ibidem, ut dicitur, erecta  
 tion of the "funditus destruat. Et sicut a patribus nostris decretum  
 church at "esse dinoscitur, canonicorum institutionem revocantes in ir-  
 Hackington. "ritum, eos denuntietis et teneatis suspensos qui in loco ipso  
 The sen- "post prohibitionem apostolicam divina scienter præsumpse-  
 tence of pope "runt officia celebrare, donec ad sedem apostolicam veniant  
 Clement III. "absolvendi. Illos quoque qui sententiam piæ recordationis  
 is to be "papæ Clementis incurrisse noscuntur, cautius faciatis ab  
 enforced. "omnibus evitari<sup>1</sup> donec, ecclesiæ satisfactione competenti  
 "exhibita, per nos mercantur absolvi."

The arch-  
 bishop of  
 Rouen  
 arrives.

Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus a Sicilia red-  
 iens, venit in Angliam v<sup>to</sup> kalendas Julii<sup>2</sup> apud Sorc-  
 ham, litteras deferens in hæc verba;

Letter of  
 Richard to  
 the justices,

"Ricardus rex Anglorum Willelmo cancellario suo, Gaufrido  
 "filio Petri, Willelmo Marescallo, et Hugoni Bardulfi, et  
 "Willelmo Briwerre apparibus.<sup>3</sup>

appointing  
 the arch-  
 bishop of  
 Rouen as a  
 coadjutor;  
 Feb. 23.

"Sciatis quod quia nos diligimus venerabilem patrem nos-  
 "trum Walterum Rothomagensem archiepiscopum, et de eo  
 "ad plenum confidimus, eum de peregrinatione sua, de con-  
 "silio et assensu summi pontificis, propter consilium et de-  
 "fensionem regni nostri ad vos transmittimus, quoniam  
 "constat apud nos, ipsum esse ad hoc ydoneum, et quia eum  
 "virum esse cognovimus prudentem et discretum, et nobis  
 "semper fidelem: unde vobis mandamus et firmiter præcipi-  
 "mus, quatinus in procurandis negotiis nostris ejus consilio<sup>4</sup>  
 "operemini; volentes et præcipientes quod quamdiu ipse erit  
 "in Anglia, et nos in peregrinatione Dei erimus, ipse pariter  
 "in omnibus cum consilio vestro, et vos cum suo. Vobis  
 "etiam mandamus quod ea quæ sibi vobis de archiepiscopatu  
 "Cantuarie exponenda commisimus faciatis, sicut ipse vobis  
 "ex parte nostra proponet. Teste meipso xxiii<sup>to</sup> die Febru-  
 "arii apud Messanam."

<sup>1</sup> *cautius . . . evitari*] inserted in the margin of A.

<sup>2</sup> *Julii*] Maii, B., and so corrected in the margin of A. MS. C. has *Julii*. Gervase, c. 1571, places the arrival of the archbishop about Midsummer.

<sup>3</sup> Geoffrey Fitz Peter, William Marshall, Hugh Bardulf, and Wil-

liam Briwere were the justices left by Richard as joint commissioners of regency with the bishop of Ely the chancellor.

<sup>4</sup> *ejus consilio*] et in custodiendo et defendendo regno nostro, communicato cum eo in omnibus negotiis consilio, B.



“ Ricardus rex Anglorum, Willelmo Marescallo, Gaufrido  
 “ filio Petri, et Hugoni Bardulfi, et Willelmo Briwerre appari-  
 “ bus.<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1191.  
 “ Si forto cancellarius noster negotia regni nostri, juxta  
 “ consilium vestrum et aliorum prædictorum quibus curam  
 “ regni nostri commisimus, fideliter non tractaverit, præcipi-  
 “ mus ut secundum dispositionem vestram de omnibus agendis  
 “ regni nostri, tam de castellis quam de escaetis, absque omni  
 “ occasione faciatis.” Letter from Richard to the justices directing them to overrule the action of the chancellor if necessary.

Rex Francorum navem ascendit apud Messanam  
 iii<sup>to</sup> kalendas Aprilis.<sup>2</sup> Philip sails  
 sails from  
 Messina,  
 March 29.

Rex Anglorum Ricardus in magna gloria naves  
 ascendit iii<sup>to</sup> idus Aprilis apud Messanam, et circa  
 xx<sup>mum</sup> diem Rodos insulam subintravit, et in civitate  
 v. diebus mansit, et postmodum, v. diebus transcursis,  
 apud Cyprum applicuit loco qui vocatur Limezun.  
 Cursac autem dominus terræ, qui se vocabat impe- Richard em-  
 barks, Apr.  
 10, and sails  
 to Cyprus.

<sup>1</sup> Instead of the second letter, MSS. B. and D. give the following, placing it before the account of the mission of the archbishop.

“ Ricardus rex Anglorum Willelmo Marescallo caro et fidei suo et aliis  
 “ baronibus in eadem forma salutem. Mittimus ad te venerabilem patrem  
 “ nostrum Walterum Rothomagensem archiepiscopum, virum prudentem  
 “ et discretum, de cujus fidelitate et prudentia firmiter confidimus, ut  
 “ ipsius consilio adquiescas et cancellarii nostri, et Hugo Bardulfi et  
 “ Galfridus filius Petri et Willelmus Briwerre, quibus negotia regni nostri  
 “ commisimus tractanda, et absque prædicti archiepiscopi consilio nihil fa-  
 “ cere præsumas. Et si forte cancellarius noster negotia regni nostri juxta  
 “ consilium prædicti archiepiscopi et tuum et aliorum prædictorum quibus  
 “ curam regni nostri commisimus non tractaverit, præcipimus ut, secundum  
 “ prædicti archiepiscopi dispositionem, tu et prænominati socii tui de  
 “ omnibus agendis regni nostri tam de castellis quam de escaetis absque  
 “ omni occasione faciatis. Nos enim ei cor nostrum aperuimus et secreta  
 “ nostra ei commisimus. Teste me ipso apud Messanam, ix. die Feb-  
 “ ruarii.” The letter is given in the same form by Giraldus Cambrensis  
 in his life of archbishop Geoffrey, lib. ii. c. 6, but with the date Febr. 20,  
 and with some textual variations. That Ralph de Diceto in thus abridging  
 the letter intended to garble it, I now think improbable; see, however, the  
 note in Hoveden, iii. 96.

<sup>2</sup> Twysden has this paragraph thus, from MS. B., “ Tertio kalendas  
 “ Aprilis rex Francorum navem as-  
 “ cendit apud Messanam cum tribus  
 “ tantummodo navibus. Pacificati  
 “ prius fuerat rex Anglorum et  
 “ ipse.” The words “ cum tribus  
 “ . . ipse” are inserted in the mar-  
 gin of A.

- A.D. 1191. *Attack of the emperor of Cyprus.* ratorem, tam armata quam forti manu regi portum prohibiturus occurrit, et quam plurimos hominum suorum afflictos afflixit, spoliavit naufragos, et in carcerem fame perituros reclusit. Hinc igitur in tantæ vindictam injuriæ rex Anglorum ira succensus iniit cum hoste jam dicto congressum, festinam adeptus victoriam. Ipsum victum et vinctum tenuit, et filiam suam unicam, totamque insulam Cypri cum universis munitionibus suæ subdidit ditioni. Cursae cum rege pactum iniit, ne ferreis detineretur in vinculis. Quod et factum est. Sed rex pactum observans eum compedibus artari fecit argenteis, et in castello prope Tripolim quod vocatur Margeth retrudi præcepit. Filiam autem ejus secum retinuit cum duabus reginis in thalamo regis honorifice custoditam.
- Conquest of Cyprus.*
- The emperor confined at Merkeb.*
- Geography of Cyprus.* Situs Cypri talis est. Primo venitur ad Baffam, quæ caput est regionis versus meridiem. Secundo venitur ad Limezun. Tertio venitur ad Famaugust dictam, quasi civitatem Augusti. Postea caput Sancti Andreae versus septemtrionem extenditur, et e regione respicit Armeniam. Postea venitur ad Cheri, quo naves ascendunt Jerosolimam visitaturi.
- Philip reaches Aere.* Rex Francorum iter suum dirigens versus Jerusalem in Paschalibus die Sabbati, scilicet xii<sup>mo</sup> kalendas Aprilis, applicuit apud Acon. Quid vero totus exercitus Christianorum per vii. septimanas in assiliendo civitatem profecerit, tota Christianitas quæ præsens erat novit et recolit.
- Letter of the chanecllor to the archbishop of Rouen, forbidding him to go to Canterbury, or to take part in the election of an archbishop without leave.* “Waltero Rothomagensi archiepiscopo Willelmus Eliensis episcopus. Convenimus vos apud Lundoniam qua occasione Cantuariam adire velletis, et id a vobis in responsis accepisse meminimus, quod quoniam monachos Cantuarienses audieratis vobis offensos, ut scilicet de causis offensionis si qua esset inquireretis, et de prioris depositione certitudinem haberetis. Verum datum est nobis intelligi vos alia consideratione Cantuariam festinare, videlicet ut cum monachis illis de archiepiscopo eligendo tractetis. Et valde nec mirum admirati sumus quod quasi captata absentia nostra velitis

“ id facere, cum sine nobis fieri nec possit, nec debeat, qui et A.D. 1191.  
 “ toti regno vice regia præsidemus, et jure cancellariæ nostræ  
 “ archiepiscopatum illum in manu nostra cum omnibus eccle-  
 “ siæ pertinentiis habemus. Cum igitur super tam magno et  
 “ arduo negotio a quo summopere totius regni pendet dispo-  
 “ sitio, sine domini regis, aut nostra nunc temporis præsentia  
 “ tractari non debeat; discretioni et honori vestro consulimus  
 “ et mandamus, ex parte domini regis districtius inhibentes  
 “ ne propter hanc aut propter aliam quamcunque causam  
 “ Cantuariensem ecclesiam adeatis, donec vobiscum loqui pos-  
 “ simus. Non enim cum patientia vel rancoris dissimulatione  
 “ hæc proferemus.”<sup>1</sup>

Ricardus rex Anglorum, habens in comitatu suo Richard  
 xiii<sup>ci</sup>m magnas naves quas buccas vocant, triplici velo sails from  
 rum expassione dum æquora sulcarent notabiles, habens Cyprus.  
 centum alias naves onerarias, habens etiam L. galeas  
 triremes,<sup>2</sup> se vento commisit apud Cyprum, et inter  
 navigandum navem quandam quam Saphadinus Sa- He meets a  
 laadini frater, Babiloniæ dominus, sumptibus magnis great ship of  
 extruxerat, ut Saracenis apud Acon obsidione vallatis the Sara-  
 succursum præstaret, casu fortuito velificantem inspexit, cens.  
 refertam omni genere victualium, armis bellicis ad quos-  
 libet subeundos congressus instructam, ignis Græci,  
 serpentium ignitorum plena vasa plurima continentem,  
 sicut dicebatur, hominum mille quingentorum suffragio  
 roboratam. Instructis igitur in articulo temporis om-  
 nibus ad prælium navale necessariis, galearum concursu  
 circa navem undique fit insultus acerrimus, quæ venti  
 destituta suffragio stabat immobilis. Quidam itaque It is bored  
 remigantium illius aviculæ quæ mergus dicitur tractus by a diver.  
 exemplo, natans subtus aquas accessit ad navem, et  
 eam terebro perforavit. Audierat forsitan qualiter  
 Eleazarus tempore Machabæorum se supposuit elefanti

<sup>1</sup> This letter is given in full by Giraldu Cambrensis in his life of Geoffrey, lib. ii. c. 6, with the date “ apud Releiam, xxv. Augusti.” For *proferemus* Giraldus has *perferemus*.

<sup>2</sup> *triremes*] “ Triremes et quad-  
 “ rirames naves sunt habentes or-  
 “ dinem ternum vel quaternum:—  
 “ Papias,” ins. A. in marg.

A.D. 1191.  
Example of  
Eleazar.

The ship is  
sunk, and  
the crew  
drowned,  
June 6.

Richard  
arrives at  
Acre, June 8.

The Sara-  
cens begin  
to treat for  
surrender.

Acre is sur-  
rendered,  
July 12 :  
prisoners  
beheaded.

circa quem belli pondus undique confluebat, et eum percutiens in ventrem occidit. Oppressus est et ipse sed Judæorum gerens negotium ; remigans autem, Christum habens in corde, rediens ad galeam incolumis sua resedit in sede. Modico tractu temporis aqua subintrans omnia tabulata transcendit, et hominibus, qui prius in propugnaculis confidebant, evadendi spem omnem prorsus abscidit. Quorum M. ccc<sup>tos</sup> Ricardus rex Anglorum in mari submergi præcepit, reservando ccc<sup>tos</sup>. Acta sunt hæc viii<sup>vo</sup> idus Junii. Rex iter suum prospero cursu dirigens ad portum quo tendebat appropinquavit. Lituorum itaque stridor, ductilium clangor tubarum, horribilis cornicinum strepitus littora repleverunt. Personabat terra, quod et Christianorum animos animavit ad pugnam, et Saracenis obsessis gravissimum terrorem incussit, magnum principem advenisse declarans. Rex portum intravit Acon vi<sup>to</sup> idus Junii.

Cum autem duo reges circa civitatem Acon machinas<sup>1</sup> crexissent, et petriarias suas muro proximas collocassent, et magnitudine lapidum muros penitus attrivissent, in stuporem sunt versi Sarraceni, nullam habentes fiduciam resistendi. Qui, communicato cum suis consilio, cœperunt tractare de pace, talibus initis pactionibus quod Salaadinus sanctam crucem certa die restitueret, et Christianos captivos mille quingentos quos habebat in vinculis liberos abire permetteret. Sic civitas cum armis et impedimentis Saracenorum, salvis tantum corporibus ipsorum, regibus duobus est reddita iii<sup>to</sup> idus Julii. Veniente die statuto nichil horum quæ promiserat Salaadinus implevit. In ultionem igitur excessus tanti circa duo milia secenti Saraceni capitis animadversione multati sunt ; paucis de nobilioribus

<sup>1</sup> *machinas*] The following matter as far as Salaadinus (p. 95, line 23, below), is written on a small quarto page inserted in A. ; and suggests the idea of a rough or first copy.

retentis, pro dispositione regum pondere vinculorum A.D. 1191. artatis.

Subjugata civitate, rex Francorum ad propria redire proposuit quasi toto negotio consummato. Quod audiens rex Anglorum, quicquid in argento vel auro, quicquid in victualium congregatione, quicquid in armis, vel equis, vel navibus congregaverat, se pro parte dimidia regi Francorum tanquam domino suo communicaturum optulit, et sub quavis securitate firmiter repromisit. Sed quoniam ipse reditum suum inmutabiliter ordinaverat in animo suo, suis reclamantibus, toto Christianorum exercitu graviter consternato, cum paucis suorum repatriaturus navem ascendit. <sup>1</sup> Postquam rex Francorum recessit, ilico ruinis et scissuris murorum civitatis Acon reparatis, ipsa civitate fossatis et muro plenius communita, rex ad promovendum Christianitatis negotium, et prosequendi voti sui propositum, versus Jopen iter arripuit, et cum eo dux Burgundiae cum Francigenis sibi subditis, comes Henricus cum suis, et alii multi comites et barones, et populus innumerus. Cum autem inter Acon et Jopen plurimum esset spatium et tractus viarum prolixior apud Caesaream tandem cum multo sudore gravique jactura suorum rex imperterritus venit; et ipse Salaadinus in eodem itinere multos de suis amisit.

Cum itaque populus Dei respiraret ibidem aliquantulum, apud Jopen iter propositum audacter prosecutus est. Et cum illius anterior custodia praecederet apud Assur, Salaadinus cum vehementi Saracenorum incursu super ultimam aciem impetum faciens, divinae miserationis gratia favente solum a iii<sup>or</sup> turmis Christianorum a fronte sibi viriliter occurrentibus compulsus est in fugam, ipsumque fugientem per unam leucam vel circa praecedentes turmae Christianorum plene prosecutae sunt, tantamque stragem de nobilioribus Saracenis quos Salaadinus habuerat, vigilia Nativitatis beatae Virginis, prope scilicet Assur, quantam Salaadinus annis xl. transactis antea non sustinuit una die. Nos vero de nostris illa die gratia Dei nullum amisimus nisi virum optimum, et

Philip proposes to return home.

Richard tries to bribe him to stay.

He embarks.

Richard repairs Acre, and marches towards Joppa.

He reaches Caesarea.

He is attacked by Saladin at Arsouf.

Battle of Arsouf, Sept. 7.

<sup>1</sup> The following is an abstract of Richard's letter to the abbot of Clairvaux giving an account of the battle of Arsouf. See Hoveden, iii. 130-132.

A.D. 1191. *suis meritis universo carissimum exercitui Jacobum de Avennes, qui per plures annos in exercitu Christiano quasi columpna totius exercitus in omni sinceritate promptus extitit et devotus. Deinde Domino ducente rex Anglorum Jopen pervenit, eandemque villam fossatis et muro firmavit, habens in proposito Christianitatis negotium ubique pro posse suo viriliter promovere.*

The chancellor orders the arrest of archbishop Geoffrey.

“Willelmus Dci gratia Eliensis episcopus vicecomiti Sussexiæ.<sup>1</sup>

“Præcipimus tibi quod si Eboracensis electus applicuerit ad aliquem portum in bailiva tua, aut aliquis nuntiorum ejus, cum retineri facias donec mandatum nostrum inde receperis. Et similiter præcipimus quod litteras domini papæ aut aliqujus magni viri qui illuc venerint retineri facias.”

Geoffrey consecrated at Tours, Aug. 18.

Bartholomeus Turonorum archiepiscopus mandato summi pontificis Galfridum Eboracensem electum consecravit episcopum, Turonis in ecclesia beati Mauricii xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Septembris, sex suffraganeis suis assistentibus. Henricus Bajocensis episcopus interfuit consecrationi. Abbas Majoris Monasterii Sancti Martini, pallium deferens a domino papa transmissum, prædictum electum solitis involvit conditionibus; scilicet quod legatos Romanæ ecclesiæ cum veneratione suscipiet, quod deferet appellationibus, quod visitabit Romanam ecclesiam singulis tribus annis, vel per se, vel per proprium nuntium. Dum archiepiscopus in Angliam tenderet, in portu quodam applicuit qui

The oath taken by him.

Quilibet miles publica stipendia recipiens quondam jurabat ista; signa secuturum, ducibus pariturum, injussum non pugnaturum, mortem non evitaturum pro salute reipublicæ.<sup>2</sup>

He comes to England.

in portu quodam applicuit qui

<sup>1</sup> This is an extract from the letter given by Giraldus in the life of Geoffrey, lib. ii. c. 1, dated “Preston, xxx. die Julii.” The whole of the following account of archbishop Geoffrey’s imprisonment and the political crisis which it caused should be carefully compared with the work of Giraldus (Opera, ed. Brewer, vol. iv.). Both writers were apparently in close

communication with the actors in the drama; Ralph de Diceto certainly, and Giraldus probably, was on the spot. There are close resemblances in the language of the two writers, but it is not easy to determine that one used the work of the other, or if so, which was the copyist.

<sup>2</sup> This is inserted in the margin of A.; om. B. D.

Dovera nuncupatur xviii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Octobris. Quem A. D. 1191.  
 sub enavigatione sua, clericos etiam suos, soror Eliensis He lands at Dover, Sept. 14:  
 episcopi quæ castellum custodiebat mandato, sicut dicitur et creditur, Eliensis episcopi per sex dies cum  
 armatorum multitudine fecit in prioratu Sancti Martini is besieged in the church of S. Martin:  
 nequiter obsideri, coartavit etiam in tantum, ut vix ei medio tempore victualia possent emendicata conferri.  
 Malitia perfidorum in deterius proriente, milites Eliensis episcopi quos habebat familiarissimos, Albericus de Marines<sup>1</sup> et Alexander Puintel, cum armatorum multitudine venerunt ad prædictam ecclesiam loricati, gladios habentes in manibus evaginos, et irruentes in ecclesiam, irruentes in archiepiscopum, firmiter injunxerunt ut de regno sine mora, sine dilatione, navigaturus in Flandriam cum suis exiret. Quod facere recusans, stolam gerens in collo, bajulans crucem in manibus, ab altaris cornu, per pedes, per crura, per brachia, colliso and arrested, Sept. 18.  
 capite super pavementum violenter extrahitur per viam lutosam, per immunda loca, cum clericis suis et viris religiosis qui de partibus multis ad ipsum videndum confluxerant, perductus est in castellum xiiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Octobris, ubi per viii. dies est retrusus in carcerem. Quod audiens Lundoniensis episcopus, utens fere diplomate, cum festinatione qua potuit venit ad cancellarium; a quo post multas supplicationes vix tandem optinuit, episcopatu suo toto sub cautione fidejussoria quasi loco pignoris obligato, liberationem archiepiscopi. He is liberated, Sept. 26, and returns to S. Martin's.  
 Carcerem egrediens archiepiscopus vi<sup>to</sup> kalendas Octobris, eadem via qua tractus fuerat rediit cum prædictis insignibus, scilicet cum stola, cum cruce, per viam lutosam, per immunda loca,<sup>2</sup> quousque Sancti Martini rediret ad monasterium, et Deo Sanctoque Martino gratias agens a populis undique confluentibus cum

<sup>1</sup> Albericus de Marines] Apparently Aubrey de Marney, of Layer-Marney, in Essex. Alexander Puintel is probably a kinsman of William Puintel who had charge of the

Tower in the 2nd of Richard I. See Madox, Hist. Exch., pp. 266, 505.

<sup>2</sup> per . . . loca] om. B.

A.D. 1191.  
He arrives  
in London,  
Oct. 2.

exultatione magna susceptus est. Lundoniam veniens, archiepiscopus sollempni processione receptus est in ecclesia doctoris gentium vi<sup>to</sup> nonas Octobris, cui dominus Ricardus Lundoniensis episcopus, tam sibi quam suis, omnem quam potuit humanitatem exhibuit in expensis effusioribus.

John  
summons  
the bishop  
of London to  
the bridge of  
the Loddon,  
for Oct. 5.

“Ricardo Lundoniensi episcopo, Johannes comes Moritonii salutem.<sup>1</sup> “Sicut diligitis honorem Dei, et ecclesie, et domini regis, et regni, et meum, sitis ad pontem de Lodene die sabbati proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis inter Radinges et Windesoram, quia Deo volente ibidem vobis obuius ero, tractaturi de quibusdam magnis et arduis negotiis domini regis et regni.”

Sabbati dies ad colloquendum præfixus infortunium aliquod exinde proventurum intelligere dedit quampluribus; diebus siquidem sabbatorum præstita sacramenta, sicut arbitrantur nonnulli, raro robur optinent firmitatis.

The  
chancellor  
at Windsor  
avoids the  
meeting.

Itaque cancellarius habens in custodia Windesoræ castellum, silvarum opaca, viarum angustias, equitum et peditum in armis confidentium, et ad comitem undique confluentium multitudinem, Henrici quoque de Ver, cujus exhæredationi, sicut dicebatur, ipse præstiterat occasionem, latentes insidias, prædictum etiam pontem a castello nimis remotum plurimum causabatur, et sic in diem usque Lunæ pertractum est colloquium.

The meeting  
postponed  
to Monday,  
Oct. 7.

Media die Dominica tam archiepiscopi, Rothomagensis scilicet et Eboracensis, quam episcopi quotquot apud Radingum convenerant ut interessent colloquio, candelis accensis ascenderunt in pulpitem, et omnes qui consilium, vel auxilium, vel mandatum dederunt, ut archiepiscopus Eboracensis extraheretur ab ecclesia, tractaretur indigne, retruderetur in carcerem, terribiliter anathematizaverunt, et a consortio sanctæ matris ecclesie sequestraverunt, et nominatim Albericum de Marines, et Alexandrum Puintel. Die Lunæ comes

The bishops  
excommu-  
nicate the  
persons who  
had arrested  
the arch-  
bishop,  
Oct. 6.

<sup>1</sup> Giraldus does not give this writ of summons.



ad omnem sinistram suspicionem tollendam, in loco tutissimo prope Windesoram, sicut petierat cancellarius, ad colloquium venire proposuit, cancellario repromittens omnimodam securitatem per manum episcopi Lundoniensis. Et quoniam apud Estanes hospitari decreverat ipsa die, familia sua mane surgens, et irruentium formam assumens, gressu concito properabat impetum observans in omnibus. Quod audiens cancellarius contritus est a facie comitis, quem cum ira magna sua sequi vestigia reputabat, et trepidanti consimilis elongavit, non dico fugiens, quousque cum armis et impedimentis et familia sua Lundoniæ turrim intraret in pedeplanis turris equos suos stabulans, et in ipsis domibus ad convescendum antiquitus deputatis, ad imminentem sicut credebat obsidionem se præparans. Comes, audiens quod fecerat cancellarius, venit et ipse, Lundoniis ipsa die receptus ad hospitandum in domibus Ricardi filii Reignerii.<sup>1</sup> Rogerus de Planes<sup>2</sup> in tota terra Johannis comitis justiciarius graviter vulneratus a quodam Radulfo de Bello Campo, quem cancellarius cingulo militari donaverat, kalendis Novembris diem clausit extremum. Sequenti die Martis ut inimicitiae quas comes et cancellarius incurrerant, suo<sup>3</sup> marte discurrerent, comes Johannes, tam archiepiscopi quam episcopi, tam comites quam barones, convenerunt in capitulo Sancti Pauli Lundoniæ, pulsata campana quæ populum solet ad conveniendum urgere. Post longos ergo tractatus adinvicem habitos Johannes comes primus fidelitatem regis Ricardi juravit. Deinceps archiepiscopi duo, postmodum omnes episcopi: solus episcopus Lundoniensis addidit juramento, "Salvo ordine suo et justitia ecclesiastica." Juraverunt etiam comites et barones quotquot convenerant. Omnes prædicti magnates juraverunt communam Lundoniæ.

A.D. 1191.  
Oct. 7.  
John comes to the place of meeting near Staines.

The chancellor flies to London.

John follows and lodges with Richard Fitz Reiner.  
Roger de Planes mortally wounded.

Oct. 8.  
Meeting of bishops and barons at S. Paul's.

Oaths taken to Richard;

the comma of London confirmed.

<sup>1</sup> Richard, son of Reiner, was sheriff of London from the 33rd of Henry II. to the 1st year of Richard.

<sup>2</sup> Roger de Plasnes, lord of Easthorpe and Birch, in Essex.

<sup>3</sup> suo] suæ, A. B.

- A.D. 1191.  
Oct. 9.  
William Postard elected abbot of Westminster.
- Die Mercurii Willelmus Postard prior Westmonasteriensis,<sup>1</sup> concurrentibus omnium votis, electus est in abbatem ante regis justiciarios, episcopo Lundoniensi præsente. Quem episcopus duxit ante majus altare Sancti Petri. Decantato "Te Deum laudamus," episcopus consuetam orationem super prostratum electum subjunxit, et in sedibus deputatis abbati sollempniter intronizavit, et campanarum cordas manibus electi contradidit. Deinde transitum faciens episcopus in capitulum, electum ducens, electionem factam episcopali confirmavit auctoritate, præsente toto conventu, concurrentibus populis, per regulam Sancti Benedicti, per Evangelii textum, electo curam animarum commisit.
- Conference near the Tower.  
Oct. 10.
- Die Jovis habitum est colloquium ab orientali parte Turris Lundoniensis. Præsens fuit comes, cancellarius, archiepiscopi prædicti, pontifices, comites et barones. Assensu communi diffinitum est, ut omnia castella quæ pro libitu suo cancellarius custodiæ familiarium suorum commiserat redderentur, et inprimis Turris Lundoniensis. Quod se facturum cancellarius jurisjurandi præstita religione promisit. Castella vero tria, quæ de manu regis Ricardi receperat cancellarius, scilicet castellum de Dovera, castellum de Cantebrige, castellum de Hereford in Wallia, per manum cancellarii custodirentur, datis obsidibus a castellanis quos ibi constituerat cancellarius de fidelitate regis servanda. Die Veneris cancellarius turrim egrediens, cum universa suppellectile sua transitum fecit apud Bermundeseiam. Henricus et Osbertus cancellarii fratres et Mathæus camberarius dati sunt in obsidatum quousque redderentur castella. Juraverat enim cancellarius quod ante castellorum redditionem regnum non egrederetur. Die sabbati cancellarius transitum faciens apud Doveram, duces habuit in itinere Gilebertum Roffensem episcopum et Henricum de Cornhella Cantia vicecomitem.
- The chancellor resigns all his castles but three.
- Oct. 11.  
He goes to Bermondsey.
- Die Ricardus<sup>2</sup> Lundoniensis episcopus juxta petitionem
- Oct. 12.  
He goes to Dover.
- The abbot of West-

<sup>1</sup> William Postard was abbot of Westminster, 1191-1201. | <sup>2</sup> Ricardus] Die Dominica, B. C.

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conventus Westmonasteriensis benedixit abbatem ante majus altare Sancti Pauli. Lundoniensis episcopus et abbas benedictus ipsa die sollempni processione recepti sunt apud Westmonasterium, et hora prandendi pariter in refectorio consederunt. Die Jovis sequente cancellarius reputans oculos cæcare nautarum, qui se ventorum habere notitiam gloriantur plerumque, sumpsit habitum muliebrem, sed gressum<sup>1</sup> in corpore vel ingressum alterare non potuit quin vir potius appareret quam mulier. Itaque deprehensus a nautis facie detecta cognoscitur, rapitur, trahitur, et vix a manibus muliercularum abstractus<sup>2</sup> custodiae deputatur, quousque communi decreto justiciariorum regni qui Lundoniis residebant, libertatem acciperet abeundi quo vellet. Præmonitus tamen et summonitus ut quod in præfato colloquio prope Turrim prius juraverat prius effectui manciparet, cancellarius iiiij<sup>to</sup> kalendas Novembris navem ascendens et in Normanniam iter dirigens, apud portum ulteriorem applicuit.

A.D. 1191.  
minster  
blessed.

The chan-  
cellor tries  
to escape in  
disguise,  
Oct. 17.

He em-  
barks,  
Oct. 23, and  
lands at  
Treport.

Arvandus<sup>3</sup> in natura diligendi non habuit perseverantiam, et fidelium consilia despiciens fortunæ per omnia ludibrium fuit. Denique non cum cecidisse sed tam diu stetisse plus miror,<sup>4</sup> se multociens adversa perpessum gloriabatur, et ruituram ejus temeritatem miserebantur amici. Præfecturam primam quam habuit in provincia gubernavit cum magna popularitate, consequentem cum magna populatione; denique pressus æris alieni sub onere, sibi successuros optimates æmulabatur, colloquia cunctorum ridebat, consilia rimabatur, officia contempnebat. Tandem odii publici mole vallatus, et prius cinctus custodia quam potestate discinctus, captus destinatusque pervenit Romam. Ilico tumens quod prospero cursu Tusciæ litus enavigasset, elementa sibi famulata jactabat.

Instructive  
history of  
Arvandus.

<sup>1</sup> *gressum*] *gestum*, B.; corr. A.

<sup>2</sup> *rapitur . . . abstractus*] *deligenti*, B.

<sup>3</sup> The story of Arvandus, which struck Ralph de Diceto as such a close parallel to that of bishop Longchamp, is told by Sidonius Apollinaris, in the seventh epistle

of his first book. Our author may have regarded himself as standing to Longchamp in the relation in which Sidonius stood to Arvandus; and the fact of his adducing the parallel is very creditable both to his heart and to his learning.

<sup>4</sup> *miror*] *moror*, A.

A.D. 1191.  
History of  
Arvandus.

Interea legati provinciæ maxima rerum verborumque scientia præditi, prævium Arvandum accusaturi nomine publico, publicis decretalibus insecuntur, quem incautum et consiliis sodalium repudiatis, sibi soli temere fidentem responso præcipiti contendebant involvere. Quibus agnitis Arvandus prorupit in convitia subita, dicens, “Abite degeneres, Arvando satis scientia sua sufficit, vix illud admittere dignabor ut in actione “repetundarum advocati michi præstentur.” Pauci medii dies, Arvandus concitato gradu mediis prope iudicum sinibus ingeritur, epistolam quandam quæ proponebatur ad ejus confusionem se dictasse professus est. Acclamatur ab accusatoribus, conclamatur a iudicibus, reum se majestatis læsæ teneri confitentem. Confestim Arvandus privilegiis geminæ præfecturæ quam per quinquennium repetitis fascibus rexerat exauctoratus, publico carceri deputatus est. Cum duceretur addictus miser non miserabilis erat.

A limit of  
severity in  
punishment,

“ Si<sup>1</sup> vindicari in aliquos severius contra nostram consuetudinem pro causæ intuitu jusserimus, nolumus  
“ statim eos aut subire pœnam aut excipere THEODOSIUS.  
“ sententiam, sed per dies xxx<sup>ta</sup> super statu  
“ eorum sors et fortuna suspensa sit. Reos sanc accipiat vinciatque custodia et excubiis sollertibus vigilantè observet.”

A hawk  
catches a  
pike.

Quidam juvenis de domo domini Lundoniensis episcopi, spiritum habens in avibus cœli ludere, nisum suum docuit cercellas affectare propensius. Itaque juxta sonitum illius instrumenti quod a riparitoribus vocatur “tabur” subito cercella quædam alarum remigio perneciter evolavit. Nisus autem illusus lupum quendam natantem in locis sub undis crispantibus intercepit, invasit et cepit, et super aridam per spatium sicut visum est xl. pedum se cum nova præda recepit.

The bishop  
of London  
sends them  
to John.

Episcopus insoliti casus novitate permotus nisum et lupum futuris sæculis memorialem comiti Johanni transmisit ximo kalendas Novembris. Ipsa die tractatum est de consilio Cantuariensis ecclesiæ sicut rex Ricardus mandaverat. Convenerunt episcopi, convenerunt et monachi. Post longos tractatus negotium tandem dilationem accepit.

Election at  
Canterbury.

<sup>1</sup> Si . . . observet] This is an extract from the Code, Lib. ix. tit. xlvii. l. xx.:—the rule was enacted at the request of S. Ambrose; see

Sozomen, lib. vii. c. 24. See also the Theodosian Code, lib. ix. tit. 40, l. 13.

“Celéstino papæ suffraganei Cantuariensis ecclesiæ debitam subjectionem. A.D. 1191. Letter of the bishops to the pope.

“Cum ad nostram pervenisset notitiam Baldewinum, patrem nostrum Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, apud Acon viam universæ carnis ingressum, verentes ne monachi Sanctæ Trinitatis in archiepiscopo substituendo sibi quippiam vendicare præsumerent, de communi consilio venerabilem fratrem nostrum Ricardum Lundoniensem episcopum, ad quem electi nominatio de jure dinoscitur pertinere, præmisimus apud Cantuariam. Junctus est ei comes in itinere quidam regis justiciarius. Igitur in ecclesia Cantuariensi, præsentibus monachis et audientibus, Romanæ sedis audientiam appellavit, inhibens ex parte summi pontificis ne quid in electione faciendâ præsumerent attemptare citra conscientiam episcoporum et etiam citra regis assensum. Postmodum autem, ut nobis archipræsulem eligeremus, ad vocationem domini Lundoniensis, qui decanatum optinet inter suffraganeos, convenimus Lundoniis, convenerunt et monachi; dilationem accepit electio quibusdam dissensionibus ad invicem emergentibus. Dominus itaque Lundoniensis, totius Anglicanæ vicem gerens ecclesiæ, rursus Romanæ sedis audientiam appellavit, Reginaldo episcopo Bathoniensi cum reliquis episcopis contra monachos appellante. Paucis diebus elapsis constituimus accedere Cantuariam, ut sub præsentia tam cleri quam populi, tam episcoporum quam monachorum, archiepiscopum eligeremus, diem ad hoc faciendum constituentes iii<sup>um</sup> nonas Decembris. Interim autem comes Moritonii domini regis frater, et dominus Rothomagensis, Bathoniensis, Rofensis, Herefordensis, Menevensis, Coventrensis, episcopi, cum pluribus regni magnatibus pro quibusdam magnis regni negotiis transitum fecerunt usque Cantuariam. Cumque super negotiis ipsis in palatio Cantuariensis archiepiscopi residentes tractarent, ingressi sunt coram eis Gaufridus dictus prior et quidam monachorum, et manus inicientes in Bathoniensem, et eum electum suum nominantes de medio residentium sustulerunt. Quos memorati præsules et regni proceres e vestigio subsecuti, denuo vestram appellaverunt præsentiam v<sup>to</sup> kalendas Decembris.”

MCXCII. Reginaldus Bathoniensis episcopus<sup>1</sup> sedit annis xvi. et xx. sex septimanis et duobus diebus, Death of the elect.

The bishop of London went down to Canterbury and protested the rights of the bishops in the election of an archbishop, appealing to the pope. All parties met at London, but the election was postponed. The day of election fixed, Dec. 2.

Before the day the monks elected the bishop of Bath, and the bishops appealed, Nov. 27.

<sup>1</sup> A broken pastoral staff is drawn in the margin of A. and B. Reginald Fitz Jocelin, son of Jocelin Bohun, bishop of Salisbury, was

consecrated in June 23, 1174, and died early in the morning of Dec. 26, 1191; Epistt. Cantuar., p. 355.

A.D. 1191.  
Death and  
burial of  
Reginald  
bishop of  
Bath.

Qui nominatus a monachis Cantuariensibus Cantuariensis electus, transeursis a die nominationis xxix. diebus, die Natalis anno bissextili, feria quarta diem clausit extremum apud Dogemerefeld in territorio Winthoniensi. Sepultus est autem in ecclesia sua Bathoniæ, prope majus altare, die festo Sancti Thomæ martyris.

Philip  
arrives at  
Paris,  
Dec 27.

Rex Francorum a finibus rediens Jerosolimitanis, vi<sup>to</sup> kalendas Januarii Parisius sollempni processione receptus est. Sed utrum honestam, utrum causariam, utrum ignominiosam fuerit missionem consecutus a castris, qui pro certo novit edisserat.

A.D. 1192.  
Murder of  
Conrad of  
Montferrat,  
April 28.

Conradus marchio de Monte Ferario iiii<sup>to</sup> kalendas Maii confossus est ab Arsacidis apud Tyrum.

Henry of  
Champagne  
marries his  
widow,  
May 5.

Henricus Campaniæ comes, nepos Ricardi regis Anglorum, filiam Amaurici regis, quam marchio sibi copulaverat qualiquali modo, duxit uxorem iij<sup>to</sup> nonas Maii. Totam quoque terram, sicut unquam aliquis regum Jerosolimitanorum possederat melius, quam Christiani recuperaverant, in potestatem recepit.

Capture of  
a great  
caravan.

Caterva Saracenorum dum a Babilonia tenderet Jerusalem, omni genere victualium habundans et armis, intercipitur a Christianis. Quod quisque Francorum diripuerat suos cessit in usus. Quod Templares, quod Hospitalarii, quod exteræ gentes invaserant, cessit ad arbitrium regis Anglorum.

Richard  
besieges  
Darum,  
May 14, and  
takes it.

Pridie idus Maii rex Anglorum veniens ante Darum, quod rex Amauricus in dampnum et injuriam Babiloniorum firmaverat, quod et postmodum Salaadinus in potestatem suam redegerat, castellum obsedit, et infra quartum diem hominum plusquam quinque milia capto castello captivavit.

Joppa taken  
by the  
Saracens,  
July 31.  
Richard  
recovers it,  
Aug. 1.

Pridie kalendas Augusti captum est opidum Jopen a Saracenis.

Kalendis Augusti rex Anglorum impiger ut Christianis succurreret, in arma prouens, cum tribus galeis decem secum habens milites, ante Jopen applicuit, et Saracenos expugnans Jopen sua sub potestate redegit.

Saraceni, resumptis viribus cum audissent regem venisse cum paucis, ut eum vivum caperent irruerunt. Quibus rex resistens viriliter, in ore gladii multos percussit eorum.

A.D. 1192.  
His prowess  
at Joppa.

Quarto idus Augusti, scilicet vigilia Sancti Laurentii, datae sunt induciae. Tota maritima, scilicet Tyrus, civitas Acon, casellum Hymberti, Cayphas, Cæsarea Philippi, Jopen et casellum Medianum, cesserunt in partem Christianorum. Civitas Ascalon, de qua scriptum est, "Ascalon, Ascalon, tibi in ore gladius, et " erit usque ad consummationem sæculi," de communitam Christianorum quam Saracenorum assensu diruitur. Montana cesserunt in potestatem Saracenorum. Christianis est data potestas intrandi Jerusalem, dummodo venirent inermes. Sed Tyrensis archiepiscopus sub interdicto conclusit omnes qui sub conductu Saracenorum visitarent Jerusalem, et ibidem vota persolverent orationum.

Aug. 9.  
Truce concluded with  
Saladin.

Jerem. xlvii.  
6, 7.

Hinc inde datis induciis a sequente Pascha per tres annos, per tres menses, per tres ebdomadas, per tres dies, per tres horas, nemini venit in dubium non esse dictum otiose, "Funiculus triplex difficile rumpitur." Et ut quod Saraceni fecerunt robur in posterum firmitatis optinere non dubites, in signum pacis emiserunt sagittam; intelligi dantes, in die non esse timendum a sagitta volante.

The truce  
is to last for  
three years.

Ecc. iv. 12.

Dum rex Ricardus peregrinaretur in Syria, dum vacaret in Anglia sedes Cantuariensis, Savaricus<sup>1</sup> Northamtoniensis archidiaconus et thesaurarius Saresbiriensis, a Bathoniensibus monachis, Wellensibus clericis reclamantibus, electus est in episcopum. Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus justiciarius regni præbuit regis assensum. Savaricus Romam veniens mandato summi pontificis ordinatus est presbiter in patriarchio

Savaric,  
elected  
bishop of  
Bath, goes  
to Rome.

<sup>1</sup> Savaric, son of Geldewin, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1192-1205. | The name of the bishop of Albano, who consecrated him, was Albinus.

A.D. 1192. Lateranensi; manum consecrationis apposuit Albanus  
 Consecra- Albanensis episcopus xiiii<sup>to</sup> kalendas Octobris.  
 tion of Savarie.

Die festo Sancti Michaelis duæ reginæ, scilicet tam  
 Embarka- Angliæ quam Siciliæ, navem ascenderunt apud Acon.  
 tion of the king and  
 queens.

Richard's  
 journey.

Rex vero navem ascendit die festo Sancti Dionisii.  
 Circa Sancti Martini festum applicuit in Romania,  
 scilicet in loco qui dicitur Cuurefy, qui jurisdictioni  
 subicitur imperatoris Constantinopolitani. Postmodum  
 relictis magnis navibus duas galeas ascendit et appli-  
 cuit in Sclavonia. Cum autem transisset Venetiam et  
 Aquileiam, terram ducis Austriæ subintravit. A quo  
 captus est in civitate quæ Wena dicitur xiiii<sup>to</sup> kalendas  
 Januarii.

He is taken  
 at Vienna,  
 Dec. 20.

Hardships  
 endured by  
 Richard  
 from dirty  
 neighbours.

Regem Anglorum dux Austriæ comprehendit apud  
 Wenam. Qui licet pedes regis in compedibus non  
 humiliaverit, importunitate tamen custodum plus ad  
 malam mansionem perduxit, quam si duris artasset in  
 vinculis. Homines siquidem regionis illius barbariem  
 maxime redolentes, horrent verbis, habitu squalent, in-  
 mundiciis feculescunt, ut intelligas eorum cohabitatio-  
 nem ferinam potius quam humanam.

A.D. 1193.  
 John aims  
 at the  
 crown,

and  
 attempts to  
 exclude  
 Arthur.

MCXCIII. Johannes Moritonii comes cum audisset  
 fratrem suum regem tentum in vinculis illectus est  
 spe magna regnandi. Multos itaque per totum regnum  
 alliciens, plurima promittebat, munitioibus suis celeri-  
 ter obfirmandis intendebat sollicitus; mare transiens  
 fœdus iniit cum rege Francorum, ut Arturum ducem  
 Britanniæ, nepotem suum, ab ea spe quam Britones  
 super ejus promotionem conceperant prorsus excluderet.

Saladin dies,  
 Feb. 28.

Pridie kalendas Marcii Salaadinus diem clausit ex-  
 tremum.

Richard  
 given up to  
 the emperor,  
 Mar. 28.

Feria iij<sup>tia</sup> post Ramos Palmarum dux Austriæ re-  
 gem Angliæ tradidit imperatori Romano sub pactione  
 pecuniæ persolvendæ.

A ransom  
 demanded.

Postmodum ut imperator ad immoderatam pecuniæ  
 quantitatem nomine redemptionis solvendam regem  
 Anglorum terroribus et exemplis impelleret, eum re-



trudi præcepit in castello quod dicitur Trevelles, quod situm est in confinio Alemanniæ et Lothoringiæ; ubi inter alios montes quidam mons naturali arduitate præminet universis. In cujus cacumine prædictum castellum situm est, ad hoc ibi specialiter in loco munitissimo constitutum, ut illuc deportarentur et perpetuo traderentur carceri quicumque fuissent contra imperium de perduellione notati.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1193.  
Richard imprisoned at Trifels.

Hoc igitur non fortuito sed ultione divina provisum est et salubriter ordinatum, ut Ricardus rex ad poenitentiam et satisfactionem congruam revocaretur, super excessu quo patrem suum carnalem Henricum regem decumbentem in lecto, tam auxilio quam consilio regis Francorum, apud urbem Cenomannicam obsidione vallavit, et licet cum ferro non mactaverit corporaliter, cum tamen crebris et sævis assultibus compulit inde recedere.

A punishment for his disobedience to his father.

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum dum teneretur in vinculis, et de consilio vacantis ecclesiæ Cantuariensis sanctam in animo gereret sollicitudinem, scripsit in hæc verba;—

Richard writes to the suffragans of Canterbury, on the election of an archbishop.

“Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum karis et fidelibus suis  
“ Ricardo eadem gratia Lundoniensi episcopo, Cantuariensis  
“ ecclesiæ decano, et universis Cantuariensis ecclesiæ suffra-  
“ ganeis, salutem.  
“ Vestræ volumus libenter fraternitati consulere et Cantua-  
“ riensem ecclesiam, quæ vestrum omnium mater et caput

<sup>1</sup> *In castello . . . notati*] This is written in MS. A. over an erasure. MS. B. reads as follows, and here no doubt gives the original text, which the compiler may have effaced when he knew better:—“in loco qui Trivallis dicitur; a quo carcere nullus ante dies istos exivit, qui vincetus ibidem intravit; de quo dicit Aristoteles libro quinto, ‘Bonum est mactare patrem in Trivallis.’ De quo loco rursus metricè scriptum est,  
“ Sunt loca sunt gentes quibus est mactare parentes  
“ Vel mos vel pietas cum sera supervenit ætas.”

The reference to Aristotle is to the passage about the Triballi, Topics, II. xi. 5, 6. The sequence of thought seems sufficient to prove that this is the earlier reading; the words “igitur” and “mactaverit” in the following sentence would also show it; and it is proved by the fact that MS. C. here has the reading of B.

A.D. 1193. " est, de persona idonea, Deo, nobis et vobis et toti regno  
 " nostro accepta, quæ ad pacem et tranquillitatem sanctæ  
 " ecclesiæ, et regni nostri aspiret, in quantum ad nos perti-  
 " net ordinare."

The bishops  
 assemble for  
 the election,  
 May 30.

Commonitoriis igitur hujuscemodi lectis in medium,  
 ad vocationem domini Lundoniensis plures conven-  
 erunt episcopi; quidam suæ causam absentiae satis prob-  
 abilem, vel per litteras, vel per nuntios allegarunt.  
 Convenerunt ad vocationem ejus plures locorum con-  
 ventionalium principales personæ. Dies Dominica præ-  
 finita fuit electioni, scilicet tertio kalendas Junii.

The queen  
 and justiciar  
 attend and  
 contrive a  
 compro-  
 mise.

Mater itaque domini regis, Alienor regina, Walterus  
 quoque Rothomagensis archiepiscopus capitalis Angliæ  
 justiciarius, et alii regni magnates, ad regni pacem  
 integre conservandam omnem studuerunt impendere  
 sollicitudinem, quodam palliatæ pacis umbraculo suum  
 velare propositum intendentes, ut sub quadam quali-  
 quali concordia partium studia diversissima jungeren-  
 tur, quorum semper fuerant corda disjuncta. De  
 justiciariorum dispositione Gaufridus prior Cantuarien-  
 sis et monachi, qui cum eo Lundoniam venerant, Can-  
 tuariam adierunt, ubi Thomas gloriosus prothomartyr  
 Cantuariensium sanguine proprio tinctam sibi purpu-  
 ram acquisivit. Et ut in terris grande sibi nomen  
 facerent, die sabbati prædictam præcedentis Dominicam  
 prævenerunt episcopos, Hubertum quondam decanum  
 Eboracensem,<sup>1</sup> quem aliquo spiritu revelante præno-  
 verant ab episcopis eligendum, suum nominantes  
 electum.

On the 29th  
 the monks  
 elect Hubert  
 Walter,  
 anticipating  
 the bishops.

The election  
 confirmed.

Viri quidam, mediæ manus homines, in capitulo  
 Cantuariæ præsidentes tanquam justiciarii, nominationi  
 factæ præbuerunt assensum. Monachi prævenerunt

<sup>1</sup> Hubert Walter, bishop of Salis-  
 bury. Why our author, who clearly  
 intends to be very sarcastic on the  
 monks, omits the title of Hubert,  
 and denominates him by the office  
 which he had long ceased to hold,

does not appear; unless he means  
 to insinuate that the monks wished  
 to avoid electing him under the  
 same name under which the bishops  
 were going to choose him.

episcopos, sabbatizantes non sabbato mentis sed temporis. De quo dicit Moyses filiis Israel, "Erit vobis ho-  
 " die sabbatum requietionis, et affligetis animas vestras." De quodam alio longe dissimili sabbato loquitur alibi propheta dicens, "Dabit Dominus Deus sabbatum pro sabbato," scilicet pro pace temporali pacem æternam. Monachi cum exultatione magna recedentes a capitulo, magnam intraverunt ecclesiam, laudes debitas sicut sibi videbatur Domino decantantes, "Te Deum" scilicet "laudamus." Ab eorum mentibus excidisse non debuit, quod cum aliquis in abbatem electus est sua collocandus in sede, mediocri voce psalmus excurritur quinquagesimus, commissorum pristinam perpetrationem revocans ad memoriam, non alicujus gloriæ temporalis titillationem importans. Monachi prævenerunt episcopos, sed non in benedictionibus dulcedinis; nec enim in tanto monachorum collegio repertus est aliquis, qui, post suorum expletionem votorum, populis ad propria reversuris in fine sollempnem de jure posset dare benedictionem. Hubertus a monachis Cantuariensibus prænominatus in sabbato renuntiet diabolo per pœnitentiam, ne sub ejus jugo retineatur. Die Dominica, die constituta, die sanctificata, Hubertus Saresbiriensis episcopus ad episcopis electus est in archiepiscopum. Electionem factam Lundoniensis episcopus in publico recitavit apud Westmonasterium, in sede regia, loco celebri, loco faciendis electionibus archiepiscoporum a multis temporibus consecrato. Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus capitalis Angliæ justiciarius dedit assensum, et auctoritate regia factam confirmavit electionem. Igitur Lundoniensis episcopus, juxta suorum dignitatem prædecessorum, et Deo laudes persolvendas exsolvit, et benedictionem omnibus qui convenerant gratanter exhibuit. Saresbiriensis episcopus electus ab episcopis in archiepiscopum, in præsentem judicium justum cunctis exhibeat, futurum judicium timeat semper, et misericordiam consequetur, ubi vix justus salvabitur, voce jocunditatis in fine glorifi-

Levit. xxiii. 32.

Ps. xxi. 8.

A.D. 1193.  
 The sabbath day's work of the monks contrasted with the Sunday's work of the bishops.

On the 30th of May the bishops at Westminster also elect Hubert, and the justiciar confirms the election.

Advice to the new archbishop.

A.D. 1193. catus, "Intra," scilicet, "in gaudium Domini tui," S. Matt. xxv. 21.  
 transeat in vitam æternam, ubi videbitur Deus deo- Ps. lxxxiv. 7.  
 rum in Syon, ubi cum sanctis Deum laudet, videat et  
 adoret.

Great  
 meeting of  
 German  
 princes,  
 July 5, at  
 Worms.

Totius Alemanniæ generalis conventus, magnates so-  
 lummodo comprehendens, habitus est apud Warmaciam  
 tertio idus Julii. Tractatum est ibi de redemptione  
 regis Anglorum. Tandem sub audientia plurimorum  
 propalatum est pretium appretiati, quem appreciavit  
 Henricus imperator Romanus ab Austriæ duce Lim- S. Matt. xxvii. 9.  
 poldo, scilicet quinquaginta milia marcarum argenti.  
 Sed ut imperator egregius foenerator legitimarum usu-  
 rarum summam, quæ per annum æquiparantur sorti per  
 unum diem in duplum excederet, centum milia marca-  
 rum sibi suo tempore solvendarum extorsit a rege.

Ransom  
 demanded.

A hundred  
 thousand  
 pounds.

Summa redemptionis regis Anglorum est argenti  
 centum milia librarum, ad pondus Coloniae monetæ  
 publice probatæ. Quæ pecunia certis temporibus et  
 distinctis quinquaginta datis obsidibus persolvetur.

Great zeal  
 shown in  
 raising  
 money for  
 the king's  
 ransom.

Cum de redemptione regis agendum sit, quam  
 devotionem ei sui fideles exhibuerint proferamus in  
 medium, incipientes a domo Dei. Majores quidem  
 ecclesiæ thesauros ab antiquis congestos temporibus,  
 ecclesiæ parochiales argenteos calices præmiserunt;  
 archiepiscopos, episcopos, abbates, priores conventua-  
 lium ecclesiarum, comites, barones, quartam partem  
 annuorum reddituum; monachos Cistercienses, cano-  
 nicos ordinis albi, totam lanam unius anni; clericos  
 viventes de decimis, decimam partem de redditibus pro-  
 venientem, statutum est assensu communi persolvere.

Astonish-  
 ment of the  
 Germans  
 at the king's  
 visitors.

Cessit Alemannis in admirationem non minimam  
 quod tam crebri fiebant concursus episcoporum, abba-  
 tum, comitum et baronum, aliorum etiam media  
 manus hominum, quos de tam diversis, de tam remotis  
 nationibus unius hominis jurisdictioni subjectis deside-  
 rium trahebat videndi regem, de reditu cujus in toto  
 regno suo fere desperabatur a singulis. Et cum diversi  
 diversa reportarent rescripta, scripsit in hæc verba;

“ Ricardus rex Anglorum, Waltero Rothomagensi archiepi-  
 “ scopo. A.D. 1193. Richard's letter to the archbishop of Rouen, saying how his writs are to be obeyed.  
 “ Quotienscunquo nuntios in Angliam ad vos destinamus, et  
 “ illis litteras de fide eis adhibenda super hiis quæ vobis ex  
 “ parte nostra proponent committimus, hac intentione hoc faci-  
 “ mus, ut super hiis quæ ad commodum et honorem nostrum  
 “ cedunt eis fides adhibeatur, super his autem quæ ad honorem  
 “ aut utilitatem nostram non contingunt, eis fides nullatenus  
 “ adhibeatur.”

Hugo Cestrensis episcopus, vocatus a rege, sicut The bishop of Chester is robbed near Canterbury.  
 dicebat, cum magnis exenniis, quæ summo studio  
 præparaverat, antequam Alemanniæ periculis se com-  
 mitteret, interceptus est in itinere. Nam prope Can-  
 tuariam de nocte quiescens comprehensus est, bonis  
 omnibus spoliatus est. Mathæus de Clera municeps Excommu-  
 nication of Matthew de Clere as abettor.  
 principalis castelli de Dovera præstitit auctoritatem  
 prædonibus; sed excommunicatus nominatim tam ab  
 archiepiscopo, quam ab episcopis omnibus, accensis  
 candelis, an suum excessum congrua satisfactione rele-  
 vaverit, ignoratur.<sup>1</sup>

Philippus rex Francorum uxorem duxit sororem Marriage and divorce of Philip of France.  
 regis Danemarchiæ. Sed quia divortium inter ipsos  
 sollempniter celebratum est ex insperato, plus hoc in  
 ore populorum versatur, quam quod apud urbem Am-  
 bianensium in Assumptione Beatæ Virginis nuptiæ  
 regales præcesserant. A rege disjuncta regina maluit The queen lives at Soissons.  
 Suessionis inter sanctimoniales degere quam lares pa-  
 ternos in Danemarchia visitare.

Nunciis quos archiepiscopus ad dominum papam pro The pall sent to Hubert.  
 pallio suo petendo direxerat redeuntibus, affuit inter  
 eos quidam, Episcopellus nomine, deferens pallium.  
 Habitus est itaque generalis conventus episcoporum  
 Cantuariæ, nonis Novembris, ad sollempnem archi-  
 episcopi susceptionem et intronizationem. Convenerunt He is  
 enthroned,  
 Nov. 5.  
 et aliæ conventualium ecclesiarum personæ principales.  
 Ordinatis igitur quæ fiunt in applausibus hujusce-

<sup>1</sup> Hugo . . . ignoratur] om. D.

A.D. 1193.  
Inthroniza-  
tion of  
archbishop  
Hubert.

modi,<sup>1</sup> dextravit archiepiscopum Landoniensis episcopus, sinistravit Winthoniensis, et sic in sede sua sollempniter collocatus est, et receptus in osculum. Ordinata processione rursus itum est obviam Episcopello pallium deferenti. Qui veniens ante majus altare, triplicis sacramento quod ab antiquis temporibus introductum est, ad auctis quibusdam novis verborum formulis involvit archiepiscopum, quas opusculo presenti superfluum duximus interserere.<sup>2</sup>

The arch-  
bishop of  
Rouen as  
justiciar.

Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus dum per annos duos et anni tertii quartam partem administrasset regni negotia, specialis Angliæ justiciarius, non ambulavit in magnis, a munere manus excutiens, clamores æqua lancee dijudicans. Qui<sup>3</sup> vocante rege transitum fecit in Alemanniam. Transitum etiam fecit et mater regis Alienor regina, sub ipso transitu suo Coloniae celebrantes Epiphaniam. Ps. cxxxi. 2.

He goes to  
Germany.

A.D. 1194.  
Letter of the  
archbishop  
of Rouen to  
Ralph de  
Diceto.

MCXCIII. "Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo Landoniensi decano.  
"Noverit dilectio vestra, quod postquam ad dominum nostrum karissimum illustrem regem Anglorum accessimus nemini scripsimus in Anglia, nec aliqua usque ad erastinum Sancti Blasii audivimus quæ essent digna relatu et vobis scribere deberemus. Eo vero die misericors Dominus populum Suum apud Maguntiam in liberatione domini regis visitavit. Nobis enim domino regi eadem die usque ad horam nonam assistentibus, Maguntinus et Coloniensis<sup>4</sup> archiepiscopi inter dominum imperatorem et dominum regem et ducem Austriae, pro liberatione regia verba proferentibus, post multas anxietates et labores, idem archiepiscopi qui studio maximo ad liberationem regiam operam

On the 4th  
of February  
the king's  
release was  
negotiated.

<sup>1</sup> MS. A. has this note in the margin, in original rubric, "Supra, "MELXXVI<sup>o</sup>. cum tali signo OC." The reference is apparently to the use of the word *dextrare*, for the mark is found attached to the passage in the letter of Alexander III., above, vol. I. p. 421, line 17.

<sup>2</sup> *interserere*] Here MS. B. adds:

"Moram fecit Episcopellus cum archiepiscopo per aliquod tempus, multos multis onerans verbis, nec multis ad ultimum honoratus ex-cuiis." Om. C.

<sup>3</sup> *specialis* . . . *Qui*] om. B.

<sup>4</sup> Adolf of Altona, archbishop of Cologne, and Conrad of Wittelsbaeh, archbishop of Mentz.

“ adhibuerant, coram domina regina, et nobis, et Bathoniensi, A.D. 1194.  
 “ et Elyensi, et Sanctonensi<sup>1</sup> episcopis, et multis aliis magna- Liberation  
 “ tibus, ad dominum regem accesserunt, ei breve verbum et of Richard.  
 “ jocundum proferentes. Erat siquidem quod dominus impe-  
 “ rator ei significavit, quod cum in custodia sua diu tenuerat,  
 “ sed eum liberum dimittebat et absolutum ut sui ipsius de  
 “ cætero haberet potestatem,  
 “ Liber et explicitus ad sua vota suos.”

Circa dies istos Henricus, Henrici ducis Saxonici Marriage of  
 primogenitus, nepos Ricardi regis Anglorum, filiam the king's  
 unicam et hæredem Conradi palatini comitis duxit nephew.  
 uxorem.<sup>2</sup>

Pactiones initæ sunt plures inter imperatorem et Negotia-  
 regem, ad persolvendam non spectantes pecuniam, sed tions be-  
 ad statum regis intervertendum: inter quas quicquid tween the  
 insertum est ab initio vitiosum, quicquid contra leges, king and the  
 contra canones, contra bonos mores indubitanter con- emperor  
 ceptum, licet ex parte regis et suorum fidelium ad derogatory  
 hoc observandum fuerit jusjurandum adauctum, emissa to the state  
 licet patentia scripta, licet in mundum universitatis of the  
 recepta, licet a partibus absoluta, quia tamen contra former.  
 jus elicita, robur firmitatis optinere non debent in  
 posterum, nec ullo tractu temporis convalescere.

Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus, et Willel- The arch-  
 mus cancellarius regis,<sup>3</sup> et alii quidam dati sunt in bishop of  
 obsidatum pro decem milibus marcharum, quæ rex Rouen and  
 tenebatur ad præsens persolvere, quousque persolve- the chan-  
 rentur. Et hoc se fideliter observaturos, nec egres- cellor re-  
 suros ab Alemannia citra conscientiam imperatoris, main in  
 præstita jurisjurandi religione, sollempniter confirma- Germany as  
 verunt. hostages.

Tancredus rex Siciliae, Rogerus etiam filius ejus Death of  
 sublimatus in regem, intra paucos dies rebus humanis Tancred.

<sup>1</sup> Savaric bishop of Bath, Wil-  
 liam Longchamp of Ely, and  
 Henry bishop of Saintes.

<sup>2</sup> Henry, titular duke of Saxony,  
 married Agnes the daughter of

Conrad of Hohenstaufen, count pa-  
 latine, whom he succeeded in his  
 office in the year 1196.

<sup>3</sup> *Willelmus . . . . regis*] Balde-  
 winus Wach, D.

A.D. 1194.  
His son  
William  
succeeds.  
Richard's  
visit to  
Cologne.

exempti sunt. Willelmus vero filius Tancredi, puer adhuc, regni diadema suscepit.<sup>1</sup>

Compliment  
by the arch-  
bishop.

Rex Anglorum, ad instantem Adulfi Coloniensis archiepiscopi petitionem, Coloniam veniens, in ipsius palatio cum honore summo receptus est, in sumptibus magnis, in epulis profusioribus ibidem moraturus per triduum. Die vero tertia procuravit archiepiscopus, ut rex in ecclesia beati Petri missam audiret. Archiepiscopus itaque, deposita majestate sua, præcentoris assumens officium, et stans in choro cum cantoribus cæteris, illam sollempnem missam sollempniter inchoavit:—"Nunc scio vere quia misit Dominus angelum Acts xii. 11. "Suum, et eripuit me de manu Herodis."<sup>2</sup>

Richard  
lands at  
Sandwich,  
Mar. 20; and  
is received  
at London,  
Mar. 23.

Rex prospero<sup>3</sup> cursu tendens in Angliam applicuit apud Sandwicum die Dominica, scilicet xiii<sup>to</sup> kalendas Aprilis. Feria iiii<sup>ta</sup> coronata civitate, cum exultatione magna tam cleri quam populi, sollempni processione receptus est in ecclesia Sancti Pauli Lundoniæ. Tendens inde versus Notingeham, postquam venit, infra triduum, obsessos omnes rejectis armis misericordiam expetentes in deditioem recepit. Pascha celebravit apud Norhamtonam. In octavis Paschæ regni diadema suscepit de manibus Huberti Cantuariensis archiepiscopi Wintoniæ; Willelmus rex Scotiæ præsens fuit. Die festo Sanctorum Nerei et Achillei,<sup>4</sup> navem ascendit apud Portesmues. In Normannia quiescens, apud Bruis, mane surgens, obvium habuit fratrem suum Johannem, qui procidens ad pedes ejus misericordiam petiit et invenit. Tendens versus Vernolium, regem Francorum audivit castellum obsidione vallasse, nec in petrariis erigendis, nec in magnis lapidibus comportandis, nec in machinis subvehendis, nec in murorum subfossionibus

He takes  
Notting-  
ham; is  
crowned at  
Winchester,  
and on the  
12th of May  
embarks for  
Normandy.

He relieves  
Verneuil.

<sup>1</sup> See Richard of S. German, ed. Pertz, p. 14.

<sup>2</sup> See the story given by Hoveden, vol. iii. p. 235.

<sup>3</sup> *prospero*] proprio, D.

<sup>4</sup> *Sanctorum Nerci et Achillei*] Altered to Sancti Pancratii, in D.: the 12th of May is dedicated to the three saints conjointly.



excavandis, nec in obsessorum corporibus affligendis per dies octo cessasse. Tunc temporis instabat dies ille magnus, celebris ille dies, majestati dies altissimæ dedicatus, dies optabilis toti mundo, dies inquam Pentecostes, populo Christiano per orbem terrarum venerandus ubique. Quo tempore Franci quondam cathedralium visitationibus ecclesiarum obnoxii loca sancta contendebant adire. Sacerdotes ordinis secundi, cum ymnis et laudibus, cum vexillis et crucibus suas præcedebant plebeculas; choreæ virginum, juvenum evagationes, civium et plebeiorum oculos demulcebant: sed quia

A.D. 1194  
Flight of  
the French  
from Ver-  
neuil on  
Whitsun-  
eve; May 29.

Mobile mutatur semper cum principe vulgus,

nunc villarum depopulationibus, nunc deprædationibus armentorum, nunc incendiis, nunc cædibus, nunc homicidiis invigilare curabant. Et ne laborantes die sancto Pentecostes reportasse victoriam futuris temporibus memorialem, et suis annalibus inserendam computarentur, audierunt sub ipso noctis crepusculo quod rex Anglorum accinctus esset ad pugnam, et in crastinum superventurus. Quo rumore perterriti potius elegerunt fugere, quam pugnare; cum suo dampno semper, cum suo semper obprobrio, recedentes a castris.

Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus, marcarum decem milibus persolutis, ab Alemannia rediens, Ascensionis Dominicæ die sollempni, sollempni processione receptus est in ecclesia Sancti Pauli Lundoniæ, sermonem habens ad populum. Expletis Missarum sollempniis, in domo domini Lundoniensis cum lautarum affluentis epularum receptus est honorifice. Secunda feria Pentecostes navem ascendit, transiturus in Normanniam iii<sup>tio</sup> kalendas Junii.<sup>1</sup>

The arch-  
bishop of  
Rouen  
comes to  
London,  
May 19;

and goes to  
Normandy,  
May 30.

