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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES, 42

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND .

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

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.

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He proposed that each chronicle or historical document to be edited should be treated in the same way as if the editor were engaged on an *Editio Princeps*; and for this purpose the most correct text should be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They expressed their approbation of the proposal that each chronicle and historical document should be edited in such a manner as to represent with all possible correctness the text of each writer, derived from a collation of the best MSS., and that no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.*

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITANIE

E

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE.

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE

E

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE.

EDITED

BY

JOHN GLOVER, M.A.,

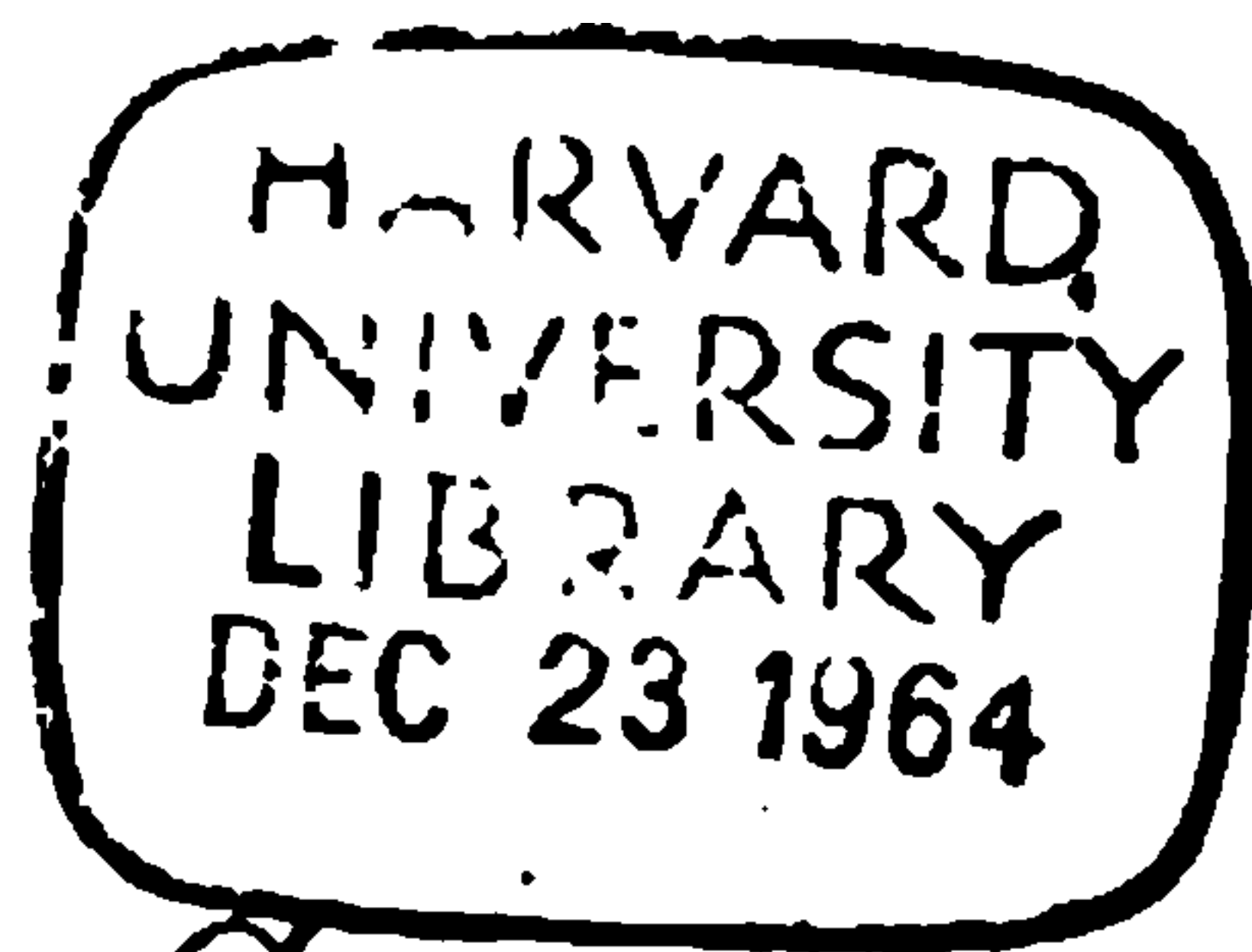
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1865.



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mige mme.

unt pas e p sa inobediencia par
le conseil des curtes ede barunse.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFACE - - -	ix
LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITTANIE -	2
LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLÈTERE -	32
LA VIÈ DEL REI EDWARD LE PREMIER -	302
CHRONIQUES DE SEMPRINGHAM -	322
INDEX - - -	359
GLOSSARY -	397

P R E F A C E .

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PREFACE.

“ familiariter essent noti. Gallice igitur, edidit dum
“ adhuc fuisset in Galliis,

“ *Genealogiam regum Brytanniæ, Lib. I.*

“ *Genealogiam Angliæ regum, Lib. I.*

“ Cæterorum ejus opusculorum nihil apparet. Conti-
“ nuata vero sunt prædictorum operum tempora, a primo
“ in Albionem Bryti regis adventu, usque ad Edwardum
“ post conquestum, ejus nominis primum, scilicet annum
“ Domini 1274, ut Lelandus in Collectionibus habet.”

This is the whole account of his literary works in Bale. I regret to say I have not been able to find the notice in Leland. Perhaps it exists among Hearne's stores in the Bodleian, but I have sought for it there in vain.

So many histories extend from Brutus to Edward I., that the period stated in Bale supplies no conclusive argument, and yet the exact mention of the year 1274 (*see* p. 300), the date not of the king's accession, but of his coronation, carries with it more weight than might at first sight appear. Add to this that the work consists of two parts answering very well to the two titles given by Bale.

Pits to his paraphrase of Bale adds the following:
“ Quædam etiam ejus lucubrationes dicuntur haberi MS.
“ Cantabrigiæ in Collegio S. Benedicti.”

The student will look in vain for any copy of the principal work in that library, but there are to be found there several copies of the Latin Chronicle commonly attributed to Peter of Ickham.

Tanner makes no mention of the French works, but only names the Latin Chronicle above alluded to.

This Latin Chronicle exists in many copies, and must be pronounced to be the work of another hand. The French Chronicle is not by Peter of Ickham, if the Latin is.

To confirm the conjecture that the present work is by Peter of Ickham, I may add that Stowe gives his name among his authorities, and appears to have known the present volume.

In the account of the battle of Assington, Stowe writes: "The sixt and last battell was at Aessenden in Essex (*Marg.* Ashden, in Essex), neere to Rochford." Compare "La sime bataille fust a Assendone, en Essex, pres de Rochford," p. 98, l. 16. Now the definition "near Rochford," as far as I am aware, occurs in no other Chronicle but the present. The general opinion of antiquarians after Camden's time, till lately, has been that the site must be sought in the west of Essex. The margin of Stowe, however, does not name Peter of Ickham for the authority in this place. The only passage where he does so is in the account of the parentage of Harold Harefoot, where our chronicler's text is a literal translation of Marianus and Florence. He cites these as joint authorities with Peter of Ickham.

Stowe is the first among our more recent historians who mentions Ethelred's sobriquet, altering it, however, from *Unred* to *Unready*. This name certainly is found in other chronicles besides the present, yet not so frequently but that Stowe's knowledge of it may be probably traced to this work.

I have now to show how scanty is the evidence that the Latin Chronicle is due to Peter of Ickham. I have been able to consult several copies of this Chronicle in the British Museum, in the Bodleian, in Corpus Christi College, and in Trinity College. Almost all bear the name of Peter of Ickham inscribed, but in a modern hand. In one or two indices in the British Museum a note is appended to the name that the work is to be ascribed to him, because, it is alleged, Caius quotes it under his name. The passage quoted by Caius certainly is from that work, but the author's name is not given in Hearne's edition of Caius, only in the edition published under Archbishop Parker's eye subsequent to the author's death. I have, therefore, no doubt that the insertion of the name is by the Archbishop, and that his opinion is the only evidence that

has caused all the copies of the work to be inscribed with Peter of Ickham's name. The ground the Archbishop had for his opinion does not appear, and I do not imagine that his judgment on such a point is incontrovertible. In the present case it is apparently contrary both to Bale and Leland.

There is a very singular correspondence between the present Chronicle and that of John Pike; he seems to have adopted our work and translated it out of the French into Latin, except where he could trace the Latin source of the text, where he has simply transcribed the original. The French translator's abridgments are replaced by the full text. The curious blunder of Oke for Dee, p. 74, l. 6, is copied. The speculation on the origin of the name "English," p. 40, l. 6, is mistranslated, as if the author's meaning had been misunderstood. The work called Pike's and the present are, however, so nearly identical that I had contemplated obtaining permission to give it in the place of my own English translation. The circumstance that the abridged extracts in the present Chronicle were given in full in Pike made this difficult to arrange. The passage corresponding to p. 256, 5 ff., of this volume, is thus given in his chronicle "*Wilmus "nacione Anglicus, capellanus Radulfi de Diceto, ex "cujus chronica ista sunt extracta, &c."*" Hence we gather that John Pike claims for his work to be a sort of edition of Radulfus de Diceto, and, as the reader will perceive by the margin of the present edition, the work of the French writer follows close upon the Dean's, yet it is in many places quite distinct from any of his existing works. The French form in which his name is given in the above passage, will interest those who desire to investigate the history of Rudulfus de Diceto.¹

There are correspondences in some passages of the

¹ Perhaps there is not sufficient ground for identifying Disze with Decize. A name closely resembling

Disze is so interpreted in one of the geographical indices in the Documents Inédits.

French Chronicle with Radulfus Niger, which are the more to be noted because Niger's work seems rather to be abridged from our Chronicle than it from his.

I have mentioned that the greater part of the work before us exists in two copies. There is a sort of introduction to the History appearing in the Trinity MS., an abridgment, with some large insertions, of a very common short French Chronicle. This I have collated with copies in Oxford and the British Museum and in the Corpus and Trinity Libraries in Cambridge, and have given it the title of *Le Livre des Reis de Britannie*. This name was derived from the heading of the work in the copy in the Trinity Library, perhaps erroneously read, for the words in this heading are much contracted. It is so connected with the main work in the above-named copy that the whole appears as one book. The second, principal part, the part which exists alone in the Vatican Library, I have called by a different name, derived from the notice of Peter of Ickham in Bale. The first short history, *Le Livre des Rois de Britannie*, (or *de Brut*, if this, as I suspect, is the true reading), is hardly worth printing for any merit or originality of its own. Some of the various readings and of the insertions will be interesting to the philologist as specimens of semi-Saxonized French. The use of the early English ζ in the spelling of the French language is curious.

The value of the principal work now before the reader will not lie in its authority or independence. Some few names and clauses will be found in it not in the original authorities, and these I have generally marked with an °, as also I have denoted any passages of which I cannot trace the origin. But as a careful compendium of good historians, I think it may be highly useful, especially to the younger students, and the references which I have made with much care to the older works from which the text is translated, I hope will be serviceable to many. They would have been more so if I had traced them back beyond the text from which the compiler took

them. For when the French was simply a translation, for example, as is usual, from Radulfus de Diceto, I have not sought further for his authority.

After the original conclusion of the work follow continuations in both the known MSS., altogether different from each other. The Trinity copy bears the appearance of the abridgment of a life of Edward I. The Vatican continuation is a history of the reign of Edward II. to within a short distance from his death, where the work is defective; the two appendices thus fit conveniently into one another. I have named the one the Wroxham Continuation and the other the Sempringham, for the latter evidently has issued from the Gilbertine monastery, and has served for the "Sempringham Annals." The Trinity book has been usually called by the name of Galfridus de Wroxham or Broxholme, but upon no authority of weight that can now be found. The name which is thus copied ambiguously appears in a rather modern hand on the upper margin of the first leaf, greatly mutilated by the binder. This part in many passages bears a singular resemblance to the headings of the books of an early historian, as if it had been derived from the contents of some fuller work. I am not able to say that the work exists from which it could have been so derived. It would doubtless be a history of very great value if it existed. The character of the handwriting of this part is apparently by design hardly to be distinguished from those of the rest of the book, but the ink is somewhat blacker. The page selected for the facsimile contains the commencement of this appendix, and will also serve to show the reader how well the work answers to Bale's description of Peter of Ickham's work, at least in respect of the date 1274.

The Vatican copy of the book I know only by the transcript which was executed for the English Government. This is so ignorantly copied that no weight can be attached to its more minute variations. I have often been obliged to correct it, and I have done so silently

in places where the mistake was obvious. One or two of these corrections are made in the list of Errata. The Sempringham Continuation is given only upon the authority of this transcript, and therefore the names, &c., can be little depended on.

In fact, in the part common to the copies, the variations between the two show that neither copyist is faultless. The number of "omissions from similarity of terminations" in the Trinity MS. is even greater than that in the Vatican. Generally these omissions are eliminated in one by the text of the independent copy, but there are places where both seem to have fallen into the same blunder. When the Trinity MS. stands alone, as in the Wroxham Continuation, one finds how useful the other copy had been. In no place is this so obvious as in the account of the Parliament of Dort, p. 314, where the blunders in the Latin fragment make hopeless confusion. I have spent much time and pains in vain in trying to reduce this document to form. I had ascertained from Böhmer's *Regesta* that the treaty was in the archives at Düsseldorf, and endeavoured to obtain a clear account from that place of the transaction. In this attempt I was helped most liberally by the Magistrate there, to whose custody the document is confided, but I found nothing more than the counterpart of the same treaty that is given in Mr. Luard's *Bartholomew Cotton*.

I cannot find any Chronicle that seems to me to have served as a basis for either of the continuations. The Wroxham continuation especially seems to be the work of a man who has put down what he has heard, not what he has read. The allusion to the battle of Worringen particularly indicates this, for the importance of that battle must have seemed much greater in England on the first arrival of the report of it than afterwards. The account given of the origin of David's treason I think is peculiar to this Chronicle. The mention of Wallace's "fol abet" I have found in no other English Chronicle. The Scottish affairs are related more like the Lanercost

Chronicle than any other, but are not derived from it. They indicate a less constant stream of success to the Scottish cause than we might suppose from most historians. The Sempringham Continuation adds no effect to the well-known pictures of the misery and anarchy of Edward II.'s reign. It is interesting as a fresh portrait of a gloomy period of English History.

Having said so much of the work itself, I have to add a few words concerning the present edition.

I have endeavoured to translate the original so literally, that a boy desiring to learn how to construe early French of the English dialect might find help in the volume. At the same time I hope my rendering will be intelligible to any other English reader. In the Glossary I have entered only such words as seemed likely to want illustration when found in other works. For reading this Chronicle itself the translation might supersede a glossary. With the same object of helping my fellow-students of the *langue d'oïl*, I have taken care to conjoin prepositions and nouns, wherever I found them joined in the MS. and to separate prepositions and verbs. These practices, as the reader will perceive, are irregular in the French text. In the abbreviated words, *k*; and *q*; when I had to write them at length, it was necessary to make a rule for myself for their completion. I have intended to spell the conjunction with an *e*, and the pronoun with an *i*. This seemed to answer to the practice to be traced in the majority of the cases where the words were not contracted in the original. There were instances where *ke* and *que*, also *ki* and *qui*, were not contracted in the manuscript, and were not in accordance with the rule I had adopted for myself. They will appear as irregularities in the present text.

There are in two or three places apparent rhymes. Where these seemed to me obviously intentional I have rendered the original in rhyme of my own. In one or two places I have pointed out the place by the use of capitals following the rhymed word. In no case are

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These are referred to according to the editions of Savile and Twisden ; or where these have not edited the authors, I have taken the recognized printed editions. Wikes and the Waverley Annals are referred to in Gale's edition. The passages in these and in Florence are designated by the dates. Radulfus Niger is referred to by the pages of Col. Anstruther's edition. (Caxton Society.)

Two more points remain to be mentioned. In the first place the kindness of many friends who have given me such help as ought to have resulted in a much better work. Foremost among these are the Rev. Professor Grote, the Rev. H. R. Luard, and H. Bradshaw, Esq. I also wish again to speak of the exceeding courtesy of Dr. Lacomblet, Archivrath at Düsseldorf, who most obligingly sent me an excellent transcript of the document preserved there, of which I have spoken above.

Lastly I should apologise for the many Errata. The great length of time during which the book has been in the press might have promised a blank table of misprints ; moreover the patience and acuteness of Her Majesty's Printers leave me unable to lay any part of the blame to their account. I can only beg my readers' pardon, and assure them that such errors can annoy no one more than myself. Several of them were kindly pointed out to me by the Rev. E. Ventris, to whom the book is also indebted for the index ; and I wish to explain in regard to that index, that some of its apparent blunders are not so much so as they may appear, for example, "Le Mans in Anjou," and "Malachi, St., Archbishop of Ireland," are faithfully copied from the text.

Brading, Isle of Wight,
20th August 1865.

ERRATA.

- Page 6, line 25 ; *for Scist read Icist.*
,, 10, line 25 ; *for oscire mes : read oscire : mes.*
,, 12, line 9 ; *for ont read out.*
,, 12, note ; *for Ethelstan read Ebelstan.*
,, 13, margin ; *for bequests read gifts.*
,, 16, line 3 ; *for Li read Si.*
,, 16, line 5 ; *for pu smorust read pus morust.*
,, 29, line 11 ; *for Swithin's read Swithin.*
,, 31, line 21 ; *for Winchester read Worcester.*
,, 61, margin ; *for Charles the Bold read Charles the Simple.*
,, 67, line 4 ; *for brother read brother Edwyn.*
,, 73, margin ; *for Werewell read Wherwell.*
,, 79, line 31 ; *for Elgiva read Elfgiva.*
,, 88, margin ; *for Vota read Nota.*
,, 114, note ; *for Gowinum read Godwinum.*
,, 119, line 18 ; *for Edsi read Edsine.*
,, 121, line 26 ; *for Godwin read Godfrey.*
,, 123, line 18 ; *for the Westminster Abbey read the Abbey of Westminster.*
,, 133, margin ; *for Harfager read Hardrada.*
,, 151, line 4 ; *for the read their.*
,, 153, line 2 ; *for Baron read Barn.*
,, 155, line 11 ; *for prevailed upon read compelled.*
,, 177, line 31 ; *for Ranulf read Randolf.*
,, 185, line 3 ; *for dined read dinted.*
,, 188, line 18 ; *insert * at Trinite.*
,, 189, line 31 ; *for nephew read grandson.*
,, 191, line 18 ; *for 5 read 3.*
,, 203, margin ; *for 180 read 183.*
,, 207, line 23 ; *for Mortagne read Mortain.*
,, 215, line 1 ; *dele he.*
,, 220, lines 17, 18 ; *for coronement, son fiz read coronement son fis.*
,, 221, line 20 ; *for coronation read coronation of.*
,, 226, note ; *for Anglium read Angliam.*
,, 230, line 13 ; *for decevan tes read decevantes.*
,, 235, margin ; *for D. 577, 38, read R.N. 176.*
,, 237, margin ; *for D. 579, 45, and D. 582, 40, read R.N. 176.*
,, 261, line 8 ; *for Premonstratensien read Præmonstratensian.*
,, 263, margin ; *dele v. R.D. ib.*
,, 265, line 27 ; *for whom read which.*
,, 266, line 6 ; *for vugla read unglā.*
,, 266, note ; *for * and † read † and *.*
,, 266, note ; *for Rea Francia read Rex Franciæ.*

Page 267, line 6 ; *for* shouted *read* pranced.

„ 280, note ; *for* castelle . . inclusit, etc. *read* castello . . inclusit se.

„ 292, margin ; *dele* Trivet (*twice*).

„ 292, line 32 ; *for* andereyn *read* audereyn.

„ 304, line 18 ; *for* le *read* e le

„ 305, line 3 ; *for* Monday *read* Sunday.

„ 305 margin ; *for* Scotland *read* Wales.

„ 306, line 30 ; *for* le *read* e.

„ 315, line 18 ; *for* Lausaune *read* Lausanne.

„ 343, line 10 ; *for* Warren, the *read* Warren.

„ 343, line 29 ; *for* Roger *read* John.

„ 345, line 11 ; *for* April *read* May.

„ 347, line 17 ; *for* from Jan. 13 for eight days *read* for the eight days following Jan. 13.

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE BRITANIE

E

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE.

A.

ISCI COMENCE

LE LIVERE DE REIS DE BRITTAINE.

DEVANT la nativite nostre Seignur mil e deus cenz ans, Brutus, le fiz Silvii, ¹ ou Ynogen sa femme e ou ses treis fiz, ² vint de la bataille de Troye en Engleterre, ki estoit dunkes sicum un desert.' Si fist la vile de Lundres e la pella Trinovant, e pus fu ele apelle ⁵ Troye Noene, e pus Karlud, et pus Lundin, e ore Lundene. [En cel tens fu Hely juges des fiz de Israel.] Cist Brutus a soun moriant fist sun eyne fiz, ki fu apelle Locrinus, roi de Engleterre, e apella la terre Brittanie la Grande, a pres sun nun. 10

E Locrinus, quant cil regna a pres sun pere, fist appeller la terre Leogria a pres sun nun de meine. Al secund fiz, ki out nun Camber, dona il la terre de Wales, e illa fist apeller Cambria, a pres soun nun. Al terz fiz dona il Escoce, ki fu apelle Albanatus, e ¹⁵ illa fist apeller Albania, a pres soun non. ³ E en cel tens regna li rois David en Jerusalem.'

Eboracus li sime rois a pres Brutus fist Euerewik, e Altlud, e le Chastel de Puceles, et le chastel de ⁴ Muntros. ⁵ Rudibraz, li fiz Eborac, fist Cantorbirie, e ²⁰ Wyncestre, et Ceptone. Iloec parla un egle.

A pres ceo Bladut fist Ba. Si fist les chaux bains. ⁶ A pres ceo se fist eles e vola jekes a Lundres, ki dunc fu

¹ vint en Engleterre. ² om. ³ trans. to ⁴. ⁴ Mount Dolerous. ⁵ En cel tens . . . David . . . Jerusalem, Rudhudibras. ⁶ om.

THE GENEALOGY

OF

THE KINGS OF BRITAIN.

TWELVE hundred years before the birth of our Lord, Brutus, the son of Silvius, with his wife Ynogen and with his three sons, after the Trojan war came to England, which at that time was like a desert. He built the city of London and called it Trinovant. It was called afterwards New Troy; afterwards Karlud; afterwards Lundin, and now Lundene. At this time Eli was judge of the children of Israel. This Brutus on his death made his eldest son, who was called Locrinus, king of England, and called the land Great Britain, after his name.

The history
of the line
of Brutus.
A. i. 16.

A. ii.

Locrinus, when he was king after his father, caused the land to be called Leogria, after his own name. To his second son, whose name was Camber, he gave the land of Wales, and he caused it to be called Cambria, after his name. To his third son, who was called Albanactus, he gave Scotland, and he caused it to be called Albania, after his name. And at this time king David reigned in Jerusalem.

Eboracus the sixth king after Brutus built York and Dumbarton and Maidens' Castle, and the castle of Montrose. Rudhudibras the son of Eboracus built Canterbury and Winchester and Shaftesbury. There an eagle used to speak.

After that Bladud built Bath. He also made the Hot Baths. Afterwards he made himself wings and

apelle Trinovant, e i loec chei ke li col de brisa.' A pres lui Leir fist Leicestre. ¹Si avoit treis beles fillies. Il a resona la primere filie, si lui demaunda cum bien ele se amast. E ele respoundi: "Sire, sire, si dire le "os, tant ws eim cum Deu del ciel." E pus a resona 5 la secunde en meime la manere. E ele dist: "Atant "cum filie puest amer pere." E pus a resona la terce filie, si lui demaunda: "Bele filie, cum bien me amet "vus?" Ele respoundi:*

10

"Beau pere, jeo eim tei
Come moun pere amer dei.
E de ceo te face certain,
Tant as, tant vaus, tant vus eim."

E li rois Leir se coruca oue cele filie, e jura sun serment, ke par lui jammes ne averoit conseil. Si 15 maria les deus filies einez, le oune ou la meite de sun reaume, le autre ou lautre meite. E la pusnee, pur sa beaute e pur sa genterise, fu marie a un noble roi de Fraunce. A pres ceo li rois Leir ne peust pas sustenir la curt ki il tint devant, e de vint tut povere; si ke 20 il vint a sa primere filie si cum en pleniant; e ele lui escundit e se escusa par sun seignur, ke ele ne lui osa ne ne peust ren fere. Pus vint a lautre en meime la manere, e ele dist, "Ren ne deit em fere a celui ki "rien ne vout retenir a soun ofs." E il se maia trop, 25 e pensa de aler la utre a maunder a sa pusnee filie coment ses deus filies lui aveiunt respoundu. E il passa la meer tut povere, e maunda sun estat par letre a sa filie ki fu reine de Fraunce. Ele ausi tost

¹ om. the history of Lear's daughters.

* Compare Li Romans de Brut, 1787 :—

"Mes pere es et jo aim tant toi
Comme jo mon pere amer doi,
Et por toi faire plus certain
Tant as, tant vax e jo tant t'aim."

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fist aparalier privement or e argent asset, e maunda a sun pere, ke il se turnast de genz e de chivauz, cum il soleit estre, e ke il se tenist tut coi de si ki ele lui maundast; e il si fist. E la royne tost a pres ceo fist asaver asoun seignur le roi de Fraunce, ke se peres 5 le roi de Engleterre fut arive en sa terre pur parler ou lui. E lui rois de Fraunce se joist mut de ceo, e comaunda ke tut lui barnages venist ou lui pur wel-comer le pere la roine. E eus si firunt. Pus tost a pres lui rois Leir cunta tut al roi par conseil la 10 roine coment ses deus filies lui aveiunt respoundu en Engleterre. E lui rois de Fraunce sen doleit trop de ceo; e par conseil sa femme la reine maunda grant ost hors de Fraunce pur aider lui roi Leir conquere sa terre. E il la conquist, si en jeta ses deus filies 15 ou lurs baruns a tut dis; e regna il memes treis ans a pres. A pres sa mort, Cordoille, sa pusne filie, rescut le reaume. E vindrunt ses deus nevouz, fiz de ses sors, si la guerrerunt, e la pristerunt, e la tindrunt en prisoun. Ele meimes se occist de doel. 20

A pres ceo li rois Belin, le fiz Donewal, apres ki Bellingate est apelle, fist quatre reaus voies par mi Engleterre. ¹Le un fist il' de Toteneis jeke en Kateneis. Le autre fist il de Seint Davi en travers jeske al port ²dAmer, e les autres deus voies en velif la terre. Scist 25 ³Belins prist France, e Lunsbardie, e Rome.

A pres lui regna Cassibelian, si ⁴jeta Julius Cesar hors de Engleterre deus fet. Mes au terz foiz fut Cassibelian vencu, si dona triu a Rome, ⁵deus mil livers par an. Ceo fu devant la nativite nostre Seig- 30 nur xl e deus ans.

En cel contemple nasquist nostre Sires.

¹ une veize fist. ² de Hamptoun. ³ ins. rei. ⁴ jeta.

⁵ treis mile lyvers de argent.

France. She immediately caused gold and silver sufficient to be got ready secretly, and sent word to her father that he should equip himself with men and horses, as he used to be, and that he should keep strict silence concerning what she wrote to him; and he did so. And soon after the queen informed her lord, the king of France, that her father, the king of England, was arrived in his kingdom to speak with him. And the king of France rejoiced greatly at this, and commanded that all his baronage should come with him to welcome the queen's father, and so they did. Soon after, the king Lear, by the advice of the queen, told the king of all, how his two daughters had answered him in England. And the king of France was sorely grieved at it, and by the advice of the queen, his wife, sent a great army forth from France to aid king Lear to conquer his kingdom; and he conquered it, and banished his two daughters with their husbands for ever, and reigned himself three years afterwards. Upon his death Cordelia, his youngest daughter, obtained the kingdom; and her two nephews, the sons of her sisters, came and made war upon her, and took and kept her in prison. She killed herself for grief.

After this the king Belin, the son of Donewal, from whom Billingsgate is named, made four royal roads through the midst of England. The first he made from Totness to Caithness. The second he made from St. David's across to Southampton, and the two other roads all round the kingdom. This Belin seized France and Lombardy and Rome. Belinus. A. iii. 5.

After him Cassibelaunus was king, who twice expelled Julius Cesar from England; but the third time Cassibelaunus was conquered, and paid tribute to Rome two thousand pounds a year. This was forty-two years before the birth of our Lord. Cassibelaunus. A. iv. 3. 10.

About this time was our Lord born.

A pres la passion nostre Seignurs ¹ lx. e xxii. ans Theolesforus papa establi a chaunter "Gloria in excelsis Deo."

Apres ce Lucius le rei des Brutons ² recut christienite en Engleterre de lapostoile Eleutherio e tut ⁵ [Engleterre fu cristiene. E cely Lucius fit ii. erceveshes e xxiii. eveshes. Ceo] fust devant Seint Austin iiij. cent e xlvj. ans. Apres ceo Dioclicianus fist grant persecusion ³ de la christenite. ⁴ En cel contemple' fust Seint Auban martirize. 10

⁵ En cel tens le roy Vortigerne requili Horsus e Hengist en Engleterre. Apres ceo vint Gormond le roy de Affrike en Engleterre, e destruyt pres tote la christenite e totes les ⁶ iglises. Idunc perdirent les Brutons la seignorize de Engleterre. Apres ce fut Engle- 15 terre entredite mult grant tens.'

⁷ Engleterre fust departe en cinc a cinc roys. Ly un aveit Kent. Lautre Westsex. Ly terce Marchenriche. Li quarte Northumberlond. Li quinte aveit Estangle. 20

Ly rey de Kent, ⁸ si regna seulement en Kent. ⁹ Si aveit en sa terre' li arceveske de Canturburi, e le eveske de Roucestre.

Li rey de Westsex ¹⁰ aveit Wilteschire, ¹¹ Barrocschire, ¹² Dorsetechire, Soupsex, Souphamptechire, Souppereize, ²⁵ Somersete, Devenisschire, e Cornwaile. Si aveit en sa terre cinc eveskes; li eveske de Salusburi, que ¹³ dunc fut a Schireborne ¹⁴ e cele de ¹⁵ Selseize, qui ore est a Chichester; e cele de Winchestre; e cele de Ba, ¹⁵ que dunkes fut a Welles; e ¹⁶ cele de ³⁰ Excestre qe dunke fust de parte en deus; la une fust a Cridintone, le autre a Seint Germen ¹⁷ en Cornwaile.'

¹ lx is in the hand of a corrector, perhaps for c. ² porte. ³ a.
⁴ e apres ceo tens. ⁵ om. ⁶ MS. Britons. ⁷ e apres ceo fu par
grant tens Engleterre. ⁸ om. ⁹ la est. ¹⁰ ins. i. ¹¹ om.
¹² Dorsete. ¹³ jadis. ¹⁴ om. ¹⁵ MS. Lindeseize. ¹⁶ Devenesir
e de Cornwaile oue deus avoit jadis. ¹⁷ om.

Eighty-two years after our Lord's passion, Telesphorus, the pope, ordained the chanting of *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*. Gloria in excelsis. A.S. Chr. Cod. E.

After this, Lucius, the king of the Britons, received Christianity in England from the Pope Eleutherius, and all England became Christian. This Lucius also created two archbishopricks and twenty-three bishopricks: and this was four hundred and forty-six years before Saint Austine. After this, Diocletian caused great persecution of Christianity. About this time Saint Alban suffered martyrdom. Britain Christian, A. iv. 19.

At this time, king Vortigern invited Horsa and Hengist to England. After this, Gormund, the king of Africa, arrived in England, and destroyed nearly the whole of Christianity and all the churches. And then the Britons lost the sovereignty of England. After this was England for many years under an interdict. Arrival of Saxons, A. vi. 10. Gormond arrives, A. xi. 8.

England was divided among five kings in five parts. One had Kent, another Wessex, the third Mercia, the fourth Northumberland, the fifth had East Anglia. England divided, F. p. 695.

The king of Kent reigned only in Kent. He had in his territory the archbishopric of Canterbury and the bishopric of Rochester.

The king of Wessex had Wiltshire, Berkshire, Dorset, Sussex, Southamptonshire, Surrey, Somerset, Devonshire, and Cornwall. He had in his kingdom five sees: the bishopric of Salisbury, which was then at Shirborne; and that of Selsey, which now is at Chichester; and that of Winchester; and that of Bath, which was then at Wells; and that of Exeter, which then was divided into two parts; the one part was at Crediton, the other at Saint Germans in Cornwall.

Li reis de Mercheneriche aveit Gloucestreschire, Wirecestreschire, Warewicschire, Chesterschire, Dorbischire, Staffordschire, Schropschire, Herefordschire, Huntindoneschire, demi Bedefordschire, Norhampteschire, [Oxonefordsire, Bokinghamsire,] Leicestrechire, ⁵ Lincolneschire, Notinghamschire. Si aveit quarte eveskes ¹ en sa terre: Cele' de Nicole, de Cestre, de Hereforde, e de Wirecestre.

Ly reys de Estangle aveit Grantebruggechire, Northfolc, Soupfolc, Estsex, e demi Bedefordeschire. ² Si ¹⁰ aveit deus esveskes: cele de Hely e de Northwiche.

Ly reis de Northumberlond si aveit totes les terres outre Humbre, deskes en Escoce. Si aveit en sa terre le arceveske de Euerwyk, e le esveke de Durham. E issi fut Engleterre lungement de partize. ¹⁵

Après la venue des Angleis, si se entregwerrirunt ly reys mult sovent; les uns tolirent as autres mult sovent, li plusfort de li plus feble, deske a tens Egbrit, le fiz * Edmund, prous homme mult en Deu, ³ e al cecele, [ne] e norri en Westsex, ⁴ e pus en France odle roy ²⁰ Charles.' Iceli fust li ⁵ primer rey, qui out Engleterre tot en semble. Icel Egbrit ⁶ comenca estre pruz homme e wailant; si en out grant envize li reys Brictrich de Westsex. Si dutta en avant ke Egbrit li toli sun regne ⁷; si ⁸ fust [mut] en tour por li' oscire mes: ²⁵ Egbrit, si se aparceut, si senfua en France. La ⁹ espryt il hardiement, e corteisize e affeitement. ¹⁰ En cel tens regna Charlemaine le Grant; si regna xlvi. ans.' Ileoc demorra Egbrizt, deske Brictrich morut.

Et pus les barons de Wessex enveizerent por Eg- ³⁰

¹ om. ² ins. e *Mitelsex*. ³ om. ⁴ om. ⁵ *primereyn*. ⁶ *le fiz Ailmund cel esteit nez e nuriz e.* ⁷ ins. *ou a sens*. ⁸ *Si le vint oscire.* ⁹ *pryst.* ¹⁰ *dunkes en iceu tens avoit Charlemayn le regne de France xliiii. anz e pus regna deus anz issi ke xlvi. anz par tut regna.*

The king of Mercia had Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Huntingdonshire, half of Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire. He had four bishoprics in his dominions, viz., that of Lincoln, of Chester, of Hereford, and of Worcester.

The king of East Anglia had Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and half of Bedfordshire. He had two bishoprics, that of Ely and that of Norwich.

The king of Northumberland had the whole land beyond the Humber, as far as to Scotland. He had in his territory the archbishopric of York and the bishopric of Durham. And thus was England divided for a long while.

After the arrival of the Angles, the kings very often made war together; very often some robbed others, the stronger robbed the weaker, until the time of Egbert, the son of Ealmund, a very worthy man both towards God and the world, born and bred in Wessex and afterwards in France with king Charles. He was the first king who possessed the whole of England at once. This Egbert began to show himself a good man and a valiant, so that Bryhtric king of Wessex conceived great envy of him. He had a prophetic fear that Egbert would take away his kingdom, and was about to kill him. But Egbert found it out and fled away to France. There he acquired courage and courtesy and accomplishment. At that time Charlemagne the Great was king: he reigned forty-six years. There Egbert remained till the death of Bryhtric.

And then the barons of Wessex sent for Egbert,

brit,¹ e dunc vint Egbrizt,² se conquist tote Engleterre ; si demorra xxviii. ans, devant qui il la hust³ conquise ; si regna puis ix. ans ;⁴ si morut e gyt a Winchester.

Après Egbrit, si rescut le regne Epelwolf sun fiz, 5
⁵ prouz homme en Deu, e poi vailant as secle. Por ceo tint il soulement Westsex. Si fut un prodomme, rey de Mercheneriche, si li dona sa file, vailant homme
 * Lucred ont noun. † Egbrizt tote sa autre terre dona a sun fiz Apelston. Pus' si dona la dyme hyde⁶ a 10
 Dampne Deu e aseinte Eglise, franche e quite de tote manere servyse seculer pur vestir e pestre les poveres. Puy dona a Deu e a Seint Pere un dener de checune meson de Engleterre, que lem appela le dener seint Pere. Ce fust cil qui primes le dona. Si dona treis 15
 cent besantz a Rome ; le un cent a luminare seint Pere, le autre cent asein Poul, le terz cent alapoi-stoile. Icent † Egbrizt demorra a Rome un an : puy vint ver mesun par France, si prist damaisele⁷ Judith, la file Charlemaine le Cauf.⁸ Deus ans vesqui a pres ; 20
 si morust e gist a Wincestre. ⁹ Icel Epelwol si' aveit quatre fiz : li quinte ‡ Epelwaud apele fut mort : le eine des autres out noun Apelbaud, le autre fust appele Aylbrizt, le terce fut Apelred, e le quarte fust Alfred. ¹⁰ Le quinte fust mort, cum dyt 25
 est.'

¹¹ Apelbaud e Ailbryzt' departirent le regne entre eus deus ; mes Apelbaud ne vesqui que cinc ans. Si out Ailbrizt tote sa terre. Mes il ne vesqui¹² que autre cinc ans apres.' 30

Après li Apelred si regna, mult prodomme en

¹ cum pur cely ki greniour dreit out au regne ke nul autre. ² ins. ki fu pruz e sage e vailant. ³ ins. tute. ⁴ ins. e vi. mois. ⁵ om. ⁶ ins. de tute Wessex. ⁷ om. ⁸ ins. cil Charle fu newou Charlemayn de Lowis sun fiz. E puy ke il vint a maison. ⁹ Li avant dit rei. ¹⁰ om. ¹¹ Ethelbaud le einez e Ethelbrith sun frer punez. ¹² for v. anz.

* Er. for Burgred.

† Er. for Epelwolf.

‡ Er. for Ethelstan.

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Deu, e ¹ mult vailant ² al secle. Mes les Deneys li hastirent tant ki ix. fez en un an li ³ rendirent bataile ⁴ champestre. Relement' fust vencu e sovent venqui. Si lor oscist* v. contes e ⁵ un reis, e people sans nombre. Mes la bataile de Assedoune ⁶ ne fet 5 pas a oblier' ke il fist ⁷ un autre fez' en contrele rey ⁸ Oseth de Denemarch, que vyn od v. contes e od un rey e od ost merveilouse. ⁹† Apelred vynt en contre [e] sun frere [oue ly, Alfred,] si combaterent ferement deskes nuyt. Lendimain le reis Apelred oy sa messe 10 mult matin, si ne volt de ileoc partir deske il out oy sun servise, pur nul homme. Kar Alfred son frere esa gent aveient comenca [par matin] la bataile folement, si furunt porpoi vencuz; si enveierent sovent pur Apelred, si fust ala messe. Si com il avait tot 15 oy od bone creance, si vynt a la bataile. E Deus li fist ileoc si grant honor ke il venki ses enemys, si oscist le reys Oseth e v. contes, e grant people. Apres cele bataile [si] vesqui v. ans [si morust] e gist a Winterbourne.'

20

¹ pruz e. ² ver le. ³ tendirent. ⁴ champel estre autre assauz celement. ⁵ Sovent. ⁶ MS. vii. ⁷ fet a remembering. ⁸ om
⁹ Oseg. ⁹ E li reis Ethelred e sun frere Alfred en cuntre od lur gent. Si Daneis departirent lur gent en deus ousts; le deu reis od grant gent de une part, le cuntres e le baruns dautre part. Li rei Ethelred departi sa gent une partie od sei en contre le deu reis e lautre partie a sun frere en contre le cuntres. Vint le vespre, si remist la bataile deke len demain. Li rei Ethelreth oy messe, e sun frere e lur meine si hasterent mut, si comencèrent la bataile. E li Daneis les asailerent ferment, e li Engleis se emacerent durement per coke li reis dimorra tant, si le hasterent mut. Mes li rei ne vout unke partir de la messe avant ke il fu pardite, e poi faili ke les Engleis ne comencèrent la fute kant li reis vint. Si segna de la croze, si feri dedenz la presse, si persa lur eschele. Si se mit en la esvaie, ci ocist iloke le rei Oseg e le autre rei e le cinc quites e pople san nombre. Mes il ne dura en le regne for v. anz, si morust e gist a Wimburne.

* *Interfecti a parte Danorum comites novem, G.*

† MS. Alfred.

before God, and of great power in the world. But the Danes so harassed him that nine times in one year they gave him pitched battle. Seldom was he conquered and often was conqueror, so he killed of them five earls, one king, and people without number. But never should we forget the battle of Ashdown, which he fought at another time against Osith king of Denmark, who came with five earls and with one king and with an astonishing army. Ethelred went to meet him, and Alfred his brother with him, so they fought fiercely till night. On the morrow king Ethelred heard his mass very early, and he would not move from the place, until he had heard his service, for any man. For his brother Alfred and his men had commenced the battle in the morning rashly, and were almost defeated, so they sent often to Ethelred who was at mass. After he had heard the whole with good faith he came to the battle. And there God gave him so great glory that he conquered his enemies, and killed king Osith, and five earls and much people. After this battle he lived five years and died and was buried at Wimborne.

Dane's
war.
G. 42. 16.

Battle of
Ashdown.
G. 42. 20.

G. 42. 50.

* *Oxf. MS. reads:* And on the opposite side king Ethelred and his brother Alfred came, with their followers. And the Danes divided their army into two hosts: the two kings with a large force in the one wing, and the earls and barons in the other wing. King Ethelred divided his troops thus: one wing with himself opposite the two kings, and the other wing, under his brother, opposite the earls. The evening drew on, so the battle was delayed until the morrow. King Ethelred heard mass and his brother and their army hur-

ried him greatly. So they commenced the battle, and the Danes attacked them fiercely, and the English were grievously troubled because the king made such delay, so they hastened him instantly. But the king was determined never to leave mass before it was said through, and it wanted little but that the English commenced their flight, when the king arrived. And he signed himself with the cross, and struck at the middle of the press and broke through their rank, and threw himself into the fight and killed there their king

Après ii si rescut Alfred sun frere le regne, si fust
 pruz e sages. Icel Alfred fist les leis en Engleterre,
 e rescut la coroune de la apostoile. Li fust coroune
 a Rome. Si tynt le regne xxviii. anz e demi, a grant
 travail pu smorust e gist a Wincestre. Cist Alfred ⁵
 amena estrange vize; si vus dirrai ¹ brevement. Les
 xxiiii. heures ² del jour e del nuyt despendist issi.
 Les viii. [hures en escrire e en lire e en orer, e les
 viii.] en son cors reposer; e les terce viii. heures a
³ paireler e a porueance del regne. Si aveit un homme ¹⁰
 en sa chapele qui ⁴ servi de cel mester, ki par treis
⁵ owelles chandees departi les xxiiii. heures.' Si fist arder
 la primere chandee deskes viii. heures fussent passez;
 e issi les autres. Si sumunt luy de heure en heure
 de fere sun purpos. Uncore fist Alfred plus, kar' il ¹⁵
 dona la meite de sun dreit purchas a ⁶ poveres abbeys.
 Si parti ces rentes en deus. La une meitie' departi il
 au treis. La une partize dona il a cels ke li servirent
 en sa court; lautre partize a ceus que feseient ses
⁷ overaines: la terce a poveres estranges. Lautre ²⁰
 partize de parti il en quatre: la une partize dona il
 a poveres de sa terre; la autre a poveres ⁸ mesons;
 la terce a poveres clers; la quarte a ⁹ poveres me-
 sons' outre mer. ¹⁰ Ceo fist le roy Alfred tot le tens
 de sa vize.' 25

Après li rescut Edward sun fiz le regne. Cil aveit
 tot Engleterre. Mult fust prodomine et sages por le

¹ coment. ² ki sunt au jour e a la nuit departi en treis. ³ aparler.
⁴ eo servi de el for de drescer le chandelles, e departir les hures e dunc se
 mist le rei dun hure en autre pur fere sun repos. ⁵ MS. beles. ⁶ om.
⁷ guerrours. ⁸ abbeies. ⁹ les Engleis. ¹⁰ om.

Osith and the other king and the
 five earls and people without num-
 ber. But he continued in his reign

only five years, so he died and is
 buried at Wimborne.

After him Alfred his brother received the kingdom. Alfred. He was valiant and wise. This Alfred was the lawgiver of England, and received the crown from the pope. He was crowned at Rome. He held the kingdom twenty-eight years and a half with much toil, then died and was buried at Winchester. This Alfred led an extraordinary life; I will tell you of it briefly. The twenty-four hours of the day and night he spent thus: eight hours in writing and reading and in praying; eight hours in rest to the body; and the remaining eight hours in discourse and provisions for the kingdom. He used to maintain a man in his chapel who served for this office, who divided the twenty-four hours by the means of three equal candles. He burnt the first candle till eight hours were passed, and so on with the others. Thus he called him from hour to hour to do his purposed work. King Alfred also did more, for he gave half of his lawful acquisition to poor abbeys. His revenues he divided in two. One half he again divided into three. One part he paid to those who served in his court; the second part, to those who wrought at his works; the third, to poor strangers. The second half he divided into four: one part he gave to the poor of his kingdom, the second to poor [religious] houses, the third to the poor clergy, the fourth to poor houses in foreign parts. Thus did king Alfred all the time of his life.

After him, Edward, his son, received the kingdom. He possessed the whole of England. Very valiant and wise was he in the government of the kingdom. He

regne gouverner. ¹ Unkes ne vynt en bataile ke il ne venquist. Pur ceo ne oserent les Deneys ² venir en Engleterre en sun tens, pur mal fere. Icest rey Edward out xiiij. enfanz de treis femmes: v. fiz et ix. files. Le treis fyles de ceos ix. si tyndrunt areligion: 5 la une fust appelle Alfedre, lautre seint Aildride, et la terce seint Edburch. Cist Edward aveyt une sorour ³ que fust appelle Eifled ⁴ *Ælfled*. Iceste dame aida mult par sun grant sen a Edward sun frere, pur le regne gouverner. Sun pere Alfred avait done 10 ceste dame ale conte Apelred, prodomme mult, dunt ceste dame avait un enfant par un covenant, ke ele unkes pur nul homme pus ne voleynt a sun seigneur aprocher. Einz dyt ke fyle de rey ne duzt ⁵ amer tel delyt dunt si graunde anguyse soursist. Cist 15 Edward regna xxvj. ans. Si morust e gist a Wincestre.

Apres ly rescut Apelston sun fiz le regne, ⁶ le meilour chivaler ki pout estre.' Icest Apelston tynt meuz Engleterre qui nul rey fist devant ly. ⁷ Il 20 venqui tous les roys de Wales, si mist trewe sur eus, si ke un li rendi chescun an de Northwales xx. liveres de or, e iiij. cent. liveres de argent, e v. mile vaches. ⁸ La renome de ceste rey Apelston fust espaundewe par sa genitrise par totes terres.' Cist avait 25 un sorour, Hylde out nom; ceo fust la plus bele femme que unkes fust cel tens. Icest oy dyre le rei de France Huges, si envea ses messagers por ceste dame ale rey Apelston.⁹ Il envea le conte de Boloyne Alud qui fust le fiz Baudewyne le conte de Flandres 30 e le neveu le rey Alfred le sage. Icist Alud trova le rey e bel li salewa.' Si demanda sa sorour al eos

¹ ins. *cil avoit tut Engleterre a la volunte, fort fu e vailant.* ² ins. *mes.*

³ *la plu sage ke lem trovat au secle.* ⁴ *Wodenelevedi.* ⁵ ins. *haute ne.*

⁶ *mut fu beaus e sage.* ⁷ *Il avoit le rei de Escoce e le rei de Northumberland a sun comandement.* ⁸ om. ⁹ *a Abendone. Li messenger dist sun message.*

never came to battle but he conquered. For this reason Edward I. the Danes never dared to come into England to do mischief during his lifetime. This king Edward had fourteen children by three wives, five sons and nine daughters. Three of these daughters adopted the religious life; one was called St. Edfled, the second St. Ethelhilda, and the third St. Edburgha. Edward also had a sister, who was called Ethelfled, the Lady of London. This lady, on account of her great talent, was of much aid to Edward, her brother, in the government of the kingdom. Her father Alfred had given this lady to the earl Ethelred, a very noble man, by whom the lady had one child on the terms, that she should never after approach her lord for any one's sake. For she said that a king's daughter had no business to enjoy such a pleasure whence so great anguish arose. This Edward reigned twenty-six years. So he died, and is buried at Winchester.

Athelstan, his son, received the kingdom after him, Athelstan. the best knight that could be. This Athelstan held England better than any king who went before him. He conquered all the kings of Wales, and laid them under tribute, so that one paid him from North Wales every year twenty pounds of gold, three pounds of silver, and five thousand cows. This king Athelstan's renown for his nobleness was spread abroad through all lands. He had a sister named Ethilda. She was the most beautiful woman ever seen at that time. Hugh, the king of France, heard of this, and sent his messengers to king Athelstan for that lady. He sent the earl of Boulogne, Adolf, who was the son of Baldwin, the count of Flanders, and grandson of king Alfred the wise. This Adolf found the king, and greeted him well. He demanded his sister on behalf of the king of France. Then he presented the king with

His conquests.
G. 50. 41.

Marriage of Ethilda.
G. 51. 17.

le rey de France. ¹ Pus presenta le rey de mult riche presens. Il li presenta del' espeyze Constantin le amperour: ² le caple de cel espeize fust de fin or. Si fust enclos de deins un des clous ³ nostre Seignour. Si li presenta' la lance Charlemayne qe il soleit porter ⁵ en contre les Saracins. ⁴ Sidist un qe ceo fust la lance' dont nostre Seignur fust feru ⁶ en la croiz. Si li presenta' le gunfainun seint Moriz qe ⁶ il soleyt porter devant legioun. Si li presenta' une partize de la ⁷ veroye croiz enclos en un cristal, e une partize ¹⁰ [de la corone] de les espeynes ⁸ dunt nostre Seignur fut corone, et une coroune real de or fin ⁹ od mouz des' peres precieuses. Apelston ¹⁰ sen joy mult de ces riches presens, si envea a rey Huwe sa sorour, qe il aveit mult desire, od riches douns e od riche presens. ¹⁵ Xv. anz tint Apelston le regne noblement; si morust e gist [a] Malmusburi.

Après li tynt Edmund le regne, sun fiz; pruz e vailant ¹¹ e jeovene bachiler, vi ans e demi le tynt; pus vynt a une feste a Canturburi le jour sein ²⁰ Austin. Cum il vynt a manger si garda le rey par la meson. Si vyt un laron de gyse ¹² entre le gent, ki einz fust utlawe.' Si saili li reys, si li prist par les temples, si li jeta a la terre. E il saka ¹³ hors une misericorde ke il aveit; si ¹⁴ fery le rey par mi le ²⁵ ¹⁵ qeor. Iloec morut le rey, e les autres sailerent e oscirent le laron, mez einz naufra il plusors. Le cors le roy fut porte a Glastingburi.

Après li tynt ¹⁶ Apelred sun fiz prodomme, e seint ¹⁷ mult. Ix. ans e demy regna, pus morust e gist a ³⁰ Wincestre.

¹ puyz mist avant le presanz. Chevaus covere tut en seles e en frenez, pieres precieuses de tute maneres, le. ² e sun nun en le espere od lettres de or e. ³ dunt nostre Seignur fu figez en la croiz. ⁴ ke fu celc. ⁵ kar unke ne leva en batailez ke il ne venqui. ⁶ ki le rei porta tute sa vie encontre pains e. ⁷ seinte. ⁸ ki fu mis au chef nostre Seignour. ⁹ e mut i avoit. ¹⁰ fu mut lez al se ellesa. ¹¹ om. ¹² ki il avoit einz ulage, Johan out nun. ¹³ om. ¹⁴ buta. ¹⁵ pis. ¹⁶ Edred. ¹⁷ e vailant.

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Après li rescut le regne Edwine le fiz Edmund, mult ¹ ben bachiler mes mult fust fol de son cors. Kar le jour qe il fuist corone, si toly a un prodomme sa femme ² espouse, por la beaute, ke sa cosine procheine esteyt. Si guerra mult seinte eglise ³ e les ordeines ⁵ Deu.' Ii. ans regna si morust e gist a Wincestre.

Après li rescut le regne Edgar le fiz Edmund, le frere Edwine, jeovene ⁴ enfant de vii. ans; de grant bunte e de grant valour; mult ame de Deu, e de ⁶ bone gent. ⁶ A cel heure ke seint Edgar' nasqui, ¹⁰ seint Dunston oy les Angles ⁷ de cel' chanter, e dire ⁸ en iour chaunt, "Pes ⁹ seit en terre' tant com cist " regnerat, e nostre Dunston viverat." E issi a vynt il: kar a ¹⁰ cet anz qui il regna, yaveyt si bone pes, e ¹¹ si grante plente de tous biens ke unkes mes ne ¹⁵ oy tant. Ce fut la verite.' Unkes ¹² plus dreiturel rey ne fust ¹³ ne ke plus seinte vyze demena.' Kar jane fut si riche home, ¹⁴ si il' trespasast la ley, ke il ne a compareit solun sun mesfet. Robbeor ¹⁵ ne fut en sun tens ¹⁶ geres nul, ¹⁷ ke il ne fait fere de ce tout justice ²⁰ Coment esparnireit il ¹⁸ nul homme ¹⁸ mesfesaunt, ke il ne preyt vengeance, quant il des bestes savages ke mesfeseient justice prist. Kar il comanda a un rey de Wales sur feu ¹⁹ ke il tynt, ke chescun an li rendi de treu de sa terre treis cent lous. Cil les rendi iii. ans, al quart an ²⁵ ne trova nul, si fust par itant quite. Xvi. ans regna, ne fust ²⁰ un soul an' qe il ne feseist akun grant chose, ²¹ ou novele abbeize ou ²² novele esglyse, ou ²³ encrut rentes de poveres abbeizes a honor de Deu.' Nul

¹ *bel hom e* ² *om.* ³ *om.* ⁴ *bachelor.* ⁵ *tute.* ⁶ *Quant*
cesti nasqui ⁷ *om.* ⁸ *om.* ⁹ *om.* ¹⁰ *xvi.* ¹¹ *om.* ¹² *si.* ¹³ *om.*
¹⁴ *ki.* ¹⁵ *ins. ne larun.* ¹⁶ *ne guerreur.* ¹⁷ *car il feseit justice reddiment.*
¹⁸ *om.* ¹⁹ *om.* ²⁰ *nul an de xvi. anz.* ²¹ *pur amour de Deu.* ²² *om.*
²³ *autre aumone.*

After him Edwy the son of Edmund received the kingdom; a very gallant knight, but he was very dissolute in his life. For the very day that he was crowned, he carried off from a nobleman his espoused wife, because of her beauty, who was his own near kinswoman. He waged great war with Holy Church, and with the regular clergy. Two years he reigned, and died and was buried at Winchester. Edwy.
G. 55. 25.

After him Edgar received the kingdom, the son of Edmund the brother of Edwy, a young child of seven years. He was of great goodness and of great valour, much beloved by God and by good people. At the hour that St. Edgar was born, Saint Dunstan heard the Angels of heaven singing, and saying in their song, "Peace be in the land while this child shall reign and our Dunstan shall live." And so it came to pass; for in the years when he reigned there was such happy peace and such great abundance of all good things that there never again was heard the like. This was the truth. Never was there a more righteous king, nor ever one who lived a more holy life. For no one was ever so rich, if he broke the law, but he met with his reward according to his misdeed. Robbers there were scarcely any in his time whom he did not cause to get their righteous deserts. How was he likely to spare the evil doing man, and not take vengeance of him, when he gave savage beasts their meed for what they did amiss; for he commanded a king of Wales for the tenure of his vassalage, that he should pay him every year tribute for his land, three hundred wolves. And he paid them three years. The fourth year he found none; so was he thereby quit. He reigned sixteen years, nor was there a single year when he did not perform some great work, and build either a new abbey or a new church, or he increased the income of poor abbeys to the Edgar.
G. 55. 55.

Just
rigour.
G. 59. 12'

homme pout ¹ ne sout per nule reson' li blamer de ren ² fors seulement de treis choses.' Ceo fut del conte Epelwolf, e del duc de Andevere, e de la noneyne que il treyt a force de sa abbeize pur sa beaute. ³ Mes trop i avereit a dire. Mes [t]restot' le amende ⁴ par ⁵ sa vize par sa volunte, e par lenseignement seint Dunston.' Si demena mult seinte vize puy, e ceo li moustra Deus apres sa mort. Kar il avait jeu enterre lx. e xvii. anz, si li vout ⁶ le abbe Edward de Glastingburi' remuer de cel lyu la ou il just, e mettre ⁷ en une pere' ailors. Si troverent le ⁸ cors ausi enter cum il fust' le jour que il fust mys. ⁹ Kar si' il le voleint lever ¹⁰ honourablement, e mettre en un pere ke li abbes avait fet apparailer, si fust la pere trop petite de assez. Et li abbes' fist trencher les mem- ¹⁵ bres, e le sanc se en ist hors, ¹⁰ cum ceo fust de un homme vyf. E .li abbes qui cest fist fere perdi le sen e chey ke le col li debrusa. Pus si ¹¹ mistrent le cors en fertre. ¹² Et iluc tantost gari un forsane, e un orbe ¹³ recoveri la vewe. 20

Apres li si rescut Edward sun fiz le regne jeofne valet ¹⁴ e sages : mes il ne regna que treis anz e demy. Kar Estrild sa maratre li fist oscire par treisun, pur fere sun fiz Epelred ¹⁵ rey. E issi fust ; ¹⁶ kar il fut corone aveire. 25

Apres si regna xxxvi. ans, mes' a grante hunte ¹⁷ e a cheitivite' ke il ni avait pes ¹⁸ par tot Engleterre, tors tant cum sein Dunston vesqui. ¹⁹ Pus vindrunt Deneys ²⁰ en la terre' chescun an, ²¹ par le treson Edric qui fut conte de Salopēs-buri, e de Hereforde e de 30

¹ om. ² ' si de iii, choses nun. ³ mes tut. ⁴ om. ⁵ om. ⁶ om.
⁷ tut enter e ben colure cum. ⁸ cum. ⁹ si le leverent folement, kar pur ceo ke la pierre fu trop petite ki il aveient aparile pur mettre le enz, si.
¹⁰ ins. si seigna. ¹¹ mist lem. ¹² Iloke maintenant un forsane receut sun sen. ¹³ om. ¹⁴ ins. pruz. ¹⁵ sun fiz rei apre luy. ¹⁶ si out le regne xxvii. anz. ¹⁷ om. ¹⁸ om. ¹⁹ ins. ceo fu par x. anz.
²⁰ par tut Engleterre. ²¹ E li quens Edric de Salebire trei li reis.

honour of God. There was not a fault that any man knew how to blame him for, or could blame, except for three things alone, namely, concerning earl Ethelwold, and concerning the duke of Andover, and concerning the nun whom he took by force from her abbey for her beauty's sake. But it was too great to tell. However, he soon made amends finally by his life of his own good will, and through the teaching of St. Dunstan. Afterwards he led a very holy life, and God bore witness of it to him after his death. For he had lain in the earth seventy-seven years when Ailward the abbot of Glastonbury wished to remove him from the place where he was buried and to place him in a stone coffin elsewhere. And they found the body in the grave just as it was on the day when it was placed there. For on their desiring to lift it reverently, and place it in a coffin which the abbot had caused to be prepared, the coffin was smaller than the just size. And the abbot had the limbs cut off, and the blood gushed out as out of a living man; and the abbot who had it done went mad, and fell so that his neck broke. Afterwards they put his body into a shrine, and there soon a mad man was healed, and a blind man recovered his sight.

His body
uncorrupt.
G. 60. 34.

After him Edward his son received the crown; a stripling young and wise. But he only reigned three years and a half; for Elfrida, his stepmother, had him killed treacherously to make her son Ethelred king. And it turned out so, for he was crowned indeed.

Edward II.
G. 60. 55.

He reigned afterwards thirty-six years, but in great shame and misery; for there was no peace through all England, except so long as Dunstan lived. Then came the Danes in the land every year, through the treachery of Edric, who was earl of Shrewsbury and

Ethelred.
G. 62. 13.

Wirecestreschire.' Ly reys cent cest conte. E cil manda tous jors as Deneys le conseil ¹e lez privetez.' ²Ceo fut le plus feluns homme ki fut' en Engleterre, ce li monstra Deu ala ³parfin; ⁴sicum nus dirums apres.' Li ley Apelred morut entre ⁵itant. Si gist a 5 Londres a sein Poul. Dunt firent les Engleis Edmund ⁶rey le fiz Apelred bastard.

Icel Edmund fut appele Irenesyde pur sa grant prowessse. En icel este apres' vint Knout le rey de Denemarch od grant ⁷navyne en Engleterre.' ⁸Mes 10 Edmund le venqui' une feiz, e il li un autre fez, tant ke il se acorderent, par la treson Edric; ⁹e si empartirent Engleterre entre eus deus.' Edmund morust ¹⁰par la treson Edric' a la seint Andreu apres, e gist a Glastingburi. 15

¹¹Dunt se tynt le rey Knout tote Engleterre,' prudence en Deu. ¹²Entre itant vyndreint ceus ki aveyent trahi Edmund par lor enticement al rey Knud, qui conustrent que il averent morpri le rei Edmund pur le sue amour.' Si quiderent aver de li 20 grant ¹³auer e grant douns.' Mes li rey fist que prodomme. Si lor fist conustre devant tot sun barnage de Engleterre tost lor felonyze, si lor fist tantost morir de male mort. Pus si ¹⁴sourdi un escrif entre le rey Knud e le conte Edric le traitor en un haut 25 soler sur Temese a Londres, tant qe Edric dit; "Jeo "gwerpi ¹⁵mun ¹⁶naturel seigneur pur vus, ¹⁷si li fiz "oscire pur deliverer le regne a ¹⁸vostre eos:" si li

¹ om. ² kar il fu le plu fel pautener e plu treiture ki unke vint.

³ fin. ⁴ om. ⁵ cel barat. ⁶ le bastard rei. Dunke si. ⁷ ost.

⁸ si descumfit Eadmund une feis par la treisun. ⁹ le traiture, puy firent concord, e impartirent la terre. Kant issi fu estemes. ¹⁰ om.

¹¹ Apres la treisun edric le treiture ki si out enmie Engleterre, si regna Knut xx. anz. ¹² e en secle, si morust e gist a Wincestre. Li primerain an ki le rei Knut fu corone si vindrent a li ceus ki averent murdri Edmund par lenticement Edric le treiture, e kil le aveient ocis

¹³ guerdun. ¹⁴ si munta.

¹⁵ ins. dit il. ¹⁶ lige. ¹⁷ e puy. ¹⁸ vus e de ceo se corusali reis durement.

of Hereford, and of Worcestershire. The king valued this earl, and he used to inform the Danes every day of his purposes and secrets. He was the most wicked man living in England, as God proved of him at the end; as we shall tell afterwards. Meanwhile king Ethelred died, and was buried in London, at St. Paul's. The English then made Edmund king, who was a bastard son of Ethelred.

This Edmund was called Ironside, on account of ^{Edmund II.} his great prowess. After this, the same summer, ^{G. 72.} Canute, the king of Denmark, arrived in England with a great fleet. But Edmund defeated him at one time, and he him at another, so that they came to terms, through Edric's treachery. So they divided England between them. Edmund died, by Edric's treachery, on the next St. Andrew's day, and is buried at Glastonbury.

Then king Canute held all England: a worthy man ^{Canute. G. 73.} before God. Meanwhile there came to king Canute those who had betrayed Edmund by their cozenage, who confessed that they had murdered king Edmund for love of him. They thought to have received large possessions and great gifts from him. But the king acted like a worthy man. He made them confess all their crime before all his baronage of England, and so made them die a bad death. After this such a quarrel rose between king Canute and earl Edric, the traitor, in a high room over the Thames in London, that Edric said, "I cast off my own proper lord for
" you, and had him put to death that I might make
" over the kingdom to your possession." So he cast in

reprova cum ceo fut amyablement. Mes li rey se coresa anguisusement, si dyt : “ Mar en parlastes, “ Edric ; par dreit jugement ¹ devez morir, ’ kant “ ² celi oscytes ³ qui fut vostre seigneur naturel, ⁴ e “ de ceo estes conisant.” Ileoc aveire le rey li fist ⁵ lyer pez e meins, sanz noise, e gettre ⁶ le cors par mi une fenestre’ en Temese, e iluc peryt.⁶ Icesti rey Knud regna xx. ans en Engleterre. Pus morut a Schafteburi, e enterre a Wincestre en lesglise seint Swithin. 10

Apres Knud ⁷ li rey Haroud Bastard’ sun fiz si regna iiii. ans e iiii. meis. Pus morut e gist a ⁸ Westmoster.

Apres li fu rey Hardeknout le fiz Knout, qui il engendra de Emme la ⁹ Francesche. Cil regna ii. ans e ¹⁰ 15 x. jors. Si morout a une bevere a Lambuþe de juste Lundres ; e gis a Wincestre ¹¹ de joustre sun pere.’

Apres li fut ¹¹ seint Edward le ¹¹ confessor rey, le fiz Epelred, prodomme ¹¹ e seint homme.’ Si regna xxiiii. ans, si morust e gist ¹² a Westmonstre. 20

Apres li fut rey Harald le fiz a conte Godwine. Si regna ix. meis. Dunt William Bastard si li toli la vizc e le regne : e gist a Waltham.

Ly rey Willam Bastard ¹³ xxi.’ ans regna. Si morust e gist a Cham, en Normandiþe. 25

¹ morree. ² om. ³ om. ⁴ ins. e mun frere en lei. ⁵ hors.
⁶ cors e alme, e a la cent cinkante diables. ⁷ fu un sun fiz bastard fet rei ki il engendra en ceste tere de la file au comite Elfbert rei Haroud out nun.
⁸ a Lundre. ⁹ MS. France. ¹⁰ xx. ¹¹ om. ¹² ins. a Lundres. ¹³ xxii.

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Après li fust Willam ¹ le Rous rey, sun fiz. ² Si fust berse' en la Novele Foreste, e gist [a] Wincestre. Cil regna xiii. ans.

Après li fut Henri sun frere rey. Si regna ³ xxxvi. ans' e morust, e gist a Redinges. 5

Après li fust rey Estephne. Si regna xix. ans; si morust e gist a Faversham.

Après li regna Henri le Secund ⁴ xxxv. ans; si morust e gist a Font Everard.

Li rey Richard sun fiz fut rey après. Si ⁵ regna 10 xi. ans e demy. Si fut tret de un quarrel de arblaste al chastel des Chalous. Dunt cest verse fut fet,—

“Christe, tui Calicis prædo fit præda Calucis;”

puis' morust e gist a Font Everard ⁶ de joste soun pere. 15

⁷ Apre li regna le rey Johan sun frere. En sun tens fust Engleterre entredyte par la postoile Innocent, pur le erche eveske Estephne de Langintoun ke ly rey ne vousit recevoir. Pus morust, e gist a Wircestre.'

⁸ Après li Henri sun fiz rescut le regne, a regna lvi. 20 ans e xx. jors. Si morust, e gist a Westmoster. En sun tens furunt ii. grant batailes, un a Lewes, e lautre a Evesham.'

⁹ Après li fust Edward sun fiz rey, e corone a Westmoster, e conquist tote la seignourize de Wales.' 25

¹ om. ² e morust. ³ xxxv anz e demi. ⁴ ins. en ky tens seint Thomas de Cantorburi fu martireize. Cil fu le fiz le cunte Geffrai frere li reis, H[ierusalem] cil regna xxxvi. ⁵ il out e tint le regne x. anz; e. ⁶ a pies. ⁷ Apre luy fu le rei Johan sun frere, e tint li regne xviii. anz e v. meis, morust e gist a Wirecestre. ⁸ Apre luy fu rei Henri sun fiz prudome en De, e mult ama seint eglise. Il avoit guerre entre ly e partie de sun barnage iii. anz, poy avant ke il morust, mes aderein out la suveraine mein. E le bon cunte Symon de Monfort cunte de Leycestre, e sun fiz ocis a la bataille de Evesham, e plusurs autres bone gent. Il tint le regne lvii. anz, si morust e gist a Westmoster. ⁹ Apre ly fu rei Eaduard sun fiz, beau bacheler pruz e vailant.

After him William Rufus, his son, was king. He William II was shot with an arrow in New Forest, and is buried at Winchester. He reigned thirteen years.

After him Henry, his brother, was king. He reigned Henry I. thirty-six years and died, and is buried at Reading.

After him was king Stephen. He reigned nineteen Stephen. years and died, and is buried at Feversham.

After him reigned Henry the Second¹ thirty-five Henry II. years and died, and is buried at Fontevraud.

King Richard, his son, succeeded him, and reigned Richard I. eleven years and a half. He was shot by a bolt from a cross-bow at the castle of Chaluz, whereupon this verse was made,—

“O Christ, the thief of thy *Chalice* becomes the booty of *Chaluz*.”

He died after this, and was buried at Fontevraud, next his father.

After him reigned king John, his brother. In his John. time an interdict was laid on England by his apostle-ship Innocent, because of the archbishop Stephen Langton, whom the king would not receive. He died, and is buried at Winchester.

² After him Henry, his son, received the kingdom, Henry. and reigned fifty-six years and twenty days. So he died, and is buried at Westminster. In his time were two great battles; one at Lewes, the other at Evesham.

After him, Edward, his son, was king, and was Edw.[IV.] crowned at Westminster. He conquered all the lord-^{I.}ship of Wales.

¹ *The Oxf. MS. ins.* In whose time Saint Thomas of Canterbury was martyred. He [Henry] was the son of Earl Geffroy, brother (or son?) of the king of Jerusalem. He reigned 36 years.

² *The Oxf. MS. reads.* After him Henry his son was king, a good man before God, who greatly loved Holy Church. There was war

between him and part of the estate of his barons, for three years, a little before he died, but finally he had the upper hand. And the good earl Simon de Montford earl of Leicester and his son were killed at the battle of Evesham, as well as many others of the nobility. He held the kingdom fifty-seven years, and died and was buried at Westminster.

LE LIVRE DE REIS DE ENGLETERE.

¹ Nus devoms saver al comencement ke le isle de Bretaingnie, ki hom apelle ore Engleterre, si ad de denz li le reaume de Engleterre e Wales, e tut Escoce. Si ⁵ ad en lungur viii. c. lues, de ² Penwarstrete, ki est en Cornewaille, utre le mont Seint Michel a xv. lues, [dekes al isle de Cathenes utre Eschoce ; en laur ad ccc. lues] de Seint Davi en Gales dekes a Douere. Si ad xxxii. countees hors pris Northummerlaunde, e ¹⁰ Loenes, e Westmerland, e Comberland, e Cornewaille, hu sunt vii. contees; e hors pris Wales, e Escoce, e le hylde de Wyth.

DES
COUNTES.

En ces xxxii. contees sunt establis iii. leis. Le une est apelle West[s]axenelawe, lautre Deneglawe, la terce ¹⁵ Merchenelauue. A la primere sunt purtenanz ix. contees, cest adire, Kent, Suthsexe, Suthreie, Barchsire, ³ Wylcestresire, Suthhamptone, Sumersete, Dorsete, Deveneschire.

A lautre sunt purtenanz xv. contees, Euerewyk, ²⁰ Notingham, Derbi, Leicestre, Essex, Middelsex, Suthfolke, Northfolke, Cantebrige, Staunford, Bukingham, Norhamptoun, Huntedone, Hertefordeschire, departie en deus meitez.

A la terce sunt purtenanz viii. countees, Gloucestre, ²⁵ Wyrecestre, Hereforde, Warewyk, Oxeneford, Stafford, Schropisbyri, Cestre.

¹ MS. ins. e.

² Warstrete.

³ Wileschire.

GENEALOGY OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

AT the beginning we ought to know that the island of Britain, which is now called England, contains within itself the kingdom of England and Wales, and all Scotland. It is eight hundred miles in length from Land's End, which is in Cornwall fifteen miles beyond St. Michael's Mount, to the isle of Caithness, beyond Scotland. In breadth it is three hundred miles from Saint David's in Wales to Dover. It contains thirty-two counties besides Northumberland, the Lothians, Westmoreland, Cumberland and Cornwall, which are seven counties, and also besides Wales, Scotland, and the isle of Wight.

Geography
and consti-
tution, civil
and eccle-
siastical, of
England.
Varr.

In these thirty-two counties are established three laws; one is called Westsaxon-law, the second Dane-law, the third March-law. To the first belong nine counties: namely, Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Berkshire, Wiltshire, Southampton, Somerset, Dorset, Devonshire.

To the second belong fifteen counties: York, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Essex, Middlesex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Stamford, Buckingham, Northampton, Huntingdon, Hertford, which is divided into two parts.

To the third belong eight counties: Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Warwick, Oxford, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Chester.

DE
ESVESKES.

A PRES devoms saver ke enle reaume de Engleterre, kar de Escoce navoms gueres afere, si sunt deus ercheveschees, cest adire, Cauntorbirie e Euerwyk.

Cantorbirie: si ad de suth li xvii. evechees, cest a dire, Roucestre, Lundres, Norwyz, Cicestre, Wyncestre, Sales- 5 biries, Egecestre, Baa, Herford, Wyrecestre, Cestre, Nichole, Hely, e en Wales, Seint David, Bangor, Landaf, Seint Assaph.

Cele de Norwyz [soleit estre devise en deus e lun see fust a Helmham e lautre a Dommok] ki hom 10 ¹apele Filchestowe; e pus fust fet tut un a Helmham; e pus fu translate de Elmham dekes a Theford, enle tens le rei Wylliam le Primer des Normanz; e pus enle tens le rei Henri ² fust translate dekes a Norwyz par Herberd le eveske. 15

Salesbiries ausi fust devise en deus: le un see fust a Ramesbiri, e lautre a Chireburne; mes Seint Edward rei e confessour mist le see a Salesbiries.

Egecestre ausi fust de parti en deus: le un see fust a Seint Germain en Cornewaille, e le autre a Criding- 20 tone; mes Leverik le eveske le translata dekes a Egecestre.

Cele ausi de Baa soleit estre a Welles; mes par le eveske Johan en le tens rei Wylliam fust le see mis a Baa. 25

Cestre ausi en acun tens fust a Lichefeld, en acun tens a Coventre; mes ore est a Cestre.

Nichole ausi soleit estre de parti en deus, e lun see fust la e lautre a Dorcestre; mes en le tens le rei Wyllame le Primer fust le see tut mis a Nichole par 30 le eveske Remi.

Hely soleit estre un ercedekene del le evesche de Nichole mes ele fust fet un eveschee par sei enle tens le rei Henri le Primer.

¹ ins. ore. ² ins. le Primer.

Next, we should know that in the kingdom of England (for we have not much to do with Scotland) there are two archbishoprics, namely Canterbury and York.

As for Canterbury there are under it seventeen bishoprics, namely, Rochester, London, Norwich, Chichester, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Bath, Hereford, Worcester, Chester, Lincoln, Ely; and in Wales, St David's, Bangor, Llandaph, St. Asaph.

The diocese of Norwich was formerly divided into two parts, and the one was at Elmham and the other at Dunmok, which is now called Felixstowe. Afterwards it was united at Elmham, and then translated from Elmham to Thetford in the time of king William the First of the Normans, and again in the time of king Henry the First it was translated to Norwich by the bishop Herbert. History of dioceses. Norwich.

Salisbury also was divided into two, one see was at Salisbury. Ramsbury, the other at Sherborne; but Saint Edward, king and confessor, placed the see at Salisbury.

Exeter in like manner was parted in two; one see was at St. Germans in Cornwall, and the other at Crediton; but Leverick, the bishop, transferred it to Exeter.

The see also of Bath used to be at Wells; but through John, the bishop, in the time of king William [Rufus] the see was placed at Bath. Again Chester at one time was at Lichfield, and again at Coventry, but now is at Chester. Lincoln also used to be divided in two; the one see there, the other at Dorchester, but in the time of king William the First the united see was placed at Lincoln by the bishop Remigius. Ely used to be an archdeaconry of the diocese of Lincoln, but it was made into a bishopric of itself, in the time of Henry the First. Bath. Chester. Lincoln. Ely.

Le autre ercevechee, cest adire Euerwyk, ad iii. eve-schees de suth lui, cest adire Dureme, ki see soleit estre en acun tens enle hilde de Linfarn hu Seint Cuthbert. ¹sist, e Carduil, e Galewey en Escoca.

DEL
REAUME.

A PRES ceo, devoms en tendre ke cest hylde, dunt nus 5 parloms, fust primes apelle Terre de Gyanz, pur ce ke gyanz la soleient habiter. Pus vint Brut ou sa companie de Troie: si les tua, e les en ousta, e comencerent a habiter en la terre; e de Brut fust apelle Bretagne, e les genz ²del pais' Bretuns. Cesti Brut, 10 kant il aveit conquise la terre sur les gyanz, si comenca primes aregner, eltens hu comence le Primer Livre ³de Reis enla Bible, avant le tens le noble rei David de Jerusalem. E dura ceste reaume de Bretons de lavant dist Brut dekes a Cadwaladre deus mil e ⁴xl. 15 e xvi. anz, par cent e deus reis, hors pris les reitels de Wales e de Cornewaille, ki acune foiz se mistrent avant de regner en lur pais.

Ces Bretons recurent la fei de seint eglise en le tens Lucy, ki fust le sime rei en Bretagne a pres ke Jesu 20 Crist fust nee, de sa nesaunce ben a c. e lxxx. ans. E tost a pres cel tens fust Seint Alban occis, ki est apelle le primer martir de ceste terre.

Pus de vindrunt les ⁵Pictes de grant poer; si en vaierent les Bretons, e les feseient ⁶sovent granz 25 en nuis; e kant il ne poient nent plus en durer lur assauz, il en veierent en Sessaigne e les prierent ke il venissent en lur aie. Si ke il vindrent en treis longes nefis ou trop grant nombre de genz, en le tens Vortigerne le rey de Bretagne. E les cheventeins de 30 eus furent deus freres, cest adire Horse, ki fust pus occis de Bretons, e Hengist. E ceste venue kant il ariverent en Engleterre fust a pres le Incarnacioun

¹ gist.

² de la terre.

³ des.

⁴ seysante.

⁵ ins. *Escose e les.*

⁶ om. *sovent.*

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nostre Seignur en tour .cccc. e xlii. ans. E furent ceste genz trestuz payens.

Kant il furunt issi arivee, il delivererent les Bretons de lure enemis ben e bel, issi ke assur puissent demorer en lur pays. Pus li rei Vortigern dona a Horse e a 5 Hengist le pays de Kent a sa honeison demene, e a damage de tut sun pople. Si prist la filie Hengist a sa femme, ki fu paene. ¹E la fu fet Waisseyl e Drincheil par Engis, ki fist sa filie beivere au roi e dire ~~Waisseyl~~, e au prist au roi dire ~~Drincheil~~, e se deivunt 10 entre beiser.

E li Bretons eurunt de ceo .grant en vie: kar les Sessons kant il virunt ke il aveiunt entree en Bre-taigne, pur ceo ke il furunt paens, comencerent tantost a prendre contek a Bretons, ki furunt Crestiens, 15 e acuns ¹en occistrent, e acons se mistrent enfuite el pays de Wales, issi ke en pou de tens par la reo de fortune furunt les Sessons tut a desus e les Bretons tut a de-suz. Kant il aveiunt issi tut le pays alur volunte, il ne voleient estre suget a 20 nul ki fust rei sur tuz; mes checun se tint en le pays ki il aveit conquis, e se fist la un reitel; issi ke a ceu tens fust la terre devise en vii. petiz reaumes. E tut seit il issi ke tuz fussent apellez Sessons, nekedent proprement aparler il vindrent de une terre utre mer 25 ver le northest, ki est apelle Germanie. Cele terre si ad iii. pais: le une est apelle Sessonie; le autre est apelle Engle, ki est ore deserte; la terce si est apelle Wite. De Sessons vindrunt cels ki meinent ore en Estsexe e en Suthsexe [e] en Westsex. Des Engles 30 vindrunt cels ki soleient estre apelle Estengleis, cest adire cels de Northfolke e de Suthfolke e del contee

¹ om.

forty-two years after the Incarnation of our Lord. And this people were all pagans.

When they were thus arrived they delivered the Britons from their enemies well enough, so that they could dwell securely in their land. Afterwards king Vortigern gave Horsa and Hengist the kingdom of Kent to his own shame and to the hurt of his whole people, and he took to wife Hengist's daughter, who was a pagan. At this time was the custom of Wassail, and Drincheil begun by Hengist, who caused his daughter to drink to the king and say, Wassail, and on receiving the cup from the king to say Drinkhail; and they must kiss one another.

And the Britons took great offence at this. For the Saxons when they found that they had made good an entrance into Britain, because they were pagans, soon began to quarrel with the Britons, who were Christians, and some they killed and some took flight into the country of Wales, so that in a short time by the rolling of the wheel of fortune, the Saxons were all at the top and the Britons all at the bottom. When they thus had the whole country at their command, they had no mind to be subject to anyone who should be sovereign over all, but each one set himself up in the country he had conquered, and established himself a petty king; in this way the land at that time was divided into seven petty kingdoms; and although they were all called Saxons, yet to speak properly, they came from a country beyond the sea, towards the north-east, which is called Germany. This land contains three provinces: one is called Saxony, another is called Anglia, which is now desert, the third is called Jutland. From the Saxons came such as dwell now in Essex, Sussex, and Wessex. From the Angles came those who used to be called East Anglians, that is to say, the people of Norfolk, Suffolk, and the county

Vortigern
and
Rowena.
A. vi. 12.

Origin and
progress of
Saxon
power.
B. i. 15.

de Cantebrigge. De ceus vindrunt ausi les Marchiz, cest adire cels ki sunt en mi Engleterre, sicum ceus de Norhamptone e del pais en viron. De ceus vindrunt ausi ceus de Northumerlande. De Wytes vindrunt ceus de Kent e ceus ki meinent contre le hylde 5 de Wyth e ceus ki meinent leinz. E de ces treis pais vindrent les Engleis sachez de fy; mes pur quei il sunt plus apelle Engleis del un luein pais ke des autres, jeo ne trovai unkes unkore la reson. Kar pus ke issi est ke alur premiere venue furent comunement 10 apelle Sessions, 'e plus de poer avoient les Sessions' en la terre, 'si cum vus' orrez apres, merveille est ke cel noun 'ne durast unkore.

Coment le Reaume fust devise.

QUANT il aveient issi conquis la terre sur les Bretons e 15 plus grant mestres furent, tut fust il issi ' ke les Bretons' regnassent par entre en Cornewalie e en Wales, dekes al tens Cadeuualadre, ki fu [le] derein rey de Bretons, il departirent la terre en vii. reaumes, e en chescon reaume out un reitel; cest adire 20

Le reaume de Kent, hu regna primes le rei Hengist, de ki nous avom parle desus.

Le autre reaume fust Westsex, hu regna primes le rei Cerdic; e cest reaume conquist ala fin tuz les autres, sicum vus orrez a pres. 25

Le terz fust Northumerlaunde, hu regna primes le rei Hyde.

Le quart fust Estengle, hu regna primes le rei ²Offe. Le quint fust Merce, hu regna primes le rei Cridde.

of Cambridge. The Mercians also are derived from these, that is to say, those who are in the middle part of England, such as those of Northampton and the parts thereabout; from the same are derived also the people of Northumberland. From the Jutes came the people of Kent and those who live opposite to the Isle of Wight and those also who live within it. That the English came from these three places, you may know for sure; but why the English are rather so called from the one remote place than from the others, I never yet have found out the reason. For after all that at their first arrival they were alike called Saxons, and the Saxons were the most powerful in the country, as you will hear afterwards, it is a wonder that that name does not continue still.

Why did the name *English* prevail?

How the Kingdom was divided.

When they had thus obtained the land by conquest over the Britons, and had gained the mastery (although the Britons, all the while, were reigning in Cornwall and in Wales until the time of Cadwalader, who was the last king of the Britons), they divided the land into seven kingdoms, and in each kingdom was its petty sovereign. Namely—

The Heph-
tarchy.
H. lib. ii.

The kingdom of Kent, where first reigned the king Hengist, of whom we have spoken above.

The second kingdom was Wessex, where Cerdic was the first king; and this kingdom finally conquered all the others, as you will hear afterwards.

The third was Northumberland, where the first king was Ida.

The fourth was East Anglia, where the first king was Offa.

The fifth was Mercia, where Cridda was the first king.

Le sime fu Essex, hu regna primes le rei Erkewyn.

Le setime fu Suthsex, hu regna primes le rei Elle.

E com ben des space aveient ces reaumes jeo le vus dirrai.

Tote le erceveschee de Cantorbirie ele evesche de Roucestre ki est ore, fu le reame de Kent.

Tute Wylteschire, Barkschire, Dorsete, la hu le eveske est ore de Salesburies, e Suthampeschire e Suthereye, la hu le eveschee de Wyncestre est ore, e Somersete, la hu le eveschee de Baa est ore, e Deveneschire e Cornewalie, la hu le eveschee de Egecestre est ore, fu le reame de Westsex.

Suthsex, la hu le evesche de Cicestre est ore, fu le reame de Suthsex. Mes ceo reame poi durra, car celi de Westsex le conquist tot. 15

Gloucestreschire e Wyrecestreschire e Warewyschire, la hu le evesche de Wyrecestre est ore, e Cestreschire e Stafford e Derby e partie de Warewyk e Schropesbiri, la hu le eveschee de Cestre est ore, e Herefordeschire, [e partie de Warwik e Schropesbyri e Gloucestre,] la hu le eveschee de Hereford est ore, e Oxnefordeschire, e Bukingham e demi Herteford e Hunte done e Bedeford e Norhamptone e Nichole, la hu le eveschee de Nichole est ore,* e Leicestreschire, e Notinghamschire, ki partent ore a le erchevesche de Euerwike, tut ceo avant dit fust le reame de Merce, hu de la Marche. 25

¹ Cantebrigge, la hu le eveschee de Hely est ore, e Northfolke e Suthfolke, la hu le eveschee de Norwyz est ore, fust le reame de Estengle. 30

Estsex e Middelsexe e demi Hertefordeschire, la hu le eveschee de Lundres est ore, fust le reame de Estsex.

¹ *Cantebriggeschire.*

* *Habebatur ibi olim proprius episcopus cujus sedes erat apud Legacestram. G. 35. 43.*

The sixth was Essex, where *Æscwine* was the first king.

The seventh was Sussex, where the first king was *Ella*.

Next I will tell you what was the extent of each of these kingdoms. Extent of the kingdoms and dioceses. G. 35. 15.

All the archbishop of Canterbury's diocese, and the diocese which is now that of Rochester, was the kingdom of Kent.

All Wiltshire, Berkshire, Dorset, which now make up the diocese of Salisbury; and Hampshire and Surrey, where the diocese of Winchester is now; and Somerset, which is now the diocese of Bath; and Devonshire and Cornwall, where the diocese of Exeter now is, was the kingdom of Wessex.

Sussex, where the diocese of Chichester now is, was the kingdom of Sussex. But this kingdom lasted but a short time; for that of Wessex conquered it soon.

Gloucestershire, and Worcestershire, and Warwickshire, where the diocese of Worcester now is, and Cheshire, and Stafford, and Derby, and part of Warwick and Shropshire, which make now the diocese of Chester; and Herefordshire, and part of Warwick, Shropshire, and Gloucester, where the diocese of Hereford is now; and Oxfordshire, and Buckingham, and half of Hertfordshire, and Huntingdon, and Bedford, and Northampton, and Lincoln, which now make the diocese of Lincoln; and Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, which now belongs to the archbishopric of York, all this above named was the kingdom of Mercia or of the March.

Cambridgeshire, now the diocese of Ely, and Norfolk, and Suffolk, where now is the diocese of Norwich, was the kingdom of East Anglia.

Essex, and Middlesex, and half of Hertfordshire, where the diocese of London is now, was the kingdom of Essex.

Utre le flum de Humere, dekes en Eschosce, la hu le erceveschee de Euerwyk est ore, e le eveschee de Dureme, e de Galewei, fust le reaume de Northumerland.

Issi fu le reaume de parti en vii. long tens; tut fust il issi [ke] aucon tens les uns conquistrent sur les 5 autres e aoiterent lour reaume, e les autres perdirent partie de lur par lur lachesce.

CESTE gent dont jeo ai dit tut furent paens, ne ren ne saveient de la fey de seinte eglise dekes a- tant ke Saint Augustin, ki fust envee de la apostoile 10 Saint Gregorie, les converti, aucons par li meimes, aucons par ses compaignons ki vindrunt oue lui, acons par autres, ki furent en vee a pres; kar Ethelbert le rei de Kent, ki fu ¹ le quint rei pus ke le reaume fu ² si de parti, converti Saint Augustin a de primes en tour 15 cinc c. anz e lx. a pres le Incarnacion nostre Seigneur en le trentecinckime an de son reaume. E cesti fust le primer rei de Engleterre ki rescut la fei Crestiene ou son pople, pus ke le Sessons aveient la seignurie de Engleterre. E cesti est seint; si gist en fertre a Saint 20 Austin a Cantorbirie.

³ Hengis ausi, le sime rei de Westsexe, rescut la fei Crestiene par Saint Birin, ki fut pus eveske de Wyne- cestre, ki la apostoile Honorie envea ⁴ de precher entur vi. c. anz e xii.* apres le Incarnacion nostre Seignur. 25

Sexbert, le quint rei de Estsexe, rescut la fei Cres- tiene par Saint Mellice, le compaignon Saint Austin, ki fu pus eveske de Londres e pus erceveske de Cantorbirie.

⁵ Sedwyn, le sime rei de Northumerland, rescut la 30 fei Crestiene par Paulin, le compaignon Saint Austin, ki

¹ om. ² issi. ³ *Kengils.* ⁴ ins. *la.* ⁵ Edwin.

* The dates are not given in Heury of Huntington.

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fust pus erceveske de Euerwyk, ki le erceveske Juste de Cantorbirie, quart a pres Seint Austin, envea la de precher en tur vi. c. anz e xvi. a pres le Incarnacioun nostre Seignur, en le unzime an de soen regne.

Cerwarld, le quart rei de Estengle, rescut la fei 5 Crestiene par Seint Feliz de Borgoingne nee, ki fu pus eveske de cel pais. Si mist soen see a Donmok, ki est ore apelle Filchestowe, pres de Gypewyz, ki Honorie erceveske de Cantorbirie, le quint a pres Seint Austin, envea la de precher. 10

Pedde, le quint rei de la Marche hu de Merce, rescut la fei Crestiene par Fini le erceveske de Euerwyk.

Edwold, le tierz rei de Suthsexe, rescut la fei Crestiene par Seint Birin, le eveske de Wyncestre. 15

KANT ceste gent avoient rescu la fei Crestiene, passa le secle de rei en rei, de heir en heir, e ceus ki furunt de greniour poer conquistrent sur les autres. Issi ke entur le an de le Incarnacioun de nostre Seignour dccc.xxviii.viii. c. e xxviii., ¹ Edyelbrith, le rei de Westsexe, le 20 vint ²oitime an de soen regne, avoit la mestrie pur poi sur eus tuz. Kar hu il les occist, hu il ³rendirent truage, e furent a lui obedient e entendant.

Nota.
837.

KANT il avoit regne xxxvii. anz e vii. mois, morust; e pur ceo ki il navoit fors un fiz, Adeluulf par noun, 25 ki fust ⁴eleu eveske de Wyncestre en sa juvence, e a ceo ki hom dit e nus trovom escrit, si fust eveske sacre; mes pus kant le pere fu mort, pus ke il navoit nul autre heir, fu fet tant ke il lessa le eveske e rescut le reaume, e prist femme. Si engendra 30 iii. fiz, cest adire Adelbald, Adelbert, Adelred, Alvred.

858.

Cesti Alvred le pune envea le pere a Rome, a la postolie Leon le Quart, e les plus nobles del reaume,

¹ *Edbrith.* ² *ins. e.* ³ *ins. li.* ⁴ *om.*

St. Augustine, afterwards archbishop of York, whom Justus the archbishop of Canterbury, fourth after St. Augustine, sent there to preach, about six hundred and sixteen years after the Incarnation of our Lord, in the eleventh year of Edwin's reign.

Erpwald, the fourth king of East Anglia, received the Christian faith through St. Felix, a Burgundian by birth, who afterwards was bishop of that country. He placed his see at Donmok, which is now called Felixstowe, near Ipswich, whom Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, fifth after Saint Augustine, sent to preach there.

Erpwald,
K. of East
Angles.
H. 329. 7.

Penda, the fifth king of the March, or Mercia, received the Christian faith through Fini, the archbishop of York.

Penda, K.
of Mercia.
H. 332. 18.

Ethelwald the third king of Sussex, received the Christian faith through St. Birinus, the bishop of Winchester.

Ethelwald,
K. of
Sussex.
H. 334. 16.

When this people had received the Christian faith, the world passed on from king to king, from heir to heir, and those who were of greater power prevailed over the others. So that, about the eight hundred and twenty-eighth year of our Lord's Incarnation, Egbert, the king of Wessex, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign, obtained the sovereignty over nearly all of the others. For either he killed them or else they paid him tribute and became obedient and subject to him.

Egbert
unites the
Heptarchy.
G. 35. 56.

When he had reigned thirty-seven years and seven months, he died, and because he had but one son, Ethelwolf by name, who had been elect bishop of Winchester in his youth, and, according to what is said and we have seen written, he was consecrated bishop; yet after his father was dead, since he had no other heir, he was prevailed upon to give up the bishopric and to accept the kingdom, and took a wife. He begot four sons, namely, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, and Alfred.

Ethelwolf.
D. 450. 18.
H. 348. 33.

This Alfred, the youngest, his father sent to Rome to the pope, Leo the Fourth, with the highest nobles of

Alfred at
Rome.
F. 853.

e li pria ke il len oinst en rei.* °Kar sa volunte fust ke il fust rei a pres ly.' E la apostoile le fist doucement e volunters, e le conferma, e le prist a soen cher fiz.

855.

Cest Adeluulf avoit grant bataille ¹countre les Daneis. Mes kant il les avoit mis a de suz, par le conseil Seint ⁵Swython, le esveske de Wyncestre, il dona la dime de touz ses countees a Deu, e ²seint Eglise, e meme le an ala a Rome, e mena oue lui Alvred sun fiz pune, e la dona a Seint Pere, devant lapostoile Leon, ceo ki ore est apelle ~~Wyncestre~~, cest adire de chescune ¹⁰meson i. dener en le an; e cest dure unkore. E quant il avoit este la un an enter, son eisne fiz Adelbald si prist contre le pere, e se fist come rei. E kant il deust revenir en sa terre, il ne ³le voleit nent resceivere; dont si cum il revint par France il prist la filie ¹⁵le rei de Fraunce, Charles le Cauf, a femme. E kant ceo oierent les houz hommes de Engleterre, furent mut grevee, e feseient celi Adelbald rei e le confermerent en son reaume. Dont a pres ceo jur unkes le pere ne tint enterement le reaume, mes le parti ou son fiz eine. ²⁰

858.

QUANT le pere fu mort e enseveli a Wyncestre, kant il avoit regne xx. ans e v. moys, Adelbald, ²son eine fiz, e Adelbert, ³son frere, departirent le reaume, issi ke Adelbald tint Westsexe e Adelbert Kent. A pres Ethelbald prist Judith sa marastre a femme, e morust ²⁵kant il out regne v. anz, e fust en seveli a Chireburne. Donc descendi le reaume de Westsexe e de Kent tut enterement ³a Adelbert, e morust a pres ceo ke il out regne v. anz pus la mort son frere, e ³fust en seveli en memes le leu. 30

¹ ins. en.² ins. a.³ om.* *Filiumque suum Alfredum quem plus ceteris dilexit* F. 855.

his kingdom, and prayed him that he would anoint him king. For it was his wish that he should be king after him. And the pope did so kindly and with good will, and confirmed him, and took him for his beloved son.

This Ethelwolf waged great war against the Danes ; but after he had made them all subject, by the advice of Saint Swithin, the bishop of Winchester, he bestowed the tithe of the whole of his counties to God and Holy Church, and the same year went to Rome, and took with him Alfred, his youngest son, and there presented to Saint Peter, in the presence of Pope Leo, that which is now called Romescot, that is to say, one penny a year from every house ; and this continues still. And when he had been there a whole year, his eldest son made insurrection against his father, and set himself up for king ; so that when he was about to return to his own land, his son would not at all receive him ; whereupon, as he was returning through France, he took to wife the daughter of the king of France, Charles the Bald, and when the high nobles of England heard of this, they were much offended, and made that Ethelbald king, and established him on the throne. So that, from that day forward, the father never possessed the kingdom entirely, but shared it with his eldest son.

Ethelwolf goes to Rome. Romescot. G. 37. 55.

Rebellion of Ethelbald. Marries Judith. F. 855. D. 450. 34.

When the father was dead and buried at Winchester, after he had reigned twenty years and five months, Ethelbald, his eldest son, and Ethelbert his brother, shared the kingdom, so that Ethelbald had Wessex, and Ethelbert, Kent. Afterwards, Ethelbald took Judith, his stepmother, to wife, and died when he had reigned five years, and was buried at Sherborne. Then the kingdom of Wessex descended, entire, to Ethelbert, who died when he had reigned five years after his brother's death, and was buried at the same place.

Partition of kingdom. Ethelbald takes his father's wife. G. 41. 58.

Ethelbert. G. 42. 8.

QUANT ces deus freres einez furent morz, descendi le
 reaume de deus freres a Adelred, le terz frere, e regna
 v. anz. E a donc vindrunt les Daneis en Engleterre.¹
 Si feseient grant destruccioun en Northumerland,
 e se mistrent vers le reaume de Estengle, hu a 5
 donc regna Seint Edmund le rei. Kar cele partie de
 Engleterre ne aveiunt mie les avant diz reis en lur
 seignurie. E Ynguar e Hubbe, ki furent les cheven-
 teins des Daneis, mistrent le rei Eadmund a martyre,
 * pur ceo ki il ne voleit mie guerpir sa lei e fere lur 10
 volunte, °apres ceo ke il avoit regne xvi. anz, le an del
 DCCC.LXIX. Incarnation nostre Seignour viii. c. e lxix.'

SEINT
 EDMUND.

Le rei Adeldred [a pres] mut de batailles ki il avoit
 fet oue les Daneis ben ix. fez en un an, † la hu le rei
 avoit tuz jurs le melior del cham, morust memes le 15
 an kant il avoit regne v. anz, e fust en seveli a † Chire-
 burne. E °dunc descendi le reaume a Alvre, °ale
 pusne °fiz Adeluulf, solonc la volunte le pere.

*° Ci comence le Reaume estre gouverne de suz un Rei
 en oint.* 20

ALVRE, le fiz le rei Adeluulf le pusne, ki fust en oint
 a Rome en rei del °la apostolie Leon par la priere
 le pere, si com nus avoms avant dit, kant ses iii.
 freres furent morz, rescut le reaume, e xxviii. anz e
 demi regna en grant nobleie e en grant valor. Kar 25
 ix. anz continuellement combati a Deneis, ki furent
 paens. Kar primes les fit °il vouter la terre, e prist
 bons ostages de eus, e les fist jurer ke jammes ne re-
 vendreient. Mes il frendrent covenant, si revindrent.
 Dunt le rei Alvre fust si mal mene, ke a peine se 30
 osa nuli clamer Crestien fors en treis countees, ceo est
 adire en Hampteschire, e Wyltechire, e Sumersete;

¹ ins. *que furent a donk paens.* ² a donc. ³ om. ⁴ frere.

* " Mult cruelment unt comande
 K'il renaiast la lei Divine," &c.

Geof. Gaimar, l. 2900.

† *Varia licet fortuna, sapius tamen victor, G.*

‡ Error for *Wimborne.*

When these two elder brothers had died, the kingdom descended from his two brothers to Ethelred, the third brother, who reigned five years. And at this time the Danes arrived in England. They caused great devastation in Northumberland, and advanced towards the kingdom of East Anglia, where then reigned Seint Edmund the king. For the aforesaid kings had never this part of England under their rule. And Inguar and Hubba, who were the captains of the Danes, martyred king Edmund, because he would not abandon his faith and do their will, after he had reigned sixteen years, the year of our Lord's Incarnation eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Ethelred.
G. 42. 11.

Danes arrive, waste the North. Inguar and Hubba. St. Edmund martyred. G. 88. 48. 10 Nov. 850.

King Ethelred, after many battles which he had fought with the Danes, as many as nine times in one year in which the king had always the better of the field, when he also had reigned five years, died and was buried at Sherborne. And then the kingdom descended to Alfred, the youngest son of Ethelwolf, according to his father's desire.

Nine battles. G. 42. 16.

Burial. G. 42. 50.

Here the Kingdom begins to be governed under an anointed King.

Alfred, the youngest son of king Ethelwolf, who was anointed to be king at Rome by the Pope Leo at the prayer of his father, as we already said, received the kingdom when his three brothers were dead, and reigned twenty-eight years and a half with great nobleness and great power. For nine years continually he fought the Danes, who were pagans. For first of all he made them quit the land, and received good hostages from them, and made them swear that they never would return. But they broke their treaty, and returned. Whereupon king Alfred was reduced so low, that there was scarcely a man who dared to call himself a Christian, except in three counties, that is to say, in Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somerset; so that the king

Alfred, his low estate at first. D. 451. 2. G. 42. 54.

872.

issi ke le rei memes fui en un ilde ki hom apele Helegeye, °e navoit dont vivere fors ceo ke se genz poient prendre e robber de nuit de lur enemis'.

878.

ESTEVUS un jour kant il fust en cel ilde, e ses genz furent ale ¹ de pescher, il se mist ¹ a dormir. E si com 5 il fust en dormi, li apparust Seint Cuthberd, le eveske de Linfar, ki see est ore a Durame, e li dist: "Jeo sui Cuthbert, si vus ² avez oy de mei parler, e nostre Seignour ma en vee ca pur counter a vus bones noveles; kar sachez ke la terre de Engleterre, ki ad eu grant 10 en nui, tost serra delivere par les merites e les prieres des cors seinz ki leinz gisent; et vus, ki estes si mal mene, en poi de hure receverez ³ plenerement vostre herite. E ke vus me creez le meuz, jeo vus dirrai certaines en seignes; kar vos pechours revendrunt hui 15 ⁴ a grant cuves pleines de peisson, e ceo ert merveille, kar le ewe est ja si fort gelee ke nul homme quide ke ceste chose pusse avenir a cest jur. * Mes Deus en veera une petite rosee ki maintenant de fra le glaz." E meme ceste avisioun vit la mere le rei, ki dormi 20 pres de lui. E kant il furunt en veillez, e chescon dit a autre ceo ki il avoit songe, estevus les pescheours entrerent devaunt le rei, e porterent tant de plente de peyson ki assez serreit de sauler tut un ost. Dont le rei se esjoit e savoit certainement par cel signe ke 25 la chose avendreit de lui e del reaume ki Seint Cuthbert li avoit promis; issi ke poi a pres il se mist en aventure e se fist com menestral, e entra le ost de ses enemis, e fu mene devant ⁵ le rei, Gurmund par noun, issi ke il ni avoit privete ki il ne poeit ver hu oyr. 30 E kant il avoit este la une bone pece, il revint a ses

¹ al. ² eyet. ³ pleynement. ⁴ portaunz. ⁵ our.

* *Super hoc hodie gelido rore stillans aer omnem piscantium artem eludit, G.*

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878.

genz en le ilde dont jeo vus dis de sus, e ¹ lur conta coment il les poient legerement prendre, kar il furunt tut oyseus. Dont en poi de tens il assembla tant de genz com il pout, e les corut sus sudeinement, e les effraa tant par la ayde de Deu e Seint 5 Cuthbert, ke il donerent bons ostages a tel covenant ke il delivereyent la terre a certeyn jur, hu il deven-dreient Crestiens. E issi avint; kar lur rei Gurmund se converti, e xxx. barons oue lui, e grantment del pople des Daneis. E le rei Alvre rescut Gurmund de 10 fonz, si de vint soen patrin, e le fist apeller Ethelstan, e li dona le pays de Estengle e de Northumerland de tenir de ly, rendant servise par an: issi ke xi. anz vesquist il, e al duzime an morust; e lessa le pays a ses successours nez de Denemarche, dekes al tens le rei 15 Edthelstan, ² le new cesti Alvre, ki prist cel pais de eus, e le tint meimes.

880.

Les autres Daneis se mistrent en France, en un pays ki hom soleit apeler Neustrie, ki ore est apelle Normundie de eus, pur ceo ke il vindrunt del North. E ²⁰ aveient un cheventeyn ki avoit a noun Rolloun, e trublerent tote la terre, e la tindrent ³ a meuz ke il poient.

Cesti Alvre prist a femme Egelfede, la filie le counte Egelred; si avoit deus fiz de li, ⁴ Edward, ki pus fu ²⁵ rei, e Ethelward, ki fu finement bon clerc; e ⁵ iii. filies, Etheluuthe, ki fust dune a Beaudewin la Cauf, counte de Flandres, e Elfede e Elwine, ki furunt puceles. Mes Elfede pus fu donee a Ethelred le conte de la Marche, e kant ele out suffert la peine del primer ³⁰

¹ les. ² ins. e. ³ al. ⁴ MS. ins. e.

* *Egelwitham* (= *Ethelowidam B. Com. Flandr. datam*) *Ethel-fledam, quæ nupta fuit E. Merciorum Com. Elfredam et Elfguivam virgines*, G. The text appears to attempt to correct G. by making Ethel-fleda the same as Elfleda.

the island of which I have spoken to you above, and told them how they could easily surprise the enemy, for they were all taking their ease. So in a short time he gathered all the troops that he could, and fell upon his enemies suddenly, and so terrified them, by the aid of God and St. Cuthbert, that they gave good hostages with the terms that they would leave the land by a certain day or would become Christians. And so it happened, for their king, Gurmund, was converted, and thirty of his barons with him, and great numbers of the people of the Danes; and king Alfred received Gurmund at the font, and became his godfather, and called him Ethelstan, and he bestowed on him the country of East Anglia and Northumberland, to hold under him, rendering yearly service. So he lived eleven years, and died the twelfth, and left the province to his successors, natives of Denmark, until the time of king Athelstan, the grandson of this Alfred, who took the province from them, and held it himself.

Gurmund baptized. G. 43. 35.

And is named Ethelstan. F. 878.

The other Danes made incursions into France, into a country which used to be called Neustria, which now is called Normandy after them, because they came from the *north*. And they had a captain, whose name was Rollo, and they troubled the whole land, and held it as strongly as they could.

Rollo the Dane. G. 47. 14.

This Alfred took to wife Ethelfleda, the daughter of the earl Ethelred, and had by her two sons, Edward, who afterwards was king, and Ethelward, who became altogether a learned clerk; and three daughters, Ethelwith, who was given to Baldwin the Bald, count of Flanders, and Ethelfleda and Elwina, who were unmarried at their father's death. But afterwards, Ethelfleda was given to Ethelred, the Earl of Mercia, and when she had suffered the pain of travail with her first child which she

Alfred's family. G. 44. 27.

G. 45. 55.

His daughter Ethelfleda,

880.

enfant ki ele porta, ne voleit ja plus aprocher soen seignour, mes dit ke il ne affert ¹ mie a filie de rei doner sei a tele chose dont tant de peine vent apres.

Cesti Alvre adeprimes destincta les hundres : e fit tant de pes en Engleterre par les leis ki il establi ke 5 si homme eust veu or hu argent gisir en le chemin nul ne leust en porte. Cesti tant se dona a seint escripture ke il de parti les xxiii. heures del jur en iii. parties : les viii. heures dona il a escrire e alire, e adire ses prieres ; les viii. amanger e ² beivere, e dormir, 10 kant al cors ; e les autres viii. a bosoignes del reaume. E avoit en sa chapele tuz jurs chandeles ardanz, parunt il poeit saver coment les heures passerent. Il fist ausi granz aumonés : kar chescon an en vea il a Rome c. mars a Seint Pere, e c. mars a Seint Poel, e c. ³ mars 15 a lapostoile. Ausi a Seint Thomas en Ynde en vea il granz dons e larges. Il fist ausi muz des abbeies, cest a dire, une a Elingheye, la hu il demora en tapinage pur les Daneis, si com nus avoms avant dit, e ⁴ un autre en Wyncestre, ki est oré apelle Novel Muster, hu il fist 20 Seint Grimbald abbe, ki vint de Reins,* e une autre de noneins, la hu il fist Elwyne, °sa pusne filie', abbesse, E dona la meite de tuts ses chateus ki il avoit a dreit purchacees a les avant diz abbeies.

Ausi tutes ses rentes de partist il en deus parties, e 25 la primere en treis : e lune dona il a serganz de la curt, le autre as overours ki il avoit a fere noveles mesons tuz jurs, la terce as estranges e as aventiz.

¹ nent.² ins. a.³ om.⁴ ins. en.

* *Schephtoniense etiam Monasterium sanctimonialibus complevit ubi et Abbatissam filiam suam Elfgivam instituit, G.*

bore, she would never more approach her lord, but said it did not befit the daughter of a king to commit herself to any such thing from which so much pain follows afterwards.

bears but
one child.
G. 46. 40.

This Alfred was the first who marked out the hundreds: and he caused such peace in England through the laws which he established, that if any man had seen gold or silver lying on the road, no one would have taken it away. He gave himself so much to the reading of Holy Scripture, that he divided the twenty-four hours of the day into three parts: eight hours he gave to writing and reading, and to saying his prayers; eight to eating and drinking, and sleeping, as the body needed; and the other eight to the business of the government. And he had in his chapel always burning candles, whereby he could know how the hours passed. He also gave large alms; for every year he sent to Rome a hundred marks for Saint Peter, and a hundred marks for Saint Paul, and a hundred marks to the Pope. Also to Saint Thomas of India he sent great gifts and bountiful. He built also many abbeys, that is to say one at Athelney where he abode so long in concealment on account of the Danes, as we have before said, and another at Winchester which is now called New Minster, where he made St. Grimbald abbot, who came from Rheims, and another for nuns where he made Elfgiva his youngest daughter abbess. And he gave the half of all the chattels which he had rightfully acquired to the aforesaid abbeys.

Alfred's
civil ordi-
nances.

G. 44. 34'

His divi-
sion of
time.

G. 45 41.

Mission to
St. Thomas.
G. 44. 47.

His endow-
ments.

G. 44. 51.

Also all his revenues he divided into two parts, and the first part into three. The one he gave the waiting men of his court, the second to the workmen whom he always kept to build new houses, the third to strangers and foreigners.

The divi-
sion of his
revenues.

G. 45. 46.

880.

La secunde partie de ses rentes de partist il en iiii. : la primere dona il ¹a poveres de soen reaume ; lautre a genz de religion ; la terce as escolers ; la quarte as eglises utre mer. Il fust tuz jurs en querant des jugemenz ki ses justises avoient fet, e si nul eust 5 mes pris, il le reprist egrement e la menda hastivement. Il porta tuz jurs un liveret en soen sein, hu furent escriz les psaumes ki hom dist de jur, ki kant il neut ren a fere ke il les peut dire e lire.

Cesti noble rei Alvre kant il fust mort fust en se- 10 veli a Wyncestre,² a de primes en le eglise cathedrale, la hu le see de le evesche est ; mes pus pur les clers del muster mauveis e glouz, ki disoient ke il ala de nuit, e les destourba de lour repos, fu soen cors mis a Novel Muster ³ de moingnes, ki il meimes avoit fet 15 si com nus deimes de sus.

ix^e.

EDWARD le Primer, le fiz le bon rei Alvre, fu corune de Pleymund le erceveske de Cantorbirie a Kingestone, e regna xxiiii. anz. Cesti ne fu mie si sage com le pere kant a lettrure ; mes il fu plus noble kant a 20 seignorie e a poer. Kar kant Ethelred le conte de la Marche, ki avoit espose sa soer, fu mort, les Marchiz, e les Est Engleis e West Engleis, e les ⁴Northumberlanz, se mistrent ⁵ countre ly ou les Daneis, e ou les Escoz, e ou les Waleis : mes il les venquist trestuz e les fist 25 sugez alui ; e Elfede, sa soer, de ki nus deimes de sus, li fust en aide.

* Cesti Eduuard Derbi e Leicestre e Notingham e Stanford, ki les Daneis avoient destruit, refit, ki par ly, ki par sa soer Elfede contesse de la Marche. 30

Cesti Eduuard de deus femmes a lui esposees avoit plusours en fanz, e les iii. regnerent a pres lui, chescon a

¹ as. ² ins. e. ³ des. ⁴ de Northumberland. ⁵ ins. ensemble.

* This seems to be placed here erroneously, taken from F. 942, where Edmund is spoken of. The mention of Stamford in this reign occurs only in Cod. A. of the Saxon Chronicle (Thorpe, p. 195). F. however has it.

The second part of his revenues he divided into four. He gave the first to the poor of his kingdom, the second to the people of religion, the third to scholars, the fourth to churches abroad. He was always making inquisition of the judgments which his justices had passed, and if any false judgment had been made, he reproved it sharply and amended it speedily. He always carried a little book in his bosom in which were written the psalms that were said every day, that when he had nothing to do he might say and read them.

When this noble king Alfred was dead he was buried at Winchester at first in the cathedral church, but on account of the wicked and gluttonous clerks of the minster who said that he walked at night and disturbed their rest, his body was placed at the New Minster of monks, which he himself had founded, as we have said above.

Is buried first at Winchester Cathedral, then at the New Minster. G. 46. 7.

Edward the First, the son of the good king Alfred, was crowned by Plegmond, the archbishop of Canterbury, at Kingston, and reigned twenty-four years. He was not so wise as his father in respect of learning, but he was greater in respect of dominion and power. For when Ethelred, the earl of Mercia, who had married his sister, was dead, the Mercians and East-Anglians and West-Anglians and Northumbrians came against him with the Danes and Scots and Welsh; but he vanquished them all and made them subject to him. And Ethelfleda, his sister, of whom we have spoken above, aided him.

Edward the Elder. D. 452. 14. G. 46. 20.

This Edward rebuilt Derby and Leicester, and Nottingham and Stamford, which the Danes had destroyed, partly himself, partly by the help of his sister Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia.

Builds four cities, H. 353. 57. 40. 51. F. 919.

This Edward, by two wives whom he married, had many children of whom three reigned after him,

Edward's progeny. D. 452. 17.

900.

pres autre. De sa primere femme, Elfede par noun avoit ii. fiz, Adelstan e Edwyne; e vi. filies: les ii., Elfled e Ethelbild, gisent a Wiltone; la terce, Edive fu donee a Otes le emperour de Rome; la quarte, Edilde, fu done a Charles, le rei de Fraunce; la quinte, 5 [Seynt] Edithe, fu done al rei de Northumberland,¹ °ki tint cel pais de li'; °e ceste fust la plus bele de tutes'; la sime ³Elfgithe, ⁴fust donee' a Huue Capet le Grant,² le fiz Robert duc de Paris.

De ⁵la secunde femme, Edive par noun, avoit ii. fiz, 10 Edmund e Edred, e une filie, Seinte Elburge, ki gist a Wincestre.

Ses filies fist il aprendre lettrure en lur juvente, e nomement ke il seussent coustre. Ses fiz ausi fist aprendre e mist alescole, issi ke kant il entrassent en 15 age fussent com philosophes, e seussent gouverner le reaume par sen a par saver.

A pres Charles le rei de Fraunce, ki avoit esposee la filie Eduuard le rei de Engleterre, fist pes ou les Normanz, ki furent Daneis, e dona sa filie, ou tote 20 Normundie e petite Bretaignie, a Rollon lour cheven-tein, ki a donc se fist baptizer e fust apele Robert, en le duzime an del rei Eduuard de Engleterre.

Cesti Robert un jour, com il li fust dit ke il besast le pee le rei de France pur la grant curteisie ki il ly avoit 25 fete, il ne se voleit abesser, mes prist le pee le rei si com il estut, e le mist a sa buche, issi ke il fist le rei chair, a grant risee des Normanz. E kant il fust blame pur ceo ke il ávoit ceo fet, il respondi ke il ne le fist pur nul mal, mes ala manere de soen pais. 30 * ⁶Pus a pres cesti Robert, °kant il vist ke il ne poeit

¹ ins. at °.² ° transp.³ sa. °⁴ om.

* *Qua mortua sine liberis, Rollo accepit Popam prius repudiatam uxorem, D.*

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900.

aver enfant de la filie le rei de France, prist une autre femme a la manere de Daneis, la filie le conte de Seint Liz, de la quele il avoit un fiz, ki fu pus apele Williame Longespee.

EN le tens cesti Eduuard, Formous lapostolie de 5 Rome en vea en Engleterre une bulle, par la quele il escomenia le rei Eduuard et tut le reaume, pur ceo ke vii. anz ni avoit nul eveske ¹ eu en tote Westsexe. Dont Pleimund, le erceveske de Cantorbirie, par la volente le rei, ala a Róme, e se humilia devant lapostolie pur le 10 rei et le reaume, e ² resceut grace de absolution, e a soen revenir sacra en la cite de Cantorbirie en ³ le primer' jur, vii. eveskes, un pur Wyncestre, un autre pur Cornewalie, le terz pur Salesburies, le quart pur Baa, le quint pur Egecestre, le sime pur Cicestre, le se- 15 time pur Dorcestre, cest Nichole. Cesti Eduuard fist ⁴ Herteford, e Witham en Estsex. Kant il fu mort il fu enseveli en meme le lui la hu soen pere gist ; cest adire a Wyncestre, entre les moingnes.

ixc. xxliii.

ADELSTAN, le fiz Eduuard, fu corone de Adelin, le 20 erceveske de Cantorbirie, a Kingestone, e regna xvi. anz. Cestui Adelstan fist Vidual le rei de Waleis e Constantin le rei de Escoce veuder lour reaumes ; e nekedent tost a pres par sa merci rendi a eus lur reaumes a tel covenant, ke il les tenissent de ly ; e dist 25 ke plus noble chose est fere rei ke estre rei.

Au derein le rei de Escoce avant dit ou le fiz le rei de Northumerlaunde ki soleit estre, ki filie le rei Adelstan avoit ⁵ a femme, se mist contre lui. En un vespre kant il fu couche en soen lit vint sudeinement sur ly, kant 30 il ne sucha si ben noun. E il maintenant tut effrae

¹ om.² *requist.*³ *un.*⁴ *Hereford.*⁵ *a la.*

* *Herefordiam, castrum inter Beneficiam et Mimeram et Luye, H. Heortford, Sax. Chron. Heortforda, F.*

not have any child by the daughter of the King of France, took another wife, after the manner of the Danes, the daughter of the Earl of Senlis, by whom he had one son, who afterwards was called William Longsword.

Rollo mar-
ries Popa.
D. 453. 31.

In the time of this Edward, Formosus, the pope of Rome, sent a bull to England, in which he excommunicated king Edward and all his realm, because for seven years he had had no bishop in the whole of Wessex. Thereupon Plegmund, the archbishop of Canterbury, at the wish of the king, went to Rome, and humbled himself before the pope for the king and his realm, and received the grace of absolution; and on his return, the first day, he consecrated seven bishops in the city of Canterbury, one for Winchester, the second for Cornwall, the third for Salisbury, the fourth for Bath, the fifth for Exeter, the sixth for Chichester, the seventh for Dorchester, that is, Lincoln. This Edward built Hertford and Witham in Essex. When he was dead he was buried in the same place where his father lies, that is to say, at Winchester, among the monks.

Formosus
excommu-
nicates the
King.

G. 47. 55.

Hertford
and
Witham fd.
H. 353. 8.

Athelstan, the son of Edward, was crowned by Adelen, the archbishop of Canterbury, at Kingston, and reigned sixteen years. This Athelstan compelled Vidual, the king of Wales, and Constantine, the king of Scotland, to quit their realms; and yet soon after, of his grace, he gave them back their kingdoms, on the condition that they should hold them of him. And he said, it was a more noble thing to make a king than to be a king.

Athelstan.
D. 453. 61.
Scotland
and Wales
vassals.

G. 48. 38.
War with
Scotland
and North-
umberland.

The sur-
prise and
miracle of
the re-
covered
sword.
G. 49. 4.

At last [Constantine] the aforesaid king of Scotland, with [Analaf] the son of [Sihtric], who used to be king of Northumberland who had king Athelstan's daughter [sister] to wife, rebelled against him. One evening, when he was lying on his bed, he came suddenly upon him while he was thinking no harm; and he straightway, all alarmed, rose up and girded on his

924.

leva e se ceint de se espeie, e cria a ses genz ke chescon se armast e defendist ¹ a meuz ke il peust.

Este vus ke par kas le espee le rei chai hors del feure ke il ne sout: mes kant il fu venu a'fort e il quidoit aver troue se espee, ne trova ren. E il tant tost se ⁵ mist a prier Deu e Seint Aldelin, e estevus il mist la mein al feure e le trova maintenant. E il de ceo prist tant de hardement ke il combati si forciblement ke il les enchaca trestuz; e cel espee est unkore garde pur miracle el tresor des reis. 10

La fu tue le rei de Escoce Costantin, e autre v. reis, ki vindrent oue li, e xii. contes, e pur poi tuz ceus ki la vindrunt, hors pris aucons ki demorerent e resceurunt la fei ² Crestiene.

CESTI Adelstan fust un noble rei; kar il ni avoit ¹⁵ muster en Engleterre ki il ne amenda, hu de edefice, hu de rente, hu de ournement, hu de livre. Il estoit des granz seigniours de la terre dote, e des menes genz cremuz e ame. Kar il estoit a poueres affable, e chescon poeit parler ali com a soen compaignon de- ²⁰ mene. Sur ceo il fust loe de tote genz; kar chescon se tint a bonure ke il peust estre alui alye: dont Henri le emperour de Rome li pria par lettre ke il ly envead sa soer a soen fiz Ottes: e issi fist, si com oistes de sus.* E Huue Capet duc de Paris prist † le ²⁵ autre soer. Si en vea le emperour granz dons e nobles alui en Engleterre, cest a dire lespee le emperour Constantin le Grant, en ki pomel fust un des clous dont nostre Seignour Jesu ³fust fichi en la croiz; e la lance Charlemaigne ki hom dist ke fust cele dont le ³⁰ cors nostre Seignour fust perce; la banere ausi Sein Moriz ki fust cheventein de la legion de Thebens; e

¹ *al.* ² *ins. des.* ³ *om.*

* *Quas ille quomodo nuptum locaverit jam sermo præoccupavit, G.* The reference seems to belong to G. rather than to the text. See p. 60, also see pp. 18, 20.

† *Quartam, G.*

sword, and cried to his followers that every one should arise and defend himself as best he could.

Behold, by accident, the king's sword fell out of its scabbard, and he knew it not; but when he was in danger, and thought to have found his sword, he found nothing. And immediately he betook himself to prayer to God and Saint Aldelin; and, behold, he put his hand to the scabbard, and at once he found it. And therefore he received so great encouragement, that he fought so stoutly that he drove them all away; and that sword is still kept in the king's treasury, in memory of the miracle. There was slain Constantine the king of Scotland, also five other kings who came with him, and twelve earls, and nearly all those who came there, except some who remained and received the Christian faith.

This Athelstan was a noble king, for there was not a minster in England which he did not benefit, either in its building, or revenues, or adornment, or books. He was feared by the great lords of the kingdom, and by the common people he was dreaded and loved. For he was affable to the poor, and any one could speak to him as to his own companion. For which cause he was praised by all nations; for every one thought himself happy if he could be allied with him. Therefore Henry, the emperour of Rome, prayed him by a letter that he would send his sister to his son Otho; and he complied, as you have heard above. And Hugh Capet, duke of Paris, obtained the other sister. The emperor sent him great and noble gifts to England; that is to say, the sword of the emperor Constantine the Great, in the hilt of which was one of the nails by which our Lord Jesus was fastened on the cross; and the lance of Charlemagne, which was said to be that wherewith the body of our Lord was pierced; also the banner of Saint Maurice, who was captain of the Legion of Thebans; and part of the true cross,

His nobleness and piety.
G. 48. 32.
affability.
G. 50. 37.

Great alliances and gifts.
G. 51. 1.

924.

partie de la veraie croiz; e une espine de la coroune Jesu Crist, ki furent en closes en cristal, ki le rei meimes porta a Malmesbires.

Cesti Adelstan soen frere Edewyn ki fust encuse a lui de traison fist mettre soul ou un esquier en une nef 5 veille sanz governur e governalie: mes le juvencel ki ne savoit ren de cel mester se mist en le ewe e se nea. E pur ceo, a ceo ki hom dit, le rei se tint °a Lanport' com en prison vii. anz, pur ¹parfere sa penance de cel cruel fet. Dont le buteler le rei, ki avoit fausement fet cet en 10 cusement, com il deust un jur porter le rei a boivere il cesta de lun pee e de lautre se tint, e dist, "Issi . " le frere eyde le frere." E quant le rei avoit ceo oi tant tost le fist demembrer, pur ceo ke il pensa coment le frere le eidereit, e li serreit eu solaz, si il 15 fust envie.

Cesti Adelstan morust a Gloucestre e gist a Malmesburies.

ix^c. xl.

EDMUND le frere Adelstan, en tur xviii. anz de age, fu corone de Ode le erceveske de Cantorbirie a Kinges- 20 toun, e regna vi. anz e demi. Cesti Edmund bailla le pais ki hom apele Comberland a Malcolin le rei de Escoce par serement leaument tenir de lui. Il ausi ²en hauca le eglise de Glastinburies de granz terres e rentes, e granta a Seint Dunstan ki dunc fust abbe 25 ³del lui, ke se eglise tendreit ses terres franchement si ke nul homme ni put ren chalenger, si com les terres le rei meimes.

Il avoit ii. fiz de la reine Elfgive; cest a dire ⁴Edwyn le eisne, e Edgar le pusne. 30

Il avint une foiz le jur Seint Austin le erceveske de Cantorbirie ke le rei Edmund sist a manger, e

¹ fer.² eshauca.³ de.⁴ MS. Edmund.

and a thorn of the crown of Jesus Christ, which were enclosed in crystal, which the king himself carried to Malmesbury.

This Athelstan caused his brother, who was accused to him of treason, to be put into a crazy boat, alone with an esquire, without pilot or tiller. But the youth, who knew not the art [of swimming] threw himself into the water, and was drowned. (And for this, as is said, the king kept himself in as prisoner seven years, at Langport, to fulfil his penance for that cruel act.) Whereupon the king's butler, who had falsely made that accusation, one day, while he had to carry [the cup] for the king to drink, stumbled with one foot, and with the other recovered himself, and said, "So brother helps brother." And when the king had heard that, immediately he had him cut in pieces, because he thought how his brother would have aided and comforted him if he had been alive.

This Athelstan died at Gloucester, and lies at Malmesbury.

Edmund, the brother of Athelstan, at about eighteen years of age, was crowned by Odo, the archbishop of Canterbury, at Kingston, and reigned six years and a half. This Edmund bestowed the country which is called Cumberland on Malcolm, the king of Scotland, under an oath to hold it faithfully of him. He also advanced the church of Glastonbury with large lands and revenues, and granted to Saint Dunstan, who then was abbot of the place, that his church should hold its lands freely, so that no man could make any claim to it, as it was with the king's own lands. He had two sons by his queen Elgiva, to wit, Edwy the elder, and Edgar the younger.

It happened one day, on the festival of St. Augustine, the archbishop of Canterbury, that king Edmund

Cruel act.
G. 53. 12.

Death and
burial.
G. 53. 35.

Edmund.
G. 53. 46.
D. 454, 44.
His gene-
rosity and
piety.
G. 53, 56.

Is slain by
Leof.
G. 54. 23.

estevus, un larroun, Leof par noun, ki le rei avoit forbani pesca, vint e assist ¹a manger; ne nul des genz le rei en prist 'garde, tant furunt suspris de beivere. Mes ausi tost, com le rei le ²aparcust, il sailli de la table e le prist par les chevouz e labati a terre; e ⁵meintenant le larron tret privement hors un coutel, e le buta ausi parfund com il poeit el piz le rei qui just sur lui. E si morust iloc le rei a grant dolour. E kant ses genz avoient ceo veu, il pristerent le larron e le ³detrencherent tut ⁴a peces: mes a de primes il ¹⁰navera mut de eus. Seint Dunstan le abbe de Glastingbiri a donc savoit ke ⁵ceste aventure avendreit par un diable ki vint salliant e juant ⁶devant lui' e fesant grant joie.⁷ E pur ceo se mist tant tost vers le rei a chival; e avant ke il la vint en mi la veie li fust le ¹⁵aventure contee.

Cest rei Edmund gist a Glastinburies.

En le tens cesti Edmund, en le terz an de soen regne, Willame Longespee, le fiz Rollon duc de Normundie, de ki nus deimus de sus, fust occis par la mau- ²⁰veiste e la traison Ernolf le conte de Flandres, e a pres lui fu duc Richard son fiz, ki fut apele Richard le Veil.*

ix^c. xlvii.

EDRED le terz fiz Edward ⁸e frere Adelstan e Edmund fu corone de Ode le erceveske de Cantorbirie a Kingestone e regna x. anz. Cesti Edred si com ²⁵ses ancestres fist suget aly Northumberland e Escoce. Cesti Edred mena sa vie par le conseil Seint Dunstan de ki nus avoms avant dit. Cesti Edred quant il fust en point de ⁹mort, e Seint Dunstan se hasta de

¹ al.

² perceust.

³ detrenchent.

⁴ en.

⁵ om.

⁶ tr. to ^v.

⁸ om. ⁹ ins. la.

* This surname *Vetus* is not in D. but occurs in S. and in the Sax. Chron. E. and F. in Latin.

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venir alui, en mi la voie, il oyt une voiz ki vint de la sus, ki dist, "Ore le rei Edred en pes repose." E maintenant le chival ki il chivacha chait freid mort ala terre.

Cesti Edred gist a Wincestre a leglise cathedrale. 5

ix^c. lvii.

EDWYN le fiz Edmund le rei, de ki nus parlames de sus, fust corone de Ode le erceveske de Cantorbirie e¹ regna iiii. anz. Il fu jovene e lechur fort, ne ren ressembla a reis ki devant lui furent. Kar il prist sa cosine a femme. ²E meimes le jur ki il fust 10 en oint en rei, si com il sist entre ses barons ki parlerent des bosoignes del reaume, il com par une en veisure sailli hors ³del conseil e entra en la chambre, e purjust sa cosine ki il tint pur sa femme. Les barons ki ceo virent forment se esbayent e grant honte en 15 urent, mes nul ne li osa ren dire: Seint Dunstan seulement ala alui enla chambre, e ly reprist egrement de sa folie; e le fist lesser cele femme, maugre le seon; issi ke de cel jur en avant il tint Seint Dunstan pur enemi. Kar il fist granz en nuys a 20 moignes e a tute gent de religion, e ravist les bens ki il avoient; e Seint Dunstan ki fust abbe de Glastingburies, si com nus avoms dist, en chaca hors del reaume de Engleterre en Flandres. Le abbee ausi de Malmesbires, ki avoit este habite de moignes plus de 25 cc. e lxx. anz, dona a clers jolifs e fous, e en outta le moignes.

CESTI Edwyn pur ses males teches perdi ⁴grantment de son reaume; kar de tutes parz ses enemis len vayerent: issi ke ⁵muz del reaume eslurunt Edgar soen 30 frere en rei, e se tindrent aly. E fust demorant en cel lui hu soloit estre le reaume de Merce, hu dela Marche.

¹ il.

² om.

³ de.

⁴ ins. *malement*.

⁵ uns.

Dunstan was hastening to come to him, about mid-way, Saint Dunstan heard a voice which came from above which said, "Now does king Edred rest in peace." And immediately the horse on which he rode fell cold dead on the ground. This Edred lies at Winchester in the cathedral church.

Edwy, the son of Edmund the king, of whom we spoke above, was crowned by Odo archbishop of Canterbury and reigned four years. He was young and very licentious, nor did he at all resemble the kings who were before him. For he took to wife his own kinswoman; and the same day that he was anointed king, as he sat among the barons who were conversing of the concerns of the realm, he, as if in jest, leaped up from among the council and went into the chamber, and sported himself with his kinswoman whom he had for his wife. The lords who saw this were greatly confounded, and felt much shame of the matter, but no one dared to say a word. Saint Dunstan only went to him into the chamber and reproved him sharply for his folly, and made him leave that woman, in spite of himself; so from that day forward he counted Saint Dunstan his enemy. For he caused great trouble to the monks and to all the regular clergy, and seized the wealth which they possessed, and Saint Dunstan who as we have mentioned, was abbot of Glastonbury, he drove out of the kingdom to Flanders. The abbey also of Malmesbury, which had been inhabited by monks more than two hundred and seventy years, he gave to gay and foolish clerks, and turned out the monks.

This Edwy on account of his evil dispositions lost much of his kingdom, for his enemies attacked him on all sides, so that many of the kingdom chose Edgar, his brother, for their king, and held to him, and he used to dwell in that province which was called the kingdom of Mercia or of the March.

Edwy.
D. 455. 34.
His vices.
G. 55. 25.

Ejects the
monks of
Malmes-
bury.
G. 55. 38.

Has losses.
Edgar
chosen
king of
Mercia.
F. 957.

CESTI Edwyn kant il fu mort fut enseveli entre les moignes a Wyncestre.

¹ ix^c. lix.
958.

EDGAR le fiz le rei Edmund e frere Edwyn, kant il fust de xvi. anz rescut le reaume de Engleterre; e pur poi a tanz des anz le tint. 5

Cesti Edgar repela Seint Dunstan le abbe ki soen frere Edwyn avoit exille, e le fist eveske de *Lundres.

Kant cesti Edgar fust ²nee, lavant dit Dunstan tant cum il esteit abbe de Glastinbires oist une voiz del cel ki dist: 10

² En Engleterre pes serra
Tant cum cest enfant rengnera
E nostre Dunstan vivera.

Aucune genz dient ke cesti Edgar tant cum il fust jovene fust amerveille cruel e ou ceo fort lechur. 15
Kar un de ses contes ki femme il ama pur sa grant beaute, occist en le ilde de Werewylle de un dart, si com il alerent chacer en un bois. E, kant il avoit ceo fet, survint un des fiz le conte, bastard. E le rei le demanda si ceste veneison li pleust. E kant 20
il out respondu, "Oil, sire rei. Pus ke il³ plect a tei. Ne
" deist mie desplere a ⁴moy," de cel jur en avant out cel juvencel plus cher, e plus le ama.

Nekedent apres pur espenir cel peche la reyne Elfride fist la un abbeye de noneines, pus la mort soen seignour. 25

UNE noneine ausi prist de sa abbeye e fist de ly ceo ki il voleit. Mes kant Seint Dunstan le out de ceo repris, il fist penance de ⁵ceo vii. anz. E kant il avoit parfete sa penance, donc ade primes fust il coroune a Baa, le jur de la Pentecouste, de Seint Dun- 30
stan, ki a donc fust erceveske de Cantorbire, e de Oswald, erceveske de Euerwyk, e de lur suffragans a grant nobleie.

973.

¹ MS. ix^c. lxi.

² MS. pes serra en Engleterre.

³ ins. *vus*.

⁴ *mey*. Qu. for rhyme ?

⁵ om.

* *Wigorniensis, D. Dunstanus Londoniesem ecclesiam commendatam habuit et non titulatum* (A.D. 962), D. 456. 48.

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973.

E tost a pres kant il avoit del tut fet sujet a lui le rei de Escoce Kinnadie, e autre vii., des queus furent aucons reitels de Wales, il tint une grant curt a * Karlioun, e la prist serement de eus tut a une foiz. E pus se mist ou eus en une nef, en la 5 rivere de Ohe, com pur jwer, e il meimes sist ¹ a governail a governa la nef; e dist en soen deduit, ke les reis de Engleterre, ki vendreient a pres lui, ben se porreient dire reis, pus ke il governa ² en une nef ³ tanz de reis ki furent alui sugez. 10

IL ne fust gueres grant kant a estature; mes il fust finement de grant vertu. Dont com Kinnadie, le rei de Escoce, out dist, une foiz a une feste, en deduit, "Jeo me merveil mut coment ceo peust " estre, ke tanz des granz seignors sunt sugez a si 15 " petit homme;" e ceo lui fust conte, il le tint longement en son quer: mes auderein se discoveri en tel manere. Il prist celi Kinnadie un jour oue li a bois com pur chacer; e kant lur genz furent alez de eus ⁴ e il esteient tut sul, il prist se espee en sa mein, e un 20 autre, ki il out porte de gre, balia a lui, si lui dist:

" Ore assaom si vus devez estre suget aceli neincel, " ki vus escharnistes ⁵ lautre jur a la feste, hu il a " vus: Kar leide chose est rei estre sur son bank

" Par son ⁶ bomban autre despisant, 25

" E kant a mestre vent, nule ren fesant." †

E kant ceo out le roi de Escoce oi, il en aveit vergoigne, e fust espoweri, e chaist au peez le rei e cria merci, e se escusa e dist ke il le dist en deduit e par nul despit de lui. 30

¹ *al.* ² *om.* ³ *ins. de.* ⁴ *om.* ⁵ *luu.* ⁶ *bobbanz.*

* *Cairleon* is generally taken to be *Chester*. *Ohe* is probably a mistake for *Dee*, but it is *Ohe* also in John Pike. F. and G. have *ad Legionum civitatem*, from the Saxon Chronicle, *Lageceaster*. Possibly the translator mistaking the city, by *Ohe* meant the river *Wye*.

† — "hit is vilenize
To be of blod word ate mete: and kouward in be felde."

Robert of Gloucester.

And soon after when he had completely subdued to himself Kenneth, the king of Scotland and other seven, of whom some were petty kings of Wales, he held a great court at Cairleon, and there took their oaths all at one time. And then he placed himself with them in a boat on the river Ohe[?], as for sport, and he himself sat at the tiller and swayed the helm, and jesting said, that the kings of England who came after him could well call themselves kings since he had so many kings under his sway in one ship.

Eight
kings
subject.

His water
triumph.
F. 973.

He was not very great of stature, but he was altogether of great virtue. Wherefore when Kenneth, the king of Scotland, had said one day at a feast, in sport, "I marvel much how this can be that so many great lords are subject to so little a man," and this was told him, he kept the matter for a long time within his heart, but at last he discovered himself in this manner. He took this Kenneth one day with him to the wood as if to hunt; and when their followers were all parted from them and they were quite alone, he took his sword in his hand, and gave him another which he carried with him on purpose, and said to him,—“Now, let us try whether you ought to be subject to that manikin whom you were mocking the other day at the feast, or he to you, for it is a shameful thing for a man to be a king, at his board

His appear-
ance.
Anecdote.
G. 59. 22.

“ Who brags disdainful when at ease,

“ But in the hour of need he flees.”

And when the king of Scotland had heard this he was full of shame, and was overpowered and fell at the king's feet and cried mercy, and excused himself and said that he had said it in sport, and in no contempt of him.

973.

CESTI Edgar mentint le reaume en grant pes e fust dute des mauveis e ame ¹ des bons. Il refist les abbeyes ki furent pris hu destruit des Daneis, ki unkore esteient paens, ben a xlviij.* Il pur ceo ke il oist dire ke les genz del pais ala ² taverne, kant il 5 furent yvre, estriverent ki plus peust beivere ³ de autre, il fist mettre clous de or hu de argent de denz les hanaps issi ke nul passast ceo merk en bevant, ⁴ ne en fere autres beivere.

A cesti Edgar le rei de Wales envea par an ccc. 10 lus, com pur annuele rente si com le rei ⁵ le aveit charge; e kant il aveit fet ceo iii. anz, il vint au rei, e reconust ke il ne le poust plus fere, kar il ne les trova ⁶ point en sa terre.

CESTI Edgar dona granz possessions e larges ale 15 eglise de Glastingbires, e granta granz franchises, e tut ⁷ le fist affermer par la bulle lapostoille ki a donc fust, Ion par noun.

En soen tens comenca religion lever la teste ki mut fust abesse en le tens Edwyn son frere. Kar a 20 cel tens le eglise de Malmesbires, ki Edwyne out done ⁸ a clers fust ore rendue a moignes ki furunt enchaces. Il fist le abbeye de Hely, e de Burk seint Pere, e Thorneye; e Wyltone fist abbeye de noneines.

En son tens Aylwyn son prive conseilier fist le 25 abbeye de Ramiseye. E Ayluod, le esyeske de Wyncestre, fist le abbeye de Abindone.

CESTI Edgar de sa primere femme Eilfede la Blanche, la filie le duc Ordmer, engendra Edward ki pus fust rei e martyr; e de seinte Wilfride, seinte Edithe ki furent 30

¹ de.² MS. ins. a. as a correction.³ del.⁴ e.⁵ om.⁶ mie.⁷ les.⁸ as.

* Plusquam quadraginta, F.

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973.

amedeus noneines a Wyltone. Il aveit aussi a pres ii. fiz, Edmund e Eilred, de Elfride la filie Ordgar le duc de Deveneschire. Edmund morust devant le pere v. anz; e Eilred regna a pres Eduuard, si com vus orrez. 5

DE cesti Edgar hom conte ke il ala une foiz chacer¹ a bois: e kant ses genz furent alez deli aquere deduit ca e la, il demora sul, e revint al entre del bois, e attendi ses compaignons. E pur ceo ke il fust las, just e dormist de suz un pomer ki lenumbra, e 10 pres de une rivere ki fust la. E estevus, une merveillie grande de une lisse ki vist a ses peez; ki tantost le esveilla, kar les chaens, ki furent unkore el ventre la mere, baerent e fesityent grant noyse, e la mere se tust. Kant² il aveit ceo oy il fust esbay e regarda vers 15 le sumet del arbre, e vist une poume, e pus un autre chair en le ewe, e del soun fust furme une tel voiz, "~~W~~ael is the." E pus a pres li fust avis ke un pozonet, tut voude, vint flotant sur le ewe, e pus un pot plus grant plein de ewe. E tut fust il issi ke par les 20 undes del ewe le greindre pot plein de ewe hurtast a lautre, e aucone fez fust plus haut deli, e fait force ke il receust del ewe ki fust dedenz lui, nekement ne poeit a ceo avenir, ke le pozonet tuz jurs ne demourast voude. E kant le rei vint al ostel, e out conte cest 25 aventure a sa seinte mere Elfgive, ele dit lem demain a son fiz: "Le baer de cheens en le ventre la mere, kant la mere se tust, signifie le genz ki ne sunt mie unkore³ neez baerunt e leverunt contre seinte eglise, a pres ceo ke vus e genz ki sunt ore en vie serrunt morz⁴ e 30³ alez alur repos. Pur ceo ke vus veistes ke del une

¹ al.² ele.³ om.⁴ MS. mort.

who both became nuns at Wilton. He had also, afterwards, two sons, Edmund and Ethelred, by Elfrida, the daughter of Ordgar, the duke of Devonshire. Edmund died five years before his father, and Ethelred reigned after Edward, as you shall hear.

Of this Edgar it is told that he went once to hunt ^{His} in a wood, and when his followers were gone from ^{dreams.} him to seek sport here and there, he remained alone, ^{G. 58.} and came back to the entrance of the wood, and waited for his companions. And, inasmuch as he was weary, he lay down and slept under a tree which overshadowed him, and near a river which was there. And, behold, a great miracle, a bitch which he saw at his feet, which soon awoke him, for the whelps, which were yet within the dam's belly, barked and made great noise, but the dam kept silence. When he had seen this he was astonished, and looked towards the top of the tree, and saw one apple, and then another, fall into the water, and of the sound was formed a voice like this, ~~Well~~ *is thez*. And, again, after this, he was aware of a small pot, quite empty, coming floating on the stream, and then a greater pot full of water. And, although, through the waves of the stream, the greater pot, which was full of water, smote against the other, and sometimes rose above it, and endeavoured to make it receive some of the water that it had within itself, yet it could not succeed, but that the little pot remained always empty. And when the king came to his lodging, and had told this adventure to the saint his mother Elgiva, she said to her son on the morrow: "The barking of the whelps in the dam's belly, while the dam was silent, signifies that people who are not yet born shall bark and rise up against Holy Church, after you and the people that are now alive shall be dead and gone to their rest. In as much as you saw that from the one apple which fell after the

973.

poume ke chai a pres lautre del arbre en le owe fust forme unne tel voiz, ' ~~U~~el is the,' signifie ke de vus, ki estes com un arbre ki enumbrez tut Engleterre, istront ii. fiz, e acons se tendront a lun, e aucons al autre; e au derein ceus ki se tenent al 5 secund tuerunt le primer. Donc dirra le un partie ¹e lautre ²a celi enfant a ki il se tent, ' ~~U~~el is the.' Kar ben serra al mort ki serra en ciel; e ben serra al vif ki regnera en ceo siecle. Pus, ceo ki vus veistes ke le greindre pot ne poeit mie empler le petit, sig- 10 nefie ke le genz de North, cest adire ³Daneis, ki sunt plus en nombre ke les Engleis, apres vostre mort, hurteront sur Engleterre, e frunt as Engleis mut des maus; e tut seit il issi ke grant pople veingne ² de eus, e sovenerement, pur popler le pais, nekedent a ceo 15 jammes ⁴navendront, ke la pais serra par emplis de eus; mes nos Engleis kant il serront com vencuz dunc les enchacerent hors de la terre. E ceste chose serra au tens ki Deus ad ordene."

AUCUNE genz dient ke cesti Edgar ne fust mie 20 corune a la solempnete ki jeo vus ai avant conte dekes atant ke il fust de xxx. anz, e apres ne vesquist fors iii. anz.

975.

E a donc morust le rei Edgar, ki deit estre en ausi bone memorie as Engleis com Romulus a Romeins, 25 e Charlemagne as Franceis. E kant il fust mort il fust enseveli a Glastenbires. E de ⁵li avint iloc un bel miracle, le an del Incarnacion nostre Seignour M. e lii. Kar labbe Eiluard, le fist effowir e trova le cors tut enter; e com il ²le voleit mettre en une 30 casse ki il li avait fet, e le cors ne poeit entrer, pur ceo ke il fust un poi trop petit, le abbe prist un coutel e trencha del cors; ⁶e tantost' issist grant

¹ a. ² om. ³ ins. les. ⁴ vendrunt. ⁵ MS. ki. ⁶ al couste.

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975. unde de sanc; e le abbe devint tut forsane. E a cel hure mustra le rei plus de sa seintete; kar il sana un avogle e un autre ki fust desve.