Canonici Saresberienses, decanum<sup>2</sup> non habentes ad præsens, a rege prius impetrata licentia, fratrem suum

<sup>1</sup> Junii] Julii, D.

| <sup>2</sup> decanum] episcopum, D.

A.D. 1194. et concanonicum Herebertum Cantuariensem<sup>1</sup> archidiaconum, assensu communi sollempniter in episcopum elegerunt. Electionem factam in publico recitavit Walterus præcentor: electioni factæ præbuit rex assensum, quam et Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus auctoritate propria confirmavit apud Saresberiam iii<sup>ti</sup>o kalendas Maii. Sabbato Pentecostes prædictus electus presbiter ordinatus est. Sequenti Dominica consecratus est episcopus ab Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo apud Westmonasterium, in capella Sanctæ Katerinæ, nonis Junii. Pridie idus Junii sollempni processione receptus est apud Saresberiam, et sua sollempniter collocatus in sede per archiepiscopum.

Herbert  
archdeacon  
of Canter-  
bury chosen  
bishop of  
Salisbury.

Consecrated  
June 5;  
enthroned  
June 12.

Philip<sup>1</sup>  
besieges  
Fontaines  
near Rouen.

Rex Francorum sub qualiquali festinatione recedens Vernolio, ne nil videretur egisse, municipiolum quoddam situm prope Rothomagum, quod ex fonticulis ebullientibus appellatum est Fontes, obsidione vallavit. Obsessi sunt intus milites quatuor, servientes xx<sup>ti</sup>, nichil minus arbitantes, quam tantum principem ad tam exilem locum cum exercitu toto divertere. Recolere poterant, si litteras nossent, illud a Lucano poeta metricè scriptum:

“Dignum te Cæsaris ira  
“ Nullus honor faciet.”

Luc. Phars.  
iii. 136.

Destroys  
the castle  
and retires.

Præmissis igitur assultibus ardentissimis, rex quarto die portas irrupit, evertit castellulum, cuncta diripuit. Inde reveritus vires Rothomagensium, ne forte Vernolensium animis accenderentur et factis, intra fines suos cum aliqua saltem victoriola sese recepit.

The Ange-  
vins destroy  
Montmirail.

Circa dies istos Andegavenses castellum Gwillelmi Gohet,<sup>2</sup> fundatum prope Feritatem Bernardi, quod vo-

<sup>1</sup> Herbert, surnamed le Poor, son of Richard of Ilchester, bishop of Winchester. He was bishop of Salisbury, 1194–1217.

<sup>2</sup> William of Perche Gouet, Goeth, or le petit Perche.

catur Mons Mirabilis, obsederunt, ceperunt, et funditus diruerunt. A.D. 1194.

Postquam rex Francorum recessit Vernolio, rex Anglorum veniens Thuronis a castelli novi buigensibus, ubi requiescit beatus Martinus, duo milia marcarum exeniorum nomine suscepit, nulla coactione præmissa. Tendens inde versus Bellum Locum, qui situs est intra fines Thuroniæ, castellum de Luches, quod rex Francorum obsidatus nomine receperat in potestatem a bailivis regis Anglorum dum teneretur in vinculis, ne conventionem quam cum eo fecerant transgredere-  
Richard receives 2000 marks at Tours.  
 tur, et quindecim militibus, et quater viginti servientibus cum alimonix sufficientia custodiendum commiserat, rex Anglorum obsedit, et intra paucos dies viriliter expugnavit.  
He takes Loches.

Circa dies istos filius regis Navaræ<sup>1</sup> veniens in auxilium Anglorum regi, copiosum congregavit exercitum, et centum quinquaginta balistarios habens, terram Gaufridi de Rancuna, terram comitis Engolismensis, penitus devastavit.  
The son of the king of Navarre ravages Angoumois.

Rex Francorum, fines intrans Turoniæ, prope Vindocinum fixit tentoria. Quo cum regem Anglorum cognosceret supervenisse, summo mane tentoriis avulsis cum festinatione Fractam Vallem repetiit. Rex autem Anglorum eum subsecutus est, et quadrigas ipsius, comitum, et baronum, et magnatum sub eo militantium, impedimenta tota sub captione conclusit. Aurum et argentum in scriniis et in aliis locis repositum, tentoria quoque, balistas et innumeras res, æstimatio quarum in inmensum exerescit, sine dampno suo cepit et secum reduxit.  
Philip enters Touraine, but retires before Richard, and loses his baggage.

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<sup>1</sup> Sancho the Strong, son of Sancho VI., succeeded his father in 1194.

A.D. 1194.  
Thirty-  
seven days  
after the  
flight from  
Verneuil  
Philip  
enters Cha-  
teaudun.

A festo Pentecostes quo  
rex Francorum Philippus  
a Vernolio nocte recedens  
fuga sibi consuluit, elapsi  
sunt dies xxxvii. ad il-  
lum usque diem quo  
quiescens prope Vindo-  
cinum, exterritus summo  
mane, cum gravi jactura  
suorum castellum Duni  
tremefactus irrupit.

## GALFRIDUS.

Gallia fugisti bis et hoc sub rege  
Philippo,  
Nec sunt sub modio facta pudenda  
duo.  
Vernolium sumit testem fuga  
prima, secunda  
Windocinum; noctem prima, se-  
cunda diem.  
Nocte fugam primam rapuisti,  
mane secundam;  
Prima metus vitio, vique secunda  
fuit.<sup>1</sup>

The emperor  
writes to  
Richard  
about Otho.

“ Henricus Romanus imperator Ricardo regi Anglorum.  
“ Dilectionem tuam scire volumus quod fideles tui Walterus  
“ Rothomagensis archiepiscopus, et Bathoniensis episcopus, et  
“ Robertus de Turneham multa supplicatione nobis institerunt,  
“ quatinus Ottonem nepotem tuum nobiscum equitare permit-  
“ teremus. Sed quoniam pater ejus dux Saxonum nobis sus-  
“ pectus est, cujus malitiam veremur, petitiones eorum admit-  
“ tere noluimus. Sed tui ducti favore hæc eis indulsimus,  
“ quod idem Otto de die tres servientes habiturus est, qui ei  
“ serviant et assistant.”

Isaac  
Angelus  
blinded and  
imprisoned.

Circa dies istos Alexius quidam,<sup>2</sup> naturalis filius, sicut  
dicebatur, Manuelis quondam imperatoris Constantino-  
politani, Græcus genere, Græcorum innumerabili mul-  
titudine congregata, transiit in Bulgariam, et hostiliter  
aggressus Constantinopolim, Cursac imperatorem cap-  
tum, excæcatum, ementulatum carcere dampnavit per-  
petuo, sedem occupans imperialem.<sup>3</sup>

Richard  
goes to  
Poictou.

<sup>4</sup> Rex Anglorum potitus victoria transivit in Pictaviam,  
et intra paucos dies Tailleburg, et totam terram Gau-

<sup>1</sup> This poem, to be ascribed no doubt to Geoffrey de Vinsauf, is given in the margin of MSS. A. and B. in a hand coeval with the text.

<sup>2</sup> Alexius Angelus Comnenus, who succeeded in 1195, was brother of Isaac Angelus, whom he sup-  
planted.

<sup>3</sup> *Circa . . imperialem*] Inserted in the margin in B.; om. D.

<sup>4</sup> “ Ricardus rex Anglorum cum a  
“ nativitate sua complisset annum  
“ vicesimum secundum a patre suo  
“ matre consentiente creatus est dux  
“ Aquitanorum. Galfridus itaque  
“ de Rancuna multis eum lacessivit

fridi de Rancuna, totam quoque terram comitis Engo-  
lismensium sua sub potestate recepit, ut a castello  
Vernolii quousque veniatur ad crucem Karoli nullus ei  
rebellis existat.

A.D. 1194.  
And over-  
runs An-  
goumois.

“ Celestinus papa Veronensi episcopo.<sup>1</sup>

“ Volumus et per apostolica scripta mandamus atque præ-  
cipimus, quatinus a duce Austriae juramentum recipias, cum  
“ alia cautione quam expedire noveris, quod mandatis nostris  
“ quæ sibi per te, vel litteras, aut nuntium, vel nuntios nos-  
tros fecerimus, per omnia sine fraude parebit. Quo recepto,  
“ in ejus virtute sibi præcipias, ut obsides regis Anglorum  
“ universos absolvat, condiciones omnes quas exegit ab ipso  
“ relaxet, et ablata sibi per eum et suos, et quæ de ipsius  
“ regis iniqua redemptione percepit, sibi per universa resti-  
tuens, eosdem obsides faciat cum securitate ad propria re-  
meare, et ut amodo talia non attemptet. Nichilominus  
“ etiam de injuria et dampnis congrue satisfaciat irrogatis.  
“ His demum rite completis et peractis, ei et suis absolutionis  
“ munus impendas, et interdictum cui erat ipsius terra sub-  
jecta relaxes. Illud etiam eidem duci et suis nichilominus  
“ præstita sibi absolutione sub debito prædicti juramenti præ-  
cipias, quod quam citius poterunt ad partes Jerosolimitanas  
“ accedant, et tanto tempore moram in servitio Christi faciant,  
“ quanto præfatus rex in captione dinoscitur extitisse. Quod  
“ si non observaverint, ipsum et suos in eandem excommu-  
nicationis sententiam appellatione remota reducas. Data  
“ Romæ, apud Sanctum Petrum, viii<sup>o</sup> idus Junii, pontificatus  
“ nostri anno quarto.”

The pope  
orders the  
duke of  
Austria to  
release the  
English  
hostages.

Dated June  
6, 1194.

Rex<sup>2</sup> Anglorum edicto generali convocavit magnates  
omnes suæ jurisdictioni subpositos Cenomannis, ubi  
fidem Anglorum in adversitate sua semper sibi gratio-  
sam, integram et probabilem plurimum commendavit.

Richard  
assembles  
his lords at  
Le Mans.

“ injuriis. Sed Ricardus collectis  
“ viribus Tailleburg obsidione valla-  
“ vit, et faciem universam murorum  
“ intra dies complanavit paucissi-  
“ mos. Annus ab Incarnatione  
“ Domini MCLXXIX<sup>us</sup> tunc temporis  
“ effluebat,” ins. B., probably to fill  
up the lacuna caused by the omis-  
sion of the last paragraph, which  
may have been struck out when the

writer discovered that he had made  
a mistake about the parentage of  
Alexius.

<sup>1</sup> Adelard, bishop of Verona,  
1188-1211, cardinal priest of the  
title of S. Marcellus, 1185. This  
letter is printed in the *Fœdera*, i.  
p. 64, from Twysden's text.

<sup>2</sup> *Rex*] Ricardus rex, D.

A.D. 1194.  
Truce  
between  
Richard  
and Philip.

Treugæ datæ sunt inter reges Francorum et Anglorum ; sed commeatus negotiatorum interdictum est hinc et inde. Revixit his diebus regis Pharaonis memoria, qui populis undique confluentibus et Egyptum intrare desiderantibus venale frumentum exposuit, ne manus avara supprimeret quod commerciis hominum, cum tempus exigit, est communicandum.

The arch-  
bishop of  
Lyons, John  
aux Belles  
Mains,  
resigns.

Johannes,<sup>1</sup> thesaurarius Eboracensis, electus in episcopum Pictavensem, ab Alexandro papa iii<sup>io</sup> consecratus est episcopus in abbacia Dolensi, quæ fundamentum habet in diocesi Bituricensi, die scilicet festo Sanctæ Teclæ virginis. Sedit autem Pictavensis episcopus annis viginti, tresdecim septimanis et uno die. Translatus ad Lugdunensem ecclesiam, ibi sedit archiepiscopus per decem annos et viginti novem septimanis. Cui successit in archiepiscopatu Reginaldus filius Gigonis comitis Forensis. Johannes autem archiepiscopus in Angliam veniens Sancto Thomæ martyri vota persolvit orationum apud Cantuariam in nativitate Beatae Mariæ.

He visits  
Canterbury,  
Sept. 8.

Richard  
uses tour-  
naments for  
the benefit  
of the ex-  
chequer.

Circa dies istos statuit rex Anglorum, certis quibusdam interpositis conditionibus ad commodum fisci pertinentibus, ut milites passim per Angliam in locis congruis undique concurrentes, vires suas flexis in gyrum frænis experiantur ; ea consideratione fortassis inductus, ut si bellum adversus Agarenos, vel adversus finitimos movere decreverit, si vel gentes exteræ regnum hostiliter præsumpserint infestare, vegetatiores, agitatioris, exercitatiores reddantur ad prælium. Dum itaque dispositio militaris certa die certo loco tirocinio deditos evocat ad giramen, Anglos militaribus armis instructos, in gladiis exerendis, in ictibus cumulandis, in verberibus aggravandis, in vulneribus infligendis,

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<sup>1</sup> John of Poitiers, consecrated Sept. 23, 1162, at Dol; translated to Lyons in 1181; he resigned in 1193, and was succeeded by Reginald of Forez, who ruled from 1193 to 1226.

noveris exercitatos. Sed eosdem levium vibratio lancearum non tam agiles reddit ad dimicandum, quam luxus epularum effusior sumptuosos divulgat, et in luminaribus procurandis et accendendis prædicat officiosos. Juventus igitur, cupida laudis sed non pecuniæ, subjugatos armis nequaquam atterit carcerali custodia, vel ad redemptionem immoderatam exquisitis tormentis impellit, sed captos jure belli sola fidei sponsione devinctos abire permittit, redituros cum fuerint requisiti.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1194.  
Reflexions  
on the cus-  
tom of tour-  
naments.

A rege Francorum Philippo directi sunt nuncii iiii<sup>or</sup> ad Anglorum regem Ricardum, verbis utentes pacificis, de regnorum commoditatibus tractaturi cum rege, ne populos utriusque regis potestati subjectos, quorum hauriendo tam argentum quam aurum loculos vacua-  
verant, bellicis cladibus, et sanguinis effusione prorsus attererent. Domino siquidem suo beneplacitum esse constanter asseverabant, ut ambigua fata totius controversiæ quæ vertitur inter ipsos sub certamine singulari fortium quinque virorum hinc et inde dirimerentur, populis utriusque regni confidentibus<sup>2</sup> et expectantibus eventum rei, iudicium declararet gladiatorium quid super jure regis utriusque Regis Æterni sederet in animo. Consultatio simul et conditio placuit Anglorum regi quamplurimum, dummodo rex Francorum quintus inter suos, rex Anglorum itidem inter suos quintus, paritate servata corporum et armorum æqua lance configerent.

Philip pro-  
poses that  
the disputes  
between  
him and  
Richard  
should be  
settled by  
a combat of  
five on each  
side.

Circa dies istos piscis quidam, vocatus vulgo crassus piscis, vi ventorum et impulsu maris appulsus est apud Eadulfesnase,<sup>3</sup> villam scilicet canonicorum Sancti Pauli Lundoniæ. Cumque quæstio moveretur, utrum ad regem an ad canonicos piscis spectare deberet, inspectis a capitali iusticiario regni Lundoniensis ecclesiæ privilegiis, sententiatum est piscem non ad regem

A whale  
cast ashore  
at the Naze.

<sup>1</sup> Circa . . . requisiti] om. D. | Twysden. The Naze, on the coast  
<sup>2</sup> confidentibus] considentibus, C. | of Essex.  
<sup>3</sup> Eadulfesnase] Cadulnesuase,

A.D. 1194. sed tam ad decanum quam ad capitulum spectare debere.<sup>1</sup>

Agreement between the archbishop and citizens of Rouen.

“ Ricardus rex Angliæ omnibus fidelibus suis salutem.  
 “ Noverit universitas vestra compositionem factam inter  
 “ dominum Walterum Rothomagensem archiepiscopum et cano-  
 “ nicos ejusdem ecclesiæ, et cives Rothomagenses, in hunc  
 “ modum, quod murus et scoppæ atrii ecclesiæ infra proxi-  
 “ mum Natalis Domini diem per eosdem cives reficiantur, per  
 “ visum senescalli Normanniæ et bailivorum nostrorum in eo  
 “ statu in quo erant quando diruti fuerunt. Hæc acta sunt  
 “ apud Argentomum vigilia Sancti Martyni.”

Richard restores the estates of the clergy of Tours, Nov. 11.

Ricardus rex Angliæ decano et canonicis Thuroniæ, et cæteris clericis omnibus, tam religiosis scilicet quam aliis, universos redditus eorum quos confiscaverat in manu domini legati benigne reddidit. Hæc acta sunt apud Alenconam die festo Sancti Martini.

Letter of the archbishop of Rouen to the author.

“ Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo de Diceto  
 “ decano Lundoniæ salutem.  
 “ Impetrata per dominum legatum et nos restitutione red-  
 “ dituum ecclesiasticarum personarum de terra domini regis  
 “ Francorum quam rex Anglorum confiscaverat, dominus lega-  
 “ tus et nos ad regem Francorum duximus laborandum, ut pre-  
 “ cibus et exhortationibus nostris nobis redditus nostros et cæte-  
 “ ris ecclesiasticis personis de terra domini regis Anglorum suos  
 “ redditus quos ceperat restitueret. Hæc acta sunt Senonis.”

The king of France is reconciled with the archbishop.

“ Philippus rex Francorum bailivis suis salutem.  
 “ Sciatis quod dilectum nostrum Walterum venerabilem  
 “ Rothomagensem archiepiscopum in gratiam et amorem nos-  
 “ trum recepimus. Inde est quod vobis mandamus et præ-  
 “ cipimus, quatinus visis præsentibus litteris deliberetis in  
 “ vestra potestate universas res dicti archiepiscopi et cano-  
 “ nicorum Rothomagensium, et monachorum, et monalium,  
 “ presbiterorum, et clericorum Normannorum, et in pace de  
 “ cætero habere permittatis. Et si aliquis amodo eis aut  
 “ rebus suis molestiam sive dampnum intulerit, quantocius  
 “ faciatis emendari. Præcipiatis etiam militibus quos idem  
 “ archiepiscopus vobis nominabit, ut erga eundem archiepi-  
 “ scopum faciant sicuti solent et debent.”

Letters of restitution.

In eadem forma scripsit omnibus bailivis suis et baronibus in quorum potestate redditus nostri et ecclesiasticarum personarum Normanniæ erant.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Circa . . . debere] om. C. | <sup>2</sup> Walterus . . . erant] om. C.



Rogerus de genere Normannorum primus in Sicilia regio diademate sublimatus suo sculptum in sigillo monosticum illud jactabat,

A.D. 1194.  
Descent of the kingdom of Sicily to Henry VI. and Constantia.

“Apulus et Calaber, Siculus michi servit et Affer.”

Qui cum ageret in extremis, reliquit filium et filiam Willelmum et Constantiam; annus millenus centesimus quinquagesimus quartus tunc temporis effluebat. Henricus rex Theutonicus eandem Constantiam duxit uxorem, anno tam millesimo tam centesimo quam octogesimo sexto fluente. Henricus postmodum imperator creatus secum ducens imperatricem Constantiam, deficientibus aliis hæredibus, omnium ad regnum Siciliae pertinentium hæredem legitimum, duplicem congregavit exercitum, hinc equestrem et pedestrem per viarum angustias laboriosissime gradientem, illinc remigantium multitudinem copiosissimam in armis bellicis plurimum confidentem. Sicque Januensium et Pisanorum tam

Boniface of Montferrat burns Salerno.

auxilio quam consilio roboratus, Bonifacium<sup>1</sup> marchionem de Monte Ferrato totius navigii sui quod excreverat in immensum signiferum ordinavit. Bonifacius itaque dum æquora sulcaret intrepidus et Salernitanos<sup>2</sup> pro viribus paratos resistere cognovisset, irruit super eos, et non modica strage peracta victoriam reportavit, urbem succendit, prædavit, ecclesiis non pepercit, ecclesiam Sancti Mathæi violenter intravit, asportavit thesaurum, sine delectu cives in ore gladii trucidavit, quosdam truncavit capite, quosdam suspendit patibulo, mulieres omnes indifferenter prostituit. Civitate vastata, transiit in Siciliam; civitates omnes in deditionem accepit. Willelmus Tancredi regis filius, in ætate puerili sublimatus in regem, cum matre sua præsidium adiit, sicut fertur, tutissimum, castrum scilicet Sancti Johannis. Imperator Henricus iter dirigens ad urbem Pannormitanam, in sede metropolitana sollempni pro-

The young king of Sicily flies.

<sup>1</sup> Boniface marquess of Montfer-  
rat, 1192-1207.

<sup>2</sup> Salernitanos] Salertitanos, A.

A.D. 1194. cessione receptus x<sup>o</sup> kalendas Decembris<sup>1</sup> regium diadema  
Coronation suscepit.  
of Henry.

The duke of  
Austria  
thrown from  
his horse,  
Dec. 25.

MCCXCV. Die festo Sancti Stephani prothomartyris, dum apud Gratiam dux Austriae Limpoldus<sup>2</sup> dies Natalicios celebraret, et juxta consuetudinem regionis sui corporis agilitatem inter suos ostenderet commilitones de plano militaribus armis accinctus, flexis in girum frenis, equo cecidit, et pedis attritione subita sauciatus ad necem, urgentissima tandem necessitate compulsus, consilio medicorum pede truncatus est, ut qui regis Anglorum Ricardi Jerosolima redeuntis, et crucis adhuc mortificationem in suo corpore gestantis, et animum habentis ad Terram Sanctam redire, pedes constrinxerat, nec licentiam abeundi quo vellet habere permetteret, in ultionem tanti facinoris pede proprio mulctaretur juxta sententiam Petri Ravennatis,<sup>3</sup> qui de filio prodigo scribens inter cætera dixit, "Luxuriæ, ventri, gulæ famis tortor apponitur, ut ultrix ibi pœna sæviat ubi pœnalis reatus exarserat."<sup>4</sup>

His foot  
amputated.

A judgment  
upon him.

<sup>1</sup> *Decembris*] Novembris, Twysden. According to Böhmer, Regesta, p. 151, the day of the coronation is uncertain, the historians giving different dates; but it must have been later than November 1; in which case the text has probably the true reading.

<sup>2</sup> *Limpoldus*] Leopold V., 1177-1194.

<sup>3</sup> Peter of Ravenna, commonly known as Peter Chrysologus, archbishop of Ravenna, 433-449. The words here quoted occur in his first sermon, "de duobus filiis;" Opera, ed. Mita, Venice, 1742, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *exarserat*] Here MS. C. inserts the following paragraph; "Hoc anno Guarinus abbas, cum præfuisset ecclesiæ beati Albani annis undecim et octo mensibus octoque diebus, obiit plenus dierum iii<sup>io</sup> kalendas Maii: sepultusque est a Gilleberto Rofensi episcopo die apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi. Cui successit Johannes abbas xx<sup>mus</sup> i<sup>mus</sup>, ejusdem monasterii monachus, in capitulo Sancti Albani, nullo contradicente, electus in præsentia Huberti Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, apostolicæ sedis legati et totius Angliæ justitiarum, necnon in præsentia multorum tam procerum quam abbatum et clericorum, ipso justituario assensum regis Ricardi præbente, xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Augusti. Quem electum Ricardus Lundonien-sis episcopus sollempniter et pontificaliter benedixit in ecclesia beati Albani ad majus altare in præsentia totius conventus, et pontificalibus ornamentis indutum in sua sede sollempniter collocavit iii<sup>io</sup> kalendas Augusti."

“ Henricus Dei gratia Romanorum imperator et semper  
 “ Augustus, et rex Siciliae, dilecto amico suo Waltero, Rotho-  
 “ magensi archiepiscopo, salutem et dilectionem. A.D. 1195.  
Jan. 20.  
 “ Scientes honestatem tuam de nostrae magnificentiae felici-  
 “ bus successibus plurimum gratulari, significamus discretioni The em-  
peror an-  
nounces to  
the arch-  
bishop of  
Rouen the  
conquest of  
Sicily and  
the birth  
of his son,  
Dec. 26, 1194.  
 “ tuae quod nos per Dei gratiam totum regnum Siciliae et  
 “ Apuliae in pace possidemus. Cum autem quosdam magnates  
 “ regni, qui nobis satis contrarii primo exstiterunt, gratiam  
 “ nostram recuperassent, ipsi postmodum nefandam proditio-  
 “ nem contra personam nostram machinati sunt. Sed quia  
 “ nichil opertum quod non reveletur, gratia Dei proditio illa  
 “ fuit detecta, et quorundam proditorum proditione manifes-  
 “ tata, unde omnes eos pariter jussimus captivari, et in vin-  
 “ culis detineri. Ad ejus nostrae prosperitatis augmentum  
 “ divina operante elementia, dilecta consors nostra Constantia,  
 “ illustris Romanorum imperatrix Augusta, in die beati Ste-  
 “ phani prothomartyris peperit nobis filium.<sup>1</sup> Tu itaque nostrae  
 “ jocunditati congaudendo de tuo et terrae statu nos certifies.  
 “ Datum apud Sanctum Marcum xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Februarii.”

Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus plenitudinem Archbishop  
Hubert is  
made legate.  
 potestatis in officio legationis inauditam a saeculis com-  
 muni favore cardinalium universorum assecutus est,  
 sicut docent sequentia ;

“ Celestinus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Mar. 18.  
 “ Huberto, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, apostolicae sedis legato,  
 “ salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.<sup>2</sup>  
 “ Sinceritas devotionis et fidei consuetae, quam Anglicana Letter of  
the pope  
conferring  
the legation.  
 “ semper ecclesia circa sacrosanctam Romanam ecclesiam con-  
 “ secravit, in tua, sicut bene confidimus, prudentia et virtute  
 “ reffloruit, et placiti fervoris accepit acceptabile incrementum.  
 “ Talis enim ad Romanam ecclesiam tuae fraternitatis ema-  
 “ navit opinio, quae et tuae honestatis odore nos recreet, et  
 “ constantiae quam habes vigore confortet, ita ut confidentiam  
 “ quam de tua probitate concepimus in nostro jam apertius  
 “ opere declaremus. Supplicante itaque karissimo in Christo  
 “ filio nostro Ricardo illustri rege Anglorum et universis  
 “ suffraganeis Cantuariensis ecclesiae, ut Anglicana ecclesia  
 “ legatum apostolicae sedis pro suis et regni profectibus opti-  
 “ neret, tum pro devotione quam ad Cantuariensem ecclesiam  
 “ pro meritis illius gloriosi martyris haberemus, tum etiam

<sup>1</sup> *filium*] Afterwards Frederick II. | Hoveden, iii. 290, 291; and in the  
<sup>2</sup> The following letter is given by | Epistolae Cantuarienses, p. 368.

A.D. 1195. " tuæ probitatis et honestatis intuitu, eorum precibus assen-  
 Mar. 18. " sum præstitimus et favorem. Maxime quia multum credi-  
 " mus ecclesiæ et regni utilitatibus expedire, si talem in  
 " ministerio supradicto regio illa recipiat, qualem prædicti  
 " regis et episcoporum instantia de conversionis merito et  
 " fidei devotione commendat. Ideoque ad honorem Dei, et  
 " ecclesiæ Cantuariensis salutem et pacem, per totum regnum  
 " Angliæ, non obstante exceptione vel privilegio venerabili  
 " fratri nostro Eboracensi archiepiscopo, vel alii facto, offi-  
 " cium tibi legationis concedimus, per apostolica tibi scripta  
 " mandantes quatinus illam cum fraternæ obedientiæ humili-  
 " tate suscipias, et secundum datam tibi cœlitis facultatem,  
 " ad emendandum ea quæ necesse est emendari, et statuenda  
 " ea quæ fuerint statuenda, debitæ diligentiae manum aucto-  
 " ritate ipsius legationis apponas; ita nimirum in omnibus  
 " reverentiam matris tuæ Romanæ ecclesiæ prompta devotione  
 " custodiens, ut pro defectu ministerii quod tibi læta com-  
 " mittit tuis etiam facias operibus lætiorem. Datum Laterani,  
 " xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Aprilis, pontificatus nostri anno quarto."

Letter of  
 the pope to  
 the clergy  
 of York  
 announcing  
 the legation  
 of Hubert.

" Celestinus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus  
 " fratribus Eboracensi archiepiscopo, et universis episcopis, et  
 " dilectis filiis, abbatibus, prioribus, et aliis ecclesiarum præ-  
 " latis per regnum Angliæ constitutis, salutem et apostolicam  
 " benedictionem.<sup>1</sup>

" Divinæ sapientiæ inscrutabilis altitudo, quæ sacrosanctam  
 " Romanam ecclesiam in hujus mundi latitudine stabilivit,  
 " ita regimen et gubernationem ipsius immutabili provisione  
 " disposuit, ut ad eam salubriter gubernandam plurimos assu-  
 " meret in partem sollicitudinis, quamvis pro unitatis eccle-  
 " siasticæ firmamento unus acciperet plenitudinem potestatis.  
 " Voluit enim ut secundum quod eam alloquitur in propheta,  
 " pro patribus ejus filii nascerentur qui super omnem terram Ps. xlv. 17.  
 " principes constituti virtutum meritis, et verbo doctrinæ  
 " rudes ad fidem, profectos ad justitiam erudiret. Unde  
 " sacrosancta ecclesia Romana, cui super cæteras concidit  
 " ecclesiæ magisterium, pium ad alias habens materna provi-  
 " sione respectum, providit ab initio et laudabili hactenus  
 " consuetudine custodivit, ut de diversis mundi partibus ad  
 " earum ministerium adimplendum viros prudentes ascisceret,  
 " quorum auctoritas et doctrina sub Romani pontificis mode-

<sup>1</sup> The following letter is given by preceding: also in Epp. Cantuar.,  
 Hoveden, iii. 292, 293, with an ad- p. 369.  
 ditional clause, and dated as the

“ramine constituta, quod ipse non poterat, procul distantibus ecclesiis ministraret. Unde nos qui, licet insufficientibus meritis, in sublimi sumus ejusdem specula constituti, patrum nostrorum vestigiis inhaerentes, ita intendimus cum Dei adjutorio injunctum nobis ministerium circa proximas ecclesias agere, ut his a quibus etiam positione distamus opportuna debeat providentia non deesse. Spiritualiter autem ad praesens Anglicanam ecclesiam paternae considerationis acie intuentes, ad salutem ipsius et spirituales in Christo profectus, communi consilio fratrum nostrorum decrevimus, ut venerabilis frater noster Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, de cujus meritis et virtute, sapientia pariter et doctrina, ecclesia universalis congaudet, ministerio legationis accepto vices nostras ad honorem ecclesiae, totius regni salutem et pacem, per totum regnum Angliae, non obstante exemptione vel privilegio tibi, aut ecclesiae tuae, frater archiepiscope, vel alii facto, libere exequatur. Praesentium itaque auctoritate universitati vestrae per apostolica scripta praecipientes mandamus, quatinus eidem tanquam apostolicae sedis legato reverentiam impendatis debitam et honorem.”

A.D. 1195.

“Willelmus Eliensis episcopus, Radulfo decano Lundoniae. Mittimus ad vos litteras quas Vetus de Monte misit duci Austriae de morte marchisii in haec verba;

The bishop of Ely transmits to our author the letter from the chief of the Assassins declaring Richard guilty of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat.

“Limpoldo duci Austriae Vetus de Monte salutem.<sup>1</sup>  
 “Cum plurimi reges et principes ultra mare Ricardum regem Angliae et dominum, de morte marchisii inculpant, juro per Deum qui in aeternum regnat, et per legem quam tenemus, quod in ejus mortem nullam culpam habuit. Est siquidem causa mortis marchisii talis: unus ex fratribus nostris in unam navim de Salteleia<sup>2</sup> ad partes nostras veniebat, et tempus illum forte apud Tyrum impulsit, et marchisius fecit illum capere et occidere, et magnam ejus pecuniam rapuit. Nos vero marchisio nostros nuntios mandavimus. Mandavimus quod pecuniam fratris nostri nobis redderet, et de morte fratris nostri nobiscum se concordaret, et noluit, necnon et nuntios nostros sprexit, et mortem fratris nostri super Reinaldum dominum Sydonis posuit; et nos tantum fecimus per amicos nostros, ut in veritate scivimus quod ipse fecit illum occidere, et pecuniam rapere. Et

<sup>1</sup> The letter of the sheikh of the Assassins declaring Richard innocent of the murder of Conrad of Montferrat, is given also by William of Newburgh, lib. v. c. 26; by Mat-

thew Paris, by Trivet, and in the last chapter of the Itinerarium Regis Ricardi, p. 384.

<sup>2</sup> *Salteleia*] Satalia.

A.D. 1195.  
True account of the  
murder of  
Conrad.

“ iterum alium nuntium nostrum nomine Edrisum ad eum  
“ misimus, quem in mari mergere voluit; sed amici nostri  
“ illum a Tyro festinanter recedere fecerunt, qui ad nos cito  
“ pervenit et ista nobis nuntiavit. Nos quoque ex hora illa  
“ marchisium occidere desideravimus, tuncque duos fratres ad  
“ Tyrum misimus, qui cum aperte et fere coram omni populo  
“ Tyri occiderunt. Hæc autem fuit causa mortis marchisii;  
“ et bene dicimus vobis in veritate, quod dominus Ricardus  
“ rex Angliæ in hac morte marchisii nullam culpam habuit;  
“ et qui propter hoc domino regi Angliæ malum fecerunt,  
“ injuste et sine causa fecerunt. Sciatis pro certo quod nos  
“ nullum hominem hujus mundi pro mercede aliqua, vel pro  
“ pecunia occidimus, nisi nobis malum prius fecerit. Et  
“ sciatis quod litteras istas fecimus in domo nostra ad castel-  
“ lum nostrum Messiac in dimidio Septembris coram fratribus  
“ nostris, et sigillo nostro eas sigillavimus anno ab Alexandro  
“ M<sup>mo</sup> et D.I.V<sup>to</sup>.

“ Nos vero harum transcriptum litterarum vobis de cujus  
“ dilectione plenum habemus experimentum duximus destinan-  
“ dum, ut de illo agatis inronicis vestris.”

“ Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, Ricardo eadem gratia  
“ Landoniensi episcopo, salutem.

Letter of the  
king to the  
bishop of  
London.

“ Licet a plerisque magnatibus et familiaribus nostris su-  
“ deretur, ne curam et administrationem regni nostri ei penes  
“ quem summa spiritualis gladii et potestas in regno nostro  
“ consistebat crederemus, venerabili tamen patri nostro Hu-  
“ berto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, plerisque in contrarium  
“ adnitentibus, regni nostri et custodiam fiducialiter duximus  
“ committendam, ecclesiarum prælatos in ea veneratione  
“ habentes, ut nichil de eis meriti jura nostra fidei eorum  
“ secure ac fidenter credamus, sperantes quod cum indulgen-  
“ tius forte quam prædecessores nostri, et benignius viros  
“ ecclesiasticos habuerimus, aliquid in juris nostri præjudi-  
“ cium debeant attemptare vel sustinere præsumi. Sane, sicut  
“ ex quorundam relatione didicimus, prior et monachi Dunol-  
“ menses<sup>1</sup> clandestinam electionem nobis inconsultis et irre-  
“ quisitis facere præsumpserunt. Quod si ita est, in regiam  
“ majestatem nostram non modicum est offensum: unde sin-  
“ ceritati vestræ decrevimus esse mandandum, quod sollicita  
“ provisione curetis, ne id juris et dignitatis quod nostri pro-  
“ genitores in electione episcoporum Angliæ habuerunt, et

He has  
heard that  
the monks  
of Durham  
have made  
a secret  
election.

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<sup>1</sup> The see of Durham was vacant by the death of Hugh de Puiset, March 3, 1195.

“ nos habere debemus, in aliquo minuatur, ne humanitatis et A.D. 1195.  
 “ benignitatis nostræ ecclesiasticis personis indulgentius ex-  
 “ hibitæ pœnam in honoris nostri dispendio sentiamus. Non  
 “ enim aliqua ratione sustineremus quod a præfatis monachis  
 “ vel ab aliis quicquam cum detrimento honoris nostri in  
 “ electione episcopi fieret, et si forte factum esset quin in  
 “ irritum revocaretur incontinenti.”

<sup>1</sup>“ Celestinus papa Senonensi<sup>2</sup> archiepiscopo salutem.

Letter of the  
 pope to the  
 archbishop  
 of Sens.

“ Cum in regno Gallia catholici semper æquitatis cultores  
 “ divina fuerint principes institutione promoti, a sacrosancta  
 “ Romana ecclesia, cujus fidem et unitatem servarunt, quadam  
 “ sunt prærogativa privilegium benedictionis et gratiæ conse-  
 “ cuti. Quorum quidem exaltationem et gloriam nos, etiam  
 “ adhuc in minori officio constituti, et libenter promovimus et  
 “ libentius consulimus promovendam. Nunc autem in apo-  
 “ stolatus culmine provocati, karissimum in Christo filium  
 “ nostrum Philippum illustrem regem Francia, recolendæ  
 “ memoriæ prædecessorum suorum tam bonitate quam pru-  
 “ dentia successorem, paternæ sumus caritatis brachiis am-  
 “ plexati, dignis eum titulis honorare, et quantum cum Deo  
 “ possumus exaltare, propensius cupientes. Cæterum cum  
 “ fama hilaris et jocunda de matrimonio, inter karissimos filios  
 “ nostros in Christo prædictum illustrem Francia regem et  
 “ I.<sup>3</sup> reginam illustrem sororem karissimi in Christo filii nostri  
 “ K. regis Danorum illustris sollempniter et rite contracto,  
 “ prius ad notitiam sedis apostolicæ pervenisset, et postmodum  
 “ de ipso matrimonio ad pravam suggestionem quorundam  
 “ tale quid ordine turbato non sine honestatis ecclesiasticæ  
 “ læsione fuisse præsumptum audivimus, de quo, et propter  
 “ injuriam Deo et propter infamiam consulentibus et con-  
 “ sentientibus irrogatam, non modicum contristamur. Et  
 “ quidem si magnitudo regia considerasset attentius, attendis-  
 “ sent et secum nichilominus qui hujus præsumptionis coopera-

He is dis-  
 tressed at  
 hearing of  
 Philip's  
 repudiation  
 of his newly  
 married  
 wife.

<sup>1</sup> The following letter should be dated, according to Jaffé, *Regesta Pontificum*, p. 901, on May 13, not on March 13, 1195: in fact if the true date were March 13, the letter would fall in 1196, which is impossible. It contains the same matter and in nearly the same words as the letter to the archbishop of Rheims, given “ ex MS. Cod. Elnonensi,” by Martene and Durand,

*Amplissima Collectio*, i. 1004; but this is undated. MS. D. omits the following letters, proceeding with that to the archbishop of Rouen, below, p. 137.

<sup>2</sup> Michael de Corbeil, archbishop, 1194–1199.

<sup>3</sup> Ingoberga daughter of Waldemar I., king of Denmark, and sister to Canute VI., married to Philip II. in 1193.

A.D. 1195. *Proofs of the sanctity of marriage.*

“ tores fuerunt, quantum sit matrimonii sacramentum, non  
 “ fuisset ut credimus hoc modo processum. Constat enim  
 “ cuique divinam paginam revolventi, quod ipse Dominus ma-  
 “ trimonium instituit, et in paradiso ante peccatum ad officium  
 “ propter sobolem propagandam, dicens, ‘Crescite et multipli- Gen. i. 28.  
 “ ‘camini et replete terram ;’ et extra paradysum ad remedium  
 “ post peccatum propter fornicationem vitandam. Unde ipse  
 “ primus homo Spiritu Sancto afflatus inquit, ‘Propter hoc Gen. ii. 24.  
 “ ‘relinquet homo patrem et matrem et adhærebit uxori, et  
 “ ‘erunt duo in carne una.’ Quanta sit etiam matrimonii  
 “ dignitas et quam circumspecta debeat ad tractandum de eo  
 “ procedere gravitas, Dominus innuit, Qui cum interrogatus  
 “ fuisset si licitum esset uxorem dimittere, et quæsitum esset  
 “ ab eo super hæreditate duorum fratrum communiter divi-  
 “ denda, in uno tacens et in altero sic respondens, ‘Quicumque S. Matt. xix.  
 “ ‘dimiserit uxorem suam, præter causam fornicationis, mœcha-<sup>9.</sup>  
 “ ‘tur,’ per hoc nimirum ostendit quod ecclesia in cognitione  
 “ matrimoniorum, quasi cæteris difficiliori, cum majori quam  
 “ in aliis procedere debeat gravitate. Et cum Ipse alibi dicat,  
 “ ‘Quod Deus conjunxit homo non separet,’ adverti potest S. Matt. ix.  
 “ quam graviter ille delinquat, et quantum sit ei ab ira<sup>6.</sup>  
 “ ventura timendum, per quem tanti sacramenti Christi et  
 “ ecclesiæ religio perturbatur. Præterea non est a temeritatis  
 “ vitio alienum, quod in tam arduo et difficili negotio non  
 “ fuit censura sedis apostolicæ requisita, per quam vel ipsum  
 “ canonicè finiretur, vel committeretur aliquibus qui idem  
 “ servato juris ordine secundum statuta canonica terminarent.  
 “ Hic revera contra sanctorum patrum veneranda concilia  
 “ processum est manifeste, qui majores et difficiliore quæ-  
 “ stiones ab universis ad sedem apostolicam censuerunt debere  
 “ perferri, quod usque in hodiernum diem non solum a  
 “ Gallicana ecclesia præterquam in præsentis articulo, verum-  
 “ etiam a longe remotioribus devotissime observatur. Ut  
 “ autem iude aliquantulum ordiamur. Nonne hoc negotium  
 “ de præcipuis et magis arduis unum esse dinoscitur? utpote  
 “ quod tam inter eximias regales personas, et a progenitorum  
 “ regali prosapia descendentes, super causa tam difficili vertitur,  
 “ ut secundum statuta patrum deberet auditorio Romanæ  
 “ ecclesiæ reservari. Si hoc et alia privilegia hujus sedis  
 “ beati Petri, cui nos licet inmeriti præsidemus, quique remo-  
 “ tissimi etiam barbari custodiunt illibata, quanto diligentius  
 “ ea servare tenentur constituti propius et Latini, et qui de  
 “ beneficiis prædictæ sedis copiosius et frequentius susten-  
 “ tantur? Non utique mediocriter errat qui privilegio beati  
 “ Petri obviare non timet, et canonicis sanctionibus contraire.

Difficult questions on the subject ought to be submitted to the apostolic see.



“ Verum praelati ecclesiae, qui huic rei favorem aut consilium A.D. 1195.  
 “ praeberunt, etsi non ob aliud saltem metu poenae debuerunt Warnings  
 “ ab hujusmodi abstinere, et illud specialiter sollicita mente from  
 “ revolvere quod in sacris canonibus de Theugaldo Treverensi history.  
 “ et Guntaro Coloniensi archiepiscopis<sup>1</sup> legitur, qui deposi-  
 “ tionis sententia meruere percelli, pro eo quod in matrimo-  
 “ niali causa Lotharii regis et Tebergæ uxoris ipsius normam  
 “ æquitatis nequiter temerantes sanctiones canonicas exces-  
 “ serunt. Quod vero hic fuerit æque vel magis excessum, ex  
 “ ipsa rei evidentia demonstratur. Nam cum regina per In the pre-  
 “ verba præsentis temporis expresso utrinque consensu, hinc sent case  
 “ inde primo præstitis juramentis, sacerdotali benedictione the queen  
 “ sicut est consuetudinis accedente, postquam fuit in reginam was un-  
 “ inuncta et honorifice coronata, præfato regi matrimonialiter defended.  
 “ copulata et etiam cognita, sicut fertur, nichil debuit contra  
 “ ipsam indefensam et ignorantem quid penitus ageretur,  
 “ utpote linguæ Francorum ignaram, tam inordinabiliter a  
 “ quolibet attemptari. Nos vero qui ipsum regem catholicum The pope  
 “ et ecclesiae Romanæ valde devotum ab inclitæ memoriæ has sent a  
 “ progenitoribus suis specialiter in visceribus caritatis habe legate and  
 “ mus, volentes animæ suæ saluti et integritati famæ magis letters to  
 “ consulere quam ei male suadentium satisfacere voluntati, Philip;  
 “ per dilectum filium Centium<sup>2</sup> subdiaconum notarium nos-  
 “ trum, apostolicæ sedis legatum, ad hoc specialiter missum, et  
 “ litteras nostras, rogavimus excellentiam ejus, monuimus et  
 “ attentius fuimus exhortati, ac ei in remissionem injunximus  
 “ peccatorum, ut illud evangelii attenta consideratione revol-  
 “vens quo dicitur ‘ nichil prodest homini si mundum universum  
 “ ‘ lucretur, animæ vero suæ detrimentum patiat, ’ dum tem-  
 “ pus haberet de animæ suæ salute esset sollicitus, et præ-  
 “ dictam uxorem suam quam a se consilio iniquo amoverat,  
 “ quam quia generositatis egregiæ ac multæ decus honestatis  
 “ adornat, maritali affectione tractaret; nec illis aures contra  
 “ hoc accommodare curaret, qui quæ sua sunt, non quæ Jesu but he has  
 “ Christi quærentes, ad imitationem hominis inimici qui in not received  
 “ agro bene seminato zizania respersit, pro lucro reputant si them as he  
 “ possunt inter aliquos odium et discordiam seminare. Sed ought.  
 “ idem rex legatum prædictum et litteras nostras devotione  
 “ qua decuit sicut accepimus non recepit. Nos autem, sicut

S. Luke, ix.  
25.

Phil. ii. 21.

S. Matt. xiii.  
25.

<sup>1</sup> See Decr. ii. p. caus. xi., qu. 3, c. 10. Teutgaud archbishop of Treves, 847-863, and Gunther archbishop of Cologne, 850-864; the two prelates who declared the divorce

between Lothar and Teutberga at the council of Aachen in 862.

<sup>2</sup> Centius, cardinal deacon of S. Lucia in Orthea; chamberlain to the pope.

A.D. 1195. " novit Dominus, licet propter hoc simus conturbati, pro  
 He has " salute tamen animæ ejus, de qua nos oportet propensius  
 received a " cogitare, amplius contristamur, volentes ipsum ea semper  
 pedigree of " efficere, quæ et Creatori suo placere debeant, et suæ animæ  
 husband and wife, " dispendium non incurrat. Inde est quod publicum instru-  
 annuls the " mentum super genealogia, ex parte venerabilium fratrum  
 divorce, and " nostrorum Lundensis archiepiscopi et suffraganeorum ejus  
 forbids " nobis transmissum, et famam publicam attendentes, senten-  
 Philip to " tiam illam divortii contra ordinem juris prolatam, de fra-  
 marry again. " trum nostrorum consilio cassantes et penitus irritantes,  
 " fraternitati vestræ per apostolica scripta mandamus atque  
 " præcipimus, quatinus si supradictus rex suæ conditionis  
 " oblitus ea vivente aliam superducere forte voluerit, vos  
 " auctoritate freti apostolica id eidem inhibere firmiter pro-  
 " curetis. Datum Laterani iii<sup>to</sup> idus Martii, pontificatus nostri  
 " anno quinto."

Letter of  
 the pope to  
 the clergy of  
 Canterbury,  
 July 25.

<sup>1</sup> " Celestinus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus  
 " fratribus Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, apostolicæ sedis legato,  
 " et suffraganeis et dilectis filiis aliis ecclesiarum prælati in  
 " provincia Cantuariensi constituti, salutem et apostolicam  
 " benedictionem.

Lamenta-  
 tion over  
 the state of  
 Palestine.

" Misericors et miserator Dominus, qui<sup>2</sup> ut humani generis  
 " lapsum sua misericordia restauraret, de utero virgineo  
 " carnem sumere ac mortis non dubitavit subire discrimen,  
 " nolens nos quos de tenebris et umbra mortis sua morte  
 " redemit, nostrorum meritorum exigentia iterum manibus  
 " tradi inimici, omnem filium quem recipit miserando castigat,  
 " monitis nos aliquando, quandoque flagellis corripens, ut<sup>3</sup>  
 " cum meritis et peccatis nostris talia et majora deberi con-  
 " spicimus, ad meliorem vitam facilius et libentius inclinemus.  
 " Verum cum diebus nostris in tantum exereverit malitia mo-  
 " dernorum, ut nec sacræ scripturæ monitis nec infirmitatis  
 " nostræ corripiamur flagelliis, manum Suam super nos in  
 " tantum voluit aggravare, ac terram nativitatis Suæ, quod  
 " sine cordis amaritudinis non possumus explicare, in manibus  
 " tradere paganorum, ut cum propheta merito deplorantes  
 " "Deus venerunt gentes in hæreditatem," et cætera, auribus <sup>Ps. lxxix.</sup>  
 " nostris audierimus, quod quibusdam etiam ad majorem <sup>1, 2.</sup>  
 " compunctionem datum est intueri, morticina sanctorum in  
 " escas tradita volatilibus cæli, et sanguinem eorum in potum  
 " bestiis terræ. Audientes pariter abominationem desolationis <sup>Dan. ix.</sup>  
 " factæ in loco sancto, cum ibi, sicut dicitur, ab Agarenis

<sup>1</sup> This letter is printed also in | <sup>2</sup> qui] quod, A. B.  
 Mansi, Concilia, xxii. 603. | <sup>3</sup> ut] et, A..

- “ factum sit prostibulum meretricium ubi quondam mensa  
 “ panum fuerat et propositio sancta, et ibi sit usque hodie  
 “ stabulum jumentorum ubi corpus Christi et sepultum existit  
 “ et a fidelibus percipi consuevit. Signum etiam salutare,  
 “ videlicet sacratissimum lignum crucis in quo apostolus  
 Gal. vi. 14. “ typice gloriabatur cum diceret, ‘ Nos autem gloriari oportet  
 “ ‘in cruce Domini nostri Jesu Christi,’ in quo est salus,  
 “ vita et resurrectio nostra, per Quem salvi et liberi sumus,  
 “ in exterminio terræ illius peccatis Christiani populi exigen-  
 “ tibus in illorum potestatem devenit, qui crucifixum cum  
 “ cruce pariter detestantur et filios ecclesiæ totis conatibus  
 “ persequuntur. Jerusalem præterea quondam pacis visio, et  
 “ terra veteribus patribus repromissa, in qua Dominus noster  
 “ pro nobis pati voluit, et certa Suæ divinitatis argumenta  
 “ monstrare, quæ etiam quondam a Christianæ fidei profes-  
 “ soribus consueverat devotissime ac frequentissime visitari,  
 “ calcatur pedibus iniquorum et illorum spurcicia inquinatur,  
 “ quibus olim et timori fuerat et horrori, ut solita gloria et  
 “ divitiis spoliata, et religiosis viduata et deserta cultoribus,  
 Lament. i. 1. “ ad se ipsam conversa deploret, ‘ Quomodo sedet sola civitas  
 “ ‘plena populo, facta est quasi vidua domina gentium?’ Quis  
 “ igitur Christicola tantæ desolationis non inmemor lacrimas  
 “ teneat? Quis hujus calamitatis audita miseria non condoleat  
 “ columbæ gementi? Quis hujus inmoderati doloris consolati-  
 “ onem recipiat? cum non sit qui consoletur ecclesiam lacri-  
 “ mantem ex omnibus caris ejus. Accingimini ergo, fratres,  
 “ ad verbum Dei populis evangelizandum et gloriam. Accin-  
 “ gantur quibus licet materialem gladium in persecutores fidei  
 “ exercere, ut injuriam crucis vindicta celeri ulciscantur.  
 “ Accingantur quibus datum est solis orationibus et contem-  
 “ plationibus vacare, ut Dominum possint assidua oratione  
 “ placare. Ecce enim expetiit nos Sathanas ut in hac turba-  
 “ tione cribaret sicut triticum. Ecce qui nunc cum Christo  
 “ non fuerit, juxta evangelicæ auctoritatis doctrinam, ipse erit  
 “ aversus; et quem ad præsens crucifixi non movebit inju-  
 “ ria, in signo non confidat alterius salutari. Nec aliquorum  
 “ volumus prudentiam admirari, si diversi mundi principes,  
 “ qui ad expugnandam gentem Saracenicam hactenus in hasta  
 “ et gladio sunt profecti, quasi nichil penitus profecerunt,  
 “ quia non hasta et gladio salvos facit Dominus de Sua  
 “ misericordia confidentes, sed in multitudine miserationum  
 “ suarum salvabit eos. Nec nostra merita hactenus usque  
 “ adeo profecerunt ut iratum Dominum ad misericordiam  
 “ provocaverimus et medelam. Licet enim quondam filii Israel  
 “ ad vindicandam mortem uxoris Levitæ de monte Efraym
- A.D. 1195.  
 July 25.  
 Profanation  
 of the Holy  
 Places;  
  
 loss of the  
 True Cross,  
  
 and desola-  
 tion of the  
 Land of  
 Promise.  
  
 An exhorta-  
 tion to all  
 men to  
 exert them-  
 selves for its  
 deliverance.  
  
 Ill success is  
 no argument  
 against final  
 victory.

- A.D. 1195. " contra tribum Benjamim ascenderunt Domino præcipiente Judges, xx.  
 July 25. " armati; non tamen prius eos potuerunt aliquatenus superare  
 Exhortation " quam ab illis semel et secundo fugati excessus suos et ini-  
 to repent- " quitatem propriam purgavissent. Ascendite igitur spe ad  
 ance and " cor altum, karissimi, ut in mirabilibus Suis exaltetur Domi-  
 prayer. " nus. Effundite coram Illo corda vestra, ut adiciat misereri  
 " Deus, et servet in ira misericordiam Suam, et post tempesta-  
 " tem et fletum exultationem inducat. Sumant crucis signa-  
 " culum, qui hactenus arma militaria inter Christianos populos  
 " assumpserunt, nec desperent de paucitate nec in multitudine  
 " gloriantur. Si enim ad defensionem terræ nativitatis  
 " Christi, passionis, resurrectionis et ascensionis Ipsius, cum  
 " humilitate debita voluerint festinare, Dominus conterens  
 " bella Qui currus et exercitus Pharaonis projecit in mare, Exod. xv. 4.  
 " docebit manus eorum ad prælium et digitos ipsorum ad  
 " bella, et multitudinem paganorum ut paleam ante faciem Ps. cxliv. 1.  
 " venti protinus exsufflabit, et ut lutum platearum delebit eos.  
 " Vos autem fratres, archiepiscopo et episcopi, quibus post  
 " summæ sedis pontificem cura est universorum et animarum  
 " sollicitudo commissa, precibus instantibus ad Dominum  
 " incessanter subjectos vobis populos, ut assumpto crucis  
 " signaculo ad confundendos et confutandos persecutores  
 " Christianæ fidei accingantur, prædicationibus assiduis labo-  
 " retis. Speramus siquidem, et vos ipsi sperare debetis, quod  
 " Dominus in verbo prædicationis et orationis vestræ rote S. Luke, v. 4.  
 " laxabit, et tales ad defensionem orientalis provinciæ pro-  
 " pitius excitabit, quorum potius exigentia meritorum quam  
 " armorum fiducia exurget Deus et inimici dissipabuntur Ps. lxxviii. 1.  
 " Ipsius, et fugient a facie Ejus qui oderunt Eum. Nos autem  
 " illis qui pro divinitatis amore laborem hujus professionis  
 " assumere et quantum in se fuerit implere studuerint, de  
 " indulto nobis a Deo auctoritatis officio illam remissionem  
 " impositæ pœnitentiæ per sacerdotale ministerium facimus,  
 " quam prædecessores nostri noscuntur suis temporibus statu-  
 " isse, ut videlicet qui corde contrito et humiliato spiritu  
 " laborem hujus itineris assumpserint, et in pœnitentia pec-  
 " catorum et fide recta discesserint; plenam suorum criminum  
 " indulgentiam, et vitam propter hoc consequantur æternam.  
 " Sive autem supervixerint sive mortui fuerint, de omnibus  
 " peccatis suis<sup>1</sup> de quibus fuerint recte confessi impositæ

Let those  
 who are at  
 war against  
 Christians  
 take the  
 Cross.

The bishops  
 must pray  
 and preach.

Promises of  
 indulgence  
 to crusaders.

<sup>1</sup> MS. A. has a MS. note in a sixteenth century hand: " Nota hic  
 " ad hoc signum, per declarationem  
 " papæ Cœlestini quod indulgentiæ  
 " extendunt se ad remissionem pœ-  
 " nitentiæ injunctæ et impositæ per  
 " sacerdotem; ergo ex isto sequi-  
 " tur quod non se extendunt ad

“ satisfactionis relaxationem de omnipotentis Dei misericordia, A.D. 1195.  
 “ et apostolorum Petri et Pauli auctoritate et nostra, se nove- July 25.  
 “ rint habituros. Bona quoque ipsorum, ex quo crucem ac- Their pro-  
 “ ceperint, cum familiis suis sub sanctæ Romanæ ecclesiæ, perty and  
 “ necnon et archiepiscoporum atque aliorum prælatorum families are  
 “ ecclesiæ Dei protectione consistant, et nullam de his quæ under the  
 “ in susceptione crucis quiete possederint, donec de ipsorum protection  
 “ reditu vel obitu certissimo cognoscatur, sustineant quæs- of the  
 “ tionem, sed bona ipsorum integra interim remaneant et church.  
 “ quicta. Illi autem qui in subsidium terræ illius de bonis  
 “ suis transmiserint, de peccatis suis veniam consequantur  
 “ juxta suorum moderamina prælatorum. Verum tibi, frater The arch-  
 “ archiepiscopo, cui sollicitudo legationis regni Anglorum est bishop is to  
 “ ab apostolica sede commissa, oneris hujus laborem duximus urge the  
 “ injungendum, mandantes ut apud karissimum in Christo king and  
 “ filium nostrum Ricardum Anglorum regem illustrem, ut ad nation to  
 “ defensionem terræ Jerosolimitanæ, milites et pedites bene help.  
 “ instructos transmittat, assiduis exhortationibus elabores, et  
 “ provinciam circuiens Anglicanam opportunis et importunis  
 “ prædicationibus instes, ut pro defensione Christianitatis  
 “ assumpto crucis signaculo terram visitent transmarinam.  
 “ Vobis autem, fratres episcopi, et dilecti filii ecclesiarum  
 “ prælati, præsentium auctoritate mandamus, ut dictum archi-  
 “ episcopum vestrum, tanquam apostolicæ sedis legatum,  
 “ benigne recipere, ac honorifice pertractare curetis, et monitis  
 “ ejus et mandatis salubribus obedire. Datum Laterani viii<sup>o</sup>  
 “ kalendas Augusti, pontificatus nostri anno quinto.”

MCXCVI. “ W. Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo de- A.D. 1196.  
 “ cano Lundoniensi.

“ Experti sæpius sinceritatem dilectionis qua nos in visceri- Letter of  
 “ bus Christi amplectimini, et affectionem piæ mentis qua the arch-  
 “ nobis compatimini, sicut personam vestram tenerius diligi- bishop of  
 “ mus, ita et prolixius et confidentius angustias animæ nostræ, Rouen to  
 “ et statum nostrum actaque a nobis in colloquio inter regem Ralph de  
 “ Francorum et regem Anglorum habito nunciamus. Veni- Diceto.  
 “ entibus itaque nobis ad colloquium infra octavas Epiphaniæ Account of a  
 “ inter reges habitum, primo die rex Anglorum a mane usque conference  
 “ ad vesperam, tum per se, tum per nuncios episcopos, between the  
 “ abbates, et barones supplicavit cum omni instantia efflagi- two kings.

“ remissionem illius ad quod quis | “ impositam a sacerdote in con-  
 “ tenetur jure naturali, scilicet dic- “ fessione. Deo gratias ∴ Ave  
 “ tamine veræ rationis et apertæ, “ Maria.” ∴  
 “ super quod currit Domini præ- | <sup>1</sup> Jerosolimitanæ] Orientalis, B.  
 “ ceptum, sed ad pœnam arbitrariam

A.D. 1196.  
The arch-  
bishop and  
chapter had  
refused to  
be Richard's  
sureties in a  
secret agree-  
ment with  
Philip.

Contents of  
the secret  
article.

The arch-  
bishop ex-  
communicated the  
authors.

tans, ut nos et capitulum nostrum fidejuberemus pro eo,  
 quod nisi scilicet precise et integre singula capitula, sicut  
 in autentico inter ipsum et regem Francorum confecto con-  
 tinentur, observaret, ad solutionem ii. milium marcarum  
 regi Francorum faciendam teneremur, super sponione  
 etiam facta litteras sigillis nostris impressas præberemus.  
 Quia vero autenticeum non inspexeramus, ejus mentio  
 litteris nostris imprimi debuerat, tanquam illi coherentibus,  
 et vigorem si quem habitura erant contrahentibus,  
 corisco cooperto et scripto nobis ignoto assensum præ-  
 bere, vel illud confirmare, quod detectum tenebamur ab-  
 horrere detestari et redarguere, minime volumus. Itaque  
 rege et satrapis ejus instantibus nichilque proficientibus,  
 nobisque in proposito persistentibus, circa vesperam facta  
 est nobis copia autentici. Quo a decano et quibusdam ex  
 nostris inspecto, comperimus inter cætera hæc in eo inserta  
 esse, videlicet, 'Non licere archiepiscopo Rothomagensi in  
 terras vel homines regis Francorum, seu regis Anglorum,  
 interdicti vel excommunicationis sententiam dictare, præter  
 assensum iii<sup>or</sup> clericorum ab ipsis regibus pro voluntate  
 sua eligendorum, et super caput archiepiscopi ponendo-  
 rum. Quod si lata fuerit, ad eos spectabit cognitio sen-  
 tentiæ utrum tenere debebit vel non. Quod si injustam  
 esse protulerint, rex in ejus terram vel homines ecclesi-  
 asticam exercuerat sententiam, ad mobilia et immobilia  
 archiepiscopi manus extendet, et ea in proprios usus con-  
 vertet, donec sententiam relaxaverit, et ei secundum arbi-  
 trium dictorum iii<sup>or</sup> primatum satisfecerit.' Annexum est  
 in autentico a regibus jurejurando et sigillorum suorum  
 munimine confirmato, 'Ut illata ecclesiis seu quibuscumque  
 personis ecclesiasticis, seu viris religiosis, injuriæ dampna  
 remittantur, et interdicti vel excommunicationis sententiæ  
 propter hæc lata, sine ulla satisfactione solvantur.' Tam  
 enormibus autem contra Dei ecclesiam perspectis et auditis,  
 ilico in omnes inventores et fautores illius execrabilis auc-  
 tentici exceptis duobus dumtaxat personis regum, sententiam  
 excommunicationis tulimus, constanter autentico contra-  
 dicentes, et pro nobis, et ecclesia, provinciaque nostra  
 universa appellantes. Secundo die colloqui precibus regiis,  
 tum allegationibus superficialibus et palliatis, tum minis et  
 contumeliis additis, circa nonam cruce Dominica præcedente  
 innumeraque multitudine nos quasi ad spectaculum sequente,  
 et nobis causam ecclesiæ Dei agentibus favente, accessimus  
 et stetimus coram rege Francorum, quærentes ab eo, si salva  
 integritate ordinis nostri, et juris, et potestatis ecclesiæ

“ Rothomagensis, concederet nobis fidejubere pro rege Angliæ. A.D. 1196.  
 “ Quo clamose contradicente nosque obprobriis et contumeliis Philip re-  
 “ multiplicibus lacescente, recessimus ab eo, et paulo post allow them  
 “ a colloquio. In crastino per episcopum Ebroicensem<sup>1</sup> et to act as  
 “ quosdam clericos nostros postulavimus a rege licentiam sureties ;  
 “ remeandi ad ecclesiam nostram, ad quam ceu ad asilum and they  
 “ properavimus. Ubi cum quiesceremus, et nocte Sabbati asked leave  
 “ membra sopori dedissemus, ecce duo milites a latere regis to depart.  
 “ missi nobis ex parte ejus dixerunt, quod mane coram eo  
 “ compareremus. Intelligentes autem illum omni modo cum  
 “ genuflexione etiam nobis facienda, adhibita caterva pon-  
 “ tificum, abbatum, comitum, baronum, velle satisfacere volun-  
 “ tati suæ, et præcipue voluntati regis Francorum, habito  
 “ maturiori consilio maluimus nocte et clam recedere quam  
 “ periculum libertatis et juris ecclesiastici, cum dispendio  
 “ famæ et bonæ conscientiæ incurrere. Sicque duobus tantum, The arch-  
 “ scilicet clerico et uno serviente, comitati, Cameracum veni- bishop has  
 “ mus, ubi moram facimus adhuc, expectantes dubios rerum now taken  
 “ eventus, et per Dei gratiam status nostri in melius com- refuge at  
 “ mutationem, parati propter justitiam quælibet adversa Cambray.  
 “ sustinere. In tantis itaque tribulationibus et angustiis con-  
 “ stituti, et injuriis et oppressionibus afflicti, discretioni  
 “ vestræ supplicamus attentius, quatinus nostris passionibus  
 “ tanquam amici et devoti vestri condoleatis, et quid nobis  
 “ in tantis articulis constitutis agendum sit, consilium vestrum  
 “ recurrentibus litteris et auxilium exhibitione operis velitis  
 “ efficaciter impertiri. Valet.”

“ Reverendo patri dominoque Waltero Dei gratia Rotho- Letter of  
 “ magensi archiepiscopo, suus ille quondam fidelis et adhuc Ralph de  
 “ fidelissimus salutem, et debitam patri et domino cum omni Diceto in  
 “ devotione reverentiam et obedientiam.<sup>2</sup> answer.

“ Quod tacito nomine proprio vobis scribimus, illud efficit  
 “ traditum generaliter,

“ An nescis longas regibus esse manus?

“ Cum itaque tres sint ecclesiæ persecutiones, violenta, frau- Reason for  
 “ dulenta, deceptoria, primam Rothomagensis ecclesiæ bona, concealing  
 “ clericorum vestrorum possessiones dissipasse cognovimus; his name.  
 “ personam quoque vestram illicitis fidejussionibus involven-  
 “ dam infestasse quamplurimum, in tantum ut ad declinandas

<sup>1</sup> *Ebroicensem*] Guarin de Cierrey,  
 1193-1200.

<sup>2</sup> *Reverendo . . . . obedientiam*] Waltero Dei gratia Rothomagensi  
 archiepiscopo suus ille quondam

fidelis et adhuc fidelissimus salutem,  
 D. The letter is the work of our  
 author Ralph de Diceto himself.  
 See below, p. 140.

A.D. 1196. " tyrannorum versutias coacti sitis regnum Alemannicum  
 The arch- " subintrare, a quo cum per Dei gratiam ad propria redieritis  
 bishop is " cum triumpho, cantabitur ab occurrentibus vobis canticum  
 congratulated on the " novum, canticum jocunditatis et lætitiæ, canticum metricè  
 honours of " compositum, quod est hujusmodi.  
 confessor-  
 ship.

" Felix homo qui pro domo  
 " Dei murum se futurum  
 " Dicto facto  
 " Publicat,  
 " Ante reges pravas leges  
 " Execrando, detestando,  
 " Cælum sibi  
 " Vendicat.