974. El treszime an de cesti Edgar fust une grant tere-mote par mi tote Engleterre. 5

EN son tens ausi fust Richard le primer duc de Normundie; ki prist une femme des Daneis, Gunnore par noun, e engendra de li Richard le secund, ki fust duc a pres li, e autres iiii. fiz, e iii. filies; e le une fust apele Emme, ki fust pus esposee a Eilred le fiz 10 cesti Edgar, de la quele il en gendra Seint Eduuard, rei e confessor, e Alvre, son frere, si com vus orrez a pres: e cesti Richard le primer morust le an del Incarnacioun ¹ix°. [xc.]vi.

ix°. lxxvii. EDUARD le secund, le eisne fiz Edgar, fust corune de 15
977. Seint Dunstan, le erceveske de Cantorbire, e Oswald [le] erceveske de Euerwyk a Kingestone, contre la volunte la reyne² sa marastre, e contre la volunte de muz granz seignours de la terre ki se tindrent ali. Kar ele voleit ke Eilred, son fiz, ki a peine fust de vii. 20 anz, eust este rei, kant il eust este de age,³ e kele tant dementers eust tenu e governe le reaume.

A cel hure vist hom une esteile, ki hom apele commete, ki signefie pestilence, hu change del reaume, e mort ⁴de rei. Kar tost a pres la tere devint baraigne, e ne porta 25 gueres de fruit, dont grant famine out par tut en lepais, e les bestes morurent com a la gleive. Tut le reaume ausi de tote parz fust truble; kar par tute la Marche furunt moignes de lur eglises engetez, e clers mauveis e hulers

¹ i. xvi. perhaps for x. i. vi. Pike as MS.; D. 955. ² ins. *Elfrede*. ³ om.

⁴ del.

blood, and the abbot became quite mad. And at the same hour the king showed more of his holiness, for he healed one man who was blind and another who was out of his mind.

In king Edgar's thirteenth year there was a great earthquake throughout the whole of England. Earthquake. F. 974.

In his time lived Richard the First, the duke of Normandy, who took a wife of the Danes, Gunnore by name, and begot by her Richard the Second, who was duke after him, and four other sons, and three daughters; and one was called Emma, who was afterwards married to Ethelred, the son of this Edgar, of whom he begot Saint Edward, king and confessor, and Alfred, his brother, as you shall hear afterwards; and this Richard the First died the year of the Incarnation 996. The dukes of Normandy. D. 457. 45.

Edward the Second, the eldest son of Edgar, was crowned by St. Dunstan, the archbishop of Canterbury, and Oswald, the archbishop of York, at Kingston, contrary to the wish of the queen, his stepmother, and contrary to the wish of many of the great lords of the land who joined themselves to her, for it was her wish that Ethelred, her son, who was hardly seven years old, should have been king as soon as he was of age, and that meanwhile she should have held and governed the realm. Edw. II. reigns in name. G. 60. 55.

At that time there was seen a star called a comet, which signifies pestilence or revolution of government or death of the king. For soon after the land became barren, and bore hardly any increase, whence there was great famine through all the country, and the cattle died as by the sword. All the kingdom also on all sides was troubled; for throughout Mercia the monks were cast out of their churches, and wicked and dissolute clerks put in their place. And Comets, &c. G. 61. 1.

975. mis en lur lui. E com pur ceo fust fet un concil de Seint Dunstan a Wyncestre, e il meimes fust en dute si les clers deussent estre mis en les eglises e les moignes en getez, estevus, le crucifix ki estut en le muster comenca a crier, e dist: "Ja Deu ne place 5
 "ke ceo seit fet. Ja Deu ne place ke ceo seit fet." Mes ja pur ceo ne voleit la commune des prelaz e de granz ¹genz de la terre ceo granter. E pur ceo fist Seint Dunstan assembler un autre concil a Colne: e quant tuz furunt la assemblez si com il sistrent en un 10
 soler e fust grant debat entre eus sur ceste chose, estevus, le soler chay sudeinement e blesca trestuz. Mes Seint Dunstan sul eschapa, ki se tint sur un tref ki fust la. Les autres trestuz hu il furunt morz, hu ²il languirunt dekes ala mort. E par ceo miracle il as- 15
 sentirent trestuz ala sentence le erceveske ke les moignes ki furent de lur musters engetez serreient repelez e les clers oustez.

Cesti Edward, dont jeo ws dis desus, pus ke il fust coroune seulement aveit noun de rei, e ne se 20
 entremist gueres del reaume; mes suffri ke sa marastre e ceus ki alui se tindrent governassent le pople. E sovent vint pur li visiter e sun petit frere Eilred, ki il ama mut tendrement. Mes la marastre, ki out grant en vie ke il ³porta le noun de rei, 25
 979. guetta de jur en jur coment ele le peust mettre ala mort. Dont il avint un jur ke le rei avoit chace en bois, pres de Covesgate, la hu sa marastre sujurna, e aveit durement grant seif. E kant il aveit oy dire ke le maner la reyne fust si pres, il munta sun chival e 30
 vint illoc hastivement; kar il ne se duta de rens. E kant il fu venu ele le besa e le blandi si de paroles

¹ *scyngnurs.*² *om.*³ *ins. en.*

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979.

ke il ne entendi a ren fors a ceo ki ele dit. E si com il beust ¹tut achival ele fist un esquier de un espee ferir le par mi le cors: E quant il senti ke il fust blesce tantost ferist le chival des esporuns pur estre venu a ses genz; mes il chaist tost del chival ⁵e morust. Kant ceo virunt ses enemis pristrent le cors e len terrerent privement, e nent si com afert a rei, en un leu ki hom apele Warham: kar il aveient en pense ke de cel jur en avant fust trestut oblie. Mes Deu, ki vist ke il fust occis par traison, tantost ¹⁰par muz de miracles fetes en cel lui eshauca son non: dont sa marastre kant ele avoit ceo oi, voleit iloc aler. Mes nu chival ne la voust porter, mes pus ke ele fust muntée estut en pes ne se voleit mover ne pur poindre ne pur chacer. E pus apres il pristrent ¹⁵le cors a grant honour e le mistrent a Chafrebires, la hu il gist ore en fertre.

Cest Edward regna en tel manere com jeo vus ai dist iii. anz e demi, en grant nettete de cors, e seintete de alme. 20

Sa marastre a pres ²se repenti de ceo fet; kar en un lui ki hom apele Werewelle, vesqui en grant penance longement, e aveit vestu la heyre, e denuit dormi ala terre sanz nul autre littere.

ix^c. lxxx.

EILRED, le pusne fiz Edgar, de sa femme Elfride, assist ²⁵plus le reaume ke governa, xxxvii. anz, e fust corune de Seint Dunstan le erceveske de Cantorbire, e Oswald erceveske de Euerwik, e autres x. eveskes a Kingestoun. Cesti Eilred, kant il fust ³enfant, e dust estre baptize de Seint Dunstan, pissa el font; ³⁰e donc dist le erceveske,

“Par Jesu Crist e ⁴sa beneite Mere,
Cesti serra failli e de mal affere.”

Nekedent kant il fust de x. anz, e il oi dire de la

¹ om.² ins. ceo.³ ins. un.⁴ ins. par.

tered him with her words that he took no heed to anything but to what she said. And while he was drinking, as he was on horseback, she made an esquire strike him with a sword through his body. And when he perceived that he was wounded, immediately he struck spurs into his horse, in order to get to his followers; but he soon fell from his horse and died. When his enemies saw this, they took the body and buried it privately, and not at all as became a king, in a place which is called Wareham; for they had hoped that from that day onwards all should be forgotten. But God, who saw that he was killed by treachery, soon exalted his name through many miracles done at that place, so that his stepmother when she had heard it wished to go thither. But no horse would carry her there; but when she mounted, it stood still, and would not move, neither for goading nor driving. And soon after they took the body with great reverence, and placed it at Shaftesbury, where it lies still enshrined. This Edward reigned in such a manner as I have told you three years and a half, in great purity of body and holiness of soul. His stepmother afterwards repented of that deed; for she lived long in great penitence in a place called Wherwell, and wore the hair garment, and nightly slept on the ground without any other bed.

Ethelred, the youngest son of Edgar by his wife Ethelred. Elfrida, rather occupied the throne than reigned for thirty-seven years, and was crowned by Saint Dunstan, the archbishop of Canterbury, and Oswald, the archbishop of York, and ten other bishops, at Kingston. This Ethelred, when he was an infant and had to be baptized by Saint Dunstan, polluted the water in the font, and then the archbishop said,

“ I’the name of Jesus and his Mother blest

“ T’will be a feeble man and sore distrest.”

Yet when he was ten years old, and he heard tell

Ethelred.
G. 62. 13.
Coronation.
D. 459. 66.
Dunstan’s
prophecy.
G. 62. 17.

979.

mort son frere Eduuard, il lerma tant ke il ne poeit lesser ne recevoir nul confort. Dont la mere, pur ceo ke ele ne avoit nule virge preste, ¹ le bati tant' de chandelies ke ele ² le ne' avoit pur poi tue. E pur ceo, de cel jur en avant, il hai tant chandelies ke a peine 5 poeit ³ il souffrir ke nule fust alume devant lui.

KANT il deust estre coroune, Seint Dunstan ki fist le mester maugre le sen, dist cestes paroles par esprit de prophecie, oyant tut le pople :

“Ceo dist nostre Seignour, le pecche de vostre cheitive 10 mere, E de ceus ki furent assentanz a la mort de vostre frere Ne serra ja pardone sanz mut de sanc expandu ⁴ des genz de la terre. Kar tel mal a vus e voz genz avendra Ki unkes a nul tel ne avint pus les Sessons tindrent la ⁵; E bataille ne vus faudra 15 ja Dekes atant ke le reaume toleit vus serra.”

Dont el terz an de son regne vindrunt sus a Hamptone vii. nefz ⁶ des Daneis, e ⁷ des genz de Norweye, ki entrerent en la tere e destrurierent tut le pais. 20

E en meme le tens une nuue sanglante fust vouue de nuit par tut Engleterre.

En le viii. an de son regne furunt gens communement feverous e bestes morurent espesement.

El x. an de son regne kant Seint Dunstan fu mort, 25 pur ceo ke les Daneis furent entrez atuz les porz de Engleterre, par le conseil Siriz le erceveske le Cantorbirie, le rei dona a eus en truage x.M. liveres, e issi un poi de tens se tindrent ke il ne feseient nul mal as Engleis. E cest truage ki est apele **Danegeld** * est ore 30 done as reis de Engleterre ki soleit estre done as Daneis.

¹ *prist e labati.*² *om.*³ *de.*⁴ *ins. terre.*⁵ *de.*

* The Danegeld was first paid in the 13:h year of this reign. Dunstan's death was in the 10th year.

Regibus namque nostris modo persolvimus ex consuetudine quod Ducis persolvebatur ex ineffabili terrore, H.

991.

Vota.

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991.

Les Daneis kant il se aveient sustret de Engleterre une pece, pus revindrunt e firent plus de cruelte ke il naveient avant fet; dont les Engleis furent si espoueriz ke il devindrunt nonchalanz, ne ne se voleient defendre contre eus. Meis un traître y out, Ailfrik par non, ki le rei 5 Eylreld avait fet mestre de ses nefes sur la mer, se mist ales Daneis, e les eyda tant com il pout contre le rei e le reaume. * Ausi muz de granz seignurs de la terre, pur ceo ke il furunt partie de ¹ lignage des Daneis, feintement se tindrent au rei; kar al bosoing 10 li faillirent: e le conte Godwyn esteit un de eus. ² Donc vindrunt ii. reis, Sqweyn rei de Denemarche e Analaph ki vint hors de Hirlande ou iiiij. nefes e xiiii. e destruirent tut le pais vers le est e asegerunt Lundres. E le rei les dona truage de xvi. M. liveres; e 15 issi se departirent. E apela a sei le rei Analaph e le converti a la fei, e le leva del fonz, e le fist ² jurer ke jammes plus ne returnereit en Engleterre, pur guerreier.

Mes si ne fu mie la terre en pes. Kar ceus de Denemarche autrefeiz retournerent en Engleterre, e destrurent 20 tut le pais, e menerent grantz preies alur volunte. Il vindrent ausi en ³ Devenechire, e abatirent les eglises, e ardirent la vile de Egecestre. E pus vindrunt en Kent e roberent kant ke il poeient happer; e pus arstrent ⁴ la cite de Cantorbire, e occistrent le 25 erceveske Elphe a grant martire. Mes a pres, muz des Daneis, kant il eurent veu les miracles ki Deu fist pur li, se convertirent ala fei. E sicom jeo vus dis de sus com xxxii. contees seient en Engleterre, les Daneis

¹ ins. *lur.*² om.³ MS. ins. *de.*⁴ ins. *la vile e.*

* *Duces exercitus, Frana videlicet, Frithogist, et Godwinus, quia ex paterno genere Dani fuerunt . . . , F.*

The Danes when they had withdrawn themselves from England for a while returned again, and worked more cruelty than they had worked before. Whereupon the English were so broken in spirit that they became reckless, nor cared to defend themselves against them. But there was a traitor, Elfrik by name, whom king Ethelred had made master of his ships on the sea, who betook himself to the Danes, and aided them all that he could against the king and the country. Also many of the great lords in the land, because they were partly of the race of the Danes, held falsely to the king; for they failed him in his need: and among these was the Earl Godwin. Thereupon there came two kings, Sweyn king of Denmark and Anlaf who came from Ireland with fourscore and fourteen ships, and laid waste the whole country towards the east, and besieged London. And the king paid them tribute of sixteen thousand pounds; and so they departed. And he invited the king Anlaf to come to him and converted him to the faith, and received him at the font, and made him swear that he would never return more to England to make war.

Elfrik the traitor.
G. 62. 53.

English traitors.
F. 993.

Sweyn and Anlaf,
2d tribute
£16,000.
F. 994.

Anlaf baptized.

But yet there was no peace for the land. For the men of Denmark again returned to England, and laid all the country waste, and carried off large booty at their pleasure. They came also into Devonshire, and overthrew the churches and burnt the city of Exeter. And afterwards they came into Kent, and plundered all that they could seize; and afterwards they burnt the city of Canterbury, and killed the archbishop Alphege with great pain. But afterwards many of the Danes, when they had seen the miracles which God did on his account, were converted to the faith. And whereas I have told you above, how there are thirty-two counties in England, the Danes

Fresh in-vasions.
Archb. Alphege killed.
G. 63. 7.

991. aveient ja conquis les xvi., e ceo ne fust pas merveille : kar le rei ne se mist ja contre eus ; [mes se dona tute a repos e quaunt bataillie fust entre eus] les uns feintement combatirent, e les autres de lur eindegre a eus se rendirent. 5
1001. Pus les Daneis kant il aveient ceo fet sen vunt en Normundie, e tant tost a pres retournerent en Engleterre e fesoient grant envaie. E pur ceo le rei ki vist le peril ki en peust avenir les granta en truage xxiiii. M. liveres par le conseil de ses barons, par issi 10 ke il returnassent en lur pais ; e ¹ si feseient. E ceo fu le xviii. an de soen reaume.
1002. ² E meme le an prist le rei Eilreld a femme Emme la filie Richard le primer, duc de Normundie ; de la quele il engendra ¹ pus ii. fiz, Alvred e Eduuard. ⁰ Neke- 15 dent avant aveit il un autre femme de la quele il engendra Edmund Yrneside.
1002. E pus el xxiii. an de soen regne le rei Eilred fist mettre amort tuz les Daneis ki furent trovez en Engleterre, hommes e femmes, granz e petiz, le jur 20 Seint Brice, pur ceo ke il saforcerent de aver la seignurie de la terre. E kant ceo out oi Sqwein, le rei de Danemarche, revint en Engleterre ou muz des nefes o ou grant plente des genz, e ariva pres de Noruiz, e arst la ³ vile ; e pus ala avant el pais e de- 25
1007. struit kant ke il trova. E kant ceo oi le rei pur pes aver il les dona xxxvi. M. lievres, le an de son regne xxvii.
1012. E pus le an de son regne xxxii. il dona a eus en truage xlvi. M. liveres. Mes tant dementers pur 30 la grant famine ki fust en la terre le rei Sqwein returna arere en son pais. Mes poi de tens a pres

¹ om. ² *En.* ³ *ins. cite e.*

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1012. autrevez revint ou grant pople [e] ariva al port de Sandwyz, e pus entra en la terre e fist sa volunte parmi e par tut. E kant ceo oirent les burgeis de Londres ¹e muz des granz seignours de la terre, feseient pes ou li e li donerent bons ostages.² Kant le rei ⁵
1013. Eilred vist ³ces maus crestre de jur en jur, e ke il ne aveit nul poer de contre ester, en vea sa femme Emme ou ses fiz Alvred e Eduuard e lur Mestre Alfun le veske de Lundres ale frere la reyne, Richard le second, ⁴en Normundie, e pus il memes vint a pres, e le duc ¹le ¹⁰ recust a mut grant honor.

E meme le an celui Richard prist a femme Judith la soer Godefroi le duc de Bretagne, de la quele il engendra iii. fiz, Richard e Roberd e Willame, e ¹autanz des filies. Cesti Richard parfist le abbeye de ¹⁵ Fescham, ki son pere aveit comence. Cesti morust le an del Incarnaciun M. e xxvi. E a pres li fust duc Richard le terz son fiz, ki a peine aveit la duchee un an. Dont a pres lui fust Roberd son frere, ki fust le pere Willame le bastard, ki fust pus rei de Engleterre. ²⁰

1014. LE REI Sqwein kant il out oi ke le rei fu hors de Engleterre, donc fust il plus baud ke il ne fust avant e plus de cruelte fist. E a pres muz de maus ki il aveit fet il demanda true de la vile Seint Edmund, la hu le cors seint gist, ki unkes nul rei ne osa fere ²⁵ pur la reverence de le seint, e grant manasces fist. E sicom il sist le jur de la chandelur ⁵a vespre a Geynesburge en son general parlement, e les genz de son pays tut entur li, il demanda autre feiz cel truage de ceus ki furunt venu de cel lui pur sei escuser ³⁰ e les manasca forment. E estevus, il soul vist maintenant Seint Edmund venir sur un bel destrer tut arme,

¹ om.² ins. e muz des granz seignours de la terre se tindrent a luy.³ ses.⁴ duke de.⁵ al.

with a great multitude and arrived at the port of Sandwich, and so entered the country and did what he pleased throughout the land. And when the citizens of London and many of the great lords of the land heard this they made peace with him and gave him good hostages. When king Ethelred perceived that the evils increased from day to day, and that he had no power to stand against them he sent his wife Emma, with his sons Alfred and Edward, and their master Alfhun, the bishop of London, to Normandy to Richard the Second, the brother of the queen, and presently he himself followed, and the duke received him with very great honour.

Flight of Ethelred, D. 465. 31.

And the same year this Richard took to wife Judith, the sister of Godfrey the duke of Brittany, of whom he begot three sons, Richard and Robert and William, and as many daughters. This Richard completed the abbey of Fechamp, which his father had commenced. He died the year of the Incarnation, 1026. And after him was duke Richard III., his son, who hardly held the duchy a year. So after him was Robert his brother, who was the father of William the Bastard, who was afterwards King of England.

Rich. II. marr. and issue. D. 465. 37.

D. 468. 24.

King Sweyn when he had heard that the king was away from England, then became more bold than ever, and wrought more cruelty. And after many other evil deeds which he had done he demanded tribute from St. Edmund's city where the holy body lies, which no king before had ever dared to do for respect to the Saint; and he uttered terrible threatenings. And as on Candlemas day in the evening he was sitting at Gainsborough in his general council, and the people of his country all round him, a second time he demanded that tribute of those who were come from that place to excuse themselves, and threatened them terribly. And, behold, he only immediately saw St. Edmund coming all armed on a

Miracle of St. Edmund. D. 465. 44.

1014.

e la lance en ¹sa mein prest pur li ferir. E kant ²aveit ceo veu il fust esbai, e a haute voiz comenca a crier "Eydez, chivalers, eydez ; veez Seint Edmund me ³vent "tuer." E kant il out ceo dist Seint Edmund le ferist de sa lance par mi ⁴le cors ;' e pus cele nuit memes a pres ⁵a grant peine e ⁴a grant turment morust cheitivement.

Kant cesti Sqwein fust mort, les Daneis fesoient son fiz Knut rei sur eus ^oki estoit ja en la terre. ⁴Adonc les plus granz seignours de la terre' en veherent pur lur rei Eilred, par comun assent, e le prierent ke il ¹⁰returnast e diseiunt ke il ne amereient nul seignur plus ⁶ke li pur tant ke il les tretast en meliour manere [e plus benignement] ke il neust fet avant. Quant ceo out oi le rei Eilred il envea a eus Eduuard son fiz, ^oki deist a eus ke il voleit fere lur voluntez en ¹⁵tutes choses. Donc enveerent les barons de la terre en Normundie, e remenerent le rei tut dreit ⁷a Quaremme. Le rei kant il fust revenu, il prist bataille a celi Knut e le venqui apertement ou ceus de Lindeseye ⁸ki se tindrent alui, e le fist aler a rere en son ²⁰pais ou tote sa navie.

1015.
1016.

Mes le an prochein suant celui Knut revint e asega le rei Eilred en la cite de Lundres. E sicom il fust assege iloec, morust le novime kalende de Mai, a pres granz angoisses ki il out suffert en ceste vie. Son ²⁵cors fust enseveli en le eglise Seint Pouel en la vile de Loundres. ^o* Cesti Eilred aucone genz apelent Eilred ~~Unred~~; e assez proprement, sicom peust ver chescon ki ad oi de son affere.' Kant il fust mort les eveskes e les abbez e tuz les plus granz seignours de la terre ³⁰esluirent lavant dit Knut, ki fu rei de Denemarche, en rei de Engleterre. Mes les burgeis de Londres⁹ e partie

¹ lz. ² ins. il. ³ voyt. ⁴ om. ⁵ de. ⁶ ke il. ⁷ al.
⁸ ins. u de Londres. ⁹ ins. elurent en rey.

* *Ethelred*, commonly called *Unready*, Stowe. The surname does not occur in any of the published chronicles. It is found, however, as in the text, in several early MS. lists of the kings.

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1016.

des granz seignurs de la terre, ki a donc furent en Londres, leverent en rei Edmund Irneside le fiz le rei Eilred de sa primere femme, ki fust la filie le conte Corred. Aucons dient ke il ne fust mie son fiz, mes de une femme* ki ne fust mie debone fame. 5

¹ m. xvii.

EDMUND Ireneside fust corune de Living le erceveske de Cantorbire a Kingestone^o e ne regna mie un an. Cesti kant il fust jevene fust de trop bon sen e de grant force de cors; e pur ceo la pelerent il Ireneside, cest adire Coste de Fer, pur sa pruesce: "ke il mist 10 tuz jours son cors en contre xxiii. chivalers, e les conquist.

Il aveit set batailles en un an contre le rei ²Knut e granz seignurs de Engleterre ki se tindrent a sa partie. Kar le duc Edric le Traitre turna kanc ke 15 il poeit ala partie des Daneis. La sime bataille fust a Assendone en Essex † °pres de Rocheford,' e cele eust este la finale en contre les Daneis e les Engleis, kar le rei Edmund eust eu la victorie des Daneis, si Edric le Treitre le duc de Nichole ne eust dist en 20 traison, "Mettez vus en fute, vus Engleis; ²mettez vus "en fute, vus Engleis,' le rei Edmund est occis," e il meimes eust fui pur averir son dist. E pur ceo muz des genz de Engleterre furent iloc dolureusement tuez en fuiant. La furunt morz muz ducs e contes: la perist tote 25 la flur de Engleterre e de plus nobles e de plus valianz.

Mes estre ces vi. un poingniz out entre eus deus seulement en lisle de Saverne; la hu il furent acordez issi ke Edmund retint a li Uestsexe, e granta a Knut tote la Marche de Engleterre, par tele condicioun ke ki 30

¹ MS. m. xxvii.² om.* *Quam fama obscura recondit, G.*† Comp. Stowe. *Aessenden in Essex (marg. Ashden) neere to Rochford.* Other chronicles do not contain these words. Camden, however, and the early antiquaries understood Assington, as in the text.

of the country, who then were at London, raised to the throne Edmund Ironside, the son of king Ethelred by his first wife, who was the daughter of the earl Torred. Some say he was not her son, but of a woman who was not of good character. E.'s birth.
G. 71, 34.

Edmund Ironside was crowned by Living the archbishop of Canterbury at Kingston, and did not reign so much as a year. He, when young, was of excellent sense and of great strength of body, and for this reason they called him Ironside, on account of his valour: for daily he opposed his body to twenty-four knights, and conquered them. Edmund
crowned
D. 466. 35.

He fought seven battles in one year against king Canute and the great lords of England who held to his party. For duke Edric the Traitor went over to the Danish party whenever he could. The sixth battle was at Assington in Essex, near Rochford, and that would have been the final battle between the Danes and the English, for king Edmund would have had the victory over the Danes if Edric the Traitor, duke of Lincoln, had not said in treachery, "Fly, ye English; fly, ye English, king Edmund is dead;" and had not he himself fled to make good his word. And, therefore, many of the people of England were miserably slain flying. There died many dukes and earls; there perished all the flower both of the most noble and of the most brave of England. H. 362. 55.
Battle of
Assington.
H. 363. 14.

But besides these six, that was one fight between the two themselves, alone, on an island in the Severn; where they came to an agreement so that Edmund kept Wessex for himself, and granted the whole of the March of England to Canute, on these Duel at
Olney,
Deerhurst.
H. 363. 29.

1017. ¹vesquist a pres autre avereit tut en semble. Nekedent la coroune del reaume ²remist a Edmund.

A pres ceo le rei Edmund fust tue a Londres, la nuit suiant ³a pres' la feste Seint Andreu, par la traison celi Edric le Mauveis, ki fist mettre un homme celement desuz ⁵ la chambre privee ke kant il venist iloc de fere ses bosoignes ke il le percast parmi de une espee de fer, ki il out purveu de gre.* Aucone genz dient ke soen esquier demeine fist le fet. Kant il fust mort il fust enseveli a Glastenbires. 10

E tant tost les granz seignors ⁴del reaume' eslurunt e tindrent Knut pur rei ki fust alien; ne ne se voleient tenir a nul des freres Edmund ne ⁵des fiz ki deveient estre lur lige seignors.

m.xvii. KNUT le rei de Danemarche regua en Engleterre xx. ¹⁵ anz: e tut fust il issi ke il par poer e non pas par dreit entrast; nekedent il governa le reaume en grant value e en grant curteisie. Il fust coroune de Living le erceveske de Cantorbirie a Londres. Il departi le reaume en ⁶iiii.: Westsex e retint il a lui memes; Est- ²⁰ angle bailla il a conte Turgil: la Marche a duc Edric; e Northumberland a Iriz.

Kant il fust fet rei il fist ⁷tuer celi ke ⁸occist Edmund Irneside, qui fust rei devant lui; e ceus ki vindrunt alui pur conter de sa mort, qui quideient ²⁵ grant gueredon recevoir de lui, fist a pres venir devant muz de ses genz, e les fist conter la manere del murdre, e pus les fist pener e tormenter.

¹ eust resqui. ² demorast. ³ om. ⁴ de le terre. ⁵ a ses. ⁶ tregs.
 ⁷ occire. ⁸ tuwa.

* *Edmundo a proprio satellite percusso . . R. N.*

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1017.

PUS par le conseil le duc Edric aveit il en pense de aver tue les fiz le rei Edmund; cest a dire, Eduuard e Edmun. Mes pur ceo ke il fust avis ke ceo eust este grant honte ali, si il les eust fet tuer en Engleterre, e pur ceo ke il se duta ausi ke se 5 il demorassent en Engleterre ke il pensent en prendre contre lui, il les envea al rei de Sueve, e ly manda ke il les meist ala mort: ki ne voleit unkes fere sa priere mes les envea a *Salomon le rei de Hongrie pur ¹nurir. E tant com il furunt la, Edmund mo- 10 rust tost, e Eduuard prist a femme Agathe la filie le emperour Henri, de la quele il engendra Margarete, ki pus fust reyne de Escoce, e Edgar.

En memes cel tens, cest adire enle primer an de soen regne, Edric le duc un jour en sa chambre a Lon- 15 dres lui reprocha ke pur fin amur ke il avoit alui de guerpi Edmun le rei e le fist tuer. E kant le rei Knut aveit ceo oi, par fin ire devint tut ruvent, e tant tost dona le jugement, e dist, "Par dreit deis tu " estre mis ala mort ke feis tuer tun propre seigniour 20 " e mon cher frere aliee, e fus si osee ke tu meisses " mein en celi ki fust rei en oint." E tant tost en meme la chambre ke nul noyse ne fust [fet], li fist deseवरer les jowes: e maintenant fust gete hors ala fenestre en la rivere de Tamise. Pus a pres Turkil e Iriz fu- 25 runt pur lur utrages forbaniz, e retournerent arere en lur pais en Danemarche. E a donc aveit le rei Knut tut Engleterre en sa mein.

A donc le rei Knut pensa coment il peust aver grace des Engleis; e les granta ke il fusent ausi 30 francs com nul Daneis. E sur ceo envea il en Normundie pur Emme ³la reyne' la femme jadis le rei Eilreld, e la prist a femme; par ceste reson ke les

¹ *murir*.² MS. *furunt*. er.³ om.

* *Solomon* is an error derived from F. and D. for *Stephen* the Holy, who married the sister of Henry II. G. makes Agatha the niece of Henry and daughter of Stephen.

After this by the advice of duke Edric he had it in his thought to have killed the sons of king Edmund, namely, Edward and Edmund. But because he was advised that it would be great disgrace to him if he had them killed in England, and because, also, he feared that if they staid in England they could have made a party against him, he sent them to the king of Sweden, and wrote to him to put them to death, who would not grant his request, but sent them to Solomon king of Hungary to bring up. And while they were there Edmund died soon, and Edward took to wife Agatha the daughter of the emperor Henry, of whom he begat Margaret, who was afterwards queen of Scotland, and Edgar.

Banishes instead of murdering the Athelings. D. 466. 62. Fearsthem. R. N. 157.

Their fate. D. 467. 1.

At the same time, that is to say in the first year of his reign, Edric the duke one day in his chamber at London cast in the teeth of the king how for love to him he had for his sake abandoned king Edmund, and had him slain. And when king Canute heard this he became quite red for anger, and immediately pronounced judgment and said, "Righteously dost thou deserve to be put to death, who hast caused thine own lord and my dear brother in arms to be slain, and hast been so rash as to lay hands on him who was anointed king." And immediately in the same chamber, before he could make a noise he had his throat cut, and his body straightway hurled out of the window into the river Thames. Some time after Turkil and Iric were banished for their violence, and returned back to their homes in Denmark. And henceforth king Canute had all England in his own hand.

Edric's end. G. 73. 31.

From this time king Canute considered how he could gain the favour of the English, and he granted them to be as free as any Danes; and, besides, he sent to Normandy for Emma the queen, late the wife of Ethelred, and took her to wife, for this reason,

Canute conciliates the English. Marries Emma.

1017. genz del reaume serreient plus enclin pur obeir alui
pus ke il out espose lur Dame, e pur aver la grace
ausi del Duc de Normundie, e poi de force freit des ses
nevous, les fiz Eilred, pus ke il peust aver esperance de
aver autres del rei Knut. 5

1020. Cesti rei Knut fist muz des bons fez; kar tutes
les eglises ki le rei Swein son pere e ses ancestres
aveient destruit e soille, il les fist adrescer e netteier.
En tuz les luis ausi hu il ¹ prist bataille e nomement
² a Assendone ³ fist fere mousters, e ⁴ i mist genz ki 10
a tuz jurs priereient pur les almes ⁵ de ceus' qui
furent la tuez. ⁶ A Assendone soleit estre une abbeye,
mes ore est une petite eglise parochiale. Il fist ⁷ ausi
une bele eglise ultre le cors Seint Edmund le rei, ki
ses ancestres les veuz Daneis mistrent ala mort en 15
une vile ki ⁸ hom soleit ⁹ apeler Berrischeswrthe, ¹⁰ mes
ore est apele Seint Edmund; e fist la une grant
Abbeye des moignes ke dure unkore, e les dona grant
possessions a larges, e tut ceo fist de la conseil la
m. xxx. reyne e ¹¹ des barons de la terre: e ceo fust fet le an 20
1023. del Incarnacioun M. e xxx. Il leva ausi de ses meins
demeine le cors Seint Elphe ¹² erceveske de Cantor-
bire, ki les Daneis devant aveient tue; e le translata
de le eglise Seint Poel de Londres la hu il fust primes
enterre dekes al eglise de Cantorbirie, hu il gist ultre 25
le haut auter. Il refist ausi le abbeye de Abyndone
e enrichist mult le eglise de Wyncestre.

KANT il fust issi conferme en son reaume, il rendi
as barons de Engleterre dreit luer pur lur mauveise
covine ki il aveient en countre lur lige seignur, issi 30
ke les uns occist e les autres exilia, e fist del reaume
de Engleterre doner a Daneis lxxii. M. liveres, e de Lon-

¹ ins. en.² om.³ ins. e.⁴ il.⁵ autresi.⁶ om.⁷ estre apele.⁸ e.⁹ les.¹⁰ ins. l.

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1020. dres x. m. e v°. liveres e ceo fu fet le secund an de son reaume. A donc remistrent ou le rei xl. nefis de Danemarche e les autres retournerent en lur pais.

NOTA.
1019. Le terz an de son regne il meimes ala en Danemarche e demora la tut le yvern; e le an suvant returna en 5 Engleterre * e porta ou li le braz Seint Bertelmeu, e le dona a moignes de Cantorbire. E pus a pres ala paske fist un parlement grant a Cicestre.

De cel [jur] en avant pus ke il aveit este en Danemarche e vist la pruesce des Engleis contre les Wan- 10 deleis ki il guerreia a cel heure, il ne honura ¹nent meins les Engleis ke les Daneis.

1027. Pus a pres fust mande au rei Knut ke ceus de Norweye mut aveiunt lur rei Olaf en despit pur sa simplesce e sa ²boneyrete e la' bounte. E il les 15 envea grant masse de or e de argent, e les pria ke il lessassent celi, e se tenissent alui. E kant il aveient ceo oy il receustrent les presenz, e le contremanderent ke quel heure ki il vousist venir ke il freient sa volunte. Ceo fust le an del Incarnacioun m. e xxvii. 20

1028. Dont le rei Knut lan suvant se mist en Norweye ou l. granz nefis e enchaca le rei Olaf e se fist Seignur de la terre: e le terz an returna en Engleterre. E

1030. meme le an, cest adire lan del Incarnacioun m. e xxx. le rei Olaf fust tue en Norweye par malice de 25 sa gent demeine, le terz jur devant la goule Aoust.

De cesti Knut devez saver ke devant li ni out rei de si grant Seignourie en Engleterre; kar il esteit rei de tute Danemarche e de tute Norweye e de tute Engleterre e de tute Escoce.

30

¹ mie.

² debonerete e pur sa.

* *Imma regina inter multa bona quæ ecclesie Christi Cantuariensi contulit, brachio B. apostoli Bartholomei ipsam ecclesiam disponente domino suo Cnud rege Anglorum sublimaverit.* Eadmer, 50, where there is a long history of the purchase of this relic.

Danes by the kingdom of England, and by London 10,500 pounds: and this was done the second year of his reign. At that time there remained forty Danish ships with the king, and the others returned home.

In the third year of his reign, he went himself to Denmark, and staid there the whole of the winter; and the following year he returned to England, and brought with him St. Bartholomew's arm, and gave it to the monks of Canterbury. And then, after Easter, he held a great parliament at Cirencester. From that time forth, after he had been in Denmark, and had seen the courage of the English against the Vandals, with whom he was then at war, he honoured the English nothing less than the Danes.

Goes to Denmark. D. 467, 28.
Relic to Canterbury. R. N. 156.
Parliament at Cirencester. F. 1020.
Honours the English. H. 364. 8.

After this a message was sent to king Canute that the Norwegians held their king Olave in great scorn, because of his simplicity and good-nature and piety. And he sent them a large sum of gold and silver, and prayed them to give up the other, and to hold to himself. And when they heard this they received the presents, and returned answer that whenever he chose to come they would do as he wished. This was in the year of the Incarnation 1027.

Dethrones Olave. D. 468. 31.

Whereupon king Canute, the year following, embarked for Norway, with fifty large ships, and drove out king Olave, and made himself lord of the land; and the third year he returned to England. And the same year, viz., A.D. 1030, king Olave was murdered in Norway through the malice of his own people, on July 30.

Olave's death. D. 469. 15.

Concerning this Canute you should know that before him there was no king of so wide territory in England; for he was king of the whole of Denmark, and of the whole of Norway, and of the whole of England, and of the whole of Scotland.

Canute's greatness. D. 468. 53.

1030.

Estre les batalies ki il venquist meintes, treis choses fist dont il est mut ahonurer, e ¹priser. Le une ke il dona sa filie °Gunnilde al Emperour de Rome ou trop grant richesses : lautre ke kant il ala a Rome totes ²les utraiouses demandes 5 ki hom demande des pelerins en France fist menuser dekes ala meite : la terce, ke kant il vist ke il fust si grant seignur il fist mettre son see real el port dela mer, e dist ala mer, “Tu es de mon poer, e la
 “ terre hu jeo sez est la moye; ne unkes nul ne fust ki 10
 “ contrefeist mon commandement. Dont jeo te comand
 “ ke tu ne veingnes en ma terre, ne ke tu seies ja si
 “ hardi de moiller mes dras, ki sui tun seignur.” Il sist une pece e, estevus, les undes de la mer monterent e ses pez e ses jambes moillerent; ne nule 15 reverence le porterent. E donc le rei sailli sus e dist, “ Sachent tote genz ki sunt el monde ke veine
 “ est e poi vaut le poer des reis de cest siecle, ne nul
 “ ²ne est digne destre apele rei, fors Celi a ki tute
 “ creature sert e obeist.” E pur ceo de cel tens en 20 avant unkes ne voleit mettre coroune de or ³sur sa teste; mes la mist sur le ymage del crucifix, al honour Jesu Crist ki fust mis en croiz, ki est Seignur de tuz seignours e Rei de tuz reis.

1031.

Le xv. an de son regne il ala a Rome e offrit granz dons 25 a Seint Pere en or e en argent, e purchaca del apostoile Jon, ke les escoles de Engleterre fussent franchises de tute manere demande; e devant le cors seinz ⁴a vowa ke de cel jur en avant il amendereit sa vie. Dont il manda par ⁵lecture a Ethelnod le erceveske de 30 Cantorbire e a tuz les eveskes de Engleterre ke avant ke il returnast en Engleterre tutes maneres de

¹ preyser.² om.³ en.⁴ des apostoles il voua.⁵ ins. sa.

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1031. dettes de seint eglise fuesent rendues, sicom dimes de bestes, lausmosne de¹ charwes e le dener seint Pere ki est apelle Romiscot, e en Auost les dimes des blez, e ala feste Seint Martin les primices de chescon manere² de grein. 5
1032. Pus le rei Knut ala a Glastenbires pur visiter le cors Edmun Ireneside son frere, kar issi le soleit il apeler; e dona³ a leu un drap tut entissu de furmes de poons, e tuz les privilegies ki ses ancestres a celui granterent, il les confirma e comanda 10 ke nul ne fust si hardi,⁴ ne clerc ne lai,⁵ de determiner la nule cause, e ke tutes choses ki partennent alabbeye, ausi ben chose seculere com de seint eglise, seent al jugement la abbe e del covent. E ceo fust fet lan del Incarnacioun M. e xxxii. 15
1035. Le rei Knut avant ke il morust fist rei sur ceus de Norweye Suen son fiz ki il aveit de Emme la reyne. Nekedent aucons dient ke il le avoit de la femme de un prestre. E sur les Daneis fist il rei Hardeknut son autre fiz ki il aveit de la reine Emme. 20
- Cesti Knut morust a Sapftebiries, mes il fust enseveli a Wyncestre en le veuz mouster.
- En son tens lan del Incarnacioun M. xxxv. morust Roberd le duc de Normundie, ki fust frere Richard le terz. Cesti Robert en poisona son frere, 25 e pur ceo ala il tut nupe a Jerusalem, e morust en Bithinie, ala cite de Nike. Cesti Robert en gendra Willame le Bastard ki pus fust rei de Engleterre, ki⁴ si est apele pur ceo ke il fust engendre hors de esposalies. 30
- m. xxxvii. HARALD le fiz Knut non pas de la reine Emme, mes de la filie de un counte, si com la fame esteit, en surnom Harevoth, regna iii. anz e iii. meis. Il meimes dist ke il fust le fiz le rei Knut e la reine Emme,

¹ des MS. rep. de.² om.³ al.⁴ issi.

due to Holy Church should be paid, such as the tithes of beasts, plough alms, St. Peter's penny, called Romescot, and in August the tithes of wheat, and at Martinmas the first fruits of all kinds of grain.

After this, king Canute went to Glastonbury to visit the body of Edmund Ironside, his brother, for so he used to call him; and he presented the place with a vestment all embroidered with shapes of peacocks, and all the privileges which his predecessors had granted it he confirmed, and commanded that no one should be so rash, cleric or lay, as to judge any cause there, and that all matters concerning the abbey, as well secular as ecclesiastical, should be under the jurisdiction of the abbot of the convent. And this was done A.D. 1032.

His gifts to Glastonbury.
G. 75. 29.

Canute, the king, before he died, made Swein, his son, whom he had by Emma, the queen, king over his subjects of Norway. Notwithstanding some say that he had him by the wife of a priest. And over the Danes he made Hardicanute, his second son, king, whom he had by the queen Emma.

His will.
D. 469. 63.

This Canute died at Shaftesbury, but he was buried at Winchester in the old minster.

His death.
G. 76. 24.

In his time, A.D. 1035, died Robert, duke of Normandy, who was the brother of Richard III. This Robert poisoned his brother, and therefore went all barefoot to Jerusalem, and died in Bithynia, at the city of Nice. This Robert begot William the Bastard, who afterwards became king of England, who is so called because he was born out of wedlock.

Robert of Normandy dies
D. 472. 41.
on his pilgrimage.
R. N. 156.

HAROLD, by surname Harefoot, the son of Canute, not by the queen Emma, but, as report went, by the daughter of a certain earl, reigned three years and three months. He said himself that he was the son of king Canute and the queen Emma; but he was not.

Harold Harefoot.
Stories of his birth.
G. 76. 31.
D. 469. 67.

1037.

mes nesteit pas. Aucons dient ke il fust fiz de un suvoir; e ke la reine Emme ¹ le fist tenir pur son fiz ke le rei ne saveit, e le fist nurrir com le fiz le rei.

Cesti Harald fu coroune de Ethelnod le erceveske de Cantorbire a Kingestoun. Les uns dient ke le rei ⁵ Knut le fist rei de Engleterre kant il vint de Rome.

E sachez ke a pres la mort le pere, ceus de Danemarche e les burgois de Lundres eslurent cesti a rei; mes les Engleis furent alen contre, ki voleient meuz aver ²eu un des fiz le rei Eilred ki furent demoranz ¹⁰ en Normundie, hu Hardeknut le fiz le rei Knut de la reine Emme ki a donc esteit en Danemarche. Le conte Godwyn fist mut de cest barat, * ki se fist gardein la reine e des ses fiz, e del tresor le rei, e pur ceo il contre estut les Engleis. ^oKar si il eussent eu ¹⁵ lur volunte sa mestrie fust quassee.'

1037.

Cesti Harald kant il fust con ferme en son regne, ^opar le conseil Godwyn' enchaca sa marastre la reine Emme hors del reaume; e ele, ke ne savoit u a'ler, kar Richard soen frere Duc de Normendie fust mort, ²⁰ e ses nevous ausi Richard e Roberd, passa utre en Flaundres au counte Badewyn; e la demora iii anz.

1040.

Kant ceo fust fet le rei Haraud morust en le moys de Averil e fust en terre a Lundres a Westmoster; mes pus fust il en gette e en seveli al eglise Seint ²⁵ Clement.

A pres ceo les Engleis e les Deneis furent de un acord ke il en veireient pur Hardeknut en Flaundres la u il demorra ou sa mere, pur fere le rey. E issi fust fet, kar il vint en Engleterre le moys de Aust, e ³⁰ les barouns del reaume le rescurent a grant joie. E en cel tens les fiz le rey Eilred, ki deussent estre dreis

¹ les. ² om.

* This irony docs not appear in G. *Maximus tum justitiæ propugnator fuit Godwinus comes . . . sed tandem vi et numero impar cessit violentiæ.*

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1040. heysrs de la terre, furent del tut en despit, ne nul fist force de eus.

m.cxl

HARDEONUT le rey de Danemarche le fiz Cnut de Emme la reyne regna ii. anz, hors pris x. jurs, e fust coroune de Ethelnod le erceveske de Cantorbire a 5 Loundres. Cesti ausi tost com il comenca a regner pensa des torz ki hom li out fet, e a sa mere, en le tens le rey Harald;* e mist a Loundres com en prison Alvrice le erceveske de Euerewyk, e le counte Godwyn, e autres granz seingnours. Le cors ausi le rey Haraud 10 fist effoir hors de Westmouster e en Tamise geter. Mes poy de tens a pres un peschur prist sus le cors e le porta ¹as Daneis, e il en terrerent en le cimetere sent Clement ²a Loundres, si com est dist de sus.

1041. EN cel tens vint Edward le fiz le rey Eilred de la 15 reyne Emme en Engleterre, e soen frere le rey Hardecnut le rescut a grant honour e le fist de morer en sa curt. Mes ceo ki fust fest devant de soen eyne frere Alvred jeo le vus counterai.

Cesti Alvred e Edward soen frere com en le 20 tens le rey Harald venissent de Normundie en Engleterre, ³pur visiter lur mere ki a dunc esteit a Wyncestre, muz des granz seigniours de la terre aveient dedeing de ceo, e nomement le counte Godwyn; kar il amerent plus Harald ke eus. 25 Cesti Alvred com il deust aler un jour a Loundres ⁴de parler au rey, le counte Godwyn le ⁵retint e le mist en garde, e de ses compaignons le uns mist en firges, e pus les les en vogly, les autres turmenta dekes ala mort, ⁶ben dekes a vi^c, a Gildeford'. E kant cec 30 oy la reyne, ele envea son fiz Edward arere en Normundie. E pus le counte Godwyn envea Alvred al

¹ a.

² de.

³ de.

⁴ pur.

⁵ tint.

* *Aluricum . . . Gowinum, &c. Lundoniam misit et ipsius Haraldī corpus effodere . . . jussit, D. So also G. 76. 54.*

heirs of the land, were altogether held in contempt, nor did any one care for them.

Hardicanute, the king of Denmark, the son of Hardicanute. His malice. D. 474. 38.
 Canute by Emma the queen, reigned two years all but ten days, and was crowned by Ethelnoth, the archbishop of Canterbury, in London. As soon as he began to reign he thought of the injury which had been done to him and his mother in the time of king Harold, and kept Alfric, the archbishop of York, and earl Godwin, and other great lords in London as prisoners. He also had the body of king Harold dug up, at Westminster, and flung into the Thames. But a little after, a fisherman took up the body and carried it to the Danes, and they interred it in the churchyard of St. Clement, in London, as is mentioned above.

At this time Edward, the son of king Ethelred by Edward's visit. D. 474. 52
 the queen Emma, came to England, and his brother, king Hardicanute, received him with great honour, and caused him to dwell at his court. But I will tell you of what happened before this to his elder brother, Alfred.

When this Alfred and Edward, his brother, arrived Edward and Alfred arrive in England. Alfred and his friends seized. Many murdered. D. 472. 46.
 in England from Normandy, in the time of king Harold, to visit their mother, who was then at Winchester, many of the great lords of the land disliked this, and especially Earl Godwin. For they had more love for Harold than for them. When this Alfred had to go to London one day to speak to the king, earl Godwin seized him and put him in prison, and some of his companions he put in irons, and afterwards blinded them; the rest, to the number of about 600, he tortured to death at Guildford. And when the queen heard it, she sent her son Alfred back to Normandy. And after this earl Godwin sent Alfred to the isle of Ely, and there had G. 77. 5.

1041.

hylde de Hely, e la le fist lier a un fust e li creva les oiz. ¹Pus le fist mener al Abbeye de Hely, e le bailla ²as moignes a garder: e la de denz poi de tens par feble diete cheitivement morust.*

Cesti Godwyn pensa ³de doner sa filie a Edward le 5 pusne⁴, e pur ceo mist il lautre ala mort; kar il savoit ben ke il fust de si grant value e de si gros quer ke a ceo ne le ⁵menereit jammes. Dont il dist as barons de Engleterre ke cely Alvred aveit promis a Normanz ⁶le reaume de Engleterre' e ja ne serreit la terre en 10 suerte tant com il fust envie. Kant les barons ⁶eurent ceo oy assentirent ben au fet Godwyn.

Aucons dient ke ceo fu fet a pres la mort Harald devant ke Hardecnut reingnast, par le conseil Stigant le Erceveske de Cantorbirie. E pur 15 ceo le rey Hardecnut a pres Leving le eveske de Egecestre, de ki la fame dist ke il fust autour de la chose, ⁷mist hors de se Eveschee; mes ala fin del an ⁸le mist' a rere.

[A] Godwyn ausi manda ke il se purgast par 20 serement; mes par un ⁹present ki ⁹il li en vea le serment li pardona: cest adire, une nef ⁹de or bekkee, ki avoit iiii^x. chivalers ki aveient en lur braz chescun ⁸de eus' braceroles ⁸chescon de xvi. unces de oor; ⁸e en lour testes haumes dorrez; e en la senestre espaule 25 hache Daneise; e en la destre mein un lance de fer.

Cesti Hardecnut fust si franc ke iiii. feiz le jur fist grant mangers a tute sa curt. Nekedent il mist grant truage a tute la terre pur sa navie sustenir, issi ke chescone nef avereit xxx. mars. Dont, com deus de ses genz 30 demandassent ceste chose trop engressement a ¹⁰Wyrcestre, les burgeis de la vile les mistrent ¹¹amort. E

¹ ins. e.² a.³ om.⁴ ins. frer.⁵ amenerent.⁶ ins. de la terre.⁷ ins. e pur ceo fust il.⁸ fust mes.⁹ ins. noble.¹⁰ MS. Wyncestre.¹¹ ala mort.

* *Hac quia fama serit non omisi, sed quia Chronica tacet pro solido non asserui, G.*

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1041. pur ceo en vea ¹le reys' ses genz ala vile e la mist en cendre, e en ousta les burgeis. ²De ceo fust il mut blame.

1042. Cesti Hardeknut com il estut une feiz a Lam-hethe pres de Lundres e dust beivere, si com il ⁵beust, sudeinement chai ³ala terre e ne poeit parler, e tant tost morust a pres, le vi. Ide de Join, e fust porte a Wyncestre e en seveli pres de sun pere le rey Cnut.

m.xlii.

EDWARD le fiz Eilred le frere Edmund Ireneside de par le pere, e le frere Hardenecnut de par la mere, ¹⁰recont le reaume de Engleterre par le eyde Godwyn le counte, ki filie Edithe par noun il esposa a pres: mes il ne la conust unkes si com ele jura ⁴a pres en le tens le rey Willame le Bastard ke ele fust unkore pucele. 15

Cesti Edward regna xxiiii. anz, e fust coroune de Edsi le erceveske de Cantorbirie a Wyncestre le jur de la paske. Il fust un homme mut simple, e nent mut covenable de estre rey; mes il esteit mut devot a Deu, a pur ceo li fust [il] en ayde en tutes choses. ²⁰Dont tant com il regna nule noyse nert de denz ki ne fust tost a pese, nule bataile de hors; mes tutes choses e de denz e de hors furent en pes. Il fust si de boneire ke il ne savoit mesfere a nul homme. Dont com il alast une feiz ⁵a boys pur chacer, e un ²⁵vilein venist, e depescast le parc issi ke les cerfs poeient issir, il ne le saveit ⁶ja tencer, ⁷mes dist a lui, "Par Deu" e sa mere, je te frai atant de nui si je pus." Noble quer aveit ceste homme ki ne pensa ja ke il fust rey kant il ne quideit ⁸nent ki il peust noire au vilein. ³⁰E tut fust il issi ke il fust si simple, nekedent par la grace de Deu ki le governa, ses genz demeine le aveient en grant reverence e les estranges eurent de

¹ om.

² ins. e.

³ a.

⁴ MS. ins. *pus en*.

⁵ *el*

⁶ *pas*.

⁷ ins. *ne medire*.

⁸ *mi*.

king sent his soldiers to the city and laid it in ashes, and drove out the burgers. For this he was much blamed.

This Hardicanute, when he was once at Lambeth, near London, and had to drink, as he drank, suddenly he fell to the ground and could not speak, and soon after he died, on June 8, and was carried to Winchester, and buried near his father, the king Canute. His death.
D. 474. 56.

Edward, the son of Ethelred, the brother of Edmund Ironside, on the father's side, and on the mother's the brother of Hardicanute, received the kingdom of England by the help of Godwin the earl, whose daughter, Edith by name, he married afterwards: but he never knew her, as she swore afterwards in the time of king William the Bastard that she was yet a virgin. Edward
Confessor.
Accession
and mar-
riage.
R. N. 160.
Edith's
virginity.
G. 80. 44.

This Edward reigned twenty-four years, and was crowned by Edsi, the archbishop of Canterbury, at Winchester, on Easter day. He was a man of great simplicity, and not at all suited to be a king; but he was very devout to God, and therefore God was his help in all things. So that while he reigned there was no disturbance at home, that was not soon quieted; there was no war abroad; but both at home and abroad all things were at peace. He was so good-natured that he knew not how to injure anyone. Wherefore as he was going one day to hunt in the wood, and a peasant came and set the fence open, so that deer could get out, he knew not at all how to rebuke him, but said to him, "By God and His mother, " I will do you as much harm if I can." A noble heart had such a man, who never considered that he was king when he thought not how he could harm a peasant. And although he was so simple, yet by the grace of God who guided him, his own followers held him in great reverence, and foreigners His cha-
racter.
G. 79. 40.

His good
nature.
G. 79. 44.

1042.

lui grant povur. Il aveit countes ki feseient mut de soen honor, cest adire Siward le counte de Northumberland, ki prist batalie par le comandement le rey au rey ¹de Escoce, e le twa, e un, Malclun par noun, de Cumberland, ²il mist i loc rey: Lefrik ausi le ⁵counte de Hereford, ki ly fust tuz jurs en ayde ³contre les deceites le Counte Godwyn. Cest Lefrik ou sa femme Godhyve, fist muz des abbeyes, cest adire Coventre, Seinte Marie Stowe, Wenelog, e Loenes e muz des autres, ⁴e il' gist a Coventre. Harald ¹⁰ausi le fiz Godwyn le Counte de Westsex li fust en aye; kar il deus reys de Wales ki furent freres, Res e Griffin, par sa coyntise mist ala mort, e fist tut cel pays suget au rey.

Cesti Edward fist venir aucons de Normundie, e ¹⁵les fist grant honors en Engleterre pur ceo ke il aveient fet grant honour a ly kant il demora en cel pays; e de ceus ert un ki fust apele Roberd ki primes fust moingne, e pus a pres le rey le fist eveske de Loundres, e pus erceveske de Cantorbirie, dont ²⁰les Engleis furent a merveilles corucez.

1051.

En soen tens vint Eustaz counte de Boloigne, le pere Godefrey e Baudewyn ki pus furent reys de Jerusalem, en Engleterre pur ly veer, e vindrunt sus a Doverre. Willame ausi le Bastard Duc de ²⁵Normundie vint en Engleterre, e le rey fist grant honour ali e a ses compaignons, e les dona granz dons e si retournerent en lur pays demeine.

1052.

A pres ceo le counte ¹Godwyn, e ses fiz, Harald e Lefuvin trestrent a eus ceus ki garderent les porz de la meer ³⁰e vindrent a Loundres ou grant navie com pur combatre

¹ om.² y³ ins. en.⁴ qui.

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1052.

¹ countre le rei. E kant le rei out ceo oy il vint la ou grant ost. Mes pur ceo ke de une part e ² de autre esteyent pur poi tuz Engleis nul ne aveit talent de combatre ³ a autre, mes fust la pes ⁴ issi fete entre eus ke tuz les Normanz serreient mis hors de ⁵ la terre, estre les uns ki le rei plus ama e plus amerent les Engleis, e ke le rei prendreit arere sa femme la filie le Counte Godwin ki il aveit lesse pur grever le pere ki li fust si grevus ke il wasta sa terre, e le fist granz en nuis. E a donc Roberd le erceveske de Cantorbire 10 e Willame le esveske de Loundres, e Wlf le esveske de Nicole a peine eschaperent en cel tens, e passerent la meer : mes Willame pus pur sa bunte fust repelle a sa eveschee.

Cesti rey Edward fist le Abbeye de Westmouster, e 15 en richist ⁶ des terres e ⁶ des rentes ; e pus Deus fist granz miracles illoc par lui.

1053.

Il avint une fez com le rei sist amanger le lundi de Paske, ke hom feist paroles de Alvred le frere le rei, ⁵ e coment atort fust occis. E donc dist Godwin, 20 ki sist pres ⁷ del rei, "Jeo vei bien ke vus me avez "suspeit de la mort vostre frere ; mes ne suffre ja Deus "ke jeo transglute ceste morssel de payn si jeo unkes "fu au conseil ke il fust mis alamort." E tant tost Deus oy sa priere e estrangla illoec de memes le mors- 25 sel. Donc Harald son fiz tantost le tret aval de suz la table freit mort, e le porta a Wyncestre, e la fust en terre.

* Cesti Godwyn fust fiz de un bover, e fust nurri en-la curt le rei Knut ; e pus ⁸ il lenvea' en Danemarche 30

¹ ins. en. ² del. ³ al. ⁴ si. ⁵ om. ⁶ de. ⁷ de luy. ⁸ envea.

* The story of the Coyntise appears to be derived from *Vita viri venerabilis Haroldi, quondam Anglorum Regis*. Cott. Julius VI.

as though to fight against the king. And when the king had heard it, he came there with a great army, but for asmuch as on the one side and on the other they were nearly all English, no one had inclination to fight with another, but peace was made between them on the terms that all the Normans should be sent out of the land, except some whom the king loved most, and who most loved the English, and that the king should take back his wife the daughter of the earl Godwin, whom he had abandoned in order to vex the father who vexed him so much in laying waste his land, and causing him great troubles. And then Robert the archbishop of Canterbury, and William the bishop of London, and Wolfe the bishop of Lincoln hardly escaped on that occasion, and they crossed the sea; but William was afterwards recalled to his see, because of his piety.

Harold's rebellion.
Edith restored,
foreigners banished.
D. 476. 16.

This king Edward founded the Westminster Abbey and endowed it with lands and revenues, and afterwards God wrought great miracles there by him.

Edward founds Westminster.

It happened one day while the king sat at meal on Easter Monday, that people were talking about Alfred, the king's brother, and how wrongly he had been killed. And then said Godwin, who sat near the king, "I see well that you have suspected me of the death of your brother, but may God not allow me to swallow this morsel of bread if I ever was of the counsel that he should be put to death." And immediately God heard his prayer and choked him there with that very morsel. Then Harold, his son, immediately drew him out from under the table, cold dead, and conveyed him to Winchester, and there he was buried.

Godwin's death.
D. 476. 44

This Godwin was the son of a herdsman, and was brought up in the court of king Canute; and afterwards he sent him to Denmark on some business, and

Godwin's history
R. N. 160.

1053. pur aucones bosoignes, e avant ke il revint par sa coyntise aveit pris a femme la soer le rei Knut.
1055. En tur cel tens Siward le Counte de Northumberland, e de Hunte done schire, aveit le meneyson si fort ke li estoit murir: e donc dist ¹il, "Honte est amei 5
 " ki unkes ne poei murir a tant de batailles com jeo
 " ai ¹este estre ore mort a fer de vache. E pur ceo
 " metez moy moun hauberc, e ceingnez moi de
 " mespee e metez la ²hache dorree en ma mein ke
 " jeo pusse morir a feor de chivaler." E issi rendit 10
 le esperit armae.
1057. En cel tens vint Edward le fiz Edmund Ireneside en Engleterre hors de Hungrie u il fust mis in exil. Kar le rey Eduuard soen uncle laveit mande pur ceo ke il pensa ke il le freit rey a pres ly. Mes tost a 15
 pres ceo ke il fust venu morust a Loundres, e fust enseveli enle eglise [de] Seint Poel. Cesti Edward fust le pere Seinte Margarete la reine de Escoce, e ³Edgar Adeling, si com nus deimes devant. Ceste Margarete fust la mere la bone Maut, reyne de Engleterre, e 20
 David le Curteys, rey de Escoce.
1062. Pus a pres ¹entur le an del Incarnacioun M. e lxii., Harald le fiz le counte Godwin voleit aler en Flaundes, e par force de tempeste fust chace en le hylde de Pountif. E kant il vint la le counte de Pountif' le 25
 prist, e len ⁴veya en Normundie au duc Willame. Harald kant il fust la fist le serement ausi parfund com il saveit au duc ke il prendreit sa filie e ke il le gardereit le reaume de Engleterre a soen oefs a pres la mort le rei Edward. Mes kant il revint en Engle- 30
 terre il ne tint pas covenant de ceo ki il aveit promis.

¹ om.² lance.³ MS. Edward.⁴ MS. evca.

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1062.

Le rei Edward ki fust ja veuz, e vist ke il aprocha¹ la mort, com il veit ke amedeus ses nevous furent morz, le fiz Edmund Yrenesyde, aparceust ausi ke les fiz Godwyn se feseient² 'granz mestres,' Haraud et³ Tostin, il dona le reaume de Engleterre a pres sa mort a 5 Willame le Bastard duc de Normundie, kar il esteit soen procheyn cusyn: cest adire le fiz Roberd le fiz Richard le secound, ki Richard fust frere Emme la mere cesti Edward.

Nota.

*⁴En le tens cesti Edward out une chapele de seint 10 Johan le Evangeliste a Hodian, ki fut dunc maner le rei. Si com le rois fist de dier la chapele en le honor Deu e Seint Johan le Euuangeliste, ala processoun de la messe vint un pelerin e demaunda bien au roi pur le amur Deu e Seint Johan le Euuangeliste: e li 15 rois prist un anel ki il out en sa mein ki il mout ama e le dona au pelerin. Tost a pres apella son chanberleyn e li comaunda sanz de lai reindre son anel ki out done au pelerin. E il alad querant e ne le pout pur rien trover; e revint e dist issi au roi; e li rois 20 se tust. Cil pelerin fust Seint Johan le Euuangeliste ki porta cel anel ki ore est a Westmuster ou li en cel, e deus anz e demi illoec le garda, e pus le reenvea au roi, si com vus orrez a pres.

Deus pelereins alerent en la Terre Seinte. Si cum 25 il furent bien loinz en la Terre Seinte si forverunt e perdirunt lur compaignons e lour dreit chemin, e alerunt wakerant ca e la e rien ne virunt en tour eus: e furunt entre, si com Deus voleit, en uns beau

¹ *ins. a.* ² *om.* ³ *MS. Costin.* ⁴ *om. The History of St. John and the ring.*

* These histories of St. John and the ring are found in *Vita Haroldi* (*supra*, p. 122,) as well as in all the lives of Edward. But the scene is not laid at Odiham.

King Edward, who was now old and saw that he was drawing near his death, when he saw that both of his nephews, the sons of Edmund Ironside, were dead, when he perceived also that Harold and Tosten, the sons of Godwin, were taking much upon themselves, he gave the kingdom of England after his death to William the Bastard the duke of Normandy, for he was his near kinsman, that is to say, the son of Robert the son of Richard the Second, which Richard was brother of Emma the mother of this Edward.

Edward makes William his heir. G. 93. 7.

In the time of this Edward there was a chapel of St. John the Evangelist at Odiham, which then was a king's manor. When the king had the chapel dedicated to the honour of God and St. John the Evangelist, at the procession of the mass a pilgrim came and demanded a benison from the king for the love of God and St. John the Evangelist, and the king took a ring which he had on his hand, which he valued much, and gave it to the pilgrim. Soon after he called the chamberlain, and bade him without delay to redeem his ring which he had given to the pilgrim; and he went to seek him and could not find him for the world, and he came back and said so to the king, and the king held his peace. This pilgrim was St. John the Evangelist, who took that ring, which now is at Westminster, with him to heaven, and kept it there two years and a half, and then sent it back to the king, as you shall hear after this.

St. John receives the king's ring, Ailred.

Two pilgrims went to the Holy Land, and when they were a long way off in the Holy Land, they strayed, and lost their companions and their right road, and went rambling here and there, and saw nothing all around. And as it pleased God, they were entered

sends it back as a token. Ailred.

1062.

pre, e fut ala nuitance : iloc se cocherunt pur
 attendre len demein. Si com il gurunt, si vist li uns
 un tre bele procession venant de vers eus ; si en velia
 son compaignon e regarderent e furunt mout es-
 pountez. Jurunt en pes : la processiou vint par eus. 5
 Si com ele fu pres passe si vint un veliard, beaus
 chanuz e grant utre toz, comanda la processiou
 arester. E il aresona les pelerins ki il esteiunt : e il
 diseiunt ke Engleis furunt ; e il lour demanda del roi
 de Engleterre quel homme il fust, e il respondirunt, 10
 “ Nobles homme e mout seint en Deu.” E il lour dist,
 “ Venez ou mei e jeo vus herberierai a noit ben pur le
 “ amur de lui.” *E lur tint ben covenant, kar meimes la
 noit lur fist il fere lour offerendes, e quant ke il volei-
 unt fere en la Terre Seinte ; si les convea jekes en 15
 Engleterre sein e sauf, e lour comanda ke il alassent
 quere sanz delai le roi Edward e ke il feisunt sun
 message alui. E lour balia le anel ki li rois li dona
 a Hodian, e dist : “ Dites au roi ke jeo lui mand par
 “ cestes en seignes ke il se purveie de son regne, kar il 20
 “ morra de denz cestes xiii. semeines.” E si fist il, kar
 ceo fu xv. jours a pres la seint Michel ke les noveles
 li vindrunt.’

UN poi devant ceo ke le rei Edward ¹ morust, Deu
 li mostra ki avendreit del reaume de Engleterre ² en 25
 poi de tens. E ceste chose dist il a sa compaigne la
 reyne e as barons de la terre ki furunt venuz pur
 ly visiter e sa maladie, e dist en tel manere :—

“ Une arbre serra coupe de lui la U ele estet, e ale
 “ espace de treis ³ acres serra En loingne de illoc. 30

¹ *dust murir.*² *dens.*³ *arpens.*

* This miracle of the immediate accomplishment of the pilgrimage and return seems to be peculiar to this account.

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1062.

“ Maes kant cel arbre returnera A son tronc e comencera A flurir donc esperance serra Ke Engleterre en soen estat repeirera.”

Ceo fust son dist, mes la signefiance ne dist il point ; dont il poet estre issi entendu. Cel arbre signefie 5 Engleterre ki porte plente de fruit e de tuz bens. ¹ La racine de' cest arbre signefie le bon rei Alvre ki fust le primer rei en oint en Engleterre, deki tuz les autres ² reis descenderunt, estre les treis Daneis des queus jeo vus dis ³ desus, dekes au tens cesti Eduuard ki ausi ert 10 de son sanc. Mes pus ke cesti Eduuard ⁴ fust mort fust le arbre coupe e de son tronc a ⁵ l'espace de iii. ⁶ acres est loingne. Kar a pres sa mort iii. reis regnerent en Engleterre ki ne furent pas de cel sanc ne nisserent point deli. Le un fust Harald le fiz le counte God- 15 win : le secound Willame le Bastard : le tierz Willame le Rus son fiz. Mes pus ke Henri ⁷ frere Willame le Rus' comenca de regner, prist a femme la bone Maut, la nece cesti Eduuard, la filie Malclum le rei de Escoce e Seinte Margarete la filie Eduuard, le fiz Edmund 20 Yreneside. E dunc revint la arbre a son tronc kant cele fust fete reyne de Engleterre, ki fust de lingnage Alvre. Cesti Eduuard morust la velie del Epiphanie a Westmuster, e la gist.

1066.

HARALD, le counte de Kent, le fiz le counte God- 25 win, tantost len demein, cest adire le jur del Epiphanie, prist la corone par sa auctorite demeine, e fust corone de Aldred le erceveske de Euirwik a Loundres, e ne regna pas un an. M[em]es le an une esteile, ki hom apele comete, fust vewe non pas seulement 30 en Engleterre mes par tut le mund, les ⁷ viii. kal. de Mai ; e resplendist de trop grant clarte.

¹ *Cel Arbre.* ² *sus.* ³ *ins. ki.* ⁴ *MS. les espace.* ⁵ *arpens.* ⁶ *son frer.*
The same error corrected in MS. ⁷ *vii.*

“space of three acres; but when that tree shall return
 “to its trunk and begin to blossom, then there will
 “be hope that England shall return to her first
 “estate.”

So he spoke; but the meaning he told not, which Interpretation. *Ailred.*
 may be thus understood. This tree signifies England, which bears abundance of fruit, and of all good things. The root of this tree signifies the good king Alfred, who was the first anointed king in England, from whom all the other kings are descended, except the three Danish kings of whom I have told you above, until the time of this Edward, who also was of his blood; but after this Edward was dead, the tree was cut down from its stem, and removed to the distance of three acres. For after his death three kings reigned in England who were not of that blood, nor were derived from him; one was Harold, the son of earl Godwin; the second, William the Bastard; the third, William Rufus, his son. But after Henry, the brother of William Rufus began to reign, he took to wife the good Maud, the niece of this Eduuard, the daughter of Malcolm, the king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret, the daughter of Edward, the son of Edmund Ironside. And then the tree returned to its trunk, when she, who was of the lineage of Alfred, was made queen of England. This Edward died on the eve of the Epiphany at Westminster, and there he is buried.

Harold, the earl of Kent, the son of earl Godwin, Harold's coronation. *D. 479. 8.*
 soon, on the morrow, that is to say, on the Epiphany, seized the crown on his own authority, and was crowned by Aldred, the archbishop of York, at London, and reigned not so much as a year. The A comet. *D. 479. 13.*
 same year a star, which they call a comet, was seen, not only in England, but through the whole world, on April 24, and shone with very great splendour.

Willame, le duc de Normundie, kaunt il oy dire ke le rei Eduuard fust mort, il se mist vers Engleterre ou tuz les barons de Normundie pur recevoir son reaume, ki le rei Eduuard ly ¹ dona, e Harald, le fiz Godwin, le promist a garder asoen oefs a pres la 5 mort le rei ; issi ke une grant navie fust tute preste au port Sen Valerie de aler en Engleterre. Kant le rey Harald ceo oy, il vint a grant navie en le hylde de Wyth e atendi la sa venue tute le este e tut le aust, e les genz apee fist estre sur les rives de la 10 meer. Mes kant la feste de la Nativite nostre Dame vint, tuz retournerent al ostel², e mariners e ² [les] autres.

Memes cel an Harald le rey de Norweye, frere Seint Olaf, ariva al flum de Tine a Nof Chastel ou plus de v°. granz neofs, a ki le counte Tostin, le 15 frere le rey Harald de Engleterre, vint ou sa navie, si com il aveient fet covenant en semble, e vindrunt sus a Richale e destrurent tut le pais de Euerwyk. E kant ceo out oy Harald, le rei de Engleterre, tant tost se mist countre eus ou son ost en 20 un liu ki hom apele Stamfordbrigge, e la twa il le rey de Norweye e Tostin son frere de meine, e grant partie del ost. Mes ix. de ses chivalers pus le lesserent, pur ceo ke il ne les voleit ren doner de la preye ki il prist des Norreis. 25

E kant le rei aveit fet cele disconfiture e il sist amanger a Euerewik lee e joius pur la victorie, e pur ceo ke il quida ke il eust vencuz tuz ses enemis, este vus, un messenger, ki vint maintenant, e dist ke Willame le ³ Bastard, duc de Normundie, fust 30 arive a Pevenese ou si grant multitude des genz ke il ni out nombre ; e mena oue lui ³ com tut le poer de France ; e ke il se aveit fet un chastel a Hastings.

¹ *aveyt done.*² *ins. trestouz.*³ *om.*

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1066.

Kant ceo out oy le rei Harald tant tost se mist vers Loundres ou son ost. E tut fust [il] issi ke en lavant dit bataille ¹ contre les Norreis muz de ceus de Engleterre fuserent morz, e la meite de son ost ne fust pas unkore aly venuz; nekement, a plus tost ke il poeit, 5 il vint countre eus en Suthsex, e a ix. lues de Hastings recust la batalie ² countre eus, avant ke la terce part de son ost fust aly venu. E pur ceo ke les Engleis furunt en estreit liu, muz de eus se sustrent e poy ou le rei remistrent. Willame le duc 10 a len contre fist v. oz de ses chivalers. E kant il furent si merveillusement ordenez, un ki fust apelle Taillefer, avant ke les cheventaingnes des batailles fuserent venuz jowa devant le rei de Engleterre ou deus espees ki il geta ca e la. E com tuz 15 fussent de cel gui espoveri, il twa celi ki porta la banere le rei de Engleterre. Autre fez fit il ceo; e ala terce fez il fust tuue li meimes. Donc comencèrent les setes a voler si espees enle eir, e tant de noyse feseient com ceo fust coup de toneire. Les 20 haumes ausi e les espees kant se entreferirent, del fu ki lanca hors del fer parust ke ceo fust un escleire. Donc comanda le rei Harald a sa gent ke il se meissent tut ³ en estreit en un eschele e feissent com un chastel issi ke nul des Normanz les pussent ja percer. 25 E kant ceo out veu le duc Willame il dist a ses genz ke il se meissent com en fuite. E si com il fuyèrent, il vindrent a une grant bowe ki des Engleis fust la fete pur eus deceivere, e la muz de eus chayrent e furent morz. Kant ceo virent les Engleis il 30 suierunt egrement; e tant dementiers la principale eschelle de Normanz passa la moite del ost des Engleis.

¹ *encontre.*² *om.*

When king Harold had heard this immediately he set out for London with his army, and although in the battle already mentioned against the Norsemen many of the English army were killed, and one half of his army was not yet come up to him, yet as quick as he could he went to meet them in Sussex, and at nine miles from Hastings he received their attack before the third part of his army was come up with him. And because the English were in a confined position many of them withdrew themselves, and few remained with the king. On the other side Duke William made five brigades of his knights. And when they were thus wonderfully drawn up, a man called Taillefer before the captains of the divisions had arrived, played before the king with two swords which he tossed here and there; and as they all were amazed at such sport he killed the man who bore the standard of the king of England. A second time he did so, but the third time he was killed himself. Then began the arrows to fly so thick in the air and so loud a noise made they as if it had been a peal of thunder. The helmets and swords also when they clashed together from the fire that glanced out of the steel, it seemed as if there were a flash of lightning. Then king Harold commanded his men to form themselves in close order in a phalanx, and to make as it were a castle, so that no Normans could in any way pierce through them. And when duke William perceived this he told his people to take to a seeming flight. And as they fled they came to a great pit which the English had made there to deceive them, and many of them fell there and died. When the English perceived this they followed hard upon them, and meanwhile the foremost rank of the Normans penetrated through one half of the lines of the English.

Harold's
march.
Battle of
Hastings.
D. 479. 59.
R.N. Marg.

Taillefer's
sword
play.
Battle
begins.
D. 480. 4.

Stratagem.
D. 480. 15.

1066.

E kant les Engleis ourent ceo a parceu, virent ke il covenist ke il returnassent a force; e issi feseient: e si com il passerent par la boue muz de eus illoek perirent. Donc comanda le duc Willame ke les archers trereient lur setes non pas dreit vers lur enemis, mes 5 tut amont en leir, vers le cel; issi ke lur enemis ne peussent ¹ point ver devant eus: e ceo fist grant mal as Engleis. ² Vint chivalers y out des Normanz de grant value ki sentrefiancerunt ke il irreient parmi le ost des Engleis' e enportereyent le signe le rei, ki 10 hom apele **Standard**. E sicom il ceo feissent ou espees nwes, plusurs de eus furunt tuues, mes les autres enporterunt le estandard. Entre ceo ke jeo ai dist les seetes volerunt espesement, e tuz pur poi chaierunt en tur le rei Haraud; issi ke lun li ferist 15 en le oil tut dreit, a vespre. E tant tost vindrunt chivalers assez des Normanz ki tuerent le rei ki fust si naufre, e deus countes oue li; e pur poi tuz les plus granz seignors de Engleterre. Ceste victorie fust grante as Normanz par Deu ki tut le 20 monde gouverne le jour Seint Calixt, la pape.

Aldre, le ercheveske de Euerewik, e deus countes Edwin e Morgard, ki se sustrerent de labataille, e dit Edgar, ki les Engleis aveient en pense de fere rei a pres Harald, e Wlstan le eveske de ³ Wylcestre, e Walter le 25 esveske de Hereford, e plus nobles de Lundres vindrunt al duc Willame ki en cercha le pais, a Berchamstede, e le jurerent leaute e li donerent bons ostages.

Le rei Harald kant il fust counte fist le eglise de ² la Sainte Croiz de Waltham hu son cors fu porte a pres 30 la bataille, par le grant le duc Willame a la priere sa

¹ mi.² om.³ *Wincestre.*

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HOLY BIBLE

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1066.

mere. Celi Harald aveit fet ¹ la chanoignes seculers ki furent pus butez hors par le Henri le Secund, pur ceo ki il furunt de orde vie, e furunt mis illoec chanoignes regulers.

Aucons dient ke cesti Harald e Girtha, son frere, ne 5 furunt pas tuez a cele batalie, mes il furunt durement navrez, e hom quideit ke il fussent morz entre les autres, e tapirent la dekes a la neire nuit, e pus sen alerent privement e vindrunt a Cestre e vesquirent la longement com heremites dekes au tens le rei Henri 10 le Secund ki ne voleient unkes estre a conissant ki il esteient dekes ala fin delur vie.

m.lxvii.

WILLAME le Bastard, duc de Normundie, kant il out vencu les Engleis fust coroune a Westmuster le jur de Noel, ki fust ² a Lundi, de Aldre le erceveske 15 de Euerewik: e il regna xx. anz e x. mois e xxviii. jurs. Il fust apelle Bastard pur ceo ke son pere Roberd duc de Normundie le engendra de sa amie, ki il prist hors de une karole pur sa grant beaute, dont il fust assote, e la tint longement com sa femme. 20 Cesti Willame kant son pere fust ale a Jerusalem en pelerinage, a pres vii. anz ki il out tenu la duchee, fust fet duc par commun assent de tuz les barons de la terre.

E vus devez entendre ke ore fust il coroune 25 del erceveske de Euerewik, pur ceo ke Stigand le erceveske de Cantorbire fust suspendu del apostolie Alisaundre le secund, a cel heure, par bone reson. Kar il se fist erceveske tant com Roberd ki fust devant lui fust en vie, e fust ultre meer. Il retint 30 ausi le esveske de Wincestre ou le erceveske. Il se tint ausi a un Beneit ki se fist apostolie ki la curt de Rome aveit condempne. E a cel tens fust le esveschee de Loundres ³ vacant.

¹ les.² par.³ ins. fu.

to his mother's prayer. This Harold had placed there secular canons, who were afterwards driven out by Henry the Second, because they were of unclean life, and regular canons were placed there.

Some say that this Harold and Gurth his brother were not killed at that battle, but they were severely wounded, and people thought they were dead among the rest; so they lay there until it was black night, and then stole away secretly and came to Chester, and lived there for a long while, until the time of king Henry the Second, as hermits, and did not wish that it should ever come to be known who they were until the end of their life.

Tradition of Harold's and Gurth's escape. R. N. 161.

William the Bastard, duke of Normandy, after he had conquered the English, was crowned at Westminster on Christmas day, which was on Monday, by Aldred, Archbishop of York, and he reigned twenty years ten months and twenty-eight days. He was named the Bastard because his father, Robert duke of Normandy, begot him of his mistress, whom he took from a dancing company on account of her great beauty, which bewitched him, and he kept her for a long time as his wife. When William's father was gone on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, after he had held the duchy for seven years, William was created duke by the common consent of all the barons of the land.

William's coronation. R. N. 161.

His birth. R. N. 156.

And you must understand that now he was crowned by the archbishop of York, because Stigand, the archbishop of Canterbury, was suspended then by the pope Alexander II., with good cause. For he made himself archbishop when Robert, who preceded him, was yet alive and was beyond the sea. He retained also the bishopric of Winchester with his archbishopric. Moreover he adhered to one Benedict, who set himself up for pope, whom the court of Rome condemned. And at that time the see of London was vacant.

Stigand suspended. D. 480, 58.

1066.
NOTA.

Coment cesti rei Willame vint au reaume de Engleterre, non ¹ pas par kas ne par aventure, mes par la purveance ² Deu jeo le vus conterai. En le tens le rei Edward ki est ore Seint [e] Confessour, fust grant contek entre li e le counte Godwin ⁵ de Kent, pere le rey Harald. A pres kant il furent acordez il dona ³ le rei en ostage Wlnoth son fiz, e Hacun le fiz Suen son fiz: les queus le rey Edward en vea en Normundie al duc Willame, pur garder. Dont avint ke apres la mort le conte ¹⁰ Godwin, Harald son fiz pria le rei ke il peust aver le conge de aler en Normundie pur veer son frere e son neveu. E donc li dist le rei, "Vus irrez a damage de " tut Engleterre." Nekedent conge aveit. Harald se mist en meer; e par le vent ki iloc le porta vint ¹⁵ en Pontif; e tant tost fust pris del seignur de la terre e envee au duc Willame de Normundie com pur prison. E si com il esteit la, a pres muz des jurs, le duc Willame dist a Harald:—"Le rei Eduuard kant il " fust jovene e nus sumus nurriz en semble en Nor- ²⁰ " mundie il me ⁴ promist en sa fey ke se il jammes fust " rei de Engleterre e morisist sanz heir de sei, ke il me " freit heir del reaume. Dont si tu ⁵ me vois promettre " ke a ceo kant liu e tens serra me eydras, e ke tu " un chastel a Douere ou une fonteine me fras, e ke ²⁵ " ta soer a un de mes barons durras, e ke ma filie a " femme prendras, e de ceo serment fras, donc te ba- " dera jeo ore tun neveu; e kant jeo vendrai en Engle- " terre pur estre rey tun frere receiveras."* Kant Harald out ceo oy, le granta volunters, e jurra sur les ³⁰ seintes reliques ki furunt la aportez ke il tendreit covenant de tutes ces choses. E ⁶ issi le suffri le duc de

¹ om.² ins. de.³ a.⁴ profist.⁵ MS. ne.⁶ si.

* *Sensit Harald usin his periculum undique nec intellexit qua evaderet nisi in omnibus istis voluntati Willelmi acquiesceret: acquievit itaque, Radmer 5.*

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1066.

aler ou son neveu en Engleterre. Mes dedenz poy de tens morust le rey Eduuard, e il, coudre son serment, se fist coronner sicom vus avet avant oy. E kant ceo oyst le duc Willame il ly manda par son messenger ke il tenist son serement. E il ly respondi: 5

“ Ma soer, ki vus me demandez par covenant, est morte, dont si vus volez aver son cors tel com ore est, jeo le vus en veierai volunters, ke vus ¹ ne diez ke jeo ² sei faus' contre mon serment. Jeo ai fet le chastel de Dover e de denz une fonteine si com jeo vus 10 promis, tut seit ke jeo ne sache aki. Le reaume ki unkes unkore ³ ne fust le men, par quel dreit vus poei jeo doner u promettre? Si vus parlez de vostre filie ki ⁴ jeo deusse prendre a femme, sachez pur veir ke jeo ne dei ne ne pus mener en Engleterre 15 femme de estrange terre sanz le conseil e le assent des barons.”

Kant le messenger fust ⁴returne il conta tutes ces choses a son seignior. E kant le duc aveit ceo oy, autre feiz li manda par ⁵amiste ki il lessat tutes les 20 autres choses, mes ke au meins ⁶il preist sa filie, si com il aveit affiance; u, si non, seust pur veritie ke il vendreit en Engleterre e se vengereit de li, ke il ne aveit pas garde le reaume alui sicom il ly aveit promis. E a ceo Harald respondi ke ceo ki li pria de sa filie 25 ⁶ne freit ja, ne de sa venue en Engleterre ⁷dute na'.

1067.

Meme le an ke li rei Willame fust coroune, al Quarremme, returna en Normundie e mena oue ly Stigand le erceveske de Cantorbire, e Egelnoth le abbe de Glastinbires, e dit Edgar, e le conte Edwyn e muz 30 des autres granz seigniors de la terre; e lessa pur garder Engleterre son frere Ode le eveske de Baiowes, e Willame le Fiz Osbern, le quel il fist conte de Hereford: ⁸e comanda ke ses chasteus fussent fermes par tut'.

¹ mey ² face en. ³ om. ⁴ revenu. ⁵ ins. graunt. ⁶ ins. il. ⁷ ne duta ja.

duke suffered him to return to England with his nephew. But within a little while king Edward died, and, contrary to his oath, he caused himself to be crowned as you have before heard. And when duke William heard this he bade him by his messenger that he should keep his oath; and he answered him:—"My sister, whom you claim of me by the oath, is dead, so if you chose to have her body such as it is now, I will gladly send it to you, that you may not say that I am breaking my oath. I have built the castle at Dover, and in it I have made a well, as I promised, though for whom I know not. The kingdom which never yet was mine, by what right could I give or promise it to you? If you talk of your daughter whom I ought to take to wife, know this for sooth, that I never may nor can bring a wife from foreign lands to England without the advice and consent of the barons." When the messenger was returned he told all these things to his lord. And when the duke had heard it, a second time he bade him in friendship to let every thing else alone, but at least to take his daughter as he had pledged his troth, or else, let him be very sure that he would come to England and take vengeance of him, because he had not kept the kingdom for him as he had promised. And to this Harold answered that the thing which he asked him to do concerning his daughter he never would do, and of his coming to England he had no fear.

The same year that king William was crowned, in William Lent, he returned to Normandy and took with him revisits Normandy. Stigand the archbishop of Canterbury, and Egelnoth D. 482. 3. the abbot of Glastonbury and Edgar the atheling and the earl Edwin and many others of the great lords of the land, and left his brother Odo the bishop of Bayeux and William Fitzosbern, whom he made earl of Hereford to guard England and charged them that the fortresses everywhere should be strengthened.

1067.

Memmes cel tens fist le rei Willame le abbeye de la Batalie, ki ad le non de la bataille ki fust entre li e le rei Harald.

E le yvern a pres revint le rei en Engleterre e mist sur eus grant taliage. 5

Pus ala il en Deveneschire e assit la vile de Egecestre, ki fust rebelle aly. E par le eyde de Deu tant tost la prist: kar le mur chai devant lui e il maintenant entra. E il fust le plus engres de assalier la pur ceo ke un de la vile estut sur le mur e mustra se 10 genitals a ceus de hors, e peita en despit des Normanz.

1068.

Tant de mentirs Malclum, le rei de Eschoce, rescut tuz les futives de Engleterre, e vint sovent a Euerwik e la fist il ses mestries, e avant par tut le pays, non ¹ pas pur ceo ke il voleit regner en cel pais e quidat ke il puet 15 estre rei, mes pur en nuier le rei Willame, e ke il poi force tensist del reaume, pur ceo ke il ly convenist tuz jurs combatre as Escoz. E pur ceo le rei Willame prist grant ost oue li, e se mist vers le North pays, e prist Euerewik e conquist la vile par famine. Dunc fist le 20 rei mettre en fu e en flamme tuz les champs e les blez del pays; e pres de la meer fist tutes les viles e les chams surunder pur ceo ke le rei de Danemarche, si ² iloc venist ren ne trovast dont il se peust ³ eser, kar il oy dire ke il fust en venant. Dont 25 ⁴ a cel tens just la terre de Northumberlande ben a lx. lues e plus sanz cotivure e tote waste. E ceo fust grant pite a celi de ver ki eust veu le pays devant: kar muz des beles cites furunt a donc acraventez. 30

Malclun le rei de Eschoce kant il ceo oy, se rendi; e tut le tens le rei Willame, ala feiz se tint aly, ala

¹ om.² ins. *il*.³ ins. *cyder*.⁴ en.

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1068. feiz le gwerpi, e meme la manere fist il al rei
Willame le Rus le fiz cesti Willame. Mes a pres sicom
il vint enle pays de Northumberland pur destruire
¹ la, il e son fiz aussi ² furunt occis del conte, e just
muz des anz a Thinemuthe ; mes pus Alisandre son fiz ⁵
le fit porter en Escoce a Dunfermelin.

Le secund an de son regne fust sa femme Maut la
filie Baudewin ³ conte de Flandres corounee a reyne
de Aldred le erceveske de Euerwik.

1069. Pus ⁴ en tur' le an del Incarnacioun M. e lxxix. ceus ¹⁰
de Northumerland, e dit Edgar ou eus, alerunt en
Escoce pur sumundre les Escoz e prierent ausi les
Daneis ke il venissent en Engleterre contre le rei
Willame. Issi ke les Daneis vindrunt ou cc. e xl.
nefs. E kant ceo oy Aldred le erceveske de Euerwike ¹⁵
il morust de doel. E a donc fust grant famine en
Engleterre par la destruccion ki fust fet ki par les Nor-
manz, ki par les ⁵ Northumerlanz, ki par les Daneis.
Donc fist le rei Willame en cercher ⁶ tutes les eglises
de Engleterre e tut le argent ki il poeit trover ki les ²⁰
riches genz de Engleterre aveient mis leinz, fist en-
porter e mettre en son tresor.

1070. ⁷ Anno gratiæ M. e lxx. as uitaves de Paskes fust fet
un grant concil a Wincestre par le comandement le
rei e par la assentement la apostoile Alisaundre, hu ²⁵
le erceveske ⁸ Stigand fust de grade. E muz des autres
eveskes e abbes demist le rei Willame a cel heure de-
lur dignetez e les fist garder com en prison dekes ala
fin delur vie; e nekedent ne par lei de seinte eglise,
ne par lei de la terre deust il cel aver fet pur nule cause ³⁰
aperte ki il trova en eus. Pus le jur de la Pentecoste a
Wyndesoure dona le rei Willame le erceveske de Euer-
wik a Thomas un chanoigne de Baiowes, e le eveschee

¹ om. ² u. ³ ins. le. ⁴ om. ⁵ Engleis. ⁶ tretutes. ⁷ For
Anno gratiæ, passim, pus lan del incarnacioun. ⁸ de Cantorbirie.

him, and in the same manner he acted by king William Rufus, the son of this William; but afterwards, when he came into the district of Northumberland to ravage it, he and his son also were slain by the earl, and he lay many years at Tynemouth, but afterwards Alexander, his son, caused him to be conveyed into Scotland to Dumfermline.

The second year of his reign his wife Maud, the Queen daughter of Baldwin, the earl of Flanders, was crowned queen by Aldred, the archbishop of York. Queen crowned. D. 482. 24.

After this, about the year of our Lord 1069, the people of Northumberland, and Edgar Atheling with them, went to Scotland to invite the Scotch to aid, and prayed also the Danes that they would come to England to attack king William. So that the Danes came with two hundred and forty ships. And when Aldred, the archbishop of York, heard it, he died of grief. And at that time there was a great famine in England, by reason of the waste which had been made partly by the Normans, partly by the Northumbrians, partly by the Danes. Whereupon king William caused all the churches of England to be ransacked, and all the money that he could find, which the rich people of England had placed in them, he had carried away and placed in his treasury. Edgar Atheling rebels. D. 482. 29. Famine. D. 482. 35. William's sacrilege. D. 482. 41.

A.D. 1070, in the octaves of Easter, a great council was held at Winchester by the commandment of the king and with the consent of the pope Alexander, where archbishop Stigand was deprived. And on that occasion king William degraded many other bishops and abbots from their rank, and had them kept as prisoners to the end of their life, and yet neither by the law of Holy Church, nor by the law of the land, ought he to have done this for any proved crime he found in them. On the Whitsunday following (May 23), at Windsor, king William gave the archbishopric of York to Thomas, a canon of Bayeux, and the see of Council at Winchester. Stigand Cant. degraded with others. D. 482. 45. New bishops. D. 483. 5. Thomas Ebor.

1070. de Wyncestre a Wakelin son chapeleyn; e a son autre chapeleyn, Stigand par non, dona le eveschee de Suthsex, ki mist le see a Cicestre.

1071. Anno gratiæ M. e lxxi. envea pur Lanfranc le abbe de Kam en Normundie, ki fust trop grant clerc, e li 5 dona le erceveschee de Cantorbires le jur del Assumpcioun nostre Dame. E fust sacre iloc ala feste Seint Johan le Baptiste par Dimeine.

NOTA.

¹En le tens Willame Bastard

Seint Wlstan eveske de Wylcestre fust encuse 10
a Lamfranc le erceveske de Cantorbires

Ke lai fust, e poi saveit e a tort sacre.

Tant simple fu ke il ne sout eveschie gouverner,

Pur ki le erceveske le deit ben deposer.

Seint Wulstan respondi al erceveske :— 15

Sire, ne sui digne ²tel honur ³de aver,

Ne sai le pople doctiner, ne eveschee gouverner.

Mes de les monies jeo fu eslu,

Des eveskes e des clers a grant honur rescu.

Li rois par lur eleccioun le bastun me dona, 20

E le erceveske tant tost me sacra.

E vus, sire, ceste bastun me volez tolr,

E mei de mun mester pur tant de seiser.

Volunters ma croce voudrai resigner.

Nent a vus, mes a lui ke a moy la dona. 25

Dunc a la tumber Seint Eduuard ala.

Sire, ceste croce a tei resignerai;

Tu la me donas, a tei le bauderai.

A tant en la pere le bastun aficha.

Sa mitre e sa vesture sur le auter lessa. 30

Ou ses autres moynes hu einz habita,

Cum simple moyne a sun estal ala.

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Tut cil ki ceo virent si sunt en merveillez,
 De le bastun ki en la pere fu si afermez.
 Cum si il fust al marbre del tut aracine.
 Ne poet par nule force estre remue.
 Li uns se e forcerunt de le bastun remuer, 5
 Li autre nel oserent pur Deu a tucher.
 Quant ceo vit le erceveske mut se maya.
 A Deu e a sen Wlstan merci cria.
 De ceo ke il a tort fu blame sun gage li dona.

E dit a Seint Wlstan :— 10

Beau duz frere, a tei bail ta cure,
 Car mieuz vaut un poi de lectrure
 En Deu ke del secle le sen e la cure.
 Par un poi de lectrure poum Deu servir.
 Le savoyr de secle nus fet ¹enorgoillir. 15
 Quant en vaine glorie est nostre delit,
 Deu e sun servise avum en despit.
 Pur ceo venum repentant a tei merci crier.
 Car a nus la croce ne volt li seinz resigner.
 Dunt Seint Wlstan ala tumber Seint Edward ala. 20
 Mut devotement ali parla ;
 Veez moy, beau sire · a moy ²ore entend.
 Del ben ki a moy feistes a tei grates rend.
 Ceo sui jeo Wlstan ki a tun jugement
 Ma croce te rendi a fere tun talent. 25
 Si te plect ke jeo tienge unkore la evesche
 Rend amoy la croce par ta grant pite.
 A cestes paroles · le bastun mania ;
 Cum si en mol tay fut asis di iloc le leva.
 Li rois e li erceveske a piez li chaierent ; 30
 De ceo ke il lui urent coruce cupable se rendirent.

¹ MS. *enorgoiller*. ² MS. *entendez*.

All they who saw it wondered at the view,
 To see the staff where in the stone it grew,
 As it had deep root in the marble ta'en,
 And all the strength to lift it out was vain.
 Some strive with all their force to move the rod,
 Some dare not touch it for the fear of God.
 The archbishop saw, and sorely was afraid,
 To God for pardon, and St. Wulstan prayed,
 And gave his pledge how ill the charge was laid.

And said to Saint Wulstan:--

Take back thy charge, dear brother, 'tis confest
 That little learning is more highly blest
 Than all the skill and cunning man loves best.
 By little learning God is glorified,
 For worldly wisdom puffs us up with pride,
 When in vain glory all our pleasure lies,
 Then do we God and all His work despise.
 Now kneel we penitents of God and thine,
 Seeing the Saint will not the staff resign;
 So to the shrine of Edward Wulstan went,
 And said, in lowly adoration bent,
 Behold me, O my lord, and hear my prayer,
 I yield thee hearty thanks for this thy care;
 I am that Wulstan who to thee appealed,
 Willing my cross at thy desire to yield;
 If 'tis thy will that I my charge retain,
 Of thy great goodness give the cross again.
 He grasped the staff soon as he ceased to pray,
 And raised it as 'twere fixed in yielding clay;
 The archbishop and the king fell at his feet,
 And of their sinful wrath they made confession meet.

1072.

Anno gratiæ M. e lxxii. kant il out oy ke deus contes, ceo est adire Morgar e *Siward Barn e Egelwin le esveske de Dureme furent alez privement en le hylde de Hely, il ¹de par lest les escoupa tute manere de issue e fist fere un pount de ii. lues de long ver le west ; 5 e tuz les prist, e fist fere ²feaute, hors pris un ki ³fust apelle' Hereward un ⁴trop bon combatur, ki eschapa par les mareis oue poi des genz ki [li] swirent.

E pus meme le an ala Paske apres, par le grant le rei, fust la cause despute del dreit e de la primacie ki 10 le eglise de Cantorbire ad sur le eglise de Euerewik, e fust terminee e la sentence donee sur ceo ala Pentecoste a pres.

E meme le an le rei Willame se mist en Escoce a pres lasumpcioun nostre Dame pur fere la terre sugete 15 alui. E kant ceo oy, le rei Malclun vint contre ly a Berewik e li fist homage.

1073.

Anno gratiæ M. e ⁵lxxiii. il prist la cite de Mauns en Aunjowe, e tut cel pays fist suget alui e mut par le ayde des Engleis. 20

1074.

Anno gratiæ M. e lxxiiii. le conte de Hereford Roger le fiz Willame Osbern dona sa soer a femme a Rauf le counte de Estengle e fist les noces el counte de ⁶Cantebrigge en une vile ke hom apele Yxningge, la hu muz des barons e chivalers 25 de la terre furent assemblez par la priere de eus ; e la forjurerunt le rei Willame, e conseillèrent entre eus coment il ⁷le puissent ⁸honir. Mes le conte Walteoph, ki ren ne saveit de ceo dekes atant ke iloc vint, kant il aveit fet le serement ou eus, se repenti 30 maintenant, e ala a Lanfranc le erceveske de Cantorbire e rescut sa penance de lui pur le serment

¹ om.² leaute.³ aveyt a nun.⁴ tre.⁵ MS. lxxiiii.⁶ Cantorbire.⁷ les.⁸ honorer.

* Probably an error, copied from D., for Waltheof, son of Siward Barn. See also Sax. Chron. sub an.

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1074.

ki il out fet, ja fust ceo contre sa volunte; e par son conseil ala en Normundie au rei Willame e li conta tut les proces de cel afere e se mist en sa merci. Adonc Wlstan le eveske de ¹Wilecestre [e Egelwyn le abbe de Evesham e Sir Urs le visconte de Wurcestre] e ⁵sire Water de Lacy resturent al conte de Hereford ke ²il ne peust aler hors de ³la terre al conte Rauf. E leveske de Baiowes Ode frere le rei, e Gefrei le esveske de Custances en Aunjowe ou grant ost ou eus feseient tant ke le conte Rauf fuy en Bretaigne ¹⁰la menur. E pus le rei Willame kant il fust returne de Normundie, ceus ki voleient aver pris contre ly les uns exilia e ⁴a les autres les oiz creva, e ⁵a les uns les meins coupa; e les ii. contes Walteoph e Roger mist en prison: mes a pres fist il decoler le conte ¹⁵Walteoph hors de la cite de Wylcestre, dont il fust mut blame, e en meme le liu ⁴son cors fuir ben parfund en la terre. Mes ⁵ben a pres son cors fust leve de iloec e a grant honor fust porte a Croilond e ⁵iloec ensevely. Pus le rei Willame ala en Bretaigne la me- ²⁰nour e asega le chastel le conte Rauf, ki est apelle Dol, dekes a tant ke rey de France, Phelippe, ly vint en ayde, si len chaca.

1077.

Anno gratiæ M. e lxxvii. fust un trop grant gelee e le glaz si fort ke il dura de la Tuz Seinz dekes a ²⁵mi Averil.

1079.

²Anno gratiæ M. e lxxix. fust renovele le eglise de Wincestre.

Anno gratiæ M. e lxxx. il fist tote Wales suget a lui, e Ode le eveske de Baiowes son frere mist en ³⁰prison.'

Anno gratiæ M.lxxxiiii. morust Maut la primere, reyne de Engleterre, de la quele lavant dist rey Willame aveit iiii. fiz; cest ⁶adire Roberd Curthouse ki

¹ Wyncestre.² om.³ sa.⁴ le.⁵ ins fu.⁶ a saver.

had sworn, even though the oath was involuntary; and by his advice he went to Normandy to king William, and told him the whole course of that proceeding, and threw himself on his mercy. Then Wulstane, the bishop of Worcester, and Egelwine, the abbot of Evesham, and Sir Urse, the viscount of Worcester, and Sir Walter de Lacy, prevented the earl of Hereford from being able to escape out of the country to earl Ralf. And Odo, the king's brother, bishop of Bayeux, and Geoffrey, the bishop of Coutance in Anjou, with a great army under them, prevailed upon earl Ralf to fly to Brittany. Afterwards, on king William's return from Normandy, he banished some of those who had taken part against him, and he put out the eyes of others, and cut off the hands of some, and the two earls Waltheof and Roger he put in prison. But afterwards he had the earl Waltheof beheaded outside the city of Worcester, for which he was much blamed, and he had him buried very deep in the ground at the same place. But some time after his body was raised and carried thence with great honour to Croyland, and there it was buried. After this William went to Brittany, and besieged earl Ralf's castle, which is called Dol, until Philip, the king of France, came to the succour, and drove him away.

William in Britany. Phillip raises the siege of Dol. D. 487. 5.

A.D. 1077 was a very hard frost, and the ice was so thick that it lasted from All-Saints day to the middle of April.

Frost. D. 487. 19.

A.D. 1079 the church at Winchester was restored.

Winton Cathedral. Bart. Cot.

A.D. 1080 he reduced the whole of Wales to subjection to himself, and imprisoned Odo, his brother, the bishop of Baieux.

Wales subdued. D. 487. 36.

A.D. 1083 died Maud I., the queen of England, of whom the afore-mentioned king William had four sons, namely, Robert Curthose, who for some time held the

Queen Maud dies. D. 487. 46. Her issue. G. 111. 15. 36.

1084. tint aucune heure la duchee de Normundie, e Willame le Rus ki fust pus rey a pres lui, e Richard ki morust en sa juvente, e Henri ki fust pus rey a pres Willame le Rus; e iiii. filies, cest a dire Cecilie e Custance e Aliz, e Ele ki fust espose a Estevene le 5 conte de Bleis.

1085. Anno gratiæ M.lxxxv. il fist en quere par ses justices en chescon conte de Engleterre par sere-ment com ben des acres de terre fussent en ches- cune vile suffisanz a une charue par an, e com ben 10 des bestes; e fist ausi enquere ¹ de chescune cite e chastel e vile e rue e rivere e mareys e boys, com ben il ² peust e' deust rendre par an. E kant ceste chose fust en quis, fust mis en escrist e porte au rey, e sunt unkore gardez cum en tresor. * E memes le 15 an prist il vi. souz de chescune contee de Engleterre.

Pus a Nowel a pres tint ³sa curt a Gloucestre, e dona iiii. eveschees ki furunt deliverez a ses iiii. chapeleins: cest adire, a Moriz le esveschee de Loundres; e a Willame de Belfe le esveschee de Tefort, kar adonc le 20 see de Norwyz fu la; e a Roberd le esveschee de Cestre.

1086. Anno gratiæ M. e lxxxvi. en la sameine de Pen- tecoste fist il son fiz Henri chivaler a Westmuster, e tost a pres fist asembler tute la clergie e tuz les 25 barouns a Salesbirie; si les fist jurer ke il sereient feus e leaus a lui en contre tute genz.

En tur cel tens muz furunt morz en Engleterre ki de fevre e ki de feim. Endementers arstrent les plus nobles citez de Engleterre e leglise Seint Poel de Londres 30 ou la plus grant partie de la cite e la meliour. E ausi un grant terremote fust oy en la terre.

1087. A pres com le rei Willame eust pris medecine

¹ *par ses justices en.*

² *om.*

³ *ins il.*

* . . *Willelmus de unaquaque hida per Angliam sex solidos cepit, F.* Perhaps for *con'te* we should read *caruee*.

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1087.

pur sante de son cors e tant dementers ¹ne se
dona ²ren as armes de guerreier les Franceis si
com avant, le rei Phelippe de France les charni e dist
ke il geust comme femme en gesine. E kant ceo out
oy le rey Willame, maintenant dist, "E kant je rele- 5
" verai e irrai a muster, par Cely ki ³releva ⁴de mort
" jeo oferai mil chandelea." E tant tost fist mettre en
feu e en flaume la cite de Maunce ki fust del poer de
Fraunce, e leglise Nostre Dame ki fust en la cite, la
hu une recluse fust arse. E la de la chaline del fu 10
resceust la maladie dont il morust. ⁴E nekedent au-
couns dient ke sicom il sist achival e dust tressalier
une grant fosse, ses entrailles rumpirent de denz ly,
ne unkes pus ⁴ne aveit bon jur. Dont a pres tut ceo
le rei Willame morust le an de sa vie lix., le an de 15
sa duchee lii., le an de son reaume xx. u. xxi., anno
gratia^e M. e lxxxvii. le sime ide de Septembre.

Cesti rey Willame fust large sur tuz; kar chescun jur
voleit fere un ki fust povere assez riche. Il fist suget
alui Bretagne la Menour e Escoce e Wales si com il est 20
counte de sus. A Robert Curthouse son fiz einsne lessa
il Normundie; a Willame le Rus, son autre fiz, le
reaume de Engleterre; e a Henri son tierz fiz son
tresor ki fust trop grant. Il morust sanz testament
fere, sicom les autres reis suanz, hors pris le rey Este- 25
vene. Il morust en Normundie e est en seveli a Kam
en le eglise Seint Estevene, ki il memes funda. De
ses fiz ni out nul a son enterement fors sulement
Henri, ki dona c. liveres de argent a un ki chalanga
le liu hu il deust estre en sevely. 30

A cel tens fust trove en Wales le sepulcre Sire

¹ ins. *il*.² *mi*.³ *leva*.⁴ *om*.

taken medicine for his bodily health, and in the mean time did not give himself to arms to fight the French, as he used to do, king Philip of France ridiculed him, and said he was lying in like a woman in childbed, and when king William had heard this he said at once, "And when I rise and go to church, " by Him who rose from the dead I will make " my offering of a thousand candles;" and immediately he set on fire and flame the city of Mantes, which was in the French dominions, as well as the church of Notre Dame, which was in the city, where a nun was burnt to death. And there, from the heat of that fire, he caught the sickness of which he died. But, however, some say that as he was on horseback, and was obliged to leap a great ditch, his bowels were ruptured within him, nor was he ever after well again. So then, after all this, king William died the fifty-ninth year of his life, the fifty-second of his duchy, the twentieth or twenty-first of his kingdom, A.D. 1087, on the eighth day of September.

William taunted to war.
Dies R.N. 162.

His death.

Its date.
G. 112. 56.

This king William was generous beyond all men, for every day he liked to make some poor man sufficiently rich. He reduced under himself Brittany and Scotland and Wales, as has been related above. To Robert Curthose, his eldest son, he left Normandy, to William Rufus, the second son, the kingdom of England; and his treasure, which was very large, to Henry his third son. He died without making a will, like all the kings that came after him, except king Stephen. He died in Normandy, and is buried at Caen, in St. Stephen's church, which he himself had founded. None of his sons was present at his interment except only Henry, who paid one hundred pounds of silver to a man who laid a claim to the spot where he was to be buried.

His character.
Division of his dominions.
Intestate.
Death and burial.
The interruption.
R.N. 162.

At that time was discovered in Wales the sepulchre

1087. Wauweyn, ki fust le neweu Artur, fiz de sa soer, sur le rival de la meer, a xiiii. peez de long.
- m.lxxxvii. WILLAME le Rus le fiz Willame Bastard regna xiii. anz, e fust sacre le syme kalende de ¹Septembre a Westmuster de Lancfranc le erceveske de Cantorbire; ⁵ en ki vie il fust duz e de bele manere e large sulonc reson, mes a pres fust il de tut fol large e cruel e mut de male manere.
1089. Anno gratiæ M. lxxxix. les moignes de Bermundesheye vindrunt en Engleterre: e memes le an le 10 erceveske Lancfranc morust, a pres ki mort le rey Willame pursuist seinte eglise e fist granz grevances a tute la clergie.
1090. Anno gratiæ M. e lxxx. a les ides de Aust fust une grant terremote par tut Engleterre. 15
1091. Anno gratiæ M. e lxxxxi. vint un ²trop grant vent ki abati mut de la vile de Londres tut dreit, le ^{*}syme kalende de Novembre par ³Vendirdy.
1093. Anno gratiæ M. e lxxxiii. morust Aleyn le conte de Bretagne ki fist la noble Abbeye de nostre Dame hors 20 de Euerwyk.
- † En tur cel tens ⁴com le rey Willame feist grant ⁵tort par tut a' seynte eglise, Anselme le abbe de Bekherlewyn, par la priere des barons de la terre vint en Engleterre e fu rescu dell rey mut curteise- ²⁵ment ⁶e a lee chere. E sicom il sistrunt en semble ²il le comenca a reprendre ²mut egrement de ceo ke la fame fust de ly orde e mauveyse. E tant tost le rey sen ala de ly tut corouce, e Anselm se mist en veye al conte de Cestre Hwe par non. Tant dementers 30

¹ Decembre par dymeyn. Er. for Octobre. See D. ² om. ³ ins. wa.
⁴ qe. ⁵ mas trop par. Qu. for maistrye par. ? ⁶ MS. a.

* Er. for syzime; *Le syme Kal.* was Monday.

† Gervasius professes to follow Eadmer, but varies in a few details from his account. The text resembles these variations.

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1093. avint ke le rey forment en maladist, e les barons de la terre vindrunt alui e la monesterunt entre autres choses, si com il osseent, ke il pensast del eglise de Cantorbire ki fust ja sanz pastour long tens. E il tant tost le granta e dist ke il ne saveit nul ¹ plus ³ digne ² ke le abbe Anselm avant nome. Dont avint ke le quart an pus ke le rey comenca grever seinte eglise fust seint Anselm fet erceveske de Cantorbire.³

1094. Anno gratiæ M. lxxxiiii. fust un grant descord entre ly e seint Anselm le erceveske e se fist 10 durement corouce alui; pur ceo ke il le demanda M. liveres par la reson ke il assenti ke il fust erceveske: e il ne les voleit pas doner, kar il ne poeit nent fere ou bone conscience: ^o e estre ceo il convenist ke il eut pris aforce de ses genz demeine.' 15
*Dont a pres ceo le rey fist abatre xxx. eglises entre Wyncestre e Salesbires e les cimeters aportenanz, e tut le pays en viron fist pasture⁴ de bestes salvages, ki est ore apele la Novele Forest.

Pus ⁵ com le rey deveit passer la meer le erceveske 20 vint aly, e lui pria pur la drescement de seinte eglise. E il respondi ke il ne freit nent. Pus quant il revint de utre mer, autre feiz vint alui e ly pria ke il ly donast conge de aler a Rome a lapostoille Urban ki a donc fu, pur 25 le palliun ki est signe de la dignete dil erceveske. E le rey tant tost kant il out oy le noun Urban ⁶ lapostoille, fust forment ⁷ en rage, e dist ke il ne le tint ⁸ nent pur apostoille, ne ne fu costume ne reson

¹ si.² cum.³ MS. ins. Anno gratiæ M.C. lxxxiiii.⁴ as.⁵ quant.⁶ om.⁷ affraye (?)⁸ om.

* *Expulit B. Anselmum archiepiscopum et xxx. cœmeteria in pasqua ferarum redegit, R.N. See Henry of Knighton, 2354.*

Meanwhile it happened that the king was taken very ill, and the barons of the realm came to him and among other matters admonished him as they dared that he would call to mind the church at Canterbury, which had been now for a long time without a shepherd. And he immediately assented and said that he knew no man more worthy than the before-mentioned Abbot Anselm. So it came to pass that the fourth year after the king began to oppress holy church St. Anselm was made archbishop of Canterbury.

William sick and penitent. Anselm archb. hop. D. 49^o. 61.

A.D. 1094 there was a great quarrel between him and St. Anselm the archbishop, and he became bitterly enraged at him. For he demanded of him a thousand pounds in consideration of his having consented that he should be made archbishop: and he would not pay it, for he could not do it with a good conscience, and moreover he argued that he had been taken by force, by the king's own people. Whereupon after this the king caused thirty churches to be destroyed between Winchester and Salisbury, and the churchyards belonging to them, and all the country round was made a run for wild beasts, and is now called New Forest.

William demands money of Anselm. D. 494. 39.

New Forest formed. R.N. 162.

At another time when the king had to cross the sea, the archbishop came to him and prayed him for redress for holy church. But he answered that he would do nothing. Afterwards when he returned from the continent he came to him the second time and prayed him that he would give him leave to go to Rome to the pope, at that time Urban, for the pall, which is a sign of the dignity of the archbishop. And as soon as the king heard the name of Urban the pope he was furiously enraged and said that he would never hold him to be the pope, nor was it cus-

Anselm's petition refused. G. 219. 22.

William disowns the pope Urban.

1094. ke nul de son reaume deust apeller e tenir aucun pur apostoille fors celi en ki le rey se assentesist. Kar a donc esteit grant discord ala curt de Rome par un Wybert par noun ki fust erceveske de Ravenne, ki le emperour Henri aveit mis el see 5 Seint Pere com par force, contre cesti Urban ki les cardinals aveient eslu. Donc comenca surdre un grant discord entre ceus ki tindrunt ou le rey, e ceus ki tindrent ou le erceveske, issi ke ¹tuz les eveskes sauve le esveske de Roucestre se tindrent al rey, e 10 guerpirent le erceveske, e diseient ke de cel jur en avant ne serreient alui suget ne obedient. Neke- dent a pres ceo Deu visita le rey Williame de sa grace, issi ke il rescut Urban pur apostoille, e Anselm ²com pur son ami. Dont le rey meymes envea ³donc 15 ala curt pur son palliun.

1095. Anno gratiæ M. lxxxv. vint un legat de la curt de Rome, Walter eveske de Albeni, e le porta oue ly en Engleterre e le balia a Seint Anselm. Memes lan fust avis a muz de genz ke les 20 esteiles chaierent del cel si espees ke nul homme ne les puet numbrer. * E meme cel tens fust funde le abbeye de Seint Johan ² de Colecestre, de Eude senescal del hostel le rey Willame. En cel tens, anno gratiæ M. lxxxv. Robert Curthouse engaga Nor- 25 mundie a son frere le rei Willame pur x.M. mars, ³e ala ala Terre Seinte en pelerinage ou autres granz seigniours, ki pristrent Antioche e la terre de Jerusalem hors des meins de paens, par Deu ki lur fust en eyde. En la compagnie cesti Robert ala Estevene le conte 30 de Bleis ki aveit espose sa soer, cest adire Hele la filie Willame le Bastard, de la quele il en gendra le

¹ tretuz.² om.³ si.* See *Lel. Coll.* vol. iii. 57, and *Dugdale's Monast. Colchester.*

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1095. conte Thebald e Estevene ki fust pus rei de Engleterre. En cele chivalerie alerent Godefrey duc de Loheraine, e * Badewin de Roseye son frere, ki furent pus reis de Jerusalem, e Robert conte de Flandres, e Buiamont le fiz Robert Guiscard, e Tancre son neveu, e Rimon 5 conte de Seint * Gile, e Eustaz conte de Boloingne, e Almary leveske del Puy. Cestes genz vindrunt a Costantinoble, e passerent par ¹ Asye le menour dekes en Antioche ; e feseient grant mal a paens. Mes ceo devoms saver, ke avant ke asseisent ² Antioche il pris- 10 trent une bataille a paens ³ la hu les Crestiens furent amerveille adesuz. E sicom il aveient en pense' de fwir, Robert le duc de Normundie forment cria, " Nobles chivalers, pur quei wus metez ³ wus en fuite ? " e † ki sunt de eus ki sunt plus valianz ⁴ de noz ? Il 15 " vaut meuz ke nus ben morums ke a deshonor, e " malement eschapum. Suez mei trestuz." E kant il aveit ceo dist, il adresca sa lance a un rei de la paenime e li perca le cors par mi ; e si fist a un autre, e pus al terz. E kant ceo eurent veu les autres Cres- 20 tiens tant tost pristrent hardement e percerent le ost de paens e ferirent sur ceus ki furent tut freis a combatre en la dreine echele. E kant ⁵ ceo virent les paens il se mistrent en fwite issi ke les Crestiens aveient a cel jur la victorie, tut eurent ⁵ il mut perdu 25 ⁵ avant, le primer jur de Juil. Donc vindrent il al Pont de Fer, e assistrent Antioche, le xii. Kalende de Novembre. Mes a pres en le mois de Februer vindrunt tanz des paens contre eus e les envaierent si forment, ke nos genz par poy ⁵ e poy' sen alerent. E a donc le duc de Normundie trest hors se espee e fendi la teste de un grant seigniour de paenime e les denz ele col e les espauls dekes al piz ; le quel le

¹ ins. *eyse* (?).² ins. *la terre de*.³ om.⁴ *que*.⁵ *devant*.

* *Baldwinum de Rohesia fratrem ejus*, R.N. 163. *Edessam Græci, Syri Rothasiam dicunt*, G. 144. 59. *Nobilis civitas Edissæ Syriæ quæ nunc Roaise vocatur*. R. 489. 26. But see Martinière, *Rosoy*.

† The author has erroneously read *Et qui for equi*.

afterwards king of England. In that host went Godfray, duke of Lorraine, and Baldwin of Edessa, his brother, who were afterwards kings of Jerusalem, and Robert, count of Flanders, and Bohemund, the son of Robert Guiscard, and Tancred, his nephew, and Raymond, count of St. Giles, and Eustace, count of Boulogne, and Aimary, bishop of Puy. These persons came to Constantinople, and passed through Asia Minor, as far as to Antioch, and did much scathe to the Pagans. But we should know this that before they besieged Antioch, they had a battle with the infidels, in which the Christians were suffering a wonderful defeat; and when they were minded to fly, Robert, duke of Normandy, cried with a loud voice: "Nobles knights, why do ye fly? and which of them is more valiant than we? It is better worth to die nobly than shamefully and vilely to escape. Follow me all of you." And when he had so said, he couched his lance against a king of the Painimry, and pierced his body through, and so he did to a second, and then to a third. And when the other Christians had seen this, immediately they took courage, and broke through the host of the infidels, and charged down upon those who were in the rear rank all fresh for the fight. And when the infidels saw this, they fled, so that the Christians had the victory that day, though they had at first lost so much, on the first day of July. They then came to the Iron Bridge, and besieged Antioch, October 21st. But afterwards, in the month of February, so many of the infidels came against them, and attacked them so vigorously, that our side little by little was giving way. And then the duke of Normandy drew his sword, and split the head of a great lord of the Painimry, and his teeth and neck and shoulders, down to the chest; and

Battle of
Dorylæum.
Robert's
prowess.
D. 493. 21.

Siege of
Antioch.
D. 493. 41.

1095. duc Godefrey a pres trencha par mi, issi ke la meite del cors chay a terre e lautre meite porta le chival entre les mescreanz. E kant il eurent ceo veu, furent si esponde ke il se mistrent afuyte tretuz e furent des confiz. 5

Tant dementers le rey Willame le Rus prist la cite de Mans en Aniowe e de denz le conte Helis; e pur ceo ke il dist ke il fust pris par kas e non pas par force, il le lessa, mes avant le fist il fere homages. Cesti Willame combati so- 10 vent ou Gefrey Martel, le fiz Fuke, ¹ conte de Aniowe.

1097. Cesti Willame fist la Tur de Lundres, e la grant sale de Westmouster.

En le tenz cesti rey muz des doleruses aventures vindrunt en Engleterre, sicom terremote, grant noyse 15 de toneire, vent a desmesure, cretine de eawe, famine e murine des genz. Une esteile ausi, kom ² apele commete, fust veue ³ xv. jurs. Hom poeit ausi sovent veer le dyable apertement, ke il parla oue genz ki passerent: en boys e en forez e la u nul commun pas- 20 sage fust.

1099. Anno gratiæ M. lxxxviii. la mer surunda grantment de la terre e fist muz deus maus.

NOTE. Cesti rey Willame fust un merveillous hom, kar il fust surquiders e en prist sovent trop grant choses 25 ki il ne pout eschever, par fin orgoil. A genz de seint eglise fust il trop dur. A les chivalers ki ly servirent dona mult largement, mes la comune del reaume le hay forment. Eveschees e erceveschees e personages, avant ke il les voleit doner, retint trop 30 longement. Juvenceus sanz barbe e malentechez swirent sa curt [adessement] e femmes de vie a grant nombre. Le curteours en son tens pristrent a force les bens des vileins e des povere genz, e pristrent le manger de lur bouches. Donc comencerent 35

¹ ins. *le*.² MS. ins. *hom*.³ MS. *x*.

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1099. hommes a recuiller [lour] chevez e recroker, e les femmes
¹lur cheveloures teindre, e par art tresceler. Donc co-
 mencerent les genz lur soulers decouper e lascer, a feor
 de femmes aler, e lur coustez e lur piz nuz mustrer,
 ki tut fust embrasement de lecherie e de pecher. Mes 5
 Seint Anselm le erceveske ²se aforca de amender ³ces
 choses, mes il ne pout, pur ceo ke ses compaignouns
 e ses suffraganz ne le eyderent de ren. Dont par
 son eyndegre il de parti del reaume pur le mal ki il
 vist e ne le pout adrescer; ke kant il deveit passer la 10
 mer, e entendesist une pece pur aver le vent, un ki
 fust ben del rey vint e en cercha kant il aveit, ausi
 com il eust este un laron.

1100. Le jur devant ⁴ceo ke le rey Willame deust
 passer hors de ceo secle, il ly fust vis en dormant 15
 ke il deust estre seigne; e ke le sanc lanca
⁵tut dreit dekes au coel, e tolist la clarte del
 soleil e fist le jur oscur. E la nuyt memes sounga un
 moygne trop merveillus songe de ly: kar il ly fust vis
 ke le rey vint en une eglise e morst le ymage del 20
 crucifix ⁴tut apertement.' E kant il ⁴ly aveit ⁴pur poy'
 trenche le braz, le crucifix ne suffri ⁴ja plus longement,
 mes ferit le rey si dur del pee ke le rey chay tut revers:
 e sicom il geust une flamme de feu issi de sa bouche
 ki munta dekes as esteiles del cel. E kant cel sounge 25
 fust counte al rey il comenca a rire ne ne fist unkes
 force, mes dist: "Cel fust un moigne ki cel songa e pur
 " ceo ke il voleit aver del argent cel chose controva,
 " Done le c. souz." Donc avint ke memes le jur a
 peine voleit il manger avant ke il alast al boys chacer. 30
 E tant tost a pres ceo ke il out un poi mange ala ala
 Nove Forest pur chacer. Estews sicom Water Tyrel
 ki fust ⁶ben del rey deust trere a une beste, il ferist le
 rey par kas de la sete par mi le quer, issi ke unkes

¹ MS. *lur lur.* ² MS. *la.* ³ ins. *tutes.* ⁴ om. ⁵ ins. *sus* ⁶ ins. *trop.*

to bind and curl their hair, and the women to dye their locks and crisp them artificially. At that time people used to cut down and lace up their boots, to walk like women, and to show their sides and breasts naked, all for the inflaming of lust and sin. St. Anselm, the archbishop, laboured to amend these things, but he could not, for his companions and his suffragans helped him in nothing. Thereupon of his own accord he left the kingdom, on account of the evil which he saw and could not amend. So when he had to pass the sea, and was waiting a while to obtain a wind, a man who was in the king's favour came and searched what he had, just as if he had been a robber.

Anselm
grieved ;
flies ; is
insulted.
R.N. 164

The day before that whereon king William should pass away from this life, it seemed to him as he slept that he needed to be let blood, and the blood spouted all straight up to heaven, and took away the brightness of the sun, and made the day dark. The same night also a monk dreamed a very marvellous dream concerning him, for it appeared to him, quite distinctly, that the king came into a church, and bit the crucifix ; and when he had almost bitten off the arm, the image suffered it no longer, but struck the king so forcibly with the foot that the king fell quite back ; and as he lay a flame of fire issued from his mouth, which rose as high as the stars of heaven. And when this dream was told the king he begun to laugh, and took no care about it, but said, " It was a monk who dreamt that dream, and he has invented the story because he wanted some money ; give him a hundred shillings." Then it came to pass that the same day he would scarcely eat before he went to the wood to hunt ; and directly after he had eaten he went to the New Forest to hunt. Behold, as Walter Tyrrel, who was a friend of the king's, should shoot at a beast, he struck the king by chance with his arrow through the heart so that

W.'s warn-
ings of
death.
R.N. 163

His death.

1100. pus mot ne parla; mes tant tost rendi le esprit, la terce nune del meis del Aoust, kant il oust regne xiii. anz, xxxviii jurs meins. Donc fust son cors mist en un bere a chival, e fust porte dekes a Wyncestre e enseveli de denz la tur. Muz des riches genz,¹ countes, 5 e barouns out a cel enterrement, mes poy le pleindrent: e le an suvant cel tur chai. Il fust un poy plus de xl anz kant il morust.

M.C.

HENRI le primer le fiz Willame Bastard e frere Willame le Rus regna xxxv. anz e fust coroune de Moriz 10 le eveske de Loundres a ² Westmouster le quart jur apres les nunes de Aust; ³ ou ki Thomas le erceveske de Euerwik mist la coroune el chef le rey. Kar Seint Anselm ki esteit ⁴ le erceveske de Cantorbire a donc fust hors de terre. 15

Cesti Henri prist a femme Maut la filie Malclun le rey de Escoce e Margarete la reyne, ki fust la filie Edmund Yreneside, ki fust le frere Seint Edward le Confessour le drein rey de Engleterre ⁵ avant Willam le Bastard: e engendra dely une filie Maut par noun, 20 ki pus fust Emperice, ⁶ e Willame.'

Cesti Henri repella Seint Anselm hors de France, la u il fust com en exil. E le jur Seint Martin ⁶ apres fust ⁷ lavant dite Malt coroune a reyne de la mein lavant dist Ansel erceveske de Cantorbire. 25

Cesti Henri a donc dona levesche de Wyncestre a un Willame Giffard e Randolf le eveske de Dureme mist en garde ala tur de Loundres.

1101. Anno gratiæ M.c. i. Paschal lapostoille maunda sa bulle aly ke il ne donast mes a nuly eveschees ne 30 erceveschez ne abbacies ne priouritez ne personages si

¹ ins. com. ² Wincestre. ³ MS. a. ⁴ om. ⁵ devant. ⁶ avant. ⁷ ins. aussi.

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1101. com il out avant fet. Meme le an Robert Curthouse le frere le rey returna de Jerusalem e prist a femme Sibille la filie Gefrey de Conversane e receust Normundie saunz nule manere de debat, cesti Gefrey fust neveu Robert Wyscard, de la quelle Sibille lavant 5 dist Roberd Curthouse engendra Willame ki pus aveit surnoun Longespee. Aucuns dient ke Robert Curthouse ne aveit nul heir de sey, pur ceo ke il aveit le maleicun son pere, Willame le Bastard; kar il naufra son pere malement el braz e labati del chival, a cel heure ke 10 il chalanga Normundie, e le voleit aver eu sanz la volunte le pere: e pur ceo le pere le maudist; dont il a pres morust en la prison son frere Henri. Cesti Robert, el secund an Henri son frere ariva en Engleterre a Portesmue a grant navie pur combatre ¹a son 15 frere Henri ki tint le reaume atort, si com il dist, kar il esteit eisne: mes les barons de la terre se mistrent entre eus e parlerent de pes e de acord; issi ke a ceo vint ke il lenneit al rey Henri tut sun dreit, e le rey li durreit chescun an iii. M. mars. 20

1102. Anno M.c.ii. il enchaca Robert de Belesim counte de Salopesbires hors de Engleterre. E meme le an Robert duc de Normundie revint en Engleterre* e par la cointise del rey ²li pardona les iii. M. mars ke il deust paer chescun an. 25

1103. Adonc surd une grand descord entre le rey e le erceveske Anselm, pur ceo ke le erceveske ne voleit asentir ne sacrer ne comunier a ceus a quels le rey out done les eglises. Dont le rey comaunda a ³Gerard le erceveske de Euerwyk ke il ³les sacrast, issi 30 ke Gerard rescust le comaundement. Mes Willame

¹ ou.² om.³ MS. *ly.*

* *Regis prudentia condonavit regi, D. Quam ille . . . voluntati reginae libens, quod illa peteret, condonavit. G. 156. 49.*

had before done. The same year Robert Curthose the king's brother, returned from Jerusalem, and took to wife Sibilla the daughter of Geoffrey of Conversana, and received Normandy without any manner of opposition (this Geoffrey was the nephew of Robert Guiscard), of the which Sibilla the aforesaid Robert Curthose begot William, who afterwards had the surname Longsword. Some persons say that Robert Curthose had no heir of his own, because he bore the curse of his father William the Bastard; for he wounded his father badly, in the arm, and struck him down from his horse at the time when he claimed Normandy, and wished to possess it without the will of his father; and therefore his father cursed him. Hence afterwards he died in the prison of his brother Henry. This Robert in the second year of his brother Henry arrived in England, at Portsmouth, with a great fleet, to fight with his brother Henry, who, as he said, held the kingdom unjustly, for he was the elder. But the barons of the land mediated between them and pleaded for peace and concord, so that it was agreed that he should relinquish all his right to king Henry, and the king should pay him every year 3000 marks.

A.D. 1102, he drove out of England Robert de Belesme, earl of Shrewsbury. And the same year Robert, duke of Normandy, came back to England, and through the king's cunning pardoned him the 3000 marks, which he had to pay every year.

At this time a great quarrel arose between the king and archbishop Anselm, because the archbishop would not consent to consecrate or to communicate with those to whom the king had given the churches. Then the king commanded Gerard the archbishop of York to consecrate them. So Gerard received the commandment; but William Giffard, whom he was to

Robert returns, married, R.N. 164.

the father's curse, D. 567. 9.

disputes the crown of England. Claim redeemed. G. 156. 47.

R. de Belesme ban. D. 499. 9.

Henry defrauds Robert. D. 449. 14.

Dispute with Anselm. D. 499. 17.

1102. Giffard ki ¹ il deust aver sacre ne voleit en nul manere estre sacre de ly. Dont le rey le forjuga del reaume, e les autres demorerent non pas sacres.

Un poy devant Renelin chaunceler la regne rebaila au rey le eveske de Hereford, pur ceo ke il aveit ²con- science ke il aveit' rescu de la mein le rey. 5

1103. Anno gratiæ M.c.iii. a pres muz ³des tors ki il out fet a Seint Anselm ⁴fust covenant entre ly e le erceveske Anselm' ke le erceveske irreit a Rome pur ceste chose terminer devant la apostoille. E il, kant il ⁴ala, ¹⁰ out en sa compaignie Willame Giffard leslit de Wyncestre, e deus abbees ki furent demis, cest adire Richard de Hely, e Ailwyn de Ramesheye. E quant il vindrunt la, avint ke [le] ercheveske mist chose avant contre le rey, en quei il quida ke Richard le voleit ayder. Mes ¹⁵ Richard tant tost prist le bastoun pur le rey, e respondi a quant ke le erceveske dit. E ⁵maintenant fust' la chose maunde au rey. Dont celi Richard conquist pleinement sa grace ki il out avant perdu.

Meme ceste an a Hanstede en Barkscire le sanc surst ²⁰ e raa hors de la terre, * xv jurs adessement.

1104. Memes cel tens pur mescreance de aucons abbes el tens Randolf le esveske de Dureme fust le cors Seint Cuthbert moustre : e fust trove des granz seignours ki la furunt ausi enter, ou la teste Seint Oswald rey ²⁵ e Martyr, e la teste Seint Bede, e muz des autres reliques, com le jur ki il furent mis la. Un conte y out, Alisandre par noun, frere Edgar le rey de Escoce,

¹ MS. *le.*² om.³ *a.*⁴ *ina. sen.*⁵ *tant tost.*

* Two accounts seem to be confused here. See F. 1100. *Sanguis de fonte tribus septimanis emanavit.*

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1103. e ki pus fust rey, ki dona grant masse de ¹ argent e de ¹ or, pur fere un novel fertre u le cors seint deust reposer, e ² la est fet.

NOTA.

1104.

Anno gratiæ M.c.iiii. le see del esveschee de Estengle fust translatee de Teford dekes a Norwyz ³ par Herberd 5 le esveske le xiiii kal. de May. E memes le an les moingnes vindrunt primes a Theford.

1105.

Anno gratiæ *M.c.v. le rey ala en Normundie e trest aly pur poy tuz les barons de la terre, hors prist Robert le contè de Salopesbires e Willame de Mortane, 10 les queus il aveit desherite e en chace hors de Engleterre, e aucuns autres. E pus vint il a Bekherlewyn, la u Seint Anselm e ly parlerent en semble. E a pres muz de diverses paroles il furunt acordez; issi ke le erceveske a donc par la priere le rey returna en Engle- 15 terre. Donc le rey assembla son ost e assega un des chasteus le duc de Normundie ki est apele Trenchebroy. E kant ceo out oy le duc vint la ou soun ost la veille ⁴ Seint Michel e ou ly les ii contes devant nomes, Robert e Willame. Mes a cel jur la force e la victorie fust 20 au rey; dont la fust pris Robert le duc de Normundie, e Robert de Stutevile; mes Robert de Belesim sen fuy. E quant ceo fust fet, le rey fist suget aly tute Normundie e fist iloc tute sa volunte.

1105.

Anno gratiæ *M.c.vi. returna il en Engleterre, e envea 25 ⁵ devant li Robert son frere e † Robert le conte de Morretaine, com prisons. Dont le primer jur avant les kalendes de Aust fust fet un grant assemble de eveskes, ² e abbes, ² e barons, enle paleis le rey en la presence Seint Anselm le erceveske, e le granta le rey, 30 e establi, ke de cel jur ⁶ en avant nul homme' serreit vestu ne seisy de nule ren de Seint Eglise par le rey,

¹ transp.

² om.

³ MS. ins. e.

⁴ ins. de.

⁵ avant.

⁶ ne.

* For 1105 and 1106, D. has 1106 and 1107.

† *Comite Moritonii Willelmo*, D.

king, who gave a large quantity of silver and of gold to make a new shrine where the holy body might repose, and there it is made.

A.D. 1104, the seat of the archbishopric of East Anglia was removed from Thetford to Norwich by Herbert the bishop, April 18. And the same year the monks first arrived at Thetford. Norwich. Cluniac Monks at Thetford. G. 239. 12.

A.D. 1105, the king went to Normandy and gained over nearly all the barons of the land, except Robert earl of Shrewsbury and William of Mortain, whom he had disinherited and driven out of England, and some others. And then he came to Bec-Herlewyn, where St. Anselm and he conversed together; and after much talk on both sides they came to terms, such that the archbishop at once, at the prayer of the king, returned to England. Then the king gathered his army and laid siege to one of the castles of the duke of Normandy, which is called Tinchebray. And when the duke heard this, he came there with his army on St. Michael's Eve, and with him the two earls before mentioned, Robert and William. But that day the power and the victory was with the king; so that there were taken there Robert duke of Normandy and Robert de Stuteville; but Robert de Belesme escaped. And when this was done the king made the whole of Normandy subject to himself, and did there all his pleasure. H. goes to Normandy. D. 499. 50. Meets Anselm D. 499. 54. Battle of Tinchebray. D. 499. 59.

A.D. 1106, he returned into England, and sent on before him Robert his brother and William count of Mortain as prisoners. Whereupon, on July 31, a great assembly was held of bishops, abbots, and barons, in the king's palace, before St. Anselm, the archbishop. And then the king granted and confirmed that from that day forward no one should receive investiture nor seisin of any thing belonging to Holy Church, from the king or any other layman. Robert and Wm. Mortain prisoners. D. 500. 26. Law of investiture. D. 500. 30.

1106. ne par nul homme lay: e la granta Seint Anselm que nul eveske ¹ serreit privee de sa dignete pur homage ki il ² fait au rey.
1109. Anno gratiæ M.c.ix. morust Seint Anselm le erceveske de Cantorbire. E meme le an le rey Henri ⁵ del abbeye de Hely fist une eveschee, ³e fist la eveske' Hervi le esveske de Bangor.
1110. Anno gratiæ M.c.x. le rey Henri dona Malt sa filie a Henri le Quart Emperour de Rome,* ki fust espose a Magunce en Almaingne, e corunee a emperice, ^o anno 10 gratiæ M.c.xiii.'; ⁴ la quele le' emperour dowa de C.M. chivalers. A cel tens fu done danegeld par mi Engleterre. ^oE hom dist ke le emperour unkes ne out enfant dely,† ne nus hom ⁵ set u il unkes devint. Pus a pres le emperice revint a son pere en Engleterre, e fust done 15 a Gefrey Plantagenest, conte de Anjowe, ki engendra de ly Henri, ke fu pus ³fet rey de Engleterre, e Gefrey, e Willame Longespee.
1113. † Anno gratiæ M.c.xiii. fust grant morine des genz.
1114. Anno gratiæ M.c.xiii. tute Tamise fust en sechie, e ²⁰ la mer ausi, ben a x. lues deus jurs enters.
1116. Anno gratiæ M.c.xvi. le muster Seint Alban fust dedie de Robert le eveske de Nicole, en la presence le rey Henri.
1117. Anno gratiæ M.c.xvii. vint le rey de France ou ²⁵ granz genz, e ou tut sun ost en Normundie. E kant il ourent demorre la ⁶une; nuit, il retournerent hastivement, pur ceo ke il duterent ⁷la venue le rey de Engleterre.
1118. Anno gratiæ M.c.xviii. fu leestat ³de le rey de ³⁰ France ³e de Engleterre' durement abesse, pur le

¹ ins. ne.² feyst.³ om.⁴ le quel.⁵ ins. ne.⁶ ins. tute.⁷ a.

* See Chron. Petriburg. p. 77.

† Imperator Henricus, quo postea fugerit aut devenerit incertum habetur, R.N.

‡ In the Sax. Chron. this is in the year 1112.

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1118. contek ki fust entre eus; issi ke a donc Baudewyn le conte de Flandres fust trop malement plaæ. Meme le an, la secunde Maut, reyne dEngleterre, ¹kest apele' la bone Malt, e mere Malt le emperice, morust e fust en sevelie a Westmuster. 5

1119. Anno gratiæ m.c.xix. le rei Henri de Engleterre prist ²batalie contre le rey de France. ^oKar Lowis le Gros, rey de France, prist homage de Willame ³Longespee, le fiz Robert Curtheuse, de la duchee de Normundie, ki son pere avait longement tenu par dreite 10 descente de heritage. E kant ceo out oy le rey de Engleterre, il dist ke il granta ben ke Robert son frere fust eisne: mes il avait forfet son dreit en ceo ke il avait brise sa fey e noun pas tenu covenant; e pur ceo le tint il ore en sa prison, ¹dont par ceste 15 reson' ne poeyt son fiz e nule menere clamer dreyt ⁴a Normundie. E donc le rey de France manda al rey ¹de Engleterre' ke si il quidast aver dreit en la chose, kil venist a certeyn jur ⁵en certain liu de assaer a quel de eus Deus voudreit doner la mestire; issi 20 ke le rey de Engleterre le granta.

E quant le jur vint, le rey de France mist en la primere eschele Willame ¹le fiz' lavant dit Robert com pur cheventein. E il memes fust en la dereyne. Mes le rey Henri mist en la primere eschele ses barons 25 e il meimes sist achival en lautre, e en la terce mist il ses fiz ou grant force de pedalie. Donc avint ke ⁶la primere eschele de France abati les barons de Normundie de lur chivaus e les' desconfist. E pus sabati a le eschele la ou le rey de Engleterre 30 fust, e ⁷la desparplia. Mes ceus ki furunt demorrez combatirent ⁸durement ou ⁹le eschele la u le rey de France fust. Avint ke en cel estur un chivaler del ost de France, Willame Crespin, ki fust ¹⁰fers e hardi, ferist le rey Henri en la teste de se espeye furbye 35

¹ om.² ins. *la*.³ ins. *le*.⁴ *en*.⁵ ins. *e*.⁶ MS. *ala*.⁷ *les*.⁸ *forment*.⁹ *cel*.

was between them, so that at that time Baldwin, the count of Flanders, was very badly wounded. The same year the second Matilda, queen of England, who is called Maud the Good, mother of Matilda the Empress, died and was buried at Westminster. Henry's queen d. D. 503. 1.

A.D. 1119, Henry, king of England, fought a battle against the king of France. For Louis the Fat, king of France, received homage from William Longsword, the son of Robert Curthose, for the duchy of Normandy, which his father had long held by direct descent of inheritance. And when the king of England had heard it, he said that he allowed freely that Robert, his brother, was his elder, but that he had forfeited his right, inasmuch as he had broken his faith and not held to his covenant, and therefore he kept him now his prisoner; so for this reason his son could in no wise claim a right to Normandy. And then the king of France sent to the king of England that if he had right in the matter, then let him come on a set day to a set place to try to which of them God would grant the mastery. So the king of England granted this. And when the day came, the king of France placed in the front rank William, the son of the aforesaid Robert, as commander, and he himself was in the rear rank. But king Henry placed his barons in the front rank, and he himself rode in the second, and in the third rank he placed his sons with a strong force of infantry. The consequence was that the front rank of France unhorsed the barons of Normandy, and routed them, and then bore down upon the line where the king of England was, and that line was broken upon it, but the remaining line fought stoutly with the rank in which the king of France was. It happened that in that fight a knight of the French army, called William Crispin, a fierce man and a bold, with his bright sword struck king Henry two very Dispute concerning duchy of Normandy. Battle of Brenneville. D. 503. 2.

1119. deus trop granz coups. E tut fust il issi ke il ne pout percer le haume, nekement par la force des coups le fer sisa ert ala teste, ke le sanc en vola e grantment en raa. E kant le rey out ceo veu e sentu, il le ¹referri de si grant heir ke il abati ²e ly e le⁵ chival, e il tantost fust pris ales pees le rey e garde. Pus la dreyne eschele le rey de Engleterre, la u le pedail fust vist ceo : e tantost ³se ferirunt en le ost des Franceis. E il maintenant del pour ki il eurunt se mistrunt en fuyte. Donc la victorie ⁴al cel jur 10 fust al rey de Engleterre, ne unkes de party de la place dekes atant ke les plus granz seingnours furunt pris e menez ⁵devant ly.
1120. Anno gratiæ M.c.xx. le pape Calixt fist un council a Reins, e la vindrunt aucuns des eveskes de Engle- 15 tere e de Normundie enveez ⁶de Henri, le rey de Engleterre.'
1121. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxi. Willame le fiz le rey nea a Barbeflet kant il fust de xvii. anz, e poy plus, ou Richard, son frere bastard, e ou sa soer bas- 20 tarde, ki fust countesse de Perce, e la soer le counte Thebaud, e ou muz des autres fiz des grant seignours de la terre ki furunt ⁷a compaignez a ly pur son solaz,' e furunt ⁸entur meme cel' age. Kar les mariners ki aveyent trop beu, de denz la neyre 25 nuit se mistrent avant ou cele nef pur passer la nef le rey ki fust alee devant. E sicom il passerent hastivement, avint ke la nef la u les enfanz furent, hurta a une roche, e tantost debrisa. E maintenant le fiz le rey fust pris en un batel, e peust ben ⁹aver 30 este' sauve ne eust este sa soer, ki cria dolereusement ke ele peust estre sauve oue ly. Dont avint ke si com

¹ feri. ² del. ³ om. ⁴ de. ⁵ avant. ⁶ del rey Henri.

⁷ compaynes en semble pur solacer.

⁸ trestuz entur aussi cum de un.

⁹ estre.

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1121. il se mistrent pur prendre la soer, tant des genz salierent leinz ke le batel en founda, e eus tretuz perirent. Unkes a nul jur fust tel doel oy en Engleterre de une nef, ne en tut le mund aventure tant renomée. Cesti mesaventure avint a pres la mort Malt 5 la bone reyne, la mere lavant dit Willame, anno gratiæ M.C.xxi. E meme le an le rey Henri prist a femme Aliz la filie le duc de Lovaine, ° pur sa grant beaute', ki fu coroune a Wyndesouere de Rauf le erceveske de Cantorbire. 10

1124. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxiiii. a pres le concil ¹ de Reynolds' vint le pape Calixt en Normundie pur parler ou le rey de Engleterre, un grant prestre ou un grant rey. E meme le an a un jur le soleil ressembla la novele lune.

1125. E pus, lan suant, cest adire, anno gratiæ M.c.xxv. 15 fust grant famine en la terre. En tur cel tens Walram, le conte de Melenci, e Hwe, le conte de Muntfort, furent pris de Willame de ²Tancarville, le chamberleyn le rey.

1127. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxvii. le rei Henri tint son Nowel 20 a Wyndesoueres. E com a donc Thurstan, le erceveske de Euerwyk, voudreit coruner le rey en prejudice le erceveske de Cantorbire, il fust rebote de tretuz, ki diseient tuz a une voiz ke cel mester ne partint point a ly. Dont cely ki porta la croiz devant ly, ¹kant il entra 25 en la chapele le rey fust en gete, e la croyz oue ly.' A donc tuz les contes e barons de Engleterre jurerent ke il tendreient le reaume a Malt le emperice, la filie le rey Henri: e entre les autres a de primes jura Estevene, le conte de ³Boloigne. 30

Memes cel an Gefrey Plantegenest, conte de Aunjowe, prist a femme lavant dite emperice, ki fust donee aly ⁴de

¹ om.² MS. *Cartanville*.³ *Couloyngae*.⁴ *par*.

* For the dates 1124, 1125, 1127, D. has 1123, 1124, 1126. A.D. 1127 begins D. 504, 32.

him. Hence it happened that when they put back to take the sister, such a number of persons leaped in that the boat foundered, and they all perished. Never at any time was such lamentation heard in England for one ship, nor was there in all the world so famed a misfortune. This misfortune occurred A.D. 1121, after the death of queen Maud the Good, the mother of the aforesaid William. And the same year king Henry took to wife Alice, the daughter of the duke of Louvaine, for the sake of her great beauty, who was crowned at Windsor by Ralf, archbishop of Canterbury.

H. marries Alice.
D. 503. 62.

A.D. 1124, after the council of Rheims, pope Calixtus came into Normandy to confer with the king of England, a great priest with a great king. And one day, the same year, the sun had the appearance of a new moon.

Interview of P. Calixtus and Henry.
D. 504. 14.
Solar

And after this, the year following, viz., A.D. 1125, there was a great famine in the land. About that time Walran, count of Meulan, and Hugh, count of Montfort, were taken prisoners by William de Tankerville, the king's chamberlain.

Eclipse.
Wikes.
Famine.
F. 1125.
Capture of two earls.
D. 504. 18.