Expression " Nos interim vestris et vestrorum deprædationibus intimo  
 of sympathy " cordis affectu compatimur, et ad Dei clementiam recur-  
 and prayer. " rentes attentius genibus flexis Dominum deprecamur cotidie  
 " dicentes,

" Serva clerum, Rex insignis,  
 " Votis tentum laude dignis,  
 " Ne consumat vorax ignis  
 " Tuæ laudi deditos.  
 " Legem pone regnaturis,  
 " Si statutis instent duris,  
 " Ad radicem stat securis,  
 " Motus frænans votitos.

" Valere vos optamus in Domino, karissime pater."

Safe conduct " <sup>1</sup> Philippus Dei gratia rex Francorum universis præpositis  
 for the arch- " et bailivis ad quos litteræ præsentés pervenerint, salutem.  
 bishop, " Noveritis quoniam fidelis noster Rothomagensis archiepisco-  
 given by " pus et omnes qui cum eo sunt per nostram terram in nostro  
 king Philip. " sunt conductu, unde vobis præcipimus quod ipsum et suos  
 " per terram nostram salvo conducatis."

Richard " Ricardus rex Angliæ Waltero Rothomagensi archiepiscopo.  
 writes pro- " Noverit sanctitas vestra quod vobis nullatenus deesse  
 mising him " volumus vel valemus, in quacumque necessitate fueritis  
 redress for " constituti. Et si jacturam aliquam vel dampnum occasione  
 his losses. " nostri incurratis, nullo modo poterimus omittere, quin dampna  
 " vestra et jacturam vobis resarciri faciamus. De adventu  
 " vestro ad nos consilium vestrum<sup>2</sup> accipite quid expedire

<sup>1</sup> Twysden omits this letter, substituting for it the letter given

below, p. 140. It is omitted in MS. C.

<sup>2</sup> *vestrum*] de vobis, B.



“ videritis ; et gratum habebimus quod super hoc sanctitas vestra duxerit statuendum. De loquela versus dominum regem Francorum, scilicet de quietatione clericorum et laicorum, cum eo sermonem habeatis. Sed animum vestrum consulite et providete, utrum id ei proponere<sup>1</sup> ex parte vestra,<sup>2</sup> tanquam id nobis inconsultis et ignorantibus per vos fuisset procuratum.”

A.D. 1193.  
He is to confer with the king of France.

“ Ricardus rex Anglorum, Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo. Noveritis quod dilectus noster et decanus Rothomagensis,<sup>3</sup> vir benignus, modestus, discretus, et secundum Deum ambulans, in præsentia nostra et clericorum vestrorum, in episcopum Wigornensem sollempniter et canonicè ab eis quorum intererat est electus: unde vos rogare duximus quatinus electionem illam ratam habeatis et gratam, eamque confirmare velitis; scientes pro certo quod jus vestrum et ecclesiæ vestræ dignitatem integra conservari volumus et illæsa.”

Richard informs the archbishop of Canterbury that the dean of Rouen has been chosen bishop of Worcester.

“ Philippus rex Francorum Waltero Rothomagensi archiepiscopo.

The king of France informs the archbishop of Rouen that he is at liberty to enter France.

“ Memores sumus quod dilectos et fideles nostros Ansellum decanum Turonensem et Ursonem camerarium<sup>4</sup> ad vos transmissimus, per quos vobis nostra voluntas innotuit, videlicet quod in nostro eratis amore et gratia, et quod vobis Andeleium, et aliam terram vestram, et alia quæ ad vos pertinebant, libere reddideramus. Illud idem vobis mandamus, et in ampliori gratia et amore de die in diem proficiscitis. Pro certo etiam vos scire volumus quod si in terram nostram venire volueritis, terra vobis et omnibus vestris patens est et parata, sicut specialissimis clericis nostris et amicis.”<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> “ Ricardus rex Anglorum episcopo Ebroicensi:—Significavimus vobis quod rex Francorum in pacto habuit venerabili patri nostro Waltero Rothomagensi archiepiscopo, quod si nos archiepiscopum Turonensem solveremus et quietarem de plegio conventionum pacis inter nos et eundem regem tenendarum, ipse archiepiscopum Rothomagensem quietum

The king of England writes to the bishop of Ebreux, that it has been agreed that he shall release

<sup>1</sup> *proponere*] exponere, B., corr.  
<sup>2</sup> *ex parte vestra*] ex parte ex vestra, A.

<sup>3</sup> John of Coutances, bishop of Worcester, 1196–1198.

<sup>4</sup> Anselm dean of S. Martin's,

Tours, and Urso the chamberlain, concluded a truce with Richard July 23, 1194. See Hoveden, iii. 257.

<sup>5</sup> Both these letters are omitted in MS. D.

A.D. 1196.  
the arch-  
bishop of  
Tours and  
Philip shall  
acquit the  
archbishop  
of Rouen of  
their claims  
upon them.  
Philip has  
changed his  
mind. The  
archbishop  
of Rouen is  
to return.

“ haberet et solutum de his omnibus quæ petebat ab ipso per  
“ nos sibi fieri. Nos autem per pactum ipsius quod fecit præ-  
“ dicto archiepiscopo Rothomagensi inducti, et de commodo  
“ sanctæ ecclesiæ curiosi, litteras nostras patentes quas vidit  
“ de archiepiscopo Turonensi destinavimus, prælibatam quie-  
“ tationem continentes. Hoc audito a rege Francorum et cog-  
“ nito, ipse a pacto resilire voluit et idem pactum archiepi-  
“ scopo Rothomagensi non servare. Cum autem ex concessu  
“ ejus res ista ita processerit, nobis videtur nos et eundem  
“ archiepiscopum inde esse solutos et liberos. Inde est quod  
“ vobis significamus quod litteris vestris eidem archiepiscopo  
“ significetis, quod in terram nostram secure redeat. Et nos  
“ vobis pollicemur, quod pro nulla quæstione inter nos et  
“ regem Francorum facta, coactionem aliquam in eum vel  
“ in suos exercebimus, vel exerceri patiemur, sicut jam eidem  
“ archiepiscopo per litteras nostras significavimus.”

Safe con-  
duct from  
Philip to the  
archbishop.

<sup>1</sup> “ Philippus rex Francorum Waltero Rothomagensi archi-  
“ episcopo:—Nosse vos volumus quoniam adventum vestrum  
“ et moram vestram per terram nostram plurimum desidera-  
“ mus, et nos bailivis nostris præcipimus ut vos et vestros  
“ per terram nostram salvo conducant.”

The arch-  
bishop of  
Rouen  
thanks  
Ralph de  
Diceto for  
his anony-  
mous letter.

“ Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo decano  
“ Lundeniensi.

“ Licet nobis deliberatione provida tacito nomine scriberetis,  
“ nostri tamen stilum cognovimus amatoris, et inter legen-  
“ dum tanta fuimus consolatione refecti, ut præteritæ tribu-  
“ lationis inmemores vestra frui præsentia videremur. Jo-  
“ eundum quidem nobis et delectabile fuit semper, quicquid  
“ ex ore vestro, vel de calamo procedebat. Sed nunc con-  
“ solationes vestræ superant quicquid supra dorsum nostrum  
“ fabricaverunt peccatores. Et ne forte tribulatio nostra vos  
“ ultra mensuram affligat, hoc de statu nostro certissimum  
“ teneatis, quod in prosperitate qualibet nunquam fuimus  
“ lætiores, quam nos præsentis adversitatis tempora reddide-  
“ runt. Quippe mundus iste, cotidie semetipso deterior, doc-  
“ tor est disertissimus vitæ nostræ, ut semper ejus gaudia  
“ declinantes ex ipsius asperitatibus discamus perpetuis con-  
“ solationibus inhærere, et nunquam delectari in eo quod est  
“ labile et caducum, et ibi fixa sint corda nostra ubi sunt vera  
“ gaudia et mansura; et nichil erit in hoc mundo quod nos  
“ terreat vel molestet, dum Ei fide firmissima militemus Cujus  
“ sumus sive vivimus, sive moriamur. Verumtamen si respi-

His worldly  
experience  
has been a  
discipline of  
faith.

<sup>1</sup> The following letter is placed by Twysden above, p. 138.

“ciendum est ad præsentis temporis blandimenta, pro liquido A.D. 1196.  
 “habeatis, quod causa nostra ex temptatione præterita nobis  
 “spondet preventus felicioris eventum, et ex litteris quas  
 “super hoc domino Cantuariensi misimus constare poterit,  
 “quod ex primitiis prælibatis libertatem debitam in proximo  
 “per Dei gratiam consequemur.”

“Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo decano The arch-  
 “Lundoniensi. bishop of  
 “Vobis, amice amantissime, viro scienti infirmitates, viro Rouen to  
 “olei et misericordiæ, revelavimus causam ecclesiæ Dei et Ralph do  
 “nostram, amaritudinem spiritus, et tribulationes quæ invenc- Diceto.  
 “runt nos nimis, cujus flentis et sedentis nobiscum in tristitia His sorrow  
 “ubera consolationis satiaverunt et lætificaverunt animam is being  
 “nostram. Porro post tristia sabbata felix irradiavit dies, et turned into  
 “per Dei gratiam luctus noster jam conversus in gaudiolum, joy.  
 “convertetur in gaudium, gaudium inquam magnum valde.  
 “Quarta enim feria post Ramos Palmarum dominus rex Philip met  
 “Franciæ nos venientes Pontisaram honorifice suscepit, in him at  
 “nobis Deum venerans; in accessu benigne obviam exiens, in Pontoise on  
 “penetralia domus suæ introducens, nosque præcedere cogens April 17,  
 “ibidem nos in amaritudiue spiritus positos jocundo suo col- with kind  
 “loquio et secretiori, promissioneque multiplici de honoris treatment  
 “nostri conservatione, sacerdotalis dignitatis et libertatis and pro-  
 “ecclesiasticæ, adjecta, recreans et refovens, in recessu nos libe- mises.  
 “raliter et humiliter in viam nostram deducens. Et quia non  
 “sufficit bonum inchoasse et non consummasse, animæque  
 “esurienti nulla est satietas, ne ridiculi haberemur, ne com-  
 “muni consilio fratrum et coepiscoporum et cæterorum pru-  
 “dentum virorum obviarem, in anteriora totam spem in At Paris on  
 “Domino ponentes nos extendimus, de contingentibus pro mo- April 30 he  
 “dulo virium nostrarum nichil emittentes. Cum igitur in had been  
 “vigilia apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi Parisius venissemus, most kindly  
 “paululum progressi, dominum regem invenimus cum fratre received by  
 “B. de Vicenis, ad quem accedentes, divina præordinante Philip.  
 “clementia, gratiam, immo cumulum gratiæ, mensuram in-  
 “quam gratiæ refertam et supercfluentem invenimus in  
 “oculis ejus. Exponentes enim ei statum nostrum, et cum  
 “suspiriis et in amaritudine cordis, et in persona Christi con-  
 “stanter petentes consilium et auxilium ejus, quatinus mini-  
 “sterio ejus adiceret Deus, ut sacrosancta ecclesia multiplici  
 “oppressione resurgeret, abrogatis et deletis. quibusdam capi-

<sup>1</sup> This letter is omitted in D.

A.D. 1196.  
Philip's  
speech to  
him on the  
occasion of  
the demand  
of surety-  
ship.

“tulis contra nos, immo Deum et ecclesiam, in nephando illo  
“cyrographo conscriptis: demisso vultu, gerens personam  
“Christi, sicut vere pœnitentis, nobisque ex intimis cordis  
“compatientis, voce mansueta, voce misericordiæ plena, voce  
“caritatis qua nos amplecti videtur expressiva, in hæc verba  
“prorupit: ‘Noveritis, dilecte archiepiscopo et sacerdos Christi,  
“‘etiam cum contradictione satraparum et consiliariorum nos-  
“‘trorum nos intuitu Dei et personæ nostræ non tantum  
“‘preces vestras velle exaudire, sed et illis hoc conditionali-  
“‘ter superaddere, videlicet non solum nos, sed et episcopos  
“‘et abbates, omnes conventus et ecclesias diocesis vestræ,  
“‘qui fidejusserunt pro rege Angliæ, absolvi a plegio et fide-  
“‘jussione qua nobis obligati sunt, si episcopos, abbates, con-  
“‘ventus et ecclesias, qui pro nobis erga eum fidejusserunt  
“‘voluerit et concesserit absolvi. Indecens enim et iniquum  
“‘est, ecclesias Dei et ecclesiasticas personas pro excessibus  
“‘nostris et regis Angliæ puniri, vel eas sic citra auctorida-  
“‘tem ecclesiæ juxta voluntatem principum coarctari et obli-  
“‘gari.’ Et ut breviter et ad summam vobis rem tangamus,  
“omnes petitiones nostras benigne, et animo tranquillo et  
“prompto, exaudivit. Eapropter habito consilio dignum duxi-  
“mus et profuturum nobis et ecclesiæ Dei, in partibus Galliæ  
“jurisdictioni nostræ subjectæ morari pro viribus, et per in-  
“nuntios ad dominum regem Angliæ destinandos experiri  
“satagentes, ut promissa nobis a domino rege Franciæ effec-  
“tui et optato fini mancipientur. Commendamus autem nos  
“et causam ecclesiæ nostræ orationibus vestris, quatinus, illis  
“mediantibus, et pro ea in conspectu Domini<sup>1</sup> effusis, valeat  
“respirare ab actione iniqua et servitute importabili erepta.”

He is stay-  
ing within  
the terri-  
tories of the  
king of  
France.

A great  
flood at  
Paris drives  
king Philip  
to S. Gene-  
vieve's.

<sup>2</sup> Circa dies istos aquarum inundatio subita, vehe-  
mens, et fluctibus procellosis involvens omnia circa  
Sequanam adjacentia tam lignea quam lapidea, Philip-  
pum regem Francorum, Mauritium Parisiensem episco-  
pum, Parisius commorantes, non parum exterruit. Rex  
forsitan statuit intra se; “Ne me demergat tempestas Ps. lxxix. 16.  
“aquæ, nec absorbeat profundum,” salvabor in monte.  
Relinquens ergo palatium suum, Ludovicum quoque  
filium secum assumens, cum domestica familia sua per-  
noctare decrevit apud Sanctam Genovefam. Episcopus

<sup>1</sup> *Domini*] Dei, B.

| <sup>2</sup> Here MS. D. resumes.

Ps. lxi. 2. autem dixit, "Ad animam meam intraverunt aquæ;" A.D. 1196. sed ut sibi provideret et suis, apud Sanctum Victorem quievit. The bishop stays at S. Victor's.

Circa dies istos iniquitatem et contradictionem in civitate Lundonia vidi sæpius habitam inter divites et pauperes, ob distributionem munerum subeundorum ad fisci commodum secundum facultatem cujusque factam, multotiens inæqualiter, sicut dicebatur a multis. Hujus dissensionis signifer fuit quidam Willelmus filius Osberti, contra dignitatem regiam populum sæpius convocans, et multos sub sacramento constringens. Fratrem quoque suum carnalem, duos etiam alios opinionis integræ viros, tanquam regiæ prodicionis reos in conventiculis suis ad mortem usque persequebatur. Ad ultimum in ecclesia doctoris gentium Pauli seditionem, conclamationem, tumultuationem multociens concitavit. Cum autem publicæ potestatis indignationem adversus se graviter excitatam suis meritis exigentibus intelligeret, intra turrinam cujusdam ecclesiæ, pertinentis specialiter ad archiepiscopum, sese conclusit, locum sacrum in castellum commutans. Postmodum videns concurrere multitudinem armatorum, ut proximam mortem fugeret, intra templum gloriosæ Virginis ignem injecit, et locum Domino consecratum flammis discurrentibus pro parte combussit. Extractus ab ecclesia, perductus est ad Turrinam Lundoniæ, calculum reportans diffinitivum, et ut unius pœna metus possit esse multorum, de communi sententia procerum vestibus exspoliatus, manibus vinctis a tergo, pedibus longis funibus colligatis, equi ministerio per mediam civitatem trahitur ad furcas prope Tyburnam. Suspensus est itaque, ferreis constrictus cathenis ne cito corrueret. Appensi sunt cum eo novem ejusdem litis consortes, ut quos par facinus æquarat et inquinaverat, similis pœna constringeret. Ob pacem ergo totius regni sollicitius et securius procurandam et conservandam, de justitiarum principalis decreto, multorum mediæ manus hominum filii vel pro-

William Fitz Osbert after provoking sedition and conspiring against the king, gets up a riot at S. Paul's.

He shuts himself up in Bow-church;

and sets it on fire.

He is dragged to Tyburn and hanged with nine of his accomplices.

A.D. 1196.  
Security  
taken for  
good  
behaviour.

pinqui dati sunt in obsidatum, in diversis per patriam  
munitionibus carcerali custodiae mancipandi; pauperes  
congrua satisfactione pro vicinorum arbitrio satisfacere-  
runt.

Letter of  
the arch-  
bishop of  
Rouen to  
Ralph de  
Diceto, re-  
counting his  
troubles.

“Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo decano  
“Lundoniensi.<sup>1</sup>

The quarrels  
of the citi-  
zens and  
clergy of  
Rouen.

“Aggredientibus iter arduum et angustum, per quod ab hujus  
“valle plorationis est per varios casus et multa discrimina  
“rerum ad caelestis eminentiam patriae redeundum, Dominus  
“nunquam a misericordiae proposito recedens, tanquam in-  
“nixus adhuc scalae Jacob, manum consolationis porrigit ne  
“lacecant. Ipse quidem aspera dirigit in vias planas, defec-  
“tuum conscius humanorum, dum forte gradus ascensionum  
“difficiles steriles minantur laborantium sudores, ut ad per-  
“severantiam promoveat fatigatos, quos in stadio discurrentes

Then fol-  
lowed the  
quarrels of  
the kings.

“bravii dilatio suspendit. Multae tribulationes, sicut ecclesiae  
“Dei satis universaliter innotuit, nobis per Dei gratiam hoc  
“iter ingressis obviam posuerunt, qualiter videlicet, dum in  
“domo Domini cum fratribus vellemus unanimes habitare,  
“inimicus homo inter clericos et laicos nostrae urbis discor-  
“dias seminavit; unde tot germina maliciae pullularunt, quae  
“nondum potuerunt ab eorum cordibus extirpari. Subinde  
“regum hostilitas subintravit, quae, redditus et possessiones  
“ecclesiae nostrae deforis invadens, gloriam ejus abintus ma-  
“litia civium denigratam ad enormem confusionem et pau-  
“pertatem redegit. Nec contentus est malignus spiritus

Next the  
two kings  
had con-  
spired  
against the  
liberty of  
the church.

“nobis in exterioribus adversari, sed et in caput nostrum ille  
“adversarius, cui nulla sufficit iniquitas, calcaneum crexit, et  
“reges nostros adeo veneficae suggestionis artificio reddidit  
“insensatos, ut catholicae professionis inmemores quatuor no-  
“bis vellent superponere primates, et nostrae jurisdictionis  
“potentiam sub eorum ministerio sepelire. Statuerunt etiam  
“quod de omnibus dampnis quae passa fuerat ecclesia per eos,  
“ipsos absque compensatione praemissa redderemus liberos et  
“immunes, et sub jurejurando firmaverant nos ad hoc juribus  
“et injuriis coherere; unde sicut audivistis, potius elegimus  
“pauperes exulare, quam ecclesiam nobis sine ruga et macula  
“commissam pateremur corrumpi, ut eam ancillam de libera,  
“et de gloriosa ignobilem redderemus. Dum itaque propter  
“Deum extremam exilii fortunam subissemus, et forte qui-

<sup>1</sup> MS. D. omits the following letter.

“ busdam propter æstus persecutionis importabiles læscere A.D. 1196.  
 “ videremur, Dominus supposuit manum Suam cui derelictus But a  
 “ est pauper, et ventis imperans et mari procellam statuit in change has  
 “ auram; nec potuerunt reges in rebellionē proposita morari, ensued, and  
 “ cum Ipse aliter disposuerit in Cujus manu corda sunt the church  
 “ regum. Sed favente Deo compuncti sunt et ad cor peni- has received  
 “ tus redierunt adeo, ut sicut lex compositionis inter ipsos a compensa-  
 “ initæ diffinivit, ecclesia nostra in dampnorum suorum re- tion of five  
 “ compensationem annuo et perpetuo quingentarum librarum hundred  
 “ redditu sit ditata. Abbates vero, pro quorum dampnis nos pounds a  
 “ opponebamus, nobis litteris suis patentibus ediderunt, quod year.  
 “ dominus rex Angliæ eos securos reddidisset, quod eis satis-  
 “ faceret competenter. Adhuc et pro minoribus ecclesiasticis  
 “ personis relaxationem interdicti, quod propter hoc in terram  
 “ regis Francorum posueramus suspendentes, litteras domini  
 “ regis Angliæ habuimus, quibus firmissime promittebat se  
 “ dampnificatis omnibus ad nostrum arbitrium recompensa-  
 “ tionem debitam præstiturum. Nos igitur, diligenti cum epi- Relaxation  
 “ scopis et viris prudentibus deliberatione præmissa, præfatam of the inter-  
 “ sententiam duximus relaxandam. Tandem vero, multis ta- dict.  
 “ men ante dilationibus impediti, cum et utriusque regum He has re-  
 “ benivolentia et assensu in libertate pristina solidati, cum turned to  
 “ suffraganeorum nostrorum et totius ecclesiæ nostræ flagi- his church,  
 “ tatione et consilio ad nostram sumus ecclesiam per Dei on the Sun-  
 “ gratiam reversi; in qua nunc valemus et volumus adjuvante day which  
 “ Domino, prout honestati pastorali congruit, præsulari. Fac- was the an-  
 “ tumque est, Domino disponente, quod Dominica qua canta- niversary of  
 “ tur ‘Dominus illuminatio mea,’ fuimus in ecclesia nostra his consecra-  
 “ ab universo clero et populo sollempniter recepti; et a ple- tion, the  
 “ risque felix est auspiciū annotatum, quod quasi denuo third Sun-  
 “ consecrati iterum ad pontificalem cathedram nobis esset sub day after  
 “ eodem cantico procedendum, quo pridem fuimus ad Lincol- Trinity.  
 “ niensis episcopatus gradum apud Andegavim consecrationis  
 “ oleo delibuti.<sup>1</sup> Et multo nostræ restitutionis honorem lætitia Three  
 “ festivior illustravit, quod in urbe Rothomagensi karissimos English  
 “ fratres nostros et coepiscopos Lincolnensem, Saresbirien- bishops  
 “ sem, et Exoniensem, casus inopinatus coegit, qui nobis ab were pre-  
 “ exilio revertentibus gratæ societatis solatia reddiderunt. Et sent.  
 “ hanc saltem caritatis vicem vobis reddere volebamus, ut qui  
 “ nostræ persecutionis condolendo participes fuistis, in nostræ  
 “ consolationis apicibus legatis; quod utcumque vobis com-

<sup>1</sup> From this note of date we ascertain that the consecration of Walter took place on the 3rd of July, 1183, an important date not given in its proper place by the historians.

A.D. 1196. “municare noster spiritus concupiscit, quod exhiberemus  
“libentius corporali.”

John of  
Contances,  
dean of  
Rouen, con-  
secrated  
bishop of  
Worcester  
at Ham  
Abbey, Oct.  
20.

Johannes decanus Rothomagensis assensu communi Wigorniensium electus est in episcopum Wigornensem apud—. <sup>1</sup> Quem Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, apostolicæ sedis legatus, suffraganeis suis de consuetudine sollempniter convocatis, consecravit prope Landoniam in abbacia quæ dicitur Hamma, xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Novembris. <sup>2</sup>

Letter of  
archbishop  
Hubert to  
the clergy  
of York.

<sup>3</sup> “Hubertus Dei gratia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, totius Angliæ primas, et apostolicæ sedis legatus, dilectis in Christo filiis decano, et capitulo Eboracensi, et universis capitulis, abbatibus et prioribus Eboracensis provinciæ, salutem et benedictionis gratiam salutarem.

“Volens universalis ecclesiæ sponsus ut sponsa ejus valeret uberius, totius salutem ex integritate partium resultare, inter alias eam sui portionem, quam sub occiduo sole plantatam meminit, in extento virtutis suæ brachio solidare curavit, et apostolicæ visitationis oleo delibutam, perpetuati nexus fœdere suo capiti colligare. Verum quia, ipso in Romana ecclesia, quæ caput est omnium, residente, membrorum indempnitati providetur cautius, et inferior universitas e specula sublimiori facilius dirigitur in salutem; quod ipse personaliter implere non valuit suppleri voluit in ministro. Sed nec ad ecclesiam Anglicanam vice apostolica visitandam, de nationibus exteris quemquam assumpsit, de corpore ipsius elegit super quem adjutorium ejus poneret, ex quo quia filio nulla in matrem iniqua dominatio grassaretur. Nobis itaque non ex virtutum vel scientiæ merito in hoc ministerium evocatis, et jurisdictione per universum regni ambitum dilatata, in suscepti officii executionem pro tenore diffinito par-

The legatine  
office in the  
English  
church is  
committed  
to him.

<sup>1</sup> *apud*] A blank in A. and B,

<sup>2</sup> Here Twysden inserts the following paragraph, which is not in our MSS. A. B. C., but only in D.

“Circa dies istos Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Romanam profectus est, consilium habiturus cum domino papa Cestino super causa quæ vertebatur inter ipsum archiepiscopum et dominum Ricardum regem An-

“glorum et W. Luxoviensem episcopum, in matricem ecclesiam et ipsum archiepiscopum violenter insurgentem.” The bishop of Lisieux was William de Ruffiere. The notice seems to be a sort of abstract of part of the letter which follows at pp. 148, 149.

<sup>3</sup> MS. D. omits the following letters, as far as p. 150, below.



“ ticulars ecclesias in regno disposuimus circumire, semper  
 “ et studiosius id agentes ne vel conscientia et post facto  
 “ remorderet interius, vel fama exterius laboraret. Sub Dei  
 “ testimonio loquimur confidenter asserentes, quia pro legationis  
 “ exercitio nichil amaritudinis conscientia repræsentat; exoptantes  
 “ etiam ne famæ obsequium fides veritatis excedens,  
 “ vel pervertat honesta, vel contraria superaddat. Hunc  
 “ autem per Dei gratiam fructum collegimus ex labore, quod,  
 “ præter obsequium sicut speramus Altissimo præstitum, in  
 “ conspectu domini papæ servitus nostra suavitatem odoris  
 “ effudit, qui post litteras super indulta legatione transmissas  
 “ consequenter et alias destinavit, in quibus et jocunda nostri  
 “ famulatus commendatione usus est, et ministerio nostro  
 “ ferventem in forma qua incepimus processum injunxit.  
 “ Sane quos de provincia nostra visitavimus, considerantes  
 “ opera nostra, certatim et sponte scripserunt in testimonium  
 “ veritatis, dignum ducentes Romanæ sedi et nostræ visitationis  
 “ modum, et sui visitatoris diligentiam intimare. Quia  
 “ igitur et penes vos in nullo ad legationem contingentibus  
 “ credimus excessisse, vestraque insinuatione quod rei veritas  
 “ habet, in hac parte pulcrius innotescet, universitatem vestram  
 “ exoramus cohortantes in Domino, et qua fungimur auctoritate  
 “ firmiter injungentes, quatinus zelo rectitudinis et veritatis,  
 “ quæ Deus est, singula capitula provinciæ vestræ, singulæ  
 “ congregationes, domino papæ, quæ de nostra legatione cognoverint  
 “ fideliter protestentur, quomodo vices apostolicas executi fuerimus  
 “ apud omnes, qualiter agro Dominico in messis abundantiam excolendo  
 “ commissæ falcis ministerium curavimus adhibere. Cum hiis etiam volumus  
 “ Romanæ sedi certius a singulis designari, quantum nobis in causam procuratoris  
 “ impenderint, vel quatinus eis occasione legationis fuerimus onerosi.  
 “ Quod ideo sub hac forma fieri mandamus, quia sicut de securitate  
 “ nostra confidentes rei hujus fidele testimonium formidare non possumus,  
 “ sic non poteritis quæ vobis super articulis memoratis constiterint  
 “ salva honestatis conscientia subticere. Præterea quia redditus Eboracensis  
 “ archiepiscopatus, postquam ipse archiepiscopus a possessione cecidit,  
 “ redditusque Dunelmensis episcopatus, dum vacavit, certissime nostis  
 “ ex mandato regis confiscatos, et per ministros publicos, qui ad hoc  
 “ specialiter constituti fuerant, sicut moris est in regno, in regios  
 “ usus dumtaxat integre devolutos, præfatis attestacionibus  
 “ distincte subjungi volumus hujus seriem, et certitudinem veritatis.”

A.D. 1196.  
 The spirit in which he conducts his visitation.

He has received encouragement and approval from Rome.

The visitation has been approved by the churches of his own province.

He asks them to send to Rome an account of the way in which he has visited them, and what has been the cost of his procurations.

He wants also a certificate of the confiscated revenues of York and Durham.

Omnes ecclesiæ conventuales in Eboracensi provincia

A.D. 1196. constitutæ, domino papæ scribunt a paribus in hunc modum ;

The clergy of the province of York, at the request of archbishop Hubert, inform the pope that he has carried out his visitation with mildness.

The revenues of the archbishop are in the king's hands.

Letter of the archbishop of Rouen to Ralph de Diceto.

King Richard has seized Andely.

“ Veritatis filii non essemus si rogati veritati testimonium  
 “ perhibere postponeremus. Parumque refert in delicto an  
 “ quis verum tacendo in fraudem alterius supprimat, vel in  
 “ alterius præjudicium falsum asseverando exprimat. Requi-  
 “ siti igitur a venerabili patre et domino Huberto, Dei gratia  
 “ Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, apostolicæ sedis legato, quatinus  
 “ visitationis suæ modum et diligentiam dignum duceremus  
 “ sedi Romanæ intimare, sublimitati vestræ zelo rectitudinis  
 “ et veritatis, quæ Deus est, notum facimus, et quæ de legatione  
 “ sua cognovimus fideliter protestamur: Quod cum apud  
 “ nos visitationem suam exerceret, vices apostolicas diligen-  
 “ ter executus fuit, agrum Dominicum fructuose in messis  
 “ habundantiam excoluit, nichil nobis moleste intulit, nichil a  
 “ nobis exegit, sed in omnibus verbis et operibus modeste se  
 “ habuit, in nullo onerosus nobis existens. Præterea nove-  
 “ rit excellentia vestra quod villas, et possessiones Eboracensis  
 “ archiepiscopatus, postquam dominus Eboracensis eas possi-  
 “ dere desiit, per publicos ministros regis confiscatas fuisse,  
 “ et omnes redditus et proventus ipsarum in regios dumtaxat  
 “ usus devolutos fuisse.”<sup>1</sup>

“ W. Rothomagensis archiepiscopus Radulfo decano Lun-  
 “ doniensi.

“ Discretionis ves-	Stet procul Rogerus cum toxi	} co.
“ træ satis innotuit	Longius abhinc abeat suppli	
“ quantis tribula-	Solus eat in extermini	} um.
“ tionibus et jactu-	Neque ducem habens nec soci	
“ ris Rothomagensis	In voluminis nostri ser	} ie,
“ ecclesia diutius sit	Non est locus ejus memor	
“ vexata. Et nos	Involutus in tanto crimi	} ne.
“ hæc omnia domi-	Vix est ut sit subscriptus in margi	
“ num nostrum re-	Glosa volatili, vel glosa volatilis. <sup>2</sup>	
“ gem pariter atten-		
“ dere sperabamus, ut saltem nobis et ecclesiæ condolentis		
“ animus exhiberet. Ipse vero potius favens prævaricationibus		
“ aliorum, patrimonium ecclesiæ solum et unicum, Andeleium		
“ scilicet, occupavit, et contra prohibitionem nostram in insula		

<sup>1</sup> The history of Hubert's legatine visit to York is given in Hoveden, vol. iv.

<sup>2</sup> These lines are inserted in the margin of MSS. A. and B. They

refer no doubt to the attempt made by Roger of Ripon to poison the enemies of archbishop Geoffrey, the account of which is given by Hoveden, vol. iv. p. 15.

“ nostra munitiones adificare cœpit, in capite præsumens quod  
 “ in membra poterit tractu temporis perniciosius redundare.  
 “ Ipsum quidem sicut decuit tam per nos quam per alios  
 “ semel et secundo et tertio convenimus diligenter, ut desis-  
 “ teret ab incepto, et de dampnis villarum nostrarum a suis  
 “ incendio consumptarum, et de aliis dampnis nobis et ecclesiæ  
 “ nostræ illatis per ipsum et suos satisfactionem debitam ex-  
 “ hiberet, et capellaniam nostram de Bliā,<sup>1</sup> quam per annum  
 “ et eo amplius in manu sua tenuit, nobis cum fructibus inde  
 “ perceptis restitueret. Ipse vero quasdam responsiones, ar-  
 “ gutas quidem sed minus efficaces nec ratione subnixas, præ-  
 “ tendens, semper perstitit in incepto, nec nostros monitus  
 “ exaudivit. Certe si misereri vellet et parcere vitæ nostræ,  
 “ Andeleio pepercisset, quod nostris et pauperum necessita-  
 “ tibus unicum subsidium habebamus. Hoc autem præfatam  
 “ enormitatem inexcusabilem reddit, quod post nostram pro-  
 “ hibitionem et monitus non solum insulam nostram detinet  
 “ occupatam, verum etiam de novo maximam partem dominici  
 “ nostri post insulam nostram occupans, illud fossatis et bar-  
 “ bacanis munire contendit. Nos igitur invasionem manifestam  
 “ nimis crescere cernentes, iterum ad dominum nostrum regem  
 “ cum omni humilitate accessimus. Et ne quid cum impetu  
 “ et minus discrete facere videremur, adjunctis nobiscum ma-  
 “ joribus ecclesiæ nostræ, instanter et affectuose supplicavimus  
 “ quatinus misericorditer ageret nobiscum, et insulam nostram  
 “ et dominicum nostrum quod usurpaverat nobis restitueret,  
 “ et dampna nostra et nobis et ecclesiæ nostræ illata resarci-  
 “ ret. Adjecimus etiam, quod nisi infra tertium diem quem  
 “ ei assignavimus, super prædictis satisfaceret, ulterius non  
 “ possemus tantam pertinaciam clausis oculis præterire et  
 “ relinquere impunitam. Ad hæc ut contritio adderetur con-  
 “ tritioni, et ecclesia nostra intestino affligeretur bello, Wil-  
 “ lelmus Lexoviensis episcopus, spiritu superbiæ cæterisque  
 “ pestibus herebi impulsus adversus eam matrem suam suum  
 “ erexit calcaneum, a qua cum consilio venerabilium fratrum  
 “ et cœpiscoporum nostrorum, pro multiplicibus ejus excessibus  
 “ et inobedientia contumaci, præmissa multiplici ammonitione  
 “ ut ad viam veritatis rediret, in interitum carnis vinculo  
 “ anathematis meruit innodari. Cum itaque modis aliquibus  
 “ non potuerimus dominum nostrum regem vel prece vel  
 “ monitis ad emendationem convertere, et terminus sine aliqua  
 “ satisfactione elapsus sit, multiplici necessitate et prudentum  
 “ virorum consilio monemur ascendere ex adverso, et in pro-

A.D. 1196.  
 He has not  
 regarded re-  
 monstrances  
 on this and  
 on his de-  
 tention of  
 the chap-  
 laincy of  
 Blyth.

Moreover he  
 has begun  
 to fortify a  
 position in  
 the isle of  
 Andely.

The arch-  
 bishop has  
 approached  
 him as a  
 suppliant  
 and given  
 him three  
 days to make  
 amends.

Contuma-  
 cious con-  
 duct of the  
 bishop of  
 Lisieux.

<sup>1</sup> Bliā] Blyth, in Nottinghamshire, where the king had a free chapel.

A.D. 1196.  
He will bear  
it no longer,  
and has set  
out for  
Rome on  
the 7th of  
November.

“posito firmissimo habemus ulterius non pati tot et tantas injurias impunitas, nisi dominus noster errorem tantum maturaverit revocare. Cæterum contra episcopum Lexoviensem iter ad sedem apostolicam urgere compulsi, die Jovis proxima post festum Omnium Sanctorum cœpimus proficisci, sperantes per Dei gratiam faciem ejusdem episcopi coram summo pontifice reddere confusam. Cujus excessus intolerabiles nos invitos ut diximus coegerunt, ut eum animadversione dignissima puniremus. Vos autem per Dei misericordiam exoramus, ut nobis fraternæ compassionis animum rependatis, et vestris nos juvetis orationibus apud Deum.”

A.D. 1197.  
Walter Map  
made arch-  
deacon of  
Oxford,  
William of  
Blois pre-  
centor and  
Richard of  
Kent sub-  
dean of  
Lincoln.

MCXCVII. De cantore Lincolnensi, Waltero Map, in Oxenefordensem archidiaconum translatione facta, Willelmus Blesensis<sup>1</sup> subdecanus Lincolnæ, de liberalitate mera pontificis, subrogatus est in præcentorem. Cum autem de subdecani substitutione tractatus haberetur prolixior inter concanonicos, nec per biduum in unam possent convenire personam, episcopus utens propria potestate Ricardum Kentensem canonicum ejusdem ecclesiæ subdecanum instituit, et ei sedem debitam assignavit vel assignari præcepit, tam in choro quam in capitulo, doctoris gentium Pauli subnixus auctoritate laudabili, qui modis omnibus persuasit quiddam in ecclesia Dei salubriter observandum, scilicet zelus et contentio tollantur de medio, sit pax in desiderio.

Death of the  
bishop of  
Ely.

Willelmus Helyensis episcopus,<sup>2</sup> cancellarius regis, dum Romam tenderet, completis a die consecrationis sue vii<sup>em</sup> annis et triginta diebus, diem clausit extremum apud Pictavim. Sepultus autem est in abbazia quadam ordinis Cisterciensis, quæ vocatur abbazia de Pinu.

Illness of  
archbishop  
Hubert at  
Christmas,  
1196.

<sup>3</sup> Archiepiscopus Cantuariam veniens incommodo gravi tactus est, ut die Natalis Domini divina celebrare non posset; qui per Dei gratiam convalescens dies Natali-

<sup>1</sup> William of Blois became bishop of Lincoln in 1203.

<sup>2</sup> William Longchamp died Jan. 31, 1197.

<sup>3</sup> *Archiepiscopus . . . expeteret]* om. D.

tios explevit ibidem. Tractatum igitur habiturus cum priore, cum monachis, intravit capitulum xii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Februarii, sicut dicitur, omnes domesticos; bajulum etiam crucis, relinquens pro foribus. Unus e monachis Johannes de Dovera prævius exstitit cruce suscepta. Quid autem actum sit in congregatione tanta per triduum, ignoratur a multis.<sup>1</sup> Solum hoc celebriter divulgatum est:—pacificus intravit archiepiscopus, pacificus exiit regni justiciarius, nec enim inventum est aliquid in toto collegio, quod publici cognitoris ecclesiastici vel civilis animadversionem expeteret.

A.D. 1197.  
He visits the  
convent of  
Christ  
Church,  
Jan. 21.

Circa dies istos épiscopo Cameracensi Johanne<sup>2</sup> rebus humanis exempto, tres sunt electi, Walterus, Nicholaus, Stephanus, et infra quadraginta dies sunt defuncti.

Rapid suc-  
cession of  
bishops at  
Cambray.

“ Celestinus episcopus, servus servorum Dei, Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo.  
“ Cum de agro Domini lolium messem triticam oppressurum falce sit apostolica reseandum, fraternitati tuæ per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus<sup>3</sup> abbate de Torneia tam ab amministrazione quam ab officio abbatie amoto, monachis<sup>4</sup> auctoritate nostra sublato appellationis obstaculo licentiam tribuas in abbatem personam idoneam eligendi. Ad hæc, ne prædicti abbatis excessus remaneat impunitus, volumus et præsentium tibi auctoritate mandamus, quatinus auctoritate nostra ipsum capi facias, et tam diu carcerali custodie mancipari, donec super hoc nostræ receperis beneplacitum voluntatis. Datum Laterani, pridie nonas Maii, pontificatus nostri anno quinto.”<sup>5</sup>

Letter from  
the pope  
directing the  
archbishop's  
action touch-  
ing the  
abbot of  
Thorney.

[May 6,  
1195.]

Robertus prior Helyensis,<sup>6</sup> cancellarii frater, xiiii.

Robert  
Longchamp

<sup>1</sup> See Epp. Cantuar., Introduction, p. xciv.

<sup>2</sup> John d'Antoing bishop of Cambray died in 1196; his successor Nicolas de Roeux in 1197; and the next bishop, Hugh d'Oisy, only held the see until 1199.

<sup>3</sup> *quatinus*] *si tibi constiterit de præmissis*, marked for erasure in A.; om. B. C. It appears from this that an abstract only of the letter is here given.

<sup>4</sup> *monachis*] *ipsis*, add. A., marked for erasure.

<sup>5</sup> This date is likewise crossed out in rubric in MS. A. It is given in C.; omitted in B.

<sup>6</sup> Robert Longchamp was abbot of S. Mary's at York from 1197 to 1239. He was no doubt the possessor of the Ripley MS. of Ralph de Diceto's collections which is used in the subsequent portion of this volume.

A.D. 1197. monachis cum capituli sui litteris a collegio sanctæ  
is elected abbot of St. Mary's, York, Mar. 17; Dei genitricis apud Eboracum antiquitus instituto di-  
rectis, xvto kalendas Aprilis coram regni justiciario  
sollemniter electus est in abbatem apud Westmonas-  
and blessed Mar. 23. terium. Quem Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus,  
apostolicæ sedis legatus, benedixit apud Colecestriam  
in abbacia Sancti Johannis x<sup>o</sup> kalendas Aprilis. Sua  
postmodum sollemniter est collocatus in sede iiii<sup>o</sup>  
nonas Aprilis.

Richard  
burns St.  
Valery,  
April 15.

Rex Anglorum, milite multo stipatus, castellum  
Sancti Valerici succendit, adjacentem prædavit provin-  
ciam, quinque navium hostibus suis victualia deferen-  
tium gubernatores suspendit in patibulo. Quæ repperit  
in navibus comportata familiæ suæ distribuit xvii<sup>o</sup>  
kalendas Maii.

Heavy rains.

Imbrium infusio tridwana per Angliam multos ex-  
terruit.

Consecra-  
tion of the  
bishop of  
Durham,  
Apr. 20.

Philippus<sup>1</sup> Dunelmensis electus a domino papa con-  
secratus est Laterani xii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Maii.

Capture of  
the bishop  
of Beauvais,  
May 19.

Marchadeus, nepharii Brebantorum vallatus cater-  
vis, episcopum Belvacensem,<sup>2</sup> Willelmum de Merlou,  
multosque cum eis jure belli captos et durissimis  
constrictos in vinculis, transmisit Rothomagum xiiii<sup>o</sup>  
kalendas Junii.

Notice of  
treaty  
between  
Richard and  
the count of  
Flanders.

<sup>3</sup> "Notum sit universis hoc scriptum visuris, quod hoc est  
" fœdus et conventio inter Ricardum regem Angliæ, et Balde-  
" winum comitem Flandriæ et Hainoiæ consanguineum suum;  
" quod idem rex Angliæ pacem aut treugas cum rege Fran-  
" corum non faciet nec facere poterit absque voluntate et  
" assensu ejusdem comitis; nec idem comes faciet aut facere  
" poterit pacem aut treugam cum rege Francorum absque

<sup>1</sup> Philip of Poitiers, bishop of Durham, 1197-1208.

<sup>2</sup> Philip of Dreux, bishop of Beauvais, 1175-1217.

<sup>3</sup> The text of this treaty is printed from the original MS. in the Exchequer, in the *Fœdera*, i. 67, 68;

with a long array of witnesses and sureties: but with no other material difference from that give above. A marginal note in MS. A. "For Mr. "Bele," seems to show that a transcript has been made for some other collection.

“ voluntate et assensu prædicti regis Anglorum. Et si forte A.D. 1197.  
 “ de voluntate et assensu utriusque pax aut concordia fieret Treaty of  
 “ inter regem Francorum et eos, et rex Francorum postmodum Richard  
 “ alterutrum guerreat, tenerentur prædicti rex Anglorum et with the  
 “ comes ad mutuam subsidium et auxilium sibi invicem con- count of  
 “ ferendum prout melius potuerunt, et sicut fecerunt tempore Flanders.  
 “ quo fœdus istud inter eos contractum est. Et sciendum est  
 “ quod hoc fœdus et conventio non solummodo duratura est  
 “ tempore guerræ, sed imperpetuum inter eos et hæredes  
 “ eorum qui terras ipsorum tenebunt post eos, sive pax fuerit  
 “ sive guerra; ita quod si rex Anglorum hoc fœdus et hanc  
 “ conventionem non observaverit, illi qui juraverunt hoc fœdus  
 “ et conventionem hanc tenendam, pro rege Anglorum, mittent  
 “ se in captione præfati comitis infra mensem postquam id  
 “ bona fide scierint, non expectata summonitione dicti comitis.  
 “ Similiter si dictus comes hoc fœdus et hanc conventionem  
 “ non observaverit, illi qui juraverunt hoc fœdus et hanc con-  
 “ ventionem tenendam, pro ipso comite, mittent se in captivem  
 “ dicti regis Angliæ, infra mensem postquam id bona fide  
 “ scierint, non expectata summonitione dicti regis Angliæ.  
 “ Hoc juravit pro ipso rege bona fide tenendum Johannes John is  
 “ comes Moritonii frater ipsius regis et in animam ejusdem surety for  
 “ regis; et pro se ipso juravit idem comes in animam suam. his brother.  
 “ Et comes Flandriæ Baldewinus juravit propria manu hoc  
 “ fœdus et hanc conventionem tenendam bona fide. Hinc  
 “ inde multi testes sunt quos enumerare longum est. Acta<sup>1</sup>  
 “ sunt apud Insulam Andeleii.”<sup>2</sup>  
 “ Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus dilecto et speciali Letter of the  
 “ amico Radulfo decano Lundoniensi. archbishop  
 “ Benedictus Dominus qui non amovit orationem nostram et of Rouen to  
 “ misericordiam Suam a nobis, dans nobis et ecclesiæ nostræ Ralph de  
 “ pacem in præsentī, in futuro per gratiam Suam daturus Diceto.

<sup>1</sup> Acta] Gesta, B.

<sup>2</sup> Andeleii] MSS. D. and Otho D. 7 (the burnt MS.), introduce here the following matter which is not in the other MSS., omitting the letter to Ralph de Diceto:—

“ Alwoldus Wintoniensis episcopus, canonicos sæculares in ecclesia sancta reperiens, eos eiecit et monachos superinduxit. Hugo Cestrensis episcopus, in contrarium sentiens, a Coventreia monachos expulit, sæculares canonicos

“ introduceens. Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, sedis [apostolicæ] legatus, Hugo Lincolnensis episcopus, Samson abbas Sancti Eadmundi, juxta mandatum summi pontificis Celestini papæ tertii, canonicos amoventes a Coventreia sollempniter monachos reintrodixerunt, præficientes eis priorem Jobertum nominatum. Gesta sunt hæc xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Februarii.”

A.D. 1197. " pacem super pacem. Noverit caritas vestra, qua nos semper  
 He announces that " in visceribus Christi tenerius amplexati estis, per excam-  
 he has accepted from " bium auctoritate domini papæ et curiæ Romanæ, cum etiam  
 Richard an " consilio multorum virorum prudentum, archiepiscoporum,  
 exchange for " episcoporum, abbatum, virorum religiosorum et jurisperito-  
 Andely. " rum initiatum; labore, sollicitudine et meditatione domini  
 " Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, episcopi Wigornensis et electi  
 " Helyensis<sup>1</sup> consummatum, inter dominum regem et nos et  
 " ecclesiam nostram, ad honorem ipsius et commodum refor-  
 " mata esse. Omnes enim intelligentes situm Andeleii paci  
 " ineptum, et guerræ vicinum et expositum, domino etiam  
 " regi ad acquisitionem et defensionem terræ suæ valde con-  
 " gruum; afferentes etiam nobis auctoritates non tantum  
 " super commutatione reddituum ecclesiarum, sed etiam de  
 " translatione sedium hostilitate cogente conscriptas, nos ad  
 He returned " excambium cum domino rege faciendum induxerunt. Sic  
 to his " itaque ne nota singularitatis, superbiæ et protervitatatis, notari  
 church, " possimus, consilio tot et tantorum adquevimus xvii<sup>o</sup> kalendas  
 Oct. 16. " Novembris; et ea die suscepti sumus in ecclesia nostra,  
 " præsentate domino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, episcopo Wi-  
 " gornensi, omnibus etiam episcopis Normanniæ, abbatibus  
 " multis et magnatibus multis."<sup>2</sup>

Letters of " Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum, dux Normanniæ, Aqi-  
 Richard " tanniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus,  
 announcing " prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciis, senescallis, vice-  
 the comple- " comitibus, præpositis, ministris, et omnibus baillivis et fide-  
 tion of the " libus suis, salutem.  
 negotiation " Cum sacrosancta ecclesia sponsa sit Regis regum, et unica  
 about " dilecta Illius per Quem reges regnant et principes guberna-  
 Andely, " cula possident, tanto amplioem ci volumus devotionem et  
 Oct. 16. " reverentiam exhibere, quanto certius non regiam tantum  
 " sed omnem a Domino Deo esse credimus potestatem. Unde  
 " sicut venerabilis Rothomagensis ecclesia, quæ inter universas  
 " terrarum nostrarum plurima celebritate dinoscitur enitere,  
 " pro rerum necessitate vel temporum nostris ducit utilitati-  
 " bus oportuna diligentia consulendum; sic nos ejusdem matris.  
 " nostræ commodis et augmentis digna compensatione dignum  
 " ducimus respondere. Sane villa de Andeli et quibusdam  
 " aliis adjacentibus locis, quæ erant Rothomagensis ecclesiæ,

<sup>1</sup> John of Coutances, bishop of Worcester, and Eustace elect of Ely. The latter was consecrated Mar. 8, 1198, and remained bishop until 1215.

<sup>2</sup> *multis*] Valet in Domino semper, add. B.

<sup>3</sup> The following document is printed from our author's text in the *Fœdera*, i. 68, 69.



“ minus sufficienter firmatis, inimicis nostris in terram nos- A.D. 1197.  
 “ tram Normanniæ per eadem loca patebat ingressus, per quæ Oct. 16.  
 “ incendiis et rapiis necnon et aliis hostilitatis sævitiis, in Reasons for  
 “ eandem terram nonnunquam licentius grassabantur. Quo- making the  
 “ circa venerabili patri nostro Waltero archiepiscopo et capitulo exchange.  
 “ Rothomagensi debitum habentibus ad nostra et prædictæ  
 “ terræ nostræ dampna respectum, facta est permutatio inter  
 “ ecclesiam Rothomagensem et archiepiscopum Rothomagensem  
 “ Walterum ex una parte, et nos ex altera parte, de manerio  
 “ de Andeli in hac forma: scilicet quod idem archiepiscopus Details of  
 “ de conscientia et voluntate domini papæ Celestini tertii, et the ex-  
 “ de assensu capituli Rothomagensis ecclesiæ, et coepiscopo- change.  
 “ rum suorum, et cleri ejusdem archiepiscopatus, concessit et  
 “ imperpetuum quietum clamavit nobis et hæredibus nostris  
 “ prædictum manerium de Andeli, cum novo castello de Rupe  
 “ et cum foresta et cum omnibus pertinentiis aliis et libertati-  
 “ bus suis, exceptis ecclesiis et præbendis<sup>1</sup> militum, et ex-  
 “ cepto manerio de Fraxinis cum pertinentiis suis, quæ omnia  
 “ idem archiepiscopus ecclesiæ Rothomagensi et sibi et suc-  
 “ cessoribus suis retinuit, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis  
 “ consuetudinibus suis, et cum omni integritate sua imperpe-  
 “ tuum. Ita quod tam milites quam clerici et omnes homines  
 “ tam de feodo<sup>2</sup> quam de præbendis, sequentur molendina  
 “ de Andeli, sicut consueverunt et debent, et moltura erit  
 “ nostra; archiepiscopus autem et homines sui de Fraxinis  
 “ molent ubi idem archiepiscopus volet. Et si voluerint mo-  
 “ lere apud Andeli dabunt molturas suas sicut alii ibidem  
 “ molentes. In excambium autem prædicti manerii de Andeli  
 “ cum pertinentiis, concessimus et imperpetuum quietam cla-  
 “ mavimus ecclesiæ Rothomagensi, et prædicto archiepiscopo  
 “ et successoribus suis, omnia molendina quæ nos habuimus  
 “ Rothomagi, quando hæc permutatio facta est, integre cum  
 “ omni sequela et moltura sua, sine aliquo retinimento eorum  
 “ quæ ad molendina pertinent vel ad molturam, et cum om-  
 “ nibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas solent et  
 “ debent habere; nec alicui alii licebit molendinum ibidem  
 “ facere, ad detrimentum prædictorum molendinorum; et de-  
 “ bet archiepiscopus solvere elemosinas antiquitus statutas de  
 “ eisdem molendinis. Concessimus etiam eis villam de Diepe  
 “ et villam de Buteiles cum omnibus pertinentiis et liberta-  
 “ tibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, exceptis elemosinis  
 “ constitutis in manerio de Diepe a nobis et antecessoribus  
 “ nostris, quarum summa est cccxxii. libræ Andegavensium,  
 “ quæ debent solvi per manum prædicti archiepiscopi et suc-

<sup>1</sup> præbendis] et feodis, ins. B. | <sup>2</sup> feodo] militum, ins. B.

A.D. 1197.  
Oct. 16.  
Exchange  
of Andely.

“ cessorum suorum his quibus assignatæ sunt. Concessimus  
 “ eidem manerium de Lovers cum omnibus pertinentiis et  
 “ libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis cum ministerio  
 “ de Lovers, salvis ad opus nostrum venatione nostra et  
 “ destructione forestæ, ita tamen quod non sit in regardo.  
 “ Concessimus etiam eis totam forestam de Alihermont, cum  
 “ feris et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, sicut  
 “ eam habuimus. Hæc autem omnia, in excambium prædicti  
 “ manerii de Andeleio cum prædictis pertinentiis data, habe-  
 “ bunt ecclesia Rothomagi et prædictus archiepiscopus et  
 “ successores sui imperpetuum, et cum omnibus libertatibus  
 “ et liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut prædictum est. Ho-  
 “ mines autem prædicti archiepiscopi de præfato excambio  
 “ habebunt omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas  
 “ habuerunt homines de Andeleio, dum manerium illud esset  
 “ in manu ipsius archiepiscopi. Hæc etiam omnia quæ idem  
 “ archiepiscopus in hoc excambio recepit, warrantizabimus nos  
 “ et hæredes nostri ecclesiæ Rothomagensi, et prædicto archi-  
 “ episcopo et successoribus suis imperpetuum contra omnes  
 “ homines: ita quod si aliquis excambium aliquod est receptu-  
 “ rus pro aliquo prædictorum, quæ memoratus archiepiscopus  
 “ hic recepit, nos vel hæredes nostri faciemus illud excam-  
 “ bium, et ecclesia Rothomagensis hæc omnia prædicta imper-  
 “ petuum pacifice possidebit. Nos vero, quantum potest rex,  
 “ excommunicamus, et concedimus quod incurrat indignationem  
 “ omnipotentis Dei, quicumque contra hoc facinus venerit.  
 “ Testibus his, Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, Johanne  
 “ Wigornensi, Hugone Conventrensi, Savarico Batoniensi,  
 “ Henrico Bajocensi,<sup>1</sup> Lisiardo Sagiensi, Willelmo Lexoviensi,  
 “ Willelmo Constantiensi episcopis; Willelmo Abrincensi electo,  
 “ R. Sanctæ Trinitatis de Monte Rothomagi, Reginaldo Sancti  
 “ Wandregeri, Victore Sancti Georgii, Arturo Ulterioris por-  
 “ tus, Osberto de Pratellis, de Augo, de Cornevilla, abbatibus;  
 “ Johanne comite de Moritonio, Otone comite Pictavensi,  
 “ Radulfo comite de Albemarla, Radulfo comite de Augo,  
 “ Willelmo Marscallo comite de Striguilla, Willelmo filio  
 “ Radulfi senescalli Normanniæ, Roberto de Turneham se-  
 “ nescallo Andegaviæ, Willelmo de Humet constabulario  
 “ Normanniæ, Hugone Brun, G. de Lisinnan, Willelmo de  
 “ Rupibus, Radulfo comite de Tancarvilla, W. Martel, Radulfo  
 “ Tessun, G. de Say, Giliberto filio Reinfredi, Roberto de  
 “ Harecort, et multis aliis. Datum per manum E. Eliensis  
 “ electi vices cancellarii tunc agentis, apud Rothomagum,  
 “ anno ab Incarnatione Domini m<sup>o</sup>c<sup>o</sup>xc<sup>o</sup>vii<sup>o</sup>, xvi<sup>o</sup> die Octobris,  
 “ anno regni nostri octavo.”

<sup>1</sup> *Bajocensi*] Garino Ebroicensi, ins. B., and, in a late hand, C.

Si quis fuerit inter canonicos Rothomagenses fidus antiquitatum interpres et assertor præcipuus, qui dixerit Karolum magnum ecclesiæ Rothomagensi nomine dotis Andeleium contulisse, recolligat secum quod annus octingentesimus quartus decimus ab Incarnatione Domini tunc temporis effluebat, quando Karolus Aquisgrani sepultus est. Recolligat etiam quod ab anno prædicto postmodum post trescentos octoginta tres annos Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus ab Anglorum rege Ricardo receperit in excambium Andeleii commodissimum, et intelliget archiepiscopi prædicti sollicitudinem et industriam post labores quamplurimos et expensas multiplices ecclesiæ suæ providisse viriliter et profuisse quam plurimum. Cui per Dei gratiam et providebit et proderit semper in posterum per tempora longa.<sup>1</sup>

A.D. 1197.  
Note on the original gift of Andely by Charles the Great.

Good wishes for archbishop Walter

“Walterus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus karissimo et speciali amico suo Radulfo Lundoniensi decano se totum, et cum silentio præstolari adventum Domini.  
“Sicut testantur sacra cloquia, ‘Væ illis qui perdiderunt sustinentiam,’ sustinuimus mala sic castigati, apprehendimus disciplinam parati in flagella Domini; aperiati sed non destituti; temptati rapinis, asperitatibus viarum, intemperiei aeris, malignantium insidiis expositi, sed non defecimus: Dominus enim ne collideremur supposuit manum Suam; imperavit ventis et mari, et facta est tranquillitas magna; oculo misericordiæ Suæ respexit nos et ecclesiam nostram, et cessavit quassatio, pace reddita ecclesiæ. Dominus enim, in Cujus manu corda sunt regum, cor domini tetigit, ut desiderio desideraret quæ ad pacem essent et ampliacionem Rothomagensis ecclesiæ. Cujus votum et desiderium Dominus prospiciens, labore, sollicitudine et ministerio domini Cantuariensis et Johannis Wigornensis episcopi et Eustachii Eliensis electi effectui mancipavit. Istis enim mediantibus et inter partes discurrentibus, per excambium domino regi ad tuitionem et acquisitionem terræ suæ accommodum, ecclesiæ Rothomagensi et nobis saluberrimum et honestum, ut puta voluntati

Letter of the archbishop to Ralph de Diceto.

Thanks-giving for the restoration of peace.

It was negotiated by three English prelates.

Eccles. ii. 16.

2 Cor. iv. 8.

<sup>1</sup> *Si quis . . . longa*] This paragraph is found in MSS. A. and B. inserted in the margin, in the same hand as the text. It is not in C., and is omitted by Twysden.

A.D. 1197.  
The conclusion of the exchange.

It is to be confirmed by the pope.

Archbishop Hubert returns from Normandy to Lambeth, Nov. 8;

having obtained milder treatment for the bishop of Beauvais, concluded a treaty with Flanders, and an agreement between Richard and the church of Rouen.

“ domini papæ et curiæ Romanæ, necnon et aliorum multorum archiepiscoporum, episcoporum, abbatum, clericorum et aliorum virorum religiosorum et jurisperitorum consentaneum, pax inter regem et nos et ecclesiam nostram reformata est. In quo excambio ecclesia Rothomagensis juxta veridicam assertionem omnium comprovincialium in quingentis libris et eo amplius excrevit. Hæc autem commutatio scriptis autenticis anathemate a domino rege, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, sacerdotibus innumerabilibus in violatores prolato, testibus etiam magnatibus omnibus Normanniæ adhibitis, ut perpetuam et incommutabilem optineat firmitatem, et ecclesia Rothomagensis pace gaudeat inviolabili et irrefragabili, roborata et confirmata est, auctoritate et scripto autentico domini papæ, per gratiam Dei ad preces et instantiam domini regis et aliorum magnatum et prælatorum ecclesiæ corroboranda. Hæc autem dignum duximus vobis exponenda, quia semper nobiscum flevistis et compassi estis, ut cum gaudentibus gaudeatis, eo quod concupiscentes semper concupieritis ea quæ Dei sunt, augmentum et honorem sanctæ ecclesiæ, cujus instantia cotidiana sollicitudinem vestram esse credimus.”

Ab ea die qua Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, mandato regis transfretaturus, a Lamheia recessit, ad eundem, vi<sup>to</sup> scilicet idus Novembris, septimanæ viginti completæ sunt, additis vi. diebus. Archiepiscopus, cum rege moram faciens in Normanniam, multorum necessitatibus providit utilitatibus. Episcopum itaque Belvacensem fascibus geminis, episcopi scilicet et comitis, juxta suorum prærogativam antecessorum, sicut jactat, antiquitus decoratum, militaribus armis accinctum, captum jure belli, durissimis audivit constructum in vinculis, quem per gratiam regis cum multa supplicatione multo levioribus vix arctari promeruit. Rothomagensem ecclesiam a divinorum celebratione suspensam reconciliavit. Sollemniter foedus ineundum inter regem Anglorum, et Baldewinum Flandrensium comitem, et successores eorum, certis distinxit capitulis. Inter dominum regem et Walterum Rothomagensem archiepiscopum paci reformandæ sollicitudinem impendit operosissimam, sicut rei probavit eventus:

sicut etiam excambium Andeleii datum ecclesie Rothomagensi perpetuo duraturum manifeste declarat. A.D. 1197.

MCXCVIII. Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus clericos, quos Hugo Cestrensis episcopus eiecit monachis apud Coventreiam collocaverat, summi pontificis auctoritate munitus amovit, monachos reintroducens ibidem xv<sup>to</sup> kalendas Februarii.<sup>1</sup> A.D. 1198. Jan. 18. Removal of canons from Coventry.

Ab ea die qua Willelmus Elyensis episcopus in abbacia de Pinu sepultus est, ad eum usque diem quo decanus Saresbiriensis Eustachius electus est in Elicensem episcopum xxvii. septimanæ fluxerunt. Ab electione facta sollempniter apud Vallem Rodoli die festo beati Laurentii martyris ad illud usque tempus quo prædictus electus in Angliam veniens, ab archiepiscopo Huberto munus consecrationis accepit viii<sup>to</sup> idus Marcii, xxx<sup>ta</sup> perfectas computamus ebdomas. Electionem in Normannia factam, præsentationem, postulationem, factam apud Westmonasterium in capella Sanctæ Katerinæ, prior Elyensis Johannes complevit, die Dominica qua cantatur "Lætare Jerusalem." Astiterunt archiepiscopo ix. episcopi.<sup>2</sup> Eustace, dean of Salisbury, elected Aug. 10, 1197, at Vaudreuil, and consecrated bishop of Ely, Mar. 8, at Westminster.

Celestino papa tertio rebus humanis exempto, Lotharius cardinalis diaconus electus est in summum pontificem v<sup>to</sup> idus Januarii, vocatus Innocentius papa tertius. Nono kalendas Marcii presbiter ordinatus est. In cathedra Sancti Petri consecratus est episcopus, et in Sancti Petri cathedra collocatus.<sup>3 4</sup> Innocent III. consecrated, Feb. 22.

<sup>1</sup> Here MS. B. ends. The continuation down to the year 1272 is appended to the Capitula Ymaginum, which follow here in that MS. See above, vol. i. pp. 267-286. With the word *Hubertus* the more regular scribe's hand is resumed in MS. A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ab ea . . . episcopi*] om. D.

<sup>3</sup> *collocatus*] Eustachius decanus

Saresbiriensis in episcopum Elyensem electus viii<sup>o</sup> idus Martii consecratus est apud Westmonasterium, ins. Twysden from D.

<sup>4</sup> MS. A. has this note in the margin, in a hand of the 13th century, "Ordo prædicatorum incepit qui Jacobitæ voluerunt appellari."

A.D. 1198.  
Letter of the  
pope to the  
archbishop  
of Rouen,  
confirming  
the ex-  
change of  
Andely.