A.D. 1127, king Henry held his Christmas at Windsor. And when Thurstan, archbishop of York, would have crowned the king, to the prejudice of the archbishop of Canterbury, he was gainsayed by all persons, who said all with one voice that this office did not belong to him. Thereupon the man who carried the cross before him, when he came into the king's chapel, was thrust out, and the cross with him. At that time all the earls and barons of England swore that they would keep the kingdom for Maud the empress, the daughter of king Henry, and foremost among them swore Stephen, the count of Boulogne. In the same year Geoffroy Plantagenet, count of Anjou, took to wife the aforesaid empress, who was bestowed upon him with the good-will

Controversy between Canterbury and York.
Brawl.
Fealty sworn to Maud.
D. 504. 31.
[1127]

Maud m. to Geoffroy.
D. 504. 41.
G. 175. 48.

1127. la volunte Henri son pere. Cesti Gefrey esteit le fiz Fulke, le conte de Aunjowe, ki fust rey de Jerusalem aucun tens; kar pus ke la Terre Seynte fust prise par Godefrey de Boylun e ses compaignouns ben long tens apres en veerent les barons de la terre pur cesti 5 Fulke, e ly prierent par lur messages ke il vousist venir enla seinte cite de Jerusalem pur visiter les Seinz Lius e prendre a femme la filie Baudewyn le terz de Godefrey. Kar Godefrey fust le primer, e Baldewyn son frere le second, e cesti Baldewyn le terz. 10 E kant ceo oy le conte Fulke il ¹sasenti ben e ala a Jerusalem e prist la filie le rey, e pus fust iloc rey coroune. E a pres sovent desconfist il les enemis Deu. E ceo ki il comenca, Baldewyn e Almary ses fiz ki regnerent apres ly chevirent alur poer. 15
1128. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxviii. le rey Henri sujurna ou tut son ost a Esparlim viii. jurs.
1130. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxx. le eglise de la Seinte Trinite de Cantorbire fust dedie de Willame, le erceveske, en la presence le rey Henri. 20
1132. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxxii. grant morine des bestes out par ²tute la terre.
1133. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxxiii. a Mans en Normundie nasquist Henri, le eisne fiz Gefrey Plantagenest e Malt le emperice, ki pus fust rey de Engleterre, apele Henri 25 le Second. E meme le an morust Robert Curthouse, duc de Normundie, ²tant com il fust enla garde Henri son frere.
134. Anno gratiæ M.c.xxxiiii. le rey Henri ala en Normundie' e dona le eveschee de Baiowes a Richard son 30

¹ *assenti.*² *om.*

* *Ecclesia Sanctæ Trinitatis, D. Ecclesia Christi Cantuarica, F. See Thorne. 1799, 16. A.D. 1128.*

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1134. neweu, e le eveschee de ¹ Everewes a Richard le Beubon. E kant le rey deveit passer la mer fust le eclips del soleil entur heure de middi, issi com pout ver les esteiles e tut le jur fust devenu oscur.

1135. Anno gratiæ M.C.XXXV. ki fust le drein an de son 5 regne, le esteile ki ²lem apele commete aparust, e tant de vent fust par mi Engleterre ke il abati les turs e les boys tut anent.

Cesti Henri sicom genz dient fust en ses dreins jurs trop lechers, si com tuz ceus ki de ly is- 10 trent. Il ausi greva trop forment les genz de chose ki partint ala forest; mes il fust ben en parle e cointe de sen e largement donant. E tut fust il orguillus, nekedent il fust compaignable e peisible e dreiturel en jugement, e en de duys e en veisurus assez 15 a tempore. Il morust a Lyons a Seint Denis en Normundie le quart noune de Decembre, kant il out regne xxxv. anz e iii. moys. Son cors fust enbowele e mut ben sale, e porte en Engleterre de denz le xii. jur de Nowel; e el mustre de Radinges, ki il meimes 20 aveit funde e enrichi en muz de maners, fust il en sevely devant le haut auter. E as ses exequies fust Estevene son neveu ki regna a pres ly. Cesti Henri si com nus avoms avant dist fist le muster de Radinges e le muster des chanoignes ³a Cycestre', e le 25 muster del Pre a Roen ki sa mere out primes comence, e le muster de Mortemer, e la mesun des lepres a Chartres. ⁴Il fist ausi la greignure partie de le eglise de Clungny, e muz des autres abbeyes e eglyses, par quei il est mut a preiser. Dont acune genz le appellent 30 Henri le bon'.

M.C.XXXV. ESTEVENE, le neveu lavant dit Henri rey de Engleterre, fiz de sa soer Hele ki fu la filie Willame le Bastard, ⁴le quele Hele engendra de Estevene le conte

¹ *Eworenees.*

² *est.*

³ *de Cyrecestre.*

⁴ *MS. la.*

and the bishopric of Evreux to Richard de Beubon. And when the king had to cross the sea, there was an eclipse of the sun, about the hour of noon, so that one could see the stars, and the day became all dark. Eclipse.
R. N. 165.

A.D. 1135, which was the last year of his reign, the star appeared which they call a comet, and there was such a storm of wind through England that it levelled the towers and forests quite to nothing. Comet.
Storm.
R. N. 165.

This Henry, as people say, was in the latter part of his life very lascivious, as also were all those who issued from him. He also was very severe with the people in matters which concerned the forest, but he was pleasant of address, and acute in sense, and lavish in giving. And although he was proud, yet was he companionable, and not quarrelsome, and just in judgment, and in his pastimes and sports sufficiently moderate. He died in the Forest of Lions at St. Denis, in Normandy, on December 2nd, when he had reigned 35 years and 5 months. His body was disembowelled, and very copiously salted, and taken to England before Twelfth-day; and at the monastery of Reading, which he himself had founded and enriched with many manors, was he buried before the high altar. And at his funeral was Stephen, his nephew, who reigned after him. This Henry, as we have already said, built the monastery at Reading, and the monastery for secular clergy at Cirencester, and the monastery Du Pre at Rouen, which his mother had first commenced, also the monastery of Mortemer, and the hospital for lepers at Chartres. He also built the greater part of the church at Clugny, and many other abbeys and churches, for which he is greatly to be praised. Therefore some people call him Henry the Good. Henry's
character.
R. N. 165.

Dies,
Dec. 2.
Buried,
Jan. 6.
Founds
Reading,
Cirences-
ter, Rouen,
Chartres.
D. 505. 39.

STEPHEN, the nephew of the above-named Henry king of England, son of his sister Adela, the daughter of William the Bastard, whom Adela bore to STEPHEN.

1135. de Blaes, ¹ regna xix. anz: issi ke il comenca ² de regner le quarte noune de Februer, mes il ne fust mie coroune dekes en le an suant; ³ e a donc ³ ne fust fet nule mention de pes, kar en son tens fust trop grant descord en Engleterre xv. anz, issi ke nul baron ³ se tint ⁵ ³ a autre e le rey fust nonchalant de ceo ki fere deveit. A donc le rey Estevene out a femme Malt la filie Eustaz le conte de Boloingne ou tut le honur de Boloingne. Cesti Eustaz esteit le frere Godefrey le duc de Loreyne e pus rey de Jerusalem. De ceste 10 reyne Malt e le rey Estevene vint Eustaz son fiz le conte de Boloingne, e Willame ⁵ le conte de Warenne.

1136. Anno gratiæ M.C.xxxvi. Huue Bigot le senescal le rey Henri vint en Engleterre, e jura e a ferma par serment devant Willame le erceveske 15 de Cantorbire, ke le rey Henri kant il deust morir deserita sa filie Malt le emperice, pur aucunes choses ki ele out fet contre ly, e fist ceste Estevene son heyr del reaume de Engleterre. E kant ceo ⁴ oy le erceveske tut fust il issi ke il eust avant fet serement, e 20 eust jure feaute al emperice, el tens son pere entre les autres del reaume, nekement il creust trop legerement le seneschal e coruna lavant dit Estevene le jur de Nowel a Westmustre. Tuz ceus ausi ki aveient jure feaute avant al emperice, contes e barons e eveskes, 25 assentirent al rey Estevene e ly feseient homage; e issi aveit il sudeynement tut Engleterre en sa mein, sanz nule manere de travail u de coup doner.

1138. En tur cel tens fust Thebald, le abbe de Bek Herlewyn, eslu a erceveske de Cantorbire. A donc le rey 30 Estevene prist en sa curt Roger le eveske de Salesbires e Alisandre le eveske de Nicole e les mist en sa prison, e jura par la fey ki Deu li dona ke il ne avereient

¹ MS. *ins. e.*² *a.*³ *om.*⁴ *ins. out.*

* *Coronatur, sed in consecratione regis non est mentio facta pacis, R. N. In missa coronationis suæ per negligentiam pax non datur in populum nec pacem habuit omnibus diebus vitæ suæ, Chron. Petrib. p. 89.*

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1138. jammes¹ manger ne beivere dekes atant ke il eussent
²aly rendu les chasteus ki il tindrent. E ceo ne
deust il mie aver fet a eus, kar il esteyent ceus ki
plus de ben li firunt kant il comenca de regner. E
kant il furunt longement pene de feim e de seif,³
Roger li ³rendi Schireburne e Devises e Salesbires ; e
Alisandre le chastel de Neuwerk e de Slaford. E a
donc prist le rey le tresor lavant dite eveske ²Roger,
⁴e achata sa soer Custance de ceo.
1139. Anno gratiæ M.C.XXXIX. vint Malt le emperice, la filie 10
le rey Henri, en Engleterre ou son fiz Henri. E
quant le rey oy dire ke ele fust a Arundel, iloc ²la
assega, e pus, par le conseil de aucuns ki oue ly
furunt, ⁴il suffri ke ele alast a Bristoud. E meme le
an lavant dit Roger eveske de Salesbires morust ki 15
par douleur ki par veillesce.
1140. Anno gratiæ M.C.XI. ki fust le v. an de son
regne enchaca le rey Nel le eveske de Ely hors de
sevesche ki fust neveu lavant dit Roger eveske de
Salesbires. A donc evanist tute manere de nobleye ki 20
soleit estre en curt, kar il ni out point de pees e nul
lui ⁵en la' reaume, mes arsons e roberies e homicides
furunt par tut.
1141. Anno gratiæ M.C.XII., ki fust le sime an de son
regne, il assist la cite de Nicole de denz le Nowel, 25
e ⁶fust la dekes ala Chandelur, kar Randolf le
conte de Cestre out pris avant le chastel ⁷e la
vile e se tint leinz. E kant le conte, ki mut fust

¹ ins. a.² om.³ dona.⁴ ins. qe.⁵ del.⁶ sist.⁷ de.

* Comparavit inde Constantiam, sororem Ludovici regis Francorum ad opus Eustachii filii sui, H. and R.

God gave him that they never should have aught to eat or drink until they had given up to him the castles which they held. And this he ought not to have done to them, for they were those who did him most good when he began to reign. And when they had long suffered the pain of hunger and thirst, Roger surrendered to him Sherborne, Devizes, and Salisbury, and Alexander the castle of Newark and of Sleaford. And then the king seized the treasure of the aforesaid bishop Roger, and with it purchased his (Louis's) sister, Constance [for his son Eustace] Stephen's extortions

A.D. 1139, Maud, the empress, the daughter of king Henry, with her son Henry came into England. And when the king heard say that she was at Arundel, he besieged her there, and afterwards, by the advice of some who were with him, he allowed her to escape to Bristol. And the same year the aforesaid Roger, bishop of Salisbury, died partly of grief and partly of old age. Maud in England, besieged. R. 484. 53.

A.D. 1140, which was the fifth year of his reign, the king expelled Nigel, the bishop of Ely, from his see, who was nephew to the aforesaid Roger, bishop of Salisbury. Then vanished every kind of nobility that used to be in the court; for peace was no more in any place in the kingdom, but everywhere were burnings and robberies and murders. Nigel, Bp. of Ely, and nobles banished. R. 485. 6.

A.D. 1141, which was the sixth year of his reign, he besieged the city of Lincoln during Christmas, and continued there until Candlemas; for Randolf, earl of Chester, had before taken the castle in the city and secured himself there. And when the earl, Siege of Lincoln. R. 485. 39.

1141. hardi, out passe le mareys, ki nul homme a peine pout passer, u ceus ki ou ly furent, meme le jur de la Chandelur kant il out ordine ses escheles, se mist en bataille ¹ contre le rey. Avint [ke] sicom le rey ki mut fust pensifs des bosoignes del reaume oysist sa messe a ⁵ cel jur, deus merveilles avindrunt. Le une ke le cirge ki le rey tint en sa mein debrusa; lautre ke le cors nostre Seignur de la meyn ² le prestre chay sur le auter. E tut ceo fust signe ³ mal quant al rey. Dont a pres la messe chantee, le rey sen issi, e quant il out ordene ¹⁰ ses escheles, il meimes fust a pee en miluy des genz armes et des chivaus coverz. Pus le eschele de desheritez feri le eschele le rey la u le conte Aleyn le Breton, e Walram le conte de Melenci furent, amedeus tresthours e faus, e les autres barons ki tuz furunt ¹⁵ parjurs, ou tant de hayr ke en poy de heure avant ke vus meins quidessez fu tute cele compaingnie de partie; dont les uns furunt pris, les autres ⁴ occis, e les autres se mistrunt ala fuyte. E le rey Estevene ou sa eschele a pee fu la tut degarre entre ses enemis. E ²⁰ quant les autres virunt ceo, il en virounerent cel eschele e lassalierent sicom hom deust asailler un chastel. Dont avint ke par la force des chivaus les uns tuerent, les autres pristrent. Donc le conte de Cestre, ou ⁵ la plus grant force des genz ⁵ armez, vint la u le ²⁵ rey fust. E maintenant comencerent a crier "Tuz aluy ⁶ kar il atuz." E tantost le rey tret se espee, e combati si durement ke le espee debrisa en sa mein. E kant ceo out veu Willame de Cahanes se mist al rey e le prist par le haume, e cria a haute voiz: "Ca venez ³⁰ " tretuz ⁷ ke jeo tenk le rey." E donc accurrurent trestuz e le pristrent e tuz ceus ki ou ly furunt, e

¹ ins. en.² av.³ ins. de.⁴ ins. furunt.⁵ om.⁶ e.⁷ kar.

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1141. ¹les menèrent cheitivement en la vile de Nicole. Pus fut le rey mene al emperice e fust mis en la tur de Bristoud. A donc fust le emperice ²receue de tuz ceus de Engleterre com pur dame e reyne, hors pris les Kenteis. Kar la reyne la femme le rey e Willame de 5 Ypre yloec resturent contre ly. Pus a pres quant le legat ki vint de la curt de Rome, cest adire ³Henri le eveske de Wyncestre le aveit rescu pur dame, donc les Londres e les autres se assentirent e ⁴le resceurunt en la vile. Mes tantost a pres ele comenca ⁵a en or- 10 goillier, e de vint si hauteyne ke ele perdi grace e quers de genz en poy de eure. Dont les Londreis la boterent hors de ⁶la vile a force. * Pus a pres le emperice e son uncle Robert ⁷le rey de Escoce assega la tur de Wyncestre u la femme le rey e Willame de 15 Ypre se tindrent. Mes il se defendirent si ben ke il la feseient de yloec departir. E a donc fu pris le conte de Gloucestre Robert le fiz bastard le rey Henri e frere le emperice si com il se mist ala fuyte le jur de le Exaltatioun de la seinte Croyz. Dont a 20 vint a pres ke il assentirent de ames parz ke le emperice rendreit le rey Estevene e il rendreient lavant dit conte. ⁸Donc fu le rey e le conte delivere e sen alerent franchement del lui u il furent en prison. E kant le rey fut issi delivere il fu resceu a grant joie 25 de les genz de Engleterre.

1142. Pus anno gratiæ M.c.xlii. ki fust le setime an del regne, le rey Estevene assist le emperice ⁹a Oxeford de la feste Seint Michel dekes al Advent. E donc le emperice se mist en fuyte par Tamise 30

¹ le.² retenue.³ om.⁴ les⁵ Adonc.⁶ de.

* *Post dies autem cum avunculo rege Scottorum et fratre suo Roberto viribus coactis veniens obsedit Wintoniensis episcopi turrin, R.*

him, and led them in caitif plight into the city of Lincoln. After this the king was brought to the empress, and was imprisoned in the tower of Bristol. Then the empress was received by all in England for lady and queen, except the men of Kent. For the queen (the king's wife) and William of Ypres made a stand against her there. Afterwards, when the legate who came from the court of Rome, namely Henry, the bishop of Winchester, had received her for lady, then the Londoners and others consented and received her into the city. But soon after she began to grow proud, and became so haughty that she lost the favour and hearts of the people in a very short time. Whereupon the Londoners thrust her out of the city by force. Then after this the empress and her uncle Robert, [and] the king of Scotland, besieged the tower of Winchester, where the wife of the king and William of Ypres stood out; but they defended themselves so well that they forced her to raise her siege: and then was taken prisoner Robert, earl of Gloucester, the bastard son of king Henry, and brother of the empress, as he was flying on the day of the exaltation of the Holy Cross. Therefore so it was afterwards that they came to terms on both sides, that the empress should give up king Stephen, and that they should give up the foresaid earl. Then the king and the earl were set free and went their ways, each from the place where they were in prison. And when the king was thus set free, he was welcomed with great joy by the people of England.

Stephen imprisoned at Bristol. Matilda received, except in Kent. Her pride. P. Gloucester taken. Exchanged with Stephen R. 487. 47.

Sept. 14.

After this, A.D. 1142, which was the seventh year of this reign, king Stephen besieged the empress at Oxford from the feast of St. Michael until Advent. And then the empress fled on foot across the Thames,

Siege of Oxford. R. 488. 15.

1142. tut a pee ki fust tut forment gelee, issi ke par
¹ blans dras ki ele out vestu ki aveient semblant de la
 blanche neif ki just iloc aplente, nul ne aparceust
 kant ele sen ala. E tantost se mist a Walinford, e
 si fust Oxneford rendu au rey. 5

1143 Anno gratiæ M.C.xliii. le rey prist Gefrey de Maunde-
 vile a Seint Alban en sa curt non pas par dreit ne par
 reson ki² il eust contre ly. Nekedent assez le out deservi
 par ses mauveis fez. Dont par tel covenant ke le rey le
 deliverast il ly rendi la tur de Loundres, e le chastel 10
 de Waledene, e cel de Pleisiz. Cesti Gefrey kant il fust
 devenu povere, il envay le abbeye de Ramesheye e
 bota hors les moingnes e se tint leinz com en un
 chastel; e de seint eglise fist cave de robours e de
 larons. Cesti Gefrey fust de grant pruesce kant au 15
 secle, mes il ne fist force de Deu ne de seint eglise,
 mes fust com un homme reneye.³

1144. Anno gratiæ M.C.xliiii. de rechef le rey asist Nicole,
 mes il fust enchace hontousement °en le moys de Aust'.
 Meme le an Gefrey de Mandevile* si com il fust un 20
 jur entre ses genz demeine tuz armez en tur ly, un
 vil garcon de autre part ly fery soul de une sete; e °il
 tost apres morust de la playe, si com un homme
 escomenge ki ja nout eu pardon ne demande grace de
 absolucioun pur ses maufez. Robert ausi de Marmiun 25
⁴ ki meme la chose fist en le eglise de Coventre, † il sul
 fu devant cel eglise tue e morust en sentence e esco-
 menge. Mes ceo devoms saver ke kant le eglise de Rames-
 heye fust del avant dit Gefrey tenu com pur chastel,
 le sanc boylli hors de parreyes del muster e del en- 30

¹ ins. *les.*² om.³ MS. *reyn.*⁴ om.⁵ ins. *un.*

* *Galfridus, consul, inter acies suorum consertas a quodam vilissimo pedite solus sagitta percussus est, H. and R.*

† *R. Marmium . . . inter ingentes suorum cuneos solus interfectus est, H. and R.*

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1144. cloisture en tur; ki signefia ¹apertement la grant ire de Dampne Deu. Cely ki le vist de ses euz il le temoingne pur veir. Meme le an fust trop grant famine en Engleterre par une trop grant secheresce. E meme le an fust seint Willame le enfant crucefie des Juys 5 enla vile de Norwiz.
1145. Anno gratiæ M.c.xlv. le rey prist le chastel de Ferendon. E a donc comenca le rey aver le meuz, e estre le plus sur de son estat ke il ne fust avant.
1146. Anno gratiæ M.c.xlvi. le rey fist un chastel contre 10 Walingford, u le conte Randolf de Cestre ki ja fust acorde al rey, fust ou trop grant plente * des bens. E pus a pres le rey prist meme le conte en sa curt a Northampton e le mist en prison, dekes a tant ke il ly rendi le chastel de Nicole e tuz les chasteus ki 15 pertendront a ly. E il a pres pur sa deliverance dona en ostage Gilbert de Clare, fiz de sa soer.
1147. Anno gratiæ M.c.xlvii, ki fust le xii. an de son reaume, le rey se fist corouner a Nowel en la cite de Nicole, la ¹u † nul rey ne osa entrer en tel manere pus 20 ¹ke aucune genz le eussent defendu. E meme le an Gefrey Plantegenest vint a Roen e assega la tur e la prist. E de cel jur en avant fust il apele duc de Normundie. Pus apres com le pape Eugenie eust fet un concil a Reins, Thebald, le erceveske de Cantorbire, 25 y ala sanz' le conge le rey; e pur ce fust il despoille de tuz les bens ki il out en Engleterre.
1148. Anno gratiæ M.c.xlviii. Henri le eisne fiz Gefrey Plantegenest e Malt le emperice, fust fet chivaler a

¹ om.

* *Cum magnis interfuit copiis, H. and R. : Profusus ipsum apud Walingfordiam expensis juverat. Trivet.*

† *Quo regum nullus introire prohibentibus quibusdam superstitiosis ausus fuerat, H. and R.*

manifestly betokened the great wrath of Almighty God. He who saw it with his eyes witnesses that this is true. The same year there was a great famine in England, on account of an excessive drought. And the same year St. William the child was crucified by the Jews in the city of Norwich.

Famine.
The Jews
crucify
a child.
Wikes.

A.D. 1145, the king captured the castle of Faringdon. And from this time the king began to have the better, and to be more sure of his state than he had been before.

Faringdon
Castle
taken.
R. 489. 8.

A.D. 1146, the king built a castle over against Wallingford, where Randolf, the earl of Chester, who now was at one with the king, assisted with a large amount of wealth. And then, afterwards, the king seized the same earl in his court at Northampton, and put him in prison, until at last he gave up to him the castle of Lincoln, and all the castles which belonged to him. And he afterwards, for his ransom, gave as his hostage Gilbert de Clare, his sister's son.

Castle at
Walling-
ford built.
Randolf
betrayed.
R. 489. 20.
Randolf
exchanged.
D. 508. 44.

A.D. 1147, which was the twelfth year of his reign, the king caused himself to be crowned at Christmas, in the city of Lincoln, where no king had dared to enter in this manner, because some persons had forbidden it. And the same year Geoffrey Plantagenet came to Rouen, and besieged and took the tower, and from that day forth he was called duke of Normandy. After these things, when the pope Eugenius had called a council at Rheims, Theobald, the archbishop of Canterbury, went thither without the king's leave, and because of this he was stripped of all the possessions which he had in England.

Stephen
crowned at
Lincoln.
R. 489. 30.
Geoffrey
Plantage-
net, duke of
Normandy.
R.N. 180.
Council at
Rheims.
Theobald
mulcted.
D. 509. 55.

A.D. 1148, Henry, the eldest son of Geoffrey and of the empress Matilda, was knighted at Carlisle at Whit-

Henry
knighted
by king
David.
D. 525. 6.

1148. Cardoüil, a la feste de la Pentecouste, de David le rey de Escocce. * E meme le an morust Seint Malachie, le erceveske de Hyrlande.
1149. Anno gratiæ M.c.xlix. fust trop grant yvern.
1150. Anno gratiæ M.c.l. Gefrey Plantegenest dona la duchee 5 de Normundie ¹ a Henri son fiz, e le rey Lowis de France prist le homage de ly de la duchee de Normundie, e del conte de Aniowe. E meme le an morust Gefrey; e fust en seveli a Mans en Aniowe.
1151. Anno gratiæ M.c.li. fust fet la divorce entre le rey 10 de France e Alienor la reyne. E a donc lavant dit Henri fiz le emperice Malt la prist afemme, e prist oue ly le conte de Aquitanie. E si fust il fet duc de Aquitanie. E meme le an la reyne Malt, femme le rey Estevene, morust e fust en sevelie a Faversham en 15 Kent.
1152. Anno gratiæ M.c.lii. Henri le duc de Normundie vint en Engleterre ou grant force dedenz les octaves del Epiphanie, e assist le chastel de Malmesbires: e les chivalers ki leinz furunt, le fist rendre maugre lur. 20
1153. °Anno gratiæ M.c.liii. fut fete la Abbeye de Tileteye'. Memes cest an nasquit Willame le eisme fiz Henri, le duc de Normundie, e Elienor sa femme. ° Memes cel an a les nounes de Averil fust dedie le auter de Seinz Martirs e la grant eglise de Norwyz; e dekes a cel luy 25 fust porte le cors seint Willame le Martyr e iloeo translate. E meme cel an fust la pes partut crie en Engleterre; kar le rey Estevene e Henri ¹ le duc de Normundie furunt acordez; dont le rey le receust a son cher fiz, e le fist son heyr del reaume de Engle- 30 terre, ke il le tendreit franchement a pres ses jurs. E de ceo se entremistrent Thebald le erceveske de Cantorbires e Henri le esvesche de Wyncestre.

¹ om.

* The death of St. Malachi is placed A.D. 1149 by S. and by Trivet.

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1154. Anno gratiæ M.C.liiii. le rey Estevene morust¹ les octaves' de Novembre e fust en sevely a Faversham en meme le eglise ki il out funde. E kant Henri le duc de Normundie oy de sa mort, vint a Barbeflet e la attendi le vent ben un moys pur passer: issi ke le 5 vii. Ide de Decembre, vint² en Engleterre.

HENRI le secund, ³ le neveu Henri le primer de sa filie Malt le emperice, fust coroune la xiiii. Kalende de Genever le Dimenie de vant le Nowel a Westmuster, de Thebald le erceveske de Cantorbires; e la fu 10 Roger, le erceveske de Euerwyk, mes il ⁴ ne mist ⁴ la mein, e les autres eveskes de Engleterre. Cesti Henri ⁵ regna xxxvi. anz, si nus acontom ou le tens ke il regna le tens ke son fiz tint le reaume'. Les autres dient ke il regna ⁶ seulement en tut son tens ⁶ xxxiiii. anz e 15 xxviii. semeynes e v. jurs. Cesti Henri de Alienor sa femme en gendra v. fiz: Williame le eysne ki morust tant com il fu jovene; Henri ki pus fut rey, apele ⁷ Henri le Terz; Ricard ki fust conte de ⁷ Peyters e pus rey; *Gefray ki fust conte de Bretaynge*. [Jon dit 20 saunz terre fu counte de Gloucester et de Morretayne] e pus rey. Il aveit ausi ⁸ de ly' iii. filies des queles lune, Jone par noun, fust donee a Williame le rey de Sicilie; le autre au rey de Espaingne; la terce, ki fust eysne, fust dunee a Henri le duc de Ses- 25 soingne, ke fust la mere Otes le rey de Almaingne e emperour de Rome. Cesti Henri kant il out resceu le reaume envea pur Thomas ki fust ercedekene de Cantorbires, e provost de Beverle, e chanoigne nome de diverses eglises chathedrales, e le fist son chanceler. 30 Meme le an le pape Adrien ⁹ le quart' manda al rey Henri ke il alast en Yrlande, e feist la terre suget aly, sauve tuz jurs la certeyne rente de un dener done de chescune meson a saint Pere e ala curt de

¹ le viii. kalende. So D. ² ins. il. ³ om. ⁴ ins. ja. ⁵ ins. ge.

⁷ *Bretaynge*. The words in italics are supplied for the sense. The scribes of both MSS. have fallen into the common error of omission at a homœoteuton, but their errors are different.

A.D. 1154, -king Stephen died October 25, and was buried at Feversham, in the same church which he had founded. And when Henry duke of Normandy heard of his death, he came to Barfleur and there waited for the wind a full month to cross over. So that he arrived in England December 7.

Stephen d.
Hen. succ.
D. 529. 11.

HENRY the Second, grandson of Henry I. through his daughter Matilda the Empress, was crowned December 19, the Sunday before Christmas, at Westminster, by Theobald the archbishop of Canterbury. And Roger the archbishop of York was there (but did not put his hand to the crown), and the other bishops of England. This Henry reigned 36 years, if we reckon along with the time that he reigned the time that his son held the kingdom. Others say that he reigned only, in the whole of his reign, 34 years, 28 weeks, and 5 days. This Henry begot of Eleanor his wife five sons. William, the eldest, who died when he was young; Henry, who was afterwards king, called Henry the Third; Richard, who was the earl of Poitou, and afterwards king; Geoffrey, who was earl of Bretagne; John, called Lackland, was earl of Gloucester and of Mortagne, and afterwards king. He had also three daughters by her; of whom one, Joan by name, was given to William the king of Sicily; the second to the king of Spain; the third, who was the eldest, was given to Henry duke of Saxony, who was the mother of Otho king of Germany and emperor of Rome. When this Henry had received the kingdom, he sent for Thomas who was archdeacon of Canterbury, and provost of Beverley, and canon designate of several English cathedrals, and made him his chancellor. The same year Adrian the pope wrote to king Henry that he should go to Ireland and make that land subject to himself except always the fixed rent of one penny, paid by every house to Saint Peter and to the court of Rome; but with this excep-

HENRY II
crowned.
D. 529. 17.

Length of
his reign.

D. 645. 35.

His issue.

Becket
made
Chancellor.
D. 529. 54.

Henry
commis-
sioned to
conquer
Ireland.
D. 529. 59.

1154. Rome. Mes sauve ceo tute la terre fust a sun commandement.
1155. Anno gratiæ M.c.lv. fust ne Henri le fiz le rey a Londres, le primer jur devant les kalendes de Marz par Lundi; e a donc Richard le eveske de Londres le 5 baptiza. Meme 'cel an Henri le eveske de Wyncestre ala hors de Engleterre sanz le conge le rey; e pur ceo vi. de ses chasteus furunt abatuz. Willame ausi Peverel de Notingham fust desherite a cel tens pur un poyson ki il voleit aver done a Rondolf le 10 conte de Cestre. En meme cel an ausi la tur de Gloucestre, e le chastel de Bruges e de Wyggemor ki Hwe de Mortemer out ferme e estorre contre le rey, furent aly rendu.
1156. Anno gratiæ M.c.lvi. le rey Henri se mist en mer 15 a Dofre e ariva a Wythsand. E adonc vint aly a Roen Tedric le conte de Flandres, e la contesse Sibilie aunte le rey. * ° E adonc Ording le Abbe de Seint Edmund morust, e a pres li fust Huue abbe ki fust priour de Westmouster.' A cel tens prist le rey 20 Henri le chastel de Mirebel e Chinoun, kant il les out longement assege. Lown ausi a donc ly fust rendu. E meme le an nasquist Malt la filie le rey. A donc, sicom genz dient, fust trove la chape nostre Seignur en le evesche de Paris en le muster de Argentoil. E 25 meme le an, en le moys de Octobre, vist hom apertement en la lune le signe de la croyz.
1157. Anno gratiæ M.c.lvii. fu ne Richard le fiz le rey a Oxneford. E meme cel an revint le rey Henri en Engleterre, e Malclun le rey de Escoce li rendi la cite 30 de Cardoyl e de Bangburg e Noefchastel sur Tine e le contee de Loudion. E donc le rey Henri ala ou grant ost en Gales hu muz des Engleys e chivalers e autres furunt twez des Galeis.

1 le

* See D., 506. 55., and Gervasius, 1378. 41.

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1158. Anno gratiæ M.c.lviii. le rey fust coroune a ¹ Wyre-
 cestre : e kant la messe fust chantee, il mist la coroune
 sur lauter, ne unkes pus porta coroune. Meme cel an
 fust nee Gefrey le fiz le rey. E donc comenca a cure
 primes en Engleterre la primere novele moneye ki le ⁵
 rey Henri fist. Cel an ausi, Thomas le Chanceler le
 rey ou grant nobleye vint a Paris, en vee ² de son
 seingnur pur prendre a Henri son fiz eisne Margarete
 la filie le rey de France. Pus le rey Henri e Malclum,
 le rey de Escoce, vindrunt en semble a Cardoyl ; mes 10
 alur departer, il ne furunt mie ben a un, e pur ceo
 le rey de Escoce ne fu mie a donc fet chivaler. Pus
 kant Gefrey le frere le rey fust mort, ³ le rey receust
 maintenant la cite de ⁴ Nantes. E pus fust il prie del
 rey de France de venir a Paris. E kant il ² i vint, 15
 le rey de France ly lessa son paleis, e il memes e la
 reyne se herbergerent en le clos des chanoinges de
 Nostre Dame.

1159. Anno gratiæ M.c.lix. le rey Henri mena son ost vers
 Toulouse e prist tuz les forz chasteus ki furunt de 20
 pres ; e pur ceo ke le rey de France fust demorant
 adesement en Toulouse, hom dit ke le rey de Engle-
 tere ne voleit pas assalier cele vile pur la reverence
 de ly. Mes le rey de France ne voleit ja de iloec
 de partir * par la reson del conte de Seint Gyle, ki soer 25
 le conte out espose. Dont par acheson de ceo les
 deus reys sunt fet ja enemis. Meme le an Willame
 le conte de Boloingne, fiz le rey Estevene, e son drein
⁵ heyr a ki le rey Henri out done tute le heritage son
 pere en Engleterre e en Normundie, si com il revint 30
 de Toulouse, morust. † E meme cel an fist le rey Henri
 grant juisse de ses moneours. E donc fust fet la
 abbeye de Sybetone.

¹ *Wincestre.*

² *om.*

³ *ins. e.*

⁴ *Mauntes.*

⁵ *Henri.*

* *Ob gratiam comitis Sancti Egidii cujus sororem Constantiam comes uxorem duxerat, D.*

† This, in *Chr. Petr.*, is referred to the year 1158. So also in *Wendover.*

A.D. 1158, the king was crowned at Worcester, and when the mass was sung, he placed the crown on the altar, nor ever wore crown after. The same year Geoffroy, the king's son, was born. And at that time the first new coinage, which Henry made, began to be current in England. This year, also, Thomas, the king's chancellor, went to Paris, with much state, sent thither by his lord to procure Margaret, the daughter of the king of France, for Henry, his son. Then king Henry and Malcolm, king of Scotland, had a meeting at Carlisle; but when they separated, they were not quite at one, so that the king of Scotland was not then knighted. After this, on the death of Geoffroy, the king's brother, the king immediately took possession of the city of Nantes. And after this he was entreated by the king of France to come to him at Paris; and when he arrived there the king of France gave up his palace to him, and he himself and the queen lodged in the precincts of the canons of Notre Dame.

A.D. 1159, king Henry led his army against Toulouse, and seized all the strong castles which were near it; and because the king of France would persist in staying in Toulouse, it was said that the king of England would not attack that city, out of respect for him; but the king of France, whose sister the count of St. Giles had married, for the count's sake, would on no account leave the place. Whereupon, by reason of this, the two kings became enemies. The same year, William, count of Boulogne, the son of king Stephen, and his lawful heir, to whom king Henry had given all his father's inheritance in England and in Normandy, died on his return from Toulouse. And the same year king Henry made strict inquisition of his coiners. And at this time the abbey of Sibton was founded.

The king offers his crown.

P. Geoff. b. New coinage.

D. 531. 33.

Becket negotiates for Margaret of France.

D. 531. 38.

Henry and Malcolm meet, and quarrel.

Chr. Petr.

D. Geoff. d.

D. 531. 41.

Henry visits France.

D. 531. 48.

Henry invades Toulouse.

D. 531. 52.

Willm. of Boulogne d.

D. 531. 64.

Coiners examined.

Chr. Petr.

Sibton f.

R.C. 1149.

1160. Anno gratiæ m.c.lx. le rey de France e le rey de Engleterre granterent ke il tendreient Alisandre pur apostoille. Kar ¹il out a donc grant descord en seint eglise pur ceo ke le emperour, ou la clergie ki tint ou ly ne voleit pas aly assentir, mes a un ki out ⁵²noun Octovien: e en vea ales avant diz reys ses messagers ke il tendreient ou ly; mes il ne le granterent pas. En cel an Marie la abbesse de Rumesheye la filie le rey Estevene, lessa sa religion e fut espose al conte Matheu; de ki ele aveit deus filies. 10
1161. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxi. fu fet le mariage entre Henri le fiz le rey de Engleterre, ki ne fut fors de vii. anz, e Margarete la filie le rey de France ja de iii. anz, la quele le rey de Engleterre out vers ly a Novelburg la quarte noute de Novembre, par la auctorite de ¹⁵deus cardinaus ki furent les legaz la apostoille.
1162. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxii. les eveskes e les abbes de tut Engleterre par le comandement le rey jurerent feaute a Henri son eisne fiz. E Thomas le Chanceler ³adeprimmes entre les autres ly fist homage, sauve la fey ki il ²⁰deveit au rey ⁴ausi longement com il fust en vie, e vousist regner. Meme cel an Thebald le erceveske de Cantorbire morust, e Thomas ³le chanceler fust fet erceveske la terce noute de Juing. E a donc Thomas en vea un messenger, ^omestre Ernolf par noun', al rey ²⁵en Normundie, e resigna la chancelerie e le renvea le seel. E kant ceo oy le rey, il en fust grevee, pur ceo ke il aveit oy ke le erceveske de Magunce en Tyesce terre a cel rey, e le erceveske de Coloingne al emperour de Rome serveyent de cel mester. 30
1163. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxiii. le rey Henri quant il out tut ordine a sa volunte en Normundie e en Bretaingne e en Mans e en Aniowe e en Tureyne, e en Aquitaine

¹ ins. y.² ins. a.³ om.⁴ si.

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1163. il revint en Engleterre e ariva a Suthampton le viii. kalende de Februer, e *maldist mut a les Galeys e a Jon le Marchal ki aveient dit certeynement, si com ¹ faus prophetes lur aveient conte, ke le rey ne returnereit jammes en Engleterre. E kant le rey vint, Thomas le 5 erceveske li vint al en contre, e le rey le besa. Mes si com il apparust en son wlt ke il tourna meyntenant de ly, apparcust hom ben ke il noust mie tant de sa grace com il out avant. Meme cel an Malclum le rey de Escoce, e Res, le prince de Suth Galis, e Oweyn le 10 prince de North Galis, e le plus granz seingnours de Gales firent homage al rey Henri le pere e a Henri son fiz a les kalendes de Juil a Wudestok. †Cest an fust fet un assay de un poingniz entre Henri de Essex e Robert de Munfort: mes Robert lessa Henri 15 pur poy tut mort el champ; ki releva a grant peyne, e devint moingne a Redinges, e vesquit la plosours ans seintement e ben, mes ses fiz unkes pus ne eurent le heritage ² le pere.

1164. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxiiii. hom vist en le cel si com 20 deus soleils. Meme le an un general parlement fu fet a Norhamptone par le comandement le rey, hu Thomas le erceveske fust. E pur ceo ke le rey voleit la establir chose ki fust ³ contre la franchise de Seint Eglise, Seint Thomas ne le ⁴ vout ja' granter; mes 25 sen ala privement e vint ala apostoille a Sans, pur sei pleindre e querre de ly conseil ki fust afere. E a donc le rey envea contre ly pur allegier pur son estat muz des granz seignours: cest adire Roger le erceveske de Euerwik, e Gilbert le eveske de Londres, 30 e Hillare le eveske de Cicestre, e Roger le eveske de Wyrecestre, e Bertilmeu le eveske de Egecestre, e le eveske de Lisneyes e de Ses en Normundie, e le ercedekene de Peyters, e ⁵ le den' de Waltham, e Jon de

¹ enfans. ² lur. ³ en contre. ⁴ voleit pas. ⁵ om.

* *Plurimum imprecans*, D.

† See *Newbr.* i. p. 97.

Aquitain, he returned to England, and arrived at Southampton, January 25, and he bitterly cursed the Welsh and John the Marshall, who had said positively, as certain false prophets had told them, that the king would never more return to England. And on the king's arrival Thomas the archbishop came to meet him, and the king kissed him, but as it appeared in his countenance that he turned at once from him, it was plainly seen that he had not so much favour as he had before. The same year Malcolm, the king of Scotland, and Rees, the prince of South Wales, and Owen, the prince of North Wales, and the chief lords of Wales, did homage to king Henry the father, and to Henry his son, July 1, at Woodstock. This year there was a trial by battle between Henry of Essex and Robert de Montfort; but Robert left Henry nearly dead on the field, who with great difficulty recovered and became a monk at Reading. And he lived a holy and good life there for many years, but his children never had the father's heritage.

Salutes
Thomas
coldly.
D. 534. 37.

Scotland
and Wales
swear
fealty.
D. 536. 8.

Duel
between
Montfort
and Essex.
E. becomes
monk.
R. N. 170.
D. 535. 25.

A.D. 1164, there were seen in the sky, as it were, two suns. The same year a general parliament was held at Northampton by the king's commandment, where Thomas the archbishop attended. And because the king wished to establish a thing which was contrary to the liberty of holy church, St. Thomas would by no means grant it; but he took his departure secretly and came to the pope at Sens to make his complaint, and to ask his advice concerning what he ought to do; and then the king, on the contrary part, sent many of the great lords to state his case, namely, Roger the archbishop of York, Gilbert bishop of London, Hilary bishop of Chester, Roger bishop of Worcester, Bartholomew bishop of Exeter, the bishop of Lisieux and of Sééz in Normandy, and the archdeacon of Poitiers, and the dean of Waltham, and John of Oxford, John Comyn,

Phænomenon.
Chr. Petr.
Parliament
Northampton. Cler.
privileges.
Becket
flies.

Envoys to
Rome.
R. N. 170.
Gervasius,
1394. 8.

1164. Oxeneford, e Jon Comin, e Willame conte de Arundel,
 * Ro. de Seint Valerie, Henri le chamberleyn, Huue de
 Gundevile ; issi ke xv. furent. E kant il aveient tut
 fet il ¹ nen porterent ren, ne ² ne furunt ja oy.
1165. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxv. le rey mena grant ost en Galis 5
 contre les Galeis. † E al rey furunt en ayde les Flem-
 ments e les Escoz e les Pittes e ceus de Aniowe e
 autres assez. E tut eust il ou ly de ³ ceus genz ausi
 com sanz noumbre, nekedent il ne les feseit gueres de
 mal ; mes par tant furent ⁴ le plus engres contre ly. 10
 A donc fust pris des Gales le noble chastel de Cardigan.
 Kant le rey assist Briges contre Hwe de Mortemer,
 une sete vint volant del autre part e deust aver ferru
 le rey. E quant ceo out veu Hubert de Seint Cler
 le conestable de ⁵ Colecestre, tantost se mist al en 15
 contre e receust illoec la mort pur sauver son seig-
 niour. E quant il deveit ² illoec morir ⁶ del coup ki
 il out, il pria le rey pur une filie ki il out, kar
 autre engendrure ne out il point, ke il preist garde
 de ly a pres sa mort. E le rey ² le granta sila prist 20
 en sa garde e pus la dona a Willame de Langualee
 en mariage ou tut le heritage son pere ; ki engendra
 de ly un fiz e ly dona meme le noun e meme le
 surnon ki il meimes out. Meme le an fust un grant
 terremote le jur de la conversion Seint Poel. E meme 25
 cest an fust Seint Thomas le erceveske ² mist en exil,
 e fust comande ke tuz ceus ki fussent de son lignage
 fussent mis hors de la terre. ⁷ Nekedent avant ke il
 ala hors de terre', tute Engleterre pur poy fust besturne
 pur le rey contre ly, il fust resceu curteyssement en les 30
 mesons del ordre Seint Gilbert, ki funda le ordre de
 Simplingham en le tens Henri le primer rey de Engle-
 tere, ⁸ pus conferme par la pape Eugenie. E pur ceo
¹ em. ² om. ³ ses. ⁴ ins. il. ⁵ Gloucester. ⁶ de. ⁷ e. ⁸ e pus le.

* *Reginaldus de Sancto Valerico.* Gervasius.

† *Præbentibus sibi auxilium Flandrensibus, Scottis, Pictis, Andegavensibus, et multis aliis . . . R. N. Henricus, rex Angliæ, cum exercitu Angliæ, Normannia, Flandriæ, Andegavia, Pictavia, et Aquitania, et Scotia, &c., Ann. Camb., A.D. 1166.*

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1165. ke a donc Seint Gilbert e les sens furunt de ceo accuses al rey, ke il eussent en vee a ly grant masse de argent ultré mer, pus ke il fut forbani, tut fut la chose fause eu sey, nekedent le rey comanda ke si la chose fut issi, il e tuz de cel ordre fussent mis en 5 exil. Mes pur ceo [ke] la seintete Seint Gilbert fust conewe a tute genz, les justises ki en quistrent ¹ la chose aveient pite de ly, e tant ly granterent de grace ke si il vousist jurer ke il ne eust ren fet de ceo, ke il e tuz les sens returnassent al ostel sanz damage 10 aver. E il le granta e issi le fist.
1166. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxvi. il y furunt une manere de mescreanz ² ki en muz des luys precherent ³ en contre la fey. Ceus furunt a donc trovez en Oxneford e merchez de un fer en mi le front, ke hom les poeit 15 conustre, e pus enchacez hors de Engleterre, ° mes avant chescun de eus perdi le un pee. E meme cel an le rey passa la mer en tur le comencement de Quaremmes. E cel an ausi fust nee Jon, le fiz le rey. A donc comanda le rey a tuz les chivalers del reaume, e les fist jurer 20 ke chescun de eus deit apertement com ben de foez de chivalers checun tensist; pur ceo ke il voleit ke a pres le nombre del foez ly fust rendu en servise nombre de chivalers: mes ceo ne pout estre. A cel tens fu un tronk mis en chescune eglise de Engleterre, si fust 25 ferme de lok; e la fust coilli ceo ki hom dona de enveer ala Terre Seinte e a Jerusalem. Issi ke a donc fust fet le serment parmi Engleterre, ke chescun homme durreit de chescun marc iiii. deners.
1167. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxvii. morust Malt, ³ le emperice, la 30 mere le rey. E meme le an, Richard, le frere le rey, duc de Aquitanie prist la filie le rey de France, e le esposa. >

¹ de cele.² ins. en Engleterre.³ om.

pope Eugenius. And because at that time St. Gilbert and his followers were accused of this before the king, that they had sent him a large quantity of money over the sea after he was exiled, albeit the charge were false, yet the king commanded that if the matter were so, he and all that order should be driven into banishment. But inasmuch as St. Gilbert's sanctity was known to all the people, the magistrates who made inquisition of the affair had pity of him, and allowed him so much favour that if he would swear that he had not done this, he and all his disciples might return to their lodging unmolested. And he accepted the condition, and did so.

His sanctity respected.

A.D. 1166, there were a kind of unbelievers who preached contrary to the faith in many places. These were founded at this time at Oxford, and were branded with an iron in the middle of their forehead, that they might be known, and were driven out of England; but first they lost each one foot. And the same year the king crossed the sea about the commencement of Lent. This year, also, the king's son, John, was born. At that time the king issued an edict to all the knights of the kingdom, and made them swear that every one would state openly how many knight's fees each one possessed. For he meant that, according to the number of his fees, a certain number of knights should be contributed to him for his service. But this failed. At that time a chest was placed in every church of England, which was secured with a lock, and in it was collected whatever people gave to send to the Holy Land and to Jerusalem. So that there was an oath then taken through England that every man should pay fourpence for every mark.

Heretics punished. D. 539. 47.

The king abroad. D. 539. 52.

Birth of John. D. 544. 48.

Census. R.N. 171.

Offertery for a crusade. D. 547. 31.

A.D. 1167, Maud, the empress, the king's mother, died; and the same year, Richard, the king's brother, duke of Aquitain, took to wife the daughter of the king of France.

Empress d. Chr. Petr. Richd. m. D. 547. 60.

1168. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxviii. morust Seint Godriz, le hermite, ou ki Seint Thomas, le erceveske, out sovent seintes collations.
1169. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxix., le rey Henri, a pres ceo ke il aveit eu un parlement entre ly e le rey de France, 5 a les oytaves de Seint Martin, a Paris, del acord entre ly e le erceveske Seint Thomas, ¹ e il ne peusent mie estre a un ; a donc, le Quaremme suant se mist en mer vers Engleterre, la syme noune de Marcz ; e tanttost leva ¹ une si grant tempeste ke muz de ceus 10 ki furent ou ly perirent : mes il, par la grace Deu, eschapa.
1170. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxx., la xiiii. kalende de Juil, le rey fist son fiz Henri corouner a Westmuster ; e Roger, le erceveske de Euerwik, fist le mester. 15 E nekement il li ¹ fust defendu un poy devant de le apostoille Alisandre. E tantost a pres le corounement, son fiz le rey passa la mer. Meme cel an, le jur ² de la' Maudaleine furunt acordez le rey Henri e Seint Thomas, par ³ Rothred, le erceveske de Roen, 20 ⁰ ki se pena de mettre les a un tant com il pout.' E par cele suerte, le erceveske returna en Engleterre, e a les kalendes de Decembre ariva al port de Sandwyz. Un poy devant com Roger le erceveske de Euerwyk, e Gilbert le eveske de Londres, 25 e le eveske de Salesbires fusent a Dofre, e attendissent bon vent ⁴ pur passer, estevus, en la veille Seint Andreu vint le messenger la Apostoille maintenant, e porta a eus treis bulles, par unt il furent entredit e suspendu. Meme cest an Richard, le conte de Struguil, ⁰ par sur- 30 noun Strangbowe,' quant il fust desherite del rey, il ala en Yrlaunde ou muz des genz ki il out attret aly. E pus ke il aveit ben haste les Yrreys, il prist en poy de heure Waterford e la cite de Dyvelin, e plusurs autres chasteus sur la marine. E audreyn 35 prist il a femme la filie de un reitel del pays ou tote

¹ om.² seyn Marie.³ Roberd.⁴ a.

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1170. sa terre; ki engendra de ly une filie, la quele Willame le Marschal prist a femme ou tute cel honour. Pus lendemeyn des Innocens, Seint Thomas fu martyreze en sa eglise de meine a Cantorbire, ¹ de iiii. chivalers de la curt le rey. Li primer out nun Richard Brice, ⁵ li autre Hwe de Morvile, li terz Willame de Traci, li quart Renaud le Fiz Ura.' E adonc le rey de Engleterre fust en Normundie a Argentoil. E quant il out oy de la mort le erceveske il dolousa trop forment, e le pleint trop merveilleusement, e jura Deu ¹⁰ e ses nouns, e lapela en temoigne, ke unkes ² ceo mauveis fet' ne fu fet par sa volunte, ne par son sen, ne par ly e nule manere procuree; si il ne eust pecche en tant ke il ne le ama mie autant com il soleit ¹ fere. E pur ceo tantost se humilia e vesti le hayre, ¹⁵ e prist sur ly grant penance, e se summist del tut al jugement de seint eglise. Donc il envea maintenant ses messagers alapostoile ke il le deussent excuser, e sa innocence alleger, e ke deissent ke il fust prest de estre del tut en tutes choses a sun jugement e a ²⁰ son ordenement.

1171. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxxi. le rey Henri, le pere, le viii. ide de Aust, vint en Engleterre; e sicom il passa il visita Henri, le eveske de Wyncestre, ki ja fust en moriant. E le eveske maintenant egrement e longe- ²⁵ ment le reprist pur la mort le erceveske, e ly dist ke pur cele mort il avereit granz adversetez en ceo secle. Pus meme le rey, le pere, ou grant chivalerie, ala en Yrlande, e ariva iloc ³ a xv. kalende de Novembre; kar le conte Richard ly aveyt mande. ³⁰ Dont adonc il ly bailla tote la terre ki il out iloc purchace. E ceo fist il si il peust enbonir son quer ki il out de long tens besturne ver ly. E quant ¹ le rey'

¹ om.² ses maveyses fez.³ al.⁴ ins. il.

with the whole of his kingdom, and begot of her a daughter, whom William the Marshal took to wife, receiving all that honour. After this (Dec. 29), on the morrow of the Innocents, St. Thomas was martyred in his own church at Canterbury by four knights of the king's court. The first was named Richard Brice, the second Hugh de Morville, the third William de Tracey, the fourth Reginald Fitzurse. And at this time the king of England was at Normandy at Argenteuil. And when he had heard of the death of the archbishop he grieved mightily, and lamented him wonderfully, and swore by God and his Names, and called them to witness, that that wicked deed had never been done by his will or his contrivance, nor was it brought about by him in any manner; if only he had not sinned so far that he did not love him so much as he used to do. And therefore at once he humbled himself, and put on the shirt of hair, and undertook great penance, and submitted himself completely to the judgment of Holy Church. Then immediately he sent his messengers to his Holiness that they might make his defence, and plead his innocence, and say that he was ready to be entirely in all things at his judgment and discretion.

Martyrdom of St. Thomas. D. 555. 18.

Henry clears himself of the murder. D. 556. 34.

Sends to the pope. D. 556. 48.

A.D. 1171, king Henry, the father, arrived in England, August 6; and on his way he visited Henry, the bishop of Winchester, who was just on the point of death. And immediately the bishop reproved him sharply and long for the archbishop's death, and told him that for the sake of that death he should suffer great adversities in this world. After this the king, the father, with a great train of knights, went to Ireland, and arrived there October 13; for earl Richard had sent to him. Whereupon, he gave him then all that he had gained there. And he did this if possible to win his heart and favour which had for a long time been embittered towards

Henry returns home; is rebuked by the Bishop of Winchester. D. 557. 46.

Visits Ireland.

Strongbow resigns the territory to Henry. R.N. 173.

1171. vint la, tute la terre fust trublee de sa venue e mut en pouerie ; kar les reytels del pays ¹ tuz pur poy' perdirent quer e hardement, e vindrunt aly, e ly prierent pur sa pes aver ; e par cel covenant il ly rendirent certeyn true par an. E quant le rey les out grante ⁵ ceo ke il eurent demande, il resceut de eus homage, e estre ceo bons ostages ; ¹ e si les lessa aler en pes chescon en son pays demeine. E pur ceo ke [en] le eglise de Cantorbire, pur le sanc Seint Thomas ki fust iloc espandu, ne out nule messe chantee ben un an hors 10 pris ix. jurs, tuz les eveskes de Engleterre, ki poyent la venir, les suffragans de meme le eglise, sa assemblerent illoc le jur Seint Thomas le Apostle devant le Nowel, pur reconcilier la e mettre en dreit estat. Bartilmeu, le eveske de Egecestre, il chanta la messe a cel 15 jur. ² Apres fist un sermoun au pople, e prist ³ pour son theme ceo ki est escrit en le Sauter :* *Secundum multitudinem dolorum meorum in corde meo, consolationes tuæ lætificaverunt animam meam.* Cest adire, " Solonc ⁴ la plente de la dolour ki fust en mun quer, 20 " Sire Deu, autant avez ma alme conforte e solasce." Meme cest an fut veu un grant dragun a Seint Osith de Chiche, ki vola par mi leir, nent loinz de la tere, e de son vol leva un grant feu en leir, ki arst une meson dekes acendre, e kanke fust en ⁵ tur. 25

1172. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxii. la nuit de Noel, fust oy une toneire par tut Engleterre ; e noun pas seulement iloc, mes utre mer, e nomement en Yrlande. Kar yloec nent seulement cele nuit, mes tut le jur de Nowel, cele tempeste durra, dont il eurunt tant de pour ke il furunt 30 tuz deseperez de lur vies. Meme la nuit en Engleterre, en une vile ki est apele Andofre, un prestre ki just en oreysun devant le auter del eglise fust feru del coup

¹ om.² ins. e.³ a.⁴ ins. de.⁵ viron.

* Ps. xciii. 19.

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1172. de la toneire, e lendemein morust en tur ¹ le heure de
 noune. Un homme lay ausi ki fust en meme le mus-
 tre meme la nuit, les cleire vint si laluma. E quant
 ceo out veu son frere ki estut pres dely, e saforcast
 pur ly ayder, tantost fust alume e ars ou son frere; e 5
 si passa la flambe² de un a autre' dolereusement dont
 muz furent iloec morz cheitivement. Meme le an, tant
 com le rey le pere fust en Yrlande aucuns furunt en-
 tur de turner le corage le rey Henri le fiz, del rey
 Henri le pere, e a ceo,³ kom dist' ceo fust par le conseil 10
 la reyne Alienor; e diseient aly, ke ceo ne fust pas
 reson ke aucun fust ⁴ clame rey si il ne eust plein poer
 e pleine seignourie en le reaume. A cel heure, cum le
 rey le pere fust en Yrelande, muz de ses genz eurunt
 la meneyson, pur ceo ke il mangerent la freche 15
 char sovent sanz payn, dont il i out grant defaute;
 e beurunt del ewe, e a ceo ne furunt il pas a ⁵ us en
 Engleterre. Pus quant le rey aveit mis ses chivalers e
 ses genz par tut en les chasteus ⁶ de Yrlande, il meimes
 se mist en mer le jur de Paske, e lendemein ariva il 20
 en Gales, pres de Seint Davit. E de iloec vint ⁷ a Por-
 cestre, e la se mist en mer,* e passa la costere de
 Engleterre, e vint tut dreit en Normundie. E quant
 il vint la, il se mist maintenant a les legaz la apo-
 stoile, ki furunt iloec enveez. E des paroles ki il out 25
 dit folement par corouz, par unt ses chivalers eurent
 acheson de tuer Seint Thomas, ou tute manere de
 humilite pria de Deu pardon, e de eus grace de abso-
 lution. E il ly granterent bonement e ducement. E
 quant il fust issi assouz solempnement e apertement si 30
 com afert a penant, il promist ke de la Feste de
 Pentecouste, ki a donc fust, dekes ala fin del an,
 enveiereit tant ⁸ de argent a la Terre Seinte, dont ii^c.
 chivalers peusent estre sustenuz, e ceo solonc le or-

¹ om. ² del un a lautre. ³ home. ⁴ apele. ⁵ uses. ⁶ en. ⁷ ins. il. ⁸ del.

* Anglium salutavit a limine. D.

church was struck with a bolt of thunder, and on the morrow he died about noon. A layman, also, who was in the same church, the same night, the lightning came and set him on fire. And when his brother who stood near him had seen it, and endeavoured to help him, he soon caught fire, and burnt with his brother, and so the flame passed grievously from one to another, so that many died miserably there. The same year, while the king, the father, was in Ireland there were some who busied themselves to turn the heart of king Henry, the son, from king Henry, the father, and as it is said, this was at the instance of queen Eleanor; and they told him that it was not reason that one should be called king if he had not full power and full sovereignty in the realm. At that time, when the king, the father, was in Ireland, many of his troops had dysentery, because they often ate fresh meat without bread, of which there was great scarcity; and they drank water, and they were not used to this in England. After this, when the king had placed his knights and his troops everywhere in the castles in Ireland, he himself set sail on Easter day, and the next day he arrived in Wales, near St. David's. From this he came to Porchester, and there set sail, and passed along the coast of England, and came direct to Normandy. And on arriving there he went at once to the legates of the pope, who had been sent thither. And for the words which he had uttered foolishly in his passion from which his knights had taken occasion to kill St. Thomas, he prayed God for pardon with all manner of humility, and prayed them for the grace of absolution. And they granted it to him graciously, and kindly. And when he was thus solemnly and publicly absolved he promised, as becomes a penitent, that between the next Whitsuntide which was then at hand, till the end of the year, he would send money to the Holy Land, enough for 200 knights sustenance, and this according to the arbitration of

Henry junr., corrupted. D. 559. 22.

Dysentery in Ireland. D. 559. 28.

K. Henry returns. Goes to Normandy. D. 559. 61.

Absolved of Becket's murder. D. 560. 20.

Alms to crusade. D. 560.

1172. deinement des freres del Temple. Il promist ausi ke hom porreit en sa terre franchement fere apels ala curt de Rome, e ke nul ne serreit destorbe par ly; e ke les custoumes ki furuntja entrez en son tens contre la franchise de seint eglise serreient destruis e otez; ⁵ e [ke] tuz les bens del eglise de Cantorbire ki furunt aliene pus ke Seint Thomas fust exillee, fussent enterement renduz; e ke tuz les clers e les lays hommes e femmes ki¹ esteient forbaniz pur Seint Thomas eussent ² sa pes, e franchement peussent retourner en lur ¹⁰ pays e receussent enterement lur bens. E tut ceo li fust en joint ³ del apostoile ke il promettreit e freit. E quant le rey le pere out ceo fet, le rey le fiz fist meme le serment ki le pere fist. E meme cel an, Henri le fiz porta coroune a Wyncestre, e Margarete, la filie le ¹⁵ rey Lowys, ki fust primes esposee aly, fust corounee reyne del erceveske de Roen, le xii. kalende de Septembre.

1173. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxiii. le rey Henri le pere fist esposer le eisne filie le conte de Moriane a Jon, son ²⁰ fiz ki ne fust fors de vii. anz. E meme ceste an surst un grant descord entre le rey Henri le pere, e le rey Henri le fiz; dont le fiz departi del pere ⁴ de nuit ⁵ a Argentoim, e passa par Lowys, le rey de France, ki filie il out espouse, e vint a Morentaigne, ²⁵ le x. kalende de Averil. E quant le pere oy ceo, il prist poy de genz ou ly cele nuit e alaube de jur vint a Gisors. Mes Richard, le duc de Aquitanie, e Gefrey, le duc de Bretaigne, les pusnez fiz le rey, par le conseil lur mere le reyne Alienor, se tindrent plus ³⁰ al frere ke al pere. Dont partant tut Engleterre fust forment trublee, tute Normundie confundue e honi, e tute Aquitaigne ou la ⁶ Meindre Bretayne' ja comme

¹ furent. ² leur. ³ de par la. ⁴ ins. e. ⁵ de. ⁶ MS. greindre partie.

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1173.

perie. Kar adono les peres leverunt ¹en contre les fiz e les fiz contre ²les peres, pur ceo ke les uns se tindrent al rey le pere, les autres al rey le fiz. Mes le rey le fiz se fia ³de poer le rey de France, e del conte de Flandres; dont par lur conseil e lur ayde il fist sovent ⁵granz assauz en Normundie, e les uns chasteus assega, e les autres se rendirent aly. E en cel debat fust occis de par le fiz, Matheu, le conte de Boloingne, ki avoit espose Marie, labbesse, la filie le rey Estefne, ou le counte de Bolonie. La fust naufre trop malement ¹⁰Phelipe ⁴son frere, ⁵conte de Flandres, e le conte de Cestre [fu] pris, e les ¹uns barons de Bretaingne. E le rey meimes le pere a donc par beles paroles ¹e decevan tes prist sa femme Alienor, ki ja aveit fet tant ke ceus de Peyto leverent contre lur seignour; e ⁶la mist en une ¹⁵tour e lenclost leinz mut ferm, issi ke en nule manere peust issir. Pus a pres, la veille Seint Moriz, vindrent les Flemmens en Engleterre, par labet e le enseinement le conte de Leycestre, e ariverent a Waltone ⁷en Suthfolke. E pur ceo ke ⁸il ne poyent mie abatre ²⁰cele vile, kar ele fust a donckes ben forte, il wasterent le pays e au drein' il furunt rescu a Framingham del conte Huue [le] Bigot. E pus a pres kant le pays fust unkore plus destruit par eus, vint un autre navie de ⁹Flemens en meme le pays. E quant le conte de Lei- ²⁵cestre vist ke il aveit ja ces deus navies, il prist les genz ki furunt leinz, e se fist un ost, e ala de Framingham dekes a Gypewyz, e demora la une pece, e pus prist il aly les genz lavant dist conte Hwe, e ala de yloec al chastel de Haghene, e lenvay, e sovent la ³⁰sailli. E quant il aveient pris le chastel, e ars e enporte quant ki fu leinz, ne ne portassent reverence a dame ne a pucele il returnerent arere ¹⁰en Framingham.

¹ om.² lur.³ del.⁴ le.⁵ ins. le.⁶ les.⁷ a.⁸ bis.⁹ Flandres.¹⁰ a.

Bretagne, all but perished. For then were the fathers rising up against the sons and the sons against the fathers, for some held to the king, the father, and others to the king, the son. But the king, the son, relied on the power of the king of France and of the earl of Flanders, so by their advice and aid he often made great attacks on Normandy, and some of the castles he besieged, and others surrendered to him. And in that war there was killed of the son's side, Matthew, the earl of Boulogne, who had married Mary the abbess, king Stephen's daughter, with the earldom of Boulogne. There Philip his brother, the count of Flanders, was badly wounded, and the earl of Chester and certain lords of Bretagne taken prisoners. And now the king himself, the father, with fair and deceiving words, took his wife Eleanor, who had already persuaded the Poitevins to take up arms against their lord; and he put her into a tower and secured her in it with all closeness, so that she could not escape by any means. Soon after, September 21, the Flemings arrived in England, encouraged and instructed by the earl of Leicester, and they came to Walton in Suffolk. And because they could not breach that town, for it was very strong at that time, they ravaged the country, and at last they were received at Framlingham by the earl Hugh Bigot. And again after this, when the country was yet more laid waste by them, there came another fleet of Flemings to the same place. And when the earl of Leicester saw that now he had these two fleets, he took the troops that were on board, and gathered himself an army, and marched from Framlingham as far to Ipswich, and there he continued for a while, and then took with him the troops of the aforesaid Hugh, and marched thence to the castle of Hagenet, and attacked and often assaulted it. And when they had taken it, and burnt and carried off all that was in it, and had no respect either to matron or virgin, they retreated

Invasion of
Flemings.
R.N. 175.

1173. E quant il oyrent dire ke la contesse ¹ de Leycestre ariva, e vint sus a ² Oreford, il se mistrent la contre ly. E quant ele fust receue ³ a grant nobleye, e le Flemens ki ou ly vindrent, le conte de Leycestre out en pense de returner al ostel, e si fist ¹ il. Mes si com 5 il passerent par le pays e vindrunt entre Seint Eadmun e un petite vile ki est apelle Seint Martin de Fornham, estevus si com Deu voleit les chivalers del pays les envayrent forment. E ceo fu par le commaundement les justises le rey ⁴ le pere. E en cel estur fust 10 pris le conte de Leycestre e la contesse, e la greniour partie de Flemens tve, e lautre partie en prisonee. E ceo fut fet le xvi. kalende de Novembre. E cest an ausi fust Seint Thomas canonice, cest adire auctorize de la curt de Rome ke il deust estre tenu seint par 15 tute seinte eglise, e ke hom tendreyt sa feste solempnement la jur ki il fust martyrise.

1174. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxiiii. le conte Hwe Bigot en vea autrefeiz pur les Flemens, e il revindrunt de rechef en Engleterre. E kant il avait tanz des genz 20 ou ly, il destruit tut le pais en viron de ly. E sur ¹ tut ceo il ala ¹ ala noble cite de Norwiz e lasist, e al primer assaut la prist, e argent sans nombre diloec en porta, e muz de eus com prisons en mena, e grant rancun prist de eus avant ke il 25 les delivera. E ceo fu fet la xiiii. kalende de Juil. Tant dementers le conte David, le frere le rey de Escoce, garni le chastel de Huntingdone de bele chivalerie e de plente de vittail. E pus vint a Leycestre e a compaingna aly genz de la vile, e destruit 30 tut le pays, e robba e arst les viles, e les genz twa. E Willame son frere, le rey de Escoce, feseit meme la

¹ om.² *Herford.*³ *ou.*ins. *Henri.*

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1174. chose ou grant ost ki il out en Northumberland. E kant les justises le rey Henri le pere virent le mal ki surdi de jur en jur en le reaume, com il eussent envee muz des messagers al rey le pere, e il ne poy- eient saver nul ¹certeyne de son retourner en Engle- 5 terre, pur grant mester ki il eurent, enveerent Richard leslyt de Wyncestre al rey en Normundie pur fere le retourner en Engleterre. ²E quant le rey out oy ke Engleterre' esteit si male menee, il vint ou grant ost hors de Normundie en Engleterre. E quant il y vint, 10 tantost se mist a Cantorbire, e reconust ke tuz ces maus ly furunt avenuz pur ceo ke il aveit fet contre Seint Thomas. Dont il vint ³la nue pee, ³e com ceo fust un penant, le quart ide de *Join, ki fust par Vendirdi. E la se mist devant la tumber ⁴del seint, ⁵15 e ⁵ou muz des chaudes lermes ly pria pur ly meimes e pur les sens pardon de ceo ke il aveient trespasse contre ly. E a donc grant chose e riche offri, e mut plus promet de fere unkore aly. E estre ceo de tuz les eveskes ki la furunt pria absolucioun; e le 20 resceust; pus de tute genz de religion ki la furent, kar muz y out a donc assemblez, il prist discipline ⁴de verges ben tillantes issi ke de chescun de eus resceust iii. coups u cink. Donc pur la bone volunte ki il out a donc a Deu, e vers le seint, a espenir 25 son pecche avint un bel miracle ⁵a cel jur; kar le rey de Escoce, Willame, son fort enemi, fust donc pris a Appelby des chivalers le rey Henri. E estre ceo, quant ceus ki aveient ⁵leve contre ly eurent oy ke il fust revenu en Engleterre, il furent tut des- 30 confit, e ly prierent pur lur messagers pur sa pes aver; issi ke il le granta; mes ade primes les fist

¹ certeyne.² om.³ a.⁴ des.⁵ gerroye.

* Error for *Juil.*; iv. Id. Jun. was Monday. The same error, however, is in D. but not in H.

large army which he had in Northumberland. And when the justices of king Henry the father saw the woe which arose in the kingdom day by day, while they had sent many messengers to the king the father, and could not learn anything certain of his return to England, in the great need they suffered, they sent Richard, bishop elect of Winchester, to the king in Normandy, to make him return to England. And when the king heard of the bad plight of England, he came to England with a large army from Normandy. And when he was come there, at once he went to Canterbury, and confessed that all these evils were come upon him for that he had done against St. Thomas. So he came there barefoot, and in the manner that befits a penitent on July 10, which was a Friday, and there he laid himself before the saint's tomb, and there, with many hot tears, he prayed for pardon for himself, and for his people, and for all that they had sinned against the martyr. And then he made offering of much and rich property, and promised that he would make still more to him. And besides this he craved absolution from all the bishops who were there, and received it; then from all the monks who were there, for many were assembled at that time, he received the discipline of good cutting rods, so that he got from each of them from three to five stripes. Then for the good desire he had towards God and towards the saint, to wipe away his sin, there befel a great miracle that day; for the king of Scotland, William, his bitter enemy, was then taken at Appleby by king Henry's knights. And moreover, when those who had taken up arms against him heard that he was returned into England, they were completely discomfited, and by their messengers besought to have his peace; so he granted it; but first he made them swear that they

Bp. of Win-
ton sent to
Henry.
D. 576. 9.

Henry's
penance at
Becket's
tomb.
D. 577. 7.

Sign of
pardon.
D. 577. 38.

1174. jurer ke ¹jammes contre ly ne tendreyent, e ke il durreyent bons ostages, e ke il baudreient tuz lur chasteus en sa meyn. E si feseient pur poy tretuz. Pus a pres kant le rey out assemble grant ost a Seint Edmun pur grever ses enemis, par comun conseil fust ⁵ ordene ke il asserreyt a une feiz deus chasteus Hwe [le] Bigot, conte de Norfolke, cest adire, Framingham e Bungeye. E a donc le conte fust si mal mene, ke il dona bons ostages e M. mars en deners pur aver sa pes, le viii. kalende de Aust, e pus ly fist homage e ¹⁰ ly jura feaute; e les Flemens ki furunt aly venuz pur ly ayder contre le rey, fist aler en lur pays; e ceo fu par ²le conge le rey; mes ade primes feseient le serment ke jammes ne entreyent en Engleterre pur mal fere. Kant le rey out issi mis la terre de Engleterre ¹⁵ en dreit estat e pes fut par tut, il meimes returna en Normundie, la terce ide de Aust, e vint a Roen, e la trova ja assege del rey Henri son fiz e del rey de France Lowys, e del conte de Flandres. Mes kant il oyrent dire ke le rey le pere fust venu si sudeynement ²⁰ sur eus, e ke il ne poeient ³ren fere, ⁴tant com' il fust la, il se mistrent de iloc le xix. kalende de Septembre, kar tuz ceus de lur ost pur poy morurunt iloc de feym e de messeise. Cest an, un tusse tua pur poy tut le mund. 25

1175. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxv. fust lacord fet entre le rey Henri le pere, e le rey Henri le fiz; e les autres fiz le rey ausi, ki se tindrent al fiz contre le pere; cest adire, Richard e Gefrey furunt a cordez aly, e il les pardona son mal talent. Cest an, le jur de- ³⁰ vant les nounes de Novembre, tut le ciel vers le partie del North fust ⁵ausi com tut senglant, e ceo fust en tur mie nuit, e dura le espace de un heure. Meme le an le rey le pere e le rey le fiz vin-

¹ ins. *il.* ² om. ³ *nent.* ⁴ *tuunk.* ⁵ ins. *venu.*

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1175. drunt en Engleterre, e visiterent Seint Thomas, le
quinte kalende de Join.
1176. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxvi. Willame, le conte de Glou-
cestre, pur ceo ke il ne aveit nul fiz, e il ly sembla
mal ke son heritage fust de partie entre ses filies, 5
Jon, le fiz le rey, fist son heyr a Wyndeshores le
quarte kalende de Octobre. E meme le an Willame de
Aubeni, conte de Arundel, morust, la iiii. ide de Oc-
tobre, a Waverleye, e fust ensevely a Wymedham la
[x]iiii. kalende de Novembre. 10
1177. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxvii. le rey Henri le pere ousta del
eglise de Waltham les chanoignes seculers ki la furent,
e mist illoc chanoignes regulers, e ceo fust fet la veille
de Pentecouste par le auctorite la apostoile. E vin-
drunt illoc chanoignes de iii. luys, cest adire de Seint 15
Osithe, e * de Cycestre, e de Oseneye. Pus le rey, le
pere, kant il out ordene le reaume de Engleterre a sa
volunte, passa la mer, la xv. kalende ¹ de Septembre.
E pus le rey, le pere, vowa a Deu e aferma par ser-
ment, e le rey de France ausi, ke il irreyent ala Terre 20
Seinte. E ceo fust fet a Nonnancurt, la vii. kalende
de Octobre. Cel an fust un trop grant yvern, e si
pleine de tempeste ke muz des nefes perirent en la
mer, e genz sanz nombre neerent en mareys e en
riveres. La terce kalende de Decembre fust une 25
escleyre par tut Engleterre. [E] ales kalendes de
Decembre un vent trop fort vint hors del suth, ki
abbati les boys e les mesons en muz des luys. E donc
fust un trop grant neif.
1178. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxviii. Richard de Luzi, justise 30
le rey en Engleterre, funda le eglise Seint Thomas le

¹ om.

* "Constituit Walterum de Gaunt—de Oseneie, abbatem."—R. 560, 53.

king, the son, came into England, and visited the tomb of St. Thomas, May 28.

A.D. 1176, William, the earl of Gloucester, inasmuch as he had no son, and it seemed not good to him that his inheritance should be divided among his daughters, made John, the king's son, his heir, at Windsor, September 28. And the same year William de Albene, earl of Arundel, died at Waverley, October 12, and was buried at Wymondham, October 19.

John heir of Gloucester.
D. 594. 57.

Earl of Arundel d.
D. 595. 3.

A.D. 1177, king Henry, the father, expelled from Waltham church the secular canons which were there, and placed there regular canons, and this was done with the sanction of the pope, on Whitsun eve (June 11). And there came thither canons from three places, St. Osyth's, and Chichester, and Osney. After this, the king, the father, when he had ordered the realm of England according to his will, crossed the sea, August 18. At this time the king, the father, vowed to God, and confirmed it by an oath, and the king of France, also, that they would go to the Holy Land. This was sworn at Nonnancourt, September 25. This year there was a very severe winter, and so full of storm that many ships perished on the sea, and people without number were drowned in the fens and rivers. On November 29 there was a storm of lightning all over England. On December 1 a very strong wind came out of the south, and caused the fall of trees and houses in many places. And then there was a very great snow storm.

Waltham Ab.
R.N. 177.

Henry goes to France.
D. 599. 1.
Pilgrimage sworn.
D. 599. 3.

Storms and floods.
D. 599. 22.

A.D. 1178, Richard de Lucy, the king's justice in England, founded the church of St. Thomas the Martyr,

Church at Lesnes dedic. to St. Thomas.
D. 600. 14.

1178. Martyr, la terce ide de Join, en un liu ki est apele Westwode, en le evesche de Roucestre, e mist la chanoingnes regulers; mes cest ore apele Lesnes. A donc le rey, le pere, kant il out tut ordene a sa volunte en Normundie, revint en Engleterre ales ides 5 de Juil, e visita la tumbre Seint Thomas.
1179. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxxix. le rey Henri le fiz kant il oust este ¹ hors del reaume de Engleterre iii. anz en le reaume de France, e oust este iloec a muz des beles alees, e ou ceo out mut largement despendu; issi ke 10 ren ne ly fausist de nobleie del siecle, revint en Engleterre le quarte kalende de Marz, e fust resceu a grant honor del rey son pere. E pur ceo ke labbeye de Seint Austin de Cantorbire e labbe ki unkes fust eust fet obedience a les erceveskes ² de Cantorbire' ja 15 cinc cent anz e plus, Roger, le abbe de meme le ² luy, ki primes fust moigne al eglise de la Trinite u Seint Thomas gist, e diloec pris a cele dignite, purchacant vers lapostoille Alisandre ke il e quant ki partant a labbeye fust exempt del poer le erceveske. 20 Dont en temoingnage de ceo il resceut del apostoille croce e mitre e ganz, la quinte kalende de Februer. Pus Lowys, le rey de France, vint en Engleterre pur visiter le cors Seint Thomas, e demora iii. jurs a Cantorbire. E a donc le rey Henri, le pere, vint 25 contre ly a Dofvere, le xi. kalende de Septembre par Mekerdi. E kant le rey de France out fet son pelerinage, il returna a Dofvere le Dimenie suant e la se mist en meer. Meme lan le rey Henri, le fiz, fust a Reins a corounement Phelipe, le rey de France, 30 ki soer il out esposa.
1180. Anno gratiæ m.c.lxxx. le rey Henri le fiz vint en Engleterre, a les kalendes de Averil, e il fust resceu a grant honor del pere, e fist le serement

¹ MS. ins. *illoc*.² om.

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1180. a Redinges ke il suereit la volunte ¹ le pere en tutes choses. E quant ceo fust fet, le rey le pere se mist en mer a Portismue, e le rey le fiz a Dofre. E pus a pres le rey le pere tint sa pasche en la cite de Mans. E cest an fust Sainte Fredeswyde translate le 5 primer ide de Februer. E meme le an le rey changa la moneye.
1181. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxii. le rey le pere quant il out mis [tute] la terre de Normundie en le ordenement le rey son fiz, il revint en Engleterre le viii. kalende 10 de Aust, e vint a Cantorbire a Saint Thomas en oreyson.
1182. ² Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxii. le rey Henri le pere envea ala terre de Jerusalem xlii. m. mars.
1183. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxiii. le rey Henri le fiz morust 15 en Turoine, kant il fust de xxviii. anz e xiiii. semaines e vi. jurs. E fust enseveli a Roen.'
1184. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxiiii. le rey le pere kant il aveit ordene tutes ses terres ultre mer a pres sa volunte par le conge le rey de France e de sa grace, il vint en 20 Engleterre la terce ide de Join. E meme le an Eracle, le patriarc de Jerusalem, pur dire e mustrer le estat e le mester de la Terre Seinte vint en Engleterre, ou le mestre del hospital. Pus le quart jur del entre de Novembre, si com la apostoille Lucie, [e] le emperour e 25 les cardinaus, e les autres prelaz de seinte eglise seissent a Veroune en la grant eglise, estevus, le erceveske de Ravenne comenca adire e aprescher coment le terre de Jerusalem fust perdue. E pur ceo la apostoille Lucy escrit al rey de Engleterre ke il ³ en vousist 30 penser, e eyder ason poer.
1185. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxv. fut done tel conseil al rey de Engleterre de seons, ke il vausist meuz e plus serrait al saluz ³ de sa' alme ke il demorast en Engle-

follow his father's will in all things. And when this was accomplished, the king, his father, set sail at Portsmouth, and the king, the son, at Dover; and after this, the king the father kept his Easter in the city of le Mans. This year St. Fredeswyd was translated, February 13. The same year the king altered the coinage.

The kings go abroad.
D. 610. 25.

St. Fredeswyd.
Bromton.
Coinage changed.

A.D. 1181, the king, the father, when he had placed the province of Normandy under the government of the king his son, returned to England, July 25, and came to Canterbury to St. Thomas, for prayer.

Hen. ii.
home.
D. 612. 3.

A.D. 1182, the king Henry, the father, sent to the land of Jerusalem 4,200 marks.

Subsidizes crusades.
D. 613. 14.

A.D. 1183, king Henry, the son, died in Touraine, when he was of the age of 28 years, 14 weeks, and 6 days, and was buried at Rouen.

Hen. jr. d.
D. 615. 37.
617. 6^o.

A.D. 1184, the king, the father, when he had ordered all things abroad to his mind, by the leave of the king of France, and of his grace, he arrived in England, June 10. And that same year Heraclius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, came to England, with the Master of the Hospital, to tell and explain the state and the need of the Holy Land. Afterwards, on the fourth day of the commencement of November, while the pope Lucius, and the emperor, and cardinals, and the other prelates of Holy Church, were sitting in the chief church of Verona, behold the archbishop of Ravenna began to speak and to preach of how the land of Jerusalem was lost. And therefore the pope Lucius wrote to the king of England that he would be pleased to think of it, and to help according to his ability.

Hen. ii. in England.
D. 619. 4.

And that same year Heraclius, the patriarch of Jerusalem, came to England, with the Master of the Hospital, to tell and explain the state and the need of the Holy Land. Afterwards, on the fourth day of the commencement of November, while the pope Lucius, and the emperor, and cardinals, and the other prelates of Holy Church, were sitting in the chief church of Verona, behold the archbishop of Ravenna began to speak and to preach of how the land of Jerusalem was lost. And therefore the pope Lucius wrote to the king of England that he would be pleased to think of it, and to help according to his ability.

Deputation from Holy Land.
D. 625. 51.

Afterwards, on the fourth day of the commencement of November, while the pope Lucius, and the emperor, and cardinals, and the other prelates of Holy Church, were sitting in the chief church of Verona, behold the archbishop of Ravenna began to speak and to preach of how the land of Jerusalem was lost. And therefore the pope Lucius wrote to the king of England that he would be pleased to think of it, and to help according to his ability.

[1185.]
Crusade preached.

And therefore the pope Lucius wrote to the king of England that he would be pleased to think of it, and to help according to his ability.

Pope's letter.
D. 624. 33.

A.D. 1185, advice to this effect was given to the king of England by his subjects, that it would be better worth the while, and would make more for the good of his soul, to stay in England and watch over

H. dissuaded from crusade.
D. 626. 18.

1185. tere, e gardast son reaume ke aler en pelerinage ala Terre Seinte. Pus le rey de Engleterre passa la mer e le patriarc ou ly, e tint sa Paske a Roen. E quant le rey de France out oy de sa venue, il ¹vint [contre luy] a Walredoil, ou il demorerent en semble 5 iii. jurs. E meme cel an, Jon, le fiz le rey, ki ja fust fet chivaler, ki fust apele Sire de Yrlande, ala en Yrlande le primer jur devant les kalendes de Averil. E donc Symon, le conte de Norhamptone, morust sanz heyr de sey: e pur ceo le rey rendi le 10 contee de Hunte done, ou tuz les apurtenences, a Wil-lame, le rey de Escoce.

1186. Anno gratiæ M.C.LXXXVI. le rey de Engleterre bailla ses chastous garniz en Aquitaine a ceus ki il voleit, e returna en Engleterre e vint a Hamptone la quinte 15 kalende de May. ¹E le rey e la reyne passerent en semble en une nef. E meme le an morust Gefrey, le fiz le rey, duc de Bretaigne, la xiiii. kalende de Septembre, e fust ensevely a Parys en leglyse [de] Nostre Dame, de denz le chor des chanoingnes. 20

1187. Anno gratiæ M.C.LXXXVII. quant le rey Henri vist ke tut le reaume de Engleterre fust en pes, il se mist en mer a Dofre la xiii. kalende de Marz, e passa par Flandres. E le terz jur apres vint ²en Normundie ³a Arencourt. Meme cest an fust la 25 verraye croyz nostre Seignour porte en bataille contre les Saracins, e pris e en porte de eus pres de Tyberiad. E meme le an Richard, le fiz le rey de Engleterre, conte de Peyters, le primer entre tuz les barons de France, prist la croiz de la meyn Bertilmeu, 30 le erceveske de Turs; ne ne demanda unkes conseil de son pere, ne natendi sa volunte.

1188. Anno gratiæ M.C.LXXXVIII. la xii. kalende de Februer, le rey de France e de Engleterre vindrunt en semble entre Gisorz e Trie; e la pristrent il la croyz de les 35 meins de iii. erceveskes, cest adire, de Tir, en la Terre

¹ om. ² ins. *il*. ³ *E en Rencourt. Driencourt. D.*

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1188. Sainte, e de Reins, e de Roen : e pus a pres Phelipe, le conte de Flandres, e genz sanz nombre ou eus. E fust a donc ordene ke ceus de la terre le rey de France prendreient rouges croyz, e ceus de Engleterre blanches, e ceus de Flandres vertes. Cest an fust le dime 5 prise de tute Engleterre. [E] meme cest an fust Jerusalem rendu a Saladin le jur del exaltation de la seinte croyz.

1189. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxix. le rey Henri de Engleterre fist homage a Phelipe, le rey de France, e kan 10 ke il u ses ancestres eurent purchacee en ¹Naverne, il quite clama au rey de France. E meme lan morust lavant dit Henri, rey de Engleterre, a Chinoun, le jur des octaves des Apostles Seint Pere e Seint Poel ; e fust en sevely a Font Everad. Le conte 15 Richard, son fiz, fust al enterrement ²le pere. E meme cel an morust Seint Gilbert, ki fist le ordre de Simplingham.

M.C. LXXXIX. RICHARD ³le conte de Peyters, fiz Henri le secund, rey de Engleterre, e frere Henri le terz fust corounee a 20 Londres a Westmuster de Baudewyn, le erceveske de Cantorbire, la terce noute de Septembre, e regna x. anz. E pur ceo ke il porta armes contre son pere ou Henri son frere, e ausi pus ke il out resceu la croyz, pur un sen ami ki fust tue de Gefrey de Linesy, par le 25 conseil e le eyde le rey son pere, il fust asouz de deus erceveskes, cest adire de Roen e de Cantorbires a Ses en Normundie [treys semeyns] a pres la mort ²le pere. E pus vint a Roen e prist la Duchee de Normundie de le erceveske de Roen par espee e 30 banere. E pus vint il en Engleterre a Wyncestre, le jur del assumption Nostre Dame ; e la fust il resceu a grant procession. E la reyne Alienor, sa mere, ki par muz des anz oust este estreitement garde, a donc fust delivere, e le rey son fiz ly dona poer de fere 35

¹ Auverne.² soen.³ om.

the Holy Land, and of Rheims, and of Rouen; and soon after, Philip, the earl of Flanders, and people without number with them. And then was the regulation made that the men from the land of the king of France should wear red crosses, and those of England white, and those of Flanders green. On this year a tythe was raised from all England. This same year, also, was Jerusalem surrendered to Saladin, September 14.

A.D. 1189, king Henry of England did homage to Philip, the king of France, and gave up to the king of France his claims to whatever his ancestors had acquired in Auvergne. And the same year the aforesaid Henry, king of England, died at Chinon, July 6, and was buried at Fontevraud. The earl Richard, his son, was at the father's funeral. Also, that same year, St. Gilbert died, who founded the order of Sempringham.

Henry does homage and surrenders territory, and dies. D. 645. 12.

RICHARD, earl of Poitiers, son of Henry II., king of England, and brother of Henry III., was crowned in London at Westminster by Baldwin, the archbishop of Canterbury, September 3, and he reigned ten years. And because he had made war, against his father with Henry his brother, and also, by the advice and with the aid of the king his father, after he had taken the cross, on account of one of his friends who had been killed by Geoffrey de Lusignan, he was absolved by two archbishops, namely, those of Rouen and Canterbury, in Sééz, in Normandy, three weeks after his father's death. And then he came to Rouen and received the dutchy of Normandy from the archbishop of Rouen by sword and banner. And after this he came in England to Winchester, August 15, and there he was received with a great procession. And queen Eleanor, his mother, who had been kept close prisoner for many years, then was set free, and the king, her son, granted her power to do whatever

Coronation of Ric. I. after absolution for war against his father. D. 646. 43. [639. 43.]

Queen Eleanor liberated. D. 646. 59.

1189. ceo ki ele voleit par tut le reaume. E donc fust cele prophecie paremplie ki fust dist de long tens *Le egle de freinte aliance avera joie a son terz ny,* cest adire, al pigoun de la terce nessance : kar ceste reyne Alienor ben est apele egle, pur ceo ke ele 5 expandi ses eles utre deus reaumes ; cest adire, de France e de Engleterre, kar ele fust espose al un rey e al autre. Mes cest egle fust de freinte aliance, pur ceo ke le divorz fu fet ade primes entre ly e le rey de France pur cosinage ki fust entre eus. 10 E pus fust ele oste de lyt le rey de Engleterre e mis com en prison ben xvi. anz, pur ceo ke ele tint ou son fiz Henri contre le pere, dont le aliance entre ly e ses seignours fut freinte, e de pescee de une part e de autre. Mes ele avoit joie al pigonn de la terce 15 nessance, pur ceo ke son eisne fiz Willame moroust kant il fut un enfant ; le secund, Henri, morust tot a pres ceo ke il fut fet rey. Mes Richard son terz fiz de ki nous parloms ore, eshauca le noun la mere autant com il poeit, e ly feseit atant de honor com il saveit ; issi 20 ke par le honor ki il fist ala mere, tute fust oblie¹ ceo ki' il fist al pere. E donc ben fust veirs ke ele aveit joye al pigoun de la terce nessance. Cesti rey Richard enle primer tens ke il comenca a regner il dona a Deu un bel doun pur mercier le ke il 25 out mis en si haut estat, kar il assigna donc c. marchez de rente a moignes de Sisteus a procurer e pestre le chapitre chescon an. Meme le an el moys de Octobre Phelipe le rey de France manda au rey de Engleterre e la monesta tant com il poeit de aler 30 ala Terre Seinte. E meme le an le rey de Escoce

¹ *quanke.*

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1189. Willame vint a Cantorbire e fist homage al rey de Engleterre. E a donc donerent tuz les genz de Engleterre, e clers e lays, la dyme de tuz lur mobles pur enveer ala Terre Seinte. Pus meme le an, le xxx. jur de Decembre vindrent le rey de Engleterre⁵ e de France en semble a Nonnancurt, e feseyent covenant ke il¹ yrreyent ala Terre Seynte de denz les octaves de Paske ou entur la feste² Seint Jon le Baptiste.
1190. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxx. passerent les avant diz¹⁰ reys ala Terre Seint, e Baldewyn le erceveske de Cantorbire ala en pelerinage³ ovekes eus. E muz y out en Engleterre ki aveient en pense de fere meme le veage; mes il lur fust avis ke il deveient primes destruire les Jus, les enemis Deu, en la terre avant ke¹⁵ il deussent aler en estrange terre de destruire les Sarazins. E pur ceo le viii. Ide de Februer tuz les Juys ki furunt trovez en lur mesons a Norwyz furunt tuez. ⁴Nekedent les uns aveient refuy al chastel. Ausi le jur de Paumes furunt tuez lvii. ⁴de eus' a Seint Ed-²⁰ mund, e muz des autres a Stanford e a Euerwyk. Mes de ceo fet ne furunt mie sages genz paez, pur ceo ke Deu nus dist chescon jur par David le prophete el Sauter, *Ne occidas eos ne quando obliviscantur populi mei*, cest adire, "Ne les tuez nent ke mon pople ne oblie²⁵ "[mye] le tort ki il⁵ mey firent." Estre ceo nus sumes certeyn par le prophete Ysaye e lapostle Seint Poel ke avant le jur de jugement il resceverunt nostre⁴ fey.
- Memes cel tens furunt esveskes fet viscontes en Engleterre. Dont Hwe le eveske de⁶ Coventre pur ceo³⁰ ke il out resceu cel office fust suspendu de Badewyn le erceveske de Cantorbire.
- A donc si com le rey de France e de Engleterre alerunt vers Jerusalem, le rey de France prist son chemin vers la cite de Jeneve, e le rey³⁵

¹ meneyent.² ins. de la nativite.³ o.⁴ om.⁵ firent a moy.⁶ Ventre.

year William, king of Scotland, came to Canterbury, and did homage to the king of England. And then all the people of England, both cleric and lay, gave the tenth of all their chattels to send to the Holy Land. After this, the same year, on the 30th of December, the king of England and the king of France met at Nonnancourt, and made an agreement that they would go to the Holy Land within Easter week, or about St. John Baptist's day.

William of Scotland's homage. D. 649. 61. Clergy and lay taxed. D. 650. 25. Alliance of Rich. and Philip made at Nonnancourt.

A.D. 1190, the aforesaid kings crossed over to the Holy Land, and Baldwin, the archbishop of Canterbury, went on pilgrimage with them. And there were many in England who had it in their purpose to perform the same journey, but they were instructed that they ought first to destroy the Jews, the enemies of God, at home, before they should go to destroy the Saracens abroad. And therefore, February 6, all the Jews were murdered who were found in their houses at Norwich. But some had taken refuge in the castle. Also, on Palm Sunday (March 18), fifty-seven of them were slain at Bury St. Edmunds, and many others in Stamford and at York. Yet wise people were not pleased by that deed; for God tells us daily, by the prophet David, in the Psalter, *Slay them not, lest my people forget the wrong they have done me.* Besides, we are assured by the prophet Isaiah, and the apostle St. Paul, that before the day of judgment they shall receive our faith.

Abp. Baldwin joins the kings. D. 651. 43.

Massacre of Jews. D. 651. 49.

At this time, also, some bishops were made sheriffs in England. Whereupon Hugh, the bishop of Coventry, was suspended by Baldwyn, the archbishop of Canterbury, because he had received that office.

Bishops in secular offices. D. 652. 40. Baldwin protests.

Then, while the kings of France and of England journeyed towards Jerusalem, the king of France took his way towards the city of Genoa, and the king of

D. 652. 49. Kings' march. D. 655. 62.

1190. de Engleterre vers Marsilie. Dont il entra la mer
¹ a Marsillie la veille Seint Loranz. E si com il ala
 par mer vindrent les messagers la apostoille aly el
 port de Rome ² ki ly prierent de par le pape ke
 il vousist venir a Rome.' Mes il ne voleit pas fere ⁵
 la priere la apostoille, mes pres de Capue entra en
 Poyle. A donc Baldewyn le erceveske de Cantorbire,
 e Hubert le esveske de Salesbires, e Richard de
 Glanvile ki fust aucun tens chef justize de Engle-
 tere alerent le dreit chemin ³ vers Jerusalem e lesse-10
 runt Sicilie a senestre, e a pres muz de perils ki
 il eurunt en la mer, al dreyn ariverent asur en tur
 la feste Seint Michel e troverent Acres assege. Pus
 le rey de France ariva a Messene la xvi. kalende de
 Octobre e le rey de Engleterre la ix. kalende de meme ¹⁵
 le meys en meme le liu. En cel tens Tancre le rey
 de Sicilie dona au rey Richard xx m. unces de or pur
 le mariage ki dust estre ⁴ entre sa filie e Arctur le duc
 de Bretaingne, neveu le rey de Engleterre, fiz de son
 frere Gefrey. Dont le rey Richard fist celi Arctur son ²⁰
 heyr, si il moresist sanz enfant. E ceo fust reson kar
 il fust le fiz de son eisne frere a pres ly.

1191. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxxi. le rey de Engleterre se mist
 en mere a Messene la quarte ide de Averil, e entur le
 xx. jur apres il entra en le Ylde de Rode e demora ²⁵
 la v. jurs. E pus passa plus avant, e arriva en Cypre.
 E celi ki se fist rey de Cypre fist suget aly, e le
 tint lyee en lyens de argent pur ceo ke le covenant
 fust avant fet ke il ne serreit pas mis enfer. A donc
 avint ke le rey de France ariva a Acres la xii. ka- ³⁰
 lende de Averil. E com ben tut le ost des Crestiens
 ki out gu la ben vii. semeynes pur assalier la cite
 espleyterunt iloc, sevent ceus ki la furent. Entre
 ceo le rey Richard ou grant navie ki il out en sa

¹ de.² om.³ en.⁴ de.

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1191. compaignie se mist en mer a Cypre, e si com il ala par mer il vist une nef ki sigla ¹ mut forment, ki fut pleyne de tute manere de vital e de armes de bataille, ki fust envee de Saphadyn le frere Saladin, syre de Babiloigne, as Sarazins ki furunt assa- ⁵gez en Acres, pur eus ayder. E quant ceo out veu le rey, il la assailly maintenant. E un des mariners y out de par le rey ki saveit noer, ki maintenant se mist enla mer e vint desuz cele nef e la perca de un terail. E quant ceo fu fet, le ewe entra maintenant, ¹⁰e en poy de eure neerent pur poy tretuz ki furent enla nef, le viii. ide de Join. E tost apres le rey de Engleterre entra le port de Acres le ²vi. ide de Join. E com les deus reys eussent assailly cele cite e les Sarazins veissent ke il ne eussent nul poer a rester, parlerent ¹⁵de la pees a tel covenant ke Saladin renderoyt a certeyn jur la Seinte Croyz, e ³ke lerreit aler quites tuz les Crestiens ki il out en liens, ben a M. e v. cens. E si fu la cite de Acres rendue a les deu reys la ²⁰iiii. ide de Joil.

Kant ceste cite fust issi prise, le rey de France pensa de aler a rere en ⁴'son pays' ausi com tut eust este fet pur quei il vint. Mes le rey de Engleterre le pria ausi ententivement com il poust, ke il ne freit ja ceo dekes atant ke il eusent plus fet [en la terre] de ²⁵pru de la Crestiente. Mes pur ceo ke il aveit establi en son quer ke il a tutes fins returnereit, ren ne valeit sa priere, mes se mist en mer ou poy des sens ki le suyrent. E tantost pus ke le rey de France sen fust ale, le rey de Engleterre prist le chemin vers Jafe, pur ³⁰avancer les bosoignes de la Crestiente e pur parfurnir son vou. Dont si com il ala par veyes il fist tant destruction des Sarazins, la veille de la Nativite nostre Dame, ke Saladin xl. anz devant ne out eu a une

¹ trop.² vii.³ om. MS. le.⁴ sa terre.

fleet which he had in his convoy, embarked at Cyprus, and as he sailed he saw a ship sailing with much power, and laden with all sorts of provision and arms for war, which was despatched by Saphadyn, the brother of Saladin, the lord of Babylon, to the Saracens who were besieged in Acre, to succour them. And when the king had seen it, he attacked it at

Richard embarks for Acre. Sinks a large ship with ammunition and provisions. D. 661. 15.

once; and there was one of the sailors on the side of the king who was skilled in diving, who at once leaped into the sea and got under the ship, and pierced it with a borer, and when this was done the water immediately came, and in a short space almost all who were in the ship were drowned, on June 6. And soon after the king of England entered the port of Acre on June 8. And when the two kings had assaulted the city, and the Saracens saw that they had no power to resist, they proposed peace on the terms that Saladin should on a fixed day surrender the Holy Cross, and that he should let go free all the Christians (about 1,500) whom he had in bonds. And thus the city of Acre was surrendered to the two kings on July 14.

Capture of Acre. D. 660. 56.

As soon as the city was thus taken, the king of France contemplated going home again as if all was done for which he had come. But the king of England prayed him, with all the urgency he could, that he should not do so until they had done more worthy deeds for Christianity. But since he had fixed in his heart that he would return at all risks, his prayer had no effect, but he put to sea with a few of the soldiers who followed him. And soon after the king of France was gone away, the king of England made his way towards Jaffa, to further the necessities of Christianity and to accomplish his vow. Whereupon, as he went on his route he caused such destruction of the Saracens, on [Sep. 7] the eve of the Nativity of our Lady, as Saladin had never suffered before in

Difference between the kings.

Philip departs. D. 662. 7.

Richard advances and fortifies Jaffa. D. 662. 32.

1191. jurnee. Pus vint il a Jafe e la garnist des bons murs e des bons fossez, si com il out fet un poy devant a Acres.

Meme cest an morust Baldewyn le erceveske de Cantorbire, e en meme le pelerinage. En cel tens, Willame ki fust Engleis de nation, chapeleyn Rauf 5 de Disze le haut den de Londres, kant il passa vers Jerusalem ou la vant dit erceveske e ou les autres, il fist un tel vou ke si il peust venir sauvement el port de Acres il freit une chapele, en le honor Seint Thomas le martyr, de ses costages demeine, apres ceo ke il 10 eust eu chatteus; e ke il freit tant ke de coste serreit une cimetre dedie al honor¹ lavant dit martyr. E issi fu fet. Dont apres ceo muz vindrent iloc aservir Deu e Seint Thomas, a tus jurs, en cele chapele. E pur ceo par la volunte de tute la Crestiente fust celi 15 Willame fet prior sur tuz. Cesti aveit sur tutes choses cure des poveres genz, e de ²en sevelir les cors des genz morz, ausi ben des tuez com de ceus ki fussent morz de lur dreite mort.

NOTA.

1192.

Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxvii. le rey de France, ki fust 20 returne de Jerusalem, vint a Paris la vi. kalende de Geneuer. Pus le rey Richard de Engleterre, quant la true fut prise entre Crestiens e Sarazins de iii. anz, e iii. moys, e iii. semeynes, e iii. jurs, e iii. houres, del jur de la Paske suant, il returna vers le ostel e se mist 25 en mer ala feste Seint Denys. *E entur la feste Seint Martyn il ariva en Romenie, en un liu ki est dist Cuuurefu, ki fut del poer le Emperour de Constanti-noble, e pus avant ariva en Sclavonie. E quant il out passe Venise e Aquileye il entra en la terre le Duc 30 de Austrice, e tantost fust pris iloc dely en une cite ke hom' apele Wene, la iii. kalende de Genever. E tut fust il issi ke il ne fust mie mis en lyens de fer; nekedent pur les conditions des genz de la terre ki le

¹ ins. de.

² om.

* The errors in this passage are D's. *Infra mensem post diem illum [viii. Id. Oct.] applicuit in insula de Cuuerfu, et intravit naviculam et navigavit usque ad tres guleus quas vidit ex opposito in Romania.*—R. 717. 31.

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1192. garderent il fust mene a assez mauveis hostel: kar les genz de cel reaume sont com bestes e ordement sunt vestu e ordement manjuent, e ordement beivent, e hidousement parlent.
1193. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxiii. Jon sire de Yrlaunde, frere 5 le rey, kant il oy ke son frere fut pris, aveit grant esperance ke il peust tantost estre rey. E pur ceo il garnist muz des chasteus en Engleterre, e attret aly par tut le reaume muz des genz par dons ki il dona mut largement. Dont il passa la mer e fist covenant 10 ou le rey de France de tenir fermement aly, e ly¹ fist son ami. E ceo¹ fist il' ke il forcloreit del tut Artur le fiz Gefrey son eisne frere Duc de Bretagne de cel esperance ki les Bretons eurent ja de son avancement partens al reaume de Engleterre. Pus le Mardy a pres 15 la Paske Flurei le Duc de Austrice vendi le rey de Engleterre al Emperour de Rome, par covenant ke il ly durreit [un] certeyne summe de argent. E le Emperour le fist mettre en un liu ki est apele Trivaus en Alemaingnie 'en prison', de la quele prison nul home avant 20 cel heure issi, ki fust mis leinz lie.
1194. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxiiii. fu fet un general parlement en Alemaingne a Warmathe la terce Ide de Join sur la chat le rey de Engleterre; dont adonc Henri le emperour de Rome e de Alemaingnie dona al duc de 25 Austriz en pris pur le rey de Engleterre l.M. mars de argent. Mes apres le emperour prist le dubble, kar il demanda e avoit del rey de Engleterre par violence e extorsioun grant c.M. mars de argent. E les genz de Engleterre mut devoutement le granterent pur rechater 30 lur seignur hors de prison; kar les granz eglises pristrent les tresors ki furent la mis de grant siecle,

people of the land who guarded him, he was brought to bad quarters enough: for the people of that kingdom are like beasts, and are filthily clad, and eat filthily, and drink filthily, and talk hideously.

A.D. 1193, John, lord of Ireland, the king's brother, when he heard that his brother was prisoner, conceived great hope that he could soon be king. And therefore he put in order many of the castles in England, and drew over to himself throughout the kingdom many of the troops by means of gifts which he bestowed very freely. Whereupon he crossed the sea, and made a treaty with the king of France to stand by him faithfully, and pretended himself his friend. And this he did in order utterly to exclude Arthur, the son of Geoffroy, his eldest brother, the duke of Bretagne, from that hope which the Bretons had of his advancement in the course of time to the kingdom of England. After this, on [Mar. 25] the Thursday after Palm Sunday, the duke of Austria sold the king of England to the emperor of Rome, on the terms that he should pay him a certain sum of money. And the emperor had him put in prison, in a place called Trifels, in Germany, from which prison no man up to that time, who had been put there in chains, had ever escaped.

John's treachery. D. 668. 45.

Richard's prison transferred to Trifels. D. 668. 58.

A.D. 1194, there was a general parliament held at Worms in Germany, June 10, concerning the sale of the king of England. Then at that time Henry, the emperor of Rome and of Germany, gave the duke of Austria 50,000 silver marks as price of the king of England. But the emperor afterwards made the double of it, for he demanded and obtained from the king of England, by means of violence and great extortion, 100,000 silver marks, and the people of England granted it with much devotion to ransom their lord from prison; for the great churches took the treasures which were laid up there from remote ages

Council held at Worms concerning Richard's ransom. D. 670. 32.

Richard's ransom paid. D. 670. 50.

1194.

e les eglises parochiaus lur chaliz de argent e enveerent pur son rechat ;¹ ° unde versus :—

* *Christe, tuis calicis prædo fit prædo salutis.*'

Fust ausi establi par comun assent adonc ke erceveskes, eveskes, abbez, priours, contes, barons durreyent la 5 quarte partie de lur annuel rentes ; e les moingnes de Cisteus, e les chanoingnes de Primuster tute lur leyne de un an : e les clers ki vivunt des dymes, si com persones durreyent la dyme partie de lur rentes par an. E kant ceo fu fet le rey fu delivere. E a 10 pres ceo vint le erceveske de Coloingne aly, e lui pria ke avant ke il returnast en Engleterre ke il venesist a Coloingne. E si le fist il ; e fu resceu a grant honour en le paleis le erceveske. E le terz jur a pres fist le erceveske tant vers le rey ke il voudreit 15 oyr sa messe en le eglise Seint Pere ;¹ e si le fist. Dont le erceveske meymes com il eust ublie sa dignete si mist aval el quer entre les chantours e comenca la messe sollempnement de Seint Pere' : "*Nunc scio vere quia misit Dominus angelum suum et eripuit me de 20 manu Herodis,*" e est tant a dire : "Ore sage pur veir " ke nostre Seingnur ad envee son angel e me ad de- " livere del poer Herodis le mauveis." E ceo fut assez propre pur le rey. Pus le rey vint en Engleterre e ariva a Sandwyz, e par dymeyne la xiii. Kalende de 25 Averil. Puis le Merkerdy a pres il fust resceu a grant solempnete enle eglise Seint Poel² de Londres. Mes avant vindrunt contre ly a³ procession le pople e la clergie on tant de⁴ joye ki il serreit fort a dire. Si aveient tutes les rwes de la vile en curtinees e corou- 30 nes e garlandeschez pendirent par tut : e feseient⁵ si grant nobleye ke nu fin ne fut.

¹ om. ² en. ³ ins. *grant.* ⁴ *noyse.* ⁵ ins. *partut.*

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1194.

Pus ala¹ vers Notingham. E kant il vint la il les assist iii. jurs, e dedenz le terz jur il se mistrent tuz en sa mercy, e il les receust volunters. Pus fist il sa Paske a Northampton, e a les Octaves de Paske il fust coroune de Hubert le erceveske de Cantorbire a 5 Wyncestre. Pus le jur de seinz martyrs Nerrey e Achyllei il se mist en mer a Portesmue e vint en Normundie, e pus leva sus le matin e encontra Jon son frere, ki tantost chay as peez le rey e ly cria merci; e le rey lui granta volunters, e ly pardona trestut. Pus 10 ala vers Vernoil e oy dire ke le rey de France aveit ja assis le chastel viii. jurs, ne ne voleit ja cesser le jur de la Pentecouste, mes memes le jur fist grant robberies e granz arsons. E quant il out oy ke le rey de Engleterre deust venir illoec lendemeyn, il se mist en 15 fuite ou tut son ost. A donc le rey de France entra le pays de Tureyne,* e pres de Winendoil ficha ses pavillons. E kant il sout ke le rey de Engleterre deust la venir, il lendemein mut matin ala arere² a Freinte Val e entra le chastel. Mes ceo fu primes a grant 20 dute de ly meymes e a grant perte des sons. Dont le rey de Engleterre vint apres e prist ses pavillons e ses chars e ses charettes e lor e l'argent e autres choses ki il trova, e les mena ove ly. Meme lan eust le duc de Austriz assous de la Pape Celestin 25 le quart an de se eveschee de ceo ke il aveit pris le rey de Engleterre; e le apostoille prist le serment de ly e des sens ke ausi tost com il porreient ke il irreient a la Terre Seinte e demorreyent la autant de tens com le rey fut en sa garde, e si il ne 30 voudreit ceo fere ke il lescommengereit maintenant. E pus a pres ceo furent les trwes prises entre le rey de France e³ de Engleterre.

¹ ns. *il.* ² *en.* ³ ins. *le rey.*

* *Prope Vindocinum fixit tentoria.* D.

Then he went towards Nottingham; and when he arrived there, he besieged them three days, and within the third day they all submitted themselves to his mercy, and he received them willingly. Then he kept his Easter [April 10] at Northampton, and on the octave of Easter he was crowned by Hubert, the archbishop of Canterbury, at Winchester. After this, on the day of the holy martyrs Nereus and Achilles [May 12], he set sail at Portsmouth and came to Normandy, and then rose in the morning and met John his brother, who immediately fell at the king's feet and cried him pardon, and the king granted it to him freely and pardoned him all. Then he went to Verneuil, and heard say that the king of France had already been besieging the castle eight days, nor would desist even on Whitsunday, but that very day he robbed and burned largely; and when he heard that the king of England would be sure to come there on the morrow, he fled with all his army. Then the king of France entered the country of Touraine, and pitched his tents near Vendome; and when he knew that the king of England was expected to come there too, in the morrow very early he went back to Freteval and entered the castle; but this first cost himself great fear and his people great loss. Whereupon the king of England came after, and seized his tents and his waggons and his carts, and gold and silver, and other things which he found there, and took them with him. The same year the duke of Austria was absolved by pope Celestin, the fourth year of his popedom, for having imprisoned the king of England; and the pope took an oath of him and of his people that, as soon as they could, they should go to the Holy Land and remain there for as long a time as the king was in his captivity; and if he would not do so, (he said) that he would excommunicate him at once. And soon after this an armistice was arranged between the kings of France and of England.

Siege and
surrender
of Notting-
ham.
D. 672. 65.
Coronation.
Visit to
Normandy.
John's
submission.
D. 673. 5.

Philip's
aggression.
D. 674. 5.

Richard
takes
Philip's
camp.
D. 674. 34.

Duke of
Austria
absolved.
R.D. 675.
20.

Truce
between
France and
England.
D. 675. 54.
v. R.D. ib.

1196. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxxvi. fust la summe de furment pur un marc.
1197. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxxvii. le rey de Engleterre arst le chastel le seint Walerick, e robba le pays environ. E cest an pluveit il en Engleterre iii. jurs continuelment ; 5 e la summe de furment fust pur xviii. souz e viii. deners. Cest an fust le covenant fet entre le rey de Engleterre e Baldewyn le conte de Flandres, ke chescon de eus conseilireit e aydereit autre a son poer atuz jurs¹ contre le rey de France e iur autres 10 enemis. E ceo feseient il pur eus e pur lur heys. E meme le covenant fist Jon le frere le rey de Engleterre.
1198. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxxviii. le rey de Engleterre entra la terre le rey de France la quinte Kalende de Octobre e prist iii. chasteus [cest adice] de Curcels, e de Buriz, e 15 de Sire Fontaines. Mes lendemeyn vint le rey de France afere secours a primer chastel, ki il ne quidout point ke fu pris. E quant ceo oy le rey de Engleterre ly suy e le mist en fuyte ; e il le mist en tant destresce ala porte de Gisors ke le pount debrisa de suz ly e xx. chivalers 20 des seons furent la neez ; tant dementers le rey de Engleterre prist muz des granz genz de la terre, e pur poy c. chivalers e autres assez² des queus homme ne sout nombre. A cel heure furent pris cc. destres¹ des queus * les vii. vinz furent covert de fer. 25
- ² Mes meme cet an, cest a dire M.c.lxxxxviii. anno gratiæ, comenca le ordre des freres Prechours par Seint Dominic, ki fust lur primer fundour.
1199. Anno gratiæ M.c.lxxxxix., le jur de Nowel ki fu par Venderdi, fust le rey de Engleterre en Normundie a 30

¹ ins. en. ² om.

* The words between *autres assez des queus* and *des queus* are supplied from a correction in the original hand. By a further blunder in the

correction, the words *homme ne sout —destres* are directed to be inserted between *des queus les* and *vii*. See D. 704. 40.

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1199. Danfruu, e le rey de France Phelipe fust a Vernoun. Donc le rey de France e de Engleterre¹ parlerent ensemble entre Andoil e Vernoun a la feste Seinte Hyl-larie, issi ke le rey de Engleterre vint iloc par bat, e ne voleit ja venir sus ala terre, mes de la nef u il 5 fust* parla ou le rey de France ki vugla sur le chival a mount a terre pres de la rivere. E asistrent iloc un autre jur u il peusent autre feiz parler ensemble. E kant il a cel jur vindrunt, a pres ceo ke tut fust oy de une part e de autre, par sire Pere de Capue, ki 10 fust le legat la apostoille, acorderent a ceo ke trwes serreient prises entre eus de cele feste de Seint Hyllarie dekes a v. anz suanz, e tenues en bone fey e sanz mal fere e mal compassement; e ke terres e tenements serreient tenues de une part e de autre si com a donc 15 fust. E quant ceo fu fet e aferme par serement, chescon des reys ala en son reaume. Pus apres com le rey de Engleterre par esperance de la pes e del covenant ki ja fu fet deust aler vers Peytou, le rey de France ferma un novel chastel † [entre Butavant e Gualion] e destruit 20 la forest le rey de Engleterre tut entur cel pays. E quant le rey de Engleterre oy ceo, il manda al rey de France ke il aveit freint les trwes ki furent entre eus, si il ne abatisist le chastel ki il out fet. E le legat ly conseilla ke il ceo freit, ke les trwes ne fusent freinz par tant. 25 Dont le rey de France li granta ceo a sa priere, ke en bref tens il destrwereit cet chastel. Mes le rey de Engleterre ne fust mie pae de ceo, mes il voleit a tute fins ke la pes fust fete finale entre eus, u ke ren ne feust ceo ke il eussent² parle avant. Dont il y avoit 30 a donc une tel fourme de pes fet entre eus ke le rey de France rendreit au rey de Engleterre tute la terre ke

¹ ins. *vindrunt e.* ² *fet.*

* *Rea Francia firmavit quoddam castellum novum inter Buteavant et Guillum. R.*

† *In ripa fluminis in equo residens loquebatur cum rege Angliæ ore ad os. R.*

Philip, the king of France, was at Vernon. Then the kings of France and of England had a conference between Andelys and Vernon, at the feast of St. Hilary [Jan. 13]. So the king of England came there in a boat and would not land, but from the boat in which he was he conversed with the king of France, who shouted on horseback on the shore by the river. And they fixed then another day when they could speak together again; and when they came on that day, after the whole case had been heard, both on the one side and on the other, by sir Peter of Capua, who was the pope's legate, they covenanted that a truce should be made between them from this feast of St. Hilary for five years following, and should be observed in good faith and without evil doing or evil compassing, and that lands and tenements should be held on one side and on the other as they then were. And when this was done and confirmed by oath, each of the kings went to his kingdom. Afterwards, when the king of England, in reliance upon the peace and the treaty which had been made, had to go to Poitou, the king of France fortified a new castle, between Butevant and Gaillon, and destroyed the forest lands of the king of England all round that place. And when the king of England heard this, he sent word to the king of France that he had broken the truce which was made between them, unless he should rase the castle which he had made. And the legate advised him to do this, that the truce should not be broken after all. Whereupon the king of France granted this much to his prayer, that he would destroy that castle within a short time. But the king of England was not content with this, but he desired that, whatever befall, the peace should be made absolute between them, or else that nothing should be allowed of what they had spoken before. So there was then a draft of peace made between them, that the king of France should give back to the king of

and Philip.
R. 790. 4.

New
quarrel.
R. 790. 27.

New truce.
R. 790. 34.

1199. il aveit pris de ly u par guerre u en autre manere, hors pris le chastel de Gisorz, e en recompensacion de ceo¹ il ly durreit la doneyson del eveschee de Turs, e ke Lowys son fiz prendreit a femme la fillie le rey de Cestel, la nece le rey de Engleterre. E pus le 5 rey de France jurreit ke a son poer il eydereit Otes, le neveu le rey de Engleterre, de purchacer le empeire de Rome. E alencountre le rey de Engleterre durreit al avant dist Lowis le chastel de Gisorz ou sa nece en mariage e estre ceo il ly durreyt xx. M. mars 10 de argent. Mes tutes ces choses furent mis en delay dekes atant ke le rey de Engleterre fust returne de Poytou.

A donc Phelype le rey de France, ki tuz jurs sema discord, manda au rey de Engleterre ke Jon son 15 frere se avoit done aly, e de ceo [li] mustreit il la chartre Jon meimes. E le. rey de Engleterre le crut maintenant, e comenca a hayr Jon son frere² tant ke il ly fist deseysen de tutes ses terres ausi ben de ca la mer com de la. E kant Jon out demande lacheson 20 de ceo curuz il ly fut dit ke le rey de France out ceo mande a son frere. Dont kant Jon out³ ceo oy il envea maintenant deus chivalers en son luy ala curt le rey de France, ki firent lur profre de prover e defendre en tutes maneres, si com la curt de France 25 voudreit juger ke il ne fust ja coupable de ceo ki hom li mist sus. E quant lo profre fust fet il ni fut troue ne rey ne⁴ autre en cele curt ki le voleit granter. Dont de cel jur⁵ en avant le rey de Engleterre ama plus Jon son frere ke il ne fist avant, 30 e meins crust le mandemenz le rey de France.

¹ ge.² om.³ MS. rep. out.⁴ ins. de.⁵ MS. e.

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1199. Tant dementers Wymar, le vesconte de Limoges, trova un grant tresor de or e de argent en son soel, e envea de ceo al rey de Engleterre son seignur grant partie. Mes le rey le refusa e dist ke¹ il deust tut aver par dreit pur ceo ke il fust chef seignur. E lautre nel⁵ voleit granter a nul feor. Dont vint le rey ou grant ost en sa terre e asist son chastel ki out a noun Chaluz Cheverel, u il quidoit ke cel tresor eust este musce. E quant ceus ki esteient² de denz le' chastel fussent venuz aly e ly tendissent le chastel sauve¹⁰ lur vies,³ e membres, e armes, le rey ne les voleit ja recevoir, mes dit ke il les prendreit³ par force e les freit pendre. Dont a donc il⁴ returnerent dolenz e honiz, e sapaillerent a rester e defendre al meuz ke il poeient. E meme le jur si com le rey en¹⁵ virouna le chastel e espia u il poeit meuz fere lassaut, estevus, un arblaster Bertran de Gurdun tret une sete hors del chastel, e ferist le rey en le braz, e le plaa mortelment. E quant il se senti issi plae il munta sun chival e chivaucha a son hostel, e²⁰ comanda a son ost ke il ne lerreyent en nule manere lassaut, dekes atant ke le chastel fust pris. E quant ceo fust fet le rey comanda ke trestuz fussent penduz hors pris celi ki le naufra, kar il pensa⁶ si il peust vivere [e garir] de la playe, ke il²⁵ le mettreit a trop vil e trop male mort. Pus le rey se mist en la mein de un cirugien. E si com il sa forcast de trere la sete hors del braz, il tret hors seulement le fust e le fer demorra en la char. E quant il out trenche le braz le rey tut en tur³⁰ meins sagement au drein¹ il tret hors la sete. Pus quant le rey vist ke il ne pout vivere, devisa a⁶ son frere le reaume de Engleterre e tutes ses autres

¹ om.² el.³ a.⁴ turnerent.⁵ ins. que.⁶ ins. Johan.

Meanwhile Wymar, the viscount of Limoges, found a great treasure of gold and silver in his land, and sent a large portion of it to the king of England his liege. But the king of England refused it, and said he ought by law to have the whole, because he was the chief lord, and the other would on no account grant it. So the king came with a large army into his land, and laid siege to his castle, which was called Chaluz Chabrol, where he thought that that treasure was concealed. And when those who were within the castle came to him and offered him the castle, saving their life, limbs, and arms, the king would not receive them, but said he would take them by force and have them hanged. Whereupon they then returned grieved and ashamed, and preferred themselves to wait and defend the castle as well as they could. And the same day as the king was going round the castle, and spying out where he could best make the assault, behold, a crossbowman, Bertrand de Gurdun, shot an arrow from the castle and hit the king in the arm, and wounded him mortally. And when he perceived himself thus wounded, he mounted his horse and rode to his abode, and commanded his army on no account to quit the assault until the castle was taken. And when this should be done, the king commanded that they should all be hanged except the man who wounded him, for he intended, if he could live and be cured of his wound, to put him to some very shameful and very evil death. Then the king put himself under the hands of a surgeon; and when he endeavoured to draw the arrow out of his arm, he only drew out the wooden shaft, and the iron head remained in the flesh. And when he had cut the king's arm with little skill all round the wound, at last he drew out the arrow. Then when the king perceived that he could not live, he bequeathed to his brother the kingdom of England and all his other

Siege of
Chaluz.
R. 790. 56.

1199. terres, e ly fist fere feaute de ceus ki esteyent la, e les treis parties de son tresor e tuz ses jueus devisa a Othes son neveu, e la quarte partie comanda ke fust departie entre poveres e ceus ki le eurent servi. E auderein fist il venir devant ly 5 cely ki lout plaee e ly dist: "Quel mal fis jeo " unkes a tey, pur quei ma tu twe?" E il maintenant respondi: "Ws tuastes mon pere e mes ii. freres de " vostre meyn, e ws voleit a donkes aver twe mey " meimes; pernet donc quel vengeance ki vus volez 10 " de mei, je ne faz force; kar jeo suffray volonters " quel mort e quele peine ws me volez fere aver, " partens ke tant ¹mal avez fet el mund." E donc le rey comanda ke il fut deslie e dist aly: "Jeo te " pardoyne ma mort." Mes le bachelier estut meinte-15 nant devant les pez le rey ki out le quer gros e tut baudement mist avant la teste pur recevoir la mort. E quant le rey out ceo veu il ly dist,

" Certes tu viveras, quel talent ki tu as;
" [E] jammes ma mort ne comperas."

20

En tele manere fust il lesse aler tut quite. E le rey comanda ke hom ly dona cent souz de la moneye de Engleterre. Mes un y out malveys de Braban ²Marchadeus ki fust ou le rey, ki le prist par la meyn e le tint; e quant le rey fust mort il le scorcha e pus ³pendi. 25 Cesti rey Richard morust le viii.² Ide de Averil le Mardi devant la Paske ²flurie le xi. jur pus ke il fust navre. A donc ses genz enterrent sa cervele e son sanc e ses entrailles a ^{*}Charrow, e son quer a Roen, e soen cors a Font Everard, a les pez son per, si com il 30 meimes out comande ⁴avaunt sa mort.

¹ ins. *de*.² om.³ ins. *le*.⁴ *devant*.

* Charrow is apparently an error for Chabrol. It is copied from R.: M.P., after Wendover, has Chaluz.

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JON le frere le rey Richard ¹ e le fiz Henri le Second ; kant son frere fust mort il fust en Normundie ; e tantost envea en Engleterre Hubert le erceveske de Cantorbire e Willame le Marchal Conte de Estrogoil pur garder le pes de Engleterre ou Gefrey le Fiz ⁵ Pere, Justice de Engleterre, e les autres barons del reaume. E donc ala Jon a Chinoun u le tresor son frere fust, e Robert de Turneham ki le avoit en garde li bailla trestut ou le chastel de Chinoun e de Sanz Mur e autres chasteus ki il out en garde. Mes Thomas ¹⁰ de Furnes, le neveu lavant dit Robert, bailla a Artur le duc de Bretaingne la cite e le chastel de Aungers : kar adonc vindrent en semble tuz les ducs e ² les contes de Aniowe e de Mans e de Turonie e se tindrent a Arctur, ¹ ki fust' duc de Bretaingne si com a ¹⁵ lur lige Seignur ; e diseient ki ceo fust dreit e costume de celes terres ke le fiz del frere eisne deust aver en heritage ceo ki son pere deust aver eu, si il eust vescu ultre son frere. Dont Constance la mere Arctur, contesse de Bretaingne, vint a Turs e bailla au ²⁰ rey Phelipe de France Arctur son fiz, e le rey de France lenvea ¹ tantost a Lowys son fiz a Paris a garder, e seisy en sa mein les cites e les chasteus ki furent ¹ a Arctur e comanda as ses genz ke il les gardassent ben. Adonc vint Jon a Mans e prist la ²⁵ cite e le chastel e les acrevenca, e les burgeis de la vile fist cheitifs pur ceo ke il eurent resceu Arctur pur seignur contre la feaute ki il aveient fet aly. Cesti Jon, meme lan, fust ³ en Anjowe a Bauford le jur de la Paske, ki fut a donc la xiiii. Kalende de May ; e ³⁰ pus a pres il vint a Roen, e ala feste Seint Mark, ki fust ales octaves de Paskes, il fu ceint del espee de la duchee de Normundie, en la mere eglise, par la meyn Walter ki fust erceveske de Roen, ki mist a donkes a ⁴ sa teste une garlandesche de or ki avoit ³⁵

¹ om. ² ins. tuz.. ³ a. ⁴ en.

JOHN, the brother of king Richard and the son of Henry the Second, when his brother died was in Normandy, and immediately he sent to England Hubert, the archbishop of Canterbury, and William the Marshal, earl of Strigul, to guard the peace of England, with Geoffrey Fitz Piers, the justice of England, and with the other barons of the realm. John himself then went to Chinon, where his brother's treasure was, and Robert of Turnham, who had it in charge, surrendered the whole, with the castle of Chinon and of Saumur, and other castles which he had in charge. But Thomas of Furnes, the nephew of this Robert, gave up the city and castle of Angers to Arthur, duke of Bretagne. For at that time the dukes and counts of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine met and stood by Arthur, who was duke of Bretagne, as their liege, and they said that this was the law and usage of those parts that the son of the older brother should inherit what his father should have had if he had survived his [eldest] brother. Upon this Constance, the mother of Arthur, countess of Bretagne, came to Tours and delivered her son Arthur to Philip, king of France, and the king of France at once sent him to Paris to his son Louis to guard, and took into his possession the cities and the castles which belonged to Arthur, and commanded his army to guard them well. Then John came to Le Mans and took the city and castle, and rased them, and he made captive the citizens of the town because they had received Arthur for their lord contrary to the covenant they had made with him. This John the same year was at Beaufort in Anjou on Easter-day, which fell on April 18, and then afterwards he came to Rouen, and' on St. Mark's day, which was the first Sunday after Easter, he was girt with the sword of the duchy of Normandy, in the mother church, by the hand of Walter, who was archbishop of Rouen, who then set on his

Accession
of John.
R. 792. 33.

Thomas of
Furnes
faithful to
Arthur.
R. 792. 39.

Laws of
succession.

Arthur
protected
by Philip.
R. 792. 46.

John de-
stroys
le Mans;
R. 792. 50.

is invested
with the
dukedom
at Rouen.
R. 792. 55.

1199. amont tut en tur roses de or. Tant dementers Alienor la revne la mere Jon, e Marchadeus ou sa route entre-
rent en Anjowe e destruirent tut le pays; pur ceo ke
il aveyent resceu Arctur. Dont Hubert le erceveske de
Cantorbire e Willame le Marschal fesityent les genz del 5
reaume de Engleterre, e countes e Barons e tuz¹ frans
tenanz, jurer feaute e pes a Jon le duc de Normundie
contre tutes genz. E pus vindrunt il a Northampton
ou Gefrey le Fiz Peres ki a donc fust justise e firent
apeler devant eus tuz ceus des queus il plus se doterent : 10
cest adire David le frere le rey de Escoce, e Richard
le conte de Clare, e Randolf le conte de Theoukesbires,
e Walram le conte de Warewyk, e Roger le conestable
de Cestre, e Willam de Munbray e muz des autres
contes e barons, e promistrent a eus en bone fey ke 15
lavandit Jon rendreit a chescun de eus son dreit si il
fussent aly feus e leaus. E par cel covenant les
avant dit contes e barons jurerent aly feaute contre
tute manere des genz. Adonc Willame le rey de
Escoce en vea ses messagers al avant dit Jon, e ly 20
pria ke il ly rendesist sun patrimonie, cest adire
Northumberland ou les aportenances : e si il feist ceo
il ly jurreit feaute e ly servireit leaument contre tute
manere des genz. E Jon ly remanda par Eustaz² de
Vescy ki aveit espose la filie lavant dit Jon, ke a 25
son returner en Engleterre il freit son assez de tuz
ses demandes si il se vousist tenir a li tant dementers.
Après lavant dit Jon passa hors de Normundie en
Engleterre e ariva a Scorham le viii. kal. de Join ki
fust par Mardi, e lendemein, cest adire la veille del 30
Assencion il vint a Loundres, e le jur meimes del
Ascenciun ki fu la sime kalende de Join il fust co-
roune a rey de Hubert le erceveske de Cantorbire a
Westmuster.³ Mes a donc Phelipe le eveske de

¹ *ina. les.*² *le.*³ *Wincestre.*

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1199. Durem apella pur le dreit Gefrey le erceveske de Euerwyk, ki dist ke ceste chose ne deust mie estre fet en sa absence. A ceo corounement furunt muz des granz seignours; cest adire Hubert le erceveske de Cantorbire e autres deus erceveskes de Divelin e de 5 Raguece; e muz des ¹eveskes, cest adire Willame de Londres, Gilbert de Roucestre, Jon de Norwyz, Hwe de Nichole, Eustaz de Hely, Godefrey de Wyncestre, Henri de Egecestre, ²Sefrey de Cycestre, ³Gefrey de Coventre', Saveree de Baa, Herbert de Saresbires, 10 Phelyp de Durem, Roger de Seint Andreu en Escoce, Henri de Landaf. E muz des contes, cest adire, Robert le conte de Leycestre, Richard de Clare, Willame de Teukesbire, Hamelyn de Warenne, Williame de Salesbires, Williame de Strigoil, Walram de Ware- 15 wyk, Roger Bigot, Willame de Harundel, Randolf de Cestre, e muz des barons ausi com nus ne poum mie tretuz nomer. Cesti Jon regna xvii. anz.
1201. Anno gratiæ M.cc.i, il y out grant pluye durement el ⁴moys de Aust. 20
1202. Anno gratiæ M.cc.ii. le rey prist Arctur son neveu' e plusours oue ly. E meme cel an fust Seint Gilbert le foundour del ordre de Simplingham canonize del apostoille Innocent le Terz. E meme le an fust il translate la terce ide de Octobre. 25
1206. Anno gratiæ M.cc.vi. comenca le ordre des Freres Menours en tur la curt de Rome par Seint Franceis ki fust lur primer foundour en le tens le apostoille Innocent le Terz le xiiii. an de seveschee.
1207. Anno gratiæ M.cc.vii. le rey prist la terce partie des 30 mobles e non mobles ausi ben des clers com des lays par mi le terre hors pris le ordre de Cisteus.
1208. Anno gratiæ M.cc.viii. il yout fet un general entredit en Engleterre la x. kalende de Averil pur ceo ke le 35

¹ ins. *autres*.² *Geffrey*.³ om.⁴ MS. repeats en le.

of Durham, appealed for the right of Geoffrey, the archbishop of York, saying that this ceremony ought not to be performed in his absence. Many great lords were present at that coronation, viz., the archbishop of Canterbury, and two other archbishops, of Dublin and Ragusa, and many bishops, viz., William of London, Gilbert of Rochester, John of Norwich, Hugh of Lincoln, Eustace of Ely, Godfrey of Winchester, Henry of Exeter, Seffrid of Chichester, Geoffrey of Coventry, Saverie of Bath, Hubert of Salisbury, Philip of Durham, Roger of St. Andrew's, in Scotland, Henry of Llandaff. And many earls, viz., Robert, earl of Leicester, Richard of Clare, William of Tewkesbury, Hamelin of Warren, William of Salisbury, William of Strigul, Walran of Warwick, Roger Bigot, William of Arundel, Randolf of Chester, and so many barons that we cannot name them all. This John reigned seventeen years.

A.D. 1201, there was very heavy rain in the month of August. Rain.
Wikes.

A.D. 1202, the king captured Arthur his nephew, and many with him, and the same year St. Gilbert, the founder of the order of Sempringham, was canonized by the pope Innocent III. And the same year he was translated, Oct. 13. P. Arthur seized.
Wikes.
St. Gilbert canonized.
Chr. Petr.

A.D. 1206, the order of Friars Minors had its origin at the court of Rome through St. Francis, who was their first founder, in the time of the pope Innocent III., the fourteenth year of his popedom. Minorites founded.
Chr. Petr

A.D. 1207, the king took possession of the third part of the real property and of the chattels, as well of the clergy as of the laity, throughout the land, excepting the order of the Cistercians. Taxation.
Cistercians exempt.
Wikes.

A.D. 1208, there was a general interdict laid on England on March 23, because king John would not Interdict.
French aggression.
Wikes.

rey Jon ne voleit point recevoir le erceveske Estevene
ki lapostoille Innocent out en vee pur erceveske de la
curt de Rome meme cel an. ¹ Meme cel an' le rey de
France prist les barons de Flandres. E a donc fust
nee le eisme fiz le rey Jon, Henri par non. 5

1210. Anno gratiæ M.cc.x. le rey destruit les Juys, e la
femme Willame de Brews e son heir tua de feim.
E prist le chastel de Karafergus en Hyrlande.

1211. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xi. le rey prist Snaudone.

1212. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xii. le rey ala vile de *Notingham 10
les uns des seons enprisona, e les autres exillia.

1213. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xiii. le legat la apostoille Nicholas,
le eveske de Tuskane, vint en Engleterre ou le erce-
veske Estevene. E kant la pes de saint eglise fust
refourme, le rey meimes en le eglise Seint Poel a 15
Londres, ou sa chartre ki fust enselee de sel de or,
e par serement abandona ly meimes e son reaume a
tuz jurs a Deu, e a lacurt de Rome durreit chescon
an M. mars. E memes lan Peres de Ponfreyt, ki se
fist prophete, fust pendu. 20

Anno gratiæ² M.cc.xiiii. le general entredrit fust
relesse ala quinte noune de Juil. E donc fust fet
general prechement de la croyz.

1215. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xv. le rey prist la croiz e muz ou ly.

1216. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xvi. Lowys, le rey de France, vint 25
en Engleterre. E memes cel an morust le rey Jon a
Newerk,³ la xiii. kalende de Novembre.

M.cc.xvi. HENRY le ⁴ III., le fiz le rey Jon, fust coroune meme
le an ke son pere morust, la quinte kalende de No-
vembre a Gloucestre. ⁵ Si ne fust fors de viii. anz,¹ e 30
regna lvi. anz., e de la feste Symon e Jude dekes le
jur Seint Edmund de Pountenye'.

¹ om.² ins. *ala*.³ MS. *le an*.⁴ III.⁵ ins. *E*.

* There is a hiatus in Wikes in
the place of the name *Notingham*.
King John's residence there is men-
tioned by Rad. Coggeshall, and by

the Waverley Annalist: *Omnes fert
suos suspectos habens castelle de
Notingham per aliquantum tempus
inclusit, etc.*

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1217. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xvii. les barons furent pris a Nichole en une bataille ki fust a donc la
1218. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xviii. fust Seint Wlstan, le esveske de Wylecestre, translate, le vii. ide de Join.
1219. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xix. fust Seint Thomas, le erceveske 5 de Cantorbire, translate, la secunde noune de Juil.
1220. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xx. fust le rey Henri autrefois corounee a ¹ Westmuster, le xvi. kalende de Join, quant il fust de xii. anz.
1222. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxii. Estevene, le erceveske de 10 Cantorbire, fist un concil a Oxneford, u une dekne fust ars, e un vilein ki se out mis en la croiz.
1224. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxiiii. fust le chastel de Bedeford destruit. * E memes le an vindrunt ² les Freres Menours primes en Engleterre, le jur del exaltation de la seinte croiz. 15
1225. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxv. le quinzime fust donee parmi Engleterre pur † les franchises ki le rey les out grante.
1226. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxvi. Richard, le conte de Cornewaille, frere le rey Henri, ala en Peytou ou grant ost. E memes ³ le an morust Seint Franceis, ki fust foundour 20 del ordre des Freres Menours.
1228. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxviii. morust Estevene, le erceveske de Cantorbire. E meme cel an fust Seint Franceis canonize del apostoille Gregorie le novime, ki vint de gre en sa propre persone ³ ala cite de Assise, 25 u le seint gist, pur fere ce mester. Dont il le fist adonc la xvii. kalende de Aust, par Dimenie ou trop grant solempnete le secunde an apre ceo ke il fust mort.
1229. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxix. Mestre Richard le Grant fust sacre erceveske de Cantorbire le quarte ide de Join. 30
1230. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxx. le rey ala en Peytou. E meme le an fust Seint Franceis translate, le viii. ide de Join.

¹ Wincestre. ² om. ³ En la.

* *Eodem anno, O dolor et plusquam dolor, O pestis truculenta, fratres minores venerunt in Angliam.*—Chron. Petr.

† *Libertates tam ecclesie quam regni a forestis.*—Chron. Petr.

- A.D. 1217, the barons were taken prisoners at Lincoln in a battle which was fought there. Battle of Lincoln.
Wikes.
- A.D. 1218, St. Wulstan, the bishop of Worcester, was translated, June 7. St. Wulstan transl.
Wikes.
- A.D. 1219, St. Thomas, the archbishop of Canterbury, was translated, July 6. St. Thomas transl.
[1220.]
Wikes.
- A.D. 1220, king Henry was crowned the second time at Westminster, May 17, when he was 12 years old. K. Henry crowned 2nd time.
Wikes.
- A.D. 1222, Stephen, the archbishop of Canterbury, held a council at Oxford, where a deacon was burnt, and a peasant [was buried alive] who had caused himself to be crucified. Council at Oxford.
Executions
Wikes.
- A.D. 1224, the castle at Bedford was destroyed; and the same year the Friars Minors first arrived in England, the day of the exaltation of the Holy Cross (Sept. 14). Bedford castle.
Franciscans.
Chr. Petr.
- A.D. 1225, the fifteenth was granted throughout England in consideration of the liberties which the king had granted them. Taxation.
Chr. Petr.
- A.D. 1226, Richard, earl of Cornwall, king Henry's brother, went to Poitou with a large army; and the same year St. Francis died, who was founder of the order of Friars Minors. Rich. e. of Cornwall.
St. Francis.
Chr. Petr.
- A.D. 1228, Stephen, the archbishop of Canterbury, died; and the same year St. Francis was canonized by pope Gregory IX., who came in person to the city of Assisi, where the saint is buried, on purpose to perform the office, whereupon he performed it at once, July 16, on Sunday, with very great solemnity, the second year after the saint died. Langton d.
St. Francis canon.
Waverley.
- A.D. 1229, Master Richard le Grand was consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, June 10. R. le Grand cons. Cant.
Wikes.
- A.D. 1230, the king went to Poitou; and the same year St. Francis was translated, June 6. Henry in Poitou.
Wikes.

1231. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxxi. morust Richard, le erceveske de Cantorbire. E meme le an morust a Padue Seint Antoingne, ki fust un frere del ordre des Freres Menours.
1232. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxxii. surst un grant descord entre 5 le rey e Sire Hubert de Burg. E meme le an fust lavandit Seint Antoingne canonize del apostoille Gregorie le Novime, ne mie unkore un an de tut passe apres sa mort; e ceo fut par les granz miracles ki Deu fist pur ly suvenement. 10
1233. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxxiii. surst un grant descord entre le rey e Richard le Marschal. E meme le an fust Seint Dominic, le foundour del ordre des Freres Prechours, ki gist aBoloigne, canonize aReate del apostoille Gregorie le Novime, quant il out geu en 15 terre xi. anz.
1234. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxxiiii. Seint Edmund de Pounteny fust fet erceveske de Cantorbire. E meme lan passa le rey en Bretaigne le Menour.
1236. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxxvi. fust la reyne Alienor co- 20 rounee; e Mestre Robert Grosseteste fust fet evesche de Nichole.
1239. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xxxix. Edward, le fiz le rey, nasquist.
1240. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xl. morust Seint Edmund, le 25 erceveske de Cantorbire: e Margarete, la filie le rey, nasquist, ki pus fust reyne de Escoce.
1242. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xlii. le rey ala primes en Gascoyne, e Beatriz, la filie le rey, nasquist, ki fust pus espose al Duc de Bretaigne. 30
1245. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xlv. le apostoille Innocent le Quart, fist un council a Lyouns; e la fust Frederic le emperour de mis del empire, par commun assent de tuz. E meme le an nasquist Edmund, le fiz le rey: e le rey comenca la novel eglise de Westmuster. 35
1248. Anno gratiæ M.cc.xlviii. fust Seint Edmund, le erceveske, translate, la quinte ide de Join.

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1249. Anno gratiæ m.cc.xlix. le rey de France, Lowys, ki ja fust entre¹ en la Terre Seinte, prist la cite de Damiete. Mes pus a pres un poy, kant il out pur poy perdu tuz les seons, il fust pris des ² Sarazins, e a pres par la volunte Deu³ rendu a Crestiens. E 5 meme cel an le rey de Engleterre fust croyse de aler en la Terre Seinte la secunde noune de Marz a Westmuster.
1250. Anno gratiæ m.cc.l. morust Frederic le emperour, entour la feste Seinte Lucie. E apres sa mort ceus ki 10 deussent eslire se departirent en deus ; e les uns eslurent le rey de Chastele, e les autres Richard, le conte de Cornewaille, frere le rey de Engleterre. E ceo debat dura long tens. Nekedent tant dementers Richard fust coroune rey de Alemaingne ⁴ a Aquis- 15 grany', a Eyse la Chapele.
1251. Anno gratiæ m.cc.li. Conrad, le fiz Frederic, vint per mer en Pulye pur resceivere le reaume de Sisilie. E iloc prist Naples e encravenca les murs dekes en terre. Mes le an suant morust par un venim ki il 20 beust le quel les fisitiens diseient ke deust aver este sa gareyson.
1253. Anno gratiæ m.cc.liii. le rey ala en Gascoyne autre-feiz. E meme le an morust Robert, le eveske de Nichole, le viii. ide de Octobre. E le terz jur a pres 25 fust une grant undee de la mer, e fist mut de mal en Engleterre a hommes⁴ e a femmes', e a bestes, e a terres.
1255. Anno gratiæ m.cc.lv. le rey Henri returna en Engleterre ; mes il fist primes son fiz Edward chivaler, e ly 30 dona a femme Elianor la filie le rey de Chastele. E cel an, par le mandement la apostoille⁵ Innocent, clers a lais e genz de religion donerent lur dimes au rey ausi ben de terres cum de rentes. E meme cel an morust lapostoille Innocent le Quart en ki liu fu mis 35

¹ ins. outre.

² MS. Sarazins.

³ ins. fu.

⁴ om.

⁵ ins. de Rome.

A.D. 1249, Louis, the king of France, who had some time entered the Holy Land, took the city of Damietta; but a little after, when he had lost nearly all his troops, he was made prisoner by the Saracens, and afterwards, by the will of God, he was restored to the Christians. In the same year, at Westminster, the king of England took the cross to go to the Holy Land, March 7.

St. Louis
takes
Damietta.
Captive.
Henry
crusader.
Chr. Petr.

A.D. 1250, Frederick, the emperor, died about the feast of St. Lucia (Dec. 13); and after his death those who had to elect divided themselves into two parties, and some elected the king of Castile, and others Richard, the earl of Cornwall, the brother of the king of England, and this division lasted for a long time; yet, meanwhile, Richard was crowned king of Germany at Aix la Chapelle.

Fred. II. d.
Chr. Petr.

Richard
crowned
king of
Germany.

A.D. 1251, Conrad, the son of Frederick, came by sea to Puglia to receive the kingdom of Sicily; and there he took Naples and rased the walls to the ground; but in the following year he died of a poison which he drank, which the physicians said should have been his healing.

Conrad.
Chr. Petr.

A.D. 1253, the king went again to Gascony, and the same year Robert, the bishop of Lincoln, died, Oct. 8; and the third day after there was a great irruption of the sea, which did much damage in England to men and women, and cattle and lands.

Grosseteste
d.
Flood.
Chr. Petr.

A.D. 1255, king Henry returned to England; but first he knighted his son Edward, and gave him to wife Eleanor, the daughter of the king of Castile. And this year, by command of the pope Innocent, the laity and clergy, both secular and regular, paid tenths to the king as well of lands as of revenues. The same year pope Innocent IV. died, in whose place Alex-

P. Edw.
knighted.
Marries
Eleanor.
Alex. IV.
Chr. Petr.

1255. Alisaundre le Quart ; ki le primer an de se eveschee
¹ canoniza Seinte Clare, ki fust la primere soer del
 ordre des Menouresses, le quel ordre Scint Franceys
 establi.²
1257. Anno gratiæ m.cc.lvii. Richard, le conte de Corne- 5
 walie, le frere le rey Henri, fust corounee rey³ de
 Alemaingne le jur del Assencion, e sa femme fust
 corounee reyne le jur de la Pentecouste meme lan a
 Eysse la Chapele.
1258. Anno gratiæ m.cc.lviii. furunt purw xii. conseillers 10
 ki oveke le rey ordenereient chose ki partint al reaume.
 Ces xii. ordinerent muz des choses ; e a cel tenir tuz
 ceus del reaume ausi ben serfs cum francs jurerent.
 Dont par ces xii. furent engete hors de la terre les iii.
 freres le rey ou les autres aliens. E meme le an vint 15
 le rey de Alemaingne, frere le rey, en Engleterre ou
 poy de genz. Mes il jura a deprimas ke il esterreit
 al ordinance del reaume pur les terres ki il aveit leinz.
 Meme le an fust le air si destempre ke ⁴ le genz
 syerent aucons de lur blez apres Nowel, e la somme 20
 de furment valeit cel an xv. souz e plus ; e pus vint
 dekes a iii. souz.
- NOTA.
 1263. Anno gratiæ m.cc.lxiii. comenca la guere de Engleterre
 quant Sire Symoun de Mont Fort assembla granz genz
⁵ contre le rey Henri, e a celi Symoun se tindrent les 25
 barons.
1264. Anno gratiæ m.cc.lxiiii. le rey prist Northampton
 en Quaremme. E meme le an apres la pasche, le jur
 Seint Bonefaz le martir, le terz jur a pres seinz
 martirs Nerey e Acilley fust la bataille de Lewes, hu 30
 muz furunt morz de une part e de autre. Mes les
 barons a cel jur eurent la victorie, e le rey fust pris,
 e son fiz Eduuard.
1265. Anno gratiæ m.cc.lxv. Sire Edward, le fiz le rey, en
 la semeine de Pentecouste eschapa hors de la garde le 35

¹ ins. *il.* ² ins. *e fist tenir sa feste la jusque ele morust ceo est adire
 le ii. de Aust.* ³ en. ⁴ om. ⁵ en contre.