“ Innocentius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili  
 “ fratri Waltero Rothomagensi archiepiscopo, salutem et apo-  
 “ stolicam benedictionem.  
 “ Cum emergentium litigia questionum vix possint sine  
 “ alterutrius litigantium læsione judicialiter diffiniri, sed quando  
 “ partes inter se super mota questione honeste conveniunt,  
 “ tanto libentius compositioni eorum præsidium apostolicum  
 “ impertimur, quanto per hoc neutrum lædimus, et amplius  
 “ utrumque juvamus. Intelleximus siquidem tam ex litteris  
 “ tuis quam karissimi in Christo filii nostri Ricardi Angliæ  
 “ regis illustris, et plurium aliorum, quod super discordia  
 “ quæ inter te et eundem regem super villam Andeliaci, cum  
 “ Rupe ac insula, mota fuerat, regia serenitas evangelicum  
 “ illud attendens, ‘ Qui se humiliat exaltabitur,’ et ‘ quanto  
 “ ‘ major es humilia te in omnibus,’ humiliavit magnificen-  
 “ tiam suam et severitatem regiam passus est emolliri, ut ad  
 “ honorem Ejus Cui [servire] regnare est amicabilem tecum  
 “ compositionem iniret, et in utilitatem Rothomagensis eccle-  
 “ siæ molendina quæ habuit apud Rothomagum, cum villis  
 “ de Diepa et Boteiles, et manerio de Lovers, cum omnibus  
 “ pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, et ministerio de Lovers,  
 “ et foresta de Aliermont, sicut in autentico ejusdem regis  
 “ confecto exinde plenius continetur, tecum perpetuo commu-  
 “ taret. Nos igitur permutationem ipsam sicut amicabiliter  
 “ facta est, et ab utraque parte recepta, et autentico ipsius  
 “ regis exprimitur, auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et  
 “ præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Ad majorem  
 “ autem hujus nostræ confirmationis evidentiam, autenticum  
 “ ipsum de verbo ad verbum nostris duximus litteris expri-  
 “ mendum, quod tale est:—‘ Ricardus Dei gratia rex Angliæ,  
 “ ‘ dux Normanniæ, Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepi-  
 “ ‘ scopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus,  
 “ ‘ justiciariis, senescallis, vicecomitibus, præpositis, ministris,  
 “ ‘ bailivis, et omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Cum sacro-  
 “ ‘ sancta ecclesia sponsa sit Regis regum et unica dilecta  
 “ ‘ Illius per Quem reges regnant et principes gubernacula  
 “ ‘ possident, tanto ampliorem ei volumus devotionem et  
 “ ‘ reverentiam exhibere, quanto certius non regiam tantum,  
 “ ‘ sed omnem a Domino suo esse credimus potestatem.  
 “ ‘ Unde sicut venerabilis Rothomagensis ecclesia, quæ inter  
 “ ‘ universas terrarum nostrarum plurima celebritate dinos-  
 “ ‘ citur enitere, pro rerum necessitate vel temporum nostris  
 “ ‘ ducit utilitatibus oportuna diligentia consulendum: sic  
 “ ‘ nos ejusdem matris nostræ commodis et augmentis digna

“ ‘ compensatione dignum ducimus respondere. Sane villa A.D. 1193.  
 “ ‘ Andeliaci et quibusdam aliis adjacentibus locis quæ erant Papal con-  
 “ ‘ Rothomagensis ecclesiæ minus sufficienter firmatis, inimicis firmation of  
 “ ‘ nostris in terram nostram Normanniæ per eadem loca the ex-  
 “ ‘ patebat ingressus, per quæ incendiis et rapinis, necnon change of  
 “ ‘ et aliis hostilitatis sævitiis in eandem terram nonnun- Andely.  
 “ ‘ quam licentius grassabantur. Quocirca venerabili patre  
 “ ‘ Waltero archiepiscopo et capitulo Rothomagensi debitum  
 “ ‘ habentibus ad nostra et prædictæ terræ nostræ dampna  
 “ ‘ respectum, facta est hæc permutatio inter ecclesiam Rotho-  
 “ ‘ magensem et archiepiscopum Rothomagensem Walterum  
 “ ‘ ex una parte, et nos ex altera parte, de manerio de Andeli  
 “ ‘ in hac forma: scilicet quod idem archiepiscopus de con-  
 “ ‘ scientia et voluntate domini papæ Celestini tertii, et de  
 “ ‘ assensu capituli Rothomagensis ecclesiæ, et coepiscoporum  
 “ ‘ suorum, et cleri ejusdem archiepiscopatus, concessit et im-  
 “ ‘ perpetuum quietum clamavit nobis et hæredibus nostris  
 “ ‘ prædictum manerium de Andeli, cum novo castello de  
 “ ‘ Rupe, et cum foresta, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et  
 “ ‘ libertatibus suis, exceptis ecclesiis, præbendis, et feodis  
 “ ‘ militum, et excepto manerio de Fraxinis cum pertinentiis  
 “ ‘ suis, quæ omnia idem archiepiscopus ecclesiæ Rothoma-  
 “ ‘ gensi, et sibi, et successoribus suis retinuit, cum omnibus  
 “ ‘ libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, et cum omni  
 “ ‘ integritate sua imperpetuum; ita quod tam milites quam  
 “ ‘ clerici, et omnes homines tam de feodis militum quam de  
 “ ‘ præbendis sequentur molendina de Andeli, sicut consueve-  
 “ ‘ runt et debent, et moltura crit nostra. Archiepiscopus  
 “ ‘ autem et homines sui de Fraxinis molent ubi idem archi-  
 “ ‘ episcopus volet, et, si voluerint molere apud Andeli, dabunt  
 “ ‘ molturas suas sicut alii ibidem molentes. In escambium  
 “ ‘ autem prædicti manerii de Andeli cum pertinentiis conces-  
 “ ‘ simus, et imperpetuum quietam clamavimus, ecclesiæ Rotho-  
 “ ‘ magensi et prædicto archiepiscopo et successoribus suis,  
 “ ‘ omnia molendina quæ nos habuimus Rothomagi, quando  
 “ ‘ hæc permutatio facta fuit, integre cum omni sequela et  
 “ ‘ moltura sua, sine aliquo retinemento eorum quæ ad molen-  
 “ ‘ dina pertinent vel ad molturam, et cum omnibus libertati-  
 “ ‘ bus et liberis consuetudinibus quas solent et debent habere.  
 “ ‘ Nec alicui alii licebit molendinum facere ibidem ad de-  
 “ ‘ trimentum prædictorum molendinorum; et debet archi-  
 “ ‘ episcopus solvere eleemosinas antiquitus statutas de eis-  
 “ ‘ dem molendinis. Concessimus etiam villam de Diepe, et  
 “ ‘ villam de Boteilles, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertati-  
 “ ‘ bus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, exceptis elemosinis

A.D. 1198. “ ‘ constitutis in manerio de Diepa a nobis et antecessoribus  
 Papal con- “ ‘ nostris, quarum summa est trecentæ et septuaginta duæ  
 firmation of “ ‘ libræ, quæ debent solvi per manum prædicti archiepiscopi  
 the ex- “ ‘ et successorum suorum his quibus assignatæ sunt. Con-  
 change of “ ‘ cessimus eisdem manerium de Lovers cum omnibus perti-  
 Andely. “ ‘ nentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, cum  
 “ ‘ ministerio de Lovers, salvis ad opus nostrum venatione  
 “ ‘ nostra et destructione forestæ, ita tamen quod non sit  
 “ ‘ in rewardo. Concessimus etiam eis totam forestam de Ali-  
 “ ‘ ermont, cum feris et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et liber-  
 “ ‘ tatibus suis sicut eam habuimus. Hæc autem omnia in  
 “ ‘ escambium prædicti manerii de Andeli, cum prædictis  
 “ ‘ pertinentiis data, habebunt ecclesia Rothomagensis et  
 “ ‘ prædictus archiepiscopus et successores sui imperpetuum,  
 “ ‘ cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis  
 “ ‘ sicut prædictum est. Homines autem prædicti archiepi-  
 “ ‘ scopi de prædicto escambio habebunt omnes libertates et  
 “ ‘ liberas consuetudines quas habuerunt homines de Andeli  
 “ ‘ dum manerium illud esset in manu ipsius archiepiscopi.  
 “ ‘ Hæc etiam omnia quæ idem archiepiscopus in hoc escam-  
 “ ‘ bio recepit, warantizabimus nos et hæredes nostri ecclesie  
 “ ‘ Rothomagensi, et prædicto archiepiscopo et successoribus  
 “ ‘ suis, imperpetuum contra omnes homines, ita quod si  
 “ ‘ aliquis escambium aliquod est recepturus pro aliquo præ-  
 “ ‘ dictorum quæ memoratus archiepiscopus hic recepit, nos  
 “ ‘ vel hæredes nostri faciemus illud excambium, et ecclesia  
 “ ‘ Rothomagensis hæc omnia prædicta imperpetuum pacifice  
 “ ‘ possidebit. Nos autem quantum rex potest excommuni-  
 “ ‘ camus, et concedimus quod incurrat indignationem omni-  
 “ ‘ potentis Dei quicumque contra hoc factum venerit. Multi  
 “ ‘ sunt testes.’ ”<sup>1</sup>

May 8.  
 Rain of  
 blood at  
 Andely.

VIII<sup>vo</sup> idus Maii pluit sanguis undatim super  
 ædificantes turrin apud Andeleium in territorio Rotho-  
 magensi.

The bishop  
 of Chester  
 consecrated,  
 June 21.

Galfridus<sup>2</sup> Cestrensis electus ad petitionem et præ-  
 sentationem Joberti Coventrensis prioris Cantuariæ con-

<sup>1</sup> *testes*] hinc inde, cardinales, episcopi tam Normanniæ quam Angliæ; data Romæ apud Sanctum Petrum vi<sup>to</sup> kalendas Maii, add. D., omitting the following paragraph; which is written over an erasure

in MS. A., but in the same hand. See Innoc. Epp., ed. Baluze, i. 58; ep. 108.

<sup>2</sup> Geoffrey Muschamp, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1198–1208.



secratus est xi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Julii. Sollemnia celebravit A.D.1193  
 Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus.

Othoni nepoti regis Anglorum Ricardi redditum est Coronation of Otho IV. July 12.  
 Aquisgranum, quod obsederat, vi<sup>to</sup> idus Julii. In cras-  
 tino desponsavit unicam filiam et hæredem ducis Bre-  
 bantiae septennem. Quarto vero idus ejusdem mensis  
 coronatus est ab Adulfo Colonensi archiepiscopo, et  
 sedem ascendit Augustorum.

In marchia principales defensivæ locorum, prope Battle on the Welsh marches.  
 munitioem illam quæ vocatur Castellum Matildis, ad  
 pugnam accincti concurrerunt hostiliter. In prima  
 caterva Walensium collocati sunt pedites tantum. In  
 secunda, pedites et equites. In tertia, tantum equites.  
 In prima caterva Francorum collocati sunt pedites.  
 Equites in secunda. Totum robur exercitus in tertia  
 fuit caterva. Sub primo congressu terga verterunt  
 Walenses, quorum spolia data sunt in rapinam. Multi Defeat of the Welsh, Aug. 13.  
 capti sunt, interfecti quamplures, quorum numerus  
 excrevit, sicut dicitur, ad tria milia pugnatorum, die  
 festo sancti martyris Ypoliti. Propheticum igitur illud  
 impletum est, "Catuli rugientis stragem non mini-  
 "mam ex obstantibus facient."<sup>1</sup>

Comes Flandriæ venit ante villam Sancti Audomari Siege of S. Omer by the count of Flanders, Sept. 6.  
 cum exercitu suo viii<sup>vo</sup> idus Septembris, et villam  
 obsedit per tres septimanas.

Ricardus bonæ memoriæ Lundoniensis episcopus Death of the bishop of London, Sept. 16.  
 tertius, cum sedisset annis octo, mensibus octo, die-  
 bus decem, diem clausit extremum iii<sup>to</sup> idus Septem-  
 bris.

Dum comes prædictus esset in obsidione, venit The king of France proposes to relieve S. Omer before Sept. 30.  
 nuncius regis Franciæ, litteras ex parte regis ferens  
 dicentes, quod si castellanus et burgenses villam suam  
 tenere et defendere possent erga comitem usque pridie  
 kalendas Octobris, ad succurrendum eis cum exercitu  
 magno die illa veniret; si non veniret, castellanus

<sup>1</sup> A part of the prophecy of Merlin; Geoff. Mon., lib. vii. c. 3.

A.D. 1198. et burgenses de villa sua ad melius quod possent  
S. Omer facerent. Sicque reddita fuit villa comiti.  
surrendered.

Richard  
takes Cour-  
celles, Sept.  
27:

Ricardus rex Anglorum intravit terram regis Fran-  
corum cum exercitu magno v<sup>to</sup> kalendas Octobris, et  
cepit castellum de Curcelles et Burriz, et tertium  
castrum Sirefontanum. Die crastina rex Francorum  
venit de Mantua cum cccc<sup>tis</sup> militibus, et servientibus  
et communis suis, ad succurrendum castro de Cur-  
celles, quod non putavit esse captum. Rex igitur  
Anglorum, ex quo eum venire cognovit, insecutus est  
eum in fugam conversum, et in tanta districtione  
posuit in portam Gisortii, quod pons fractus est sub  
illo, submersis de suis xx<sup>ti</sup> militibus. Interim rex  
Angliæ propria lancea prostravit Mathæum de Monte  
Morenciun et Alanum de Rusci et Fulconem de Giler-  
valle, et captos detinuit. Et capti sunt cum eis usque  
ad centum milites, et servientes quorum non est nu-  
merus. Dextrarii capti sunt ducenti, quorum septies  
viginti cooperti fuerunt ferro.<sup>1</sup>

and pursues  
Philip to  
Gisors.

Prisoners  
taken.

Letter of the  
archbishop  
of Canter-  
bury to the  
dean and  
chapter of  
S. Paul's.

They are to  
send seven  
canons to  
elect a  
bishop on  
Dec. 7.

“Hubertus Dei gratia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, totius  
“Angliæ primas, dilectis in Christo filiis decano et capitulo  
“ecclesiæ Sancti Pauli Landoniensis, salutem, gratiam, et be-  
“nedictionem.  
“Quia vos et ecclesiam vestram sincere diligimus, et ea  
“efficiendi quæ vobis et eidem ecclesiæ vestræ ad honorem  
“cedant et utilitatem, promptam gerimus voluntatem, ideo  
“quantis potuimus apud dominum regem precibus pro vobis  
“institimus, ut desolatae ecclesiæ vestræ pastorem annueret  
“ydoneum provideri. Quod sui gratia ad supplicationem  
“nostram annuit, sicut ex litteris ejus perpendere poteritis,  
“quas vobis, ut septem ex capitulo vestro ad eum et ad nos  
“in octavis Sancti Andreæ cum litteris ratihabitionis capituli  
“pro electione facienda mittantur, transmittit. Quapropter  
“vobis mandamus et consulimus, quatinus ad terminum in  
“litteris ipsius domini regis nominatum, secundum quod in  
“eisdem litteris continetur, septem ex vobis ad eum et ad  
“nos cum litteris ratihabitionis patentibus transmittatis; ita

<sup>1</sup> MS. D. omits what follows as far as “Ab apostolo Petro,” p. 165, below.

“ quod W.<sup>1</sup> præcentor ecclesiæ vestræ qui nobiscum in Nor- A.D. 1198.  
 “ mannia moratur septimus ex eis nominetur.”

“ Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum, dux Normanniæ, Nov. 9.  
 “ Aquitanniæ, comes Andegaviæ, dilectis sibi decano et capi- Letter of the  
 “ tulo Sancti Pauli Lundoniensis salutem. king to the  
 “ Sciatis quod bonum animum et bonam voluntatem habemus chapter  
 “ consulendi ecclesiæ vestræ quæ pastore suo desolata est. ordering the  
 “ Unde ob reverentiam Sancti Pauli in cujus honore ecclesia attendance  
 “ vestra fundata est, et ad petitionem domini Cantuariensis of seven  
 “ archiepiscopi, ei in pastore providere volumus. Et ideo vobis canons on  
 “ mandamus, quod mittatis ad nos septem de discretioribus Dec. 7.

“ rupem Andeleii, ix<sup>no</sup> die Novembris.”

MCXCIX. Ab<sup>2</sup> apostolo Petro, cui dictum est a Do- A.D. 1199.  
 mino nostro Jesu Christo, “ Tu es Petrus, et super Innocent  
 “ hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam Meam,” in cathologo III. is the  
 “ summorum pontificum labentibus annorum curriculis, 184th pope.

Innocentius papa tertius qui modo sedet inventus est centesimus octogesimus quartus. Inventum est et aliud non leviter prætereundum: Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus prothomartyr in Anglia temporibus Normannorum, ob triumphalem sui sanguinis effusionem, apud Lameheyam in nomine suo fundatam, omnium hominum veneratione condignam, magnificavit ecclesiam, quam Baldewinus inchoavit archiepiscopus, quam et Hubertus Baldewini successor, Innocentio papa tertio monachis Cantuariensibus, si fas est dicere, nimium et subitum impendente favorem, sumptibus propriis, proh dolor! demolitus est ad confusionem multorum.<sup>3</sup> Data fuit Petro potestas ædificandi, potestas multiplicandi, potestas transferendi sedes, sed qua lege, quo canone sit indulta licentia diruendi locum sanctum, judicet Ipse qui potestatem dedit ædificandi.

The church of S. Thomas at Lambeth demolished by papal authority; of which the right is very questionable.

<sup>1</sup> Walter Fitz Walter.

<sup>2</sup> Ab] Here MS. D. resumes.

<sup>3</sup> The church at Lambeth was

demolished soon after Jan. 27, 1199.

See Epp. Cantuar., p. clxiv.

- A.D. 1199. Willelmus<sup>1</sup> genere Normannus, ecclesie Lundoniensis  
 Consecra- canonieus, ad postulationem Radulfi de Diceto decani  
 tion of the bishop of London, munus consecrationis accepit apud West-  
 May 23. monasterium in capella Sancte Katerine per manum  
 Huberti Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, presentibus tre-  
 decim episcopis, x<sup>o</sup> kalendas Junii.
- Richard mortally wounded, Mar. 26; Ricardus rex Anglorum cum regnasset annis novem,  
 mensibus sex, diebus decem et novem, in Aquitanico  
 ducatu, Lemovico territorio, castello Chaluz, vii<sup>mo</sup> ka-  
 lendas Aprilis a Petro Basili sagitta percussus est; et  
 dies, April 6, postmodum viii<sup>vo</sup> idus Aprilis, die Martis, vir operi  
 and is buried at Fontevraud. Martio deputatus, diem clausit extremum apud pre-  
 dictum castellum. Sepultus autem est apud Fontem  
 Ebraldi secus pedes patris sui regis Henrici secundi.
- John made duke of Normandy, April 25; Johannes Hybernice dominus, fratris sui Ricardi regis  
 April 25; haeres [legittimus],<sup>2</sup> de ducatu Normannie per ensen  
 et gladium potestatem accepit apud Rothomagum per  
 manum Walteri Rothomagensis archiepiscopi vii<sup>o</sup> ka-  
 lendas Maii. Qui cum venisset in Angliam, Ascensionis  
 crowned king, May 27. Dominicæ die sollempni sollempniter est unctus in  
 regem apud Westmonasterium per manum Huberti  
 Cantuariensis archiepiscopi vi<sup>to</sup> kalendas Junii.<sup>3</sup>
- John visits Canterbury and S. Edmund's, and leaves England, June 19. Johannes rex Angliæ, sub ipso coronationis sue initio  
 visitans Sanctum Thomam et postea Sanctum Eadmun-  
 dum, dies Pentecostes egit apud Norhamtoniam. Qui  
 postea collecta multitudine militum et peditum et  
 navium apud Sorham transfretavit xiii<sup>to</sup> kalendas Julii.
- His divorce. Celebratum est divortium inter Johannem regem  
 Angliæ et filiam comitis Glocestriæ in Normannia, ab

<sup>1</sup> William of S. Mere l'Eglise, bishop, 1199-1221.

<sup>2</sup> *legittimus*] erased in A.

<sup>3</sup> *Junii*] Here MS. A., which has up to this point furnished the text of this edition, ends; and MS. C., the S. Alban's copy, which has faithfully followed MS. A., here ceases to represent the text of our author, and has a short independent

continuation to A.D. 1215. From this point we have to depend on the text of MS. D.; the companion MS. Otho D. 7, which Twysden probably used, being almost entirely destroyed by fire, and only available for a reference here and there. What remains therefore cannot be certainly affirmed to be the work of Ralph de Diceto.

episcopis Lisoviensi, Bajocensi, Abrincensi, et aliis A.D. 1199.  
episcopis qui interfuerant, quam ipse tempore patris  
permissione Romanæ ecclesiæ duxerat in uxorem cum  
comitatibus de Glocestria, de Summersate, de De-  
venesire, de Cornewaille, et aliis quampluribus per  
Angliam honoribus. Sed ille, sublimioris thori spe  
raptatus, consilio pravorum eam abegit, unde magnam  
summi pontificis, scilicet Innocentii tertii, et totius  
curiæ Romanæ indignationem incurrit, præsumens te-  
mere contra leges et canones dissolvere quod eorum  
fuerat auctoritate colligatum.

Contrary to  
the canons.

Dominus Johannes rex Angliæ Arturum filium fratris  
sui Galfridi comitis Britanniæ venientem ad se, et  
ejus se per omnia subicientem voluntati, minus caute  
dimisit a se. At ille transtulit se ad regem Franciæ,  
qui eum, bonis ejus inhians, facit nutrire cum filio suo  
Parisius.

Arthur goes  
over to  
Philip.

Bellum factum est horribile inter Petrum comitem  
Nivernensem et Herveum de Donziaco prope abbatiam  
Sancti Laurentii, non longe a Donziaco, iij<sup>to</sup> nonas  
Augusti. Sed comes prædictus cum coterellis quos rex  
Franciæ ei utpote cognato suo in subsidium miserat,  
victus aufugit. Nec multo post prædictus comes commi-  
ventia regis Franciæ dedit filiam suam unicam et  
hæredem prædicto Herveo in conjugem cum comitatu,  
retentis sibi quoad viveret Autisiodoro, et Turneire,  
cum omni honore Autisiodorensi et Turnerensi.

Battle  
between  
the count  
of Nevers  
and Hervey  
of Donzy,  
Aug. 3.

Peace and  
marriage.

Concilium actum est apud Digun in Burgundia,  
præsidente Petro de Chapes presbytero cardinali,<sup>1</sup> Do-  
minica secunda Adventus Domini, qua scilicet cantatur  
"Populus Syon." Ubi ad vocationem prædicti cardinalis  
convenerunt archiepiscopi, episcopi, abbates et priores  
omnes a mari Britannico usque ad Alpium juga, ut  
de resumenda relicta regis Franciæ, sorore videlicet  
illustris regis Danemarchiæ, tractarent, et prædictum  
regem ad eam resumendam compellerent, vel terram

Council at  
Dijon, under  
Peter of  
Capua,  
Dec. 5, on  
the question  
of Philip's  
divorce.

<sup>1</sup> Peter of Capua, cardinal deacon of S. Mary in Via Lata.

A.D. 1199.  
Sentence  
deferred.

ejus interdicto supponerent, sed in eo negotio meti-  
culosæ continentiæ fucis infecti sententiam differentes  
recesserunt.

A.D. 1200.  
Eclipse of  
the moon,  
Jan. 4.

[MCC.] Eclipsis lunæ facta est ii<sup>do</sup> nonas Januarii  
media nocte per tres horas :<sup>1</sup> postmodum in ruborem  
sanguinis conversa est, emittens a se radios velut  
ignis.

Consecra-  
tion of  
Mauger  
bishop of  
Worcester,  
June 4.

Magister Malgerius,<sup>2</sup> domini regis Ricardi medicus,  
a monachis Wigornensibus nominatus in episcopum  
Wigornensem, cum non esset de legitimo matrimonio  
natus, confirmatio electionis ejus accepit dilationem ;  
qui Roman veniens, consecratus est apud Sanctum  
Petrum ab Innocentio papa iii<sup>to</sup> die Sanctæ Trinitatis.

Peace be-  
tween John  
and Philip.

Marriage of  
Lewis and  
Blanche of  
Castile.

Hoc anno facta est pax inter Philippum regem  
Franciæ et Johannem regem Angliæ.<sup>3</sup> Ludovicus filius  
regis Franciæ duxit filiam regis Hispaniarum, neptem  
regis Angliæ, in uxorem ; cui rex Angliæ dedit in  
maritagium totam terram suam de Berri et de Au-  
vernia, castella etiam et honores plurimos tam in  
Normannia quam in Gasconia et aliis pluribus locis.

The count of  
Flanders  
goes to  
Jerusalem.  
Interdict in  
France.

Comes Flandrensis et comes Bononiæ, uterque cum  
uxore sua, acceperunt cruces eundi Jerusalem. Terra  
regis Franciæ sub interdicto posita est ab archiepiscopo  
Rothomagensi et episcopo Pictavensi de præcepto  
summi pontificis, quia noluit accipere uxorem suam, et  
mansit sub interdicto a media Quadragesima usque ad  
festum Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ ; dilata sententia in  
personam ipsius regis, ut sic facilius animi ejus emol-  
lirent duritiam. Sub hoc tempore magister Philippus,  
Romanæ ecclesiæ notarius, Londoniis moram faciens,  
domibus religiosis circumquaque consistentibus exactione  
hospitii sui plurimum extitit onerosus.

Philip the  
pope's  
notary visits  
London.

Per totam Angliam, de præcepto summi pontificis,

<sup>1</sup> This eclipse took place Jan. 3,  
1200, at five in the morning.

<sup>2</sup> Mauger, consecrated bishop of

Worcester, June 4, 1200 ; died  
1212.

<sup>3</sup> The peace was concluded in  
May 1200 ; Hoveden, iv. 148, sq.

quadragesima pars omnium reddituum, mobilium et immobilium, tam clericorum quam domorum religiosarum, ad subventionem, ut dicebatur, terræ Jerosolimitanæ ascripta, per manum prædicti Philippi transmissa, nisi forte Romani naturali et insitæ sibi cupiditati abrenunciaverint, his quorum usibus perquisita est nunquam est ad plenum restituenda.

A.D. 1200.  
Exaction of  
a fortieth  
for the  
defence of  
Palestine.

Celebratum est concilium apud Westmonasterium xiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Octobris, præsidente Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, præsentibus episcopis Willelmo Lundoniensi, Gilleberto Rofensi, Hereberto Saresberiensis, Johanne Exoniensi, E. Elyensi, Gaufrido Coventrensi, R. Bangornensi, episcopo Landavensi, R. de Sancto Asaph, G.<sup>1</sup> electo Herefordensi, cum abbatibus et prioribus diversi ordinis, qui ad vocationem domini Cantuariensis eo convenerant, ut de causis ecclesiasticis tractarent. Gaufridus prior Cantuariensis sedit ex opposito contra dominum archiepiscopum a latere episcopi Roffensis. Archiepiscopus Eboracensis concilio non interfuit, cum esset in Anglia, nec qui ejus allegaret absentiam, cum juxta priscorum consuetudinem ad vocationes Cantuariensis concilio teneretur interesse vel justam absentiae suæ causam allegare. Dominus Lincolniensis a Roma rediens gravi tactus infirmitate, tunc temporis apud Vetus Templum Lundoniis lecto decubuit. Dominus Wintoniensis et dominus Cices-trensis corporis sui infirmitatem prætendentes litteratorie se excusaverunt. Vacabat tunc sedes Norwicensis. Dominica sequenti, scilicet viii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Octobris, consecratus est in episcopum Herefordensem Gilo de Bruse, et in episcopum Norwicensem Johannes de Grai,<sup>2</sup> domesticus clericus regis, in capella Sanctæ Katerinæ a domino Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo præsentibus pluribus ejus suffraganeis.

Council at  
Westmin-  
ster, Sept. 19.

Illness of  
the bishops  
of Lincoln,  
Winchester,  
and Chi-  
chester.

Consecra-  
tion of  
bishops of  
Hereford  
and Nor-  
wich, Sept.  
24.

<sup>1</sup> G.] Giles de Braiose.

<sup>2</sup> John de Gray, bishop of Norwich, 1200-1214.

A.D. 1200.  
John pro-  
poses to  
marry a  
daughter of  
the king of  
Portugal;

but in the  
absence of  
his envoys,  
marries  
Isabella of  
Angoulême.

She is  
crowned,  
Oct. 8.

Final deci-  
sion on the  
church of  
Lambeth,  
given  
against the  
archbishop,  
about  
Michaelmas.

Terms of the  
decision.

Dominus Johannes rex Angliæ, habens in proposito ducere in uxorem filiam regis Portugalensium, cujus fama animum ejus pellegerat, ad eam perquirendam transmisit a Rothomago illustres et magnificos viros, scilicet episcopum Lisoiensem, Willelmum de Stagno, Radulfum de Ardene, Hubertum de Burch, et alios plures, tam de Anglia quam de Normannia. Sed ipse, eorum saluti minus forte quam regiam deceret magnificentiam consulens, dum essent in itinere, ipsis nec præmunitis, desponsavit Ysabel filiam unicam et hæredem comitis Engolismensis, quæ prius, ut dicebatur, concessa erat cuidam nobili viro de Pictavia, scilicet Hugoni le Brun, unde maxima postmodum inter eos simultas exorta est, et statim fecit illam coronari in reginam apud Westmonasterium a domino Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, viii<sup>o</sup> idus Octobris, et ipse rex eadem die pariter coronatus est.

Hoc anno<sup>1</sup> circa festum Sancti Michaelis, causa quæ vertebatur inter Cantuariensem archiepiscopum et monachos super capella de Lamheya reædificanda et ecclesiis et exeniis quæ monachi ab archiepiscopo petebant, tandem post longas disceptationes et allegationes, et testium hinc inde productiones, coram venerabilibus Lincolnensi et Eliensi episcopis et abbate Sancti Eadmundi, a summo pontifice de communi partium assensu ad causæ hujus decisionem delegatis, partibus in arbitros compromittentibus eosdem, scilicet qui fuerant delegati, cautione hinc inde præstita quod appellatione cessante eorum starent arbitrio, hoc modo finem accepit, omni scilicet spe revertendi canonicis ablata sæcularibus imperpetuum:--si dominus archiepiscopus voluerit, liceat sibi apud Lamheic capellam ædificare, in qua ponat canonicos ordinis Præmustrensis xiii. ad minus, xx. ad plus; qui tamen in nominatione

<sup>1</sup> See Epp. Cantuar. pp. 512-514. | and ratified by the pope, June 30,  
The arbitration was settled Nov. 6, | 1201.



archiepiscopi cum sedes Cantuariensis vacaverit nunquam audientur. Super ecclesiis vero, personæ igitur eas, qui tenebant tunc temporis, quoad vixerint libere et pacifice possideant, solventes monachis memoratis annuatim assignatas possessiones sibi. Quibus defunctis media pars omnium proventuum omnium ecclesiarum cedent in usus monachorum, media pars in usum vicarii, qui tamen per archiepiscopum instituetur. Exenia vero possideat archiepiscopus libere, et quiete, et pacifice tota vita sua; post mortem vero ejus sit inter successores ejus et monachos rediviva disceptatio, et cui datum fuerit vel judiciali diffinitione, vel amabili compositione, vel alio quovis juris ordine, ejus convertantur in usum. Hoc arbitrium primo ab ipsis arbitris apud Westmonasterium intra se statutum, postmodum apud Cantuarium, Dominica proxima ante festum Omnium Sanctorum, iii<sup>to</sup> scilicet kalendas Novembris, a domino Elyensi in publico prolatum, præsentibus partibus, præsentibus etiam totius Angliæ primoribus, episcopis scilicet, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, et aliis domini regis fidelibus, qui eo convenerant ab decidendam tam diuturnæ dissensionis nebulam inter patrem et filios.

A.D. 1200.

The sentence is accepted and published, Oct. 29.

Feria iii<sup>ta</sup> sequente, vigilia scilicet Omnium Sanctorum, auditum est tonitruum subitum et horribile, aliquid magni portendens. Hugo Lincolnensis, genere Burgundio, natione Gratianopolitanus, cum sedisset annos xv., dies xv. a Roma rediens, apud Vetus Templum Lundoniis diem clausit extremum kalendis Decembris. Deinde iii<sup>to</sup> die sequente, corpus ejus, ad sedem suam prolatum, sollempni processione ibidem receptum est in præsentia duorum regum, archiepiscoporum trium, omnium episcoporum Angliæ, abbatum et priorum diversi ordinis, et aliorum regni magnatum, quos illuc domini regis præsentia simul et propria negotia de diversis regni partibus deduxerant.

Oct. 31. Thunderstorm.

Death of the bishop of Lincoln, Dec. 1.

His funeral at Lincoln.

Dominus rex Natalicios dies celebravit apud Gelde-

John keeps Christmas at Guildford.

A.D. 1200.  
Election of  
an abbot of  
Westmin-  
ster.

ford. Cum sedes ecclesiæ Westmonasterii vacaret, ne monachi emendicatis aliunde suffragiis uterentur, Radulfum natione Lundoniensem, cognomento de Arundel, priorem de Hurle, apud Norhamthonium in abbatem sibi elegerunt ii<sup>do</sup> kalendas Decembris. Electioni factæ dominus rex, qui præsens aderat, et dominus archiepiscopus assensum præbuerunt. Electus vero munus benedictionis accepit a domino W. Londoniensi episcopo in ecclesia Doctoris gentium Dominica qua cantatur "Gaudete," et eadem die in sede sua sollempniter est collocatus.

He is  
blessed,  
Dec. 17.

A.D. 1201.  
John  
crowned at  
Canterbury,  
at Easter,  
Mar. 25.

[MCCI.] Dominus rex dies Paschales egit apud Cantuariam sollempniter; ibi cum regina sua instinctu archiepiscopi coronatus est sub præsentia plurimorum et magnorum virorum quos domini archiepiscopi liberalitas invitaverat.

Earthquake  
in Dorset-  
shire,  
May 22.

Terræ motus magnus factus est in partibus Sumerset et Dorsete xim<sup>o</sup> kalendas Junii circa horam diei sextam, ita ut stantes prostraret.

John goes  
abroad.

Dominus rex ortis simultatibus inter ipsum et comitem Aucensem, cum videret terram suam transmarinam tumultuari, collecta multitudine militum transfretavit apud Portesmue; nec multo post discessum ipsius regina transfretavit.

A man killed  
by lightning.

Quidam monachus transmarinus cum iter ageret versus Sanctum Eadmundum, subito percussus fulmine cum equo suo apud Novum Mercatum interiit nullam omnino habens læsionem; corpus ejus apud Sanctum Eadmundum delatum est.<sup>1</sup>

The count of  
Champagne  
dies.

Theobaldus comes Campaniæ expletis a diebus natiuitatis suæ xxi. annis, diebus xi., obiit Trevis;<sup>2</sup> juxta fratrem suum sepultus est.

<sup>1</sup> Here MS. D. ends; and the remainder of the text rests on the authority of Twysden's edition only. The editor may have used the burnt MS. Otho D. 7, but if so the por-

tion answering to this is lost. The text is in two or three places ungrammatical or corrupt.

<sup>2</sup> Count Theobald died May 24, 1201.

Hoc anno longa disceptatio super institutione prioris Lewensis inter abbatem de Cluniaco et comitem de Warena, Cantuariensi archiepiscopo et Elyensi et Ciestrensi episcopis, a summo pontifice commissa, tali fine conquevit: scilicet cum prioratus Lewensis vacaverit, infra xv. dies mittet dominus comes nuncios suos cum monachis Lewensibus Cluniacum propter priorem. Abbas vero duos eliget secundum Deum ubicumque ei placuerit in ordine Cluniacensi, excepto majore priore Cluniacensi, et priore de Karitate, quos utiliores et magis necessarios domui Lewensi convenerit, et nuntii comitis præsentabit. Ipsi vero unum e duobus absque tergiversatione et dolo, quemcumque voluerint, accipient et absque difficultate in domo Lewensi priorem instituent; quando prior sit institutus, liberam habebit administrationem tam in interioribus quam exterioribus admonendi et admovendi. Nec poterit de cætero amoveri<sup>1</sup> nisi certa et rationabili causa. Nec poterit abbas Cluniacensis exigere nisi antiquam pensionem c. solidorum.

A.D. 1201.  
Suit between the abbot of Cluny and the earl of Warene about Lewes.

Settlement of the dispute.

Subita et improvisa aquarum inundatio pluribus in locis per Angliam facta est, unde plures homines submersi sunt, et domus eversæ, maxime apud Excestre et Sanctum Ivonem.

Floods at Exeter and S. Ives.

Johannes Salernitanus presbyter et cardinalis, a summo pontifice transmissus, tam Hybernæ quam Scotiæ legatus, transitum habens per Angliam, sollempni processione receptus est in ecclesia Doctoris gentium Pauli pridie kalendas Septembris.

John of Salerno received at S. Paul's, Aug. 31.

Ad vocationem domini regis Hubertus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus transfretavit apud Sorham xix<sup>o</sup> kalendas Januarii. Vocati sunt etiam qua de causa Elyensis, Salesbiriensis, Lundoniensis, Norwicensis episcopi, abbas de Sancto Eadmundo, de Westmonasterio, de Theokesbiria.

Bishops and abbots summoned to Normandy

<sup>1</sup> *amoveri*] So we must read instead of Twysden's *admovei*. Possibly | "admovendi" in the previous line should be read "amovendi."

A.D. 1202.  
Conference  
at le Goulet,  
Mar. 25.

MCL. Colloquium habitum est inter regem Franciæ et regem Angliæ viii<sup>vo</sup> kalendas Aprilis in Normannia prope Andeleium, in loco qui dicitur Gulet.

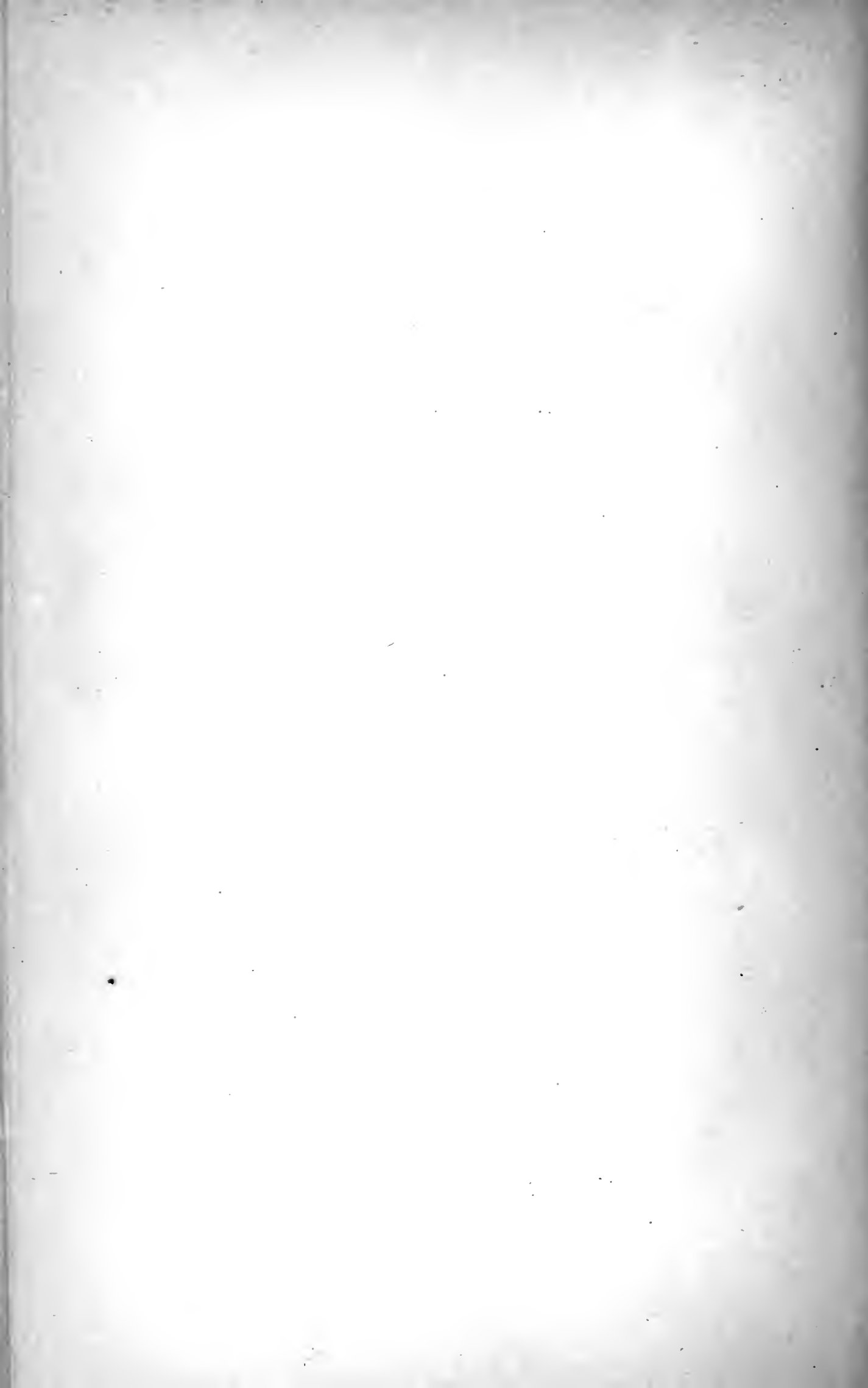
*Hucusque protraxit satis magnifice Chronica præscripta magister Radulfus de Diceto, decanus Lundoniensis ecclesie, qui qualis fuerit eloquentie sollerti lectori satis potest liquere ex pluribus factis et dictis que idem magister proprii ingenii verbis enarrando exposuit.*

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RADULFI DE DICETO  
LUNDONIENSIS DECANI  
OPUSCULA.

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# RADULFI DE DICETO DECANI LUNDONIENSIS OPUSCULA.<sup>1</sup>

WILLELMO DE LONGOCAMPO RADULFUS DE DICETO.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Sicut a multis accepimus, cum a studiis liberalibus ad ne- Letter of good advice from Ralph de Diceto to bishop Longchamp.  
 gocia pertransisses ecclesiastica, de familiaritate Ricardi ducis Aquitanorum ulteriore solus inter multos bravium reportasti, cancellariæ nomen potestative nancissens. Itaque præstita fidelitate sex illa quæ secuntur annexa tacite repromisisti, sicut infra reperies; “ Aquitanorum duci Willelmo, Fulbertus Carnotensis episcopus orationis suffragium. De forma fidelitatis aliquid scribere monitus, hæc breviter quæ secuntur ex librorum auctoritate notavi. Qui fidelitatem jurat ista Force of the oath of fealty.  
 “ sex in memoria semper habere debet; incolume, tutum, honestum, utile, facile, possibile. Incolume, ne sit in dampnum domino de corpore suo: tutum, ne sit in dampnum domino de secreto suo, vel de munitionibus per quas tutus esse potest: honestum, ne sit in dampnum domino de sua justitia vel de causis aliis quæ spectare videntur ad honestatem ejus: utile, ne sit in dampnum domino de possessionibus suis; facile vel possibile, ne bonum id quod dominus suus leviter facere poterat faciat ei difficile vel impossibile.”<sup>4</sup>  
 Dux itaque Ricardus, sullimatus in regem, te non solum in

Fulbert,  
ep. 101.

<sup>1</sup> The following collections are here printed from the text of the Ripley MS., in which they occur in the best order and in the most perfect form (MS. R.). They are for the most part contained also in the Cotton MSS. Tiberius A. 9 (MS. T.), and Faustina A. 8, in good form and order, and also in the Lambeth MS. A. on the spare leaves.

<sup>2</sup> The title in MS. R. is in Lombardic letters, alternately red and

black. The initial S is illuminated in blue and red. There is a title at the top of the page, *Cronica Radulphi de Diceto*, in a hand of the 14th century.

<sup>3</sup> The following letter is in MS. R. only, and perhaps was written on the occasion of the presentation of that MS. to bishop Longchamp.

<sup>4</sup> Fulberti Carnotensis, *Opera Varia* (ed. Villiers), epist. ci., fo. 95.

The lesson  
to be drawn  
from Long-  
champ's  
promotion.

eam quam prius habueras familiaritatem, sed in ulteriorem admisit; ut intelligi daret ad expediendas regni necessitates et populorum pacem fortius procurandam, armatam militiam non semper solam sufficere, sed incrementum fuisse multotiens necessarium. Probavit hoc Alewinus thesaurarius Turonensis, inter consiliarios Karoli magni primus, præcellens, præcipuus; qui statum ecclesie semper exivit in melius, et animum imperatoris ad salutaria monita studuit informare.<sup>1</sup> Gratiam magnam apud Karolum magnum Alewinus invenit. Et tu quam gratiam apud summum pontificem, apud regem Anglorum inveneris docebunt sequentia;

His commis-  
sion as  
legate,  
June 5, 1190.

“Clemens papa Willelmo Elyensi episcopo salutem. Juxta commendabile desiderium et salubrem postulationem karissimi filii nostri Ricardi regis Anglorum, fraternitati tuæ legationis officium in Anglia tota, Walia, tam per Cantuariensem quam per Eboracensem archiepiscopatus, et in illis Hiberniæ partibus in quibus nobilis vir Johannes frater ipsius regis jurisdictionem habet et dominium, auctoritate duximus apostolica committendum. Datum Laterani, nonis Junii, anno M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>XC<sup>o</sup>.”<sup>2</sup>

His appoint-  
ment as the  
king's  
lieutenant,  
June 6, 1190.

Rursus: “Ricardus rex Anglorum omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Mandamus vobis et præcipimus quod, sicut de nobis confiditis, et sicut vos ipsos et omnia vestra diligitis, sitis intendentes omnino dilecto et fideli cancellario nostro Elyensi episcopo super omnibus quæ spectant ad nos, et faciatis pro ipso sicut pro nobismet ipsis faceretis de omnibus hiis quæ vobis ex parte nostra dixerit. Teste me ipso apud Baionam, vi<sup>o</sup> die Junii.”<sup>3</sup>

All earthly  
promotion is  
liable to  
change.

Vides quam gratiam intra triduum tibi Dominus Deus contulerit, in conspectu summi pontificis, in conspectu regis Anglorum. Quisquis igitur circa latus principis militare decreverit, inermi militia decoratus, ex ejus familiaritate nichil sibi repromittat perpetuum, sed mutationi totum orbem obnoxium animadvertat, sicut ait philosophus, “Mobile mutatur semper cum principe vulgus.” Mutatur princeps, mutatur et vulgus. Inter hæc duo mutabilia nullam sibi securitatem expectet.<sup>4</sup>

Claudian,  
de iv<sup>to</sup>  
Cons.  
Honorii.  
v. 302.

<sup>1</sup> *Ad expediendas . . . informare*] These words are introduced into the preface to the *Historia Britonum*, as given in the MSS. Tiberius A. 9 and Faustina A. 8; see below, p. 222.

<sup>2</sup> See the *Imagines* above, vol. ii. p. 83.

<sup>3</sup> See the *Imagines* above, vol. ii. p. 83.

<sup>4</sup> *Quisquis . . . expectet*] The same words occur in the preface to the *Historia Britonum*, as given in the MSS. Tiberius A. 9 and Faustina A. 8; see below, p. 222. The line “Mobile mutatur semper



Erit aliquis fortasse qui dicat, "Willelmus Elyensis episcopus, domesticis suis vices suas in episcopatu committens, actibus cancellariæ se totum immiscet, ut fidelitatem quam domino regi juraverat tempore necessitatis observet inviolabiliter. Cum enim rex Francorum Philippus Ricardum regem Anglorum a Normanniæ finibus exterminare contendat, pluribus intra Normanniam, nec dicam fraudulentè, munitionibus occupatis, a quatuor mundi partibus irruunt auxiliarii, causam Normannorum attendentes justissimam." Quod si te procurante factum est, non ob hoc aliquam debes notam incurere, cum ad sacrosanctam matrem nostram Romanam ecclesiam exempli causa recurrere possis et debeas. Gregorius siquidem,<sup>1</sup> ab apostolo Petro centesimus quinquagesimus secundus, hujus nomine in papatu sextus, videns mala quæ fiebant in terra, beati Petri patrimonium a prædonibus undique vastatum et usurpatum, undecumque milites, equos, arma, viriliter conquisivit, et, primum basilicam beati Petri præoccupans, raptos oblationum vel extinxit vel effugavit; regalium occupatores ab imperatore Constantino tam papæ Silvestro quam successoribus suis jure perpetuo collatorum invasit; prædia multis amissa temporibus in antiquum jus ecclesiæ Romanæ reformare non destitit. Ita pax, per multorum segnitiam exulans, per unum hominem in patriam rediit. Unde Quirites assueti de rapto vivere sanguinarium illum celebriter inclamabant. Cardinales etiam, cum ille beatus invaletudine longa fatigatus decumberet, eum ausu temerario communiter ammonebant, ne se cum cæteris apostolicis in ecclesia beati Petri tumulari præciperet, quam tot hominum cædibus violentis fœdasset. Quibus ille respondit. "Omnia divino committamus examini; corpus meum antecessorum more compositum ante januas ecclesiæ sistite; januæ seris dampnentur et repagulis. Si Deus voluerit ut ingrediar, applaudetis miraculo, si minus, de cadavere meo facite quod animis vestris insederit." Accidit postmodum ut prædictus papa Gregorius VI<sup>us</sup> cum spiritum efflasset extremum, ante portas seris obelusas firmissimis, exanimis præsulis cardinales deportarent exuvias. Sed emissus mox divinitus turbo vehementissimus, omnia repagulorum dirumpens obstacula, valvas etiam ipsas impetu vehementi cominus patefactas ad parietem impulit. Itaque populus astans acclamabat in gaudium, pontificis corpus cum patribus suis celebri veneratione locatur.

If the bishop has devoted himself to the chancery, leaving his episcopal work to be done by his officers,

he has an authority and precedent in the history of pope Gregory VI.

W. Mal-  
mesb., G.R.  
lib. ii.

"cum principe vulgus," seems to have been a favourite commonplace of the author; see the Imagines above, p. 115.

<sup>1</sup> See above, vol. i., pp. 180, 261.

Example of  
Gregory VI.

Qui Gregorius VI<sup>us</sup>, sibi nomen apud Romanos memoriale volens relinquere, prope patriarchium Lateranense sumptibus magnis nobile condidit ædificium, quod adhuc palatium sanguinari de nomine conditoris vocatur.

Juxta desiderium Radulfi de Diceto decani Lundoniensis, bene valeat reverendus pater et dominus Willelmus Dei gratia præsul Eliensis. Bene valeat etiam idem ipse Ricardi regis Anglorum illustris cancellarius.

#### DE DUPPLICI POTESTATE.<sup>1</sup>

The spiri-  
tual power  
and the  
temporal.

Apostolus ait "omnis anima potestatibus subdita sit subli- Rom. xiii. 1.  
" mioribus; qui potestati resistit ordinationi Dei resistit."  
Unde, Phariseis inquirentibus utrum liceat dari Cæsari census  
annon, respondit Jesus, "Reddite Cæsari quæ sunt Cæsaris." S. Matt. xxii.  
Item alibi Petro dixit, "In ore piscis invenies staterem, quem 21.  
" sumens da pro me, da pro te." Si scripturam sacram re- S. Matt. xvii.  
volvamus attentius, profecto reperies quod a tempore prævarica- 26.  
tionis Adæ sumus omnes sub debito constituti, sub peccato  
constricti. Verum ecclesiarum prælati, Petri successores, spi-  
rituali gladio muniuntur; mundi principes accinguntur gladio  
materiali. Discipuli dixerunt ad Jesum, "Ecce gladii duo." S. Luke, xxii.  
Mundi principes "timori non sunt operis boni, sed mali. 38.  
" Vis non timere potestatem? bonum fac. Time, si malum Rom. xiii. 3.  
" feceris." Ad animadvertendum in facinorosos, extrahitur  
gladius. Gladio suo Petrus Ananiam percussit et Saphiram.  
Sed quoniam anima dignior est quam corpus, de qua solvenda  
vel liganda Petrus et successores sui pontificium acceperunt a  
Domino, sumendum est initium a domo Dei, Romana scilicet  
ecclesia, quam Petrus suo tempore viriliter rexit, martyrio  
decoravit, quam successores sui primi triginta glorioso mar-  
tyrio reddiderunt illustrem et per orbem terrarum prædicabilem  
effecerunt.

#### I. DE PRÆLATIS ECCLESiarUM.

##### *Incipiant Capitula.*

List of con-  
tents of the  
following  
pages.

1. De summis pontificibus quanto tempore sederint.
2. De scismaticis.
3. De Catholicis a scismate respirantibus.

<sup>1</sup> De duplici potestate: MS. R., fo. 2.,; MS. T., fo. 25 v<sup>o</sup>.; MS. F., fo. 51.

4. De Cantuariensibus archiepiscopis ab ecclesia Romana directis, vel a synodo propria consecratis, vel assumptis aliunde. List of contents of the following pages ;
5. De Lundoniensibus episcopis. I. Catalogues of Bishops.
6. De Wintoniensibus episcopis.
7. { De Siresburnensibus episcopis.  
De Malmesbiriensibus episcopis.  
De Saresbiriensibus episcopis.
8. De Wigornensibus episcopis.
9. { De Dorcestrensibus episcopis.  
De Lincolniensibus episcopis.
10. { Qualiter Elyense monasterium infulas episcopales accepit.  
Quot ibi sederint episcopi.
11. De Bathoniensibus episcopis.
12. { De Lichefeldensibus episcopis.  
De Cestrensibus episcopis.  
De Coventrensibus episcopis.
13. { De Elmanensibus episcopis.  
De Dummocensibus episcopis.  
De Thedfordensibus episcopis.  
De Norwicensibus episcopis.
14. { De Selesiensibus episcopis.  
De Cicestrensibus episcopis.
15. { De Cridiensibus episcopis.  
De Exoniensibus episcopis.
16. De Herefordensibus episcopis.
17. { De Eboracensibus archiepiscopis.  
De illis qui simul fuerunt et Eboracenses archiepiscopi, et Wigornenses episcopi.
18. { De Lindisfarnensibus episcopis.  
De Dunelmensibus episcopis.
19. Rursus de Cantuariensibus archiepiscopis, a quibus apostolicis pallia susceperint vel quanto tempore sederint.
- VITA SANCTI THOMÆ MARTYRIS.
20. De Rofensibus episcopis, qui semper ab archiepiscopis Cantuariensibus instituti sunt, et in publicis præstationibus archiepiscopo soli semper sunt obnoxii.
21. De fundatoribus ecclesiarum tempore Britonum, temporibus Anglorum, temporibus Danorum.
22. CANONIZATIO SANCTI THOMÆ MARTYRIS.

II. DE CÆSARIBUS.<sup>1</sup>

Contents of  
the follow-  
ing pages.

II. Cata-  
logue of the  
Cæsars.

Prologue to  
the list of  
Cæsars.

Ab apostolo Petro decursis successionebus prælatorum eccle-  
siae tam Romæ quam in Angliæ regno, transitum faciamus  
ad mundi principes de Cæsaris nomine gloriantes. Quorum  
primus fuit Julius Cæsar, urbanæ vir eloquentiæ, qui de  
narratione temporum historiam texnit. Quo nullus celerius **Eutrop.**  
scripsit, nemo velocius legit; quaternas etiam epistolas simul **Libro vi<sup>o</sup>.**  
dictavit. Qui tantæ fuit bonitatis ut quos armis subegerat  
clementia magis vinceret.<sup>2</sup> Qui cum ab insidiantibus impete- **Suetonius.**  
retur, toga caput obvolvitur sinistra manu sinum ad ima crura  
deducens, quo caderet honestus, inferiore corporis parte ve-  
lata.<sup>3</sup> Julio successit Augustus arrogantius nomen affectans;  
vocatus est Cæsar Augustus imperator Romanus; cujus tem-  
poribus exiit edictum ut describeretur universus orbis. **Au- Suetonius.**  
gustus genus eloquendi secutus est elegans et temperatum,  
vitatis sententiarum ineptiis et concinnitate verborum.<sup>4</sup> Fuit **Eutropius**  
idem Augustus mitis, gratus, animi civilis et lepidi, corpore **Libro vii<sup>o</sup>.**  
toto pulcher sed oculis magis.<sup>5</sup> Augustus præcipuam curam  
duxit sensum animi quam aptissimis verbis exprimere. Quod  
quo facilius efficeret aut nec ubi lectorem vel auditorem ob- **Suetonius**  
turbaret ac moraretur, neque præpositiones urbibus addere, **Libro ii<sup>o</sup>.**  
neque conjunctiones sæpius iterare dubitavit.<sup>6</sup> Mors Augusti  
Cæsaris sic est præcognita: sub idem tempus ictu fulminis ex  
inscriptione statuae sui nominis effluxit littera prima. Respon-  
sum est centum solos dies posthac victurum, quem nume-  
rum C littera notaret.<sup>7</sup> Augustus auxit Romam ædificiis **Eutropius**  
multis; isto dicto glorians, "Urbem latericiam reperi, relinquo **Libro vii<sup>o</sup>.**  
" marmoream."<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The prefatory matter, as above, does not occur in MS. A. in connexion with the lists, which begin below, p. 213. It is however, as will be seen, only a working up of old materials already used in the Abbreviations.

<sup>2</sup> Quo . . . vinceret] See above, vol. i., p. 52.

<sup>3</sup> Qui . . . velata] Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Augustus . . . verborum] Above, vol. i., p. 53.

<sup>5</sup> Fuit . . . magis] Above, vol. i., p. 53.

<sup>6</sup> Augustus . . . dubitavit] Above, vol. i., p. 53.

<sup>7</sup> Mors. . . . notaret] Above, vol. i., p. 54.

<sup>8</sup> Augustus . . . marmoream] Above, vol. i., p. 54.

## DE ROMANIS IMPERATORIBUS.

Anni Domini.

- |            |   |  |
|------------|---|--|
| CI.        | De Trajano, qui per orbem terrarum Deo proximus habitus est.    | List of the contents of the following pages. |
| CXCIII.    | De Severo, qui regnavit in Britannia.                           |  |
| CCXLVI.    | De Philippo, primo Christiano, qui respexit ad cœlum.           | II. Catalogue of Caesars.                    |
| CCCVIII.   | De Constantio, qui regnavit in Britannia.                       |  |
| CCCIX.     | De Constantino, qui regnavit Romæ simul et Constantinopolis.    |  |
| CCCXLVIII. | De Valente, qui regnavit tantum Constantinopolis.               |  |
| CCCXLVIII. | De Valentiniano, qui Romæ tantum regnavit.                      |  |
| CCCLXXXIX. | De Theodosio magno qui Romæ simul regnavit et Constantinopolis. |  |
| DCCCI.     | De Francis imperatoribus, quorum fuit primus Karolus Magnus.    |  |

*Lotharius nepos Karoli Magni diadema deposuit.*

De regno Bajoariorum in Germania, quorum primus rex fuit Lotharius secundus.

## III. DE REGIBUS FRANCORUM ET EORUM TRIPLICI SUCCESSIONE.

- |                                |                                       |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| De successione Mervingorum.    | III. List of the kings of the Franks. |
| De successione Præfecteriorum. |                                       |
| De successione Capatitiorum.   |                                       |

## IV. DE REGNIS DIVERSIS.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ut autem regna recolamus antiquiora, primum regnum surrexit Assiriorum, quorum primus rex Ninus.                 | IV. Lists of diverse ancient kings. |
| 2. Surrexit regnum Medorum, quorum primus rex Arbaces.  |                                     |
| 3. Surrexit regnum Persarum, quorum primus rex Cyrus.   |                                     |
| 4. Surrexit regnum Egiptiorum, quorum primus rex Tholomeus.   |                                     |
| 5. Item surrexit regnum Persarum, quorum primus rex Sapor.  |                                     |
| 6. De origine Gotthorum, quorum primus fuit rex Berith.   |                                     |
| 7. De regibus Ostrogothorum, quorum primus rex fuit Wintharius; quorum rex postmodum Theodoricus Romanam occupavit. |                                     |
| 8. De regibus Wissigothorum, quorum rex primus Fritigernus.   |                                     |
| 9. De regno Longobardorum, quorum primus rex Ibor.  |                                     |

## V. DE REGIBUS BRITONUM, SAXONUM ET ANGLORUM, DANORUM, NORMANNORUM.

Abhinc quia scriptum est a cosmographis, "Finis erat orbis V. Kings of Britain."  
"hora Galliei littoris, si non insula Britannia pene nomen

List of the contents of the following pages.

V. Kings of Britain.

“ orbis alterius mereretur;”<sup>1</sup> de regibus Britonum adjungamus. Quorum nomina per libros undecim seriatim expassa, si certam redigantur ad summam, ad nonaginta novem exerescunt, quorum primus rex fuit Brutus.

Postmodum septem populis Germanicorum Britanniam incursantibus, nomen regium usurpatum est subregulis sexaginta sex; quorum primus rex fuit Hengistus.

Ad ultimum reges quindecim in Anglia regio diademate sublimati sunt, quorum primas rex fuit Aluredus. Inter hos quindecim fuerunt tres de Dacia, scilicet Cnuto, Haroldus, Hardecmtus.

In fine, septem de genere Normannorum, in urbe Lundonia coronati sunt, quorum primus rex fuit Willelmus.

VI. Synods.

VI. DE SYNODIS.<sup>2</sup>

### I. PROLOGUS.

Prologue to the catalogue of popes.

Annum ab ea die qua Petrus apostolus Romæ primo cathedram pontificalem ascendit feliciter inchoatum, opusculo præsentis primordium præstare cognoscas. Debes etiam meminisse traditum a majoribus, et cautum in cathalogo virorum illustrium, Clementem papam modo secundum, modo tertium, modo quartum nominatum a Petro. Sed nos si Lino, Cleto, conservemus honorem annorum serie, sicut eis concorditer exhibent nostri patres in canone missæ, profecto possumus vitare ruinam; sed ultra posse nostrum est quantum ad annos Dominicales solvere dissonantiam. Namque scriptum est,

Above, vol. i. p. 19.

Difficulty of the early succession.

Primus papatus Petrus est in sede locatus.

• Qui consederunt Linus Cletusque fuerunt.

His Clemens junctus simili fuit ordine functus.

Disputat hinc mundus sit quartus sive secundus.

Rursus alibi scriptum est, “Tertius ecclesiæ Romanæ præfuit Clemens episcopus, sed quotiens tibi plenius innotuerit in volumine nostro manifestum errorem, deprehensum annum vel numerorum in calculo, manum apponas. Excessum poterit abolere correctio festinata, si pura fuerit in reprehensione fraternæ caritatis intentio. Pro varietate negotiorum et conditione stili, narratiuncula sæpius intercidenda, si brevis, aperta, probabilis auribus insonuerit, saltem in hoc redimat cultus colorationis defectum, si vel in aliquo pro-

<sup>1</sup> See above, vol. i., p. 24: the extract from Solinus.

capitula seems to end, and the several catalogues of names, &c. begin in the order assigned above.

<sup>2</sup> Here the list of contents or

Above, "merceatur accessus. Si quid autem hebetis sensus oratio tur-  
 vol. i. p. 19. "gidum importaverit vel inflatum, si vel arida vel exsangu  
 "verborum junctura dejectior emarcuerit, si translatio dictio-  
 "num impudens offenderit auditorem, si vocalium hiulca col-  
 "lisio subsannationem extorserit, manum rursus apponas.  
 "Voluptati siquidem aurium morigerari debet oratio."

Let the  
 reader  
 revise.

1. *Romani pontifices quantum sederint.*<sup>1</sup>

- Petrus sedit annis xxv., m. i., d. vii.  
 Linus sedit annis xii., m. iii., d. xii.  
 Cletus consedit annis xii., m. i., d. xi.; cessavit episcopatus  
 d. xx.  
 Clemens sedit annis ix., m. ii., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus  
 d. xxii.  
 Anacletus sedit annis xii., m. x., d. vii.; cessavit episcopatus  
 d. xiii.  
 Euaristus sedit annis xiii., m. vii., d. ii.; cessavit episcopatus  
 d. xiiii.  
 I. Alexander sedit annis x., m. vii., d. ii.; cessavit episcopa-  
 tus d. xxxv.  
 I. Sixtus sedit annis x., m. iii., d. xxii.; cessavit episcopatus  
 d. ii.  
 Telesphorus<sup>2</sup> sedit annis xi., m. iii., d. viii.  
 Yginus sedit annis iii., m. iii., d. viii.; cessavit episcopatus  
 xiiii. d.  
 Anitius sedit annis ix., m. iii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xiiii.  
 Pius sedit annis xi., m. iii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xiiii.  
 Sother sedit annis ix., m. iii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxii.<sup>3</sup>  
 Eleuter sedit annis xv.; cessavit episcopatus d. v.  
 Victor sedit annis x., m. ii., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus  
 d. xii.  
 Zepherinus sedit annis xvii., m. ii., d. x.; cessavit episcopa-  
 tus d. vii.

1. List of the  
 popes.

<sup>1</sup> The following list occurs in MS. A. at folio 146, immediately following the *Gesta Normannorum*, below, pp. 243 sq. It should be compared with the lists given by Anastasius, ed. Bianchini, II., vii., as the work of pope Liberius, and by Eccard, *Corpus Historicum*, i., 25, the results of which may be found in Jaffé's *Regesta Pontificum*. The

numbers of years, months, and days, as given here, agree best with the Catalogue, "non diu post annum 1048 confectus," also printed in Eccard ii., 1629. But the authority of the present list is not so great as to make an extensive collation necessary in this place.

<sup>2</sup> Telesphorus, A.

<sup>3</sup> xxii.] xxvii, A.

List of the  
popes.

Calixtus sedit annis v., m. ii., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

Urbanus sedit annis xi., m. xi., d. xii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxx.<sup>1</sup>

Pontianus sedit annis v., m. ii.; cessavit episcopatus d. x.

Antheros sedit m. i., d. xv.; cessavit episcopatus d. xiii.

Fabianus sedit annis xiiii., m. i., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

Cornelius sedit annis iii., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxxv.

I. Lucius sedit annis iii., m. iii., d. iii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxxv.

I. Stephanus sedit annis iiii., m. ii., d. xv.; cessavit episcopatus d. xii.<sup>2</sup>

II. Sixtus sedit annis ii., m. xi., d. xv.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxv.

Dionisius sedit annis ii., m. iii., d. xii.; cessavit episcopatus d. v.

I. Felix sedit annis ii., m. i., d. x.;<sup>3</sup> cessavit episcopatus d. v.

Euticianus sedit annis viii., m. x., d. xii.; cessavit episcopatus d. viii.

Gaius sedit annis xi., m. iiii., d. xii.;<sup>4</sup> cessavit episcopatus d. xi.

Marcellinus sedit annis viii., d. xxv.; cessavit episcopatus annis viii.,<sup>5</sup> m. vi., d. xxv.

Marcellus sedit annis v., m. vii., d. xvi.; cessavit episcopatus d. xx.

*Omnes superscripti*<sup>6</sup> fuerunt martires.

Eusebius sedit annis ii., m. i., d. xxv.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

Melchhiades sedit annis iii., m. vii., d. viii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xvi.

I. Silvester sedit annis xxiii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xvi.

Marcus sedit annis ii., m. viii., d. v.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxx.

Julius sedit annis xi., diebus xi.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxv.

Liberius sedit annis x., m. vii., d. iii.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

II. Felix sedit anno i., m. iii., d. ii. Hic quoque martir fuit. Cessavit episcopatus d. xxxviii.

<sup>1</sup> xxx.] vii., A.

<sup>2</sup> xii.] xxii., A.

<sup>3</sup> m. i., d. x.] m. x., A.

<sup>4</sup> xii.] viii., A.

<sup>5</sup> viii.] vii., A.

<sup>6</sup> superscripti.] supradicti, A.



I. Damasus sedit annis xviii., m. ii., dies x. Hic purgavit se de adulterio. Cessavit episcopatus dies xxxi. List of the popes.

Siricius sedit annis xv., m. ix.,<sup>1</sup> d. xxv.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxi.

I. Anastasius sedit annis ii., d. xxv.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxi.

I. Innocentius sedit annis ii.,<sup>2</sup> m. ii.; cessavit episcopatus d. x.

Zozimus sedit anno i., m. viii., d. xxv.; cessavit episcopatus d. x.

I. Bonifacius sedit annis iii., m. viii., d. xiii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xx.

I. Celestinus sedit annis viii., m. i., d. viii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xx.

III. Sixtus sedit annis viii., dies xix.; cessavit episcopatus dies xxii. Hic purgavit se.

I. Leo Magnus sedit annis xxi., d. xxviii.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

Ylarus sedit annis vi., m. iii., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus d. x.

Simplicius sedit annis xv., d. vi.; cessavit episcopatus d. vi.

III. Felix sedit annis vii., m. ii.,<sup>3</sup> d. xviii.; cessavit episcopatus d. v.

I. Gelasius sedit annis iiiii., m. viii., d. ix.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

II. Anastasius sedit anno i., m. xi., d. xxiii.; cessavit episcopatus d. iiiii.

Simachus sedit annis xv., m. vii., d. xxviii. Hic purgavit se. Cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

Hormisdas sedit annis ix., d. xvii.; cessavit episcopatus d. vii.

I. Johannes sedit annis ii., m. viii., d. xvi.; cessavit episcopatus d. lviii.

IIII. Felix sedit annis iiiii.,<sup>4</sup> m. ii., d. xiii.; cessavit episcopatus m. ii.

II. Bonifacius sedit annis ii., d. xxvi.; cessavit episcopatus m. ii. d. xv.

II. Johannes sedit annis ii., m. iiiii., d. vi.; cessavit episcopatus d. vi.

I. Agapitus sedit mensibus x.; cessavit episcopatus —.

Silverius sedit m. ix.; cessavit episcopatus dies xviii.

Vigilius sedit annis xvii., m. vi., d. xxv.; cessavit episcopatus m. iii., d. v.

<sup>1</sup> ix.] xi., A.

<sup>2</sup> ii.] xii., A.

<sup>3</sup> ii.] xi., A.

<sup>4</sup> iiiii.] iii., A.

List of the  
popes.

I. Pelagius sedit annis iiii., m. x., dies xviii. Hic purgavit se de morte Vigilli papæ. Cessavit episcopatus m. iii., dies xxi.

III. Johannes sedit annis xii., m. xi., d. xxvi.; cessavit episcopatus m. x., d. iii.

I. Benedictus sedit annis iiii., m. i., d. xxiiii.; cessavit episcopatus m. iii., d. x.

II. Pelagius sedit annis x., m. ii., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus m. vi., d. xxv.

I. Gregorius (*Dialogus*) sedit annis xiii., m. vi., d. x.; cessavit episcopatus m. v., d. xix.

Savinianus sedit anno i., m. v., d. xxix.; cessavit episcopatus m. vi.,<sup>1</sup> d. xxv.

III. Bonifacius sedit<sup>2</sup> m. viii., d. xxviii.; cessavit episcopatus m. viii., d. vi.

IIII. Bonifacius sedit annis vi., m. viii., d. xiii.; cessavit episcopatus m. vi., d. v.

Deusededit sedit annis iii., m. x.; cessavit episcopatus m. i., d. vi.

V. Bonifacius sedit annis v., m. x.; cessavit episcopatus d. xiii.

I. Honorius sedit annis xii., m. xi., d. xvii.; cessavit episcopatus ann. i., m. vii., d. xviii.

Severinus sedit annis ii., d. iiii.; cessavit episcopatus m. iiii., d. xxiiii.

IIII. Johannes sedit anno i., m. ix., d. xviii.; cessavit episcopatus m. i., d. xiii.

Teodorus sedit annis v.,<sup>3</sup> m. v., d. xviii.; cessavit episcopatus d. lii.

Martinus sedit annis vi., m. i., d. xxvi. Hic quoque martyr fuit.

I. Eugenius sedit annis ii., m. ix., d. xxiiii.; cessavit episcopatus m. i., d. xxvi.

Vitalianus sedit annis xiii.,<sup>4</sup> m. vi.; cessavit episcopatus m. ii., d. xiii.

Adeodatus sedit annis iiii., m. ii., d. v.; cessavit episcopatus m. iiii., d. xv.

I. Donus sedit anno i., m. ii.,<sup>5</sup> d. x.; cessavit episcopatus m. ii.

Agatho sedit annis ii., m. vi., d. xiiii.; cessavit episcopatus ann. i., m. vii., d. v.

<sup>1</sup> vi.] xi., A.

<sup>2</sup> sedit] annis vi., ins. A.

<sup>3</sup> v.] vi., A.

<sup>4</sup> xiii.] xiiii., A.

<sup>5</sup> ii.] v., A.

- II. Leo sedit m. x., d. xvii.; cessavit episcopatus m. x., d. List of the  
xxii. popes.
- II. Benedictus sedit m. x., d. xii.; cessavit episcopatus m. ii., d. xv.
- V. Johannes sedit anno i., d. viii.; cessavit episcopatus m. ii., d. xviii.
- Conon sedit mensibus xi.; cessavit m. ii., d. xiiii.<sup>1</sup>
- I. Sergius sedit annis xiii., m. viii., d. xxiiii.; cessavit d. l.
- VI. Johannes sedit annis iii., d. xii.; cessavit m. i., d. xviii.
- VII. Johannes sedit annis ii., m. viii., d. xxii.; cessavit m. iii.
- Sisinnius sedit diebus xx.; cessavit episcopatus m. i., d. xviii.
- Constantinus sedit annis vii., d. xv.; cessavit episcopatus d. xl.
- II. Gregorius sedit annis xv., m. viii., d. xxiiii.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxv.
- III. Gregorius sedit annis x., m. ix., d. xxiiii.
- Zacharias sedit annis x.
- II. Stephanus sedit annis v., d. xxix.; cessavit episcopatus d. xxxv.
- Paulus sedit annis x., m. i.; cessavit anno i., m. i.
- Constantinus.
- III. Stephanus sedit annis iii., m. v., d. xxvii.; cessavit d. ix.
- I. Adrianus sedit annis xxiiii., m. x., d. xvii. Hic dedit pallium Aldulfo Lichefeldensi episcopo.
- III. Leo sedit annis xx., m. v., d. xx.; cessavit d. x. Hic purgavit se.
- IIII. Stephanus sedit m. vii.; cessavit episcopatus d. ii.
- I. Paschalis sedit annis vii., m. iii., d. xvii.; cessavit d. x.
- II. Eugenius sedit annis iii.; cessavit episcopatus —.
- Valentinus sedit xl. d.
- IIII. Gregorius sedit annis xvi.; cessavit d. xv.
- II. Sergius sedit annis iii.; cessavit m. ii., d. xv.
- IIII. Leo sedit annis ix., m. iii., d. vi. Hic Aluredum regem Angliæ Romæ consecravit; cessavit m. ii., d. xv.
- III. Benedictus sedit annis ii., m. vi., d. ix.; cessavit d. xv.
- I. Nicholaus sedit annis vii., m. ix., d. xiii.
- Cessavit episcopatus annis viii., m. vii., d. xix.
- II. Adrianus sedit annis iii., m. xi., d. xv.
- VIII. Johannes sedit annis x., d. ii.
- I. Marinus sedit anno i., m. v.

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<sup>1</sup> xiiii.] xxiii., A.

List of the  
popes.

- III. Adrianus sedit anno i., m. iiii.  
 V. Stephanus sedit annis iiii., m. vii., d. xiiii.  
 Formosus sedit annis iiii., m. vii., d. xiii.  
 VI. Bonifacius sedit d. xv.  
 VI. Stephanus sedit anno i., m. i., d. xviii.  
 Romanus sedit m. iiii., d. xx.  
 Teodorus sedit d. xviii.<sup>1</sup>  
 IX. Johannes sedit anno i.  
 IIII. Benedictus sedit annis iiii., m. vi., d. xiiii.  
 V. Leo sedit m. i., d. xxvi.  
 Cristoforus sedit m. vii.  
 III. Sergius sedit annis vii., m. iii., d. xxiii.<sup>2</sup>  
 III. Anastasius sedit annis ii., m. i., d. xxii.  
 Lando sedit m. iiii., d. xxvi.  
 X. Johannes sedit annis xiii.,<sup>3</sup> m. ii., d. iii.  
 VI. Leo sedit m. vii.,<sup>4</sup> d. xv.  
 VII. Stephanus sedit annis ii., m. i., d. xv.  
 XI. Johannes sedit annis iiii., m. x.  
 VII. Leo sedit annis iii., m. vi.  
 VIII. Stephanus sedit annis iii., m. iiii.  
 II. Marinus sedit annis iii., m. vi.  
 II. Agapitus sedit annis ix., m. vii., d. xxviii.  
 XII. Johannes sedit annis viii., m. iiii. Hic de causis  
 nefariis diffamatus est.  
 V. Benedictus sedit m. ii., d. xv.  
 VIII. Leo sedit anno i., m. iii.  
 XIII. Johannes sedit annis vi., m. xi., d. v.  
 VI. Benedictus sedit m. ii., d. ii.  
 II. Donus sedit anno i., m. v.  
 VII. Bonifacius sedit m. i., d. xii.  
 VII. Benedictus sedit annis ix.  
 XIII. Johannes sedit m. viii.  
 XV. Johannes<sup>5</sup> sedit m. x.  
 XVI. Johannes sedit annis x., m. vi., d. x.  
 V. Gregorius sedit annis ii., m. vi.  
 XVII. Johannes sedit m. x.  
 II. Silvester sedit annis iiii., m. v., d. xii.  
 XVIII. Johannes sedit m. vi.  
 XIX. Johannes sedit annis v.  
 IIII. Sergius sedit annis ii., m. ix., d. xii.  
 VIII. Benedictus sedit annis xi., m. xi., d. xxi.

<sup>1</sup> xviii.] xxvi., A.

<sup>2</sup> xviii.] xxiii., A.

<sup>3</sup> xviii.] xiv., A.

<sup>4</sup> m. vii.] ann. vii., A. ; ann. xvii.,  
R.

<sup>5</sup> Qui et Gerébertus, A.

- XX. Iohannes sedit annis vii., m. vi. Hic quidam volunt List of the  
quendam Mercurium vicesimum numerari. popes.
- IX. Benedictus sedit annis xii., m. iiii., d. xx.
- III. Silvester sedit d. lvi.
- VI. Gregorius sedit annis ii., m. vi.
- II. Clemens sedit m. iiii., d. xvii.
- II. Damasus sedit d. xxiii.; cessavit episcopatus m. vi.
- IX. Leo sedit annis v., m. ii., d. v.
- II. Victor sedit annis ii., m. iii., d. xxvi.
- IX. Stephanus sedit m. vii., d. xxix.
- X. Benedictus sedit m. ix., d. xxii.
- II. Nicholaus sedit annis ii., m. vi., d. i. Cessavit m. ii.,  
d. ix. Hic purgavit se de simonia.
- II. Alexander sedit annis xi., m. vi., d. xv.
- VII. Gregorius sedit annis xii., m. i., d. xii.; cessavit annis  
ii.
- III. Victor sedit m. iiii., d. vii.; cessavit episcopatus m. v.,  
d. xxv.
- II. Urbanus sedit annis xi., m. v., d. xviii.; cessavit episco-  
patus d. xxv.
- II. Paschalis sedit annis xviii., m. v., d. ix.
- II. Gelasius sedit anno i., d. v.
- II. Calixtus sedit annis v., m. x., d. xii.
- II. Honorius sedit annis vi.
- II. Innocentius sedit annis xii.
- II. Celestinus sedit m. v.
- II. Lucius sedit anno i.
- III. Eugenius sedit annis viii.
- IIII. Anastasius sedit annis ii.
- IIII. Adrianus sedit annis v.
- III. Alexander sedit annis xxii.
- III. Lucius [sedit annis iiii., m. iii., d. —].<sup>1</sup>
- III. Urbanus.
- VIII. Gregorius [sedit m. ii.]<sup>1</sup>
- III. Clemens.
- III. Celestinus.<sup>2</sup> Hic habita computatione legitima repertus  
est in numero summorum pontificum centesimus octogessimus  
iii<sup>tus</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> *sedit*] from MS. A.

<sup>2</sup> *Celestinus*] added in a later hand  
in A.; iii. Innocentius is added in  
the same hand. The computation  
that follows occurs in A. in a shorter  
form, only the names and numbers

being given, thus: Petrus, xxv.,  
I. Silvester, xxiii., I. Leo, xxi.,  
I. Adrianus, xxiii., III. Leo, xx.,  
III. Alexander, xxii. In MS.  
Faustina, A. 8, is added "Innoeen-  
"tius:—hic habita computatione

List of the popes. Qui summi pontifices in annorum supputationibus papatui coherentibus ab annis xx. Petro papæ primo proximiores successerint diligens lector inveniet in sequentibus.

The longest reigns. I. Petrus sedit annis xxv., m. i., d. vii.  
I. Adrianus sedit annis xxiiii., m. x., d. xvii.  
I. Silvester sedit annis xxiii.  
III. Alexander sedit annis xxii.  
I. Leo sedit annis xxi., d. xxviii.  
III. Leo sedit annis xx., m. v., d. xx.

Qui fuerunt in ecclesia Romana summi pontifices cæteris digniores sortiendis nominibus in papatu sequacibus suis occasionem præcipuam præstiterunt fortassis. Sed qua ratione vel a quo tempore suppressum est nomen illud quod in baptismo receperant, et novum nomen imponitur in papata, si dubites a Romanis requiras.

Popes of the same name.	⁠ Felices quatuor. <sup>1</sup>	Stephani IX.
	Adriani IIII.	Leones IX.
	Bonifacii VII.	Benedicti X.
	Gregorii VIII.	Johannes XX.

2. List of schisms. 2. <sup>2</sup> Ut de bonis sumamus exempla, quæ sunt ad pacem veram semper in melius provehere cupientes, scismaticorum consortia declinemus.<sup>3</sup> Bonifacius itaque papa bonis operibus jugiter inhærendo bona faciens inter subditos, invidia pressus est Eulalii pulsus ab urbe.

<sup>4</sup> Bonifacius papa: contra hunc ordinato ccccx. SCIS.  
Eulalio et pro hoc dissidente ecclesia, ambo jussu Honorii Augusti urbe egrediuntur, et sic reprobato Eulalio jussu Augusti Bonifacius, quia prior ordinatus fuerat sedi apostolicæ restituitur.

“legitima repertus est in numero summorum pontificum “clxxxiiii<sup>us</sup>”;” then in a later hand “Honorius sedit annis xi.; Gregorius sedit annis —.”

<sup>1</sup> Given thus in MS. A.: Gregorii vii., Bonifacii vii., Stephani ix., Leones ix., Benedicti x., Johannes x. The omitting of Gregory viii., and the fact that the ink changes after Alexander III., above, seems to show that this list was drawn up as early as A.D. 1181.

<sup>2</sup> This list of schisms is given in MS. A. on folio 152 vo., without

the preface, and much shortened. The list is in fact nothing more than a copy of those entries in the Abbreviationes Chronicorum, to which the mark **SC** is affixed in the margin.

<sup>3</sup> Damasus papa primus, contra quem insurgit Ursinus. Anno cccclxxiii., A.

<sup>4</sup> Anno ccccx. Bonifacius papa primus, contra hunc ordinatur Eulalio; sed jussu Theodosii magni Augusti secundi Eulalio restituitur, A.

Simacus papa, contra quem per contentionem <sup>1</sup> ordinatur Laurentius.	CCCCXXIII.	SCIS.	List of schisms.
<sup>2</sup> Constantino papa scismatico oculis privato, Stephanus papa constituitur. Hic synodum Romæ congregat et ordinatos a Constantino scismatico reordinat.	DCCLXVIII.	SCIS.	
Benedictus papa III <sup>tius</sup> , adversus quem Anastasius præsulatum invadit.	DCCCLIII.	SCIS.	
Leo papa V <sup>tus</sup> , contra hunc Cristoforus surgit.	ECCCCVII.	SCIS.	
<sup>3</sup> Collecta a tota Italia episcoporum synodo, Johannes papa de nephariis causis infamatur, qui dum se excusatum venire cunctatur, Leo, adhuc laicus, electione omnium et consensu imperatoris papa substituitur. Sic Leo fecit ordinationes et alia quæ erant apostolica. Nec longum, Romani alterata fide apud imperatorem, papam recipiunt Johannem. Ille synodo collecta Leonem deposuit et ejus gesta cassavit. Statutumque est synodum a Leone habitam non nominandam synodum sed prostibulum favens adulteris. Quicumque ergo eo ordinante erant dampnati jussi sunt suam ipsorum proscriptionem præsentare in carta hæc continente; "Pater meus nichil sibi habuit, nihil mihi dedit," et sic depositi remanserunt in illis gradibus quos habuerant nondum a Leone ordinati.	DCCCLXVIII.	SCIS.	
<sup>4</sup> Johannes papa, se cum uxore cujusdam oblectans, a diabolo in tempore percutitur ac sine viatico Dominico obiit.			
<sup>5</sup> Romani contra juramentum quod imperatori fecerant, se numquam electuros papam sine ejus et sine filii ejus Ottonis consensu Benedictum papam constituunt.		SCIS.	

<sup>1</sup> *per contentionem*] om. A.

<sup>2</sup> Stephanus papa tertius; contra hunc Constantinus, sed privatus oculis eicitur, A.

<sup>3</sup> See above, vol. i., p. 151. MS. A. has only the words, "Pater meus

"nichil sibi habuit, nichil michi dedit."

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i., p. 151. Johannes Papa XII<sup>mus</sup>; contra hunc Leo instituitur, anno DCCCXIII., A.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. i., p. 151.

List of  
schisms.

- <sup>1</sup> Benedictus papa: imperator Roma obsessa adeo Romanos afflixit ut Leonem papam se recepturos promitterent, et sic Benedictus rejicitur. DCCCLXVIII. SCIS.
- <sup>2</sup> Benedictus qui symoniace papatum invaserat, cum esset rudis litterarum, alterum ad vices ecclesiastici officii exsequendas secum papam Silvestrum consecrari fecit. Quod cum multis non placeret, tertius superducitur Gregorius qui solus vices duorum implet. MXLV. SCIS.
- <sup>3</sup> Romæ uno contra duos et duobus contra unum de papatu altercantibus, rex Henricus contra eos Romam vadit, et eis canonica et imperiali censura depositis, Clemens præsidet, et ab eo rex Henricus in imperatorem benedicitur, jurantibus Romanis se sine ejus consensu numquam papam electuros. MXLVI. SCIS.
- <sup>4</sup> Romæ duobus de papatu contendentibus, Alexander, cum suam purgasset innocentiam de symonia, recipitur; Cadalus Parmensis episcopus reprobatur. Unde dictum est,  
Cadalus in Parma, Parmæ fuit arcus  
et arma;  
Cadalus occubuit, Parma ruina fuit. MLXVIII. SCISM.
- <sup>5</sup> Henricus urbem Romæ infregit et Wibertum in sede apostolica constituit; Hiltibrandus vero Beneventum adiit, ubi usque ad obitum suum deguit. MLXXXIII. SCISM.
- <sup>6</sup> Desiderius, qui et Victor, papa contra Clementem factus est. MLXXXVII. SCISM.
- <sup>7</sup> Erant duo sicut ferebatur qui dicebantur Romani pontifices, a se invicem discordantes, et ecclesiam Dei inter se divisam trahentes: Urbanus scilicet, qui primum vocatus Odo fuerat episcopus Ostiensis, et Clemens qui Wibertus ar-

<sup>1</sup> Vol. i., pp. 151, 152. Benedictus papa contra Leonem instituitur a Romanis. Leo instituitur ab Otone imperatore et sic Benedictus cieitur, A.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. i., p. 187.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. i., p. 187.

<sup>4</sup> Vol. i., p. 200.

<sup>5</sup> Above, vol. i., p. 211.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Above, vol. i., p. 216.



chiepiscopus Ravennensis. Quæ res per plures annos ecclesiam Angliæ in tantum occupavit ut, ex quo Gregorius, qui et Hiltibrandus, defunctus fuit, nulli loco papæ usque ad hoc tempus subdi vel obedire voluerit.

List of schisms.

<sup>1</sup> Calixtus papa Mauricium, quem vocatum Gregorium Henricus imperator papam constituerat, cepit et monacavit.

MCXXI. SCISM.

<sup>2</sup> Innocentius papa: intrusus est Petrus Leonis et dictus est Anacletus, qui regem Rogerum Siciliae consecravit. Innocentius papa transivit in Franciam, unde

MCXXX. SCISM.

“Romam Petrus habet totum Gregorius orbem.”

Alexander papa III<sup>us</sup>, contra quem Octovianus intruditur, sed in scismate moritur.

MCLIX. SCISM.

Item Guido Cremensis intruditur, sed in scismate moritur.

Item contra quem Johannes intruditur, sed reconciliatur.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3,4</sup> Eleuther papa misit Faganum et Duvianum, qui regem Britonum Lucium baptizaverunt, templa etiam, quæ in honore plurimorum deorum fundata erant, uni Deo dedicaverunt.

Anno Domini  
CLXXVIII.

Early conversion of Britain.

<sup>5</sup> Augustinus Anglorum temporibus a Gregorio papa directus in Angliam primus est consecratus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus. Qui labentibus annorum curriculis plurimorum ad præsens usque tempus successores plusquam xl. dinoscitur habuisse; quos in catalogo patrum Dorobernensium ascriptos solempniter diversis nominibus appellatos fuisse profecto reperies. Quod vehementer mirandum est, cum in ecclesiis late

Note on the names of bishops.

<sup>1</sup> Above; vol. i., p. 243.

<sup>2</sup> Above; vol. i., p. 246.

<sup>3</sup> MS. A. adds:

“Guido de Crema Jo-et-hannes sunt anathema;

“Non puto peccavi nec falso grammaticavi,

“Scismatici pravi si nomen scismaticavi.

<sup>4</sup> MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 57; MS. T. fo. 30. See above, vol. i., p. 66. It will be observed that this section has no clear relation to the title (3) given at p. 180.

<sup>5</sup> *Augustinus . . . extendet*] MS. A., fo. 148 v°; MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 57; MS. Tiberius A. 9, fo. 30.

Bishops of  
the same  
name.

diffusis in regno contrarium frequenter evenerit. Intra non multos siquidem annos in ecclesia Lundoniensi consecrati fuerunt præsules Elstani tres, Wlstani duo, Roberti duo, Ricardi tres, duo Gileberti.<sup>1</sup> Fuerunt apud Wintoniam Alfegi duo, Elsii duo. Fuerunt apud Sireburnam et Malmesbiriā Elstani duo. Fuerunt apud Wigorniam Wlstani duo. Fuerunt apud Lincolniam duo Roberti. Fuerunt apud Batoniam Wifelmi duo. Fuerunt apud Cestriam duo Ceddæ, duo Roberti. Fuerunt tam apud Tedford<sup>2</sup> quam apud Norwicum Willelmi duo. Fuerunt apud Cicestriam Sefridi duo. Fuerunt apud Exoniam Roberti duo. Fuerunt apud Herefordiam Roberti quatuor. Fuerunt apud Eboracum archiepiscopi Thomæ duo. Fuerunt apud Dunelmum duo Willelmi. Quod loco suo crocus nominibus suprascriptis superfusus, tibi signanter ostendet.

#### 4. CANTUARIENSES ARCHIEPISCOPI.

List of the  
archbishops  
of Canter-  
bury, with  
their conse-  
crators.

Augustinus Arelate consecratus est. Anno Domini DCII.<sup>3</sup>

Laurentius consecratus est ab Augustino.

Mellitius Lundoniensis episcopus.

Justus Roffensis episcopus.

Honorius consecratus est a Paulino Eboracensi archiepiscopo in urbe Lincolnia, scilicet in ecclesia quæ modo dicitur Sancti Pauli, sed temporibus Anglorum dicebatur Sancti Paulini.<sup>4</sup>

Deusdedit consecratus est ab Itamaro Rofensi episcopo.

Theodorus consecratus est Romæ.

Briethwaldus<sup>5</sup> abbas de Raculf consecratus est a Godwino metropolitano Walliarum.

Stadwinus<sup>6</sup> presbiter de provincia Merciorum consecratus est ab Ingwaldo Lundoniensi episcopo. Hujus tempore Beda obiit.

Nothelmus Lundoniensis presbiter Romæ consecratus est a Gregorio papa II<sup>do</sup>.

Cuthbertus Herefordensis episcopus.

Breowinus.<sup>7</sup>

Jambritus,<sup>8</sup> abbas Sancti Augustini, Romæ<sup>9</sup> consecratus est a Paulo papa.

<sup>1</sup> *Gileberti*] Willelmi duo, add. A.

<sup>2</sup> Theforde, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Anno . . . DCII.*] om. A. The following tables begin in MS. A. at fo. 147.

<sup>4</sup> *Scilicet . . . Paulini*] om. A.

<sup>5</sup> Briethwaldus, A.

<sup>6</sup> Statwinus, A.

<sup>7</sup> Brewinus, A.

<sup>8</sup> Jambertus, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Romæ*] om. A.

- Athelardus Wintoniensis episcopus.  
 Wlfredus Romæ consecratus est a Leone papa III<sup>mo</sup>.  
 Feologildus.  
 Ceonodus consecratus est Romæ a Gregorio papa III<sup>mo</sup>.  
 Ethelredus Romæ consecratus est ab Adriano papa II<sup>do</sup>.  
 Plegmundus Romæ consecratus est a Formoso papa.  
 Adelelmus Wellensis episcopus.  
 Wlfelmus Wellensis episcopus.  
 Odo episcopus Malmesburie.  
 Elsinus Wentanus episcopus. Hic in Alpibus periit.  
 Bricthelmus electus sed reprobatus.  
 Dunstanus Wigornensis episcopus.  
 Ethelgarus Selesicnsis episcopus.  
 Siricius Wiltuniensis episcopus. Hic clericos expulit et monachos induxit.  
 Aluricus Wintoniensis episcopus.  
 Alfegus Wintoniensis episcopus.  
 Livingus Wellensis episcopus.  
 Ethelnodus filius Egelmari comitis, decanus in ecclesia quæ dicitur Cristeschirche in Hamtesire, et post ut dicitur Lincolnensis episcopus.  
 Elsius Wentanus episcopus, regis Haroldi capellanus.  
 Robertus Lundoniensis episcopus.  
 Stigandus Wintoniensis episcopus.  
 Lamfrancus<sup>1</sup> abbas Cadamensis, Beccensis monachus, consecratus a Gisone Wellensi et Waltero Herefordensi episcopis.  
 Anselmus abbas Beccensis, consecratus a Walkelino Wintoniensi episcopo vice Mauricii Lundoniensis episcopi.  
 Radulfus Rofensis episcopus.  
 Willelmus prior Sanctæ Osithæ de Chich, consecratus a Willelmo Wintoniensi episcopo vice Lundoniensis ecclesiæ.  
 Teobaldus Beccensis abbas, consecratus ab Alberico Hostiensi episcopo et apostolicæ sedis legato.  
 Thomas regis cancellarius, archidiaconus Cantuariensis, præpositus Beverlaci, consecratus a Henrico Wintoniensi episcopo vice Lundoniensis ecclesiæ tunc vacantis, episcopo Lundoniensi Ricardo secundo rebus humanis exempto.<sup>2</sup>  
 Ricardus prior Doverensis, consecratus Anagninæ ab Alexandro papa tertio.

List of the  
 archbishops  
 of Canter-  
 bury, with  
 their con-  
 secrators.

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<sup>1</sup> *Lamfrancus*] Lanfrancus, A. | hoc ad jus suum spectare contende-  
<sup>2</sup> *episcopo . . . exempto*] Nam | ret, a causa cecidit, A.  
 cum Walterus Rofensis episcopus |

Archbishops  
of Canter-  
bury.      Baudewinus<sup>1</sup> Wigorniensis episcopus.  
              Hubertus Saresbiriensis episcopus.<sup>2</sup>

## 5. LUNDONIENSES EPISCOPI.

Bishops of  
London.      Temporibus Britonum in urbe Lundonia multi floruerunt  
archiepiscopi, sed Anglorum temporibus dignitate translata,  
primus sedit Lundonia,

Mellitus.	Teodoricus.
Cedda.	Wlstanus.
Erkenwaldus.	Brichtelmus.
Waldere.	Elstanus.
Ingnaldus.	Wlstanus.
Eguf.	Elphunus.
Wigeth. <sup>3</sup>	Alwinus. <sup>7</sup>
Filbricth. <sup>4</sup>	Elphwordus. <sup>8</sup>
Eadgar.	Robertus I., <i>archiepiscopus</i> .
Kenwald.	Willelmus.
Ebad.	Hugo.
Herebertus.	Mauricius.
Osmundus.	Ricardus I.
Ethenoth.	Gilebertus I.
Celbertus.	Robertus II.
Cerulf.	Ricardus II.
Swithulf. <sup>5</sup>	Gilebertus II.; hic consecra- vit Petrum Menevensem episcopum. <sup>9</sup>
Elstanus. <sup>6</sup>	Ricardus III.
Wlsius.	
Edelwardus.	
Elstanus.	

<sup>1</sup> *Baudewinus*] Baldewinus, A.

<sup>2</sup> *episcopus*] MS. A. has a continuation of the list in a much later hand, and erased:—"et apostolicæ sedis legatus; consecratus anno gratiæ 1193." MS. Faustina A. 8 continues the list down to archbishop Winchelsey in later hands.

<sup>3</sup> *Wigeth*] Wichet, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Filbricth*] Filbricht, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Swithulf*] Switulf, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Elstanus*] Etstan, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Alwinus*] Alwius, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Elphwordus*] Elfmordus, A.

<sup>9</sup> *hic . . . episcopum*] om. A.

## 6. WINTONIENSES EPISCOPI.

Primus apud West Saxones beatus Birinus in Dorcestria <sup>Bishops of Winchester.</sup> sedit episcopus. Post eum Agelbertus, Leutherius, Sanctus Hedda. Quo defuncto diocesis ejus divisa est in duas. Una data Danieli, videlicet Wintonia; altera Sancto Aldelmo, Sireburnia. Successit Danieli,

Hunfredus. <sup>1</sup>	Brinstanus.
Kinehardus. <sup>2</sup>	Elfegus.
Edelardus.	Elfsius.
Egbad. <sup>3</sup>	Brichtelmus.
Dud.	Alwoldus; hic clericos expulit et monacos induxit.
Kinebero. <sup>4</sup>	Elfegus.
Alhmod. <sup>5</sup>	Elnodus.
Wigdein. <sup>6</sup>	Elsius.
Herefrid.	Elfwinus. <sup>7</sup>
Edmundus.	Stigandus.
Elmstan.	Walkelinus.
Swithunus.	Willelmus.
Alfridus.	Henricus.
Dunbertus.	Ricardus.
Denewlfus.	Godefridus.
Fridestanus; hic dimisit episcopatum.	

## 7. SARESBIENSES EPISCOPI.

In Schiresburnia primus sedit episcopus

Aldelmus.	Wlbertus.
Fordhere.	Alstanus.
Herewoldus.	Edmundus.
Ædelmod.	Edelegus.
Denefrid.	Alsus.

Bishops  
Sherborne  
and Salis-  
bury

Asserus: deinde in tres parochias divisa est. Unam tenuit Athelwardus, id est Sireburniam; alteram tenuit Athelmus, id est, Wellensem ecclesiam; tertiam Eadulfus, id est Cridiensem ecclesiam.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hunfredus*] Humfredus, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Kinehardus*] Kenehardus, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Egbad*] Eghad, A.

*Kinebero*] Kinehero, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Alhmod*] Almod, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Wigdein*] Wigohem, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Elfwinus*] Elwinus, A.

<sup>8</sup> *deinde . . . ecclesiam*] om. A.

Bishops of  
Sherborne  
and Salis-  
bury.

Sigelmus. <sup>1</sup>	Algarus.
Werstanus.	Elstanus. <sup>4</sup>
Adelbaldus.	Siricius.
Aluredus.	Aluricus.
Wlsinus.	Briethwoldus.
Alsiwoldus.	Hermannus <sup>5</sup> ; hic transtulit eandem sedem Saresbi- riam.
Edelricus.	Osmundus.
Edelsius. <sup>2</sup>	Rogerus.
Briethwinus.	Jocelinus.
Alwoldus; hic mutavit sedem in Malmesbiriā.	Hubertus.
Elstanus. <sup>3</sup>	Herbertus. <sup>6</sup>
Odo.	
Osulfus.	

## 8. WIGORNIENSES EPISCOPI.

Bishops of  
Worcester.

Beatus Theodorus archiepiscopus Cantuariæ cum consensu Adelredi regis Merciorum diocesim Saxulfi episcopi in v. dioceses divisit: cui episcopali sede in civitate constituta Leogera, Cudwinum ad Lichesfeldam; Edwinum ad Lindesim provinciam: Etlam ad Dorkecestram; Bosel ad Wigorniam consecravit<sup>7</sup> episcopos; post Bosel,

Ostoro.	Oswaldus. Hic cle-	} Hi tres fuerunt simul episcopi Wigornia et ar- chiepiscopi Ebo- racenses.
Edwinus.	ricos expulit et mo- nacos induxit in	
Milredus.	ecclesia Wigornia.	
Wermundus. <sup>8</sup>	Aldulfus.	
Tilherus.	Wlstanus.	
Headoredus. <sup>9</sup>	Leofsius.	
Denebert.		
Alfwinus.		
Werferd.		
Edelhunus.		
Coenwaldus.		
Dunstanus.		

<sup>1</sup> *Sigelmus*] Sichelmus, A.

<sup>2</sup> In MS. A. Edelsius and Edel-  
ricus change places.

<sup>3</sup> *Elstanus*] Edelstanus, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Elstanus*] Estanus, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Hermannus*] Heremannus, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Hubertus* is added in different

ink and *Herbertus* in a different  
hand in A.

<sup>7</sup> *consecravit*] ordinavit, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Wermundus*] Weremundus, fo.  
6; see p. 206; and A.

<sup>9</sup> *Headoredus*] Eadoredus, fo. 6  
and A.

Brichtege.<sup>1</sup>  
Livingus.  
Aldredus.<sup>2</sup>  
Wlstanus.  
Samson.<sup>3</sup>  
Teolfus.<sup>4</sup>  
Simon.

Johannes.  
Aluredus.  
Rogerus.  
Baldewinus.  
Willelmus.  
Robertus.  
Henricus.<sup>5</sup>

Bishops of  
Worcester.

#### 9. LINCOLNIENSES EPISCOPI.

Dorkecestria<sup>6</sup> est villa in pago Oxenefordensi. Ibi post Adead<sup>7</sup> hi episcopi fuerunt, Bishops of  
Dorchester  
and Lincoln.

Adelwinus.

Edgarus.

Kinebertus.

Alewi.

Adulfus.

Chelwlfus.

Brichtredus.

Lewinus, qui ambos conjunxit  
episcopatus.

Ednot.<sup>8</sup>

Ascwy.<sup>9</sup>

Alfemus.<sup>10</sup>

Ednod.

Edericus.<sup>11</sup>

Ednod.

Wlwi.

Remigius; hic sedem trans-

tulit ad Lincolniam civitatem, ibique fundatam ecclesiam canonicis multis implevit. Cenobium monachorum apud Sanctam Mariam de Stowe adauxit. Alterum apud Bardeneie ex veteri favore suo innovavit.

Successit ei Robertus, qui monacos apud Stowe summo-  
moveri et apud Egeneham<sup>12</sup> locari jussit.

Successit Alexander.

Robertus II.

Galterus.<sup>13</sup>

Hugo.

10.<sup>14</sup> Annus ab incarnatione Domini millesimus centesimus nonus tunc temporis effluebat, quando rex Henricus filius regis Willelmi, consilio venerabilis patris Anselmi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, simul et auctoritate summi pontificis Urbani secundi, statum mutavit in alterum monasterium, Elyense, cui Foundation  
of Ely.

<sup>1</sup> *Brichtege* ] Brictheke, fo. 6 ;  
Brichteche, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Aldredus* ] Eboracensis archi-  
episcopus, add. A.

<sup>3</sup> *Samson* ] Sanson, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Teolfus* ] Theolfus, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Henricus* ] Johannes added in  
A. in another hand.

<sup>6</sup> *Dorkecestria* ] Dorchecestra, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Adead* ] Edead, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Ednot* ] Ælfnod, A.

<sup>9</sup> *Ascwy* ] Æscwi, A.

<sup>10</sup> *Alfemus* ] Elfelmus, A.

<sup>11</sup> *Edericus* ] Ædricus, A.

<sup>12</sup> *Egeneham* ] Egenesham, A.

<sup>13</sup> *Galterus* ] Walterus, A.

<sup>14</sup> This section is omitted in MS. A.  
MS. F. fo. 60 ; MS. T. fo. 32.

History of  
the see of  
Ely.

præerat abbas Symeon, et ipsum infulis episcopalibus insigniri decrevit, præficiens ibi Herveium Bangorensem episcopum, virum sicut dicitur religiosum, cui curam de salute sua commiserat, et ad animæ suæ proficuum potius attendebat quam ad aliquod commodum temporale. Ne vero Lincolnensis ecclesia detrimentum pateretur in aliquo, manerium quoddam quod vocatur Espalwic, Elyensibus monachis ab antiquis collatum temporibus, Robertus Bloet Lincolnensis episcopus in escambium suæ jurisdictionis in proprios usus convertendum accepit. Herveius prædictus, accedens ad ecclesiam Elyensem, eam multis possessionibus dilatata invenit, eam ornamentis pretiosissimis decoratam, juxta prophetiæ illud, "erit deau- Gal. Mon. vii. 3.  
"ratio in templis," plurimum adaugere curavit. Herveio successit Nigellus regis thesaurarius, nepos Rogeri Saresbiriensis episcopi; Nigello Galfridus Ridel; Galfrido Willelmus de Longocampo Ricardi regis cancellarius.

Succession  
of bishops.

#### II. BATONIENSES EPISCOPI.

Bishops of  
Wells and  
Bath.

Tertius episcopatus West Saxonum fuit apud Wellas, villam<sup>1</sup> in Summersatensi pago, pro copia fonticulorum ibi ebullientium ita dictam. Ibi a tempore regis Eadwardi senioris usque ad tempus Willelmi junioris, hi fuerunt episcopi;

Aldelmus.

Merewit.<sup>3</sup>

Wlfelmus.

Dudeca.

Alfech.

Gisa.

Wlfelmus.

Johannes: hic transtulit sedem episcopalem Bathoniam, in qua Offa rex monasterium composuit,<sup>4</sup> et rex Edgarus more suo auserat.

Briethelmus.

Kinewardus.

Segar.

Alwinus.

Successit Godefridus.

Livingus, qui et }  
Elstan. }

Robertus.

Edelmus.

Reginaldus.

Briethwinus.<sup>2</sup>

Savaricus.

Alwinus.

<sup>1</sup> villam] om. A.

<sup>2</sup> Briethwinus] Brichtwinus, A.

<sup>3</sup> Merewit] Merehwit, A.

<sup>4</sup> composuit] composuerat, A.



## 12. CESTRENSES EPISCOPI.

Lichefeld est villa exigua <sup>1</sup> in qua Cedda et sedit et obiit, successit ei Drima, Cellad; post hos Trumhere.		Bishops of Lichfield, Chester and Coventry.
Laruman.	Erkenwald.	
Cedda.	Humbertus. <sup>3</sup>	
Wlfridus.	Kinerbertus. <sup>4</sup>	
Sewulf; cui successerunt duo episcopi, Hedda apud Lichesfeld; Wulfridus apud Ligrecestram; quo vi hostilitatis ejecto, ambas tenuit parochias	Tumbricth. <sup>5</sup>	
Hedda, et post eum	Elle.	
Aldwinus: quo defuncto tres facti episcopi in illa diocesi;	Elgar.	
Vitta, Lichesfeld.	Kinsin.	
Totta, Ligrecestriam.	Wnsi.	
Adbead, Dorkecestria. <sup>2</sup>	Elfech. <sup>6</sup>	
Lichesfeldenses ergo episcopi post Vittam, fuerunt hi;	Godwinus.	
Hemel.	Lefgar.	
Clifrid.	Briethmar. <sup>7</sup>	
Bertin.	Wlsi.	
Higeberd.	Lefwinus.	
Aldulfus; huic dedit pallium	Petrus; hic sedem transtulit apud Cestriam.	
Adrianus papa.	Robertus; hic sedem transtulit apud Coventriam.	
Herewinus.	Robertus.	
	Rogerus.	
	Walterus.	
	Ricardus.	
	Girardus.	
	Hugo.	

## 13. NORWICENSES EPISCOPI.

Primus Orientalium Anglorum episcopus, Sanctus Felix Burgundus natione, in Ramesiensi humatus cenobio; cui successit Thomas, Boufacius alias Bergisel, Bisi; quo defuncto rexerunt duo episcopi provinciam illam, usque ad tempus Ailbrieti regis West Saxonum. Quorum unus sedebat apud Dommoc, alter apud Helmeham: quorum ista sunt nomina;<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *exigua*] added in a different hand in A. Drima is altered to Diuma, and Cellas to Cellach.

<sup>2</sup> *Dorkecestria*] Dorchecestria, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Humbertus*] Hunberd, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Kinerbertus*] Kineberd, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Tumbricth*] Tunbricht, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Elfech*] Elfeh, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Briethmar*] Brichtmar, A.

<sup>8</sup> *Primus . . . nomina*] Estanglorum episcopi, scilicet Norwicenses; Felix, hic rexit et Norfolk et Sufolch; Thomas, Bonifacius, Bisi. Post Eastanglia in duas parochias dividitur, A.

## HELMANENSES EPISCOPI.

Bishops of  
Elmham,  
Dunwich,  
Thetford,  
and Nor-  
wich.

Baldewinus.  
Nobertus.<sup>1</sup>  
Ethlacus.<sup>2</sup>  
Adelfridus.  
Lanfertus.<sup>3</sup>  
Ethewlfus.<sup>4</sup>  
Hunfertus.  
Hunbrictus.

## DOMOCENSES EPISCOPI.

Ecca.  
Asculfus.  
Edredus.  
Godwinus.  
Albertus.  
Ailafus.<sup>5</sup>  
Heardredus.  
Elfusus.  
Hidfertus.  
Weremundus.  
Wilredus.

Quando rex Offa fecit archiepiscopatum apud Lichefeld, Alherdus Helmanensis et Tyfridus Dommocensis<sup>6</sup> erant episcopi; et tempore Ludecani<sup>7</sup> regis Merciorum et Athelbrichti regis West Saxonum, Hunbricht et Wilredus fuerunt episcopi Anglorum Orientalium. Sed eodem Ludecano incursante provinciam, etiam episcopis necessariorum copia destitutis, ex duobus unus factus sedem apud Helmeham villam habuit.

HELMANENSES EPISCOPI.<sup>8</sup>

Ædulfus.  
Tedredus.  
Tedredus.  
Elstanus.  
Algarus.  
Elwinus.  
Alwricus.  
Stigandus.  
Agelmarus, frater Stigandi.  
Arfastus: hic transtulit sedem

episcopalem de Helmeham apud Thedforde tempore regis Wilhelmi primi.  
Willelmus.  
Herebertus: hic transtulit sedem apud Norwicum.  
Everardus.  
Willelmus.  
Johannes.

<sup>1</sup> *Nobertus*] Notbertus, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ethlacus*] Heatholacus, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Lanfertus*] Lanfertus, A.

<sup>4</sup> Between Ethewlfus and Hunfertus A. has Hlh, and Sibba.

<sup>5</sup> *Ailafus*] Eilauus, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Dommocensis*] Dunewicensis, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Ludecani*] Ludecanii, Ludecanio, A.

<sup>8</sup> The list in MS. A. is as follows: Athulfus, Alfricus, Theodredus, Thedredus, Athelstanus, Algarus, Alwinus, Alfricus, Alfricus, Stigandus, Agelmarus, Arfastus, &c., as in the text.

## 14. CICESTRENSES EPISCOPI.

Primus apud Australes Saxones loco qui dicitur Selesie sedit Bishops of Selsey and Chichester.  
 Beatus Wilfridus; post quem cessavit episcopatus multis annis.  
 Postmodum vero a Nothelmo archiepiscopo factus est episcopus  
 ibi,

Ebrit.  
 Ella.  
 Sigthelm.<sup>1</sup>  
 Alubricht.  
 Bosa.  
 Gilshere.  
 Totta.  
 Pehtun.  
 Adelwlf.  
 Bernegus.  
 Cenred.  
 Cudred.  
 Ælfed.  
 Æadhelm.  
 Ædelgar.  
 Ordbricht.

Ælmer.  
 Ægelric.<sup>2</sup>  
 Grimketel.  
 Hecca.

Stigandus; non ille Wintoni-  
 ensis et Cantuariensis. Hic au-  
 tem Stigandus a Willelmo rege  
 ibi factus episcopus, mutavit  
 sedem in Cicestram diocesis suæ  
 civitatem; successit episcopus

Willelmus.  
 Radulfus.  
 Sefridus.  
 Hilarius.  
 Johannes.  
 Sefridus.

## 15. EXONIENSES EPISCOPI.

Cridia est villa Devonix, quæ vulgo dicitur Devenesire,<sup>3</sup> xii. Bishops of Crediton and Exeter.  
 milibus ab Exonia. Hic sederunt per ordinem pontifices isti,

Eduulfus.  
 Edelgar.  
 Alfwof.  
 Sideman.  
 Aluricus.  
 Alwelf.  
 Elnod.  
 Livingus.

Leouricus: hic sedem epi-  
 scopalem transtulit in civita-  
 tem Excecestriam. Hanc ur-

bem primus Elstanus in potes-  
 tatem Angliæ effugatis Brito-  
 nibus redegit.

Leourico successit  
 Osbertus.  
 Willelmus.  
 Robertus.  
 Robertus.  
 Bartholomeus.  
 Johannes.  
 Henricus.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Sigthelm*] Sighelm, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Ægelric*] Egelrich, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Devenesire*] Deveneschire, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Henricus*] Different ink in A.

## 16. HEREFORDENSES EPISCOPI.

Bishops of Hereford.

In civitate Herefordensi a principio hii fuerunt episcopi,

Putta.	Tidelm.
Tirel. <sup>1</sup>	Wilhelm.
Torhere.	Alricus.
Waltrod.	Edulfus.
Cuthbertus postea Cantuariensis archiepiscopus.	Elstanus.
Successit ei Wodda.	Leovegar : hunc tempore regis Eadwardi Griffin rex Walensium, urbe cremata, expulit sede et vita. Successit
Ecca.	Walterus.
Cedda.	Robertus.
Albertus.	Girardus. <sup>2</sup>
Esnedus.	Reinelmus.
Colmannus.	Goffridus.
Utel.	Ricardus.
Wlfeardus.	Robertus.
Benna.	Gilbertus.
Edulfus.	Robertus.
Cudulfus.	Robertus.
Mucel.	Willelmus.
Denilef.	
Kinemundus.	
Edgar.	

## 17. EBORACENSES ARCHIEPISCOPI.

Archbishops of York.

Primus Paulinus Eboraci fuit archiepiscopus ; quo expulso, Scoti videlicet, Aidanus, Finianus, Colmannus, successerunt; neq̄ pallio nec urbis nobilitate volentes attolli, in insula Lindefarneusi delituerunt: successit Wlfridus, quo ultra mare causa consecrationis moras nectente, Cedda contra regulas ab Oswio rege intronizatur, sed ipso ab archiepiscopo Theodoro extruso, Wlfridus<sup>3</sup> item episcopus constituitur. Quo iterum expulso, duo pro eo constituti sunt, in Eboraco Bosa, in Augustaldo Eata. Illo autem defuncto Johannes pro eo ordinatur. Tempore Alfridi regis iterum in episcopatum totum Wlfridus, expulsis Johanne de Haugustaldo et Bosa de Eboraco, receptus est: post annos v. expulso iterum Wlfrido, illi sedibus suis restituti sunt. Defuncto rege Alfrido,

<sup>1</sup> *Tirel*] Tirheel, A.<sup>2</sup> In the margin is inserted the list of the bishops of Worcester givenabove: "Wigornenses episcopi. Os-  
"toro," &c., as above, p. 200.<sup>3</sup> *Wlfridus*] Wilfridus, A.

iterum Wlfridus in concordiam receptus, sedem apud Hangus- Archbishops  
of York.  
taldum habuit, Johanne in Eboraco migrante, quia jam Bosa  
defunctus erat. Cui successit in Eboraco Wlfridus presbyter  
suus; hoc defuncto substituitur

Egbertus, frater ejusdem provinciae regis Egberti. Is sua  
industria et fratris potentia sedem illam in genuinum statum  
reformavit; hujus successori Cenae substitutus est Eubaldus:  
post eum hi fuerunt archiepiscopi:

Wlsius.

Wimundus.

Wlfhere.

Edelbaldus.

Rodewaldus.

Wlstanus.

Oskitel.

Oswaldus {  
Aldulfus {  
Wlstanus {

Hi tres simul fue-  
runt et episcopi  
Wigornenses et  
archiepiscopi Ebo-  
racenses.

Kinisius.

Aldredus. Hic fuit episco-  
pus Wigorniae, sed non simul  
optinuit episcopatum et archi-  
episcopatum: hic fundavit ec-  
clesiam Sancti Petri Glavorniae.

Thomas.

Girardus.

Thomas.

Turstinus.

Willelmus.

Henricus.

Rogerus.

Galfridus.<sup>1</sup>

#### 18. DUNELMENSES EPISCOPI.

Lindisfarne est insula exigua quae nomine a provincialibus Bishops of  
Lindisfarne,  
Chester le  
Street, and  
Durham.  
Hāligeland vocatur, in qua Aidanus primus sedit episcopus:  
fuerunt successores ejus,

Finianus.

Colmannus.

Tua.<sup>2</sup>

Eata.

Cuthbertus.

Eadbertus.

Eadbertus.

Adelwoldus.

Kinewlfus.

Higebaldus: hujus temporis  
Dani depopulati sunt insulam,  
ut nec sacrosanctis parcerent  
altaribus. Tunc corpus Sancti

Cuthberti quidam apud Hu-  
benford<sup>3</sup> deposuerunt juxta  
amnem Tunda, ubi jacuit mul-  
tis annis usque ad adventum  
Edredi regis. Higebaldo fue-  
runt successores,

Egbert.<sup>4</sup>

Erdulfus.

Cuthardus.<sup>5</sup>

Milred.

Wilredus.<sup>6</sup>

Uthredus.<sup>7</sup>

Sexhelmus.

<sup>1</sup> *Galfridus*] in a different hand  
in A.

<sup>2</sup> *Tua*] Tuda, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Hubenford*] Hunbenford, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Egbert*] Egberd, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Cuthardus*] Cudheard, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Wilredus*] Widredus, A.

<sup>7</sup> *Uthredus*] Uhtredus, A.

Bishops of  
Lindisfarne,  
Chester le  
Street, and  
Durham.

Aldredus.	Engelricus.
Alsius.	Walkerus.
Alhun.	Willelmus.
Edmundus, sub quo corpus	Rannulfus, scilicet Flambard.
Sancti Cuthberti Duncelmum re-	Gaufridus.
latum est. Post Edmundum,	Willelmus.
Edred.	Hugo. <sup>1</sup>
Egeluinus.	

Bishops of  
Ely.

<sup>2</sup> Cum superius ageretur de Lincolnensibus episcopis, insertum est qualiter Eliensis abbacia proprium cœpit habere territorium episcopii jure simul et appellatione gavisa :

Herveius.	Gaufridus.
Nigellus.	Willelmus.

19.<sup>3</sup> *Quantum archiepiscopi Cantuarienses in archiepiscopatu vixerunt, et a quibus apostolicis pallia sua susceperunt.*

List of the  
archbishops  
of Canter-  
bury, and  
names of  
the popes  
from whom  
they re-  
ceived the  
pall.

Gregorius papa primus cum sedisset undecim annis Augustino pallium direxit archiepiscopo Cantuariensi; qui genti præfuit Anglorum xvi. annis. Item scribitur quod idem Gregorius Laurentio pallium miserit archiepiscopo; miserit etiam et archiepiscopo Mellito. Quorum uterque sedit annis quinque. Quod de facto dicimus impossibile, quia pro certo constat quod Gregorius tantum sedit annis xiii., mensibus vi., diebus x.

Anni Domini DCII.	Sedit.	Annos.	Menses.	Dies.	Summa.		
					Annorum.	Mensium.	Dierum.
Gregorius	. Augustino .	xvi.			xvi.		
Idem	. Laurentio .	v.			xxi.		
Idemque	. Mellito .	v.			xxvi.		
Bonifacius	. Justo .	iii.			xxix.		
Honorius.	. Honorio .	xxvi.			lv.		
	Vacavit .	i.	vi.		lvi.	vi.	
Idem Honorius	. Deusdedit .	x.			lxvi.		
	Vacavit .	iii.			lxxix.		
Vitalianus	. Theodoro .	xxii.			xc.		
	Vacavit .	i.			xcii.		
Idem	. Brichtwaldo	xxxvii.	vi.		cxxxix.	xii.	xiiii.
Gregorius	. Tatwino .	iii.			cxxxii.		
Idem	. Nothelmo .	v.			cxxxvii.		

<sup>1</sup> Hugo ] Philippus added in a different hand in A.

<sup>2</sup> MS. A. merely gives a list of the bishops of Ely: "Helyenses episcopi: Herveus, Nigellus, Gaufridus, Willelmus," to which another hand has added Eustachius.

<sup>3</sup> MS. F. fo. 64; MS. T. fo. 34. The following list, without the introduction, has been given above, vol. i., pp. 16, 17. It is given here in order to reproduce the Ripley MS. in its integrity.

		Summa.				
	Sedit.	Annos.	Meuscs.	Dies.	Anorum. Mensium. Dierum.	
Idemque .	Cuthberto .	XVII.				
	Hic Cuthbertus primus in ecclesia sua sepultus fuit, et omnes successores ejus præter Jambertum.					
Paulus .	Bregwino .	III.			CLVII.	XV.
Idem .	Jamberto .	XXVII.			CLXXXIII.	
Adrianus .	Adelardo .	XIII.			CXCVII.	
Leo .	Wlfredo .	XXXVIII.			CCXXXV.	
Johannes .	Fcologildo .		III.			
	Vacavit .	I.			CCXXXVI.	
Gregorius .	Chelnoth .				CCLXXVII.	
Adrianus .	Athelredo .				CCXCV.	
	Vacavit .	II.			CCXCVII.	
Formosus .	Pleimundo .	XXXIII.			CCCXXXI.	
Johannes .	Athelmo .	} XXXV.			CCCLXVI.	
Idem .	Wlfhelmo .					
Agapitus .	Odoui .					
Johannes .	Dunstano .	XXVII.			CCCXCIII.	
Idem .	Algaro .	I.	III.		CCCXCIII.	XVIII.
Johannes .	Sirico .	V.			CCCXCIX.	
Idem .	Alurico .	XI.			CCCCX.	
Idem .	Alfego .	VI.	VII.		CCCCXVI.	XXV.
Benedictus .	Livingo .	VII.			CCCCXXIII.	
Idem .	Egelnotho .	XVIII.			CCCLII.	
Alexander .	Adsino .	XI.			CCCLII.	
Idem .	Roberto .	II.			CCCLIII.	
	Iste Robertus expulsus fuit ab Anglia.					
Victor .	Stigando .	XVII.			CCCLXXI.	
	Iste Stigandus a Willelmo rege in carcere po- situs est ibique defunctus. Hic primus in habitu clericali archiepiscopatu functus est.					
	Vacavit .	II.			CCCLXXIII.	
Alexander .	Lanfranco .	XIX.			CCCCXCII.	
	Vacavit .	III.			CCCCXCVI.	
Urbanus .	Anselmo .	XVI.			DXII.	
	Vacavit .	V.			DXVII.	
Paschalis .	Radulfo .	VIII.	VI.		DXXV.	XXXI.
	Vacavit .		III.			XXXV.
Calixtus .	Willelmo .	XIII.	IX.		DXXXVIII.	XLIII.
	Vacavit .	II.	I.	XIII.	DXL.	XLV. XXVIII.
Innocentius .	Tcobaldo .	XXII.	III.		DLXII.	XLIX.
	Vacavit .	I.	I.	XVI.	DLXIII.	LX. XXXV.
Alexander .	Thomæ .	VIII.	VI.	XXVIII.		
	Vacavit .	I.	V.	III.		
Idem .	Ricardo .	IX.	XI.	XIII.		
	Vacavit .		X.	IX.		
Lucius .	Baldewino .	VI.	VI.	XVII.		
	Vacavit .	III.		minus XVI. diebus.		
Celestinus .	Huberto .					

Bishops of  
Rochester.

20. De episcopis Rofensibus.<sup>1</sup>

Beda, libro i<sup>o</sup>. cap. iii<sup>o</sup>. Fecit rex Athelbertus in civitate Lon- Bed. II. E.  
donie ecclesiam Sancti Pauli, in qua Mellitus locum sedis ii. 3.  
episcopalis et successores ejus haberent. Justum vero in ipsa  
Cautia Augustinus episcopum ordinavit in civitate quam gens  
Anglorum, a primario quondam illius qui dicebatur Rof, Rove-  
cester cognominat.

L. ii. cap. ultimo. Romanus Rofensis episcopus ad Honorium Ib. ii. 20.  
papam a Justo Cantuariensi archiepiscopo legatarius missus ab-  
sortus fuit fluctibus, ac per hoc curam episcopatus Paulinus  
archiepiscopus Eboracensis, a sede sua ejectus, invitatione Ho-  
norii antistitis Cantuariensis et Edebaldi regis suscepit.

L. iii. cap. xiii<sup>o</sup>. In locum Paulini Rofensis episcopi Honorius Ib. iii. 14.  
Cantuariensis episcopus ordinavit Ythamar.

Theodorus in civitate Rofi post Damianum ordinavit Puttam. Ib. iv. 2.

L. iii. cap. xii<sup>o</sup>. Theodorus archiepiscopus Cantuariensis post Ib. iv. 12.  
Puttam in civitate Rofi Quitelmum consecravit episcopum,  
et eo decedente Gebmundum pro eo substituit antistitem.

Libro v<sup>o</sup>. cap. viii<sup>o</sup>. Brichtwaldus Cantuariensis archiepisco- Ib. v. 8.  
pus Tobiam ecclesie Rofensis consecravit episcopum.

Adulfus.

Ernostus.

Dun.

Gundulfus.

Ardulfus.

Radulfus.

Deora.

Arnulfus.

Wermundus.

Johannes.

Bernmodus.

Ascelinus.

Burhicus.

Walterus.

Alstanus.

Gualerannus.

Godwinus.

Gilbertus.

Siwardus.

Relation of  
the see of  
Rochester to  
Canterbury.

Si consuetudo memoriam hominum sursumversum excedens  
diligentius exquiratur, profecto reperies quod Rofensis episco-  
pus non ut alii per regnum episcopi vel abbates in regiis  
præstationibus regi seu vicecomiti tenetur obnoxius, quinimmo  
dumtaxat archiepiscopo soli, vel officialibus suis, in quibus-  
libet functionibus pro tempore satisfacit.<sup>2</sup>

List of the  
founders of  
churches.

21.<sup>3</sup> De fundatoribus ecclesiarum per Angliam vel monas-  
teriorum antequam regnum sibi subjugassent Normanni, dicen-  
dum est. Nam numerus religiosarum domorum quæ fundatæ  
sunt Normannorum temporibus in immensum excrescit, et  
annis singulis augmentatur. Quarum numerum et ordinem,

<sup>1</sup> This is given in much shorter  
form in MS. A.

<sup>2</sup> See above, vol. ii., p. 14.

<sup>3</sup> This section is omitted in A.



a quibus vel quo tempore fundatæ sunt posteros sinamus inquirere.

List of the  
founders of  
churches in  
England,  
before the  
Norman  
Conquest.

Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Cantuariam a Romanis fundata est, sed ab Augustino consecrata.

Ecclesia apostolorum Petri et Pauli extra muros Cantuariæ, ab Augustino fundata est, sed a Laurentio archiepiscopo consecrata est.

Ecclesia Sancti Pauli Lundoniæ ab Athelberto rege fundata est.

Ecclesia Sancti Andreae de Rovecestra, similiter.

Ecclesia Sancti Petri Eboraci fundata est ab Eadwino rege Northanhymbrorum.

Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ Lincolnia fundata est a Paulino primo archiepiscopo Eboracensi.

Ecclesia Wintoniensi a Cenewaldo filio Keneglisii fundata est.

Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Burgo a Saxulfo fundata est.

Ecclesia Wigornensis ab Athelredo rege fundata est.

Ecclesia de Certesheie et de Berkinges fundata est a Sancto Erkenwaldo Lundoniensi episcopo.

Ecclesia Batonia ab Offa rege fundata est, sed ab Eadgaro ditata.

Ecclesia Abendunia a Cissa patre Inæ regis inchoata est, sed ab Eadgaro ditata.

Ecclesia Sancti Albani ab Offa rege fundata est.

Ecclesia Glastonia ab Ine rege fundata est.

Ecclesia de Evesham ab Egwino Wigornensi episcopo fundata est.

Ecclesiæ de Edelingesgaie et Saftesbiria et Muchelneæ ab Aluredo rege fundatæ sunt.

Ecclesia de Wiburna a Sancta Culbure fundata est.

Ecclesia monialium apud Wintoniam ab Athelwoldo ejusdem urbis episcopo fundata est.

Ecclesia quæ dicitur Croilande a Walcolfo fundata est.

Ecclesia de Romescia ab Eadwardo seniore fundata est.

Ecclesia de Mideltune ab Elstano rege fundata est.

Ecclesia de Torucia a rege Eadgaro fundata est.

Ecclesia de Rameseia ab Alfwino comite fundata est.

Ecclesia Wiltoniensi ab Edida filia regis Edgari fundata est.

Ecclesia Malmesbiriæ a Maidulfo fundata est.

Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæstowe ab Elnotho Lincolnensi fundata est.

Ecclesia Cernel ab Egelwardo fundata est.

Ecclesia Ambresbiriæ ab Alfrida fundata est.

Ecclesia Coventria a Leurico et Godiva fundata est.

Ecclesia Sancti Eadmundi ab Alfwino Orientalium episcopo

List of  
founders.

Anglorum fundata est, sed rex Canutus ibidem posuit monachos.

Ecclesia de Essendune a rege Canuto fundata est.

Ecclesia Sancti Petri Gloucestræ ab Aldredo Wigorniensis episcopo fundata est.

Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Westmonasterio a Mellito Londoniensi episcopo fundata, sed a rege Eadwardo tertio ditata fuit.

Canoniza-  
tion of  
S. Thomas of  
Canterbury.

22. <sup>1</sup>Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, prothomartir in Anglia Normannorum temporibus, ob triumphalem sui sanguinis effusionem apud Lamheiam in nomine suo fundatam glorificavit ecclesiam, quam Baldewinus archiepiscopus inchoavit, quam et Hubertus Baldewini successor et regni justitarius et apostolicæ sedis legatus—.

#### CANONIZATIO SANCTI THOMÆ MARTYRIS.<sup>2</sup>

“ Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabilibus  
“ fratribus archiepiscopis, episcopis, et dilectis filiis aliis ec-  
“ clesiarum prælatis et universo clero et populo per Angliam  
“ constitutis, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem.

“ Redolet Anglia fragrantia et virtute signorum quæ per  
“ merita illius sancti et reverendi viri Thomæ, quondam Can-  
“ tuariensis archiepiscopi, Dominus operatur; et universa læ-  
“ tatur ubique fidelium Christiana religio pro eo quod Ille  
“ qui est mirabilis et gloriosus in sanctis sanctum Suum post  
“ mortem clarificavit. Cujus vita mirabilis multa fulsit gloria  
“ meritorum, et tandem martirio consummata est certaminis  
“ gloriosi. Quamvis autem de sanctitate ipsius dubitare non  
“ possit qui ejus vitam et laudabilem conversationem attendit,  
“ et gloriosam considerat passionem, voluit tamen Salvator et  
“ Redemptor noster ejus sanctitatis insignia post mortem  
“ suam magnificis irradiare miraculis, ut qui pro Christo in-  
“ superabilis virtutis constantia necessitates et pericula pertu-  
“ lit, sui laboris et certaminis in æterna beatitudine cognos-  
“ catur ab omnibus suscepisse triumphum. Nos autem auditis  
“ innumeris et magnis miraculis, quæ jugiter per illius sancti  
“ viri merita fieri universitas narrat fidelium, et super his non  
“ sine magno gaudio per dilectos filios nostros, Albertum tituli

<sup>1</sup> This sentence refers, of course, to the unfortunate church at Lambeth, which our author expected to see finished and consecrated by archbishop Hubert. The church was destroyed by papal order before

it was consecrated, and thus the record of the foundation was never completed. The sentence occurs in the *Imagines*, above, p. 165.

<sup>2</sup> Above, vol. i., p. 369.

“ Sancti Laurentii in Lucina, et Theodinum tituli Sancti Vi-  
 “ talis, presbiteros cardinales, apostolicæ sedis legatos, qui  
 “ eadem miracula tanto perspicacius didicerunt, quanto amplius  
 “ sunt loco vicini, præcipue certiores effecti, et plurium alia-  
 “ rum personarum testimonio fidem sicut debuimus adhibentes,  
 “ prædictum archiepiscopum sollempniter in ecclesia, magno  
 “ ibidem clericorum et laicorum collegio præsentem, in capite  
 “ jejunii, deliberato fratrum nostrorum consilio canonizavimus,  
 “ ipsumque decrevimus sanctorum cathalogo ascribendum.  
 “ Universitatem itaque vestram monemus, et auctoritate qua  
 “ fungimur districte vobis præcipimus, ut natale prædicti  
 “ gloriosi martiris die passionis suæ sollempniter annis singulis  
 “ celebretis, et apud ipsum votivis orationibus satagatis pec-  
 “ catorum veniam promereri; ut qui pro Christo in vita exi-  
 “ lium, et in morte virtutis constantiam passionis martirium  
 “ pertulit, fidelium jugi supplicatione pulsatus, pro nobis apud  
 “ Dominum intercedat. Datum Signiæ, iii<sup>to</sup> idus Martii.”

Canoniza-  
 tion of  
 S. Thomas.

## II. IMPERATORES ROMANI.<sup>1</sup>

Gaius Julius Cesar regnavit annis v.  
 Octavianus, a quo Augustus mensis qui Sextilis dicebatur,  
 regnavit annis lvi.  
 Tiberius regnavit annis xxiiii.  
 Gaius Calicula regnavit annis iiii.  
 Claudius regnavit annis xiiii.  
 Nero regnavit annis xiiii.  
 Galba regnavit mensibus vii.  
 Otho.  
 Vitellius.  
 Vespasianus regnavit annis ix., m. ix., d. xxiii.  
 Titus regnavit annis ii.  
 Domitianus, Titi frater junior, regnavit annis xv., m. v.  
 Nerva regnavit anno i., m. iiii.  
 Trajanus regnavit annis xviii., m. vi.  
 Adrianus regnavit annis xxi.  
 Titus cognomento Pius Antoninus, cum liberis suis Aurelio  
 et Lucio, regnavit annis xxii., m. iii.  
 Marcus Antoninus, qui et Verus, cum fratre suo Lucio  
 Aurelio Commodo, regnavit annis xxiiii., m. i.  
 Commodus regnavit annis xiii.  
 Elius Pertinax regnavit mensibus vi.: Julianus jurisperitus  
 occiditur ad Pontem Moluii.

II. List of  
 the Cæsars  
 and Roman  
 emperors.

<sup>1</sup> MS. A., fo. 153, in much shorter form. Faustina A. 8, fo. 66 v<sup>o</sup>;  
 Tiberius A. 9, fo. 40.

II. List of  
Roman  
emperors.

Severus ex provincia Tripolitana regnavit annis xviii; Per-  
tinacem se vocari jussit.

Antonius cognomento Caracalla, Severi filius, regnavit  
annis vii.

Macrinus, ex præfeto imperator factus, regnavit anno i.

Aurelius Antonius, Caracallæ filius, regnavit annis iii.

Alexander, Mammeæ filius, regnavit annis xiii.

Maximinus, primus ex militari manu senatu nolente imperans,  
regnavit annis iii.

Gordianus regnavit annis viii.

Philippus cum Philippo filio suo regnavit annis vii.