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1265. Conte Symon avant dist, e le Conte de Gloucestre sa compaigna aly, e tuz les marchiz,¹ e ly furent en ayde contre lavant dit Symon ; e assistrent le chastel de Gloucestre. e le pristrent. Nekedent tuz ceus ki leinz² furent, furent lesse franchement aller par Sire Edward. 5 Meme lan le Samedy prochein devant la feste Seint Pere ala Goule³ de Aust, le ost Sire Symon, le fiz Sire Symon de Monfort, fust pris par Sire Edward a Kenelwrthe ; e il memes, cest a dire lavant dit Symon le gevene, se mist en fuyte el chastel com 10 deminu. E le Mardy procheyn suant, cest adire lendemein del invencion Seint Estevene, fust la bataille a Evesham entre Sire Eduuard e lavant dit Conte Symon, en la quele bataille fust tve lavant dist conte e Sire Henri, son eisne fiz, e Sire Hwe le Despenser, 15 e Sire Rauf Basseth, e muz des autres barons. E adonc le rey Henri out son reaume e recust⁴ sa dignete, ki ly aveit este ausi com toleit. Dont tost apres il desherita tuz ceus ki furent de la partie lavant dist conte. Meme lan en tur la feste Seint Martin¹ en 20 Novembre', lavant dit Symon, le fiz le conte Symon, kant il out mis genz assez pur garder le chastel de Kenelwrthe acompaigna aly les barons ki furent desheritez, e se mist ou eus en lile de Axhiolm. E kant ceo out oy sire Edward, vint iloc ou sire Edmund 25 son frere¹ e ou grant ost, e pristrent lavant dit Symon, e ses compaignons, e les menerent dekes a Northampton de denz la feste de Nowel. E pus⁵ le mena devant son pere le rey meimes a Londres, e iloc⁶ le mist en garde. E pus apres lavant dit Symon eschapa 30 de la garde sire Eduuard, e se mist ultre mer.

1266. E a cel tens les prisons ki furent en le chastel de Dover se mistrent⁶ en la tur de meme le chastel, e le defendirent forciblement dekes ala venue sire Eduuard.

¹ om.² esteyent.³ a.⁴ ins arere.⁵ les.⁶ denz

Simon, and the earl of Gloucester came to his side with all the marchers; and they aided him against the foresaid Simon, and besieged and took the castle of Gloucester. But all the people therein were let go free by sir Edward. The same year, on the Saturday (July 25) next before the feast of St. Peter, on Aug. 1, the army of sir Simon, the son of sir Simon de Montfort, was captured by sir Edward at Kenilworth, and he himself, that is to say, the aforesaid Simon the younger, fled to the castle in a half naked plight. And the Tuesday next following (Aug. 4), viz., the morrow of the Invention of St. Stephen, the battle of Evesham was fought between sir Edward and the aforesaid earl Simon, in which battle the aforesaid earl was killed, and sir Henry, his eldest son, and sir Hugh Despencer, and sir Ralph Basset, and many other barons. And then king Henry got his kingdom and recovered his dignity, which had been, as it were, taken away from him. Whereupon soon after he disinherited all those who were on the side of the aforesaid earl. The same year, about the feast of St. Martin, in November (10th); the aforesaid Simon, son of the earl Simon, when he had set troops enough to guard the castle of Kenilworth, took with him the barons who had been disinherited, and established himself with them in the island of Axholme. And when sir Edward had heard this, he came there with sir Edmund his brother, and with a great army, and they captured the aforesaid Simon and his companions, and took them as far as to Northampton, within the feast of Christmas, and then brought them before the king, his father, to London itself, and there imprisoned them. And then afterwards Simon escaped from sir Edward's custody and betook him to foreign parts.

Battle of Kenilworth. *Wikes.*

Battle of Evesham. De Montfort killed. *Wikes.*

Rebels seized at Axholme island.

Simon, jr., escapes.

Dover castle besieged and surrendered. *Wikes.*

And at that time the prisoners who were in Dover castle got into the tower of the castle itself, and held it forcibly until the arrival of sir Edward. And when

1266. E kant il¹ y vint, il ly rendirent le chastel sans nule manere de rester E adonc dame Alienor, la soer le rey, ki fust jadis la femme lavant dit¹ conte Symon fust mene a Londres, e par jugement fust engete del reaume. 5
1267. ¹Anno gratiæ M.cc.lxvii. morust Dame Nichole, mere sire Roger de Brom, la secunde Ide de Marz'.
1268. Anno gratiæ M.cc.lxix. fust Seint Eduuard rey e *Trivet.* confessour autre feiz translate par le rey Henri, ki a de primes fust translate enle tens le rey Willame le 10 Bastard, e pus enle tens le rey Estevene, anno gratiæ, M.c.xlvii. E meme le an nasquist Alienor la filie sire Eduuard le fiz le rey.
1269. Anno gratiæ M.cc.lxx. passa sire Edward, le fiz le *Trivet.* rey de Engleterre, en la Terre Seynte. E meme le an 15 Lowys le rey de France ki ja doute ne out de travaus e des enuys ki il avoit fet jadis ultre mer enla Terre Seinte, autrefeiz prist² le chemin landreit ou ses deus fiz, e ou le rey de Navare, e muz des prelaz de seinte Eglise, e grantement des barons pur recovrer la terre 20 avant dite al oefs des Crestiens. E ke il peust³ plus legerement venir a son propos, il ly fu⁴ vis e a ceus ki ou ly furunt, ke le reaume de Tunes ki fust⁵ en miliu e fist grant disturbance a ceus ki deussent passer avant, freit del tut suget a⁶ Crestiens, e le mettreit tut en 25 lur poer.
1270. E quant¹ il eurent pris le port⁷ e Cartage, ki est⁸ pres de Tunes, la maladie ki a cel an fust trop forte en lost des Crestiens, e nomement entur la mer, primes prist e twa un des fiz le rey; e pus le legat 30 alapostaille, ¹ki fust' eveske [e] cardenal de Albeny; e andereyn meme le rey Lowys, ou muz des contes, e barons, e simples genz assez com sanz nombre. Mes coment le bon rey Lowys finist⁹ sa vie, le rey de Navare manda aleveske de Tuskane, ki fust cardinal, 35 par sa lettre, en cel manere:

¹ om ² ins. *il.* ³ *apres.* ⁴ *avis.* ⁵ *a.* ⁶ ins. *luy e a.*
⁷ *le.* ⁸ *apres.* ⁹ ins. *ja.*

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1270. Kant le rey Lowys fust en la maladie dont il morust, il ne cessa a nul heure loer Deu, e sovent dit cele oreysun : *Fac nos, Domine, prospera mundi despiciere et nulla ejus adversa formidare* ; cest adire, Fetes nus, Sire, despiser les eses de ceo siecle, e nule des adversetez 5 cremer ne duter. E sur ceo il pria pur le pople ki il out ou ly ¹ mene, e dit : *Esto, Domine, plebi tue sanctificator et custos* ; cest adire, 'Sire Deu, seez seintefiour e gardein 'de tun pople.' E kant il aprocha ala fin, il regarda vers le cel e dist : *Introibo in domum tuam, adorabo* 10 *ad templum sanctum tuum, et confitebor nomini tuo, Domine* ; cest adire, 'Sire Deu, je entrerai ² enta 'meson, e je adorrai a ton seint temple e sanz fin 'loeray toun seint noun.' E quant il out ceo dist, il morust. E quant le rey fust mort, e le ost des 15 Crestiens eust ³ eu grant doel de sa mort, e des Sarazins grant joie, estevus sire Charles ⁴ le rey de Sicilie, noble combatour, pur ki son frere le rey ⁴ avait envee tant com il fust envie, vint ilokes ou grant navie pleine de grant chivalerie. E quant ceo oyrent les 20 Crestiens, il en aveient grant joye, e les Sarazins grant abaysance. E tut fust il issi ke il fuserent plus des Sarazins ke de Crestiens, nekedent il ne oserent ja prendre bataille contre les Crestiens : mes par cauteles e ⁵ coyntises il les feyseient sovent grant en nuy. 25 E ceo ki jeo vus conteray il feseient une foiz. Cele terre de ceo pays la est mut durement sabelonouse, e en tens de sekkeresse pleine de poudre. Dont les Sarazins mistrent muz de mil hommes sur un tertre ³ pres des Crestiens' ; issi ke kant le vent ventast vers 30 le liu hu les Crestiens fussent, movassent le sabelon e levassent la poudre. ⁶ E ceo' fist grant mal a Crestiens. Mes quant cele poudre fust abatue par une pluye, les Crestiens sa forcerent prendre Tunes par terre e par ewe. Si leverunt lur engins, e feseient 35

¹ *meine.*² *ta.*³ *om.*⁴ *ins. de France.*⁵ *ins. var.*

When king Louis was in the sickness of which he died, he never ceased praising God, and often he uttered this prayer: *Fac nos, Domine, prospera mundi despiciere et nulla ejus adversa formidare*; that is to say, 'Make us, O Lord, to despise the pleasures of the world, and to dread and fear none of its adversities.' And, moreover, he prayed for the people he had brought with him, and said: *Esto, Domine, plebi tuæ sanctificator et custos*; that is to say, 'O Lord, be thy people's sanctifier and keeper.' And when he drew near his end, he looked up to heaven and said: *Introibo in domum tuam, adorabo ad templum sanctum tuum, et confitebor nomine tuo, Domine*; that is to say, 'I will go into thy house, O God, I will worship toward thy holy temple, and praise thy holy name for ever.' And when he had said this he died. And when the king was dead, and the host of the Christians was in great grief for his death, and that of the Saracens in great joy, behold sir Charles, the king of Sicily, a noble warrior, for whom his brother, the king, had sent while he was yet alive, came there with a large fleet full of the great chivalry. And when the Christians heard this, then they rejoiced greatly, and the Saracens were much dispirited. And though there were more Saracens than Christians, yet they never ventured on joining battle with the Christians, but by their devices and stratagems they often caused them great annoyance. And once they did this which I will tell you. The nature of the soil of that place is very exceedingly sandy, and in times of drought full of dust. Whereupon the Saracens put many thousands of men on a spot near the Christians, that when the wind blew towards the place where the Christians were they might disturb the sand and raise the dust. And this was a cause of much suffering to the Christians. But when the dust was laid by a shower, the Christians endeavoured to take Tunis by land and by water. So they set up their engines, and

Death of
St. Louis.

Charles,
king of
Sicily,
arrives.

Saracens'
stratagem.

1270. tut le mal ki il poeyent. E quant ceo eurent veu les Sarazins de doute e de powr il feseyent tel covenant ou les Crestiens, ke tuz les Crestiens ki fussent en cel reaume en cheitifvete sen irreient franchement, e ke en tutes les eglyses ki fussent en les citez de cel 5 reaume la fey Jesu Crist par freres Precheours e freres Menours e autres genz serreit preche apertement, e tuz ceus ki voudreient estre baptize fussent ¹ baptize franchement. E a donc le rey de Tunes quant il out rendu a les reys ki iloc ² furent les coustages ki il 10 eurent fet la, devint le homme le rey de Sisilie rendant true par an. E com adonc de la venue Sire Eduuard, le fiz le rey de Engleterre, e de la multitude de pelerins ki a donc vindrent, fust ja tant creu lost des Crestiens ke esteient ja ¹ ben en tur' cc.M. ³ bons 15 combaturs, ke hom creust ben e bon esperance fust ke il peusent aver conquis, non pas seulement la Terre Seinte, mes tote Sarazine ; pur le pecche del pople tut le ost se desparplia ; ne ja par eus fust le preu de la Crestiente fet a donc la. Kar le legat ⁴ la apo- 20 stoille ki les deust adrescer, esteit ja mort : e la Terre Seinte la hu il aler deveient, esteyt sanz Patriarc ki deveit prendre garde a pelerins. Le see ausi de la curt de Rome, ki deust purveir de une part e de autre, fust ja vacant ; kar le apostoille Clement fust ⁵ 25 mort, e les cardinaus ne poeyent assentir en un. Dont le see fust vacant iii. anz, e ⁶ iii. meys, e x. jurz. Le rey ausi de Navare, ki ala hors de Aufrike malade, quant il vint en Sisilie morust. E adonc a vint ke le tresor ¹ ki le reys de France e de Sicilie aveyent pris 30 de Sarazins, tut perist en la mer ou les nefz ki le porterent, par une grant tempeste ki Deu en vea. E come Sire Edward, le fiz le rey de Engleterre, ne feist unkes force del avant dit tresor, avint ⁷ bel miracle adonc enla mer : ke quant celes nefz perirent, les 35

¹ om. ² lur. ³ hommes. ⁴ ins. de. ⁵ ins. ja. ⁶ ii. ⁷ ins. mult.

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1270. nefz Sire Eduuard, ki furunt un poy de iloc enla mer, passerent avant sanz nule blemure.

1271. Mes a pres com sire Edward demorast longement en Acres ou ses genz, le Soldan se corouca trop forment e apela un amiraud aly, e ly dist ke il se ¹ feyndreit le ami 5 Sire Eduuard, e le enemi le Soldan. Dont il avint ke celi admiraud devint si son ami par un messenger ki il en vea sovenerement aly, si com feus e leus, ke cel messenger fut ja fet si especial ² a Sire Edward ke il poyeit entrer franchement sa chambre, quant il 10 vouldreit, e ³ com sovent' il ly plerreit. Avint ke une nuyt cel messenger entra la chambre sire Eduuard, e quant il vit ke il gust hu sist soul sur son lit, il tant tost salt surly, ely ferist ii. feiz trop malement de un coutel en venime ⁴ enz en le cors, e le naufra com 15 ala mort. E il tant tost salt sus de son lit, e prist le ribald ele rua a terre de ses meins, e de meme le coutel dont il fu blesce, ille twa maintenant. Pus a pres quant il out ⁵ resceu medecine des plaies e fust pleinement garri, par le miracle de Deu si com hom 20 crest, ⁶ contre esperance de ⁷ muz des genz, il returna ⁴ arere en Engleterre, a grant joye de tut le reaume, e trova son pere mort, si cum ⁴ vus orrez apres. E meme cel an morust Richard, le rey de Alemaingne, frere le rey.

25

NOTA.

Anno gratiæ m.cc.lxxii. fust arse la grant eglise de Norwyz parceus de la vile; ⁹ e mistrent fu sur le portes

1272.

del Abbeye, e arderunt totes lur messons de einz lur clos'. E donc vint le rey a Norwyz e le conte Gileberd

de Glouscestre, e pristerent grant vengeance de la 30 felonie fete; kar mouz furunt penduz e traynez, devant le seint Michel, le an de son regne cinkantesime. E de iloc ala le rey a Loundres, e la luy prist sa

¹ diffendreyt.² al rey.³ aussi sovent cum.⁴ om.⁵ u.⁶ encontre.⁷ tuz.⁸ in a modern hand.⁹ Mes tantos' apres vynt

le rey a la ville e prist grant venjaunce des mulfesours.

⁹[Templum igne consumptum.]

perished, the ships of sir Edward, which were sailing not far from the place, passed on without any damage.

But afterwards, as sir Edward made a long stay at Acre with his troops, the sultan became very furiously angry, and called an emir, and ordered him to feign to be sir Edward's friend and the sultan's enemy. So it happened that the emir came to be considered so much his friend by means of a messenger whom he often sent to him as a faithful and loyal man, that this messenger was become so intimate with sir Edward that he could come freely into his chamber whenever he would, and as often as he pleased. It came to pass that one night this messenger came into sir Edward's chamber, and when he saw that he was alone lying or sitting upon his bed, he immediately leaped upon him, and struck him on his body twice very dangerously with a poisoned dagger, and wounded him as meaning to kill him. And immediately he leaped up from his bed and seized the wretch, and dashed him to the ground with his hands, and with the very dagger with which he was wounded he killed him at once. Then, afterwards, when he had received medicine for his wounds, and was fully healed by a miracle from God, as was believed, contrary to the expectations of many, he returned home to England, to the great joy of all the realm, and found his father dead, as you shall hear afterwards. And the same year there died Richard, the king of Germany, the king's brother.

A.D. 1272, the great church of Norwich was burnt by the people of the town, and they set fire to the gates of the abbey, and burned all their dwellings within the close. And then the king came to Norwich, with count Gilbert of Gloucester, and took heavy vengeance of that wickedness done, for many were hanged and drawn before Michaelmas, in the fiftieth year of his reign. And thence the king came to London,

Prince
Edward
stabbed.
Trivet.

Richard,
king of
Germany,
dies.
Trivet.

Riot in
Norwich.
Sacrilege.
Trivet.

Hen. III.
dies; fealty

1272. maladie, e morust le jur Seint Edmund de Pontenye, e gist a Westmoustre. E meme le jur fist le conte de Gloucestre feaute a Syre Edward, ki dunc fu en la Terre Seinte. E meme le an nasquist Jone la filie sire Eduuard en Acres'. 5

EDWARD le fiz le rey Henri le ¹ III. fust en la Terre Seinte quant son pere moroust. E quant il vist ke sa demore iloc ne feist nul preu ala Crestiente, returna en Engleterre.

1273. Anno gratiæ M.cc.lxxiii. nasquist le fiz le rey Sire 10 Aufons.

1274. Anno gratiæ M.cc.lxxiiii. ² fust il coroune ou Alienor sa compaigne' a Westmuster de Robert de Kilwarby, ki donc fust erceveske de Cantorbire, e avant priour provincial des Freres Prechours de Engleterre, tut dreit 15 [le jour seyn Magnele rey, e fust le Dimanche procheyn apres] le jur del Assumption Nostre Dame.³ E meme lan, ala Pentecouste, devant le apostoille Gregorie le Dime, fist un grant concil a Lyons sur Rone; ela vindrunt solempnes messagers hors de Grece e de Tarse, des 20 queus les Greus promistrent de crere e de tenir ceo ki la seinte eglise de Rome tent e creyst. E les messagers de Tarse furunt iloc baptize, e si retournerent il al ostel. En cel concil furunt conferme les deus ordres des Freres Prechours e des Freres Menours par 25 le apostoille, e par tuz les prelaz ki iloc furunt. Les autres deus ordres de Carmeus e des Austins suffrit dekes atant ke autre chose fust ordene de eus. E tuz les autres ordres des Mendianz quassa il tut anent, issi ke en nule manere receussent plus a eus, mes ceus 30 ki donc fussent demorassent en pes dekes ala fin de lur vie: lu, si il meuz vousissent, entrassent en aucone autre religion ki fust confermee dela curt de Rome.

¹ IIII. ² *Le rey Edward e la reyne Alienore furent corunez.*

³ *ins. que fu cel an per Mescredi.*

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[LA VIE
DEL REI EDWARD LE PRIMER.]

1274. E dunc fist le rey fere les estatuz de Westmoster.
 1275. E si fist dunc sumundre Sire Leulin, prince de
 Wales, ke il venist aLoundres au parlement, e fere
 1276. homage au roy; e pur ceo ke il ne vint pas, e pur
 1277. sa inobedience, par le conseil des cuntres e de baruns, 5
 si ala le roy Edward sur Sire Leulin, e conquist An-
 gleseye sur lui, e de la tere de Wales jekes a Snou-
 done: e dunc furunt acordez. E il vint a Loundres
 e fist homage; e espusa la file Sire Symound de
 Mount Fort, le an de le regne Sire Edward quint. 10
 1278. *A pres le rey fist chaunger sa monoye ke dunc fu
 vilement roignie de totes parz.
 1279. A cel hure fut defendu feffer mesun de religiun de
 teres ou de rentes, hu temporaute purchacer, sanz
 especial cunge le roy demaunder. 15
 1282. Le an le roy Edward novime si en veia le roy
 Sire Roger de Clifford come justice: e Sire Davi ki
 fu nuri ou le rey si en aveit grant en vie, e sen
 de parti privementes de le roy, e vint come traître

* Le roy son chemyn: de vers Londres repret
 Fet chaunger sa monee: qe feu vilement
 Ronye de tote part: le playnt ly vyent eut.

THE WROXHAM CONTINUATION.

And then the king caused the statutes of Westmin-
ster to be passed, and then he caused sir Llewellyn to
be summoned to come to London to the Parliament
and do homage to the king; and because he came not,
and for his disobedience, by the counsel of the earls
and barons, king Edward marched against sir Lle-
wellyn, and won Anglesey from him by conquest, and
all the land of Wales as far as to Snowdon. And
then they made peace, and he came to London and
did homage, and married the daughter of sir Simon de
Montfort, in the fifth year of sir Edward's reign.

Statutes of
West-
minster.

Welsh war.

Llewellyn
married.

After this the king caused his coinage to be changed,
which at that time was everywhere shamefully clipped.

Coinage.

At this time it was forbidden to grant a fief of lands
or rents to any religious house, or that such a house
should purchase any temporality without asking espe-
cial leave of the king.

Mortmain.

The ninth year of king Edward the king commis-
sioned sir Roger de Clifford as justiciary, and sir David,
who was brought up with the king, conceived great
wrath at this, and stole away unknown to the king,

David
rebels.

1282. nuitauntre, e prist Sire Roger de Clifford en sun lit, si lui enveya la nuit de le Dymeine la Paske Flurie en Snoudone a Sire Leulin; e comenca la guere sur le roy, e abata les chausteus le roy a Flint, e arda le viles le roy. E le roy fist banir sun ost 5 e sui Sire Davi, e prist le chausteus dele spe, e prist Anglesie. E la perdi le roy xiiii. banerez: Sire Wyliame de Audele e Sire Roger de Clifford le Pune, e autre deus. E puis vint Sire Leulin e descendi de Snoudone, e vint a Mount Gumeri; e la vint Sire 10 Roger le Estraunge e autre marchiz e gent de le pais e pristrerent Sire Leulin, e le occirent, e sa teste fu en veye ala Tour de Loundres. Ceo fu le an le roy Edward dime.

1283. E puis vint Sire Johan de Vesci e autre chyvalers, 15 e le bachelers, de part le roy, e entrerent en Snoudone, e tant tost apres entra le roy, e purprist tote la tere e la saisist, e sui Sire Davi le le prist par force de grant guere; e li tint en sa prisun jekes il avoyt sun conseil pris. 20

E pus fu Sire Davi mene de vant le conseil le roy, e la fu encupe de traysun fet a sun Seygniour le roy, e de plusurs homcides e plusurs roberis. E pur la tresun fu agarde de estre traine, e pur les homicides e pur roberie pendu, e quarcele, e pendu de quatre 25 parz de Engleterre. Ceo fu le an le roy Edward unzime.

1284. E pus surt guere entre le roy de Fraunce e le roy de Espanie. Dunc le roy de Engleterre sovent fu maunde. E puis vint le roy de Aragaoun gwer- 30 rer sur Sire Charles roy de Pulis e de Cesilie e de Calabre, e prist Philippe le fiz Charles, e pus ala Sire Charles a Rome e purchaca entredit sur

1285. Peres de Aragoun e croiserent en France, par la Apostoylle Martin, sure Peres. Et pus ala le roy de 35

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1285. Fraunce sur celui Peres; e la morust le roy de Fraunce: e Peres fu occis en batalie, e la furent occis mout de bone genz de Fraunce.

1286. E pus fu maunde le roy de Engleterre pur sun sen e pur sa value e pur sa chyvalerie, par la apostoile Honorie ki dunc fu, ke il passast la mer e feseit acord entre ces roys. E pur ceo passa le roy e demora par de la de la Pascke le an de sun regne quatorzime, e fist mut de mervelies en Gascoyne de genz ki le voleyunt aver tray. 10

1287. En la quinzime an de soun regne surt contec en Wales par entre Sire Roberd de Tipetot, gardein le roy, e Res Ameraduc: dunt li gardeins le roy firunt banier le ost le roy pur prendre Res Ameraduc, e dunc vint Sire Wiliame de Muntchensi e assist le chastel de Drosceland, e fist miner le murs; e il memes ala si pres de le mur ke le mur chei sur li e sur autres plusours e murirent iloc. 15

1288. En le an sezime a pres si fu grant batayle en Ale-mayne. Iloc avoyt occis Sire Henri de Lucinburh e son frere e pople a la muntaunce de x. mil; e le ercheveske de Colonie pris. Cel an fu grant marche de ble en Engleterre. E memes lan si furent troys granz floz, e firent grant damage en Engleterre vers le norz. 25

1289. Le an disesetime de son regne, le jour Sein Mark, si fu la cite de Triple pris par paens, e de le tut destruite en tere.

E memes le an si ariva en Engleterre le Vendirdi apres Seint Laurenz e roy. E pus fist il ses pelerinages par sa tere. 30

1290. En le an disutime de son regne comenca il fere e prendre grant vengauce de ses ministres, ki malement aveyeunt mene le pople e greve atort taunt com il fust hors de la tere; les uns par rauncun les uns forjurerunt la curt e les uns la tere. E meimes le an 35

France marched against Peter, and the king of France died there, and Peter was killed in battle : there then fell many of the chief persons in France.

After this application was made to the king of England, on account of his wisdom and worth and chivalry, by the pope, who then was Honorius, to come over the sea and restore harmony between those kings. And therefore the king passed over and remained abroad, at Easter, in the fourteenth year of his reign, and performed many wonderful exploits in Gascony over persons who intended to betray him.

Edward
mediates.

Recovers
Gascony.

In the fifteenth year of his reign a quarrel arose in Wales between sir Robert de Tiptoft, the king's warden, and Rees Ap Meredith. Then the king's warders called out the king's host to capture Rees Ap Meredith ; and then sir William de Mountchensy came and besieged Dryslwyn castle, and undermined the walls ; and he himself went so near the wall, that the wall fell upon him and upon many others, and they died there.

Welsh
rising.

Siege of
Dryslwyn.

Mount-
chensy's
death.

After this in the sixteenth year there was a great battle in Germany. There was slain sir Henry of Luxembourg and his brother, and people to the number of 10,000, and the archbishop of Cologne was made prisoner. In that year wheat was cheap in England. The same year there were very great floods, and they caused great damage in England towards the north.

Battle of
Woringen

Plenty in
England.
Inunda-
tions.

In the seventeenth year of his reign, on St. Mark's day (April 25), Tripoli was taken by the infidels and utterly levelled to the ground.

Tripoli
taken.

On (August 12) the Friday after St. Lawrence's day in this same year the king arrived in England, and then made his circuits through his territories.

The king's
visitation.

In the eighteenth year of his reign he began to institute and exact heavy punishment upon his ministers, who had managed the people badly and unjustly oppressed them while he was abroad ; some he fined, some were banished the court, and some the realm. And

Ministers
judged.

1290. pres de la Pasche, le disetime jur de Averil, rendi le cunte de Gloucestre en la mein le roy totes ses teres e tenemenz, ¹ [e] en le trentime jour de Averil, ² esposa Dame Jone de Acre, file le roy, a grant nobleye, e a grant feste tenue a Westmoster meime le jur. 5
 E meime le an, novime jur de Julie, esposa sire Johan de Braban, fiz le duc de Braban, dame Margarete, file le roy, a grant nobleie e a grant feste meme le jour tenue a Westmoster. Unkes si grant en nostre tens veue ne oie. E memes le an rendi le roy e 10
 reseisa le cunte de Gloucestre e dame Jone joyntementes de totes les vandites teres a eus e as eyrs ki de eus istreyent: e si li cunte morsist devant dame Jone sanz eyr de eus, ele tendreit la tere entiere en sa vie, e a pres sa mort returnereit au roy e as ses 15
 eyrs: e si il usunt eyrs de lur cors, demorast la vant dite tere a eus e a lur eyrs. En le disnovime moys si avoyt ele un fiz, Gilberd par noun. E memes le an fu grante au roy par la commune le quincime dener de biens chescun, a la muntance de xv. souz 20
 e plus. Cel an memes, furunt les Geuz exiliez hors de Engleterre. Cel an fu grant cherte de ble en Engleterre par la grant pluie de le Haust devant, e pur ceo ke blez perirent tant par la pluie.

Cel an apres le Toz Seinz si morust Elyanor royne 25
 de Engleterre, e fu enterre a Lundres; unkes femme a si grant nobleye en nostre tens.

1291. E meme cel an morust la velie roine, mere Sire Edward, le Mescredi a pres le Seint Johan le Baptiste, a Malmisbirie. Tantost a pres, fist li roys seisir la tere de 30
 Escoce cum chef seygnur. E pur le contec ki fu fet

¹ MS. inserts e at ²

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1291. es cuntes e le baruns de la tere, si ala le roy en la tere ; issi ke par assent de cuntes e de barons se mistrent ceus de la tere en quarante de plus sages de une part, e a tant de autre part a trier ke fut plus prochein de sanc de estre roy de la tere. E pur ceo 5 ke i ne poeint a corder, done fu jur de par le roy jekes a pres la paske prochein siuant. E memes le an avant si fu Acres pris e abatu par Sarazins ; e de Crestiens les uns morz les autres chaces jekes en Cypre. 10

1292. E pus ala le roy vers Escoce ala Pentecouste a pres, e vint a Euerwyk ; e la fu Res a Meraduc pendu e traine.

E pus ala le roy en Escoce lem demein de la Trinite, le an de soun regne vintime, e demora la pur 15 fere trier ki seroit roy de Escoce. E pur ceo ke il ne poieint acorder si granterunt auroy la seygnurie des chalsteus e de issues de tote la tere, e de tuz le honur e ceo par escrit de souz lour seuz en selez. E pristerunt jour de respit jekes a la 20 Seint Michel plus prochein suiant de meme le an. A cel Seint Michel se mist le roy vers Escoce e demora la jekes countre Seint Andreu, le an de soun regne vintime un. E dunc fu trie ke Sire Johan de Baliol devoit estre roy par dreit de sanc. E done lui fut 25 jour de fere au roy feaute. E si fist il en cele manere :—

“ Mon seygnor Sire Edward, roys de Engleterre e
 “ souverain seignor de Escoce, Jeo Johan de Baillol
 “ roy de Escoce devienç vostre home lyge de tut 30
 “ le reaume dEscoce od les apurtenances, e od kancke
 “ i apent le quel jeo tient e doy de droyt e claim
 “ tenir heritablement de vus e de vos heys roy de
 “ Engleterre de vie e de membre e de terrien honur
 “ encountre tote gent ky poent vivre ou murrir.” 35

quarrel which there was among the earls and barons of the kingdom the king proceeded to the country, so so that by the consent of the earls and barons the people of the realm committed themselves to the forty wisest of one party and as many of the other, to try who was nearest of blood, that he might become king of the land; and because they could not agree, a day was set them by the king, viz., until the Easter next following. And the same year Acre was taken and rased by the Saracens, and of the Christians some were put to death, the others driven as far as to Cyprus.

Contention concerning the succession.

Acre lost by the Christians.

And after this the king went towards Scotland about Whitsuntide, and came to York, and there Rees ap Meredith was hanged and drawn.

Res ap Meredith hanged.

Then the king went to Scotland on (June 2) Trinity Monday, in the twentieth year of his reign, and staid there to have it tried who should be king of Scotland; and because they could not agree, they granted to the king the sovereignty of the castles and proceeds of all the land, and the honour of them all, and this by a document sealed under their seals, and they took a day of grace until the Michaelmas next following the same year. At Michaelmas the king set forward towards Scotland, and remained there until after St. Andrew's day (Nov. 30), the twenty-first year of his reign. And it was then decreed that sir John de Balliol should be king by right of blood, and a day was set him for doing homage to the king, and he did it in these terms:—

Scottish affairs.

Edward in Scotland.

“ My lord king Edward, king of England and sovereign lord of Scotland, I, John de Balliol, king of Scotland, become your liegeman for all the realm of Scotland, with its appurtenances, and with all that belongs thereto, which I hold, and am in duty bound and claim to hold heritably of thee and of thy heirs, kings of England, with risk of life, limb and earthly honour, against all persons who may live or die.”

J. Balliol's allegiance.

1292. E li roy receust cel homage en meymes la fourme
sauve son droyt e autri. Ceste homage fust fait a
Noveau Chasteau sur Tyne en Engleterre, le jor
Seint Estevene en le an de grace M.cc. e novaunte,
[secunde] e du regne le roy Edward, filz le roy Henri, 5
vintime primer. En cel tens iloc morust Roberd Burnel,
chanceler. En cel tens furunt les granz cretins de ewes
par la tere, e fesitynt granz damages en blez. De iloc
ala le roy a Novel Chastel [a] Tine, e la tint il soun
Noel. 10
1293. E de iloc ala le roy ver Wales, e de illoc
ver Loundres, e la tint il grant Parlement apres la
Pasche. E tant tost apres surd grant contec entre les
Normannz mariners e les porz sur la marine, issi ke
les Normanns asailirunt les Engleys en la mer, e la 15
furunt occis grant plente de Normannz, kar muz se
neierunt pur pour. Ceo fu le an de sun regne
vintime primer. E pus alerunt messagers entre le roy
de France e le roy de Engleterre pur atrere la pes:
issi ke la pes fu crie entre eus jekes a la purificacioun 20
prochein suiant. Memes cel an fu la file le roy,
dame Elyanore, espusa a Bridstowe a cunte de Barz a
grant nobleye, e grant feste tenue. E de iloc ala li
roys vers Loundres un moys de Seint Michel pur
tenir sun parlement. A quel parlement sire Johan de 25
Baliol vint come roy de Escoce, e la tint grant feste.
1294. A la Pasche prochein suiant si alerunt messagers
entre le roy de Engleterre e le roy de France e
parlerent en bone fey de marier la soer le roy de
France au roy de Engleterre, e le roy en cel en tente 30
rendereit Gascoine a roy de France e le reprendreit
en mariage. E il le fist en cele manere, e remua sa
gent, par cele cuvenant hors de Gascoyne. Ceo fu le

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1294. an de soun regne vintime secund. E quant le roy de France fu entre, si tint la tere par force e par tresun, pur quey ke le roy de Engleterre le fist engwerrer par force.

Cel an fu un neir monie del ordre Seynt Beneyt 5 elu à apostolie. Cel an en veyà le roy de Engleterre en Alemanyne pur sucur fere a lui en sa guere, cest a saver le ercheveske de Develin e levesche de Durham : ke par cele resun tint le roy de Alemanyne sun parlement, die Martis proximo post festum Sancti Dominici 10 confessoris. Ad cuius Parleamentum isti interfuerunt, apud Thruchrat : Rex Alemaniæ, archiepiscopus Syfert, Coloniae, comes Selondia et Holondia, comes de Clive, comes de Werke, dux Barantia, comes Banoia, dux de Brevevrche, comes Burgundia, comes Saveia, 15 dux Ostria, comes de Bar, episcopus de * Hums, episcopus de Losane, comes de Vivares, comes de Scalun, milites de Lorenges, Delfunus de Viane, et potestas de Tolosina, rex Arogonia cum duobus regibus, et rex Cypria et rex Norway et exercitus Lumbardia ; 20 qui omnes consenserunt eundi una voce in auxilium domini regis Anglia, et pura voluntate.

Pus coment sire Edward manda ses messagers en France par avoyr restitutioun de Gasconie, e sire Ea[d]moun, frere au roy, rendi sus sun homage au roy 25 de France par meimes ceus messagers.

1295. Le an de soun regne vintime tierz comencant, si enveia le roy xxiv. banerez agwerer sur le roy de France ; le queus a primes purpristerunt les hildes de la mer, e pus pristerunt les chasteus par laye la dame de 30 Bierne, e par laye sire Johan d'Espaigne e par sucurs le roy de Aragon, e pus asegerunt Burdeus.

E cel tens comencerunt le Waleys a lever gwere

* The bishops of *Bamberg* and of *Brixen* seem both to have been present. See *Bart. Cotton*, p. 244.

the twenty-second year of his reign. And when the king of France was in possession, he held the land by force and by treachery, in order to make the king of England fight for it perforce. Treachery of Philip.

In this year a Black monk of the order of St. Benedict was elected pope. This year the king of England sent envoys to Germany to obtain aid in his war, viz., the archbishop of Dublin and the bishop of Durham; for which cause the king of Germany held his Parliament on (August 10) the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Dominic the Confessor. At which Parliament at Dordrecht the following were present: the king of Germany, archbishop Siegfried of Cologne, the count of Zealand and Holland, the count of Cleves, the count of Julich, the duke of Brabant, the count of Boulogne, the duke of Bavaria, the count of Burgundy, the count of Savoy, the duke of Austria, the count of Bar, the bishop of *Bamberg* (?), the bishop of Lausaune, the count of Vivares, the count of *Salm* (?), the knights of Lorraine, the dauphin of Vienne, the podesta of Toulouse, the king of Arragon, with two other kings; viz., the king of Cyprus and the king of Norway, and the army of Lombardy; who all with one voice and of free will agreed to go in aid of the king of England. Pope Celestin.
Treaty of Dordrecht.

Next, how sir Edward sent his envoys to France to obtain restoration of Gascony, and sir Edmund, the brother of the king, renounced his homage to the king of France by the same messengers. Embassy to France.
Edmund renounces allegiance.

In the commencement of the twenty-third year of his reign the king sent twenty-four bannerets to make war against the king of France, who first seized the islands of the sea, and then captured the castles by the aid of the lady of Bearn, and by the aid of sir John of Spain, and by the help of the king of Arragon, and then they besieged Bordeaux. War with France,
Spanish allies.

At this time the Welsh began to levy war against War with Wales.

1295. en countre le roy e pur pristrunt la tere de Wales e les chasteus tuz; e leverunt quatre princes de queus abatirunt tuz les mulins de la tere; dunt le gent le roy aveyunt grant defaute; e le Waleys `mistrunt chاوز en la farine, e nos gens en 5 mangerunt e murirunt suddeinement. E pus vindrunt les Waleys e se rendirent ala volunte le roy. Mes le Waleys ki tindrunt del counte de Glouscestre, se leverunt gwerre en countre le counte e abatirunt de ses chasteus cil la ke le roy se entremist' de fere lacord. 10

Puis coment Johan de Saint Johan e ses compaynuns furent pris e en prisounez par defaute de sucurs, pur ceo ke li roys a cel heure fust occupee en Gales.

Puis coment Jon de Baillol en meimes ceo tens comenca desdire au roy son homage, ki il lui out fait. 15

Meimes cel an vindrunt nos genz la utre a Riol, e la furunt pris xiiii. chivalers en batalie; de queus uns fu pris e retenu en prisun en Fraunce e murust en prison. Ceo fu sire Rauf de Tovi. E Thomas de Turbevile ki fu en prisoun de France par conseil de 20 France si purvist traysun de venir en Engleterre a trair le roy de Engleterre: e de ceo fu a parcu a pres par sa ¹scrite le roy par un de seus espies, de quatre vinz ki il avoyt purweu de quere de tote parz. E puis par le conseil de barun de la tere si fu il traine e pendu 25 a grant vilte.

Meimes cel an vindrunt deus esvesques legaz de Rome, pur tretir de la pes entre le roy de Engleterre e le roy de France. Meimes cel an enveia le roy de France en Escoce iii. cenx nefis, sanz bargis e galeis, 30 pur aver entre en la tere de Engleterre a guerrier par tere e par mer.

1296. Le an de soun regne vint e quart, passa Sire Edmund, frere le roy, e le counte de Nicole a

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1296. grant flote, e segerunt Burdeus e les chasteus, a pres la chaundelure. E memes cel an en quaremme si comenca le roy de Escoce par le baruns de la tere a lever gwere sur le esvesque de Durham; dunt li roy de Engleterre ala imeymes vers Escoce, e a 5 treis semeinis, a pres la paske si prist le roy la vile de Berewyk par mer e par tere; mes de ver la mier i avoit granz genz morz, e iloc fu troue grant aver e granz biens: e li roy en chasa par force les Escoz ver les Wastins. 10

Puis de la desconfiture a Dunbarre. Puis coment li roys out pris tuz les cheventains de Eskoce, e puis par sa curteysie les delivra.

1297. Puis coment les Eskoz se lierent as ceus de Fraunce par le fol abbet Willame Waleys, ki fust fait maintenur 15 de lur secoude guerre.

E coment li roy meimes cele heure ala en Flandres. Puis coment Willam Waleys fist tuer Sire Hue de Cressingham au pount de Estrivelyn, tantke li roys fust ale en Flaundres. 20

1298. Puis coment¹ li roys a sa revenue hors de Flandres se conseylla a ces barons pur ces felouns de Eschoce. Puis de la bataylle a Faukyrke.

1299. Puis du derrainer mariage missire Edward, e de 1300. sa tierce alee en Eschose. 25

Puis coment li roys fist ordiner les nouveaux p[ro]vyns, ke sont apellez les articles de Traylebastoun.

1305. Puis coment Willame Waleys fust pris, traynez, penduz, ses bueaus arz, e pus decollez e desmembrez.

Puis coment les Eskoz se unt obligez venir au roy 30 a Loundres pur oyr des condiciouns de lur peis, en quele manere il lui dussent appeyser le trespas de lur tierce guere.

Puis coment Sire Roberd le Brus si tost cum il fust revenuz en Eskoce fist assembler son parlement 35

¹ MS *comoment*.

with a great fleet and besieged Bourdeaux and the castles after Candlemas. And the same year, in Lent, the king of Scotland, through the barons of the land, began to make war against the bishop of Durham, whereupon the king of England went himself towards Scotland, and in three weeks' time, after Easter, the king took the town of Berwick by land and by sea; but towards the sea there were many men lost, and there great possessions were found and much property; and the king by force of arms drove out the Scotch towards the moors.

Scotch
raids.

Edward
takes
Berwick.

Next, of the defeat at Dunbar. Next, how the king had taken all the Scotch chieftains, and afterwards of his courtesy he set them free.

Battle of
Dunbar.
Edward's
courtesy.

Next, how the Scotch allied themselves to the French by the foolish advice of William Wallace, who was made the upholder of their second war.

Alliance of
Scots and
French.

And how the king himself at this time went to Flanders. Next, how William Wallace caused sir Hugh de Cressingham to be killed on Stirling bridge, while the king was gone to Flanders.

Cressing-
ham slain.

Next, how the king, on his return from Flanders, took counsel with his barons about these wicked Scotch. Next, of the battle of Falkirk.

Battle of
Falkirk.

Next, of the second marriage of my lord Edward, and of his third expedition into Scotland.

Next, how the king caused new provisions to be ordained, which are called the articles of Trailbâton.

Next, how William Wallace was taken, drawn, hanged, his bowels burnt, and then was beheaded and quartered.

William
Wallace
executed.

Next, how the Scotch are obliged to come to the king at London to hear the conditions of their peace, in what manner they must atone to him for the crime of their third war.

Next, how Sir Robert de Bruce, as soon as he was returned to Scotland, caused his parliament to be as-

Robert
Bruce
rises.

1305. al Abbeye de Skone pur enquere ky tendra ou lui, e ky noun, pur ceo ke il mist challenge au reaume. Puis coment le commun consayl de Eskoce se assenti a Sire Robert le Brus kil serroyt Roys; e coment le Abbe de Skone lui presenta le rauntzoun pur de- 5 fendre la tere contre Sire Edward. Puis coment Sire Johan le Comin de Badenak comenza desdire le coronement le Brus al Abbeye de Skone, e dist ke jammais ne se assentiroit ne ne ferroyt contre le serment kil out fayt a Sire Edward. Puis coment le Brus e le 10 counte de Atheles ordeinent un autre assemblee a Dunfris pur parfournir soun coronement.

1306. Puis coment Sire Robert le Brus maunda ses ii. freres pur Sire Johan le Comin si lui prie venir a luy parler a les Cordelers de Dounfreys, de un consail pur 15 honor de tote la tere.

Puis coment Johan le Comyn les contreplyda derechef a Dounfrys kil ne assentiroyt au coronement le Bruz avaunt dit. Puis coment Robert le Brus tuwa Sire Jon le Comin en leglise de Dunfrik pur ceo ke 20 il ne voleynt a sa trayson a corder. Puis coment Roberd le Brus fust coronee, e coment il comenza tantost ardoir e destruire kancke se avowait a Sire Edward. Puis coment Sire Edward fist addubber xiiii^m. chivalers avaunt sa quarte alee en Eskoce. 25

Puis coment Robert le Brus e Simoun Frisel furent desconfyt en bataylle de leez la vile Saint Johan. Puis coment le esveske de Saint Andreu, le esveske de Glaskou, e le abbe de Skone sount pris en bataylle.

Puis coment Symoun Fresel fu pris, trainez, penduz, 30 ars, e decollez. Puis coment le cunte dAtheles fust pris e servi de memes le jugement, sauve kil nestoyt mie traynee pur ceo kil clama estre du parente le roy.

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CHRONIQUES DE SEMPRINGHAM.

1280. Lan del Incarnacioun m.cc.lxxx. Seint Hugh, evesque de Nichole fust translatee ii. non d'Octobre, e maistre Thomas de Bek sacree evesque de Seynt David a Nichole, par frere Johan de Pecham erceveske de Cantorbirie, en presence du roy e la reyne de Engleterre 5 e autre graunz.
1281. Lan du comencement du mund vi^m. cccc.lxxx., del Incarnacioun m.cc.lxxxii., Lewelin prince de Guales, od David sun frer e autres treitres, comenca combatre contre Engleterre. 10
1282. Lan del Incarnacioun m.cc.xlxii. le roy Edward ala autre feiz en Guales, ou Lewelyn fu pris des Engleis e decollee.
1283. Lan del Incarnacioun m.cc.lxxxiii. David le frer Lewelyn, treitre, le roy, e sun frer fu pris, xi. Kal. de 15 Juil, e par jugement treynee e pendu ; e chescun membre severee dautre, e les entrailles ars, e ses quatres membres maundez par quatre citez d'Engleterre, e penduz par cheynes de fer. Meisme lan fu Seint William ercevesque d'Euerwike translatee, e Syr Antoyne de 20 Bek sacree evesque de Duresme par Maistre William de Wikeham, ercevesque d'Euerwik, en presence le roy e la roigne e autres graunz.
- * Lan de grace m.cclxxxiii., fu ne Edward, fiz le roi E. 25
-

* This year is misplaced, coming after 1298 in the MS.

THE SEMPRINGHAM CONTINUATION.

A.D. 1280, St. Hugh, bishop of Lincoln, was translated October 6, and master Thomas de Bek was consecrated at Lincoln, bishop of St. David's, by John de Peckham, archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the king and queen of England and other nobles. Episcopal appointments.
T.W. 110.

In the year from the commencement of the world 6480, A.D. 1281, Llewellyn, prince of Wales, with David his brother, and other traitors, commenced war against England. Welsh rebellion.

A.D. 1282, king Edward went a second time to Wales, where Llewellyn was taken by the English and beheaded. Llewellyn executed.

A.D. 1283, David, the brother of king Llewellyn the traitor, and his brother, was taken, June 21, and after trial was drawn and hanged, and every member was separated from every other, and his bowels burnt, and his four limbs were sent to four cities of England, and hung in chains of iron. The same year Saint William, archbishop of York, was translated, and sir Anthony de Bek was consecrated bishop of Durham by master William de Wickham, archbishop of York, in the presence of the king and queen and other nobles. David executed.
Episcopal appointments.

A.D. 1283, Edward, the son of king Edward, was born. Pr. Edw. b.

1287. Lan del Incarnacioun M.cc.lxxxvii. fu le quatre de furment a xx. deners, le quatre de orge a xxvi. deners, le quatre daveine a ii. sous : e dura deus aunz tel marchee.
1289. Lan del Incarnacioun [M.cc.lxxxix.] returna le dit ser 5 Edward des parties doutre mer. Meisme lan furent emprisonnee Sires T. de Weyland, Johan de Lovetoft, Willame de Brompton, e Adam de Stractoun, de quel Adam le roy avoit xxx^m. mars, e le dit Thomas forjura la terre sicome un loroun. E touz quatre furent de- 10 vant justices le roy.
1290. Lan del Incarnacioun M.cc.xc. Gilebert, counte de Gloucestre, espousa dame Johane dAcres, fille le roy Edward. Leste fu pluvieuse e freide entour la nativete Seint Johan. E en Augst Johan, fuiz le duc de Braban, 15 espousa *Beatrice, la fille le dit roy ; e les Jues furent escilles hors de terre. Non de September fust eclips du solail, e Alienore dEspayne, roigne dEngleterre morust a Herdeby. Le IIII. kalende de Decembre Acres fu destruite des Sarazens, e grant multitude des gentz 20 sount tuez.
1292. Le roi Edward ala en Escoz ; e les graunz dela terre se mistrent a la subjeccion le roi auxi com a chief seignur dEscoce ; e Johan BailloI fu fait roi dEscoce. 25
1293. Le an de grace M.cc.xciii. fu guerre mue entre Philippe le roi de Fraunce e E. roi dEngleterre par deus mariners.
1296. Lan de grace † M.cc.xcvii. le xxx. jour de Marz fu Berewik conquise. E dedeinz le mois suant la bataille 30 de Dunbar ; e deus mois apres fu Johan BailloI pris e emprisonnee e touz le countes e barouns dEscoce.
1297. Lan de grace † M.cc.xcvi. le xxiii. jour dAugst le roi Edward passa en Flaundres.

* Error for *Margaret*.

† Sic.

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1298. Lan de grace M.cc.xcviii. le xxii. jour de July fu la bataille de Foukirk; e le xxix. jours de Marz fu le paleis de Westmouster ars.
1299. Lan de grace M.cc.xcix., le viii. jour de Septembre, E. le roi espousa la roigne Margarete. 5
1300. Lan de grace mil ccc. fu ne Thomas, fiz le roi Edward.
1301. E lan de grace mil occi. fu ne Edmoun, fiz le dit roi E. * [Meme lan fust le overeygne del novel eglise de Sempyngham comence par Johan de Sameltoun a 10 donq prior de Sempyngham.]
1302. Lan de grace mil cc.ii. Johan Bailloal ala diffuant outre mer, e demorra oue le roi de Fraunce.
1303. Lan de grace mil cc.iii. Willame Walleis cheveteyn d'Escoce fu pris e treyne a Loundres, e pendu, decolee. 15
1305. Lan de grace M.ccc.v. Simoun Frisel fu pris, e treine a Loundres, e pendu [e] decolee; e le counte d'Astell decolee a Loundres meisme lan: e levesque de Burdeaus, qui fu ne en Gascoyne, fu fait pape meisme lan.
1307. Lan de grace M.ccc.vii. le noble roi Edward morust en 20 la feste de la Translacioun Seint Thomas Martir. Apres qy Edward, sun fiz, prince de Guales, regna. E meisme
1308. lan fu Piers de Gaveston, counte de Cornewaille. En quel an le Meskerdi prochein avant la Thephayne, touz les Templers furent prise, lur terres seisy en la 25 meyne le roi. E mesme lan fu Wautier de Lange-toun, evesque de Cestre, pris e emprisone. E le roi E. espousa dame Isabele, fille le roi de Fraunce. E meisme lan, vi. kalende de Marz, fu le roi coroune.
1309. Lan de grace M.ccc.ix. fu le leclipse du solail de 30 midy taunque al xi. heure le primer jour de Februar, e ne avoit for que meyte de sa lumere.

* Inserted in a note in a later hand.

A.D. 1298. July 22, was the battle of Falkirk. And on March 29 the palace of Westminster was burnt.

Battle of
Falkirk.

A.D. 1299, September 8, king Edward married queen Margaret.

Edw.'s
second
marriage.

A.D. 1300, Thomas, the son of king Edward, was born.

Thomas of
Brotherton
b.

And A.D. 1301, Edmund, the son of the said king Edward, was born. The same year the building of the new church of Sempringham was commenced by John de Hamilton, at that time prior of Sempringham.

Edmund of
Woodstock
b.

A.D. 1302, John Balliol fled across the sea, and remained with the king of France.

Balliol
flies.

A.D. 1303, William Wallace, the leader of Scotland, was taken, and drawn, hanged, and beheaded at London.

Wallace
executed.

A.D. 1305, Simon Frazer was taken, and drawn, and hanged, and beheaded at London. And the earl of Athole was beheaded at London the same year; and the bishop of Bourdeaux, who was born in Gascony, was made pope the same year.

Frazer and
the earl of
Athole ex-
ecuted.

Clem. V.

A.D. 1307, the noble king Edward died at the feast of the translation of Saint Thomas the Martyr (July 7). After whom Edward his son, the prince of Wales, reigned; and the same year Piers Gaveston was created earl of Cornwall. In which year, on (January 4) the Wednesday next before the Epiphany, all the Templars were arrested, and their lands confiscated into the hand of the king. And the same year, Walter de Langton, the bishop of Chester, was seized and imprisoned. And king Edward married Isabella, the daughter of the king of France. And the same year, on February 25, the king was crowned.

Edw. II.

P. Gaves-
ton.

Templars
deprived.

Edw. marr.
Isabella,

is crowned.

A.D. 1309, there was an eclipse of the sun from mid-day till 5 p.m. on February 1. And he had only half his light.

Solar
eclipse.

1310. Lan de grace M.ccc.x. furent oy les toneires, e les fuldres vient suffrables le ix. kalende de Novembre.
1311. Lan de grace M.ccc.xi. fu comissioun e poar done par le roi as countes e as barouns de ordiner del estat du realme ; e furent les ordinaunces pronunciez meisme 5 lan, a queles ordinauncez le roi fu jure * * Robert de Winchelse ércevesque de Cantorbire, Thomas counte de Lancastre, e autres evesques, countes, e barouns, en quels ordinaunces Sire Piers de Gavastoun, adunque counte de Cornewaille, fust autre foiz exile, [e] sire 10 Henri de Beaumont ¹ remue dul counsail le roy e la dame de Vesci sa soer de la courte la reigne.

1312. Lan de grace M.ccc.xii., retournerent les ditz Henri e sa seor a la curte le roy e le dit Piers en Engleterre, e fu od le roi a Nof Chastel. E le counte de Lancaster 15 e autres countes pristrent la ville e le chastel, e le diz Piers e Henri furent par navie a Escardburgh ; et la fu Pier ensegy, e se rendi au counte de Penbroke e au counte de Quarenne, que se obligerent taunque au procheyn Parlement. Mes il fu ravy hors de leur garde 20 pres de Banberi par le counte de Warewyk, e mene a Warewik, e hors de la vile decole le xiii. kalende de Juil : ou furent presentz les countes de Lancastre, Warewyk, e Arundel e autres nobles de la terre. Meisme lan le kalende d'Octobre comenca le council 25 general a Vienne, en temps Clement le pape V. : e dura taunque a la quinzeine apres la Pasque ; en quel council lordre des Templers fu defait e furent la pur lordre de Sempingham Johan de Camelton, dunque prior de Sempingham, e Gilbert de Thecelthorp, 30 haut cerche de meisme lordre ; en quel tens Philip de Bartoun fu maistre de lordre. Meisme lan fu lassaut done a la maisoun de Sempingham par Roger de Bir-

*Concilium
Vien. Ces-
savit ordo
Templario-
rum.*

*Assaut done
a Semp.
par Roger
de Bir-
chorp e
plusurs*

¹ MS, venue.

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*autres oue
Guy Go-
baud.*

1313.

chorp que mena od luy sires Geffrai Luterel, Edmoun de Colvile, Gui Gobaud chivalers e plusours autres.

Lan de grace M.ccc.xiii., le xv. kalende de Novembre les countes de Lancaster, de Hereforde, de Warewike, de Aroundel, firent obedience e humilia- 5
cioun au roi E. en la grande sale de Westmouster, apres lunge descord qe fust entre eaux pur la mort le dist sire Piere counte de Cornewaille. Meisme lan morust Robert de Winchelsee, ercevesque de Cantor-
bire ; e ministre Thomas de Cobham elit ne trova 10
nule grace a la court de Rome, mes le pape dona lercevesche a Walter Reynalde dunnks chaunceler le roi a la priere le dit roi.

1314.

Lan de grace M.ccc.xiiii. morust Clement le V. pape, en la simeigne de Paske : e le jour de Pask fu le vii., 15
Id. d'April, e la lettre dominical par F., e le see fu vacant deus aunz e demy. Meisme lan ala le dit roi en Escoce e fu la bataille entre lui e sire Robert Brus, qe se dist roi d'Escoce, au chastel de Striuelyn, deus
jours ensemble, le ix. e le viii. Kalendes de Juyl, cest 20
a savoir la veille e le jour Seint Johan Baptist ; e la furent molz des Engleis tuez, cest a savoir sires Gilbert de Clare counte de Gloucestre, Robert de Clifford, Paen Tiptoft, William le Marescalle, William de Vescy, Giles d'Argentein, Edmoun de Maulee e 25
plusours autres chivalers, e autre people saunz nombre : e le counte de Hereford, sire Johan de Segrave, sire Willame Batmer furent pris, e mulz des autres chivalers e nobles de la terre ; e le roi fu desrobee de
tut son tresor, e de tut sun aparail, e descounfit e 30
fuy ; e la compaigne sire Robert Brus fu delivere pur redempcioun du counte de Hereford.

1315.

Lan de grace M.ccc.xv. fu lassaut a Cardoil par les Escotz, le jour del Ascencioun, e la furent desconfitz sire James Douglas [e] Piers Librand, e plusours des 35
Escotz tuez. Meisme lan fu leste pluviouse e grauntz souroundez de ewe parmi tut Engleterre, e les blez

brought with him sir Geffroy Lutrell, sir Edmund de Colville, sir Guy Gobaud, knights, and many others.

A.D. 1313, September 17, the earls of Lancaster, Hereford, Warwick, and Arundel professed obedience and humiliation to king Edward in the great hall of Westminster, after the long feud which had been between them on account of the death of the before-mentioned sir Piers, earl of Cornwall. The same year Robert de Winchelsea, the archbishop of Canterbury, died, and master Thomas de Cobham, elect, found no favour at the court of Rome, but the pope gave the archbishopric to Walter Raynold, then the king's chancellor, at the request of the said king.

Peace between certain barons and the king.

A.D. 1314, the pope Clement V. died in Easter week, and Easter day was April 7, and the Sunday letter was F., and the see was vacant two years and a half. The same year the said king went to Scotland, and there was a battle between him and sir Robert Bruce, who called himself king of Scotland, at Stirling castle, two days together, June 23 and 24, namely, the eve and the feast of Saint John the Baptist. And there many of the English were killed, viz., these knights, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, Robert de Clifford, Paen Tiptoft, William le Marshal, William de Vescy, Giles de Argentine, Edmund de Mauley, and many more, and other men without number. And the earl of Hereford, sir John de Segrave, and sir William Batmer were captured, and many other knights and nobles of the land. And the king was stripped of all his treasure and of all his baggage, and routed, and he fled. And sir Robert Bruce's consort was given up as ransom for the earl of Hereford.

Death of Clem. V.

Battle of Bannockburn.

English killed.

A.D. 1315, the assault on Carlisle was made by the Scotch on Ascension day (May 1), and there sir James Douglas and Piers de Luband were routed, and many of the Scotch were killed. The same year the summer was rainy, and there were great floods of water through-

The Scotch assault Carlisle: repulsed with loss.

Floods.

1315. sount destrutz, e les feinz ausi, e graunt feym e graunt cherte de ble en tute la terre : e lan suaunt fu le quarter de furment a xxiiii. s. e plus ; le quarter dorge a xvi. s., e le quart de fienes a xx. s. Si avoit i graunt pestilence e mortalite de comun poeple, 5 e dura la cherte e la mortalite un an e plus. Meismes lan fu lassaut done a Berewik la noit de la Theophayne ; e James Douglas oue les Escotz fu descounfitz : e la fu sire Johan de Laungel tue. Meisme lan en quaresme fu le parlement a Nicole, ou il ny 10 avoit rien fait.
1316. Lan de grace, Mccc.xvi., morust sire Lowis roi de Fraunce e de Naverne. E meisme lan uncore dura la cherte de ble come avaunt : e meisme lan fu le parlement autre foiz a Nicole apres la fest Seint Jake 15 ou fust ordene daler en Escoce. Meisme la[n] le vii. jour d'Augst le Cardinal de Portuense, evesque d'Avinioun, nee del eveschee de Cans pres de Gascoigne, fu eslieu en pape e coroune a Leouns, e dona a ses Cardinals le ix. jours d'Augst cent mil florenes, e fu sun noun 20 papal Johan le Pape XXII.
1317. Lan de grace Mccc.xvii., vindrent deus Cardinals en Engleterre en le commencement de July qui furent maunde par le dit pape a faire proces contre sire Robert Brus. Meisme lan issirent de la tere surices 25 eaweres od lunge cowes, plus grauntz que ratz, des quies les chauns e preez furent replenitz en este e en Augst ; e les villes e les curtilages en le yver procheyn suaunt. Meisme lan le primer jour de Septembre sire Lowis de Beaumont eslit de Duresme par 30 le pape, e sire Henri sun frer en alaunt vers Duresme pur la consecratioun du dit eslit furent pris entre Derlingtoun e Duresme e menez par gentz de Northumbrelaund au chastel de Midforde e emprisonnee illoqs ;

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1317. e meisme le jour en lour compaignie par les dites genz furent desrobbez deus cardinals; cest a savoir, sire Luc de Flisk, e sir Gauselyn qe furent mandez en Engleterre, e multz de lour meisnee furent despoillez. Meisme lan le xi. kalende d'Octobre, prist 5 sire Johan de Lilleburn le chastel de Knaresburgh, e le tynt encountre la volunte le roy. Meisme lan le ii. November fu sire Luc de Fliske cardinal a Sempringham. Meisme [lan] fu sire Gilbert de Middelton pris e sun frere, e menez a Loundres e treynez, e 10 penduz, e decolez: le quel Gilbert e sa force deroberent les ditz cardinals, sire Henri de Beaumont e levesque de Duresme.
1318. Lan de grace mil ccc.xviii. le primer jour d'April fu la ville de Berewic prise e retenue par les Escotz. 15 Meisme lan entour le iii. Kalende de Juyn vindrent les Escotz oue lur chiefteyns sire James de Douglas e le counte de Morreve en le countee¹ d'Euerwic a Ripoun e a Burgbrigge e arderent les villes e furent pres d'Everwik a viii. lues, e pristrent graunt preie des 20 beastes saunz disturbaunce des Engleis. Meisme lan le mois de Juil vint un Johan de * [Pouderham] quy se dit avoir a noun Edward fuiz le roi Edward, e estre heir d'Engleterre; le quel Johan fu pris e mene a Northampton, e treyne e pendu, entour la feste Seint 25 Jake. Meisme lan le moys d'Augst furent acordez le roi e le counte de Lancastre pres de Louchburgh en le counte de Leycestre; qui furent a descord lung temps pur les ordinaunces garder. Meisme lan fu tuee sire Edward Brus, frer sire Robert Brus en Yrlande, e 30 plusours autres Escotz.

1319. Lan de grace mil ccc.xix., en le mois de Juyl le

¹ MS. *ins. de.*

* Chron. de Lanercost. A space is left for the name in the MS.

there. And the same day in their train two cardinals and of the cardinals. were robbed by the said people, viz., sir Luke de Flisk and sir Gaucelin, who had been sent to England, and many of their train were plundered. The same year, on Sept. 21, sir John de Lilleburn seized the castle of Knaresborough and held it in defiance of the king. Knaresborough castle seized by Sir J. de Lilleburn. The same year, on Nov. 2, sir Luke de Flisk, the cardinal, was at Sempringham. The same year, sir Gilbert de Middleton and his brother were arrested and taken to London, and drawn, and hanged, and beheaded, which Gilbert, with his band, had robbed the aforesaid cardinals and sir Henry de Beaumont and the bishop of Durham. Robbers executed.

A.D. 1318, on the first day of April, the city of Berwick taken. Berwick taken. The same year, about May 21, the Scotch came with their chieftains sir James de Douglas and the earl of Murray Douglas and Randolph into the county of York as far as Ripon and Borough-bridge, and they burnt the towns, and were within ravage eight leagues of York, and they took large spoil of Yorksh. cattle without molestation from the English. The same year, in the month of July, there rose up John de Powderham, who said that he was by name Edward, the son of king Edward, and that he was heir of England; the which John was taken and brought to Northampton, and drawn and hanged about the feast of St. James [July 25]. John de Powderham, Pretender. The same year, in the month of August, the king and the earl of Lancaster were reconciled near Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, having been a long time at variance on account of the observance of the ordinances. King and earl of Lancaster reconciled. The same year sir Edward Bruce, brother of sir Robert Bruce, with many other Scots, was killed in Ireland. Death of E. Bruce.

A.D. 1319, in the month of July, the king Edward Attack on Berwick.

1319. roi Edward ala devers Escoce oue le counte de Lancastre e autres grauntz de la terre, oue grauntz noubre des gentz e ensiegerent Berewik, e rien ne firent despleit. Meisme lan vindrent les Escotz oue graunt hoste pres de Euerwik, e arderent villes; e 5 plusours des Engleis furent tuez e neez e leawe de Swale. Meisme lan avoit y graunt pestilence des bestes en Engleterre. Meisme lan le primer jour de Decembre, le primer jour del Advent, la lettre domini-cale par F., fu general terremoet en Engleterre oue 10 graunt soun e graunt voise. Meisme lan, le iiii. ides de Januer morust Johan de Dalderby evesque de Nichole, e fu eslit maistre Antoyne de Bek chanoyne de meisme leglise. Meisme lan, en la feste Seint Hiller, fu le parlement a Euerwik, ou le counte de Lancastre 15 ne voleit entrer. E la fust afferme la true entre Engleterre e Escoce pur deus aunz. Meisme lan, le vii. Kalende de Februer par matin fu leclips de la lune mervailous, e des molz divers colours. Meisme lan, le xvii. jour d'April, entour la mye noit, furent 20 oies doneires hidouses oue escleire e graunt vent saunz mesure. Meisme lan, meisme le jour, sire Wautier ercevesque de Cantorbire benesquia les nonnoynes de Sempyngham lii., de Haverholm xxv., de Cattelee v., e une haute cercheresse. 25

1320.
[1321]

Lan de grace M.ccc.xx., fu dissencioun entre le counte de Hereforde, sire Johan de Mounbrai, sire Roger de Clifford, e autres grauntz de une part; e sir Hugh Despenser d'autre part, pur auscunes terres en Guales e en Engleterre, e autres choses que les 30 grauntz ly surministrent. Meisme lan, le xii. Kalende de May, comencerent le countes e barouns, par assent sire Thomas counte de Lancaster, chivacher armez oue lur baneres desplaiez encountre la pees: a pristrent le chastel de Glamorgan e touz le chasteaus, villes, e 35 manoirs, terres e tenemenz ques sire Hugh Despenser,

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1321. avoit par sa femme dul counte de Gloucestre, e destrurent touz les manoirs de sire Hugh Despenser, le piere e sun fuiz, e touz lour mobles, bestes e chateaux furent desrobbez. E issint vindrent armez oue graunt people au procheyn parlement a Loundres en- 5
 [July 15] tour lassumpcioun e la ordinerent countra la volunte
 Parl. Hist. le roi que ambdeus les Despensiens fussent exilez hors de terre. E issint fu fait. Meisme lan entour la fyn du mois d'Octobre fu detenu le chastel de Liedes en Kent countre la reigne, a deprimis, ou 10 ascuns de sa meisne furent tuez, e apres countre le roi meisme par sire Bartholomeu de Bathesmer. E le roi oue graunt cuillette de gentz armez bien entour lx. mil ensegi le dit chastel e le prist entour la feste de Touz Seintz, e la furent pris la femme e 15 la seor le dit sire Berthelemeu, e Sire Berthelemeu de Burgashe. Meisme lan, en ladvent, les avantditz Seignurs, le counte de Hereford, sires Roger de Clifford, Johan de Moubray, Hige d'Audelee, Roger d'Amari, Barthelemeu de Barthelesmer, Roger e Roger 20 de Mortimer, Johan Giffard, Henry Tyeiz, Roger Maudut e mulz d'autres graunz de lur convine approcherent au counte de Lancastre a Schireburn e a Pontfrait, e la furent entrejurez autre foiz a meyntenir ceo quils eurent comencez; e de illoque alerent en Guales 25 oue graunt force. Meisme lan, toust apres le Noel, le roy qe avoit cuilly graunt force e crie la pees de ambdeus les Despensiens pursuy les avantditz Seignurs en la marche de Guales, si estreitement que les ditz Roger e Roger de Mortimer e plusurs autres 30 se rendirent a la volunte le roi e furent emprisonnez en la Tour de Loundres. Meisme lan en le mois de Februer le roi prist les chasteaus e les forcesez de Guales, e de la Marche, les quels les avaunditz seignurs pristrent avant, e destrut le chastel sire 35

possessed through his wife from the earl of Gloucester ; and they destroyed all the manors of sir Hugh de Spencer, both the father and the son ; and all their properties, and cattle, and chattels were plundered. And so they came armed with a great following to the next parliament in London, about the Assumption (Aug. 15), and there against the will of the king they passed ordinances that both the de Spencers should be banished out of the land. And so it was done. The same year, about the end of the month of October, the castle of Ledes in Kent was held at first against the queen, where some of her train were killed, and afterwards against the king himself, by sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere. And the king with a great gathering of armed men, about 60,000, besieged the said castle, and took it about All Saints' day, and there the wife and sister of the said sir Bartholomew were taken, also sir Bartholomew de Burghersh. The same year, in Advent, the aforesaid lords, the earl of Hereford, sir Roger de Clifford, sir John of Mowbray, Hugh de Audley, Roger de Amory, Bartholomew de Badlesmere, the two Rogers de Mortimer, John Gifford, Henry Tyeis, Roger Maudut, and many other nobles of their conspiracy, came to the earl of Lancaster at Sherborné and at Pontefract, and there they were sworn together a second time to maintain that which they had commenced ; and thence they went to Wales with a great force. The same year, soon after Christmas, the king, who had gathered a strong force and proclaimed pardon for the two de Spencers, pursued the aforesaid lords to the marches of Wales so hotly, that the two said Rogers de Mortimer, and many others, surrendered themselves to the power of the king, and were imprisoned in the tower of London. The same year, in the month of February, the king seized the castles and the fortresses of Wales, and of the march which the aforesaid lords had taken before, and destroyed

Parliament
in London.The de
Spencers
banished.Siege of
Ledes
castle
(Kent).Barons
conspiring
against
the de
Spencers.Edward
protects
the de
Spencers.

1322. Johan Giffard en Brymaresfeld, e les avaunt ditz seignurs fuyrent au counte de Lancastre a Pountfrait, e la furent entreliez e ensegerent le chastel de Tikhil, du mois du Februer par vi. simeignes, e nul exploit ne firent. Meisme lan en meisme le moys le 5 roi oue graunt force pursuy les dits seignurs tanque au pount de Burton sur Trent, e le counte de Lancastre, oue les avaunt ditz seignurs, se remua de Pountfrait vers le roi, e vint a Tutbiri le primer jour de Marz; e en alaunt par graunt souroundee de 10 awe perdi mult de sa purveance. E le Meskerdi procheyn avant la feste Seint Gregori ala le dit counte oue les diz seignurs e sun hoste countre le roy; e fu descounfit au dit pount de Burton e fuy oue sens vers Pountfrait. E le roi prist le chastel de Torte- 15 biry e la ville e sire Roger Damari qui fust encountre le roi fu mort la, e enterree en la priorie, e autre fez furent les seignurs avaunt nomez criez enemies le roi e hutes leve sur eaux parmy tute la terre. E le roi tynt Tutebiri, e quenquil y trova de tresor. 20 Meisme lan e meisme le moys vint le dit counte oue graunt hoste devers le North a Burgbrigge pur eider les Escotz countre, le roi sicome les uns disoient. E le xvii. kalende d'April, vindrent a Burgbrigge e encontrerent oue sire Andreu de Harcla aduncs 25 viescount de Cardoil, e od sire Simoun le Ward, viescount d'Euerwik e lour host. E la fu tue sire Umfrei de Boun, counte de Hereford, e sire Robert e un baneour Rauf de Eplenden. E lendemeyn furent pris le counte de Lancastre, sire Johan de 30 Moubray, sire Roger de Clifford, sire Huge d'Audelee, sire Johan Gifford, sire Henry Tieys, e touz les seignurs e chivalers que od eaux esteient, issint que pois ¹ deaus escaperent. E quant ils furent issint pris,

¹ MS. *ins. de.*

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[1322.] le diz seignurs furent menez a diverses prisounes pur
 emprisoner. E pus le roi vint a Pountfrait oue gentz
 de sun host le jour Seint Edward roi e martyr le
 xv. kalende dApril: e la fu mene le dit counte
 le Samadi suaunt, en la sale demeyne dedenz le chas- 5
 tel devaunt sire Robert de Malberthorpe, justice le
 roi: pres de qy sistrent sire Edmoun de Wodestok
 frere le roi, adouns counte de Kent, e sire Johan
 de Bretayne, counte de Richemound, Johan de Guarren,
 counte de Surrei, e le counte de Arundel, e sire 10
 Hugh Despenser le pere. E le Lundi suaunt le xi.
 kalende dApril fu il jugee devaunt eaus a pendre, e
 trere, e decolier. Mes le roi pur ceo qil fu prochein
 de sun saunk [pardona] ly le trere e le pendre.
 Mes meisme le jour fu il decolee a les fourches hors 15
 de la ville de Pountfrait e enterre en la priourie.
 Meisme le jour furent jugez a la mort sire William
 Tuchet, sire Thomas Maudut, e sire William Fuiz
 William chivalers, e furent treinee e pendu a Pount-
 fait. 20

1322. Lan de grace mil CCC.xxii., le x. jour suaunt, fu pris
 sire Barthelemeu de Barthelesmer en un petit boys
 pres de Brikdene, e menee par le counte de *Mar a
 Canterbir, e la fut il treinee, e decolee, e pendu. E
 sire Barthelemeu de Bourghashe, qui avoit espousee sa 25
 seor, fu auxi la treinee e pendu; sire Johan de Mou-
 brai, sire Roger de Clifford, sire Gocelyn Dayvile,
 furent treinez e penduz a Euerwik; sire Johan Gif-
 fard treinee e pendu a Gloucestre, sire Henri Tyeis
 treine e pendu a Loundres, sire Fraunceis de Aldham 30
 treynee e pendu a Windesouere; sire Warin de Lisle
 treynee e pendu a Pountfrait, e plusurs autres, les
 uns treineez, ascouns penduz, e ascuns lun e lautre, des
 chivalers e autres, e plusurs emprisonez. Sire Roger e

* Query. Error for *Warren*.

taken, the said lords were brought to different prisons to confine them. And afterwards the king came to Pontefract with some men of his army on the feast of St. Edward, king and martyr, the 18th of March, and on the following Saturday (March 20) the said earl was brought into his own hall within the castle before sir Robert de Mabelthorp, the king's justice, by whom sat sir Edmund de Woodstock, the brother of the king, then earl of Kent, and sir John de Bretagne earl of Richmond, John de Warren, the earl of Surrey, and the earl of Arundel, and sir Hugh de Spencer, the father. And on the following Monday, March 22, he was judged before them to be hanged, drawn, and beheaded. But because he was near by blood, the king remitted the drawing and hanging; but he was beheaded the same day at the gallows without the town of Pontefract, and was buried in the priory. The same day sir William Touchet, sir Thomas Maudut, and sir William Fitzwilliam, knights, were condemned to death, and were drawn and hanged at Pontefract.