Decius, de Pannonia inferiore, Burdaliæ natus, regnavit  
annis iii., m. vi.

Gallus.

Valerianus et Galienus regnaverunt annis xv.

Claudius regnavit anno i., m. viii.

Aurelianus regnavit annis v., m. vi.

Tacitus regnavit m. vi.

Florianus regnavit diebus lxxxix.

Probus regnavit annis vi., m. iiiii.

Carns, cum filiis Carino et Numeriano, regnavit annis ii.

Dioclitianus Dalmata, scribæ filius, cum Maximiano regnavit  
annis xx.

Galerius moratus est in Illirico.

Constantius in Britannia annis xiii.

Constantinus:<sup>1</sup> hic ædificavit Constantinopolim, et ibi trans-  
tulit imperium, et regnavit simul et Constantinopolis et Romæ;  
et isti similiter regnaverunt; Constantinus, Constantius, Con-  
stans:—

Julianus.

Jovinianus.

Isti post Jovinianum diviso imperio regnaverunt; alii Con-  
stantinopolis, alii Romæ:—

CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

Valens.

Valentinianus.

Archadius.

Theodosius junior.

Marcianns.

Leo.

ROMÆ.

Valentinianns.

Gratianus.

Theodosius.

Honorius.

Valentinianus.

Maximinus.

Avitus.

<sup>1</sup> Constantinus cum tribus filiis; Constantinus transtulit imperium  
Constantinopolim, A.

## CONSTANTINOPOLIS.

## ROMÆ.

II. List of  
Roman  
emperors.

Zenon.	Majorianus.
Anastasius.	Anthemius.
Justinus.	Olimbrius.
Justinianus ; hic reduxit im- perium, superato Vitigio per Bilisarium, et deinde Totila qui illi successerat per Narsetem interfecto.	Glicerius. Augustulus. Odoacer. Teodoricus. Vitigius. Totila.

Justinus junior.

Tiberius regnavit annis vi.

Mauritius regnavit annis xx.

Focas regnavit annis viii.

Heraclius regnavit annis xvi.

Constantinus Heraclii filius imperio coronatus cum Irradona  
fratre suo regnavit annis vi.

Constantinus Constantini filius regnavit annis xv.

Justinianus ante dejectionem regnavit annis x.

Leo per tyrannidem regnavit annis iii.

Tiberius regnavit annis vii.

Justinianus secundo regnavit annis vi.

Absimarius regnavit annis vi.

Philippicus regnavit quadram cum anno.

Anastasius regnavit dodram cum anno.

Arcesius, qui et Theodosius, regnavit annis ii.

Leo cum Constantino filio regnavit annis xxvii.

Constantinus.

Leo Cazarus.

Constantinus cum Hirene matre.

Hirene sola.

Sub hoc tempore imperium Romanum ad reges Francorum  
translatum est, Karolo magno filio Pepini regis primo impera-  
tore facto.

The empire  
transferred  
to the  
Franks.

In Constantinopoli vero regnum Græcorum permansit, et post  
Hirenem Niceforus imperium arripuit.

## FRANCI IMPERATORES.

Karolus Magnus.	hactenus constat impe-	Frank
I. Ludovicus.	rium Romanorum.	emperors.
I. Lotharius: diademate de- posito private vixit, post quem Baioariorum sur- rexit regnum, apud quos	II. Lotarius. II. Ludovicus. II. Karolus. III. Karolus.	

II. List of  
emperors.

III. Ludovicus.	I. Henricus.
I. Berengarius.	I. Conradus.
II. Berengarius.	II. Henricus.
I. Hugo.	III. Henricus.
III. Berengarius.	IIII. Henricus.
III. Lotarius.	IIII. Lotharius.
IIII. Berengarius.	II. Conradus.
I. Otto.	Fredericus.
II. Otto.	V. Henricus..
III. Otto.	

CONSTANTINOPOLITANI IMPERATORES.

Emperors of  
Constanti-  
nople.

Niceforus.  
Michael Curopalatas.  
Leo Armenius.  
Michael.  
Teopilus.  
Michael cum Constantino.  
Michael et Porphirogenitus.  
Michael solus.  
Basilius.  
Leo et Alexander et filius ejus cum eo.  
Leo et Alexander soli.  
Leo cum filio Constantino Porfirogenito.  
Alexander cum eodem Constantino nepote suo.  
Constantinus prædictus Porfirogenitus cum Zoe matre.  
Romanus Elipotanus cum eodem Constantino, cujus filiam  
accepit uxorem.  
Constantinus idem cum filio Romano.  
Romanus filius ejus cum filio suo Basilio.  
Niceforus.  
Johannes, interfecto Niceforo, regnavit cum Basilio et Con-  
stantino.  
Constantinus frater Basili.  
Romanus gener ejus cum uxore Zoi.  
Michael Etheriarchis.  
Michael Arcuntopantin.  
Theodora.  
Michael Senex.  
Ysai cum Eano.  
Constantinus dux.  
Edoclia uxor ejus.  
Romanus Diogenes.  
Niceforus Butanior.

Alexius nepos Ysaci. Hic pugnavit cum Roberto Wiscarde. II. Roman  
 Johannes Porfirogenitus. emperors.  
 Mannel.  
 Alexius.  
 Andronicus proditor.  
 Cursac Angeli.

III. REGES FRANCORUM.<sup>1</sup>

Priamus dux.	Meroveus.	III. Kings of
Marcomirus dux.	Childericus.	the Franks.
Faromundus rex.	Clodoveus, qui et Ludovicus.	
Clodio rex.		

Sigilbertus frater Crannii occiditur a Fredegunde uxore sua.  
 Lotarius pater Crannii: Brunichildem reginam suam equo  
 indomito alligatam dirumpi præcepit.

MAJORES DOMUS IN FRANCIA.	Chilpericus. Hic, quia luxuriosus erat, eiec- tus est a Francis.	
Erkanoaldus.	Franci vero Egidium Romanum, magis- trum militum, viii <sup>o</sup>	
Ebroinus.	annis habuerunt re- gem. Sed post Chil- pericus rediit Francis,	
Wlfoaldus.	Clotarius.	Post transmigratio- nem generationis ex Blitilde filia Clotarii regis Ans- bertus genuit Ar- noldum, Arnoldus genuit
Leudesius.	Dagobertus.	Arnulfum.
Waratho.	Clodoveus.	Arnulfus genuit An- seisum.
Bertarius.	Clotaricus.	Anseisus genuit Pipinum.
Pipinus.	Theodoricus.	Pipinus genuit Ka- rolum Martellum.
Grimoaldus.	Clodoveus.	Karolus Martellus genuit Pipinum.
Theodowaldus.	Childebertus.	Pipinus genuit Ka- rolum Magnum.
Raginfredus.	Dagobertus.	
Karolus Mar- tellus.	Chilpericus: hic alie- nus.	
	Theodoricus filius Da- goberti.	
	Childericus et Hilderi- cus.	
	HIC FINITA EST SUCCESSIO MEROVINGORUM.	

<sup>1</sup> MS. A. fo. 154; MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 68.

III. Kings of the Franks. EX PRÆFECTO PALATI FACTUS EST REX FRANCORUM } Pipinus.  
 Karolus Magnus.  
 Ludovicus pius.  
 Karolus Calvus.  
 Ludovicus Balbus.  
 Karolomannus.  
 Ludovicus nil fecit.  
 Karolus simplex.  
 DUX AQUITANIÆ . Odo alienus.  
 DUX PARISIENSIS . Robertus alienus.  
 DUX BURGUNDIÆ . Radulfus alienus.

HIC REDUCTUM EST REGNUM.

Ludovicus filius Karoli.

HIC FINITA EST SUCCESSIO PRÆFECTORIORUM, QUI A MEROVEO DESCENDERUNT PER BLITILDEM. } Lotarins xxx.  
 Ludovicus ix.  
 Carolus frater ejus anno dimidio.

*Hic translatum est regnum.*

Hugo Chapet ix.

vel xxx.

Robertus xxxix. et s.

Henricus xxv. vel xxiii.

Philippus xlix. vel l.

Ludovicus xxx.

Philippus ii.

Ludovicus.

Philippus.

SUCCESSIO MEROVINGORUM.

The Merovingians.

Meroveus genuit Childericum.

Childericus genuit Clodoveum.

Clodoveus genuit Clotarium.

Clotarius genuit Chilpericum.

Chilpericus genuit alium Clotarium.

Clotarius genuit Dagobertum et Blitildem.

Dagobertus genuit alium Clodoveum.

Clodoveus genuit Theodoricum.

Theodoricus genuit Childebertum.

Childebertus genuit alium Dagobertum.

Dagobertus genuit alium Theodoricum.



Theodoricus genuit Clotarium. III. Kings of  
the Franks.  
Et post transmirationem generationis ex filia regis Clotharii  
Ansbertus genuit Arnoldum.

## SUCCESSIO PRÆFECTORIORUM.

Arnoldus genuit Arnulfum. The race of  
Karolings.  
Arnulfus genuit Anseisum ex filia Pipini ducis, qui fuit major  
domus sub Dagoberto fratre Blitildis.  
Anseisus genuit Pipinum.  
Pipinus genuit Karolum Martellum.  
Carolus Martellus genuit alium Pipinum.  
Pipinus genuit Karolum Magnum.  
Karolus Magnus genuit Ludovicum.  
Ludovicus genuit Karolum Calvum.  
Karolus Calvus genuit alium Ludovicum.  
Ludovicus genuit Karolum Simplicem.  
Karolus Simplex genuit alium Ludovicum transmarinum.  
Ludovicus genuit alium Lotharium, de quo natus est Ludovi-  
cus qui fuit captus in Normannia, hujus prosapie rex ultimus.

## SUCCESSIO CAPATICIORUM.

Hugo.	Ludovicus.	
Robertus.	Philippus.	The race of Hugh Capet.
Henricus.	Ludovicus.	
Philippus.	Philippus.	

## IV. [DE REGNIS DIVERSIS.]

1. REGES ASSIRIORUM. <sup>1</sup>	Armamus.	
Ninus condidit civitatem Ni- num in regione Assiriorum, quam Ebrei vocant Niniven.	Belochus.	IV. Kings of diverse nations :— 1. Assyrians.
<i>Primus rex.</i>	Balens.	
	Artadas.	
	Mamithus.	
	Paschalis.	
Ninus.	Sperus.	
Semiramis.	Mamilus.	
Zameis.	Sparetus.	
Arius.	Astacadus.	
Aralius.	Amintus.	
Xerses.	Bolochus.	
	Belesper.	

<sup>1</sup> MS. A., fo. 154 v<sup>o</sup>; MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 68; MS. Tiberius A. 9, fo. 41.

IV. Kings  
of diverse  
nations:—  
1. Assyrians.

Lamper.  
Sosarus.  
Lampridis.  
Pannias.  
Mithreus.  
Thananes.<sup>1</sup>  
Tenterius.  
Tineus.  
Dercilus.  
Eupales.  
Laostenes.  
Offractes.  
Offractenus.  
Agrazapes.  
Sardanapalus.<sup>2</sup>

2. REGES MEDORUM.

2. Medes.

Arbacus Medus Assiriorum  
regno destructo regnum in  
Medos transtulit.  
PRIMUS REX  
Arbacus.  
Sosarus.  
Medidus.  
Cardiceas.  
Deioses.  
Fraortes.  
Ciaxares.  
Astiages.

3. Persians.

3. Cyrus Medorum destruxit  
imperium et regnavit Per-  
sis, subverso rege Medorum  
Astiage.  
PRIMUS REX PERSARUM.  
Cyrus.  
Cambises, qui et Nabugodo-  
nosor.<sup>3</sup>  
Darius.

Xerses.  
Artaxerses.  
Darius.  
Artaxerses qui et Asuerus; hic  
cxviii. habuit filios.<sup>4</sup>  
Artaxerses qui et Ochus.  
Arxes.  
Darius.

4. REGES EGIPCIORUM.<sup>5</sup>

Ptholomeus. 4. Egyptians.  
Ptholomeus Philadelphus.  
Ptholomeus Euergetes.  
Ptolomeus Philopator.  
Ptolomeus Epiphanes.  
Ptolomeus Philometor.  
Ptolomeus Euergetes.  
Ptolomeus Fison, qui et So-  
ther.  
Ptolomeus qui et Alexander.  
Ptolomeus.  
Ptolomeus Dionisius.  
Cleopatra.

5. ITEM REGES PERSARUM.

Siluit regnum Persarum usque. 5. Persians.  
ad annum Domini cccclxxxi.,  
in quo regnavit Persis Sa-  
por, xx<sup>iiii</sup> or annis.  
Sapor.  
Sidigerdis.  
Gauranes.<sup>6</sup>  
Cuades.  
Kabades.  
Cosdroe.  
Hosmista.  
Cosdroe.  
Sirophis.  
Adesir.

<sup>1</sup> *Thananes*] Tathanes, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Sardanapalus*] Sardanapaulus,  
A.

<sup>3</sup> *Nabugodonosor*] Nabuchodono-  
sor, A.

<sup>4</sup> *qui . . . filios*] om. A.

<sup>5</sup> *Égipciorum*] Egyptiorum, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Gauranes*] Gauraranes, A.

## 6. DE ORIGINE GOTHORUM.

Gothi, qui et Getes, Scantium,<sup>1</sup> Scithiæ insulam, cum rege suo IV. Kings  
Berith primo incolerunt; post sub Filemere v<sup>to</sup> rege suo ad of diverse  
citeriores usque ripas, scilicet Danubii,<sup>2</sup> progressi, Traciam, nations:—  
Daciam, Mesiam pervagati sunt. Qui transito Danubio Romanum imperium infestantes, imperatorem Decium cum filio  
suo Decio peremerunt. Adhuc tamen trans Danubium consti- 6. Goths.  
tuti, et civili jam inter se bello fatigati, ab Hunis in Scithia  
debaucantibus partim sunt bello subjugati, partim a patria sunt  
expulsi. Gothi igitur expulsi Romanum imperium adierunt, et  
a Valente imperatore Romano inhabitandi locum impetraverunt.  
Isti appellati sunt Wisigothi,<sup>3</sup> id est, Occidentales Gothi. Alii  
vero trans Danubium remanentes, Ostrogothi, id est Orientales  
Gothi dicti sunt.

## 7. REGES OSTROGOTORUM.

Winitharius.<sup>4</sup>  
Hunimundus.

XL. annis fuerunt sine rege.

Walamer.  
Theudemer.  
Theodoricus.  
Athalaricus.  
Theodatus.  
Eldepatus.  
Erarius.  
Totila.  
Theias.

## 8. REGES WISIGOTHORUM.

Fritigernus.

XIII. annis sine rege.

Alaricus.  
Athanulfus.  
Sigericus.

Wallia.

Teodoricus.

Turismodus.

Teodoricus; hujus tempore  
fuit Sydonius.<sup>5</sup>

Eoricus.

Alaricus.

Amauricus.<sup>6</sup>

Theuda.

Teudesgisilus.

Agilam.

Athanagildus.

Leuigildus.

Richaredus.

Bethericus.

Sisebodus.

Suitilam.

Sisenaudus.

Chintilan.

Tolgan.

Thintas.

Flavius.

7. Ostro-  
goths.

8. Wisigoths.

<sup>1</sup> *Scantium*] *Cantium*, B.

<sup>2</sup> *scilicet Danubii*] om. A.

<sup>3</sup> *Wisigothi*] *Witsigoti*, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Winitharius*] *Winitarius*, A.

<sup>5</sup> *hujus . . . Sydonius*] om. A.

<sup>6</sup> *Amauricus*] *Amalricus*, A.

IV. Kings of diverse nations:-- 9. Lombards.	9. REGES LONGOBAR- DORUM.	Agiulfus. <sup>3</sup> Adaloaldus. Rotharith. Rodoaldus. Aripeth. Godobertus et Bertar. Grimoaldus. Bertharith. Cuniperth. Luithperth. Reginberth. Aripeth. Luitprandus. Rachis. Haistulfus. Desiderius; hunc subjugavit Karolus magnus, et ex tunc reges defecerunt in Italia.
	Ibor. Agion. Agelmundus. Lamissio. Lethu. Hildeoch. Gudeoch et Clafforn. <sup>1</sup> Latton. <sup>2</sup> Wacco. Waltharith. Audohinus. Albuinus; hic in Italia reg- navit annis vi. Cleb. <i>Duces.</i> Flavius.	

V. Kings of  
Britain.

V. Hucusque de regnis gentium exterarum aliqua breviter prælibavimus, sed ne forte nobis opponatur in faciem "omissis" "propriis aliena negotia curas," de regibus Britonum, quorum patriam sibi fataliter deputatam inhabitamus, aliqua subjungamus compendiosissime.

LIBER PRIMUS INCIPIT.<sup>4</sup>

Abstract of  
the history  
of the  
Britons.

Brutus genere Trojanus, filius Silvii, filii Ascanii, filii Eneæ Galf. Mon. Lib. i.  
fuit. Hic Brutus, prædicente hoc mago, utrumque parentem interfecit; matrem nascens enecavit, patrem vero juvenis sagitta ludens ad necem percussit. Unde exulatus per responsa

<sup>1</sup> *Clafforn*] Claffon, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Latton*] Tatton, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Agiulfus*] Agilulfus, A.

<sup>4</sup> This abridgment of Geoffrey of Monmouth begins on fo. 149 in A.; MS. Tiberius A. 9, fo. 42; MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 70; the last two MSS. have the following preface:—

"Ad expediendas regni necessitates militiam semper non credimus ar-  
mata sufficere solam, sed in arduis sæpe negotiis incermem audivimus  
fuisse multotiens pernecessariam. Probavit hoc Aleuinus thesaurarius  
Turonensis, inter consiliarios Karoli magni primus præcellens. Qui  
statum ecclesiæ semper exivit in melius, et imperatoris animum ad  
salutaria monita studuit informare. Quisquis igitur circa latus principis  
militare decreveris, ex ejus familiaritate nichil tibi reponittas perpetuum,  
sed mutationi obnoxium totum orbem animadvertas; sicut ait philoso-

Galf. Mon. Lib. i. Dianæ ad insulam sub solis occasu sitam perductus est, quam a suo nomine Britanniam nuncupavit. Gigantibus igitur de- bellatis qui inibi habitaverant, primus regnavit.

*Primus Rex Brutus.* Hic Trinovantum, id est, novam Trojam, quam Londonium vocamus, ædificavit, temporibus Heli sacer- dotis.

Abstract of the history of the Britons: the first book of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

## LIBER SECUNDUS.

Galf. Mon. Lib. ii. Loerinus. Godoleva; fœmina, tempore Samuelis et Homeri. Mempricius; tempore Saulis regis Judæorum. Embraucus;<sup>1</sup> hic Eboracum et castellum Puellarum construxit tempore David regis. Brutus, cognomine "viride scutum," tempore Salomonis.<sup>2</sup> Rudbudetrabs;<sup>3</sup> hic ædificavit Cantuariam et Wintoniam tem- pore Amos propheta.<sup>4</sup> Bladud;<sup>5</sup> hic construxit Bade, et balnea, et ibi posuit ignem perpetuum in domo Minervæ. Lier; qui construxit Legerecestriam.<sup>6</sup> Hic tantum tres filias habuit, quarum primæ dixit, "Quanta est apud " te dilectio mea?" Cui illa, "Sub luna, quæ " disternat ab æternis mutabilia, nichil in- " veniri poterit quod tanti possit esse michi." Ait rex mediæ, "Et apud te quanti est amor " mei?" Ait, "Pretiosior est mihi cunctis " opibus, et omnia quæ desiderantur huic non " valent comparari." Tunc rex juniori, "Tu me " quantum diligis?" At illa, "Quantum habes

The second book.

" phus, 'Mobile mutatur semper cum principe vulgus.' Inter hæc duo " mutabilia nullam tibi repromittas securitatem. Insulam quam modo " inhabitamus, gigantibus effugatis, primi Britones incoluerunt; et Britto- " nibus invitati sunt Saxones, regni sublimati sunt diademate. De Dacia " more piratico quidam patriam incursantes, brevi tempore regimen " obtinuerunt. Tribus istis in prælio subjugatis, populus in ligno " veniens et tunicis ferreis monarchiam obtinuit. Quatuor ergo popu- " lorum principibus juxta temporum vicissitudinem patriam istam totam " subjugatam fuisse non dubites." See above, pp. 178, 179.

<sup>1</sup> *Embraucus*] Ebrancus; A.

<sup>2</sup> *Salomonis*] Here MS. A. has in a later hand, "Leil; hic Caer- " leil ædificavit eo tempore quo " Salomon templum ædificavit, et " regina Saba venit audere sapien- " tiam Solomonis, circa annum ab " origine mundi MCCCIII."

<sup>3</sup> *Rudbudetrabs*] Rudbudethras, A.

<sup>4</sup> *propheta*] Tunc aquila loque- batur Sheftonice, ins. A. in another hand.

<sup>5</sup> *Bladud*] Bladut, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Legerecestrium*] Legecestriam, A.

History of  
the Britons:  
the second  
book of  
Geoffrey of  
Monmouth.

“ tantum vales, tantum te diligo.” Rex igitur *Galf. Mon.*  
iratus juravit eam nichil regni sui participa- *Lib. ii.*  
turam; et regno suo cum duabus diviso, dedit  
eas duobus ducibus Britanniae. Junio-  
rem vero omnino fecit extorrem; quam tamen Aganippus  
rex Gallorum prae specie pulcritudinis conduxit  
uxorem. Sorores autem illius patrem suum  
diutius desiderato viventem expulerunt a regno;  
qui, ad Cordeillam filiam suam fugiens, et ad  
pedes ejus provolutus, ait, “ Precor ut michi  
“ regno expulso, saltem victum non abneget et  
“ vestitum.” Illa vero patris commota lacrimis,  
cum viro suo Aganippo rege Britanniam adiit,  
et, generis suis debellatis et peremptis, patrem  
regno restituit. Et post patrem regnavit annis  
quinque.

Cordeilla.<sup>1</sup>

Cunedagus:<sup>2</sup> hoc tempore Osee et Ysias fuerunt, et Roma  
facta est.

Rivaldo; hoc tempore sanguis pluit tribus diebus.

Gurgutius.

Sisillius.

Lago.

Kinemarcus.

Bobogodo vel Gerbegus.<sup>3</sup>

Porrex.

Dummallo; hic quinque reges qui erant in Britannia debel-  
lavit, et leges quae Molmutinae vocantur creavit.

LIBER TERTIUS. Genuit filios Belinum et Brennum; qui post *Galf. Mon.*  
mortem patris compraeliati sunt, sed tandem *Lib. iii.*  
confederati matris eorum interventu, Belinus  
regnum optinuit. Brennus autem dum apud  
urbem regnasset Senonensem, cum ccc. milibus  
Gallorum ad Italiam venit, et eam usque ad  
Senogalliam super mare Adriaticum sitam occu-  
pavit; et ibi abinvicem separati sunt Galli.  
Quorum centum milia Delfos adeuntes Graecorum  
gladiis perierunt. Alia vero centum milia intra  
Graeciam remanentes, primum Gallo-Graeci a  
candore corporis, postea autem Galathae idem

<sup>1</sup> *Cordeilla* ] “ Quae a filiis sororis  
“ suae victa in carcere se interfecit,”  
ins. A. in another hand.

<sup>2</sup> *Cunedagus* ] Cunedagius, A.;

circiter annos ab origine mundi  
4443, ins. A. in another hand.

<sup>3</sup> *Gerbegus*] Gerbegug, A.

Galf. Mon.  
Lib. iii.

sunt appellati. Alia autem centum milia remanserunt, Ticinum, Mediolanum, Pergamum et Brixiam construentes, Cisalpinæ Galliæ nomen dederunt. Unde Gallia transalpina quæ ultra Alpes habetur, et Gallia Cisalpina quæ infra Alpes est, vocitatur.

History of  
the Britons

HAMONIUS  
LIBRO SECUNDO.

Gurgutarturc.  
Kintelmus.  
Sisinnius.  
Marcus.  
Danius.  
Moriudus.  
Gorbonianus.  
Arcallo.<sup>1</sup>  
Elidurus pius.  
Peridurus.  
Marganus.  
Cumanus.  
Idwallo.  
Runo.  
Gerontinus.<sup>2</sup>  
Catellus.  
Coillus.  
Porrex.  
Cherin.  
Fulgenius.  
Eldradus.  
Andragius.

Urianus.  
Eliud.  
Elodacus.  
Clotenus.  
Gurguntius.  
Merianus.  
Bledano.  
Capoenus.  
Sisillius.  
Blagabred.  
Arunai.  
Eldol.  
Redion.  
Redolchis.  
Sanuil.  
Pir.  
Capoir.  
Dignellus.  
Hely.  
Luid; hic Lundoniam renovavit, et nomine suo Carlunden<sup>3</sup> vocari præcepit.

The third  
book of  
Geoffrey of  
Monmouth.

LIBER III<sup>tus</sup>.

Galf. Mon.  
Lib. iv.

Cassibellanus: hunc prodicione Androgei fratris sui vicit Julius Cesar. Nam cum Julius Cesar bis victus terga sua Britonibus ostenderet, præ gaudio ludum statuerunt Britanni, in quo filius Androgei filium regis interfecit. Unde rex fratri suo mortem minatus est, nisi filium suum sibi traderet ad occidendum. Unde Androgeus Cesarem revocavit, et tradita

The fourth  
book.

<sup>1</sup> *Arcallo*] Arkallo, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Gerontinus*] Ierontinus, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Carlunden*] Calunden, R.

History of the Britons: sibi Lundonia fratrem suum et gentem Britonum Romanis Galf. Mon. subjugavit. Lib. iv.  
Themantius.

*Cristus natus est.*

Kinelinus. Hunc Augustus Cesar Romæ cingulo militari donavit.

Guiderius.

Armigarius.<sup>1</sup>

Marius.

Coillus.

LIBER v<sup>tus</sup>.

The fifth book of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Lucius; hic primus fidem Christi suscepit, et herede carens mor- Galf. Mon. tuus est; post quem Lib. v.

Severus perdomuit Britones rebellantes; qui fecit vallum inter Britones et Pictos; sed, eo tandem a Pictis percempto,

Basianus, fratre suo Zeta superato, regnavit.

Caurasius Basianum occidit.

Alectus Caurasium,

Asclepiodotus Alectum occidit, et Gallium socium ejus; unde Walesbroc<sup>2</sup> dicitur.

Cole, dux Colecestriæ, Asclepiodotum occidit.

Constantius Cole subjugavit sibi, et post mortem ejus regnans x. annis, Helenam filiam ejus duxit, et post

Constantinus filius ejus, qui postea Romam occupavit, et Constantinopolim ædificavit, de suo nomine sic vocatam, translato illuc imperio.

Octavius, dux Gewiseorum,<sup>3</sup> regnum optinuit.

Trahern, avunculus Helenæ, Octavium vicit et regnum optinuit.

Octavius, dissipatis Romanis regnum obtinuit; qui senio confectus invitavit Maximum senatorem, et ei filiam suam unicam cum regno donavit.

Maximus, patre Britannus, filius Johelini avunculi Helenæ, matre vero et natione Romanus, Armoricorum regnum, quæ nunc Britannia dicitur, debellavit, Umbaldum ducem Armoricum et xxv. milia armatorum cum eo interfecit, et quicquid erat masculini sexus per Armoricam. Tandem sedato regno Armorico ipsum Britannico populo replevit. Triginta milia militum et centum

<sup>1</sup> *Armigarius*] Armigarus, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Walesbroc*] Walebroc, A. Walbrook in the city of London.

<sup>3</sup> *Gewiseorum*] Gewisseorum, A.



Galf. Mon.  
Lib. v.

milia plebanorum ab insula Britannia collegit, et eos per diversas Armorici regni nationes distribuit, fecitque alteram Britanniam, et eam Couano Meriadoco donavit. Ipse vero ulteriorem Galliam et totam Germaniam subjugavit, tronum suum statuens apud Treveros. Imperatores vero Gratianum et Valentinianum, alterum interemit, alterum ex Roma fugavit. Conanus autem, ut nullam commixtionem cum Gallis faceret, decrevit ut ex Britannia insula mulieres venirent quæ suis maritarentur. Direxit ergo nuncios in Britanniam insulam ad Deonotum regem Cornubiæ. Deonotus igitur collegit per diversas provincias nobilium filias numero xi. milia virginum, de plebanis sexaginta milia, apud Lundoniam, quas Guanius rex Hunorum et Melga rex Pictorum periclitatas interfecerunt apud Coloniam Agrippinam.

History of  
the Britons:

LIBER SEXTUS.

Galf. Mon.  
Lib. vi.

Gratianus municeps, cum Maximus interfectus fuisset Romæ ab amicis Gratiani imperatoris, cepit diadema Britannia, sed a plebanis interfectus est. Britones subjectionem sui in perpetuum voventes Romanis, acceperunt legionem Romanam, quæ veniens in Britanniam, inter Albaniam et Deiram a mari usque ad mare, murum construxit ad arcendos hostes, et postmodum repedavit. Iterum hostes Guanius et Melga Britones oppreserunt. Unde dictum est Echio ter consuli gemitus Britonum. Tunc Guitelinus Lundoniensis archiepiscopus in Minorem Britanniam, ut auxilium a confratribus postularet, transfretavit; regnabat tunc in illa Androenus quartus a Couano Meriadoco.

Constantinus frater Aldroeni cum duobus milibus militum transfretavit in Britanniam insulam, et a Guitelino Lundoniensi archiepiscopo regni diadema suscepit; qui ex regina sua tres filios genuit, Constantem, Aurclium Ambrosium, Uterpendragon. Constans factus est monachus in ecclesia Amphibali infra Wintoniam.

Constans monachus per Vortigernum consulem Gewiseorum erectus est in regem et consilio ipsius Vortigerni postmodum interfectus est.

The sixth  
book of  
Geoffrey of  
Monmouth.

History of  
the Britons:  
Seventh  
book of  
Geoffrey of  
Monmouth.

LIBER VII<sup>us</sup>.

Vortigernus regni diadema suscepit; Aurelius Ambrosius, Uter- Galf. Mon.  
pendragon, fugerunt in Minorem Britanniam. Lib. vii.  
Tempore Vortigerni venit Horsus et Hengistus.  
Venit etiam Germanus Autisiodorensis et Lupus  
Trecacensis episcopi in Britanniam.

Vortimerius filius Vortigerni erectus est in regem a Britoni-  
bus: cum autem Horsus et Hengistus impe-  
tum Vortimerii ferre non possent, petierunt  
Germaniam; sed Vortimerius insidiis novercæ  
suæ Rowcin interfectus est, et sepultus in Lun-  
donia.

Vortigernus restitutus est in regnum. Hengistus cum trecentis  
milibus armatorum reversus est in Britanniam.  
Postmodum Vortigernus et Hengistus in pago  
Ambrii convenerunt kalendis Maii, facturi pacem  
cum Britonibus. Sed Saxones dolo principes  
Britonum invaserunt, et quadringentos sexa-  
ginta barones et consules Britonum cultris inter-  
fecerunt. Eldol consul Claudiocestriæ, visa pro-  
ditione, sustulit palum, quo septuaginta Saxones  
interfecit. Cum autem Saxones totam fere Bri-  
tanniam occupassent, Vortigernus secessit in par-  
tes Cambriæ, turrim fortissimam ædificaturus;  
ad quem adductus est Merlinus.<sup>1</sup>

LIBER VIII<sup>us</sup>.

The eighth  
book.

Aurelius Ambrosius regni diadema suscepit, et in turrim quam Galf. Mon.  
Vortigernus ædificaverat ipsum combussit. Eldol Lib. viii.  
Hengistum interfecit. Aurelius, Uterpendragon

fratre suo ministrante, coream gigantum ab  
Ybernia fecit afferri. Eboracum vero Samsoni  
concessit, urbem Legionum Dubricio archiepi-  
scopis. Eopa quidam de Saxonibus, fingens se  
medicum, Aurelium regem veneno occidit. Se-  
pultus autem est in cimiterio Ambrii quod  
vocatur Corea gigantum.

Uterpendragon, frater Aurelii regis, sublimatus est in regem,  
qui ex Ygera uxore Gorlois ducis Cornubiæ,  
falsa specie mariti decepta, genuit Arturum et  
Annam; qui bibens de fonte quam Saxones  
veneno affecerant, sepultus est infra Choream  
gigantum.

<sup>1</sup> Merlinus] Mellinus, A.

LIBER IX<sup>us</sup>.

Galf. Mon. Arturus a Dubricio, Legionum urbis archiepiscopo, consecratus est in regem in civitate Cirecestria. Arturus Cheldricum ducem Saxonium, et sexcentas naves quas Cheldericus habebat, in fugam vertit; quem post occidit dux Cornubiæ Cadur in insula Thanet. Arturus Piramum capellanum suum, post Samsonem, apud Eboracum archiepiscopum præfecit. Mare transfretavit. Frollonem ducem Romanorum Parisius interfecit. Comitia suis distribuit. Post revertens in Britanniam in festo Pentecostes curiam habuit in urbe Legionum.

History of the Britons: Ninth book of Geoffrey of Monmouth.

LIBER X<sup>us</sup>.

Galf. Mon. Lucius reipublicæ procurator duodecim viros misit Arturo, petens ab eo tributum dari Romanis. Arturus super hoc exasperatus, transfretavit infinito exercitu congregato; inter eundem gigantem interfecit. Cum Lucio vero congregiens victoriam reportavit. Interim audita Modredi sui nepotis infamia Britanniam petiit, et congregiens cum Modredo victoriam reportavit. Tamen letaliter vulneratus, in insulam Abvallonis ad curanda vulnera sua secessit. [Anno Incarnationis DXLII.]

The tenth book.

Galf. Mon. Constantinus, filius Cadur ducis Cornubiæ, suscepit diadema Britannia. Filios Modredi trucidavit, alterum in ecclesia Sancti Amphibali apud Wintoniam, alterum Lundoniis. Qui cum viginti annis regnasset, sepultus est apud Choream gigantum.

Aurelius Conanus, nepos Constantini, monarchiam suscepit, tricesimo regni suo anno defunctus.

Wortiporinus Saxones superavit, et monarchiam adeptus populum cum diligentia et pace gubernavit.

Malgo totam insulam optinuit; Yberniam, Yslandiam, Godlandiam, Orcades, Norwegiam, Daciam adiecit potestati suæ.

Catericus Godmundum regem Affricanorum, cum centum sexaginta milibus Britanniam infestantem, sustinere non potuit, sed intra Cirecestriam obsessus Ysembertum nepotem regis Francorum Godmundo venisse in auxilium expavit. Capta civitas succensa est. Theonus Lundoniensis archiepiscopus, et Cadiocenus Eboracensis, ad tutamina nemorum in Walliis diffugerunt.

History of  
the Britons.

Britones multis temporibus monarchiam amiserunt, Walia tantum tribus tyrannis subdita. Sed nec Saxones adepti sunt insulae diadema, tribus subditi regibus. Interea missus est Augustinus a beato Gregorio. Ethelfridus rex Northanhimbrorum, cum apud Legecestriam mille ducentos monachos interfecisset, et ei Britones restitissent, amisit de suis decem milia.

Caduanus dux Venedociae regni diadema suscepit apud Legecestriam, pacem fecit cum Athelfrido rege Northanhimbrorum, partito inter se regno.

Caduallo filius Caduani, consilio Briani nepotis sui, congressum faciens cum Eadwino rege Northanhimbrorum, amissis multis militibus in fugam conversus est adiens Yberniam. Qui passus naufragium applicuit in insulam Garnarciam, ubi infirmatus ad mortem carnem ferinam desideravit. Qua non inventa, Brianus femur suum scidit, et abstraxit inde frustum, coxit, et pro venatione porrexit Caduano, qui ea vescens convaluit. Qui navem ascendens venit ad Salomonem regem Britanniae. Cujus auxilio cum decem milibus militum veniens in Majorem Britanniam, Edwinum regem Northanhimbrorum occidit, et quadragesimo octavo regni sui anno migravit a saeculo. Cujus corpus Britones, balsamo conditum, in quadam aenea ymagine ad mensuram statuariae suae fusa, posuerunt super occidentalem portam Lundoniae, sed et ecclesiam subtus in honore Sancti Martini aedificaverunt.

Cadualadrus<sup>1</sup> filius Caduallonis, cum duodecim annis regnasset, incidit in infirmitatem. Britannia fame nimia superveniente consumpta est. Cadualadrus cum navigio miserabili petiit Alanum regem Armorum, et post, abjectis mundialibus, Romam petiit, et a papa Sergio confirmatus, anno ab incarnatione Domini secentesimo octogesimo nono, migravit ad Dominum.

Ivor filius Cadualadri Saxones infestavit lxxix.<sup>2</sup> annis, sed non profuit. Jam non vocabantur Britones sed Gualenses, vocabulum sive a Gualone duce eorum, sive a Galaes regina trahentes. Post quem

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<sup>1</sup> *Cadualadrus*] Cadualladrus, A. | <sup>2</sup> *lxxix.*] lxxx., A.

supervenientibus Anglis, Britones et nomen et regnum penitus amiserunt.<sup>1</sup> History of the Britons.

## DE SAXONIBUS.

Anni Domini. History of the Saxons.

Tempore Vortigerni regis pseudo Christiani, Britones in fide catholica persistentes afflicti gravissime crebris incursionibus Scotorum et Pictorum, cum a Romanis auxilium impetrarent, sicut consueverant, et habere non possent; ad subsidium conferendum invitarunt Germanos. Quorum auxilio roborati viriliter restiterunt. Horsum autem et Hengistum principes eorundem, errore gentilitatis penitus involutos, Vortigernus provincia Kentensi donavit, Hengisti filiam adhuc incredulam accipiens in uxorem. Progressu temporis ortis inter Britones et Germanicos inimicitias, Britannia, quondam alter orbis a cosmographis nominata, pluribus annis eam incursantibus undique Saxonibus, Anglis et Jutis, ludibrio fortunæ subjaenit. A finibus namque Germaniæ navigio vecta gens frequenter erumpens, lacessivit maritima circumquaque. Britonibus itaque profligatis, dum in ore gladii pagos Britonum percussisset quam plurimos, et agros incolere commodum judicasset, nec unius dominio subici partium studia diversarum ullatenus tolerarent, principes suos arrogantioris vocabuli titulis insigniri decrevit, et ut essent honoratiores apud finitimos, pro diversitate provinciarum quas jam a Britonibus violenter extorserant, eos reges appellari sancivit, sicut trames multifidus in sequenti pagina per septenarium numerum infra limitatus, signanter ostendit. Igitur qui reges Germanicorum

Sketch of the history of the Conquest.  
Institution of kingdom

<sup>1</sup> MS. F. fo. 74; MS. T. fo. 44. MS. A. adds in the form of a note: "*Merlinus*: Exiū coronabitur germanicus vermis et eueus priuceps humiliabitur (vel humabitur). Terminus illi positus est quem transvolare nequibit. Centum namque quinquaginta annis in inquietudine et subjectione manebit, et trecentis vero insidebit."

After omiserunt, MS. Faustina,

A. 8, reads in rubric, "In prophetia  
"Merliui quotiens inter legendum  
"ocurrerit tibi dietio quædam  
"dissilaba, scilicet exin, totiens de  
"regni mutatione vel de regni nimia  
"concussione noveris cæptasse  
"Merlinum, et nuam jam præces-  
"sisse cognosceas et alteram in  
"proximo superventuram expectes.  
"Quo tempore Saxones venerunt  
"in Britanniam."

Account of  
the follow-  
ing arrange-  
ment.

in Britannia primo Christi fidem susceperint, vel a quibus episcopis, quive reges regno rennuciantes terreno monachatum elegerint, invenies in sequentibus. Cum autem Saxones Occidentales magnitudine virium superaverint et Anglos et Jutas, cum etiam sex alios reges et eorum regna dominio suo subjecerint; cum ad ultimum optinuerint totius Britanniae monarchiam, cur regnum ipsorum Anglia nominetur, et non Saxonia, qui pro certo novit edisserat. Quicquid tamen minus habent in nomine suppleatur in ordine. Sic regnum West Saxonum, non quia sit antiquius, sed quia magnificentius et diuturnius, reliquis seriatim dispositis præponatur in serie.

Reges West Saxonum.	Reges Kentenses.	Reges Estsæxe.	Reges Northumbre.	Reges Est Angliæ.	Reges Mercie.	Reges Suthsæxe.
ccccxcv. Cerdicus XVII.	Hengistus.	Erkenwinus.	Hyda.	Uffa.	Crida.	Ella.
Kinricus XXVII.	Esca.	Sledc.	Ella.	Titulus.	Wibba.	Seissa.
Chevlings XXXII.	Octa.	Sebertus.	Edelfridus.	Redwaldus.	Coorius.	Cæteros penuria scriptorum vel famæ obscura recondidit,
Cœlricus V.	Himircus.	Sigebertus.	Edwinus.	Erwaldus.	Penda.	Edelwoldum.
dx. Chelaulfus XIII.	Athelbertus.	Sibertus.	Hic conversus est per Paulinum episcopum.	Sigebertus.	Peda.	Hic conversus est per Birinum episcopum.
Kingis XXXII.	Hic conversus est per Augustinum episcopum.	Hic conversus est per Mellinum episcopum.	Oswaldus.	Hic conversus est per Felicein episcopum.	Hic conversus est per Finianum episcopum.	Cessavit regia stirps et transiit potestas in jus regis West Saxonum.
Hic per Birinum episcopum conversus est.	Edbaldus.	Gwithelmus.	Oswi.	Egnius.	Wlhere.	
Cenwaldus XXXIII.	Erkenbriktus.	Sebbins.	Egfridus.	Anna.	Peda.	
Sexburc I.	Egbrictus.	Hic factus est monachus apud Sanctum Paulum Lundoniæ.	Alfridus.	Adelherus.	Edelcredus.	
Eswine III.	Lotharius.	Siwardus.	Osredus.	Edweldus.	Hedda.	
Kenwino XII.	Edricus.	Hic cessavit regia stirps et transiit in jus regis Est Angliæ.	Eadbrictus.	Aldufus.	Hic Romæ monachus factus est.	
Cedduala II.	Nidredus.	Victredus.	Hic Romæ factus est monachus.	Hic cessavit regia stirps et transiit potestas in jus regis Merciorum.	Keuretus.	
Hic Romæ monachus factus est.	Victredus.	Edbriktus.	Osulf.	Chelcredus.	Hic Romæ factus est monachus.	
Ino XXVII.	Edbrictus.	Edebrictus.	Motedelwoldus.	Edelbaldus.	Beonredus.	
Hic Romæ monachus factus est.	Egertus.	Egertus.	Aitredus.	Beonredus.	Offa.	
Adelardus XVIII.	Edbrictus.	Cuthredus.	Alwoldus.	Hic Karolus magnus litteras misit.	Hic Karolus magnus litteras misit.	
Cudredus XX.	Cuthredus.	Baldredus.	Osredus.	Kenwlfus.	Egfredus.	
Sigebertus III.	Hunc Eadbrictus rex West Saxonum subjugavit.	Hunc Eadbrictus rex West Saxonum subjugavit.	Aldufus.	Beornulfus.	Kenwlfus.	
Kenewlfus XX.	Septem supradicta regna conjunxit.	Septem supradicta regna conjunxit.	Hunc Eadbrictus rex West Saxonum subjugavit.	Ludecanus.	Beornulfus.	
dcxciii. Brichticus XX.			Hunc Eadbrictus rex West Saxonum subjugavit.	Wilafus.	Ludecanus.	
Eadbrichtus XXXVII.				Hunc Eadbrictus rex West Saxonum subjugavit.	Wilafus.	
Septem supradicta regna conjunxit.					Hunc Eadbrictus rex West Saxonum subjugavit.	

Table of Anglo-Saxon kings.

History of  
the English.

*Qui vocati sunt huc usque reges West Saxonum, abhinc appellati sunt solummodo reges Anglorum, sed nondum monarchium optinuerunt.*

Reign of  
Ethelwulf.

DCCCXXX. Athelwulfus filius Eadbrieti, xx. annis. Hic in ætate primæva fuit episcopus Wintoniænsis. Heredibus aliis deficientibus postmodum, necessitate compulsus, in se gubernacula regni suscepit. Hujus temporibus inmisit Deus omnipotens crudelissimas gentes quæ nec ætati nec sexui parcerent, scilicet Dacos cum Gothis, Norwagenses cum Suathedis, Wandalos cum Fresis; qui ab exordio regni sui usque ad adventum Normannorum Willelmi regis ductu cccxxx. annis Angliam desolaverunt. Qui nonnunquam etiam ex affinitate Britannia Dei vindices et stimuli Galliam invaserunt. In Italia Lunam civitatem subverterunt, ducem habentes Bilher filium regis Danemarchiæ et Hastingsum magistrum suum.

DCCCL. Edebaldus filius Edelwulfi regis.

DCCCLIX. Edelbrietus filius Edelwulfi regis.

DCCCLXIII. Edredus filius Edelwulfi regis.

} regnaverunt  
annis xxii.

II. Hunt.  
P. 737.

II. Hunt.  
P. 736.

*De regibus Anglorum ubi vel a quibus regalem susceperint unctionem, vel ubi tumulati sunt.*

Reign of  
Alfred.

DCCCLXXII. Aluredus filius Edelwulfi junior, qui regiam unctionem olim a Leone papa quarto Romæ susceperat, Anglorum regnum suscepit, et xxviii. annis laboriosissime sed fortissime rexit. Hic Aluredus Landoniam, caput regni Merciorum, cuiusdam primario Etheredo cum filia sua Ellfeda concessit, quæ primi partus difficultatem experta perpetuo viri complexum exhorruit, protestans non convenire regis filia ut illi voluptati se immisceret, quam tale incommodum post tempus urgeret. Hic aliam filiam suam Eltrudem Baldewino Calvo Flandrensium comiti nupti collocavit; de qua Baldewinus genuit duos filios Arnulfum et Aldulfum. Aldulfus autem comes factus est Bolonia. Rex Aluredus, licet inter arma leges sileant, inter fremitus armorum leges tulit, et centurias quas hundred dicunt, et decimas quas thiethingas vocant, instituit. Unde in semitis quæ per quadrivium finduntur armillas aureas jussit suspendi quæ viantium aviditatem riderent, dum non essent qui eas arriperent. Hic etiam xxiiii. horas quæ rotantur inter diem et noctem jugiter ita dividebat, ut octo transigeret in orando, legendo, scribendo; post in cura corporis octo; postmodum in expediendo regni negotia alias octo. Dum autem omnia feliciter consummasset, Wintoniæ sepultus est in ecclesia beati Petri de Hyda.

W. Mal-  
mesb.,  
G. R. ii.  
§§ 121, 125,  
123.

W. Mal-  
mesb.,  
G. R. ii.  
§ 122.



- W. Mal-  
mesb.,  
G. R. ii.  
§ 125, 126.      DCCCC. Eadwardus filius Aluredi regnavit annis xxiii<sup>or</sup>. Hic consecratus est a Pleimundo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Kingestune, litterarum scientia multo patre inferior, sed regni potestate gloriosior incomparabiliter. Hujus filiam Edivam Oto Romanus imperator accepit uxorem; aliam Adildam Karolus simplex rex Francorum accepit uxorem; tertiam vero Eagitham Sistricus rex Nortanhimbrorum accepit uxorem; quartam autem Ealghipham Hugo magnus dux Parisiensium accepit uxorem. History of  
the English.  
Reign of  
Edward the  
Elder.
- Ib. § 129.      Formosus papa sententiam excommunicationis in regem Eadwardum tulit, eo quod per octo annos omnis regio Gewiscorum fuerat episcopis destituta. Unde rex duos episcopatus West Saxonum in quinque divisit, ut ab apostolico impetraverat, et ordinati sunt et consecrati una die Cantuarie vii. episcopi a Pleimundo archiepiscopo. Rex autem Eadwardus finem vite faciens, sepultus est in monasterio quo et pater suus. Seven  
bishops  
consecrated.
- Ib. § 130.
- Ib. § 131.      DCCCCXIII. Ethelstanus filius Eadwardi regnavit annis xvi.; consecratus ab Athelmo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Kingestun: primusque monarchiam optinuit. Hic Judualum regem omnium Walensium, Constantinum regem Scottorum, regnis cedere compulit. Quos tamen non multo post miseratione infractus in antiquum statum sub se regnatos instituit, dicens gloriosius esse regem provincias facere quam regem esse. Huic reguli Norwalensium nomine vectigalis annuatim xx. libras auri, ccc. etiam argenti pendebant; boves xxv. milia; præterea quotlibet canes venatorios et volucres. Hic fratrem suum Eadwinum apud se de prodicione insimulatum, solum cum armigero navem ascendere jussit, remige et remigio vacuam, ex vetustate quassam. Sed juvenis in talibus vite pertæsus voluntario in aquas præcipitio vitam finivit. Unde rex septenni pœnitentia, ut ferunt, apud Lamport, spontaneum carcerem subivit. Sed delator fratris, scilicet pincerna regis, cum sollempni die propinaret, et uno pede lapsus cum altero se recollegisset, ait "Sic frater fratrem adjuvat." Quo rex audito, proditorem fratris obtruncari præcepit, auxilii fratris sui si viveret et mortis reminiscens. Post hujus vite decursum obiit Gloucestrie, sed Malmesburie tumulatus est. Reign of  
Athelstan.
- Ib. § 139.
- Ib. § 140.
- Ib. § 141.      DCCCCXL. Eadmundus frater Edelstani regnavit annis vii., consecratus ab Odone Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Kingestun. Progressu temporis a latrone sicca confossus occubuit, sepultus autem est apud Glestoniam. Reign of  
Edmund.
- Ib. § 146.      DCCCCXLVII. Edredus frater Edelstani regnavit decem annis, consecratus ab Odone Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Kingestun. Sepultus autem est apud Wintoniam in episcopatu. Reign of  
Edred.

History of  
the English.  
Reign of  
Edwy.  
Reign of  
Edgar.

DCCCCLVII. Eadwinus filius Eadmundi regnavit annis quatuor, consecratus ab Odone Dorobernensi archiepiscopo. Sepultus autem est apud Wintoniam in novo monasterio. W. Mal-  
mesb.,  
G. R. ii.  
§ 147.

DCCCCLXI. Eadgarus filius Eadmundi regnavit annis xvi. Hic regem Scottorum Kinnadium, Cumbrorum Malcolmun, archipiratum Macusium, omnesque reges Walensium, scilicet Dufnal, Hnual, Jacob, Jnikel, ad curiam coactos uno et perpetuo sacramento obligavit, adeo ut apud civitatem Legionum sibi occurrentes in pompam triumphi per fluvium Dhe, illos deduceret. Una enim navi impositos ipse [ad] proram sedens eos remigare cogebat, per hoc ostentans regalem magnificentiam, qui subjectam haberet tot regum potentiam. Hic etiam in frivolis pacis sequax, ut quia compatriotæ in tabernis convenientes jamque temulenti pro more bibendi contenderent, ipse clavos argenteos vel aureos jusserit vasis infigi, ut dum metam suam quisque cognosceret, non plus subserviente verecundia vel ipse appeteret vel alium appetere cogeret. Hic Judualo regi Walensium edictum imposuit ut sibi quotannis tributum ccc. luporum pensitaret. Quod cum tribus annis fecisset, quarto destitit, nullum se invenire posse ulterius professus. In quodam convivio fama est regem Scottorum Kinadium ludibundum dixisse, mirum videri Eadgaro tam vili humuncioni tot provincias subici. Quod dixisse regem Scottorum Eadgarum non latuit. Qui quasi consultandi gratia Kinnadium accersit, longeque in silvam deducto unum e duobus ensibus quos secum attulerat, tradidit, et "Nunc," ait, "licebit vires tuas experiare cum soli simus. Jam enim faxo ut appareat quis alteri merito supponi debeat. Turpe enim est esse regem in convivio dicaculum, nec esse in prælio promptum." Confusus autem ille ad pedes regis cecidit, simplicis joci veniam precatus et confestim consecutus. Sunt qui regem Eadgarum dicunt crudelem fuisse temporibus primis in cives, libidinosum in fœminas, ita ut quendam comitem suum Edwoldum ob uxoris suæ pulchritudinem in silva Werewella gratia venandi accitum jaculo transfodisset. Quandam etiam virginem Deo dicatam, a monasterio abstractam, non semel thoro suo collocavit. Sed a beato Dunstano super hoc increpatus, septennem egit pœnitentiam. Peracta pœnitentia tunc demum consecratus est a Dunstano Dorobernensi et Oswaldo Eboracensi archiepiscopis apud Batoniam, quæ dicitur civitas Achaman. Postquam vero mortuus est sepultus est Glastoniæ, cujus corpus ab Ailwardo abbate anno ab incarnatione Domine MLII. inventum est nullius labis conscium. Quod cum in locellum levare pararet, et illud præ magnitudine difficilem minaretur ingressum, abbas per audaciam regales Ibid. § 148.  
Ibid. § 149.  
Ibid. § 155.  
Ibid. § 156.  
Ibid. § 157.  
Ibid. § 158.  
Ibid. § 160.

exuvias ferro temeravit; unde continuo sanguis undatim emicuit. History of the English.

DCCCCLXXVII. Edwardus filius Eadgari regnavit annis quatuor, consecratus a Dunstano Dorobernensi et Oswaldo Eboracensi archiepiscopis apud Kingestun. Qui per insidias Elfridæ novercæ post poculum porrectum et basia prælibata per satellitem sicca transfossus obiit, et sepultus est sine honore apud Werham.<sup>1</sup> Reign of Edward the Martyr.

W. Malmesb., G. R. ii. § 162.

Circa dies istos tempore Suenonis regis Danemarchiæ quater est Anglia facta sub tributo. Primum tributum excrevit ad summam xxiiii. millium librarum argenti; secundum tributum ad summam xxxvi. millium librarum argenti; tertium tributum ad summam xlvi. millium librarum argenti; quartum tributum ad summam lxxii. millium librarum argenti: quæ quidem dira calamitas per xvi. annos sub certis quatuor interstitiis, vix locum aliquem respirandi reliquit.<sup>2</sup> Payments to the Danes.

DCCCCLXXX. Edelredus filius Eadgari regnavit annis xxxvi., consecratus a Dunstano Dorobernensi et Oswaldo Eboracensi archiepiscopis apud Kingestun. Cujus vitæ cursus sævus in principio, miser in medio, turpis in exitu fuit. Hujus tempore Sweno<sup>3</sup> rex Danorum Ælphægum Cantuariensem archiepiscopum interfecit,<sup>4</sup> Athelredum a regno expulit. Edelredus ex Emma filia Ricardi ducis Normannorum genuit Aluredum et Eadwardum. Moriens in ecclesia Sancti Pauli Lundoniæ sepultus est. Reign of Ethelred.

W. Malmesb., G. R. ii. § 164. § 165.

§ 180.

MXVII. Edmundus ferreum latus non regnavit per annum; filius Edelredi regis ex prima uxore. Consecratus autem est a Livingo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Lundonias. Quem Edridus<sup>5</sup> veru ferreo fecit interfici. Sepultus autem est apud Glestoniam. Reign of Edmund Ironside.

MXVII. Cnuto rex Danorum regnavit in Anglia xx. annis, consecratus a Livingo Dorobernensi archiepiscopo, apud Lundonias. Cui cum primo anno regni sui Edricus improperaret, quod propter eum Edmundum regem West Saxonum<sup>6</sup> ob fidelitatem ejus exstinxerit, rex inquit, "Et tu merito moriere qui dominum proprium et fratrem mihi foederatum occideris, et miseris manum in christum Domini." Cnuto rex peregre profectus Romam petiit. In reditu suo Haroldum filium suum Reign of Canute.

Ibid. § 181.

Ibid. § 182.

<sup>1</sup> *Werham*] Werram, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Circa . . . reliquit*] om. A.

<sup>3</sup> *Sweno*] Swanus, A.

<sup>4</sup> *Alphægum . . . interfecit*]

quater in Anglia tributum suscepit, A.

<sup>5</sup> *Edridus*] Eadricus, A.

<sup>6</sup> *Saxonum*] deseruerit et eundem Eadmundum, ins. A. in marg.

- History of the English. constituit regem.<sup>1</sup> In Angliam rediens mortuus est; sepultus apud Wintoniam in veteri monasterio.
- Reign of Harold. MXXXVII. Haroldus filius Cnutonis regnavit annis iii.; consecratus ab Ethelno do Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Lundonias. Qui moriens sepultus est apud Westmustier, et post ejectus de sepulchro sepultus est apud Sanctum Clementem.
- Hardicanute. MXL. Hardecnutus<sup>2</sup> rex Danemarchiæ, filius Cnutonis,<sup>3</sup> regnavit in Anglia ii. annis, consecratus ab Ethelno do Dorobernensi archiepiscopo apud Lundonias. Hic Gunnildam sororem suam Henrico imperatori Romano nuptum misit. Quæ postmodum adulterii accusata, per puerum quendam quem ex Anglia secum adduxerat monomachico certamine defenditur. Homo giganteæ molis, qui Gunnildam accusabat, enervatur succiso poplite. Gunnildis repudium misit imperatori, suscipiens habitum sanctimonialem. Hardecnutus moriens sepultus est apud Wintoniam. W. Malmesb., G. R. ii. § 189.
- Edward the Confessor. MXLII. Eadwardus filius Edelredi regnavit annis xxiiii., consecratus ab Eadsio Dorobernensi archiepiscopo et ab Alfrico Eboracensi archiepiscopo apud Wintoniam. Qui moriens sepultus est apud Westmustier; de cujus sollempni canonizatione meritis exigentibus salubriter in ecclesia Romana statutum est his verbis; "Alexander papa Christi fidelibus universis. Nos de communi fratrum nostrorum consilio beatum Eadwardum regem Anglorum, confessorem egregium, ita glorificandum censuimus et debitis præconiis honorandum in terris, sicut eundem confessorem Dominus per Suam gratiam glorificavit in cœlis, ut videlicet inter sanctos confessores de cætero numeretur qui hoc ipsum apud Deum signis meruit et virtutibus optinere."<sup>4</sup>
- Harold II. MLXVI. Haroldus filius Godwini non regnavit per annum, consecratus ab Aldredo Eboracensi<sup>5</sup> archiepiscopo apud Lundoniam. Occisus autem in bello, ut dicitur, quiescit apud Waltham.
- William I. MLXVII. Guillelmus dux Normannorum regnavit in Anglia xxi. annis, consecratus ab Aldredo archiepiscopo Eboracensi apud Lundonias. Qui moriens in Normannia sepultus est apud Cadomum.
- William II. MLXXXVIII. Guillelmus filius Willelmi regis regnavit xiii. annis, consecratus a Lanfranco Dorobernensi archiepiscopo

<sup>1</sup> *In reditu . . . regem*] In reditu suo Hardeknutum filium suum regem constituit, A.

<sup>2</sup> *Hardecnutus*] Hardecanutus, A.

<sup>3</sup> *Cnutonis*] Cnuti, A.

<sup>4</sup> *de cujus . . . optinere*] om. A.

It is an extract from the Bull of canonization, dated Feb. 7, 1161; printed in Wilkins, Conc. i. 434.

<sup>5</sup> *Eboracensi*] Dorobernensi, A.

apud Westmustier; qui sagitta occisus sepultus est apud Wintoniam.

MCI. Henricus filius regis Willelmi, et frater régis Willelmi Henry I. Rufi, regnavit annis xxxv., consecratus a Mauritio Londonicensi episcopo apud Westmustier. Thomas autem archiepiscopus coronam capiti regis imposuit cum Mauritio. Rex moriens in Normannia apud Liuus, sepultus est in Anglia apud Redinges.

MCXXXVI. Stephanus filius Alæ sororis regis Henrici regna- Stephen. vit annis xix., consecratus a Willelmo Cantuariensi archiepiscopo apud Westmustier; qui moriens sepultus est in Cantia apud Faveresham.

MCLIII. Henricus nepos Henrici regis ex filia sua Matilde Henry II. imperatrice consecratus est a Theobaldo Cantuariensi archiepiscopo apud Westmustier. Rogerus Eboracensis archiepiscopus præsens fuit, sed manum non apposuit. Qui cum regnasset annis xxxiii., additis xx. septimanis et octo, diebus etiam v., sepultus est apud Fontem Evraldi.

MCLXX. Henricus filius Henrici regis Angliæ consecratus est Henry the younger. in regem a Rogero archiepiscopo apud Westmustier.<sup>1</sup> Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus tunc temporis exulabat. Qui cum a nativitate sua compleret xxviii<sup>um</sup> annum, additis xiii. septimanis et vi. diebus, intra Gasgoniam<sup>2</sup> obiit, sepultus autem est Rotomagi.<sup>3</sup>

Ricardus, regis Anglorum Henrici filius, iii<sup>io</sup> nonas Septem- Richard. bris a Baldewino Cantuariensi archiepiscopo consecratus est in regem apud Westmustier:<sup>4</sup> Rothomagensis, Dublinensis, Treverensis archiepiscopi convenerunt ad coronationem.

<sup>1</sup> *Westmustier*] Westmostier, A.

<sup>2</sup> *intra Gasgoniam*] infra villam de Martell, T.

<sup>3</sup> MS. A. reads, "Sepultus autem est bis, primo Cenomannis

"in choro canonicorum ecclesiæ

"Sancetæ Julianæ, postmodum Ro-

"thomagi juxta partem majoris al-

"taris beatæ virginis aquilonarem."

And here in MS. A. the list ends.

<sup>4</sup> *Westmustier*] MS. Faustina A. 8 proceeds: "iii<sup>io</sup> nonas Septembris, Qui vulneratus jaculo balistæ mortuus est apud Chaluz viii<sup>o</sup> idus Aprilis, et sepultus est apud fontem Everardi ad pedes Henrici patris sui.

"Johannes Rex Anglorum, filius regis Henrici secundi, consecratus est ab Huberto Cantuariensi archiepiscopo apud Westmustier vi<sup>o</sup> kalendas Junii, scilicet in die Ascensionis." Then in another hand: "Regnavit xvii. annis, mensibus quinque, diebus v., obiit apud Newere xiiii<sup>o</sup> kalendas Novembris, et sepultus est Wigornia."

MS. Tiberius A. 9, after recording the reign of Richard, proceeds to give the character drawn of him by a contemporary writer, which appears at the end of the Itinerarium, pp. 447-449: and then proceeds: "Si quis

Kings of  
Spain.

<sup>1</sup> Ne quid nobis desit ad regnorum enumerationem breviter recolendam et posteris relinquendam in posterum, de quibusdam regibus Hispaniarum interserendum est aliquid, qui post tempora Recaredi regis Withsigottorum dominationem in populos Castellæ, dominationem in populos Navarrae vel Nageræ, dominationem super Arraconenses exercuerunt suis temporibus.

Rex Sanctius Grossus  
habuit filios tres, Fred-  
inandum, Garsiam,  
Ramirum.

See Bened.  
i. 146.

Rex Fredinan-  
dus Castellæ ge-  
nuit regem Adel-  
fonsum.

Rex Adelfonsus  
Castellæ, qui cepit  
Toletum, genuit  
reginam Wrac-  
ham. Regina  
Wraca genuit  
imperatorem,  
imperator genuit  
regem Sanctium.

Rex Sanctius  
genuit regem  
Adelfonsum.

Rex Garsias Nageræ  
cum Navarra genuit  
Sanctium.

Rex Sanctius occisus  
in Pennalem regem  
Sanctium puerum.

Rex Sanctius puer.  
Hic decessit sine prole;  
et ei successit rex Adel-  
fonsus consanguineus  
patris sui in Nagera et  
in Navarra usque ad  
Pontem reginæ et usque  
Sangosa, et eidem puero  
successit rex Sanctius  
Arraconensis consan-

Rex Ramirus  
Araconensis qui  
genuit regem  
Sanctium.

Rex Sanctius  
Arraconensis ge-  
nuit regem Pe-  
trum et regem  
Adelfonsum.

Rex Petrus Ar-  
raconensis: hic  
decessit sine  
prole; cui suc-  
cessit rex Adel-  
fonsus frater  
suus.

“ plenus nosse desiderat sericm itineris regis Ricardi et quæ in itinere  
“ gesserit, seu qualiter Messanam ceperit, et qua de causa insulam Cipri  
“ invaserit et subjugaverit, et imperatorem in bello devicerit, et captivaverit,  
“ et quomodo expugnaverit et in profundo maris demerserit illam mag-  
“ nam navem Saracenorum plenam, quos destinaverat Saladinus ex omni  
“ pagauismo in auxilio obsessorum in Acon, qui omnes ibidem perierunt,  
“ et serpentes vivi quos secum habebant similiter sunt submersi; quod  
“ si navis illa in obsidionem Achonensem salva pervenisset, nunquam a  
“ Christianis capta fuisset; de carvarna autem quam viriliter rapuit, et  
“ Saraccnos interfecit et captivaverit, et quanta prælia in terra illa contra  
“ Saladinum commiserit et devicerit, scu qua occasione rex Philippus  
“ repatriaverit, legat librum quem dominus Petrus prior Sauctæ Trinitatis  
“ Lundoniæ ex Gallica lingua in Latinum tam eleganti quam veraci stilo  
“ transferri fecit.” See R. Coggeshall, Chron. Terræ Sanctæ, p. 257.  
Then follows a continuation from 1199 to 1216, which could not have been  
written by Ralph de Diceto.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 80.

Rex Adelfon- sus.	guineus patris sui, in reliqua parte Navarrae et Pampilona.	Rex Adelfon- sus Arragonensis frater predicti regis Petri, qui cepit Cesarau- gustam.	Kings of Spain.
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<sup>1</sup> Ab enumeratione regnorum ad comitia transitum faciamus, ut quæ sunt primo loco regiae potestati contigua de proximo vicinentur ad narrationem ex ordine contendam. Sicut enim in annalibus reperitur, rex Arturus, Gallia subjugata, fidelibus suis comitia per regnum Francorum longe lateque diffusa potestative distribuit.<sup>2</sup> Sed ne nimis vaga scribendi licentia nobis desuper videatur indulta scribendo de singulis, duos tantum quos rex inter suos collaterales judicabat præcipuos adducamus in medium. Beduero quidem pincernæ Neustriam contulit quæ nunc Normannia dicitur, inter aliarum insignia provinciarum ensis notatam signaculo. Subinde Cheunoni dapifero contulit Andegaviam et Turoniam, ut quoniam officio duplici fungeretur in curia regis, scilicet in diebus profestis primus dapifer, et in præliis solus signifer, honore duplicato gauderet, dum aciebus ad congregiendum dispositis, ad dimicandum instructis, ad victoriam reportandam feliciter assuetis, in manibus lanceam principalem acciperet, regio deputatam vexillo vibraret et proferret intrepidus. Post tempora Bedueri pincernæ regis Arturi, labentibus annorum circulis, Rollo de Dacia cum exercitu navali Neustriam potenter aggrediens eam vastavit, incendit, prædavit. Sed postmodum reconciliatus cum Karolo Simplice rege Francorum patriam totam optinuit, et a genere suo vocabulum sumens, eam appellavit Normanniam; quam tam ipse quam successores sui viriliter postmodum rexerunt et munitionibus plurimis ornaverunt.

The coun-  
ties of Nor-  
mandy and  
Anjou.

The count  
of Anjou  
steward and  
standard-  
bearer of  
France.

<sup>3</sup> INCIPIT ABBREVIATIO DE GESTIS NORMANNORUM FINE COMPENDIOSO  
CONCLUSA.

Rollo Danus Popam filiam Berengarii Danico more sibi copulavit, de qua filium nomine Willelmum genuit et filiam nomine Gerloc.<sup>4</sup>

Pedigree of  
the Norman  
dukes.  
Rollo.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 80; MS. Tiberius A. 9, fo. 8: om. A.

<sup>2</sup> Galf. Mon. Hist. Brit. lib. 9, c. 11.

<sup>3</sup> This little work, in MS. A., immediately follows the Images

Historiarum, on folio 140 of the MS. In the MS. Tiberius A. 9 it occurs as in the Ripley MS. MS. Faustina A. 8 gives the list of counts of Anjou first.

<sup>4</sup> Gerloc] Gerloch, A.

- Pedigree of the Norman dukes. William Longsword. Richard I.
- Willelmus Longaspata, Rollonis filius, ex Sprota nobilissima puella filium genuit quem Ricardum vocavit. Willelmus postmodum filiam Herberti comitis accepit uxorem; sororem quoque suam Gerloc Willelmo comiti Pictavensi dedit in uxorem. Ricardus primus dux Normannorum Emmam filiam Hugonis magni ducis Parisiorum accepit uxorem, de qua prolem non sustulit. Postmodum idem Ricardus, Emma mortua, Gunnor ex Danorum ortam prosapia, duxit uxorem; de qua genuit tres filios, Ricardum, Robertum, Malgerium; et duos alios, Radulfum et Godefridum;<sup>1</sup> necnon et filias tres, Emmam, Hawis, Matildem. Emma nupsit Adelredo regi Anglorum, Hawis nupsit Galfrido comiti Britannorum; Matildis Odoni comiti Carnotensi.
- Richard II.
- Ricardus secundus dux Normannorum Willelmo filio patri sui Radulfi dedit Ocensem comitatum et quandam puellam nomine Licelinam, filiam Turketilli viri nobilissimi; de qua Willelmus genuit tres filios, Robertum qui successit in comitatum, Willelmum etiam comitem Suessionensem, Hugonem quoque Luxoviensem episcopum. Idem Ricardus sororem suam Hawis Galfrido comiti Britonum dedit in uxorem, de qua Galfridus genuit duos filios, Alanum et Eudonem.
- Ricardus secundus dux Normannorum Judith sororem Galfridi comitis Britannorum accepit uxorem, de qua tres filios genuit, Ricardum, Robertum, Willelmum, totidemque filias; quorum Adeliz Reginaldo Burgundiorum comiti nupsit, ex qua Willelmum atque Guidonem procreavit; altera Baldewino Flandrensi. Tertia virgo moritur.
- Hasting lord of Chartres. Chief dates of Norman history.
- Hastingus a Karolo rege Francorum stipendii munere Carnotensem urbem accepit. Anno ab Incarnatione Domini octingentesimo sexto Rollo penetravit ora Sequanica. Anno Dominicæ Incarnationis nongentesimo xii. Rollo baptizatus est. Willelmus dux Normannorum complevit vitæ suæ cursum anno Dominicæ Incarnationis nongentesimo xlii.<sup>2</sup> Primus Ricardus obiit anno nongentesimo sexto. Secundus Ricardus obiit anno m<sup>o</sup>xx<sup>o</sup>vi<sup>o</sup>. Tertius Ricardus anno m<sup>o</sup>xx<sup>o</sup>viii<sup>o</sup>. Robertus obiit anno m<sup>o</sup>xxx<sup>o</sup>v<sup>o</sup>. Willelmus filius Roberti ducatum Normanniæ xxx<sup>ta</sup> duobus annis potenter rexit, postmodum cum Angliam subjugasset coronatus est Lundoniis anno m<sup>o</sup>lx<sup>o</sup>vi<sup>o</sup>. In regno suo vixit xxi. annos. Sepultus autem est in ecclesia Sancti Stephani quam ædificavit apud Cadomum.
- William the Conqueror.

<sup>1</sup> Radulfum et Godefridum] om. A. | .<sup>2</sup> xlii.] xliii<sup>o</sup>, A.



QUALITER DANEMARCHIA<sup>1</sup> MULTOS PROCREAVERIT QUI REGNUM FRAN- Norman  
CORUM AB OMNI PARTE VASTAVERINT, INCENDERINT, SUBJUGAVE- History.  
RINT, TIBI SEQUENTIA DECLARABUNT.

LIBER I<sup>us</sup>.

- W. Gem-  
met. i. 3. <sup>2</sup>Japhet junior filius Noë genuit Magog, cujus Gotica soboles, Origin of  
de similitudine paterni nominis vocabulum trahens, duos ex the Danes.  
so produxit Gottorum populos, ex quibus unus ulteriorem  
Scythiam, alter Gotthorum cuneus inter Germanicos sinus  
Mæothidas occupavit<sup>3</sup> paludes. Postmodum in Dacia regnave-  
runt et eam a quodam Danao suæ stirpis rege Danemarchiam  
nuncupaverunt. Quæ gens nimio dedita luxui multis mulieri-  
bus jungebatur. Pater etiam adultis filiis cunctos a se pelle-  
bat, præter unum quem heredem sui juris relinquebat. Quæ  
Ib. i. 5. lex inconvulsa mansit, quoadusque Lotbrocus rex patrum legi-  
bus exiit, cum ingenti juvenum agmine, sorte cogente, filiam  
nomine Biher ejecit a regno cum ejus pedagogo Hastingo.  
Qui regna peregrina petens "Costa ferrea" vocabatur, quia,  
nisi clipeus ei obiceretur, inermis in acie stans, armorum vim  
quæcumque sperneret illæsus, vehementissimis matris suæ  
veneficiis infectus. Biher et Hastings a patria proscriptus Bihers and  
innumerabilem pugnantium tironum congregavit exercitum. Hastings,  
Inde statuto die naves quas paraverant inpelluntur pelago,  
vento flante secundo Viromandensem aggrediuntur portum.  
Ib. i. 6. Exilientes de navibus, Sancti Quintini monasterium, Novio-  
mensem quoque comitatum comburunt. Dehinc aggrediuntur invade Gaul.  
ora Sequanica, et apud Gemeticum obsidionem componunt.  
Qui locus Clodovei regis Francorum temporibus, a beato  
Philiberto, opitulante regina Batilde, constructus, in tanto  
incremento adolevit ut in nongentorum monachorum numero  
quantitas suppleretur illius. Monachi vero quidam et incolæ, Flight from  
Normannorum comperientes adventum, fuga lapsi celeriter Jumieges.  
Ib. i. 7. evaserunt. Abhinc vero Sequanæ sulcantes alveum, Rothoma- Rouen  
gam adeunt, igneque comburunt. Interiora quoque Franciæ burnt.  
prolixius petentes, omnem fere Neustriam quæ a Genabensi  
urbe per transversum Lutheciam usque Parisiorum pertingit  
opidum, Normannica feritate invadunt. Exin inopinatos exa-  
gitantes discursus, modo navibus modo equis delati, totam  
circumcirca delevere provinciam. Et primo quidem adventu Nantes and  
Namneticam urbem incendio cremaverunt, deinceps Andega- Angers.

<sup>1</sup> *Danemarchia*] Danamarchia, A.

<sup>2</sup> The following pages are a care-  
ful abstract of the work of William

of Jumieges; the particular refer-  
ences are given in the margin.

<sup>3</sup> *occupavit*] occuparunt, A.

- Norman History. vensem, Pictavorum castella depopulantur. Sequenti tempore navigio Turonum ad eunt civitatem; haud longe post superiora Ligeris amnis navibus expetentes Aurelianis perveniunt, captamque urbem auro distrahunt. Ab ipso siquidem, ut ita loquar, Oceani littore versus orientem usque clarissimam Arvernorum Aquitanniæ urbem, nullam libertatem retinere valuit regio, non oppidum aut vicus, non denique civitas quæ non strage ferali conciderit Normannorum. Testatur id Pictavis, testatur hoc Sanctonum, hoc Engolisma, Lemovicæ, Petragorium, ipsum etiam Avaricum, caput Aquitannici regni. Hiis calamitatum malis Gallis per annorum fere triginta spatium detritis, Hastings dominium suum cupiens ad altiora provehere, Romam optinere deliberavit. Sed exorta tempestate civitatem Lunis demolliri conatus est; cives repagula portis inducunt, propugnacula clipeis et jaculis muniunt. Quorum audaciam Hastings ut comperit, ratus hanc Romam fore, ministros dirigit, mandans non sua sponte illuc appulisse, sed suam repetere patriam voluisse, pacem quærere, letali se pressum languore Christianum fieri supplicii prece deposcere. Quod episcopus loci, comes etiam audiens, pacem firmant. Fit communis utriusque populo civitatis ingressus. Tandem ad ecclesiam fertur Hastings, sacro mergitur in baptismo. Quem a fonte suscipiunt episcopus et comes. Quo facto bajulorum manibus refertur ad navem. Post hæc intempestæ noctis medio loricated locatur in feretro, fit intolerabilis luctus per exercitum. Hastings obisse neophitum resonat maris littus. Sacra vestitur antistes indumenta; fit animæ commendatio. Dum esset Hastings tradendus sepulturæ, de feretro prosilit, episcopum et comitem obruncat gladio; depopulatur civitas; mœnia diruuntur a fundamentis. Urbis peracta subversione comperientes pagani Romam se nullatenus destruxisse, de regressu disponunt. Biher, dum nativum solum repeteret, naufragium passus, vix apud Anglos portum optinuit, quam pluribus de suis navibus submersis. Hastings vero Karolum Fraucorum regem adiens pacem petiit. Quam adipiscens munere stipendiis Carnotensem urbem ab ipso suscepit.
- Tours and Orleans. Aquitaine ravaged. W. Gemmet. i. 8.
- Hasting sails to Italy, and mistakes Luna for Rome. Ib. i. 9.
- Pretended conversion of Hasting. Ib. i. 10.
- His pretended death and funeral.
- Sack of Luna. Ib. i. 11.
- Chartres given to Hasting by the Franks.

*Explicit liber primus.*

LIBER SECUNDUS.

- Invasion of England by the Danes. Emensis annorum curriculis rursus quidam de Danemarchia, cum sex navibus armato milite plenis, maria petunt, Angliam aggrediuntur. Hiis Adelstanus rex illius terræ compertis, missa legatione pacem petit et adipiscitur, a quo suæ postulant expeditionis auxilium. Igitur octingentesimo septuagesimo W. Gemmet. ii. 1, 3. Ib. ii. 4. Ib. ii. 6.

- W. Gem-  
met. ii. 9. sexto ab Incarnatione Domini anno, Sequanica penetrant ora. Quorum adventum agnoscens Franco Rotomagensis archiepiscopus pacem petit ab eis, et optatam consequitur. Dani postmodum<sup>1</sup> festinantes ad urbis Rotomagensis mœnia quantocius propellunt naves; unum etiam ex semetipsis nomine Rollonem eligunt sorte, quem sibi dominum militiaeque suae principem, ei pacta fidelitate, præficiunt.<sup>2</sup> Rollo prælatione potitus de Parisiaca cum suis tractat eversione, sicque classem solventes Sequanæ fluvium sulcant. Reginaldus totius Franciæ dux, agnito Rollonis adventu, cum manu valida super Auture fluvium ei processit obvius. Hastingsum etiam in urbe Carnotena morantem adhuc, ob peritiam linguæ cum aliis legatis Rolloni præmittit. Veniens itaque Hastings juxta decursum aquæ talibus illos adorsus est linguis: "Heus," inquit, "robustissimi milites, quibus ab horis huc estis advecti? vel quid in hac quæritis regione? Francorum sane regis sumus legati vobis directi." Cui Rollo, "Dani sumus," inquit, "æquali domino fungimur. Hujus terræ colonos venimus extirpare, nostræ ditioni patriam subdere cupientes. Tu vero quis es qui tam fascete nobis loqueris?" Hastings ad hæc, "Audistis," inquit, "aliquando de quodam Hastingo qui, a vestris partibus exul cum multitudine navium huc adveniens, Francorum regnum ex parte magna pessundedit et redegit in solitudinem?" Cui Rollo: "Satis audivimus; Hastings enim omine bono sed cuncta malo fine complevit." Hastings ad hæc, "Vultis," inquit, "Karolo regi subdi?" Rollo respondit, "Nequaquam alicui subjiciemur, sed quidquid adquiremus armis nostro juri vendicabimus." Hiis auditis dux Reginaldus exercitu citato super Normannos irruit. Quem Rollo cum suis audacter excipiens, Reginaldi prostrato signifero Rollando, plurimos Francorum morti tradidit; Mellentæ municipium occupat; quo subverso cives gladio necat. Teobaldus igitur comes Hastingsum talibus verbis alloquitur, "Cur, insignissime vir, ignavia torpes? Ignoras Karolum regem te velle morti tradere? Consule tibi ne puniaris." Quibus verbis Hastings territus Carnotenam urbem Theobaldo vendidit, et distractis omnibus peregre profectus disparuit. Reginaldus iterum exercitu congregato Rollonem aggreditur; cujus conatus Rollo præveniens quosdam suorum gladiis truncat, alios fugientes fugat, ipsum etiam Reginaldum quidam piscator

Norman History.

Rollo chosen leader of the Normans.

Speech of Hastings to the Normans.

Conversation of Hastings and Rollo.

Victory of Rollo.

Departure of Hastings.

<sup>1</sup> *postmodum*] Here a folio has been torn out of MS. A.; the hiatus so caused ends with the word cenobio, p. 248 below.

<sup>2</sup> This is an important variation from the original authority, with whom Rollo has been the hero from the beginning of the second book.

- Norman History. jaculo transfixum mortuum sternit. Deinde Rollo subductis ancoris celeri remigio Parisius petit, obsidione cingit. Exploratores ilico superveniunt nunciantes urbem Bajocacensem a defensoribus vacuum. Avulsis ab obsidione navibus Rollo Bajocasium velivolo venit cursu. Quam captam aliquatenus subvertit, habitatoribus interfectis. In qua quandam nobilissimam puellam nomine Popam, filiam scilicet illustris viri Berengerii, capiens, non multo post eam sibi more Danico copulavit. Ex qua Willelmum genuit, filiam quoque nomine Gerloc. Ea sic urbe demolita Rollo concite Lutheciam regreditur. Cum autem in ejus expugnatione cum balistis et arietibus intenderet, misit exercitum ad Ebroicam urbem ut eam exterminarent. Quo cum venissent episcopum Sibar fuga lapsum non reperientes, cives perimunt, et cum maxima præda ducem suum repetunt. Cum hæc geruntur regis Anglorum W. Gem-mct. ii. 13.
- Rollo besieges Paris. He takes Bayeux, and marries Popa. Adelstani venerunt ad Rollonem legati, deprecatoriis verbis utentes, regi suo quantocius subveniret; adversus cum siquidem conspiraverant quidam rebelles. Rollo regis anxietate compatiens, obsidione dimissa, navigio magno venit in Angliam, rebelles regis expugnat, et acceptis obsidibus eos regi reconciliat. Exin in Franciam remeat. Quod audiens Karolus Ib. ii. 14.
- Evreux taken. rex ad Rollonem misit Franconem archiepiscopum Rothomagensis, mandans ut a Francorum vexatione cederet, et trium mensium inducias ei daret. Tribus expletis mensibus, Rollo Franciam repetens Stampas demollitur, Carnotensem urbem Ib. ii. 15.
- Visit of Rollo to England. obsidione circumdat. Ricardus Burgundiorum dux, et Antelmus Carnotensis episcopus sanctæ Dei genitricis superarum præferens, a tergo Rollonem invasit. Ebalus Pictavensis comes Ib. ii. 16.
- His return. ad prælium veniens montem quendam quem Normanni conscenderant ciuxit. Sed noctis medio Normanni per Francorum castra violenter erumpentes, vitæ dispendium evaserunt. Ebalus vero, Rollonem super suos irruisse suspicatus, domum cujusdam subintravit fullonis, ibique tota nocte delituit. Rollo Ib. ii. 17.
- Danger of Rollo. suorum succensus infortuniis, ad patriam demoliendam totis insistit conatibus. Franci denique calamitatibus pressi regem Karolum appetunt, quæstuosis clamoribus unanimiter interpellant. Quorum querimoniis rex vehementer permotus, ascitus Franconem archiepiscopum ad Rollonem dirigit festinanter, mandans, si Christianus efficeretur, terram maritimam ab Epto fluvio Britannicos adusque limites cum sua filia nomine Gilla daret. Discurrentibus nunciis alternatim pax stabilitur, Rollone regi fidelitatem jurante. Superadditur autem ad sumptuum supplementa tota Britannia cum principibus suis, Alano scilicet et Berengerio sacramenta Rolloni jurantibus. Gilla filia regis, uxor Roberti ducis, sine liberis moritur; et dux repudiatam
- His escape and revenge.
- Peace between Rollo and the Franks. Gift of Normandy. His conversion and marriage.

- W. Gem- Popam,<sup>1</sup> ex qua filium nomine Willelmum jam adultum ge- Norman  
met. ii. 22. nuerat, iterum repetens sibi matrimonio copulavit. Qui senio History.  
fessus totius Normanniæ proceres, Alanum etiam et Berenga- His son  
rium convocavit, filium quoque suum Willelmum illis exposuit, chosen to  
jubens ut cum sibi dominum eligerent militiaeque suæ prin- succeed  
cipem præficerent. Quod et factum est, et ab omnibus præstito him.  
sacramento. Post hæc uno vivens lustro diem clausit extre- His death.  
mum, sepultus Rothomagi.

## INCIPIT LIBER TERTIUS.

- Ib. iii. 1. Berengerius et Alanus in Britannia comites a tenore fidei William  
quam Willelmo duci Normannorum pepigerant dissidentes, conquers  
regi Francorum ulterius militare volebant. Sed dux Britan- the Breton  
niam tam diu vastavit, eorum municipia tam diu subvertit, counts.  
quoadusque cogeret Alanum exire Britanniam, Anglos adire,  
Berengerio sibi reconciliato. Riulfus Ebroicensis collecta viro- Riulf  
rum multitudine Willelmum ducem intra Rothomagum obsidere besieges  
disposuit. Sed dux cum trecentis militibus irrumpens castra Rouen.  
Riulphi, maximam suorum multitudinem stravit. Riulfus autem  
Ib. iii. 2. commilitonum fiducia destitutus, inter profugos delitescens,  
evasit fugæ subsidio. Dux hostibus profligatis suorum recen-  
sens numerum, repperit ex eis interisse nullum. Locus in quo  
fuit conflictus belli pratum hactenus nuncupatur. De prælio Birth of  
duce regresso, legatus dirigitur, deferens ex quadam nobilis- Richard,  
sima puella sibi more solito copulata nomine Sprota filium ei son of  
Ib. iii. 3. natum esse. Quem cum festinatione Bajocas transmisit ut per Sprota.  
episcopum Eiricum sacro lotum fonte vocaret Ricardum. Post-  
modum Hugo dux Francorum, Willelmus comes Pictavensis,  
Herebertus quoque Viromandensis, apud Leonis silvam ad  
ducem Willelmum veniunt. Quos ille cum magno sumptuum  
apparatu suscepit. Willelmus itaque Pictavensis comes soro- Marriage of  
rem ducis nomine Gerloc petiit, ut ejus conubio jungeretur Gerloc.  
Ib. iii. 4. maritali lege. Quod et factum est. Herebertus etiam comes, Marriage of  
adhortante Hugone magno, Willelmo duci filiam suam donavit. William.  
Ib. iii. 5. Precibus postmodum Adelstani regis Anglorum, dux Willelmus He makes  
Ludovicum suum nepotem, scilicet Karoli regis filium, in regno Lewis king  
Francorum sublimari curavit. Alanum etiam Britanniae comi- of France.  
tem precibus Adelstani regis ad sua redire concessit. Ludo-  
vicus rex Francorum, cum per lustrum unum regnum suum  
sub quiete disponeret, suorum improbitate coactus est Hen-  
rico Transrenano regi nuncios mittere, et cum eo pactum ami-

<sup>1</sup> Filiam Guidonis comitis Silvanectensis sicut dicitur, R. in marg.

- Norman History. citiarum stabile firmare se velle. Quibus rex Transrenanus respondit ad hoc fœdus ineundum se nullo modo consentire, nisi Willelmi ducis Normannorum astipulatione. Super itaque Mosæ fluvium ambo reges conveniunt; inter quos dux Willelmus tam fidelissimus quam prudentissimus exstitit mediator. Pax inter duos reges sacramentis hinc inde præstitis confirmatur. A colloquio dux Willelmus regrediens apud Laudunum filium Ludovici regis, quem ex Gerberga regina sua sustulerat, de sacro fonte levavit, eum vocans Lotharium. Sub eodem tempore duo monachi, Baldewinus et Gundewinus, a Cameracensi territorio proficiscentes, venerunt Gemeticum, ut locum pro viribus reædificarent. Legatos itaque dux Willelmus sorori suæ Gerloc, quam Willelmus comes Pictavensis sibi junxerat in matrimonium, dirigit, mandans ut monacos illi mitteret quos præfato subrogaret in loco. Soror autem sua xii. monacos cum abbate Martino sublatos a Sancti Cipriani cœnobia<sup>1</sup> duci destinavit. Quibus dux Willelmus Gemmeticum dedit, abbatique locum tradidit cum tota villa, quam ab allodariis auro redemit, seque monachum inibi fieri repromisit. Fecissetque voto satis si non obstitisset abbas. Verumptamen cucullam et stamineam ab illo suscipiens secum asportavit, quæ reponens in scrinio clavim ejus argenteam appendit in cingulo. Missis postmodum nunciis filium suum Ricardum a Fiscanno reductum fidelibus suis tam Normanicis quam Britannicis præsentavit, cui fidelitatem omnes unanimiter juraverunt. Haroldus subinde rex Danorum, a filio suo Sueno de regno pulsus, cum sexaginta navibus Normanniam adiit. Quem dux Normannorum cum honore congruo recipiens ad præsidium ei comitatum Constantiniensem concessit. Ea tempestate Flandrensium comes Arnulfus comiti Herlewino castrum quod vocatur Monasteriolum abstulit fraude. Qui penitus omni destitutus auxilio Normannorum ducem aggreditur. Cujus calamitati princeps compatiens congregavit exercitum et Monasteriolum obsidione cingens cepit, iterumque vallatum sumptibus alimoniarum Herlewino reddit. Per idem tempus Flandrensium Arnulfus duci Willelmo mandat amicitiam se cum eo velle firmare, cum innumera militum electissimorum super Sommæ fluvium ad colloquium veniens. Ex una parte fluminis consedit Arnulfus, Willelmus ex altera. Arnulfus nœniis et ambagibus diem detinuit, donec ad occasum solis riente dirimerentur adinvicem. Sed statim Eiricus, Balzo, Robertus,<sup>2</sup> Riulfus, ducem revocantes, referunt dominum suum
- W. Gemmet. iii. 6.
- Ib. iii. 7.
- Ib. iii. 8.
- Ib. iii. 9.
- Ib. iii. 10.
- Ib. iii. 11.
- Ib. iii. 12.

<sup>1</sup> cœnobia] Here the lacuna in MS. A. ends.

<sup>2</sup> Henricus Balzarob', A.

consilii melioris omisisse secretum. Quem navim retorquentem ad ripam, mox ut terram tetigit extractis gladiis interimunt, innocentem, nullum juvamen de suis habere valentem ob decurrentis aquæ profunditatem. Inde protenus fugæ petentes auxilium, corpus piissimi viri reliquerunt exanimæ. Principes Normannorum, Berengarius necnon et Alanus nomine, dominum suum perimi cernentes, ululatu, clamore littora repleverunt. Ducem Willelmum ad se relatum cum devestirent, argenteam clavim ejus strophio dependentem reppererunt, habentem sub se stamineam scilicet et monachilem cucullam, quæ si comes ei vita fuisset ab hoc colloquio rediens sumpsisset apud Gemmeticum. Explevit autem sanctissimus dux Willelmus vitæ suæ cursum xvi. kalendas Januarii. Tunc temporis annus ab incarnatione Domini nongentesimus quadragesimus tertius effluebat.

Norman  
History.Murder of  
William.

Dec. 17, 943.

*Explicit liber tertius: incipit quartus.*

## LIBER QUARTUS.

- W. Gemmet. iv. 2. Ludovicus rex Francorum, immemor beneficiorum quæ, dum viveret, dux Willelmus ei semper impenderat, Rothomagum venit concite; quem Radulfus, Bernardus, Anslec, totius Normannici ducatus tutores, cum honore regali suscipiunt. Rex itaque Ricardum puerum, filium ducis Willelmi, suis jussit aspectibus præsentari. Quem egregia forma perspicuens decoratum, cum coætaneis pueris educandum decrevit in palatio suo. Postmodum consultu suorum Ricardo puero paternam hæreditatem inde sibi pacta fidelitate concessit. Arnulfus Flandrensis metuens ne rex Ludovicus cum hostica manu super eum irrueret, et a crimine proditoris expiare se cupiens, missis legatis cum x. auri libris, a Willelmi nece se coram rege fatetur immunem. Consilium tamen dedit ut Ricardum puerum adustis poplitibus arctaret gravi custodia, gentemque Normannicam tam diu gravissimis affligeret vectigalibus, quoadusque Danemarchiam coacta repeteret. Unde cum apud Laudunum Ludovicus clavatum moraretur, puerum ab aucupio regredientem, acerbissimis confutans conviciis, meretricis filium ultro virum alienum rapiantis vocavit, et a talibus nisi resipisceret cauteriatis genibus illum affligeret; deputatis etiam custodibus aliis ne forte posset elabi, sub magna jussit cum servari cautela.
- Ib. iv. 3. Osmundus procurator ejus, severissimam sententiam regis intelligens, animo consternatus Normannis legatum mittit, mandans dominum suum Ricardum a rege mancipari sub lugubri jugo captivitatis. Quibus compertis confestim per totam patriam Normannorum indicitur triduanum jejunium. Osmundus verso consilio puerum hortabatur ut ægritudine simulata lecto de-

Lewis comes  
to Rouen.He takes  
charge of  
duke  
Richard.Arnulf  
advises him  
to oppress  
the Nor-  
mans.He im-  
prisons  
Richard.

Norman History. *cumberet, ut ab omnibus desperaretur. Cujus monitis puer obtemperans, tanquam in extremo mortis positus, lecto proster-*

Stratagem for Richard's escape. *nitur. Quod custodes videntes ejus neglecta custodia de suis rebus procurandis huc illucque discurrunt. In area domus forte jacebat herbæ fasciculus, in quo puerum colligatum Osmundus tanquam humeris imponens velut pabulum equo laturus, cœnante rege nudatisque plateis a civibus, transgreditur urbis mœnia; veniens etiam in hospitis sui domum super equum festinus insilit, et arrepto puero fugiens quantocius Codiciacum appulit. In quo commendato puero castellanis equitans nocte diluculo Silvanectis venit. Quem Bernardus comes intuens tam mature venisse stupet, et qualiter erga pronepotem suum Ricardum se res habeant diligenter inquirit. Cui cum ordinem rei detexisset et solito lætiorum cum reddidisset, Hugonem magnum equitatu celeri statim petunt, et post Ricardum puerum ad Silvanectensem urbem gaudentes deducunt. Considerans Ludovicus rex votum suum irritum fore, Arnulfo Flandrensi mandat ut sibi festinus occurreret apud vicum qui dicitur Restibulus. Ubi dum ambo diversi disceptarent super evasione Ricardi pueri, subintulit Arnulfus; "Novimus," inquit, "Hugonem magnum cum Normannis diu sentire; quare tibi plurimum expedit illum obcæcare muneribus. Igitur illi concede ducatum Normannicum a Sequana versus mare, tibi reservans urbem Rothomagensem, quatenus ejus privata juvamine penitus cogatur a terra recedere gens perfida." Quibus verbis rex persuasus continuo per suum legatum convocat Hugonem magnum ad colloquium ad villam quæ dicitur Crux juxta Compendium. Quo cum vidisset et de ducatus Normannici distributione regem audisset tractare, Ricardo puero fidem inconvulsam servare præposuit. Quapropter a loco recedentes, adversus Normannos expeditione jurata, congregatis exercitibus ab utraque parte rex Calciva, Hugo Bajocasina cœperunt rapinis et incendiis obpugnare territoria. Quæ cum Bernardus Danus didicisset, Bernardi Silvanectensis usus consilio, confestim legatos dirigit, regi Ludovico verbis eruditos hujusmodi; "Quare, præpotentissime rex, tuam demolisiris patriam, præsertim cum tibi sit obsistente nullo pacifica. Desiste potius a tuorum rapinis, et utere Normannorum militiis. Cur enim eos vexas incendiis cum tibi patula sit*

Richard brought to Seulis. *W. Gemmet. iv. 5.*

Arnulf advises the king to bribe Hugh the great.

Lewis and Hugh invade Normandy.

Lewis enters Rouen. *Ib. iv. 6.*

*"urbs Rotomagensis?" Hac itaque rex legatione plurimum exhilaratus, prohibitis a præda militibus, ire festinat ad urbem quantocius. Cui venienti cum multimodis laudibus cunctus civitatis clerus ad portam processit obvius, clamans cum populorum turbis, "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini." Rex ad regales accedens dapces cœpit epulari splendide, Bernardo*



Dano ministrante. Cum autem inter prandendum rex jam æstuaret vino, sic Bernardus ait: "Hodie, serenissime rex, lætissimus nobis dies illuxit, quoniam cœpimus esse regales; hactenus militavimus duci; serviemus ulterius invictissimo regi. Teneat sibi Bernardus Silvanectensis Ricardum pro nepotem suum; nos autem tempore longo te dominum habeamus et regem." Hiis et hujusmodi rex placatus Hugoni magno legatos mittit ut a finibus exeat Normannorum. Rex apud Rotomagum morans præfectum comitatus præfecit Radulfum agnomento Tortum; qui paganis deterior monasteria circa Sequanæ littora diruit a fundamentis. Interea Bernardus, metuens ne Ludovicus rex cum Hugone magno Normannos pressuris opprimeret gravioribus, Haroldo regi Danorum apud Cheresburch degenti legatos clam mittit, mandans ut sociatis sibi Constantiniensibus atque Bajocasinis, a partibus marinis Normanniam totam concuteret. Cujus monitis Haroldus favens, celerrime propulsis ad mare navibus, et subductis in altum velis, solito more volans occupat maritima littora cum navium multitudine gravi. Rex Ludovicus hoc audiens, cum validum congregasset exercitum, quantocius venit Rotomagum, Haroldo regi mandans ut apud vadum qui Herlewini vocatur sibi confestim occurreret. Quæ res Haroldo regi vehementer complacuit, annisu toto mortem ducis Willelmi decernens ulcisci. Cum autem ambo reges die statuto convenissent juxta Divæ fluvium et de Willelmi ducis injusta nece diutius disceptarent, quidam Danus Herlewinum, Monasterioli castri comitem, pro quo dux idem occubuerat, inter alios prospiciens, zelo succensus illum perfodit lancea, mortuumque sub momento sternit. Cujus mortem Lambertus Herlewini frater ceterique Franci ferentes amare, concitatis animis ad dimicandum, super Danos impetu proruunt repentino. Quos pagani viriliter excipientes, sæviente Marte, satrapas interficiunt decem et octo, cum aliis innumeris. Rex Ludovicus a regis Haroldi captione lapsus, in cujusdam militis incidit manus, et apud Rothomagum arctatur sub arcta custodia. Gerberta regina Ludovicum regem audiens a Normannis captum esse, dirigit, et Henricum regem Transrenanum suum equidem patrem aggreditur, orans ut Rothomagum obsideret virumque suum inde violenter abstraheret. Cujus infortunium cum rex audisset, hoc illi juste contigisse respondit, quia fidem quam olim juraverat Willelmo duci Normanniæ Ricardum ejus filium capiendo manifeste corruperat. "Per tuos," inquit, "O filia, stude virum tuum juvare, quia de propriis ad præsens oportet me tractare negotiis." Hugo magnus dux Parisiorum, misso Bernardo Silvanectensi, Normannos convocat ad colloquium ad Sanctum Clerum. "Reddite nobis regem nos-

Norman  
History.

Hugh dis-  
missed.

Bernard  
proposes to  
Harold to  
seize Nor-  
mandy.

Herlewin of  
Montreuil  
slain.

Battle.

Lewis kept  
in prison at  
Rouen.

Henry of  
Germany  
refuses to  
help him.

Hugh ob-  
tains his  
release.

W. Gem-  
met. iv. 7.

Ib. iv. 8.

- Norman History. "trum, et obsidem pro eo suscipite filium ejus et duos episcopos, Hildericum Belvacensem et Guidonem Suessionensem." Rex de sua lætus evasione regreditur Landunum, et repetunt Normanni Rothomagum. Post hæc Normanni mittentes ad Silvanectensem Bernardum, convocaverunt inde cum exercitu magno Ricardum seniore suum. Hiis ita gestis, considerans Hugo magnus puerum Ricardum viribus convalescere, consultu Bernardi Silvanectensis, sacramentis ab utraque parte juratis, filiam suam Emmam nomine Ricardo despondit. Subinde rex Ludovicus Arnulfum Flandrensem misit ad Transrenanum regem Ottonem, mandans quoniam, si Hugonem omnino contereret, Normannicamque terram etiam dominio suo subigeret, Lothariense regnum illi contraderet. Imperator igitur stipatus militum legionibus multis super Hugonem magnum irruit. Et postmodum super Normannos inmisit omne robur belli, præmittens cum milite multo quendam suum nepotem ad terrendam Rotomagensem urbem. Normanni, portis impetu repentino patefactis, proruentes nepotem imperatoris prosternunt: quod cum audisset Arnulfus in conticinio noctis cum suo festinus aufugit exercitu. Quod ubi didicerunt Otto simul et Ludovicus Arnulfum fugisse quo venerant itinere sunt regressi. Quos maturius decedentes Normanni sunt adeo subsecuti gladiis, ut per itinera diversa reperirentur undequaque prostrati. Hugo denique dux senio fessus cum novissimum exitus sui diem cerneret imminere, Ricardo duci Normanniæ filium suum Hugonem Capeth ilico commendavit. Post cujus obitum Ricardus filiam ejus Emmam prius sibi desponsatam accepit uxorem. Theobaldus Carnotensis comes duci Ricardo cœpit adversari, Gerbergæ reginæ fultus patrocinio. Lotharius rex hortante Theobaldo legatum dirigit Ricardo duci verbis instructum hujusmodi; "Quousque servitium mihi debitum exhibere detractas?" Congregatis itaque Burgundiorum Francorumque copiis Ebroicam civitatem aggreditur, civibus incautis eam obsidione cingit; expugnatam Theobaldo comiti tradit. Ricardus dux evestigio Dunensem Carnotensem comitatum prædis et incendiis vastat. Theobaldus apud Ermentrudis villam fixis papilionibus stationem componit. Dux Ricardus diluculo super eum irruit. Theobaldus turpiter fugiens cum paucis latitando per devia saltus Carnotum venit confusus. Dum hæc agerentur Ricardus Haroldo Danorum regi legatos dirigit ut illi succurrat. Veniens Danorum exercitus omnia quæ fuerunt Theobaldi diripit: castella rediguntur in solitudinem. Dum hæc geruntur sinodalis episcoporum conventus congregatur apud Landunum. Quorum consilio Lotharius rex Ricardus duci reddidit Ebroicam urbem. Paganorum plurimi
- W. Gemmet. iv. 9.
- Ib. iv. 10.
- Ib. iv. 11.
- Ib. iv. 12.
- Ib. iv. 13.
- Ib. iv. 14.
- Ib. iv. 15.
- Ib. iv. 16.
- Ib. iv. 17.
- Hugh gives his daughter to Richard.
- Lewis offers Lorraine to Otho if he will aid him.
- Otho's forces defeated.
- Theobald of Chartres attacks Richard.
- Victory of Richard.
- King Lothar restores Evreux to Richard.

- quos Haroldus rex Ricardo duci transmiserat, ad fidem Christi conversi sunt; alii transeuntes ad Hispanias decem et octo diruerunt urbes. Emma filia Hugonis Magni, Ricardi ducis uxor, moritur absque liberis. Ricardus vero non multo post quandam speciosissimam virginem nomine Gunnor, ortam ex Danorum prosapia, desponsavit, ex qua filios genuit, Ricardum, Robertum, Malgerium, et duos alios, Radulfum et Godefridum, necnon et filias tres, Emmam, Hawis, Matildem. Emma nupsit Adalredo regi Anglorum; Hawis nupsit Galfrido comiti Britannorum, Matildis Odoni comiti. Dux Ricardus apud Fiscannum in honore Deificæ Trinitatis templum construxit; in suburbio Rothomagensi abbaciam Sancti Audoeni; in monte qui dicitur Tumba construxit abbaciam Sancti Michaelis. Mortuo Francorum rege Lothario, surrogatur Hugo Chapet, auxilio ducis Ricardi. Dum renueret Flandrensis comes Arnulfus militare Hugoni Chapet, illi violenter abstulit Attrebatum, cunctaque municipia quæ tenebat ultra flumen quod vocatur Lis. Hujus infortunii dolore confusus Arnulfus petiit Ricardum ducem ut pacificaret illum cum rege Francorum. Quod et fecit Ricardus. Mortuo Hugone Chapet, successit ei Robertus filius suus, rex piissimus. Dux Ricardus ægritudine corporis aggravatus convocavit Radulfum comitem, suum equidem uterinum fratrem, consilio cujus Ricardum filium suum ducem Normanorum instituit. Obiit autem apud Fiscannum primus Ricardus anno ab incarnatione Domini nongentesimo nonagesimo sexto.

Norman History.

Sons and daughters of Richard.

Hugh Capet becomes king by his help.

Richard dies, 996.

## LIBER QUINTUS.

- Ib. v. 1. Ricardus, primi Ricardi filius, rusticos unanimiter per diversos totius Normanniæ comitatus agentes conventicula, juxta suos etiam libitus vivere decernentes, per Radulfum comitem patrum suum omissis concionibus et conventiculis ad aratra sua redire coegit. Quendam etiam fratrem suum ex patre nomine Willelmum, cui comitatum Oximensem contulerat ut inde sibi statutum exhiberet servitium, ab illius fidelitatis obsequio se cohibentem invenit. Qui dum per legatos a duce sæpius objurgaretur et resipiscere contradiceret, auxilio Radulfi comitis captus in Rothomagensis urbis turre retruditur per quinquennium. Tandem longissimo fune per eminentiorem fenestram a turre lapsus fugam iniit. Die vero quadam ducem reperiens in venatum ludis se voluptuosius exercentem, vestigiis ejus ilico sclotenus provolutus, veniam petiit. Quem protenus dux misericordia motus favente Radulfo comite recepit in gratiam, et ut fratrem carissimum deinceps honoravit. Cui non multo post Ocensem tradidit comitatum, dans ei quan-

Richard II. duke.

Rebellion and submission of William, his brother.

The counts of Eu.

- Norman History. dam puellam nomine Licelinam, filium viri nobilissimi nomine Turketilli; de qua tres filios genuit, Robertum scilicet, post ejus mortem comitatus illius heredem, et Willelmum comitem Suessionensem, et Hugonem præsullem Luxoviensem. Circa dies W. Gem-  
 War with Ethelred. istos Adelredus rex Anglorum, Emmam ducis Ricardi sororem met. v. 4. habens in conjugem, quibusdam exortis inter eos dissensionibus, maximam navium multitudinem congregavit, ut totam Normanniam rapinis et incendiis exterminarent Angli: monti tamen archangeli parcendum decrevit. Qui subductis in altum navibus velivolo sulcantes æquora vento maritima totius Normanniæ tradunt exitiali Vulcano. Quod ut Nigellus vir nobilis comperisset, militibus Constantiniensibus congregatis super eos irruit impetu repentino, tantaque cunctos strage delevit ut nullus penitus remaneret qui facta posteris nunciaret. Bri- Ib. v. 5.  
 Victory of Nigel over the English. tannorum comes Galfridus ducem Ricardum in omnibus prosperari considerans, consultu suorum fultus cum maxima militum multitudine curiam ducis appetiit. Quem dux ut tantum decebat virum recipiens honorifice, cum copiosa rerum affluentia secum illum aliquantisper detinuit. Erat duci soror nomine Hawis, valde decora, morum honestate gratissima. Post pactas amicitias inter eos eam sibi dari comes annisu toto poposcit; ejus voluntati dux, assentientibus Normannorum principibus, gratanter concessit, et petitam more tradidit Christiano. De qua postmodum Galfridus comes duos filios genuit, Alanum scilicet et Eudonem. Qui post ejus excessum toti Britanniaæ robustissimo vigore feliciter præfuerunt. Per  
 Geoffrey of Brittany marries the duke's sister Hawis. ibidem tempus rex Anglorum Adelredus Danos, per omne regnum Ib. v. 6. suum unanimi concordia secum pacifice cohabitantes, die festo Sancti Bricii passim per Angliam perimi jussit. Quidam tamen Dani juvenes agilitate pernices ad quandam navem se contulerunt, et fugæ præsidio per Thamensen fluvium Danemargiam petierunt. Quod rex Suenus audiens, cum festina- Ib. v. 7.  
 Massacre of the Danes by Ethelred. tione cunctos sub suo degentes regimine præparari jussit, ut suorum sanguinem totis viribus ulciscerentur. Qui dum suo junctus est exercitui, continuo regnum Anglorum tradit ultricibus flammis. Quod rex audiens Adelredus, apud Wintoniam degens, sublatis a terra thesauris, cum uxore, cum filiis, Eadwardo scilicet et Aluredo, Normanniæ ducem Ricardum expetiit. Igitur Suenus, dum apud Lundoniam de regni trac- Ib. v. 8.  
 Sweyn invades England. taret dispositione, diem clausit extremum. Adelredus rex audiens mortem Sueni, præparatis ad navigandum omnibus, ad suum cum uxore regnum regreditur, filiis suis dimissis cum avunculo. Rex itaque Canutus, collectis undequaque militum legionibus, ad Anglos velivolo cursu devehitur. Inde petens Tamisæ fluvium celeriter petiit Estsexæ comitatum. Cui cum  
 Ethelred flies to Normandy.  
 War of Canute with Ethelred.

- W. Gemmet. v. 9. suis egredienti de navibus occurrerunt Angli, cruentissimum inferentes bellum ad sui perniciem apud Essendune. Rex Canutus victor effectus ad suas naves cum suis est reversus. Hinc celeri se movens fiducia obsidione circumdat Lundoniam, intra quam urbem rex Adelredus graviter ægrotavit; et crudescente morbo corporis non multo post hominem exiit. Rex igitur
- Ib. v. 8. Canutus habens secum Lagman regem Suavorum et Olavum regem Noricorum, audita morte regis Adelredi, suorum consulti fidelium Emmam reginam abstractam ab urbe post aliquot dies sibi junxit uxorem Christiano more; de qua succedente tempore genuit filium nomine Hardecnutum, postmodum regem Anglorum et Danorum, et filiam unam vocabulo Gunnildam, quæ nupsit Henrico Romanorum imperatori. Temporibus sub eisdem Odo Carnotensis comes Matildem ducis Ricardi sororem legitime sibi copulavit in matrimonio. Cui dux medietatem Dorcasini castri dedit nomine dotis cum terra super Arvæ fluvium adjacente. Matildis moritur absque liberis. Post cujus obitum duci terram prætitulatam repetenti comes Odo cœpit contraire. Quapropter dux ascitis Britonibus cum Normannorum legionibus super Arvæ fluvium hostiliter veniens, castrum condidit quod Tegulense vocavit, et sumptis ex Odonis comitatu sufficientibus alimoniis eandem munitionem replevit habundantissime, Nigellum Constantiniensem, Radulfum Totimensem, Rogerum filium ejusdem cum eorum militibus custodes in ea relinquens. Odo comes convocatis clam ad sui suffragium comitibus, Hugone scilicet Cenomannensi, Gualerano Mellendensi, cum militum copiis equitans tota nocte diluculo venit ad Tegulense castrum. Quos cum viderunt principes prænominati, custodibus intra municipium derelictis, impetu repentino foras erumpunt, Odonem et suos ita prostraverunt ut, multis peremptis, plurimis vulneratis, reliqui per devia fugientes opaca quærerent silvarum latibula. Videns igitur dux Ricardus comitem Odonem ad tantam devolutum esse vecordiam, missis legatis duos reges, Olavum scilicet Noricorum et Lagman Suevorum, sui vocat in auxilium. Qui cum suis exercitibus pariter congregati, velis in altum expassis Britannorum littora, vi ventorum compulsi, petere sunt coacti. Quorum Britones repentinum agnoscentes accessum, per campi planitiem quo noverant illos venturos fore, profundissimos foderunt cuniculos angustissimos in superficie. Venientes Britones atrociter irruunt super hostes. Quorum discipulis prostrati sunt Dani. Progredientes inde castrum Doli circumdant obsidione, captum igne comburunt. Deinde sublatis ancoris mare repetentes ad ora devehuntur Sequanica; carpentesque fluminis alveum, remigio pernici Rothomagum appli-
- Norman History.
- He marries Emma the widow of Ethelred.
- War of Richard with Odo of Chartres.
- Defeat of Odo.
- The kings of Norway and Sweden come to Richard's help.
- After being defeated by the Bretons, they burn Dol and come to Rouen.

- Norman History. King Robert mediates. *cuerunt. Quos dux vehementer gavisus competenti regaliter honore suscepit. Rex Francorum Robertus audiens paganos tantas Britannis contumelias intulisse, ducemque Ricardum ad confutandam Odonis comitis contumaciam accersisse, discordes ambos apud Coldras ad se convenire mandavit. Ubi dum causas dissensionum audisset, sopitis eorum animis protinus illos concordēs effecit, eo tenore quidem ut Odo Dorcasinum castrum teneret, et dux præreptam terram reciperet, in suo statu Tegulensi castro perpetualiter persistente. Quibus dux ad votum peractis ad suos reges regreditur. Rex etiam Olavus oblectatus super Christiana religione, spretis cultibus idolorum, cum nonnullis suorum ad Christi fidem conversus est, et de percepta gratia gaudens ad suum regnum regreditur. Qui post a suis proditus, et a perfidis injuste peremptus, cœlestem curiam intravit rex et martir gloriosus. Subinde dux Ricardus Judith sororem Galfridi comitis Britannorum accepit uxorem; de qua tres filios genuit, Ricardum, Robertum, Willelmum, totidemque filias, quarum Aeliz Reginaldo Burgundiorum comiti nupsit, ex qua Willelmum atque Guidonem procreavit; altera Baldewino Flandrensi; tertia virgo moritur. Post Galfridus comes Romam proficiscitur, totam Britanniam duobus filiis, Alano videlicet et Eudone, sub ducis advocatu reliquit. Qui peragratis sanctorum locis in repatriando præventus morte diem obiit. Per idem tempus Burcardus Milidunensis castri comes Odonis comitis Carnotensis proditione clandestina castro spoliatus est. Quod ut comperit rex Francorum Robertus, Ricardum Normannorum ducem ad colloquium accersivit. Cujus obprobrium dux non ferens, exercitu congregato quantocius Milidunum venit, et illud fluminis ex una parte rex obsedit, ex altera Milidunenses portas aperiunt ducemque cum suis introducunt. Quorum dux parcens multitudini, Walterum proditorem cum uxore sua patibulo jussit suspendi. Tribus abhinc emensis annis Henricus dux Burgundiorum moritur, absque liberis, Robertum regem Francorum sui ducatus relinquens heredem. Rex Robertus accersito duce Ricardo tam diu civitatem obsedit Autisiodorum donec Landricum Nivernensem regis dominatui subjugavit. Interea Reginaldus trans Ararim fluvium comes Burgundionum, missis legatis filiam ducis Ricardi Adeliz petit in uxorem. Qua Christiana lege sibi sociata, captus est postmodum ab Hugone Cabilonense comite, et dolo diræ mancipatus custodiae. Cujus anxietatem dux Ricardus agnoscens, Hugoni mandat quatinus absque difficultate dilationis generum suum sineret liberum abire; quod facere contempsit. Dux Ricardus filium suum Ricardum dirigit in Burgundiam, Milmandum cinxit obsidione*
- W. Gemmet. v. 12.
- Ib. v. 13.
- Ib. v. 14.
- Ib. v. 15.
- Ib. v. 16.
- Conversion of king Olaf.
- Marriage and family of duke Richard.
- Richard and Robert take Melun.
- Richard brings Auxerre to submission.
- He sends his son Richard into Burgundy to obtain the release of count Reginald.

castellum. Normanni castrum oppugnantes per girum, capiunt, igne comburunt; ad Cabilonensem urbem iter dirigunt. Considerans igitur Hugo contra tantum exercitum se nullo pacto posse resistere, sellam equestrem ferens humeris, genibus provolvitur adolescentis Ricardi; qui Reginaldum comitem reddidit, obsidibus datis apud Rothomagum ex hoc se fore satisfacturum patri suo duci jurejurando spondit. Quibus ad votum peractis, Ricardus juvenis ad patrem reversus est cum suis. Novissime dux Ricardus Ricardum filium suum consultu sapientum suo præfecit ducatu, fratrem ejus Robertum Oximensi comitatu. Viam ingreditur universæ carnis Ricardus secundus anno ab incarnatione Domini m<sup>o</sup>xxvi<sup>o</sup>.

Norman  
History.

W. Gem-  
met. v. 17.

Death of  
Richard,  
1026.

## LIBER SEXTUS.

- Ib. vi. 2. Robertus, frater ducis Ricardi juvenis, post biennium contempto dominio ducis, intra Falissæ castrum cum suis satellitibus se contulit ad resistendum. Quos furentis fratris conatus temerarios festine dux refrænavit, Falissæ castrum obsidione vallavit. Quod dum arietum et balistarum ictibus expugnaret, tandem a perfidia resipiscente Roberto, datis dexteris in pristinam redierunt concordiam; firmiterque pace composita secesserunt abinvicem. Tertius Ricardus cognomento Mantot, regressus Rothomagum m<sup>o</sup>xxviii<sup>o</sup> anno ab incarnatione Domini diem clausit extremum, fratrem suum Robertum heredem relinquens. Dux Robertus in primordiis suorum actuum, suspicioni habens patrum suum Robertum archipræsulem Rothomagensem, Ebroicam urbem obsidione vallavit. Cujus efferos impetus declinans archiepiscopus Robertum regem Francorum exul adiit, Normanniam feriens anathemate. Dux autem Robertus non multo post eum a Francia revocatum in pristinum honorem restituit poenitens facti. Subinde Willelmus Bellemensis castrum Alencium, quod beneficii tenebat jure, adversus ducem munire curavit. Ad cujus insolentiam propere conterendam, dux Robertus adveniens, intra munitionem tam diu conclusit, donec Willelmus clementiam ejus expeteret, nudis vestigiis equestrem sellam ferens humeris ad satisfaciendum. Dum hæc geruntur, Hugo præsul urbis Bajocasinae castrum Ebroicum clam armis alimoniisque sufficienter munivit, et custodibus positis, Franciam ocius adiit. Dux autem Robertus accelerans, contractis copiis Normannorum idem castellum obsidione vallavit: a cujus ingressu cum Hugo se videret obtrusum, sollicitus intrâ castrum conclusis libertatem abeundi a duce petiit, et eos inde protinus abegit: ipse quoque diutius extorris permansit. Tempore sub eodem Baldewinus Flandren-

Rebellion of  
Robert  
against  
Richard III.

Death of  
Richard III.,  
and success-  
ion of  
Robert, 1028.

He subdues  
William of  
Belesme.

He besieges  
Evreux.



- Norman History. He assists Robert of Flanders against his rebellious son Baldwin. sis comes, sobolem suam cupiens innormare regali prosapia, filiam Roberti regis Francorum filio suo Baldewino dari poposcit uxorem. Filius vero mox regali fretus affinitate patrem proprio solo pepulit. Pater Normannorum ducem festinanter aggreditur, suffragium adversus filium postulaturus. Cujus calamitatem dux miseratus, contractis militum viribus, Flandriam exterminare flammis exitialibus est adorsus. Baldewinus adolescens cum precibus humillimis duci legatos dirigit, patri se cupiens eo mediante reconciliari. Dux autem ejus petitioni favens patrem et filium libato pacis osculo pristinam redire fecit in concordiam. Moritur rex Francorum Robertus sub hac tempestate; cui successit filius ejus Henricus. Quem Francorum regno potitum mater ejus Constantia cœpit odio persequi novercali. Henricus itaque consultu suorum, confugium faciens cum xii. clientulis, apud Fiscannum ducem adiit Normannorum. Dux autem conflictibus crebris tandiu rebelles regis violentius expugnavit, donec cervicibus plexis suo regi reconciliarentur. Matris Constantiæ conatibus exinanitis, Britannorum comes Alanus a ducis servitio se surripuit. Dux invadeus Britanniam totum Doli comitatum flammis ultricibus tradidit, et cum ingenti præda Normanniam petiit. Post cujus abscessum Alanus Abrincatensem comitatum cum exercitu magno persequitur: cui Nigellus et Aluredus prænominati castelli custodes viriliter restiterunt, Britones tanta strage depopulantes ut Alanus cum dedecore recedens Redonim veniret. Alanus postmodum missa legatione Robertum Rothomagensem archiepiscopum, suum et Roberti ducis avunculum, ad se venire festinanter mandavit. Igitur archiepiscopus Alanum in servitio ducis Roberti pacta fidelitate coegit. Robertus cum in votum haberet Jerosolimam visitare, Willelmum filium suum tunc primum septennem optimatibus suis præsentavit, ut huic sibi loco sui dominum eligerent et militiae suæ principem præficerent. Quibus ad votum expletis, dux Robertus sub ductoribus et auctoribus sapientia vigentibus illum usque ad legitimam ætatem subegit, sanctissimam peregrinationem aggressus. Porro dux invictus in Jerosolimis, adorato Christo cum inter-
- He helps king Henry against his stepmother. W. Gemmet. vi. 7.
- He subdues Brittany. Ib. vi. 8.
- Robert goes to Jerusalem, after presenting his son to the Normans as his successor. Ib. vi. 12.
- Death of Robert at Nicea, 1035. Ib. vi. 13.
- Duke William allows Tillieres to

## LIBER SEPTIMUS.

- Henricus rex Francorum, immemor beneficiorum a patre ducis Willelmi sibi sæpius impensorum, dixit se placabilem Ib. vii. 5.



- nullo modo fore quamdiu Tegulense castrum in suo statu persisteret. Gillebertus vero cognomento Crispinus, cui dux Robertus illud olim commiserat, ad resistendum se protenus præparavit. Tandem Gilebertus precibus victus ducis Willelmi incerens castrum reddidit. Quod confestim igne concremari conspexit. Postmodum perspicieus Turstinus Oximensis præses ducem Willelmum aliquantulum regi cessisse, Falissæ castellum ne serviret inde duci munivit. Dux vero legionibus Normannorum undequaque coactis, festinanter illud obsedit. Perpendens autem Turstinus se tantas hostium copias non posse diutius tolerare, profugus et extorris aufugit a patria. Quo tempore Robertus Rothomagensis archiepiscopus obiit, cui successit Malgerius frater Roberti ducis. Nam Ricardus dux secundus, mortua Judith, aliam duxit uxorem nomine Papiam, ex qua duos filios genuit, Malgerium scilicet archiepiscopum et Willelmum Archacensem. Willelmus postea castellum Arcarum in cacumine montis condidit. Dux vero Willelmus viribus Normannorum accitis super eum venit, et erectis aggeribus ad radicem montis castrum stabilivit, quod fortium robore virorum inexpugnabile reddidit. Henricus ergo rex Francorum cum hostili manu Normanniam introivit. Sed Willelmi ducis milites Ingelrammum Abbatis-villæ comitem et Hugonem cognomento Bardulfum cum multis aliis peremerunt. Quod ut rex agnovit mœstus propter milites amissos cum dedecore repatriavit. Willelmus Arcarum dominus affectus inedia castellum reddidit, et a nativo solo discessit in exilium. Eadem tempestate rex Cnutus diem obiit, cui successit Haroldus filius ejus ex concubina. Circa dies illos Aluredus filius Adelredi regis apud Witsand transfretans Doroberniam venit; ubi Godwinum comitem obvium habuit. Quem idem comes in sua fide suscipiens, intempestæ noctis silentio, manibus Aluredi post tergum ligatis, illum apud Lundonias Haroldo regi transmisit. Quem Haroldus ad insulam Heli duci jussit, et oculis privavit. Haroldus post non multo superstes mortem obiit, cui successit frater ejus Hardecnutus regressus a Dacia, frater Eadwardi natus ex Emma matre. Qui post paululum confirmatus in regem, fratrem suum Eadwardum a Normannia revocavit, ac secum cohabitare fecit. Sed non plene duobus annis subsistens exiit hominem, Eadwardum totius regni relinquens heredem. His temporibus Willelmus dux Normannorum Guidonem filium Reginaldi comitis Burgundiorum, cui contulerat castrum Brioci, Nigellum etiam Constantiensem præsidem, sibi plurimum adversantes invenit. Suorum etiam actus consilio Henricum regem Francorum expetiit. Tunc tandem rex memor beneficii quod pater ejus Robertus ei quondam impenderat,
- Norman History.  
be surrendered to king Henry.  
Rebellion and flight of Turstin.  
Mauger archbishop of Rouen.  
William of Arques.  
He is banished.  
Alfred son of Ethelred is blinded and dies.  
Hardicanute invites Edward to England.  
Edward becomes king.  
Rebellion of Guy of Brioune and Nigel of the Cotentin.
- W. Gemmet. vii. 6.  
Ib. vii. 7.  
Ib. vii. 8.  
Ib. vii. 9.  
Ib. vii. 17.

- Norman History. Battle of Val-es-dunes. viribus Francorum simul coactis Oximensis comitatus aggressus, Valesdunas advenit, et Normannos sibi praelium intemptantes invenit. Quorum efferos impetus cum duce Willelmo minime perhorrescens, alternatim militum facto concursu bellum commissum est; et quos gladius non extinxit fugientes absorbit fluvius Olnæ. Guido prædictus e prælio lapsus Briocum expetiit. Quem dux Willelmus, rege Franciam repetente, cominus obsidione vallavit. Guido famis astrictus calamitate per amicos compulsus est supplex et pœnitens facti clementiam ducis expetere. Cujus dux suorum consultu miseræ misertus illi clementer pepercit, et recepto castello Brioci cum suis domesticis in sua manere domo jussit. His temporibus comes Andegavorum Gaufridus cognomine Martellus multos in vicino positos frequenter afflixit. Ex quibus comitem Theobaldum tamdiu captum custodiae mancipavit, donec urbem Turonicam extorqueret ab illo cum nonnullis castellis. Hic Normanniam rapinis cœpit vehementer demoliri, Damfrontis castrum custodibus et alimoniis muniendo. Quod dux Willelmus, militari vallatus manu, viribus Normannorum accinctus firmissimis, castellum cinxit, et equitans tota nocte cum exercitu Alencium venit; et concitatis militum animis expugnans cepit, exitialibus flammis cremavit, illusores suos manibus pedibusque privari jussit. Audientes Damfrontenses qualia dux suis commilitonibus intulerit, et considerantes a nullo se posse juvari, datis obsidibus ejus se cum castello dominatui tradiderunt. Postmodum dux Willelmus Matildem, comitis Baldewini Flandrensis filiam, duxit uxorem. De qua succedentibus annorum curriculum filios et filias genuit. In eodem tempore Malgerius Rothomagensis archiepiscopus archiepiscopatum duci reddidit; quem dux cuidam Maurilio multis virtutibus excellenti tradidit sinodali decreto. Postmodum rex Francorum Henricus Normanniam est aggressus, duorum agminibus hostium, unum ad Calcivum territorium subvertendum dirigens, cui fratrem suum præfecit Odonem; alteri vero cum Andegavorum comite Galfrido præfuit ipse, comitatum Ebroicensem devastaturus. Dux ergo Willelmus milites elegit quos ad comprimendos subversores Calcivi territorii celerrime direxit. Ipse vero contra regem se contulit cum suorum nonnullis. Venientes Normanni contra Francos, duce Willelmo, reppererunt eos apud Mare Mortuum in incendiis et mulierum ludibriis occupatos. Cum quibus ilico mane commissum est bellum. Novissime Franci victi terga dederunt Normannis, cum eorum Odone signifero, fratre videlicet Henrici regis. Quorum infortunium rex ut agnovit, ab infestatione Normannica concito gradu recessit. Postmodum dux Willelmus ad urbem Cenomannicam subver-
- W. Gemmet. vii. 18.
- Ib. vii. 21.
- Ib. vii. 24.
- Ib. vii. 27.

- tendam arma convertit. Cenomanni, castellis per totum comitatum subactis, duci Willelmo dextras dederunt. Ipse vero duo municipia stabilivit, quæ suis militibus custodienda commisit. Rex Francorum Henricus Normanniam aggreditur cum expeditione gravi. Qui comitatum pertransiens Oximensem, et Bajocensem penetrans, tandem reflexo calle Divæ vadum appetit. Quod rege transeunte media pars exercitus substitit. Cum quibus dux superveniens sub regis oculis ilico congressus illos tanta cæde prostravit, ut quos gladius non extinxit, hos per Normannica compita dispergeret violentia diræ captivitatis. Videns autem rex suorum interitum, quam citius valuit a Normannis recessit, et ad eos ulterius venire non apposuit. Qui postmodum naturæ debita solvens Philippum filium suum in Francorum regimine reliquit heredem. Sub isdem temporibus rex Angliæ Eadwardus, successione prolis carens, ducem Willelmum heredem sui regni constituit, prius mittens illi Robertum Cantuariensem archiepiscopum, postmodum Haroldum, ut duci de corona regni fidelitatem facerent, et Christiano more sacramento firmarent. Haroldus dum ob hoc negotium venire contenderet, velificato freto, Pontivum appulit, ubi Guidonis Abbatisvillæ comitis in manus incidit. Quem idem comes captum cum suis in custodiam trusit. Quod ut dux comperit, missis legatis illum a Guidone violenter extorsit. Quem aliquamdiu secum moratum, facta fidelitate de regno plurimis sacramentis, cum muneribus multis regi remisit. Eadwardus postmodum completo termino vitæ felicis, anno ab incarnatione Domini M<sup>o</sup>LX<sup>o</sup>V<sup>o</sup> migravit ad Dominum. Cujus regnum continuo Haroldus invasit, sprete fidelitate quam duci juraverat. Circa dies istos stella radiis longius protensis per noctium xv. spatium cœli faciem illustravit. Considerans itaque dux Willelmus Haroldum viribus roborari, classem ad tria milia navium festinanter in Pontivo construxit apud Sanctum Walericum. Inde vento flante secundo velis in altum expassis appulit Penevesellum; ubi statim firmissimo vallo castrum condidit. Quod committens militibus festinus Hastings venit, et aliud ibi firmavit. Haroldus Anglorum contrahens multitudinem duci festinanter occurrit. Dux legionibus militum in ordinibus tribus dispositis intrepidus obviam Haroldo processit. Haroldus in militum primo congressu letaliter vulneratus occubuit. Angli versa facie subsidium appetierunt fugæ. Fortissimus igitur dux ab inimicorum strage reversus, corporibus suorum carorum sepultis, iter arripuit quod tendit Lundoniam. Sed divertens ad castrum Warengfordiæ transmeato vado fluvii legiones ibi castra collocare præcepit. Inde Lundoniam est aggressus. Lundonienses datis obsidibus ducem Willelmum receperunt in principem; qui die Natalis ab omnibus tam Nor-
- Norman History.
- Henry again attacks Normandy and is beaten.
- Philip succeeds him. William named heir of England.
- Story of Harold's shipwreck.
- Invasion of England.
- Battle of Hastings.
- William chosen and crowned king, 1066.

- Norman History. mannorum quam Anglorum proceribus rex electus est, anno Dominicæ Incarnationis M<sup>o</sup>LX<sup>o</sup>VI<sup>o</sup>. Aldredus Eboracensis archiepiscopus ejus capiti coronam imposuit. Circa dies istos Eustachius comes Bologniæ, quorundam Anglorum versutiis depravatus, Doroberniæ castellum nisus est involare. Qui, noctis in conticinio mare transfretans, diluculo cum militum exercitu copioso castellum obsedit totisque viribus expugnare cœpit. Milites Odonis episcopi Bajocensis, milites etiam Hugonis de Monteforti, quibus erat commissa castelli custodia, patefactis portis repente foras prouunt unanimiter, consertoque certamine cunctos abigunt ab obsidione. Comes Eustachius cum paucis ad mare divertens, aufugit navigio. Rex Willelmus tunc temporis in Normannia morabatur; qui postea cunctis pro quibus venerat ad votum dispositis, Roberto filio suo ducatum Normannorum tradidit, et sic in regnum remeans plures ejusdem generis repperit quos Dacorum ab ejus fidelitate conspiratio prævaricatrix auerterat. Qui regis Willelmi formidantes adventum, furtim ut maximi terroris festinum suasit consilium, in quandam unius comitatus partem, aquis pariter et silvis inaccessibilem, se contulerunt, quod propria lingua Dunelmum nuncupaverunt, ex quo diversos crebrius agitantes excursus Sueni Danorum regis præstolabantur subventum. Quorum conatus temerarios rex ut agnovit, productis Normannorum copiis, ad confutandam eorum contumaciam perrexit quantociens. Porro duo filii regis Haroldi regem Hiberniæ Dirmetum pro iuvamine conferendo sunt aggressi. Qui cum lxxvi. navibus ab Hibernia redeuntes Anglos ocius repetierunt, rapinis et incendiis terræ populum exterminantes. Quibus Briennus, Endonis ducis Britannici minoris filius, cum suis obuius, protinus cum eis sub una die duobus præliis manum conseruit, cæsis Hiberniensium bellatoribus septingentis. Reliqui fugientes e certamine navium præsidio necis exitium evaserunt utcumque. Rex autem Willelmus ad hostium arcendos excursus tutissima castella per loca stabiliens oportuna, militum electissimorum robore communivit. Tandem bellorum ac seditionum tempestate conquiescente, totius Anglicæ monarchiæ potentius habenas temperat et gloria prosperitatis potitur.
- W. Gemmet. vii. 39.
- Ib. vii. 40.
- Ib. vii. 41.
- Ib. vii. 42.

LIBER OCTAVUS.<sup>1</sup>

- War between Geoffrey Martel and William. Gaufredus Martellus, cum comitem Pictavensem Willelmum et comitem Carnotensem Theobaldum simul habuisset in vincu-
- Will. Pictav., ed. Maseres, p. 46.

<sup>1</sup> From this point the work of William of Poitiers supplies the basis of our author's narrative, and the abridgment does not quite so closely follow the language of the original.

- lis, ne quid ei deesset ad famam ulterius propagandam, Willelmum ducem Normannorum molestare præsumpsit, invadens castellum Alencium. Dux Willelmus ut Galfrido Martello redderet talionem, Danfrontem, castrum scilicet Gaufridi Meduanensis qui Martello favebat, obsidione cinxit. Martellus ut liberaret Danfrontem exercitum congregavit. Dux Willelmus Rogerum de Montegomerico, Willelmum filium Osberni, præmisit ut Normannis essent auxilio, castrum obsidentibus Danfrontum, et mentem Martelli perscrutarentur. Qui superbe respondit. Dux Willelmus cum exercitu superveniens maximo fuit Martello terrori. Qui fugiens a facie ducis fuga sibi consuluit. Dux Willelmus Alencium superveniens eum ilico subjugavit. Quod audientes Danfrontini sese spontanee duci submittere Willelmo. Dicitur quod permissu Ricardi primi Normannorum comitis fundata sunt hæc duo castella, tam in confinio Normanniæ quam Cenomanniæ. Postmodum Gaufridus Meduanensis audito quod dux Willelmus Ambreras viris munisset et alimoniis, dominum suum Gaufridum Martellum supplex adiit. Martellus itaque Willelmum comitem Pictavorum et Eudonem comitem Britonum in adiutorium sui pertraxit, Ambreras conscendit ad oppugnandum accinctus. Sed dux Willelmus munitionis fundator, labore cognito suorum, exercitum evocat, ad suorum properans subsidium. Quo postquam tres supradicti comites adequitare percipiunt, mira celeritate cum inmanibus exercitibus dilabuntur, fuga sibi pernici consulentes. Dux Normannorum victor Gaufridum Meduanensem e vestigio bello adorsus, intra exiguum temporis eum ad hoc compulit ut in remotissimis Normanniæ partibus sibi manus daret perdomitas, fidelitatem quam satelles domino suo debet ei jurans. Tempore Hugonis Galfridus Martellus urbem Cenomannicam sæpe igne injecto cremavit, sæpe militibus suis eam prædam tribuit, plerumque vineas circa ejus ambitum extirpavit. Aliquando expulso illo qui juste possedit, soli dominio suo eam vendicavit. Hugo hereditatem suam Hereberto filio suo reliquit et inimicitias easdem. Herebertus Martelli tyrannide metuens omnino deleri, Willelmum ducem Normannorum sub quo tutus foret supplex adiit; manibus ei sese dedit, cuncta sua ab eo ut miles a domino recepit, cunctorum singulariter eum statuens heredem, si non gigneret alium. Herebertus tandem morbo interiit, suos in ipso fine obtestans et obsecrans, ne alium dominum sibi quaerent præter ducem Willelmum, quem ipse eis heredem reliquerat. At homines malefidi Gualterum Mendatinum, cui soror Hugonis nupserat, receperunt, ducis Willelmi deserentes dominium. Indignans ergo dux Willelmus jure multiplici
- Norman History.
- Flight of Geoffrey.
- He besieges Ambrieres and is defeated.
- William subdues Geoffrey of Mayenne.
- He is made heir to Herebert of Maine.
- On Herebert's death he has to conquer the country.
- Will. Pictav., ed. Maseres, p. 47.
- 48.
- 62.
- 62.
- 63.
- 64.
- 69.
- 70.

Norman History. — successurus Hereberto, arma expedit, quibus prærepta requireret. Placuit itaque duci Normannorum Cenomannicos in hunc modum expugnare. Crebris expeditionibus et diuturnis in ipso territorio mansionibus metum Cenomannicis incutiebat; vineas, agros, villas, vastabat, loca munita circumquaque capiebat; præsidia ubi res postulabat imponebat; plurima erumpnarum turba eos incessanter affligens. Quod videntes Cenomannici, anxii et trepidi onus molestissimum a cervicibus suis depellere cupiebant, et accito Martello, quem præses eorum Walterus Mendatinus dominum sibi præfecit ac tutorem, frequenter prælio decernere sunt minati, nunquam tamen ausi. Perdomiti tandem, castellis jam per totum comitatum subactis, duci Willelmo civitatem Cenomannicam reddunt, et quem longa detinuerant rebellione, supplici et ingenti suscipiunt honore; duci Willelmo sufficiens pœna fuit perdomitos in suam venisse potestatem, et urbis firmamentum a sua in reliquum custodia detineri. Gualterus Mendatinus voluntariæ consensit ditioni ne hereditaria amitteret, dum invasa protegeret. Clades enim a Normannis illata viciniori Medanti et Calvi Montis, quos dux Willelmus subjugaverat, metum ei faciebat de majori. Gaufridus Meduanensis, qui ut supra memoravimus manus perdomitas duci Willelmo dederat, eique fidelitatem domino a satellite debitam juraverat, in ditione urbis Cenomannicæ se ab eo alienavit, virtutem ducis bello invictam præsumens lacescere. Qui cum iterum et iterum per legatos fuisset monitus ut duci Normannorum obsequeretur, nec tamen admonitus mentem omitteret obstinatam, statuit dux Willelmus rebeli et perjuro castrum Meduanum abalienare. Disponit ergo obsidionem, exercitum castro admovet. Sed cum nihil gladiis, nihil lanceis aut missilibus, nihil ariete aut tormento ceterisque instrumentis bellicis ageretur, aut agendum speraretur, dux Normannorum Willelmus sollerti consilio ignes castro injecit Mednano. Qui cito more suo diffusi obvia quæque vastabant. Custodes et propugnatores subita clade attoniti portas murumque deserunt, trepidi discurrunt, domibusque rebusque succensis primo festinant succurrere; deinde salutis propriæ in quantum possunt refugio festinant consulere, gladios Normannorum vehementius quam incendium metuentes. Normanni alacerrime concurrunt, exultantes animos et clamorem gratulantem pariter tollentes, certatim irrumpunt, potenter munitione potiuntur. Prædam optimam inveniunt, nobiles equos, arma militaria, omnisque generis suppellectilem. Quæ omnia dux Willelmus potius voluit esse militum quam sua. Castellani qui in arcem confugerant die postero dederunt se, contra ducis Willelmi fortitudinem et ingenium nulli firma-

Norman History.

Geoffrey Martel assists the Mancaux.

William subdues them.

William besieges Mayenne.

He sets it on fire and captures it.

Will. Pic-tav., ed. Maseres, p. 71.

73.

74.

Will. Pic- mento confidentes. Dux Normannorum Willelmus præsidio Norman  
 tav., ed. providenter disposito, illisque restauratis quæ flamma corru- History.  
 Mascres, perat, cum immenso exercitus sui gaudio domum revexit He returns  
 p. 74. triumphum. home,

## SUPPLEMENTA.

80. Sicut in annalibus scriptum reperimus, Karolus rex Franco- The counts  
 rum pacem emit et amicitiam a Rollone primo duce Norman- of Brittany  
 norum, natam suam ei tradens in matrimonium, et Britanniam attempt to  
 81. in servitium perpetuum. Exinde comites Britannici e jugo throw off  
 dominationis Normannicæ cervicem nunquam valuerunt sol- the rule of  
 vere, quamvis multotiens id essent conati. Unde contigit quod the Ner-  
 manns.  
 85. Conanus, cognito ducis Willelmi et suorum adventu, fugam  
 instituit citissimam, longius profugiens, scilicet in ulteriora  
 80, 85. Britannia. Dux vero Willelmus in sua est reversus. Huic Harold en-  
 expeditioni interfuit Haroldus missus ab Edwardo rege Anglo- gaged under  
 rum; qui, cum postmodum Edwardo successisset, a duce Nor- William.  
 manorum Willelmo superatus est.

ITEM SUPPLEMENTA.<sup>1</sup>

Cont. W. Gunnor comitissa duas habuit sorores, Weivam et Duveli- Sisters and  
 Gemmet. nam; quarum una nupsit Turulpho de Ponte Audomari. Tu- other kins-  
 viii. 37. rulphi frater fuit Turketillus pater Ausculi de Harecurt. countess  
 Turulphus genuit Humfridum de Vetulis patrem Rogeri de Gunnor.  
 Bellomonte. Una soror Gunnor comitissæ Waltherum genuit  
 Giffardum primum, et Godefridum patrem Willelmi de Archis.  
 Hic Willelmus pater fuit Matildis quam Willelmus camera-  
 rius de Tankarvilla habuit uxorem. Genuit Waltherus secun-  
 dum Waltherum Giffardum et filias plures, quarum una nomine  
 Roheis nupsit Ricardo filio comitis Gileberti. Qui Gilebertus  
 fuerat filius Godefridi comitis Augensis, naturalis scilicet filii  
 primi Ricardi ducis Normannorum. Hic Gilebertus habuit  
 duos filios, prædictum Ricardum et Baldewinum; Baldewinus  
 genuit tres filios, Robertum, Ricardum, et Willelmum, et totidem

<sup>1</sup> The compiler now follows the Vita regis Henrici, which is probably  
 8th book or continuation of the the work of Robert de Monte.  
 History of William of Jumieges, the

filias. Ricardus frater Baldewini genuit ex Roheis quatuor filios, Gilebertum, Rogerium, Walterium, Robertum; et tres filias, quarum una copulata est Radulfo de Felgeriis; natiq̄ue sunt ex ea Framualus, Henricus et Robertus Giffardus. Gilebertus autem illam terram quam pater ejus habuerat in Angliam post ipsum adeptus est. Rogerus frater ejus de Normannia terram optinuit. Hic Gilebertus ex filia comitis de Claro Monte habuit tres filios, Ricardum, Gilebertum et Walterium, et unam filiam nomine Roheis.

## ITEM SUPPLEMENTA.

Descendants of Waltheof earl of Huntingdon. Guallerius comes Huntedoniae habuit tres filias ex uxore sua filia comitissae de Albamara, quae comitissa fuit soror uterina Willelmi regis Anglorum primi. Primogenitam earum accepit Symon Silvanectensis; aliam Radulfus de Thoeneio, scilicet Judith; tertiam Robertus filius Ricardi. Cont. W. Gemmet. viii. 37.

The kinsmen of Gunnor. Habuit etiam Gunnor comitissa ex fratre suo Arfasto nepotem Osbertum patrem scilicet Willelmi comitis Herefordiae. Habuit eadem Gunnor neptes quinque; una nupsit Willelmo de Warenno, et altera Nicholao de Bascrevilla, ex qua Willelmus Martel. Tertia Ricardo vicecomiti Rothomagensi, patri scilicet Lamberti de Sancto Sydonio. Quarta Osmundo Centumvillis, vicecomiti Vernoniae, ex qua natus est Fulco de Alneio; quinta Hungoni de Monte Gumerii, ex qua natus est Rogerus pater Roberti de Belesme.

## ITEM SUPPLEMENTA.

The earls of Warwick. Rogerus filius Henrici comitis fratris comitis Roberti Medenti, natus ex Margareta sorore Rotroci comitis de Pertico; genuit autem ex ea Henricum et plures alios et duas filias. Praedictus denique Rogerus successit patri in comitatum Warwic. Quidam vero fratrum suorum natus post ipsum, scilicet Robertus de Novoburgo, habuit terram quam pater eorum habuerat in Normannia. Ib. viii. 41.

## ITEM SUPPLEMENTA.

Family of Robert Wiscard. Robertus Wiscardus reliquit uxorem de qua genuit Boamundum, et postmodum duxit filiam Gaumarii principis Salernitani, nomine Sichelgeitam, ex qua genuit filios tres et filias quinque, quarum una nupsit imperatori Constantinopolim. Boamundus filius Wiscardi ex Constantia filia Philippi regis Francorum genuit Boamundum. Boamundus filius Boamundi W. Gemmet. vii. 42.



genuit filiam quam Raimundus filius Willelmi comitis Picta-  
vensis, patruus Alienor reginæ tam Francorum quam Anglorum,  
duxit uxorem. Roberto Wiscardo mortuo successit ei filius  
snuus de Sichelgaita secunda conjuge sua Rogerius cognomento  
Bursa. Quo mortuo successit Rogero Bursæ Rogerus patruelis  
ipsius, filius Rogerii comitis Siciliæ fratris Roberti Wiscardi.  
Qui Rogerus postmodum rex creatus est; de quo scriptum est  
“ Apulus et Calaber, Siculus michi servit et Affer.”

## ITEM SUPPLEMENTA.

W. Gem-  
met. vii.30. <sup>1</sup> Primus in Apulia Normannis præfuit Turstinus cognomento The Nor-  
mans in  
Apulia. Citellus: postmodum Rannulphus et Ricardus. Postmodum  
Drogo Constantiniensis, filius Tancredi de Alta Villa, princeps  
fuit; quem Narzo Neapolitanus comes trucidavit. Porro Hun-  
fridus frater ejus ei successit. Qui Humfridus Abailardum  
filium suum Roberto Wiscardo fratri suo cum ducatu Apuliæ  
commendavit.

*Comites Andegavorum.*<sup>2</sup>

Ingelgerius. Aelendis virgo, neptis Adelardi Turonensis ar- History of  
the counts  
of Anjou.chiepiscopi, cum allodiis, Ambaziaco, Buzenciaco, Castellione,  
copulata fuit Ingelgerio.<sup>3</sup>

Fulco Rufus duxit uxorem Rotillam Garnerii filiam, cum  
tribus castellis, scilicet Lochis, Villentras et Lahaie.<sup>4</sup>

Fulco Bonus<sup>5</sup> comes Andegavensium in ecclesia Sancti Mar- Story of  
Fulk the  
good.tini canonicus ascriptus fuit in Castello Novo. Qui quodam  
tempore, cum ecclesiam Beati Martini Turonensis procul aspi-  
ceret, sicut semper solitus fuerat, equo desiliit, ac flexis geni-  
bus toto corpore prostratus in terra, diutius oravit. Cum  
surgeret ab oratione vidit a dextris hominem aspectu horri-  
bilem, leprosa impetigine miserabiliter occupatum, et manum  
mittens ad loculum misericordiam leproso volebat impendere.  
Cui leprosus ait, “ Non domine mi, non indigeo modo hujusmodi  
“ indulgentia; sed quia pedibus lepra corrosis nec ipse ire nec

<sup>1</sup> An abridgment from William of  
Jumieges, lib. vii., c. 30.

<sup>2</sup> This section occurs in MS.  
Faustina A. 8, at fo. 80 v°. It is a  
selection from the Gesta consulum  
Andegavensium as extracted in the  
Abbreviationes, vol. i. above.

<sup>3</sup> *Ingelgerius . . . Ingelgerio* ]  
Above, vol. i., p. 139.

<sup>4</sup> *Fulco . . . Lahaie* ] Above,  
vol. i. p. 143.

<sup>5</sup> *Fulco Bonus* ] Above, vol. i.,  
pp. 148, 149.

Counts of  
Anjou.

“ ab alio deferri ad ecclesiam confessoris præ nimia infirmitate  
 “ possum, necessitas mihi ac voluntas esset, quatinus tu ipse  
 “ me deferres; forsitan ibi invenirem aliquem Dei hominem qui  
 “ pro redemptione peccaminum in conventu leprosum neces-  
 “ saria mihi administrari juberet.” Quo audito comes proprio  
 mantello diligenter leprosum ac devote involvit, ac, ceteris par-  
 tim illudentibus partim stupentibus, propriis humeris pium  
 pondus fere per duas leugas deferens ad ecclesiam beati Mar-  
 tini devenit. Quo peracto forma leprosi tam a pondere de-  
 ferentis quam ab oculis intuentis evanuit. Cumque comes  
 sequenti nocte in clericali habitu in choro beati Martini juxta  
 decanum resideret, divinitus obdormivit. Interea quidam vir  
 reverendus habitu, prætextus stola candida, habens in comitatu  
 leprosum, dixit “ Ego sum Martinus dominus tuus! iste leprosus  
 “ est Christus, Quem tu sæpius in membris Suis pie fovisti,  
 “ sed hodie in Sua persona et capite humeris portans hono-  
 “ rasti.” Dum rediret Andegaviam, sicut  
 dicitur, apparuit ei angelus dicens successores Terminus  
 suos ad nonam usque generationem domina- Andegavensium  
 tionis suæ fines semper in immensum ex- comitum.  
 tendere. Quod quondam probavit regnum  
 Jerosolimitanum; quod adhuc ostendit regnum Anglorum,  
 quod suo tempore declarabit Romanum imperium.<sup>1</sup>

Galfridus Grisa-tunica comes Andegavensium a Roberto rege  
 Francorum in præliis signifer, in coronatione regum dapifer  
 constituitur.<sup>2</sup>

Mauricius duxit uxorem filiam Americi consulis Sanctonici.<sup>3</sup>

Fulco Nerra.

Galfridus Martellus ædificavit cœnobium Sanctæ Trinitatis  
 apud Windocinum; uxor ejus ibidem Sancti Georgii construxit  
 ecclesiam.<sup>4</sup>

Fulco Rechin.

History of  
Fulk king of  
Jerusalem.

Fulco comes<sup>5</sup> Andegavorum affinitate conjunctus est Helia  
 comiti Cenomaneusium, Sibillam filiam ejus unicam et here-

<sup>1</sup> *Quod . . . imperium*] This is a curious addition to the account given above, vol. i., p. 149, and looks like an anticipation of the election of Otho IV. to the empire, which took place in 1198. As bishop Longchamp died in 1197, before which date we must suppose the MS. R. to have been written, it can scarcely be a prophecy after the event.

<sup>2</sup> *Galfridus . . . constituitur*] Vol. i., p. 154.

<sup>3</sup> *Mauricius . . . Sanctonici*] Vol. i., p. 259.

<sup>4</sup> *Galfridus . . . ecclesiam*] Vol. i., p. 185.

<sup>5</sup> *Fulco comes, etc.*] Above, vol. ii., pp. 15-18. This section is given in much shorter form in MS. F., which finishes with a list of the kings of Jerusalem.

dem ducens uxorem. Ex qua genuit Galfridum Plantegenest, tam patris quam avi materni legitimum successorem. In matrimonio comitis Sibilla defuncta, ne quid ipsi Fulconi deesset ad gloriam, cum nominis sui fama latius per orbem claresceret, a regni Jerosolimitani principibus unanimiter evocatus, in solio David magni regis collocatus est, Millesendem Baldewini secundi filiam unicam et heredem uxorem accipiens; ex qua duos genuit filios, post patrem ordine successorio reges in Jerusalem, Baldewinum et Amalricum. Galfridus Plantegenest, magnanimitate patris sui Fulconis et industria roboratus, adeo paternis successibus incitatus est, ut et ipse de semine regio comparem affectaret sibi fœdere nuptiali jungendam. Matildem itaque regis Anglorum Henrici primi filiam unicam et heredem accepit uxorem. Quæ cum prius Henrico nupsisset imperatori, terque cum ipso pariter in consortium imperatoriæ majestatis Romæ coronata fuisset, licet ex eo prolem aliquam non sustulerit, nichilominus tamen post mortem imperatoris de mariti prærogativa semper enituit, quoad vixit, sibi nomen retinens imperatricis. Igitur ex imperatrice Galfridus comes procreavit Henricum secundum. Qui cum ætatis annum ageret xv. cingulo militari donatus est ab avunculo matris suæ David rege Scottorum apud Karluil in festo Pentecostes. Ætatis anno xvii<sup>o</sup> ducatum adeptus est Normanniæ, quam pater suus, viribus Andegavorum accinctus, de manibus Stephani regis Anglorum potenter extorserat. Galfridus comes, in ætate virili feliciter undequaque triumphans, lectum incidit ægritudinis, inque solo materno sibi locum eligens sepulturæ, dum apud castrum Lidii diem clausisset extremum, sepultus est Cenomannis in ecclesia Sancti Juliani. Mortuo Galfrido filius ejus Henricus ætatis annum inchoans xix. Willelmi comitis Pictavensium primogenitam Alienor, alienatam a thoro Ludovici regis Francorum, et sub examine Sampsonis Remorum archiepiscopi propter cognationem disjunctam, sibi thori participem sociavit, cum ea simul Aquitannici ducatus optinens principatum. Postmodum Henricus secundus a nativitate sua xxii<sup>obus</sup> annis fere decursis, post mortem Stephani regis in regem Anglorum consecratus est. Et ut titulos plures ab antecessoribus emanantes sub una clausula sub unius persona complectamur paucissimis, Henricus rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum et Aquitannorum, et comes Andegavorum, avo materno tam in sobole procreanda quam in sobole numerosa multo felicior, ex legitimo matrimonio sex filios sustulit et tres filias, fecunditatem matris Alienor alienis etiam generationibus prædicabilem offerentes. Ex filiis autem duobus in pueritia sublatis de medio, quatuor et superstites et incolomes

Counts of Anjou.

Geoffrey and Matilda.

Henry II. and Eleanor.

Their six children.

Counts of Anjou. The sons. The daughters. Family of Henry II.

in spem magnam virium exercendarum succrescunt; et in hostibus prosternendis et mores antecessorum et actus imitari non cessant, et in nationibus diversis per orbem, quæ juxta dispositionem paternam suo regimini deputantur, cum moderatione justitiæ virgam directionis assumere strenuis repromittunt operibus. Henricus horum quatuor primogenitus in regem Angliæ consecratus est: Ricardus comes Pictavensis est assignatus a patre. Galfridus totius Britanniæ nactus est principatum. Johannes de promissione patris et provisione securus diversas Hiberniæ portiones, si desuper ei datum fuerit, in monarchiam reducet. Filia vero tres regis ut diximus et Alicnor, alienationem a nativo solo forsitan eo sustinent æquanimius, quod de semine regio procreatæ nupserint regiæ stirpis viris illustribus. Quorum nomina licet subiceam, populos quibus præsumt præterire non convenit. Hinc etenim Saxones, hinc Hispanos, hinc Siculos debita coercione refrænant. Inter hos itaque populos, victu, vestitu, moribus, habitatione tam remotos ab Angliâ, filias regis Angliæ commorantes, barbaries saxea, dubius Hispanorum cum Agarenis conflictus, tyrannis effera Siculorum, poterant in continuum horrorem inducere, nisi generositas aviæ suæ Matildis imperatricis et in ejus fœmineo corpore virile pectus, neptibus suis tolerantia semitas et apertas patientiæ vias imitabiles præmonstrassent. Sed ut sexus infirmior in aliquo firmiter relevaret filias Alienor, alienum aerem sub annis tenerrimis imbibebunt, ibidem enutritæ salubrius diversitatem quoque facilius alienarum sunt edoctæ linguarum.

VI. [DE SYNODIS.]<sup>1</sup>

Universal and general synods.

Antiquis temporibus fuerunt in ecclesia Dei scismatum consultationes de quibus est expeditum superius. Fuerunt et persecutiones ecclesiæ. Fuerunt et conciliorum statuta de quibus restat agendum.<sup>2</sup> Est itaque synodus universalis in qua Græci conveniunt et Latini; sinodus iterum est generalis in qua Latini tantum conveniunt, præsidente Romano pontifice.

Council of Nicæa.

Tempore Dioclitiani fuit in ecclesia Dei persecutio violenta, cum ad sacrificandum ydolis Christiani compellebantur. Fuit in diebus imperatoris Constantini primi persecutio fraudulenta per Arrium hæresiarcham, et ob hoc apud Niceam urbem Bithiniæ synodus congregatur. Præsens fuit Julius papa. Præ-

<sup>1</sup> MS. A., fo. 153; MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 82; MS. Tiberius A. 9, fo. 19. | <sup>2</sup> *Antiquis . . . agendum*] om. A.

- sens fuit et Constantinus imperator primus. Præsentes fuerunt List of  
synods. episcopi trescenti decem et octo. Cum autem Constantinus a singulis qui causas habebant suscepisset libellos, ait ad episcopos, "Deus vos constituit sacerdotes, vos non potestis ab Anno Incarnati "hominibus judicari:" querimoniarum Verbi cccxxi. vero libellos jussit exuri.<sup>1</sup>
- Anno Incarnati Sinodus universalis cl. episcoporum Constantinopolis congregatur, jubente Theodosio imperatore primo et annitente Damaso papa primo, contra Macedonium. Verbi cc°lxxxvi°.
- Anno Incarn. Synodus universalis ccc<sup>orum</sup> episcoporum tempore Celestini papæ primi, jussu Theodosii imperatoris secundi, contra Nestorium, congregata est apud Ephesum. ccccxxiii.
- Ann. Incar. Synodus lvi. episcoporum congregata est Romæ, tempore Archadii et Honorii, in qua Sixtus papa synodico judicio se purgavit. ccccxxxiiii.
- Ann. Incar. Synodus universalis septingentorum xxx. episcoporum, vel patrum,<sup>2</sup> apud Calcedonem congregata est instantia Leonis papæ primi, jubente Martiano imperatore primo, contra Euticen. cccc°l°ii°.
- Ann. Incar. Synodus generalis cxv. episcoporum Romæ congregata est, tempore Theodorici imperatoris, contra Symacum papam, in qua Simacus papa synodico judicio purgavit se. cccc°xc°vi°.
- Ann. Incar. Synodus universalis Constantinopolis celebratur, tempore Vigili papæ, jubente Justiniano imperatore primo, contra Theodorum. d°l°i°.
- Ann. Incar. Synodus lxii<sup>orum</sup> episcoporum congregata est apud Toletum, jussu Gregorii papæ primi, tempore Mauricii imperatoris et Ricaredi regis Wisigothorum, contra Arrianos. d°xc°v°.
- Ann. Incar. Synodus lxii<sup>orum</sup> episcoporum habita est Romæ jussu Bonifacii papæ tertii, tempore Focæ imperatoris, contra electores episcoporum vivente episcopo. .dcvii.

<sup>1</sup> *Tempore . . . exuri* ] om. A., which reads, "Synodus cccxviii. episcoporum apud Niceam urbem congregata est tempore Julii papæ,

"residente Constantino imperatore

"primo, contra Arrium."

<sup>2</sup> *vel patrum*] om. A.

List of  
synods.

Ann. Incar. DC <sup>o</sup> L <sup>o</sup> III <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus cv. episcoporum habita est Romæ jussu Martini papæ, tempore Constantini imperatoris, contra Sergium et Paulum hæreticos.
Ann. Incar. DCLXXXI.	Synodus universalis cclxxx. episcoporum Constantinopolis congregata est tempore Agathonis papæ, et tempore Constantini imperatoris iiiii <sup>ti</sup> , contra Macharium et Georgium patriarcham.
Ann. Incar. Verbi DCLXXXII.	Agatho papa contra Monocheritas Romæ synodum celebravit c. et xxv. episcoporum, in qua Wlfridus Eboracensis archiepiscopus absolutus est,
Anno Incarnati Verbi DC <sup>o</sup> XC <sup>o</sup> VIII <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus Aquileiæ celebratur, tempore Sergii papæ et tempore Justiniani imperatoris secundi, contra quintam synodum universalem.
Anno Incarn. DCCL.	Synodus universalis cccxxx. episcoporum habita est Constantinopolis tempore Stephani papæ secundi, et tempore Constantini imperatoris v <sup>ti</sup> , contra ymagines Dei et sanctorum.
Anno Incarnati Verbi DCC <sup>o</sup> LXVI <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus generalis habita est in præsentia Pipini regis Francorum, inter Græcos et Romanos, de sanctorum ymaginibus, præsidente Paulo papa, tempore Constantini imperatoris v <sup>ti</sup> .
Anno Incarnati Verbi DCC <sup>o</sup> LX <sup>o</sup> VIII <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus generalis habita est Romæ, contra ordinatos a Constantino scismatico, præsidente Stephano papa tertio, tempore Constantini imperatoris quinti.
Anno Incarnati Verbi DCC <sup>o</sup> LXX <sup>o</sup> III <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus quinquaginta trium episcoporum habita est Romæ, præsidente Adriano papa primo, pro Karolo magno. <sup>1</sup>
DCCLXXXVIII.	Synodus universalis ccl. episcoporum secundo fuit apud Niceam urbem, tempore Adriani papæ, pro imaginibus, et tempore Constantini quinti imperatoris.
Anno Incarnati Verbi DCCCIII.	Synodus septuaginta quatuor episcoporum Ravennæ celebratur ad confirmandam Formosi papæ ordinationem, præsidente Johanne papa IX., tempore Ludovici imperatoris secundi.

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<sup>1</sup> magno] om. A.

Anno Incarnati Verbi DCCCCLXIII.	Synodus Romæ celebratur contra Johannem papam XII., tempore Ottonis imperatoris I.; eodem anno synodus habita est Romæ contra Leonem ut dicunt, scismaticum, præsidente Johanne papa XII., tempore Ottonis imperatoris I.	List of synods.
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> XL <sup>o</sup> IX <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus apud Viceliacum celebratur, præsidente Leone papa IX <sup>o</sup> ., tempore Henrici imperatoris secundi, in qua Wlf Lincolniensis episcopus interfuit. <sup>1</sup> Eodem anno synodus Remis celebratur ubi Alwinus abbas Ramesiensis et abbas Sancti Augustini interfuerunt. <sup>2</sup>	
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> LXX <sup>o</sup> III.	Synodus generalis habita est Romæ contra uxoratos sacerdotes, præsidente Gregorio papa septimo, tempore Henrici imperatoris secundi.	
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> LXX <sup>o</sup> V <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus celebratus est apud Clarummontem, præsidente Urbano papa II <sup>o</sup> ., tempore Henrici imperatoris qui captus est a filio, in qua synodo Philippus rex Francorum excommunicatus est.	
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> XC <sup>o</sup> IX <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus habita est generalis apud Barrum contra Græcos, præsidente Urbano papa II <sup>o</sup> ., tempore Henrici imperatoris, ubi Anselmus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus disputavit et obtinuit.	
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> C <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus generalis habita est Romæ, contra laicos investituras ecclesiarum dantes, præsidente Urbano papa secundo, tempore Henrici imperatoris.	
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> C <sup>o</sup> XX <sup>o</sup> III <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus generalis habita est Remis, præsidente Kalixto papa secundo, tempore Henrici qui cepit patrem suum Henricum imperatorem. <sup>3</sup>	
Anno Incarnati Verbi M <sup>o</sup> C <sup>o</sup> XXX <sup>o</sup> I <sup>o</sup> .	Synodus generalis habita est Remis, præsidente Innocentio papa secundo, tempore Lotharii qui dicebatur imperator, contra interfectores clericorum; causa i. q. iiii. c. quia præsulatus. <sup>4</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Above, vol. i., p. 188.<sup>2</sup> Above, vol. i., p. 188.<sup>3</sup> *suum . . . imperatorem*] contra scismaticos, A.<sup>4</sup> Decr. II. caus. i. qu. iv. c. 5.

List of  
synods.

- Anno Incarnati Verbi M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>XXX<sup>o</sup>VIII<sup>o</sup>. Synodus generalis habita est Romæ, præsi-  
dente Innocentio papa secundo, tempore  
Conradi qui dicebatur imperator; ubi  
præsens fuit Theobaldus archiepiscopus  
Cantuariensis.
- Anno Incarnati Verbi M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>XXX<sup>o</sup>IX<sup>o</sup>. Synodus generalis congregata est Pisis, præ-  
sidente Innocentio papa secundo, tempore  
Conradi qui dicebatur imperator,<sup>1</sup> contra  
scismaticos, in qua Viennensis archiepi-  
scopus degradatus est causa incontinentiæ.
- Anno Incarnati Verbi M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>XL<sup>o</sup>VII. Synodus generalis congregata est Remis,  
præsidente Eugenio papa tertio, tempore  
Conradi qui dicebatur imperator, in qua  
præsens fuit Theobaldus Cantuariensis  
archiepiscopus, et Henricus Murdac Ebo-  
racensis archiepiscopus, et de sede eo-  
rum<sup>2</sup> habita est controversia, sed non est  
diffinita.
- Anno Incarnati Verbi M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>LX<sup>o</sup>III<sup>o</sup>. Synodus congregata est Turonis, præsi-  
dente Alexandro papa III<sup>o</sup>, tempore Frederici  
imperatoris, contra scismaticos. In ea  
synodo Thomas Cantuariensis archiepi-  
scopus sedit ad dexteram, Rogerus Ebo-  
racensis ad sinistram.
- Anno Incarnati Verbi M<sup>o</sup>C<sup>o</sup>LXX<sup>o</sup>IX<sup>o</sup>. Synodus cccx. episcoporum Romæ congregata  
est, tempore Alexandri papæ tertii et Fre-  
derici imperatoris.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> qui . . . *imperator*] supradicti,  
A.  
<sup>2</sup> *eorum*] in concilio, ins. A.

<sup>3</sup> A. adds in the margin, "ubi  
"actum est de electione Romani  
"pontificis."



<sup>1</sup> *Decursis per ordinem vi. capitulis,*<sup>2</sup> *quæ prima facies hujus libelluli tibi poterit signanter ostendere, Flandrensium comitum sola nomina retexamus, quoniam egregie facta, vel civiliter dicta, si qua tamen præcesserint, ad nostram non pervenerunt notitiam.*

## COMITES FLANDRENSES.

Hildericus.

Ingelramus.

Audacer.

Baldewinus ferreus duxit Judith filiam Karoli Calvi.

Baldewinus Calvus duxit Ælfrudem filiam Aluredi regis Anglorum, de qua genuit Arnulfum et Aldulfum. Aldulfus autem factus est comes Bononiensis.

Arnulfus magnus duxit Adthelam filiam Hereberti comitis Viromandorum.

Baldewinus juvenis duxit Matildem filiam Heremanni ducis Saxonum.

Arnulfus duxit Ruzelam, quæ et Susannam, filiam Berengarii regis Longobardorum.

Baldewinus barbatus duxit Ælgivam filiam Gileberti comitis.

Baldewinus Insulanus duxit Adalam filiam Roberti regis Francorum.

Robertus Frisio duxit Getrudem viduam Florentii Frisionis.

Robertus Jerosolimitanus duxit Clementiam filiam Willelmi comitis Burgundionum; occisus in torneamento.

Baldewinus occisus in Normannia.

Karolus occisus in ecclesia.

Willelmus occisus in bello.

Theodoricus duxit Sibillam filiam Fulconis comitis Andegavensium et post regis Jerosolimorum.

Philippus duxit Isabellam filiam Radulfi comitis Viromandorum, qua defuncta duxit Beatricem filiam Edelfonsi regis Portugalensis.

List of the  
counts of  
Flanders.

<sup>1</sup> MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 82; MS. Tib. A. 9, fo. 20. MS. A. fo. 154, gives only the names of the counts.

<sup>2</sup> The "sex capitula" here referred to would seem to be the foregoing sections: i., De prælatibus ecclesiarum; ii., De Cæsaribus;

iii., De regibus Francorum; iv., De diversis regnis; v., De regibus Britonum, etc.; and, vi., De synodis. But the order not being the same in the several MSS., it is not quite clear.

The Normans in Sicily and Apulia.

<sup>1</sup>Tempore Rollonis quidam a Normannia recedentes Apuliam adierunt. Rursus tempore regis Willelmi I. quidam alii Normanni Normanniam, relinquentes, Apuliam, Calabriam, Siciliam, Affricam subjugaverunt, sicut testatur monasticum illud Rogeri regis, "Appulus et Calaber, Siculus mihi servit et "Affer."

PRINCIPES NORMANNORUM IN APULIA ET SICILIA.

Turstinus.	Rogerus.
Rannulfus.	Rogerus primus rex.
Ricardus.	Willelmus rex.
Jordanes.	Willelmus rex.
Ricardus.	Tancredus rex.
Droco.	Rogerus.
Hunfridus.	Willelmus rex.
Robertus Wiscart.	

<sup>2</sup>EPITAPHIUM ANATOCLEIS REGIS SICILIAE.<sup>3</sup>

Epitaph of Agathocles.

Fictilibus cœnasse ferunt Anatoclea regem,  
Atque abacum Samio sæpe onerasse luto.  
Quærenti causam respondit, "Rex ego cum sim,  
"Siciliae figulo sum genitore satus.  
"Fortunam reverenter habe, quicumque repente  
"Pauper ab exili progrediendi loco."

<sup>4</sup>EPITAPHIUM ROBERTI WISCARDI.

Epitaph of Robert Wiscard.

Per mare, trans mare, cis mare, victrix dextra putrescit,  
Henrici terror, Venetum mors, victor Alexis.  
Hic terror mundi Guiscardus hic expulit urbe  
Quem Ligures regem, Roma, Lemannus, habet.  
Parthus, Arabs, Macedumve falanx non texit Alexim,  
At fuga, sed Venetum nec fuga nec pelagus.

<sup>1</sup> See above, p. 268.

<sup>2</sup> MS. Faustina A. 8, fo. 84; MS. Tib. A. 9, fo. 21.

<sup>3</sup> This is the epitaph or epigram of Ausonius on Agathocles, somewhat altered; the original stands thus:

"Fama est fictilibus cœnasse Agathoclea regem,

"Atque abacum Samio sæpe onerasse luto.

"Fercula gemmatis cum poneret horrida vasis,

"Et misceret opes pauperiemque simul.

"Quærenti, &c.," as above.

<sup>4</sup> William of Malmesbury, *Gesta Regum*, iii., § 262, gives the last four lines of this epitaph.

<sup>1</sup> *Regibus Francorum et Anglorum in campo dimicantibus, cui victoria cesserit audies in sequentibus.*

Annus ab Incarnatione Domini millesimus centesimus nonus A.D. 1119.  
 decimus tunc temporis effluebat, quando Ludovicus grossus rex Dispute  
 Francorum hominagium recepit a Willelmo Longaspata de between  
 ducatu Normanniæ, quem suus pater Robertus Curtahosa mul- Henry I.  
 tis annis possederat hereditario jure. Quod audiens rex Anglorum and Lewis  
 Henricus respondit prædictum quidem Robertum fratrem VI. as to the  
 suum esse primogenitum, sed ipsum tanquam fidei transgres- rights of  
 sorem, tanquam multorum violatorem sacramentorum, in prælio William, son  
 jure belli captum, tenebat in vinculis. Quare firmiter asser- of duke  
 bat ad filium ejus nulla ratione spectare Normanniam. Robert, to  
 Accessit et aliud in illis diebus quod Baldewinus comes Flan- Normandy.  
 drensens, mandato regis Francorum Willelmo veniens in auxilium,  
 apud castellum Ou, quod obsidione vallaverat, interfectus est.  
 Rex itaque Francorum videns negotium pro quo venerat in  
 Normanniam dilationem non capere, viribus undique congregatis,  
 nuncios suos Anglorum regi direxit, mandans quod si de jure suo  
 confideret, certa die, certo loco, quid super eorum causa disposuerat  
 Dominus Deus experirentur. Igitur de condicto communi congressuri  
 duo reges conveniunt. Præposuit quidem rex Francorum aciem  
 procerum cui præerat Willelmus Normanniæ dux: ipse vero rex erat  
 in agmine sequenti. Rex vero Henricus ex adverso proceres suos  
 in acie prima constituit. In acie secunda cum propria familia  
 residebat et præsidebat. In acie tertia filios suos cum summis  
 viribus pedites collocaverat. Acies prima Francorum primum  
 agmen procerum Normanniæ statim equis depulit et dispersit.  
 Postmodum aciei qua rex Henricus inerat collidens et ipsa  
 protenus est dispersa. Regales ad invicem acies hinc et hinc  
 acerrime pugnaverunt. Interim Willelmus Crispinus miles  
 magnanimus regis Henrici caput bis gladio percussit. Cum  
 autem impenetrabilis esset lorica, magnitudine tamen ictuum  
 aliquantum est inscra capiti regis ut sanguis prorumperet.  
 Rex animi fervore commotus percussorem suum ita repercussit  
 ut ictus mole subita tam equitem quam equum prosterneret.  
 Qui mox ante regios pedes captus est a Rogero filio Ricardi de  
 Clara. Pedestris acies regis Anglorum mox percussura sur-  
 rexit ex adverso. Quod Franci videntes ex iusperato lique-  
 facti stupore terga dederunt. Rex autem Henricus victor  
 præstitit in campo. Gesta sunt hæc prope villam quæ dicitur  
 Estrepini.

Arrange-  
ment of the  
two armies.

Battle at  
Estrepini.

<sup>1</sup> See above, vol. i., pp. 241, 242.

DE KAROLO SIMPLICE.<sup>1</sup>

History of  
Charles the  
Simple.

Karoli simplicis ætatem Franciæ primores incongruam dominatui reputantes, Odonem filium Roberti comitis regni gubernatorem elegerunt. Quem unxit in regem Walterus Senonum archiepiscopus. Odone mortuo Robertus frater Odonis a quibusdam episcopis partim blanditiis, partim minis, coronatus est. Factum est itaque bellum civitate Suessionis inter Karolum Simplicem et Robertum factum regem. Ubi Robertus a Karoli ducibus interfectus est. Herebertus Vermandensis comes Karolum Simplicem revertentem a cæde recludit in carcerem apud Peronam. Habebat autem Robertus sororem hujus Hereberti conjugem, de qua natus est Hugo Magnus. Karolus Simplex in custodia positus Radulfum filium Ricardi ducis Burgundiæ, quem de sacro fonte susceperat, pro se regnare præcepit. Unctus in regem Radulfus civitate Suessionis. Karolus in custodia defunctus est cum viginti septem annis regnasset.

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<sup>1</sup> MS. T. fo. 100 ; MS. F. fo. 18 v<sup>o</sup>.: om. R.

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SERIES CAUSÆ INTER HENRICUM REGEM ET THOMAM  
ARCHIEPISCOPUM.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> VIRIS RELIGIOSIS COMMORANTIBUS SENONIS APUD SANCTAM COLUMBAM DIVINO MANCIPTIS OBSEQUIO, RADULFUS DE DICETO DECANUS LONDONIÆ CUM LIBELLO SEQUENTI ÆTERNAM SALUTEM.

Summary of the history of Thomas Becket.

*Omissis omnibus quæ vel in juventute, vel in archidiaconatu, vel in præpositura, vel in officio cancellariæ, Thomas egerit, de quo scribere proposuimus, discordiam inter Henricum regem Anglorum Matildis imperatricis filium et eundem promotum in Cantuariensem archiepiscopum protractam diutius, sub certis capitulis breviter sine laudabili concludamus.*

<sup>3</sup> Thomas, creatus archiepiscopus, regis resignavit sigillum.

Abstract of the following sections

Archiepiscopus ad postulationem regis distulit archidiaconatum Cantuariensem transferre.

Clarenbaldus sine professione quærebat benedictionem accipere, regem habens fautorem.

Comes de Clara Rogerus homagium facere noluit archiepiscopo, rege consentiente.

Willelmus de Ros regem, non archiepiscopum, agnovit ut dominum.

Willelmus Einesfordiæ dominus Laurentium expulit ab ecclesia, quem excommunicavit archiepiscopus rege non certiorato.

Nuncii regis consuetudines, quas avitas appellant, a domino papa roborari non impetraverunt.

Ab archiepiscopis et episcopis confirmatæ sunt regni consuetudines.

<sup>1</sup> The following short work is found in several MSS. The text is taken from the MS. Cotton, Vespasian A. 22. The collations are with MS. Reg. 13 E. 6, from which it was printed by Twysden (C.), and from the Ripley MS., where it occurs on the inserted folio 10. I have not thought it necessary to reprint the portions of the text

which are mere reproductions of passages occurring in the *Imagines Historiarum*. They are given in full in the Vespasian and Ripley MSS., but in the Royal MS. are denoted by references, as in this edition.

<sup>2</sup> *Viris . . salutem*] om. C.R.

<sup>3</sup> The following short paragraphs are omitted in MS. R.

Summary of  
the history  
of Thomas  
Becket.

Abstract of  
the follow-  
ing sections.

Philippus de Broc canonicus Bedefordiaë propter maleficium est expulsus a regno.

Johannes Mareschaldus, archiepiscopo pro manerio quodam adversarius, instructus est in curia regis.

Archiepiscopus adversus episcopos appellavit, et ab eis appellatus est.

Archiepiscopus, tractus in causam ante legatos Willelmum Papiensem et Johannem Neapolitanum, ablatorum petiit restitutionem, sed non impetravit.

Rex archiepiscopo dare signum pacis in osculo penitus abnegavit et abjuravit.

Archiepiscopus, post pacem factam in Angliam rediens, plures armatos occurrentes invenit.

Quæ circa personam archiepiscopi die Martis quater evenerint, invenietur.

Willelmus Senonensis archiepiscopus domino papæ litteras direxit.

Ab episcopis concurrentibus ecclesia Cantuariensis reconciliata fuit.

Thomas archiepiscopus canonizatus est a domino papa Alexandro.

*Quotiens inter enumerandos interius<sup>1</sup> Cantuarienses archiepiscopos tibi Thomas martyr gloriosus<sup>2</sup> inter legendum occurrerit, totiens ejus vitam laudabilem, actus eximios, exilium, passionem, in morte constantiam, et post transitum ab hac luce cælestem ad patriam crebra miraculorum insignia sub silentio non prætereas.*

Clero totius provinciæ . . . non obtinuit.<sup>3</sup> (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 306, 307.)

Nunciis . . . imperatoris, qui dicitur Prothonotarius.<sup>4</sup> (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 307, 308.)

I.  
⦿

Thomas . . . ostendit.<sup>5</sup> (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 308.)

<sup>1</sup> *enumerandos interius*] om. C.; enumeratos superius, R.

<sup>2</sup> *martyr gloriosus*] prothomartyr in Anglia Normannorum temporibus, C.

<sup>3</sup> *Clero . . . obtinuit*] This section agrees in MS. C. with the passage referred to in the Images. MS. R. describes Thomas as "Cantuariensis archidiaconus et regis cancellarius, præpositus Beverlaci,

"canonicus in diversis per Angliam ascriptus ecclesiis"; and all the MSS. add after *Wintoniensi episcopo* "episcopo Lundoniensi Ricardo secundo rebus humanis exempto." MS. R. omits "quod obtinuit."

<sup>4</sup> *Nunciis . . . Prothonotarius*] See above, vol. i. p. 308, note 2.

<sup>5</sup> *Thomas . . . ostendit*] Om. R.

Thomas . . . agnovit. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 308.)	II <sup>a</sup> . DC	Summary of the history of Thomas Becket.
Clarembaldus . . . in partem. <sup>1</sup> ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 308.)	III <sup>a</sup> . DC	
Alexander papa capitulo Lundoniensi. Ex litteris karissimi in Christo filii nostri Henrici illustris Anglorum, etc. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 309.)		
Alexander papa concilium congregavit Turonis in ecclesia Sancti Mauricii xii. kalendas Junii; ad cujus vocationem, etc. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 310.)		
Comes de Clara . . . archiepiscopum. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 311.)	III <sup>a</sup> . DC	
Inquisitio generalis est facta per Angliam, cui quis in servitio seculari de jure teneretur obnoxius, etc. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 311.)	V <sup>ta</sup> . DC	
Thomas . . . archiepiscopum. <sup>2</sup> ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 311, not. 10.)	VI <sup>a</sup> . DC	
Rex Angliæ . . . potuerunt. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 312.)	VII <sup>a</sup> . DC	
<i>Ab archiepiscopis et episcopis confirmatæ sunt regni consuetudines.</i>		
Ex mandato . . . impetravit. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 312.) <sup>3</sup>	VIII <sup>a</sup> . DC	
Rex Anglorum . . . biennium. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 313.)	IX <sup>a</sup> . DC	
Thomas . . . incurrit. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 313.)	X <sup>a</sup> . DC	
Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus tractus in causam . . . taxatione. ( <i>Vide supra</i> , vol. i. p. 313.)	XI <sup>a</sup> . DC	

<sup>1</sup> Here MS. R. adds, "Thomas autem Cantuariensis archiepiscopus cum suffraganeis suis sedit ad dexteram in concilio Turonis habito, cum Dunelmensis, quem unicum habet suffraganeum Eboracensis archiepiscopus, sedere jussus est ad sinistram."

<sup>2</sup> *Thomas . . . archiepiscopum]*

The MSS. here correspond with the text of MS. B., as given in the note referred to above. The writer of B. apparently preferred the shorter form of the article as he found it in the *Series*.

<sup>3</sup> Here MS. C. adds, "Philippus de Broc propter maleficium expulsus est ab Anglia."

*Archiepiscopus appellavit et appellatus est.*

Summary of  
the history  
of Thomas  
Becket.

Thomas Cantuariensis . . . . Flandriam. (Vide XII<sup>a</sup>  
*supra*, vol. i. pp. 313, 314.)



Nuncii a rege directi . . . parentaret. (Vide *supra*, vol. i.  
pp. 314, 315.)

Datum est . . . repertor. (Vide *supra*, vol. i. pp. 315-  
317.)

Thomas Cantuariensis . . . mandato. (Vide *supra*, vol. i.  
pp. 318, 319.)

Ricardo Pictavensi archidiacono quærenti consilium ab amico,  
Radulfo scilicet de Diceto, sic rescriptum est inter cætera.

“ Si tactus inconsulto calore Thomas Cantuariensis archiepi-  
scopus . . . coronam.” (Vide *supra*, vol. i. p. 319, 320.)

Regi Anglorum Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus. “ De-  
siderio desideravi . . . sentietis.” (Vide *supra*, vol. i. pp. 320,  
321.)

Thomæ Cantuariensi archiepiscopo venerabili patri et domino,  
suffraganei . . . pater. (Vide *supra*, vol. i. pp. 321-323.)

Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus G. Lundoniensi epi-  
scopo, “ quod semel hoc iterum . . . in cælis.” (Vide *supra*,  
vol. i. pp. 323-325.)

Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus suffraganeis suis. “ Fra-  
ternitatis . . . tamen hoc ideo dicimus.” (Vide *supra*, vol. i.  
p. 328.)

Alexander papa Thomæ . . . constat. (Vide *supra*, vol. i.  
p. 330.)

Willelmus Papiensis . . . curiam. (Vide *supra*, XIII<sup>a</sup>.  
vol. i. p. 329.)



MCLXVI. Ludovicus rex Francorum . . . iii. annos. (Vide  
*supra*, vol. i. p. 329.)

Alexander papa regi Anglorum. “ Quam paterne et benigne  
regiam sæpius excellentiam convenerimus . . .” (Vide *supra*,  
vol. i. pp. 332, 333.)

Gillebertus Lundoniensis . . . excommunicavit. (Vide  
*supra*, vol. i. p. 333.)

“ Thomas Dei gratia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus et aposto-  
licæ sedis legatus G. Lundoniensi episcopo, utinam vero  
fratri, declinare a malo et facere bonum. Excessus vestros  
dum licuit supportavimus . . . computavimus.” (Vide  
*supra*, vol. i. p. 333.)

MCLXIX. “ Thomas Dei gratia Cantuariensis archiepiscopus,  
et apostolicæ sedis legatus, decano, archidiacono et clero  
Lundoniensis ecclesiæ, salutem et a communione excommuni-



“ catorum fideliter abstinere. Vestram non debet latere . . . Summary of  
 “ . . . abstincatis.” (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 334.) the history  
 of Thomas  
 Becket.

Lundoniensis episcopus . . . ab ingressu ecclesiae. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 334.)

Alexander papa regi Angliæ. “ Serenitatem tuam per aposto-  
 “ lica scripta rogamus, monemus et exhortamur in Domino,  
 “ necnon in remissionem tibi peccatorum . . . recipias.”  
 (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 334, 335.)

Inter Anglorum regem et archiepiscopum paci reformandæ  
 multi multam multotiens operam impenderunt. Ad ultimum  
 missos fuisse, etc. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 335.)

In octabis Sancti Martini habitum est colloquium inter re-  
 gem Francorum et regem Angliæ proxime Parisius. . . .  
 (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 335.)

Duobus articulis plenum non præbuit assensum rex Angliæ.  
 Nec enim nomine restitutionis cum archiepiscopum non expu-  
 lerit . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 336.)

MCLXX. In nocte Natalis Domini tonitruum in Hybernia,  
 tonitruum in Anglia, tonitruum in omni regno Francorum  
 auditum est generale, subitum et horribile, portendens aliquid  
 magnum, novum et inusitatum. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 350.)

Rex pater rediens in Angliam multis suorum subita maris  
 tempestate perditis, ipse magno divinæ pietatis munere evasit  
 incolumis. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 337.)

“ Alexander papa Eboracensi archiepiscopo et universis An-  
 “ gliæ episcopis. Illius dignitatis ” . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i.  
 p. 338.)

Habitu est colloquium apud Muntmirail . . . (*Vide supra*,  
 vol. i. p. 338.)

Item apud Fractam vallem . . . archiepiscopi. (*Vide supra*,  
 vol. i. p. 339.)

Item apud Ambazium . . . metropolitano. (*Vide supra*,  
 vol. i. p. 339.)

Henricus rex Angliæ filio suo H. regi Angliæ. Sciatis quod  
 Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus pacem fecit mecum . . .  
 (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 339.)

Archiepiscopus statim ut appulsus est misit Eboracensi archi-  
 episcopo apud Doveram litteras domini papæ hæc verba conti-  
 nentes ;

“ Alexander papa R. Eboracensi archiepiscopo et H. Dunel-  
 “ mensi archiepiscopo. Cum filium suum . . . ” (*Vide supra*,  
 vol. i. pp. 339, 340.)

Rursus Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus misit litteras  
 domini papæ G. Lundoniensi et Joscelino Salesberiensis episcopis,  
 auram prosperam apud Doveram expectantibus cum Rogero

Summary of the history of Thomas Becket. Eboracensi archiepiscopo, continentes hæc verba; “ Alexander papa venerabilibus fratribus Lundoniensi, Salesberienſi, Exoniensi, Cestrenſi, Roſenſi, de Sancto Asaph, Landavensi episcopis. Cum karissimus filius noster rex vester Henricus filium suum coronari volucrit . . . .” (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 340, 341.)

Thomas Cantuariensis postquam intravit in Angliam scripsit domino papæ litteras, in quibus inter alia hæc continebantur verba; “ Adductus est nobiscum ex mandato domini regis Johannes decanus Salesberienſis; qui cum videret Reginaldum de Warena . . . .” (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 341, 342.)

Cum Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus tenderet . . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 342.)

MCLXXI. Die Natalis Domini Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus sermonem habiturus ad populum, ascendit in pulpitum. Sermone . . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 342.)

Quinta die Natalis Domini circiter horam vespertinam, dum archiepiscopus cum clericis suis resideret in thalamo, Willelmus de Traci, Reginaldus filius Ursi, Hugo de Morevill, Ricardus Brito . . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 343.)

Thomas Cantuariensis archiepiscopus sedit annis octo, mensibus sex, diebus viginti octo.<sup>1</sup>

Circa Pascha Dominus . . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 346, 347.)

Domino papæ Willelmus Senonensis archiepiscopus. “ Vestro apostolatui, pater sancte, data est omnis potestas in cœlo et in terra . . . .” (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 347.)

Rex pater regis navibus undique congregatis intravit Hyberniam xv. kalendas Novembris . . . . (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 348.)

Cantuariensis ecclesia post necem gloriosissimi martyris Thomæ continuis diu . . . . animam meam. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 349.)

In nocte . . . . inusitatum. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 350.)

Ab ingressu . . . . penetrare. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 350.)

Tandem die . . . . conscendere. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 350.)

MCLXXII. Rotro Rothomagensis archiepiscopus et episcopus Ambianensis in mandatis susceperant a domino papa, quatinus congruo loco et tempore Lundoniensis episcopi purgationem . . . . ecclesiam. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. p. 357.)

Postquam rex Angliæ appulsus est in Normanniam . . . . juravit et promisit. (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 351, 352.)

<sup>1</sup> Here MS. R. ends.

*Canonizatio Sancti Thomæ martyris.*

Alexander episcopus servus servorum Dei . . . Datum Signiæ, iii<sup>to</sup> Martii.<sup>1</sup> (*Vide supra*, vol. i. pp. 369, 370, ii. 212.)

Summary of  
the history  
of Thomas  
Becket.

Majores regni Francorum quam affectionem habuerint erga beatum Thomam archiepiscopum Cantuariensem dum viveret, eodem canonizato solenniter ostendere decreverunt, Cantuariam venientes, nomine peregrinationis assumpto, stagnas in reditu dependentes a collo secum afferentes ampullas.<sup>2</sup>

MCLXXVIII. Willelmus Remensis archiepiscopus venit in Angliam Sancto Thomæ martyri vota soluturus orationum.

MCLXXIX. Ludovicus rex Francorum orationum vota Sancto Thomæ persolvit, cui per iii. annos necessaria ministravit Senonis apud Sanctam Columbam, per triduum moram faciens Cantuariæ.

MCXCIV. Johannes Lugdunensis archiepiscopus venit in Angliam, et cum summa devotione, cum summa veneratione vota solvit orationum Sancto Thomæ martyri.

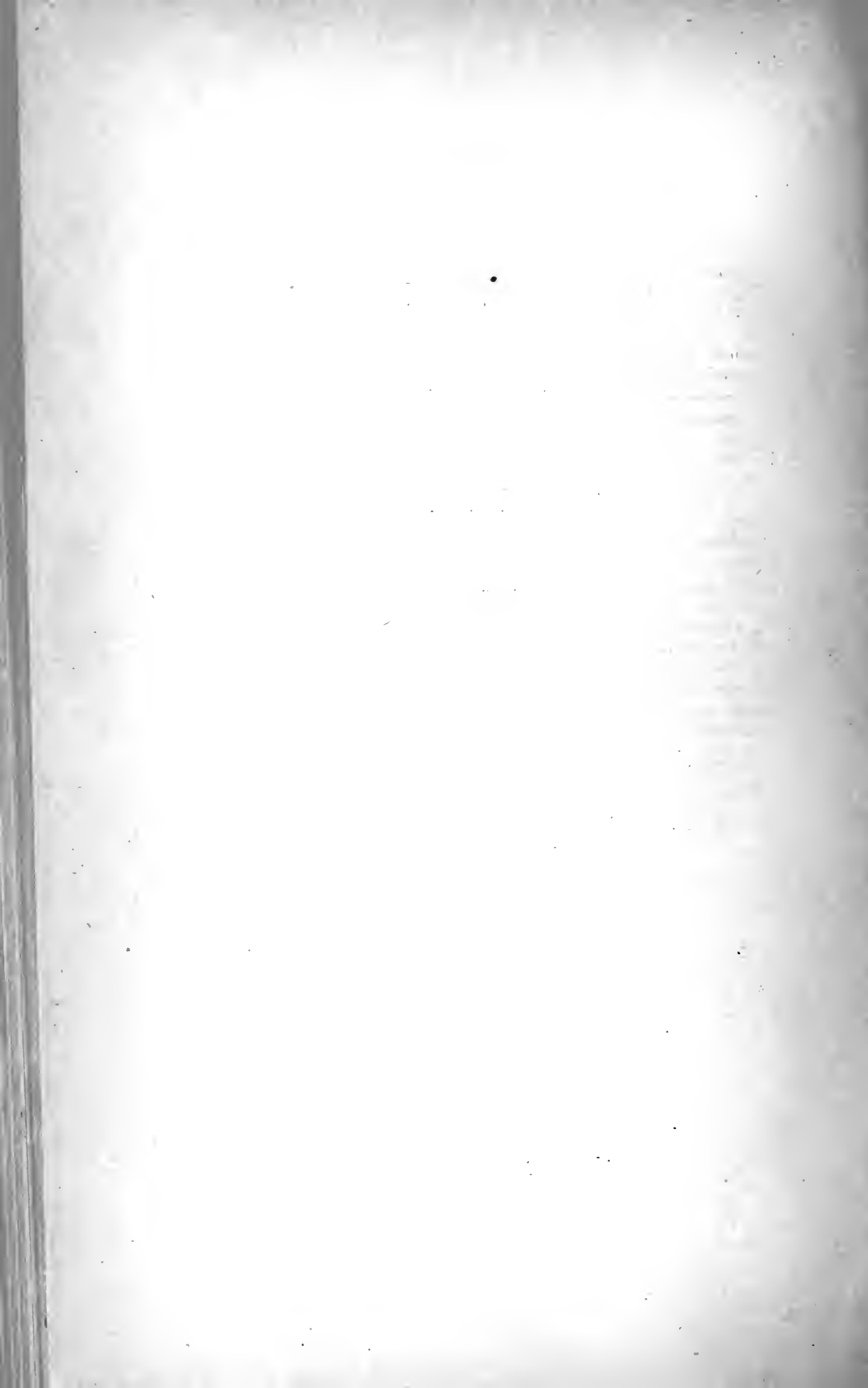
MCLXXII. Post passionem Sancti Thomæ martyris antequam ejus canonizatio pervenisset ad regem, rex intravit Hyberniam, ubi moram aliquamdiu faciens et suam in populos dominationem extendens, non ab Angliæ regno, non a Normannia, non a Minore Britannia, non ab Andegavia, non a Pictavia xx. continuis ebdomadibus audivit rumores, et, quia ventus contrarius plurimum adversabatur audire, non potuit aliqua ratione.

<sup>1</sup> See above, vol. ii. p. 212.

<sup>2</sup> *stagnas . . . ampullas*] om.  
C. Here the tract in MS. Ves-

pasian A. 22 ends. The three  
remaining paragraphs are added  
from MS. C.

FINIS.



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GLOSSARY.

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## GLOSSARY.

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- ADMIRATUS, ii. 82. An Emir.  
 AMIRAS, i. 130. An Emir.  
 ARSACIDA, ii. 104. An assassin.
- BERNEKES, i. 15. Barnacle-geese.
- CASAMENTUM, i. 139. A fief or benefice.  
 CENTONIZARE, i. 106. To make literary patchwork.  
 CERCELLA, ii. 102. A teal.  
 CNIPULUS, i. 401. A knife.  
 COMEABILIS, ii. 64. Affable (*comeabilis*).  
 COMITIUM, ii. 241. A county.  
 CORISCUS, ii. 136. An obscure word, used here and by W. Cant., V.S. Thomæ, (ed. Robertson, p. 23), in conjunction with the word *coopertum*, for a scroll, the contents of which are not understood by the person to whom it is tendered for signature; perhaps connected with *corium*. It may, however, be a figurative or proverbial expression.  
 COTERELLUS, ii. 167. A mercenary soldier; a brigand.
- DUPLOMA, ii. 23, 97. Double speed; originally the order requisite for proceeding at express speed.
- FOCARIA, i. 249. A concubine.  
 FODRUM, i. 408. The imperial right of demanding provender for horses, &c. on a march.
- GENICIUM, i. 99 (*gynecæum*). The woman's apartment.  
 GRISETA, i. 155. Grey.
- HASTULA, i. 133. A pole or plank.
- IMPETIGO, i. 148. Itch.  
 INSULARIUS, i. 297. An inhabitant.
- LOGIA, i. 14. A stall in the market.
- MACOMERIA, ii. 66 } A mosque.  
 MAGUMERIA, ii. 80 }
- MANZERINA, ii. 12 (*cuppa*). A mazer cup, of maple wood.  
 MARABOTINUS, i. 420. A Maravedi.  
 MARCHIA, i. 355. A frontier.  
 MARCHIONES, i. 387; ii. 55. Inhabitants of the march.
- OROLOGIUM, i. 94. A clock. Apparently used in this place for the market-place, near the church of S. Sophia, in which the Horologium stood; see Du Cange, Const. Chr. lib. i. p. 74.

PILONES, i. 99. Piles.

POLIANDRUM, ii. 81. A cemetery.

PROLETARIUS, i. 354. The father of a family.

RAMNUM, i. 92. Some material used in Mosaic: probably, in the place

referred to, the mistranslation of some unknown word.

SAMBUCA, i. 92. Used for some precious stone; probably by a mistranslation.

SUFFLORIUM, i. 92. A furnace.

SUPARUM, ii. 246. A tunic.

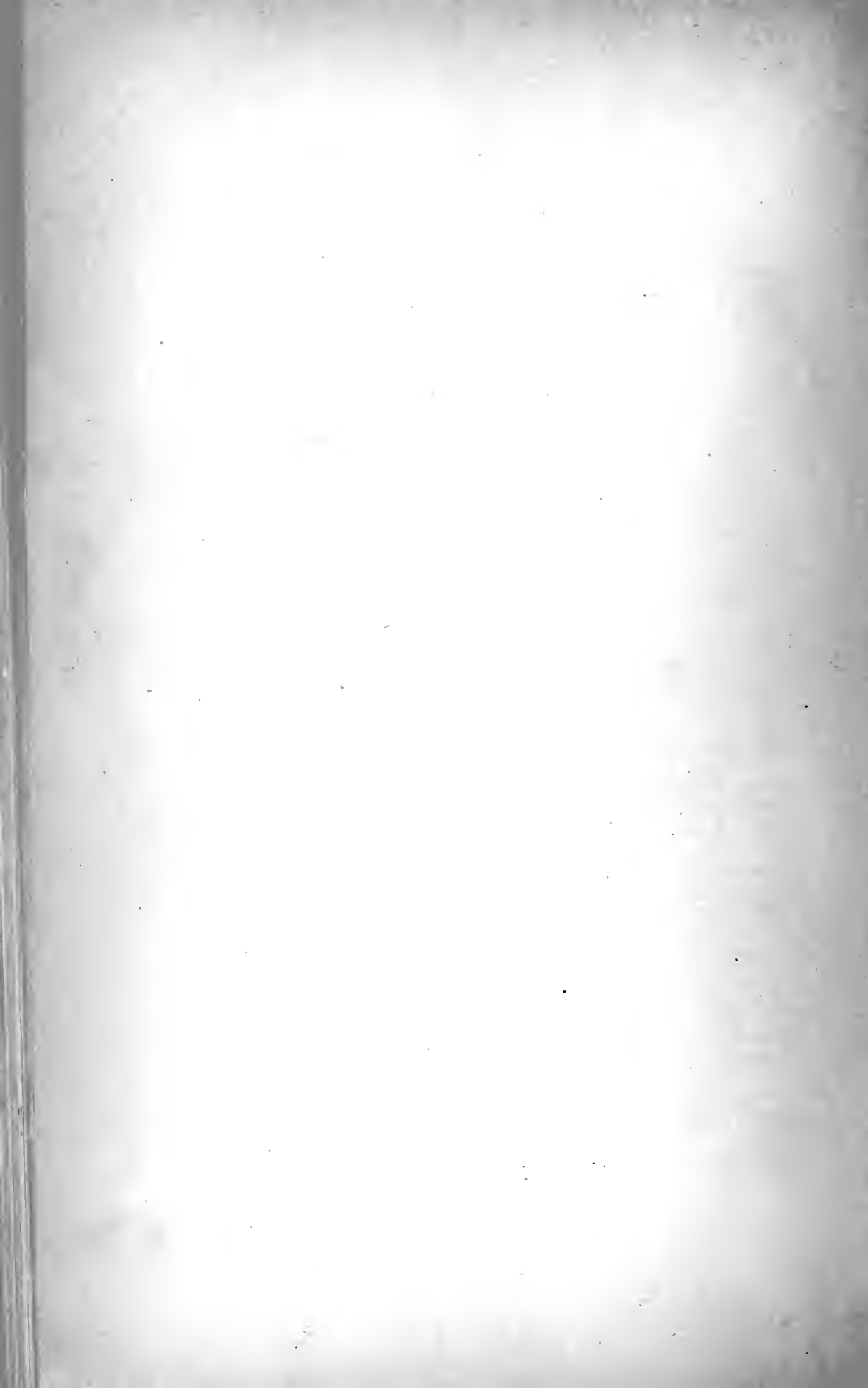
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**I N D E X.**

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