A.D. 1322, on the tenth day sir Bartholomew of Badlesmere was captured in a small wood near Brickden, and taken by the earl of Mar to Canterbury, there he was drawn, beheaded, and hanged. And sir Bartholomew de Burghersh, who had married his sister was also drawn and hanged there. Sir John de Mowbray, sir Roger de Clifford, and sir Jocelyn Dayvile were drawn and hanged at York; sir Roger Gifford was drawn and hanged at Gloucester; sir Henry Tyeis was drawn and hanged at London; sir Francis de Oldham was drawn and hanged at Windsor; sir Warren de Lisle was drawn and hanged at Pontefract, and many others, some were drawn, some hanged, some both one and the other, both knights and others, and many were imprisoned. The two Rogers de Mor-

and
judged,

and
executed.

Other
executions.

mere cap-
tured and
executed.

Other
executions.

Mortimers
imprisoned.

1322. sire Roger de Mortimer furent emprisonnez en la Tour de Loundres: sire Thomas Colpeper treinee e pendu a Winchelsee: sire Johan de Euer decolee a Bishop-aucland e plusurs a tiel vile mort jugez, e plusurs desheritez, e plusurs alierent defuaunt. Meisme lan 5 prist le roi en sa meyn les chasteus e les temporalitez levesque de Nichole, sire Henri de Bourghase pur ceo que dit fu quil assenti ala malveiste sir Barthelmeu de Bathesmer sun uncle. Meisme lan a treis symeigne de Pasques, la jour de invencioun de la croice, comenca 10 le parlement a Euerwik oue le proces countre les Despensers fu repellee, e ils furent restitut a lour terres, e le piere fu ordinee counte de Wincestre; a quy le roi dona les terres sire Johan Giffard: e a cel parlement furent repellez les ordinaunces le dit counte 15 de Lancastre qil e autres grauntz de la covine eurent ordinee; e sil y fust trove nul ordinaunce profitable, serroit escrit e averoit noun de statut: en quel parlement Margarete countasse de Cornewaille, la femme sire Hige Daudelee, e la niece le roi, fu ordinee a 20 demorer en garde a Sempyngham entre les nonaignes, a quel lieu ele vint le xvi. jour de Mai, e la demorra. A mesme ceol parlement fust ordinee de¹ aler vers Escoce, e le roi se remua oue trestut loste vers Escoce od fort apparail: cest a savoir od c. mil: e vitaille 25 lur failli e il retournerent par Loudran e destruerent tut le pais; e plusurs en lost perirent de feym; issint qil ne firent nul exploit; mes le roi returna en la more de Blackon. Le mois d'Octobre prochein suaunt pursui sire Robert Brus, roi d'Escoce, le roi de Engle- 30 tere taunque a la more de Blackon: e le xii. kalande de Novembre fu lost le roi d'Engleterre descounfitz par les Escotz, pres de la ville de Cokewolde, e le counte de Richemound pris par les Escoz, e sire Johan d'Arci e

¹ MS. *le*.

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1322. multz des autres chevalers e esquiers e autres genz du poeple fuirent taunque a Euerwik, e les Escoz arderent tut le pais e wasterent taunque a Euerwik, e vindrent sur les Wauz a Maltoun, e tut environ e desroberent tut le pais. Le derein jour d'Octobre de 5 heure de terce taunque a vespre parut auxi com sanguinien. Meisme lan, le xi. jour de Januer, fu le chastel de Walingford pris par la femme sire Morice de Berkeleie, qe fu emprisonne en le chastel e tindrent le chastel entour une quinzeine : e le chastel 10 fust ensegi par le comandement le roi e rendu, e sir Edmoun de la Besche e Hogekeyn de Wandon e sir Johan Mautravers qi principalement tindrent le chastel furent liez e menez au roi. Meisme lan e meisme le moy avoit Sir Wauter archevesque de Canterbire sun council 15 a Nicole, lendemeyn Seint Hiller, par viii. jours, ou le roi voleit avoir heu eide de la clergie del archeveschee, e respondu fust au roi quils ne poient nul contribucion faire pur ceo qe le pape avoit grauntee au roi meisme lan la disme de deus aunz. E en tiel manere 20 senpartirent. Meisme lan, le mois de Januer en meisme le council fust recitee une ordinaunce de pees entre les roialmes d'Engleterre e Escoce par sire Andru de Arcla, counte de Cardoil, qui mult desplut au roi d'Engleterre. E meismes lan cely sire Andru leva 25 countre le roi, le moys de Februer : mais en comencement de Marz prochein suaunt fu le dit sire Andru pris par sire Antoyne de Lucy en le chastel de Cardoil, e par comaundement le roi, treinee e pendu e decolee e quartirize e lez quarterz penduz en divers lieux en 30 Engleterre.

1323. Lan de grace mil ccc.xxiii. en le moys de May, la true de xiii. aunz fu prise a Euerwik entre le roy d'Engleterre e sire Robert Brus ; e furent la par ceaux

and sir John Darcy, and many other knights and esquires, and others of the ranks, fled to York, and the Scotch burnt all the country and laid it waste as far as York, and came over the Wolds to Malton and all round, and they plundered all the country. The last day of October, from about 9 a.m. till the evening, the sky was of a colour like blood. The same year, on Jan. 11, the castle of Wallingford was taken by the wife of sir Maurice de Berkley, who was imprisoned in the castle, and they held the castle for about a fortnight; and the castle was besieged by command of the king, and surrendered, and sir Edmund de la Beche and Hodgkin de Wandon, and sir John Maltravers, who had chiefly held the castle, were bound and brought to the king. The same year and the same month sir Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, held his council at Lincoln, from Jan. 13, for eight days, where the king wished to have had aid from the clergy of the archbishopric; and it was answered to the king that they could make no contribution, because the same year the pope had granted the king the tithe for two years. And thus they parted. The same year, in the month of January, at the same council, news was brought of an ordinance of peace between the kings of England and Scotland, made by sir Andrew de Harcla, earl of Carlisle, which was greatly displeasing to the king of England. And the same year, in the month of February, sir Andrew rebelled against the king; but in the beginning of the March next following the said sir Andrew was taken by sir Anthony de Lucy in the castle of Carlisle, and by the commandment of the king he was drawn, hanged, beheaded, and quartered, and the quarters were hung in different places in England.

Red sky.

Wallingford castle taken and retaken.

Council at Lincoln.

Peace with Scotland: disapproved.

Execution of Harcla.

A.D. 1323, in the month of May, the peace of thirteen years between the king of England and sir Robert Bruce was accepted at York. And there were there, Truce with Scotland for 13 years.

1323.

d'Escoce pur la treue prendre, sir Thomas Randolf, counte de Morreue, leuesque de Seint Andru, sire Robert de Loweder, chivaler, e autres nobles d'Escoce. Meisme lan a la goule d'Augst, entur la mi neot suaunt, sire Roger Mortimer le graunt eschapa hors 5 de la Tour de Loundres, e passa Tamise e se mist outre mer; a quel temps sire Estieven de Segrave fu gardein de la Tour. Meisme lan toust apres Maistre Johan de Stratfort ercediacon de Nicole fu maunde a la court de Rome par le roi, e procura taunt que 10 leveschee de Wincestre qui adouns fu vacaunt, luy fu grauntee par la ou il fu especialment maundee en busoignes le roi. Dount le roi fu corouce e seisy on sa mayn les temporaltez del eveschee, e luy defendi qil ne entrast sa terre. 15

1324.

Lan de grace mil ccc.xxiiii. le roi *fist reseiser en sa meyn toutes les terres e revenienz qui jadis furent as Templers qe furent occupez par les Seignurs des Fiez, e comaunda qe douz les tenementz en tiel manere occupez fuissent rendu as Hospitallers par les 20 viccountes des lieux ou tels tenementz furent trovez. Meisme lan fu trovee en un parlement par enquete prise par comaundement le roi que Maistre Adam de †Hereford, adounce evesque de Hereford, ministra a les enemis le roi qe furent de la covine le counte de 25 Lancaster armes chivals e genz de bataille. E levesque respoundi qil fu cleric e membre de seinte eglise, e issint fu il liere al ercevesque de Cantorbire, e douz ses temperautez furent pris en la meyn le roi. Meisme lan furent renduz a levesque de Nichole touz ses tem- 30 poralitez qui furent avant en la meyn le roy apoi par tres aunz, pur ceo que ly fu mys su quil avoit este encountre le roi. Meisme lan le roy de Fraunce fit

* Statutes at Large, i. p. 86.

| † Error for Orleton.

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1324. demaunder le roy dEngleterre a faire sun homage pur la terre de Guascoyne e pur ceo qil ne vint pas, le roi de Fraunce fit proces encountre luy et fit seisir le countee de Pountinee en sa meyn, e envoia en Guascoyn sire Charles sun uncle pur seisir la terre en sa meyn 5 ou sir Edmoun de Wodestok counte de Kent e sire Richard de Grei e sire Rauf Basset, e multz des autres chivalers e gentz armez, a rester au dit sire Charles qui ja avoit occupee tut le pais dAagineis, e pus toute la douchee apoi sauve les chastels e les 10 citez, furent maundez par le roi dEngleterre. Meisme lan Johan la fille sire Roger de Mortimer de Wigmor, qui passa hors de la Tour de Loundres fut envoie a Sempingham par le roi; ou ele vint la veille de Pentecost le seconde jour de Jun. Meisme lan en- 15 tour la Goule de Augst le counte de Pembrok, qe fut envoie en message le roi au roi de Fraunce pur les busoignes de Guascoyn morust sudeynement en Fraunce saunz heir de sun cors, e fu carie en Engleterre, e enterree a Loundres a Seint Paul. Meisme 20 lan entour la feste Simon e Seint Jude fu le parlement a Loundres en la Tour; e la fu ordinee del estat la reigne e touz les Franceis e les aliens furent ouste de sa court e ses terres, e les terres le counte de Cestre, fuz le roi furent seisies en la mein le roi. 25 Meisme lan entour meisme le tens toutes les terres e tenemenz de religioun des aliens furent seisiz en la meyn le roi, e chescun de eaux mis a certeyns gages par la simeygne.

1325. Lan de grace mil CCC.xxv. la roigne dEngleterre 30 apres la pasque se mist outre mier en Fraunce, pur la pes refourmer entre le roi dEngleterre e de Fraunce, quar il y avoit graunt descord entre eaux pur homage qe le roi de Fraunce damaunda. Meisme

year the king of France caused it to be demanded of the king of England that he should do homage for the land of Gascony; and because he did not come, the king of France had a suit laid against him, and caused the earldom of Ponthieu to be taken possession of, and sent to Gascony sir Charles, his uncle, to take possession of the territory, whither there were sent by the king of England sir Edmund de Woodstock, earl of Kent, and sir Richard de Gray, and sir Ralf Basset, and many other knights and armed men, to withstand the said sir Charles, who had already invested all the district of Agenois, and afterwards nearly the whole duchy, except the castles and the cities. The same year, Joan, the daughter of sir Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore, who escaped out of the tower of London, was sent to Sempringham by the king, whither she came on Whitsun eve, the second day of June. The same year, about August 1, the earl of Pembroke, who was sent on a message of the king's to the king of France on the affairs of Gascony, died suddenly in France without an heir of his body, and was carried into England, and buried in London at Saint Paul's. The same year, about the feast of Saint Simon and Saint Jude (October 28), a parliament was held in London at the Tower, and there ordinances were passed concerning the estate of the queen, and all the French and the aliens were banished from her court, and her lands and the lands of the earl of Chester, the king's son, were taken possession of by the king. The same year, about the same time, all the lands and tenements of the alien monasteries were seized by the king, and they were every one paid a certain pension by the week.

King of France demands homage from king of England.

Charles of Valois enters Gascony.

Lady Joan de Mortimer takes the veil at Sempringham.

E. of Pembroke dies.

Parliament in London.

Alien monasteries seized.

A.D. 1325, after Easter the queen of England went abroad to France to re-establish peace between the kings of England and of France, for there was a great dispute between them on account of homage which the king of France demanded. The same year, about August,

Isabella goes to France to mediate.

1325. lan entour Augst Edward, fiuz eynee le roi dEngleterre, counte de Cestre, passa la mer, que sicome accordee fust par les rois dEngleterre e de Fraunce, il averoit la duchee dAquitayne e le countee de Pountine e qil feist homage e service au roi de Fraunce. Meisme 5 lan entour la Translacioun Seint Thomas Martyr en le mois de Juyl Johan que fu prior de Ely, pus evesque de Norwice, fu maunde en Fraunce message le roi e maladie luy prist, e returna a sa eveschee, e morust, e fu enterree a Norwice le jour Seint 10 Marie Magdalene ; apres qy fu sire William de Eyreminne, a qy le pape graunta leveschee a la requeste le roi de Fraunce, e la roigne de Engleterre qui adounce estoit en Fraunce, e le dit sir William oue ly : e il fu sacree en Fraunce poi 15 avaunt la fest de Seint Michel ; par quoi le roi fu coroucee, e fit seisir la baronie en sa meyn, e ala a Norwice e en Nortfolk e destrut ses manoirs, e ses park e rivers e ses autres mobles, e luy fist crier sun treitre par tut. E il demora dedenz sa eglise, e 20 ne oseit plus avaunt alier. E le papa cassa lelectioun maistre Robert de Baldoc, qui fut eslit de la dit eveschee. Meisme lan comenca une privee hayne entre les grauntz e nomement de ceaus qui furent en Guascoygne e de la roigne auxi, e autres grauntz qui 25 furent countre les Despensiens, par sire * Robert de Mortimer de Wigmore, qui duncs fu conversaunz oue le roi de Fraunce. Par quoi le roy douta la venue des Fraunceis e des Escoz oue la roigne en Engleterre, e fit guarnir les chasteus, e les forteletz e les portz de 30 la mer de genz armez, qil fussent prest e appareillez a maundement le roi. Meisme lan poi avaunt la Purificacioun, fu sire Roger de Beler, justice le roi,

* Error for *Roger*.

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1325. tuee entour le tierce, sicome il ala manger oue sir Henri de Lancastre en Leycestre. Meisme lan en le mois de Februer, fu sire Henry de Beaumont attachee par le roi, e maunde en garde au chastel de Kenilworth, pur ceo quil ne voleit faire le ser- 5 ment au roi e a sire Hugh Despensers le fiuz destre * oues enus a vivere e a morier : pur quoi le roi fist seisir toutes ses terres e ses tenementz en sa meyn, lesquels il avoit donez avaunt a sa seor dame Isabele de Beaumont. Meisme lan fist le roi 10 seisir en sa meyn toutes les terres sire Johan de Roos, e autres seignurs pur lour desleaute vers le roi, qe lur fu surmis.
1326. Lan de grace mil ccc.xxvi. furent seisiez en la meyn le roi toutes les terres sire Edmoun de Wodestock, sire 15 Johan de Cromwelle, pur ceo

* Query for *oveques cus* ?

the king's justice, was killed in the forenoon, as he was on his way to dine with earl Henry of Lancaster at Leicester.* The same year, in the month of February, Lords at-
 sir Henry de Beaumont was arrested by the king, and tainted.
 sent under guard to Kenilworth castle, because he would not swear to the king and sir Hugh de Spencer the son, to be of their part to live and die. Wherefore the king caused possession to be taken of all his lands and possessions, which he had previously given to his sister, the lady Isabel de Beaumont. The same year the king took possession of all the lands of sir John de Roos and other lords, on account of their disloyalty towards the king, which was imputed to them.

A.D. 1326, all the lands of sir Edmund de Woodstock and sir John de Cromwell were seized by the king, because
 Attainder of Prince Edmund and Cromwell.

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I N D E X.

A.

- Abingdon abbey built by Athelwold, bishop of Winchester, 76. 26.
- Acre, surrendered to the kings of England and France, 254. 19 ; a priory founded there by William, chaplain to Ralph de Décize, 256. 5 ; Edward I.'s daughter Joanna born there, 300. 4 ; taken and razed by the Saracens, 310. 7 ; 324. 19.
- Adolf, count of Boulogne, sent by Hugh, king of France, to demand Athelstan's sister in marriage, 18. 29.
- Adrian [IV.], pope, commissions Henry II. to subdue Ireland, reserving to himself Romescot, 206. 31.
- Agatha, wife to Edward Atheling, 102. 12.
- Ailward, abbot of Glastonbury, his attempt to remove the body of Edgar, 24. 9 ; 80. 29 ; his tragic end, 24. 17 ; 82. 1.
- Aimary, bishop of Puy, joins the crusade, 166. 7.
- Aix la Chapelle (Aquis Granum), Richard of Cornwall crowned there, 286. 14.
- Alban, St., his martyrdom, 8. 10 ; 36. 22.
- Albanactus, Scotland given to him by his father, Brutus, 2. 15.
- Albania, Scotland so called after Albanactus, 2. 16.
- Albano, cardinal bishop of, the pope's legate, dies of the plague before Tunis, 292. 30.
- Alban's, St., dedication of the monastery of, 180. 22.
- Albeney, William de, earl of Arundel, his death and burial, 238. 7.
- Aldred, archbishop of York, crowns William I., 138. 14 ; crowns Maud, 146. 7 ; dies of grief, 146. 15.
- Aldwin, deposed abbot of Ramsey, 176. 13.
- Alexander, earl, brother of Edgar, king of Scotland, makes a new shrine for the body of St. Cuthbert, 176. 27.
- , bishop of Lincoln, imprisoned by king Stephen, 192. 32.
- [III.], pope, acknowledged reluctantly by the kings of England and France, 212. 1.
- IV., pope, succeeds Innocent IV., 286. 35.
- Aleyn, Fergant, count of Bretagne, founder of the abbey of St. Mary at York, dies, 160. 19.
- Alfhun, bishop of London, sent by Ethelred II. to Normandy with his pupils Alfred and Edward, 94. 8.
- Alfred, son of Ethelred II., barbarously treated and starved to death by earl Godwin, 114. 26. *See* Alphon.
- Alfred [king], sent by Ethelwolf his father to Rome, 46. 32 ; engaged in the battle of Ashdown, 14. 12 ; succeeds his brother Ethelred, 50. 21 ; much beloved by pope Leo IV., anointed and confirmed, 48. 2 ; his low estate, 50. 30 ; St. Cuthbert appears to him in a dream, 52. 5 ; his mother sees the same vision, 52. 20 ; enters the Danish camp as a minstrel, 52. 27 ; vanquishes the Danes and compels them to give hostages, 54. 3 ; becomes godfather to Gurmund, and bestows on him East Anglia and Northumberland, 54. 10 ; marries Ethelfleda, daughter

- Alfred [king]—cont.**
of earl Ethelred, 54. 24 ; his children, 54. 25 ; after a reign of 28 years, dies and is buried at Winchester, 16. 5 ; 58. 10 ; his division of his time, 16. 6 ; 56. 7 ; disposition of his revenues, 16. 17 ; 56. 25 ; divides England into hundreds, 56. 4 ; his laws ensure great security of property, 56. 5 ; his alms and endowments, 56. 13 ; makes inquisition of the judgments of his justices, 58. 4.
- Alfric, archbishop of York, imprisoned by Hardicanute, 114. 9.**
- Alice, daughter of the duke of Louvaine, married to Henry I., and is crowned at Windsor, 186. 7.**
- Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury, his martyrdom and miracles, 90. 25 ; his body translated to Canterbury by Canute, 104. 21.**
- Amaury, son of Fulke, king of Jerusalem, his achievements, 188. 14.**
- Amory, Roger de, in the feud against the Despencers, 338. 19.**
- Andover, a priest killed there before the altar by a thunder-bolt, 224. 31.**
- Andrew's, St., the bishop of, made prisoner at the battle of St. John [Perth], 320. 28 ; at the acceptance of the truce between Edward II. and Sir Robert Bruce, 348. 2.**
- Angles, the, the sequel of their arrival, 10. 16.**
- Anglia, a province of Germany, whence came the Angles, 38. 27.**
- Anglia, East. See East Anglia.**
- Anlaf, king of Ireland, assists Sweyn against Ethelred, 90. 12 ; is converted and baptized, 90. 16.**
- Anselm, abbot of Bec-Herlewyn, comes to England and rebukes William Rufus for wrongs done to the church, 160. 22 ; is made archbishop of Canterbury, 162. 6 ; a great quarrel between him and the king, 162. 9 ; his petitions to the king refused, 162. 20 ; the king becomes reconciled to him, 164. 12 ; and procures his pall from Rome, 164. 17 ; unable to**
- Anselm, abbot of Bec-Herlewyn—cont.**
amend the prevailing evils, he leaves the kingdom, 170. 5 ; recalled by Henry, 172. 22 ; refuses to consecrate Henry's bishops, 174. 26 ; the dispute between him and the king referred to the pope, 176. 7 ; is reconciled to the king and returns to England, 178. 12 ; presides at a great assembly in the king's palace, when the law of investiture and seisin was enacted, 178. 27 ; his death, 180. 4.
- Anthony, St., of Padua, his death, 284. 2 ; his canonization and miracles, 284. 7.**
- Antioch, the siege of, 166. 26.**
- Aquis Granum. See Aix la Chapelle.**
- Argentine, sir Giles de, killed at Sterling, 330. 25.**
- Argenteuil, the mantle of our Lord found there, 208. 24.**
- Arragon, the king of, at Dordrecht, 314. 19.**
- Arthur, duke of Bretagne, his pretensions to Normandy favoured by the law of succession, 274. 13 ; placed by his mother under the protection of the king of France, 274. 19 ; captured by John, 278. 21.**
- Arundel [Edmund Fitzalan], earl of, his submission to Edward II., 330. 5 ; at the trial of the earl of Lancaster, 342. 10. See Albeney.**
- Ashdown, battle of, between Ethelred and the Danes, 14. 5.**
- Assington, battle of, 98. 16 ; abbey of, built by Canute, 104. 9.**
- Athelney abbey built by Alfred, 56. 18.**
- Athelstan, his birth, 60. 1 ; succeeds his father Edward, 18. 18 ; 62. 20 ; conquers all the kings of Wales, and lays them under tribute, 18. 20 ; 62. 22 ; his sister Ethilda demanded in marriage by Hugh, king of France, 18. 27 ; 64. 25 ; the rare presents sent to him on this occasion, 20. 1 ; 64. 26 ; sends his sister to Hugh with a rich dower, 20. 13 ; after a reign of 15 years (or 16 years), dies at Gloucester, and is buried at Malmesbury, 20. 16 ; 62. 21 ; 66. 17 ; is miraculously aided in subduing the rebellion of**

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Barons—cont.

- 23 ; retreat to Pontefract, and besiege the castle of Tickhill, 340. 2 ; are defeated at the battle of Burton Bridge, 340. 11 ; a second time are proclaimed enemies to the king, 340. 17 ; defeated at Boroughbridge, 340. 24.
- Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter, assists at the reconciling of the cathedral at Canterbury and preaches there, 224. 14.
- Barton, Philip de, master of the order of Sempringham, 328. 31.
- Basset, sir Ralph, killed at the battle of Evesham, 290. 16.
- , sir Ralph, is sent to Gascony to withstand Charles [of Valois], 350. 7.
- Bath, built by Bladud, 2. 22 ; the bishopric of, anciently at Wells, 8. 30 ; the see placed here in the time of William Rufus by bishop John, 34. 24.
- Batmer, sir William, captured at Bannockburn, 330. 28.
- Battle abbey built by William I., 144. 1.
- Bavaria, the duke of, at Dordrecht, 314. 15.
- Beaumont, Henry de, removed from king Edward II.'s council, 328. 11 ; returns to England, 328. 13 ; is arrested by the king, his lands confiscated, 354. 3.
- , Lewis de, bishop elect of Durham, is captured with his brother Henry by robbers and imprisoned in the castle of Mytford, 332. 30. *See* Middleton, sir Gilbert de.
- Beche, sir Edmund de la, captured with Wallingford castle, 346. 11.
- Becket, Thomas à. *See* Thomas.
- Bede, St., his head found uncorrupt, 176. 26.
- Bedford castle destroyed, 282. 13.
- Bek, Anthony de, consecrated bishop of Durham, 322. 20.
- [Thomas], elected bishop of Lincoln, 336. 13.
- , Thomas de, consecrated bishop of St. David's, 322. 3.

- Beler, sir Roger de, the king's justice, killed, 352. 32.
- Belfe, William de, chaplain of William I., made bishop of Thetford, 156. 20.
- Belin, king, son of Donewal, Billingsgate named after him, 6. 21 ; makes four royal roads through England, 6. 22 ; seizes France, Lombardy, and Rome, 6. 26.
- Berkley, sir Maurice de, his wife takes the castle of Wallingford, in which he is confined, and holds it a fortnight, 346. 7.
- Bermundsey, the monks of [Cluniac], arrive in England, 160. 9.
- Bertrand de Gurdun, mortally wounds Richard I. at the siege of Chaluz, 270. 17 ; forgiven by the king, is afterwards miserably put to death, 272. 18, 23.
- Berwick, taken by Edward I., 318. 6 ; 324. 29 ; the Scots repulsed in an attack upon, 332. 7 ; taken by the Scots, 334. 14 ; vainly besieged by Edward II., 336. 3.
- Beubon, Richard de, made by Henry I. bishop of Evreux, 190. 1.
- Bigot, Hugh, king Henry's steward, swears that Maud was disinherited by Henry I., 192. 13.
- , earl of Norfolk, receives the Flemings at Framlingham, 230. 22 ; again invites the Flemings, 232. 18 ; takes Norwich, 232. 22 ; his castles taken by Henry, he gives hostages, swears fealty, and sends home the Flemings, 236. 6.
- Billingsgate. *See* Belin.
- Birchorp, Roger de, attacks the priory of Sempringham, 328. 32.
- Birinus, St., bishop of Winchester, converts Kinegils, king of Westsex, 44. 22 ; converts Ethelwald, king of Sussex, 46. 14.
- Bladud, builds Bath and makes the hot baths, 2. 22 ; makes himself wings, and breaks his neck, 2. 23.
- Blood wells up from the ground for 15 days at Hampstead, Berks, 176. 20.

Bohemund, son of Robert Guiscard, joins the crusade, 166. 4.

Bohun, Humfrey de, earl of Hereford, his submission to Edward II., 330. 4 ; captured by the Scots at Bannockburn, 330. 27 ; in the feud against sir Hugh Despencer, 336. 27 ; 338. 18 ; killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 27.

Bordeaux, besieged by Edward I. and his Spanish allies, 314. 32 ; besieged by Edmund, 318. 1.

Boroughbridge, the battle of, 340. 21.

Boulogne, Matthew, count of, killed in Normandy, 230. 7.

————, the count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 14.

————, John, son of the duke of Brabant, marries Margaret, daughter of Edward I., 308. 6 ; 324. 15 ; at Dordrecht, 314. 14.

Brenneville, battle of, 182. 22.

Bretagne, sir John de Dreux, duke of, earl of Richmond, on the trial of the earl of Lancaster, 342. 8.

Brice, Richard, one of the murderers of St. Thomas, 222. 5.

Bridgenorth castle surrendered to Henry II., 208. 12.

Britain, England so called by Brutus, 2. 9 ; 36. 9.

Britons, their kingdom lasted from Brutus to Cadwalader, 2056 years, 36. 14 ; receive the Christian faith in the time of king Lucius, 36. 19 ; invaded by the Picts, they pray the aid of the Saxons, 36. 24 ; maintain their independence in Cornwall and Wales until the time of Cadwalader, 40. 16.

Brom, sir Roger de. See Lincoln.

Brompton, sir William de, one of the king's justices, imprisoned, 324. 8.

Bruce, sir Edward, brother of sir Robert, killed in Ireland with many other Scots, 334. 29.

————, sir Robert de, claims the kingdom of Scotland, 318. 34 ; receives a subsidy from the abbey of Skone, 320.

Bruce, sir Robert de —cont.

5 ; with the earl of Athole calls a meeting at Dumfries for his coronation, 320. 10 ; desires a conference with Comyn at Dumfries, 320. 13 ; murders Comyn, 320. 17 ; is crowned, and destroys the adherents of Edward, 320. 22 ; is defeated with Simon Frazer near Perth, 320. 26 ; routs Edward II. at the battle of Bannockburn, 330. 18 ; his consort exchanged for the earl of Hereford, 330. 31 ; two cardinals sent by the pope to impeach him, 332. 22 ; defeats the king's army near Coxwold, 344. 29 ; ravages the country as far as Malton, 346. 2 ; a truce of 13 years accepted at York, 346. 32.

————, William de, his wife and heir starved to death by king John, 280. 6.

[Brunanburh], battle of, 62. 27.

Brutus, son of Silvius, comes into England with his wife and three sons, 2. 2 ; builds London and calls it Trinovant, 2. 4 ; on his death makes his eldest son Locrinus king of England, and calls the land Great Britain, 2. 8 ; 36. 9 ; gives to Camber, his second son, Wales, from whom it is called Cambria, 2. 13 ; gives to Albanactus, his third son, Scotland, from whom it is called Albania, 2. 15 ; conquers and expels the giants, 36. 8 ; begins to reign before the time of David, king of Jerusalem, 36. 13.

Bryhtric, king of Wessex, conceives great envy of Egbert, 10. 23 ; his death, 10. 29.

Bungay, siege of castle, 236. 7.

Burgh, Hubert de, quarrel between him and Henry III., 284. 5.

Burghersh, sir Bartholomew de, taken at the capture of Ledes castle, 338. 16 ; his execution, 342. 25.

————, sir Henry de, bishop of Lincoln, mulcted for his supposed complicity with his uncle sir Bartholomew, 344. 5.

Burgred, king of Mercia, marries the daughter of Ethelwolf, 12. 8.

- Burgundy, the count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 15.
 Burnel; Robert, Edward I.'s chancellor, his death, 312. 6.
 Burton Bridge, the battle of, 340. 11.

C.

- Cadwalader, the last king of the Britons, 40. 18.
 Cahannes, William de, captures king Stephen in the battle at Lincoln, 196. 28.
 Caithness, road to, from Totness made by Belin, 6. 23.
 Calixtus, pope, holds a council at Rheims, 184. 14; his interview with Henry I., 186. 11.
 Calne, a council held there, Dunstan's deliverance, 84. 8.
 Camber, Wales given to him by his father Brutus, 2. 12.
 Cambria, Wales so called after Camber, 2. 14.
 Canterbury, built by Rudhudibras, 2. 20; Edmund I. slain there, 20. 20; the archbishopric contains 17 bishoprics, 34. 4; Ethelbert enshrined there at St. Augustine's, 44. 20; burnt by the Danes, 90. 25; its primacy argued and decided, 152. 9; the cathedral dedicated to the Holy Trinity, 188. 18; reconciled after the murder of St. Thomas, 224. 8; St. Augustine's abbey exempted from the archbishop's jurisdiction, 240. 18.
 ———, archbishops of. *See* Alphege, Anselm, Baldwin, Cobham, Hubert, Lanfranc, Langton (Stephen), Mellitus, Plegmund, Richard (le Grand), Robert, Stigand, Thomas (à Becket).
 Canute, king of Denmark, succeeds Sweyn, 96. 7; arrives in England with a great fleet, 26. 9; defeated by Ethelred II., 96. 18; besieges London, 96. 22; his duel with Edmund Ironside, 98. 27; divides the kingdom with him, 26. 10;
 Canute, king of Denmark—*cont.*
 96. 29; after his death, elected king of England by the great lords, 26. 16; 100. 11; his coronation, 100. 18; divides the kingdom into four parts, 100. 19; kills the murderer of Edmund, and punishes the traitors, 26. 22; 100. 23; banishes Edward and Edmund [Athelings], 102. 3; throws Edric into the Thames, 26. 24; 102. 14; seeks to conciliate the English and marries Emma, the widow of Ethelred, 102. 29; his good works, 104. 6; builds and endows an abbey at St. Edmund's Bury, 104. 13; translates the body of St. Alphege from London to Canterbury, 104. 21; renders retribution to the barons for their treachery to Edmund, 104. 28; levies a taxation for payment to the Danes, 104. 31; visits Denmark, 106. 4; gives St. Bartholomew's arm to the monks of Canterbury, 106. 6; holds a parliament at Cirencester, 106. 7; honours the English equally with the Danes, 106. 11; embarks for Norway, dethrones Olave, and assumes the sovereignty, 106. 21; his extensive sway, 106. 27; gives his daughter Gunnilde to the emperor of Rome, 108. 8; the story of his rebuking the sea, 108. 7; places his crown on the crucifix, 108. 20; visits Rome and obtains immunities for the schools in England, 108. 25; his letter to the bishops of England concerning church dues, 108. 30; presents an embroidered vestment to the abbey of Glastonbury, and confirms its privileges, 110. 6; appoints his successors over Norway and Denmark, 110. 16; dies at Shaftesbury after 20 years' reign, and is buried at Winchester, 20. 8; 110. 21.
 Carlisle, surrendered by Malcolm to Henry II., 208. 30; the assault on, by the Scots, repulsed with loss, 330. 33.
 Carmelites, the order of, allowed pro tempore at the council of Lyons, 300. 27.
 Carrickfergus castle taken by king John, 280. 8.

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Colepepper, sir Thomas, his execution, 344. 2.

Cologne, [Adolf], archbishop of, entertains Richard I. with great honour, 260. 9 ; [Siegfried], archbishop of, made prisoner at the battle of Worringen, 306. 21. *See* Siegfried.

Colville, sir Edmund de, attacks Sempringham priory, 330. 1.

Comet, followed by disasters and miracles in the reign of Edward the Martyr, 82. 23 ; a very splendid one in the reign of Harold II., 130. 29 ; one in the reign of William II., 168. 17 ; one in A.D. 1135, 190. 5.

Commission of earls and barons appointed to settle Edward II.'s affairs, 328. 3.

Comyn, sir John the, protests against the coronation of Bruce, 320. 6 ; protests again at Dumfries, 320. 17 ; is killed by Bruce, 320. 19.

Conrad, son of the emperor Frederick, goes to receive Sicily, 286. 17 ; takes Naples, 286. 19 ; his death, 286. 20.

Constance places her son Arthur under the protection of Philip, king of France, 274. 19.

Constantine [the Great], his sword presented to Athelstan by Hugh, king of France, 20. 2 ; 64. 27.

————, king of Scotland, made tributary by Athelstan, 62. 23 ; rebels, and with most of his followers is slain, 62. 27.

Cordelia, daughter of Lear, succeeds him in the kingdom, is dethroned and kills herself for grief, 6, 17.

Cornwall, Piers Gaveston, earl of, 328. 9. *See* Gaveston.

————, Margaret, countess of, wife of sir Hugh de Audley, Gaveston's widow, consigned by the parliament to Sempringham, 344. 18.

Council, at Calne, 84. 8 ; Lincoln, 346. 14 ; Lyons, 284 ; 31. 30017 ; Oxford, 282. 10 ; Rheims, 184. 14 ; 202. 24 ; Vienna, 328. 25 ; Winchester, 146. 23.

Coventry, abbey founded by Leofric and his wife Godiva, 120. 7.

————, bishop of. *See* Hugh.

Cressingham, Hugh de, slain by William Wallace, 318. 18.

Cromwell, sir John de, his lands seized by the king [Edward II.], 354. 14.

Crucifix, at Winchester, protests against the expulsion of the monks, 84. 4.

Crusade, the first, leaders of, 164. 24 ; the second, offertory for, in every church in England, 218. 24 ; the third joined by prince Richard, 244. 27 ; colour of the crosses of France, England, and Flanders, 246. 3 ; the people of England, both cleric and lay, give the tenth of their chattels for it, 250. 2 ; the fourth, undertaken, 262. 24 ; a crusade preached everywhere, 280. 22 ; the seventh, St. Louis's misfortunes, 286. 1 ; the eighth, under prince Edward and St. Louis, 292. 14.

Cuthbert, St., bishop of Lindisfarne, appears in a dream to Alfred, 52. 5 ; his body found perfect and a new shrine made, 176. 22.

Cyprus, the king of, at Dordrecht, 314. 20.

D.

Dalderby, John, bishop of Lincoln, his death, 336. 12.

Damietta taken by St. Louis, 286. 2.

Danegeld, first imposed, 88. 30 ; paid in the time of Henry I., 180. 12.

Dane-law established in fifteen counties of England, 32. 20.

Danes, invade England, 50. 3 ; martyr Edmund, king of E. Anglia, 50. 8 ; fight nine pitched battles in one year with Ethelred I., 14. 1 ; 50. 14 ; defeated with great loss at Ashdown, 14. 5 ; never came to England with hostile intent during the reign of Edward the Elder, 18. 2 ; invade England every year during the reign of Ethelred II., 24. 28 ; make incursions under Rollo into Normandy, 54. 18 ; land at Southampton

Danes—cont.

and ravage England in the third year of Ethelred II., 88. 17; first levy the tribute of Danegeld, 88. 27; after a short absence return to England and are aided by Elfric and Godwin, 90. 1; besiege London, 90. 14; levy a second tribute, 90. 15; burn Exeter and Canterbury and kill archbishop Alphege, 90. 23, 25; many converted by miracles, 90. 26; levy a third tribute, 92. 8; massacre of, on St. Brice's day, 92. 18; burn Norwich, 92. 25; a fourth and fifth tribute, 92. 26, 29; invade England at the instigation of the Northumbrians, 146. 12.

Darcy, sir John, made prisoner by the Scots near Coxwold, 344. 34.

David, king, contemporary with Albanactus, king of Scotland, 2. 16.

——— [I.], (called the Courteous, 124. 21); king of Scotland, knights Henry Plantagenet, 202. 28.

———, [brother of Llewellyn], his quarrel with Edward I., 302. 17; sends his justiciary a prisoner to Snowdon, 302. 19; makes war against the king, 304. 3; 322. 9; is made prisoner and executed, 304. 18, 23; 322. 14.

David's, St., a road from thence to Southampton made by Belin, 6. 24.

———, bishop of. *See* Bek (Tho.).

Dayvile, sir Jocelin, his execution, 342. 27.

Derby rebuilt by Edward the Elder, 58. 28.

Despencer, sir Hugh, killed at the battle of Evesham, 290. 15.

———, (father and son), quarrel against them, 336. 26; castles and possessions plundered and destroyed, 336. 34; banished, 338. 6; their pardon proclaimed by the king, 338. 27; the father on the trial of the earl of Lancaster, 342. 10; made earl of Winchester, with the restoration of his lands, and the grant of those of sir John Gifford, 344. 12.

Devil, the, seen openly, 168. 18.

Diocletian persecutes Christianity, 8. 8.

Domesday census taken by William I., A.D. 1085, 156. 7.

Dominic, St., founds the order of Preaching Friars, 264. 26; his canonization, 284. 13; the order confirmed at the council of Lyons, 300. 24.

Dordrecht, the parliament at, names of many of those present, 314. 11; aid to the king of England agreed upon unanimously, 314. 21.

Douglas, sir James, routed in the assault on Carlisle, 330. 33; and in the assault on Berwick, 332. 8; with the earl of Murray ravages Yorkshire, 334. 16.

Dryslwyn castle, siege of, 306. 15.

Dumbarton built by Eboracus, 2. 19.

Dunbar, battle of, 318. 11; 324. 30.

Dunstan, St., hears angels sing at the birth of Edgar, 22. 10; 72. 8; is the instructor of Edgar, 24. 6; counsels Edred, of whose death he is supernaturally apprised, 68. 27; holds two councils on the question of the ejection of the monks, 84. 2, 9; is banished by Edwy, 70. 22; recalled by Edgar and made bishop of London, 72. 6; his prophecy at the baptism of Ethelred II., 86. 32; and at his coronation, 88. 10; his death, 88. 25.

Durham, see of, anciently in the island of Lindisfarne, 36. 2.

———, bishops of. *See* Beaumont, Bek (Ant.), Egelwine, Ranulf.

E.

Eagle, one prophetic, at Shaftesbury, 2. 21; prophecy concerning one fulfilled in Eleanor of Provence, 248. 1.

Earthquake throughout England in the 13th year of Edgar's reign, 82. 4; A.D. 1086, 156. 32; A.D. 1090, 160. 14; A.D. 1165, 216. 24; A.D. 1319, 336. 8.

East Anglia, kingdom of, its extent, 10. 9; 38. 30; contained two bishoprics, 10. 11; given by Canute to Turkil, 100. 20.

- Eboracus** builds York and Dumbarton, and Montrose and Maiden's castles, 2. 18.
- Edburghe, St.**, a daughter of Edward the Elder, 18. 7.
- Edfred, St.**, a daughter of Edward the Elder, 18. 6.
- Edgar**, succeeds his brother Edwy, 22. 7 ; 72. 3 ; by commanding a tribute of wolves from a king of Wales, causes their extirpation, 22. 23 ; 76. 10 ; reigns 16 years, 22. 26 ; his three sins, 24. 2 ; leads a holy life under St. Dunstan, 24. 5 ; his early vices, 72. 14 ; to obtain Elfrida kills her husband, 72. 16 ; his abduction of a nun, and long penance, 72. 26 ; his coronation at Bath, 72. 29 ; receives the homage of Kenneth of Scotland, and seven other kings at Cairleon, 74. 1 ; his challenge to Kenneth, who had disdained his small stature, 74. 11 ; rebuilds forty-eight abbeyes destroyed by the Danes, 76. 2 ; his device of pegs in cups, 76. 4 ; his great benefactions to Glastonbury and Malmesbury, 76. 15, 21 ; builds the abbeyes of Ely, Peterborough, Thorney, and Wilton, 76. 23 ; his children, 76. 28 ; his dreams and his mother's interpretation of them, 78. 6 ; his coronation said to have been postponed, 80. 20 ; his death, and burial at Glastonbury, 80. 24 ; his body uncorrupt, 24. 8 ; 80. 29 ; posthumous miracles, 24. 19 ; 82. 1.
- [Atheling], accompanies William I. to Normandy, 142. 30 ; rebels and invites the Scots and the Danes to attack William, 146. 11.
- Edith, St.**, daughter of king Edgar, a nun at Wilton, 76. 30.
- , daughter of earl Godwin, is married to Edward the Confessor, but retains her virginity, 118. 12 ; dismissed and recalled by Edward, 122. 7.
- Edmund, St.**, king of East Anglia, martyred by Inguar and Hubba, 50. 5 ; after his death slays Sweyn, 94. 31.
- I., succeeds his father (his brother, 66. 19) Athelstan and holds the kingdom six and a half years, 20.
- Edmund I.—cont.**
- 18 ; 66. 21 ; is slain by a robber at a feast at Canterbury, 20. 20 ; 66. 31 ; buried at Glastonbury, 20. 27 ; 68. 17 ; bestows Northumberland on Malcolm, king of Scotland, 66. 21 ; makes large grants to the church of Glastonbury, 66. 23 ; his sons, 66. 29.
- II. (Ironside), made king on the death of his father, Ethelred II., 26. 6 ; 96. 32 ; his coronation, 98. 6 ; his battles and duel with Canute, 98. 13. 27 ; after much war, divides the kingdom with him, 26. 10 ; 98. 30 ; dies by Edric's treachery, and is buried at Glastonbury, 26. 14 ; 100. 3 ; his mother, 98. 3.
- , Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, born, 284. 34.
- , St., de Pontigny, made archbishop of Canterbury, 284. 17 ; his death, 284. 25 ; his translation, 284. 36.
- , brother of Edward I., renounces his allegiance to the king of France, 314. 25 ; invades Gascony and besieges Bourdeaux, 316. 33.
- , de Woodstock, earl of Kent, brother of Edward II., on the trial of the earl of Lancaster, 342. 7 ; is sent to Gascony to withstand Charles [of Valois], 350. 6 ; his lands seized by the king, 354. 14.
- Edmund's (St.) Bury** abbey built by Canute, 104. 17.
- Edred**, succeeds his father (his brother, 68. 23) Edmund, reigns nine years and a half, dies, and is buried at Winchester, 20. 29 ; 70. 5 ; follows the counsel of St. Dunstan, 68. 27.
- Edric the Bad**, earl of Shrewsbury, betrays the secrets of Ethelred II. to the Danes, 26. 1 ; 98. 15 ; Edmund II. dies by his treachery, 26. 13 ; 100. 3 ; his quarrel with Canute, who throws him into the Thames, 26. 24 ; 102. 14 ; Mercia given to him by Canute, 100. 21.
- Edward [the Elder]**, succeeds his father Alfred, 16. 26 ; 58. 17 ; always victorious in battle, 18. 1 ; 58. 25 ; his

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Edward I.—cont.

30; goes to Scotland, 310. 14; 324. 22; the homage of John de Balliol, 310. 28; holds a parliament in London, 312. 12; war concerning fisheries with France, 312. 13; 324. 26; marriage of his daughter Eleanor to the earl of Bar, 312. 21; marriage proposed between him and the daughter of the king of France, 312. 27; surrenders Gascony on conditions, the king of France's treachery, 314. 1; sends envoys to Germany to obtain aid, 314. 6; sends envoys to France to obtain restoration of Gascony, 314. 23; makes war with France, in which he is aided by Spain, 314. 27; the Welsh levy war against him, 314. 33; reverses in France, 316. 16; the pope's legates sent to arrange a peace between him and the king of France, 316. 27; goes a second time to Scotland and takes Berwick, 318. 6; 324. 29; battle of Dunbar; liberates the captured chieftains, 318. 11; 324. 30; goes to Flanders, 318. 17; 324. 33; on his return to England consults his barons about the Scots, 318. 21; his second marriage [with Margaret], 318. 24; 326. 4; third expedition to Scotland, 318. 25; ordains the articles of Trailbâton, 318. 26; summons the Scots to London to hear the conditions of peace, 318. 30; creates 280 knights before his fourth expedition into Scotland, 320. 24; birth of prince Edmund and of prince Thomas, 326. 6, 8; his death, 326. 20.

——— II., his birth, 322. 24; succeeds his father, 326. 21; marries Isabella, daughter of the king of France, 326. 27; his coronation, 326. 29; the earls of Lancaster, Hereford, Warwick, and Arundel submit themselves to him after the feud consequent on the death of Gaveston, 330. 3; goes to Scotland and engages Robert Bruce at Stirling castle [Bannockburn], 330. 17; is routed with the loss of his treasure and baggage, 330. 29; is reconciled to the earl of

Edward II.—cont.

Lancaster, 334. 26; captures Ledes castle, 338. 13; proclaims a pardon for the Despencers, 338. 27; pursues the barons into Wales and recovers the castles, 338. 32; destroys the castle of sir John Gifford, 340. 1; defeats the barons at Burton Bridge, 340. 11; takes Tutbury, 340. 15; gains the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 21; goes to Pontefract to the trial of the earl of Lancaster, 342. 2; seizes the temporalities of the bishop of Lincoln, 344. 5; invades Scotland, where his army suffers from the want of provisions, 344. 24; defeated by the Scots near Coxwold, 344. 29; aid from the clergy refused him at a council at Lincoln, 346. 17; is greatly displeased that the earl of Carlisle had made an ordinance of peace with Scotland, 346. 21; condemns him to be hanged, 346. 29; a truce of 13 years with Bruce accepted at York, 346. 32; sends John de Stratford to Rome (*see* Stratford); endows the Hospitallers with the estates of the Templars, 348. 16; seizes the temporalities of the see of Hereford, 348. 28; restores those of the see of Lincoln, 348. 30; refuses to do homage to the king of France for Gascony, and sends an army, 348. 33; sends the earl of Pembroke to the king of France on the affairs of Gascony, 350. 16; seizes the possessions of the alien monasteries, 350. 26; violently opposes William de Ayermin, bishop of Norwich, 352. 16; fears an invasion of the French and Scots with the queen, and garrisons the castles and seaports, 352. 23; arrests sir Henry de Beaumont and confiscates his property, 354. 2; seizes the lands of sir John de Roos for disloyalty, 354. 10; seizes the lands of Edmund de Woodstock and sir John de Cromwell, 354. 14.

——— [Atheling], son of Edmund Ironside, his banishment, 102. 1; his children by Agatha, daughter of the emperor Henry, 102. 11; 124. 17; his death, 124. 15.

- Edward, earl of Chester [Edward III.], crosses the sea to take possession of Aquitaine and Ponthieu, and to do homage, 352. 1.
- Edwin, king of Northumberland, converted by Paulinus, 44. 30.
- , earl of Northumberland, accompanies William I. to Normandy, 142. 30.
- Edwy, son of king Edmund, 66. 30; succeeds his uncle Edred, 22. 1; 70. 6; his unholy marriage, 22. 3; 70. 9; St. Dunstan reproves him, 70. 16; his kingdom divided, 70. 28; his death and burial, 72. 1.
- Edwyn, brother of king Athelstan, his birth, 60. 1; his death, 66. 4.
- Egbert, son of Ealmond, his character, 10. 18; the first king who possesses the whole of England, 10. 21; flies from Bryhtric, king of Wessex, to France, 10. 26; after the death of Bryhtric returns and conquers the whole of England, 10. 30; 46. 20; dies, having reigned in all 37 years, and is buried at Winchester, 12. 3; 46. 24.
- Egelnoth, abbot of Glastonbury, accompanies William I. to Normandy, 142. 29.
- Egelwine, bishop of Durham, in rebellion against William I. at Ely, 152. 1.
- Eleanor, of Guyenne, divorced from the king of France, is married to Henry II., 204. 10; corrupts the Poitevins, and is shut up in a tower by her husband, 230. 14; liberated by her son Richard, 246. 33; the ancient prophecy of the eagle fulfilled in her, 248. 1; lays waste Anjou for having received Arthur, 276. 1.
- , of Provence, wife of Henry III., crowned, 284. 20; her death, 308. 28.
- , of Castile, married to Edward, son of Henry III., 286. 31; her death and funeral, 308. 25; 324. 18.
- , wife of Simon de Montfort and sister of Henry III., banished, 292. 2.
- , daughter of Edward I., her birth, 292. 12; marries the earl of Bar, 312. 21.
- Eleutherius, pope, converts king Lucius and all England to Christianity, 8. 4.
- Elfgiva, daughter of Alfred, superior of an abbey at Winchester, 56. 22.
- Elfric betrays the fleet to the Danes, 90. 5.
- Elfrida, assassinates her step-son Edward, 24. 23; 84. 24; founds the abbey of Wherwell to atone for her husband's sin, 72. 24; lives long there in great penitence, 86. 21.
- Eli, judge in Israel in the time of Brutus, 2. 7.
- Ely, the see of, anciently an archdeaconry of Lincoln, 34. 32; made a bishopric in the time of Henry I., 34. 33; 180. 5; the abbey built by Edgar, 76. 23; the seat of a rebellion against William I., 152. 1.
- , bishops of. See Baldock, Harvey, Nigal.
- Emma, daughter of Richard I., duke of Normandy, wife of Ethelred II., 92. 13; afterwards marries Canute, 102. 31; banished by Harold Harefoot, 112. 17.
- England, called by Brutus Great Britain, 2. 10; called by Locrinus Leogria, *ib.*; becomes Christian, 8. 6; its faith and churches destroyed by Gormund, 8. 12; the sovereignty of, lost by the Britons, 8. 14; many years under an interdict, 8. 15; divided into five kingdoms, 8. 17; its geographical extent, 32. 1; districts subject to West Saxon-law, 32. 16; to Dane-law, 32. 20; to March-law, 32. 25; ecclesiastical divisions, 34. 1; called the land of the giants, 36. 6; red cloud by night, 88. 21; fever and murrain, 88. 23; sickly seasons and fires, 156. 28; many grievous disasters and omens, 168. 14; grievous mortality, 180. 19; severe murrain, 188. 21; a very severe winter, 204. 4; thunder storms at Christmas, and many killed by lightning, 224. 26; a very severe winter, storms, floods, and shipwrecks, 238. 22; crusading colours of England, 246. 4; a load of wheat sold for a mark, 264. 1; long-continued rain and dearth, 264. 5; heavy rain, 278. 19; laid under an interdict, 278. 34; ceded to the pope, 280. 14; the interdict removed, 280. 21; bad season and late harvest, 288. 19; wheat

England—*cont.*

cheap, floods do great damage in the north, 306. 23; great floods do much damage to the wheat, 312. 7; seasons of plenty for two years, 324. 1; the summer rainy and cold, 324. 14; thunder storms, 328. 1; floods, dearth, and pestilence, 330. 36; murrain, 336. 7; truce between England and Scotland for two years, 336. 16; frightful thunders and wind, 336. 20; the sky of a blood colour, 346. 5.

English, question concerning the name, 40. 6.

Epidemic, a fatal cough (1174), 236, 24.

Eppenden, Ralf, a banneret, killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 29.

Erpwald, king of East Anglia, converted by St. Felix, 46. 5.

Ethelbald, shares the kingdom with Ethelbert, 12. 27; 48. 22; his rebellion, 48. 11; marries his step-mother, 48. 25; reigns five years, and is buried at Sherborne, 12. 28; 48. 26.

Ethelbert, shares the kingdom with Ethelbald, 12. 27; 48. 22; at the death of his brother obtains the whole, 12. 78; 48. 27; his death, 12. 29; 48. 29; buried at Sherborne, 48. 30.

———, king of Kent, the first English king who received the Christian faith after the supremacy of the Saxons, 44. 13; is enshrined at St. Augustine's in Canterbury, 44. 20.

Ethelfleda, daughter of king Alfred, called the Lady of London, 18. 7; helps her brother Edward, 18. 8; 58. 26, 30; married to earl Ethelred, 18. 10; 54. 29.

———, daughter of earl Ethelred, wife of Alfred, 54. 24.

Ethelhilda, St., a daughter of Edward the elder, 18. 6.

Ethelred, succeeds Ethelbert, 12. 31; 50. 1; greatly harassed by the Danes, 14. 1; 50. 3; is victorious at the battle of Ashdown, and kills king Osith, 14. 5; dies, and is buried at Wimborne, 14. 18; (at Sherborne as in *Sax. Chron. C.*), 50. 16.

Ethelred II., is crowned after the murder of Edward, 24. 24; 86. 25; reigns 36 years (37 years, 86. 26) in great shame and misery, 24. 26; ominous incident at his baptism, 86. 29; beaten by his mother with candles, 88. 2; invasion of the Danes and Norwegians in the third year of his reign, 88. 17; first pays Danegeld, 88. 27; pays a second tribute to the Danes, 90. 15; converts Anlaf, king of Ireland, 90. 16; fresh invasion of the Danes, 90. 19; gives himself up to sloth, 92. 2; procures the departure of the Danes by a third tribute, 92. 8; his wives and children, 92. 13; massacres all the Danes in England, 92. 18; on the return of Sweyn obtains peace by a fourth tribute, 92. 26; pays another tribute, 92. 29; flies to Normandy to Richard II., and is received with great honour, 94. 5; brought back by the barons, 96. 16; vanquishes Canute, 96. 18; is besieged by Canute in London, 96. 22; dies there, and is buried at St. Paul's, 26. 5; 96. 24; surnamed Unred, 96. 27.

———, earl, marries Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred, 18. 10; 54. 29.

Ethelstan, son of Ethelwolf, receives from his father the whole realm except Wessex, 12. 9; his death, 12. 22.

Ethelwald, king of Sussex, converted by St. Birinus, 46. 14.

Ethelward, son of Alfred, becomes a learned clerk, 54. 26.

Ethelwith, daughter of Alfred, married to Baldwin, count of Flanders, 54. 27.

Ethelwolf, succeeds his father Egbert, 12. 5; marries his daughter to Burgred, king of Mercia, 12. 8; resigns his realm, except Wessex, to his son Ethelstan, 12. 9; gives the tithe of his land to the church, 12. 10; 48. 6; establishes Romescot, 12. 13; 48. 10; further gifts to the pope, 12. 15; spends a year at Rome, 12. 18; 48. 12; marries Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, 12. 19; 48. 15; his son Ethelbald's rebellion, 48. 11; his kingdom divided, 48. 16;

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G.

- Galloway, bishopric of, in the province of York, 36. 4.
- Gancelin, cardinal, plundered by Northumberland men, 334. 3.
- Gaveston, Piers, created earl of Cornwall, 326. 22; a second time banished, 328. 9; returns to England, 328. 14; is beheaded at Warwick, 328. 22; his widow. *See* Margaret.
- Geoffrey, son of Henry II., earl of Bretagne, [206. 20;] his death and burial, 244. 17.
- Fitz Piers, justice of England, a custodian of the peace on the accession of John, 274. 5.
- de Mandevile, seized by Stephen, 200. 6; surrenders the Tower of London and the castles of Walden and Plessey, 200. 10; invades the abbey of Ramsey, 200. 12; his character, 200. 15; his death, 200. 20.
- , archbishop of York, an appeal for his right to assist at the coronation of king John, 276. 34.
- Giants, land of, Britain is so called, 36. 6; giants killed, 36. 8.
- Giffard, William, appointed bishop of Winchester, 172. 26; refusing to be consecrated by the archbishop of York, is outlawed by Henry, 174. 31.
- Gifford, sir John, in the feud against the Despensers, 338. 21; his castle at Brymers field destroyed by the king, 340. 1; made prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 32; his execution, 342. 28; his lands granted by the king to the earl of Winchester (Hugh Despencer), 344. 14.
- Gilbert, bishop of London, superseded by the pope, 220. 25.
- , St., accused of sending money to Becket, 218. 1; his sanctity respected, 218. 6.; his canonization and translation, 278. 22.
- Glamorgan castle taken by the barons, 336. 34.
- Glanville, Richard de, chief justice of England, goes to the Holy Land, 252. 8.
- Glasgow, the bishop of, made prisoner at the battle of St. John's [Perth], 320. 28.
- Glastonbury, enriched by Edgar, 76. 15; Edmund Ironside buried there, 100. 9; receives an embroidered vestment from Canute, who confirms its privileges, 110. 6.
- Gloucester, William I. keeps Christmas there, 156. 17; the tower surrendered to Henry II., 208. 11; taken by prince Edward and the marchers, 290. 3.
- , Gilbert, earl of. *See* Clare, Gilbert de.
- , Henry, earl of, made prisoner at Winchester, 198. 17.
- , William, earl of, makes John, son of Henry II., his heir, 238. 3.
- Gobaud, sir Guy, attacks Sempringham priory, 330. 2.
- Godfrey, duke of Lorraine, son of Eustace, count of Boulogne, afterwards king of Jerusalem, 120. 23; joins the crusade, 166. 2.
- Godiva. *See* Leofric.
- Godrice, St., the hermit, his death, 220. 1.
- Godwin, earl, aids the Danes, 90. 11; his conduct on the succession of Harold, 112. 13; seizes Alfred and his friends, many of whom he tortures to death, 114. 26; puts out the eyes of Alfred in Ely abbey, 114. 32; his motive for the death of Alfred, and his pretext to the barons, 116. 5; presents a richly-equipped ship to Hardicanute in lieu of purging himself by oath, 116. 20; his rebellion against Edward the Confessor, 120. 29; his sudden death, 122. 20; his early history, 122. 29.
- Gormund, king of Africa, arrives in England and extirpates Christianity, 8. 12.
- Gray, sir Richard de, is sent to Gascony to withstand Charles [of Valois], 350. 6.
- Greece, messengers from, at the council of Lyons adhere to the doctrines of the Church of Rome, 300. 20.

Gregory, pope, sends St. Augustine to convert the Saxons in England, 44. 10.

——— X., pope, holds a council at Lyons, 300. 17.

Grimbald, St., abbot of New Minster at Winchester, 56. 20.

Grosseteste. *See* Robert.

Gunnilde, daughter of Canute, married to the emperor of Rome, 108. 3.

Gurmund, the Danish king, his conversion and baptism, 54. 8; receives from Alfred East Anglia and Northumberland, 54. 12; his death and successors, 54. 13.

H.

Hagenet castle taken by the earl of Leicester, 230. 30.

Hamilton, John de, begins the new church at Sempringham, 326. 9; present at the council of Vienna, 328. 29.

Hampstead in Berkshire, blood streams out of the ground there for 15 days, 176. 20.

Harcla, sir Andrew de, sheriff, afterwards earl of Carlisle, encountered by the barons at Boroughbridge, 340. 25; makes an ordinance of peace with the Scots, 346. 22; rebels against the king, and is taken and executed, 346. 25.

Hardicanute, son of Canute and Emma, appointed king of Denmark by his father, 110. 19; succeeds Harold, 28. 14; 112. 27; imprisons Alfric, earl Godwin, and others, 114. 8; abuses the body of Harold, which is rescued by a fisherman, 114. 10; receives his brother Edward with great honour, 114. 15; deprives Living, bishop of Exeter, but reinstates him, 116. 15; dispenses with earl Godwin's purgation oath for the gift of a richly equipped ship, 116. 20; his liberal provision for his court, 116. 27; his imposition of ship-money occasions an insurrection at Worcester, 116. 28; burns that city, 118. 1; after a reign of two years and ten days (all but ten days, 114. 4) dies

Hardicanute—*cont.*

at a banquet at Lambeth, and is buried at Winchester, 28. 15; 118. 4.

Harold Harefoot, stories of his birth, 110. 31; succeeds his father Canute, 28. 11; 112. 5; crowned at Kingston, 112. 4; his succession opposed, 112. 9; banishes queen Emma, 112. 17; dies, after a reign of four years and three months, and is buried at Westminster, 28. 12; 112. 23.

———, son of earl Godwin, kills Rees and Griffin, kings of Wales, and subjects that country to Edward the Confessor, 120. 10; wrecked in a voyage to Flanders, and is seized and sent to Normandy, 124. 22; his oath and broken faith to William, 124. 26; seizes the crown on the death of Edward, and is crowned at London, 28. 21; 130. 25; watches off the Isle of Wight for the approach of William, 132. 7; defeats and kills Harold, king of Norway, and his brother Tostin, at Stamfordbridge, 132. 19; at York he hears of the landing of William, 132. 26; the battle of Hastings, 134. 1; is slain with most of his nobles, 28. 22; 136. 16; built Waltham abbey, whither his body was carried, 28. 23; 136. 29; a tradition that he and Gurth were not killed at that battle, but escaped to Chester, 138. 5.

———, king of Norway, invades the north of England, 132. 13; is slain at Stamfordbridge, 132. 20.

Hastings, battle of, 134. 1.

Haverholm, nuns of, blessed by Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, 336. 22.

Hélie, count, made prisoner at Le Mans, and released, 168. 7.

Hengist. *See* Vortigern.

Henry I., length of his reign 36 years, 30. 4; 35 years, 172. 10; 35 years 3 months, 190. 18; inherits his father's wealth, 158. 23; pays purchase-money for the spot where his father was buried, 158. 29; crowned at Westminster, 172. 10; marries Maud, daughter of Malcolm, king of Scotland, 172, 17; recalls An-

Henry I.—*cont.*

selm from France, 172. 23 ; makes William Giffard bishop of Winchester, and imprisons Ranulph, bishop of Durham, 172. 26 ; deprived of his church patronage by a bull of Pascal [II.], 172. 29 ; induces Robert Curthose to relinquish the annuity awarded him for the surrender of his claim, 174. 23 ; his dispute with Anselm about the consecration of bishops, 174. 26 ; an appeal to the pope, 176. 7 ; goes to Normandy, 178. 8 ; is reconciled to St. Anselm, 178. 12 ; subdues all Normandy, 178. 23 ; returns to England, 178. 25 ; enacts a law of investiture and seisin, 178. 27 ; erects the monastery of Ely into a see, 180. 5 ; gives his daughter Maud to the emperor Henry IV., and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, 180. 8, 15 ; 186. 31 ; death of his wife Maud, 182. 2 ; defeats the king of France in the battle [of Brenneville] to determine the claim to Normandy, 182. 6 ; his son William drowned at Barfleur, 184. 18 ; marries Alice, daughter of the duke of Louvaine, 186. 7 ; his interview with pope Calixtus in Normandy, 186. 11 ; encamps at Epernon, 188. 16 ; visits Normandy, and makes Richard, his nephew, bishop of Bayeux, and Richard de Beubon bishop of Evreux, 188. 29 ; his character, 190. 9 ; dies at St. Denis, and is taken to England, 190. 16 ; buried at Reading, 30. 5 ; 190. 20 ; his issue, 172. 20 ; the churches he founded, 190. 23 ; called by some Henry the Good, 190. 30.

— II., succeeds on the death of Stephen, and reigns 35 years (36 or 34 years 28 weeks and 5 days, 206. 13), 30. 8 ; son of Geoffrey Plantagenet and the empress Maud, born at Le Mans, 188. 23 ; knighted at Carlisle, 202. 28 ; receives Normandy from his father and does homage to the king of France, 204. 5 ; marries Eleanor, divorced from the king of France, and becomes duke of Aquitaine, 204. 11 ; invades England and

Henry II.—*cont.*

besieges Malmesbury, 204. 17 ; his eldest son, William, born, 204. 22 ; on the death of Stephen, waits a month at Barfleur for a fair wind to cross to England, 206. 3 ; his coronation, 206. 8 ; makes Thomas [à Becket] his chancellor, 206. 27 ; commissioned by pope Adrian [IV.] to conquer Ireland, 206. 31 ; visits Normandy, 208. 15 ; takes the castles of Mirabeau, Chinon, and Loudun, 208. 20 ; birth of his daughter Matilda, 208. 23 ; returns to England and invades Wales, 208. 29, 32 ; his coronation, 210. 1 ; birth of his son Geoffrey, 210. 3 ; makes a new coinage, 210. 4 ; negotiates a marriage for his son Henry, 210. 6 ; meets Malcolm at Carlisle, 210. 9 ; takes possession of Nantes, 210. 13 ; visits the king of France at Paris, 210. 14 ; invades Toulouse, 210. 19 ; makes inquisition of his coiners, 210. 31 ; returns to England, 212. 31 ; calls a parliament at Northampton, 214. 21 ; wishes to infringe the liberties of the church, 214. 23 ; sends envoys to the pope to state his case against Thomas [à Becket], 214. 28 ; invades Wales, 216. 5 ; saved from death by Hubert de St. Clare, 216. 12 ; banishes St. Thomas, 216. 25 ; crosses the sea, 218. 17 ; orders a census of knights' fees, 218. 19 ; after a conference with the king of France concerning a reconciliation with St. Thomas, returns to England, 220. 4 ; encounters a great storm, 220. 10 ; causes his son Henry to be crowned at Westminster, 220. 13 ; reconciliation between him and St. Thomas, 220. 18 ; attaints Richard Strongbow, 220. 30 ; swears his innocence of the murder of St. Thomas, does penance and submits himself to the pope, 222. 8 ; sharply reprov'd by S. Henry of Blois, bishop of Winchester, 222. 25 ; goes to Ireland, 222. 28 ; the Irish princes submit and do homage, 224. 2 ; returns from Ireland and goes to Normandy, 226. 18 ; absolved of the murder of

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Henry III.—cont.

- new church at Westminster, *ib.*; takes the cross, 286. 6; goes again to Gascony, 286. 23; after the marriage of his son Edmund returns to England, 286. 29; receives tenths from the laity and clergy by command of pope Innocent, 286. 32; council of twelve appointed to assist the king, 288. 10; his three brothers banished, 288. 14; war with the barons, 288. 23; takes Northampton, 288. 27; is made prisoner at the battle of Lewes, 288. 32; recovers his kingdom, 290. 17; punishes the rioters at Norwich, 298. 29; returns to London and dies, 298. 33; is buried at Westminster, 30. 21; 300. 2.
- [I.], emperor, obtains a sister of Athelstan for his son Otho, 64. 23.
- IV., emperor, marries Maud, daughter of Henry I. of England, 180. 8.
- VI., emperor, makes a large sum by the purchase of Richard I., 258. 24.
- of Essex, duel between him and Robert de Montfort, 214. 13; becomes a monk at Reading, *ib.*
- , duke of Saxony, marries a daughter of Henry II., 206. 25.
- , bishop of Winchester, his castles demolished for offending Henry II., 208. 6.
- Heptarchy, 38. 22; enumeration of the kingdoms and their first kings, 40. 21; extent of the kingdoms and dioceses, 42. 5; fluctuations in the kingdoms, 44. 5.
- Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, comes to England to forward the crusade, 242. 21.
- Herbert [Losinga], bishop, removes the archbishopric of East Anglia from Thetford to Norwich, 178. 4.
- Hereford, Roger, earl of, his rebellion against William I., 152. 21; his escape prevented by Wulstane and others, 154. 4; imprisoned, 154. 14.
- , bishops of. See Orilton, Reinhelm.
- Hereward, in rebellion against William I. at Ely, escapes, 152. 7.

- Hervey, bishop of Bangor, made the first bishop of Ely, 180. 6.
- Holy Land rescued from the Pagans, 164. 28.
- Honorius, pope, sends St. Birinus to preach in England, 44. 24.
- Horsa, killed by the Britons, 36. 31. See Vortigern.
- Hospitallers, the estates of the Templars conferred upon them, 346. 16.
- Hubba. See Inguar.
- Hubert, bishop of Salisbury, accompanies archbishop Baldwin to the Holy Land, 252. 8; afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, and entrusted, with others, with the custody of England on the accession of John, 274. 3.
- Hugh Capet, king of France, or duke of Paris, demands of Athelstan his sister Ethilda in marriage, 18. 27; 64. 25; sends rich and rare gifts upon the occasion, 20. 1.
- Hugh, bishop of Coventry, suspended for having received the office of sheriff, 250. 30.
- , St., bishop of Lincoln, his translation, 322. 1.
- , prior of Westminster, made abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, 208. 19.
- Hundreds, England divided into, by Alfred, 56. 4.
- Huntingdon, earldom of, given up to William, king of Scotland, 244. 10.
- , David, earl of, brother of William, king of Scotland, joins the rebellion of Hugh Bigot, 232. 27; ravages the neighbourhood of Leicester, 232. 29.

I.

- Jerusalem, kings of, 188. 1; surrendered to Saladin, 246. 6.
- Jews, crucify a child, St. William, at Norwich, 202. 5; massacre of, at Norwich and elsewhere, 250. 17; persecuted by king John, 280. 6; banished from England by Edward I., 308. 21; 324. 16.

Ireland, a fearful thunderstorm there at Christmas, 224. 28 ; great scarcity of bread, and dysentery there, 226. 13.

Inguar and Hubba martyr king Edmund, 50. 8.

Innocent [III.], pope, lays an interdict on England because of king John, 30. 16 ; 278. 33.

———— IV., pope, holds a council at Lyons, where the emperor Frederic [II.] is deposed, 284. 31 ; his death, 286. 34.

Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward I., born, 300. 4 ; marries earl of Gloucester, 308. 3 ; heir born, 308. 17.

John, king, called Lackland, was earl of Gloucester and of Mortagne, 206. 20 ; espoused to the daughter of count Maurienne, 228. 19 ; knighted, and goes to Ireland, 244. 6 ; his treachery when he hears that Richard is a prisoner, 258. 5 ; his submission and pardon, 262. 8 ; makes the same treaty as Richard with Baldwin, count of Flanders, 264. 12 ; his accession, 30. 16 ; being in Normandy, he sends Hubert and others to guard the peace of England, 274. 2 ; Chinon and Saumur surrendered to him, but Angers held for Arthur, 274. 7 ; destroys Le Mans, 274. 25 ; is invested with the duchy of Normandy at Rouen, 274. 31 ; his English subjects swear fealty to him, 276. 4 ; arrives in England and is crowned at Westminster, 276. 28, 32 ; the great lords present at his coronation ; 278. 3 ; captures Arthur, 278. 21 ; taxes the clergy and laity a third, 278. 30 ; incurs an interdict, 30. 17 ; 278. 33 ; birth of his son Henry, 280. 4 ; destroys the Jews, 280. 6 ; Irish and Welsh war, 280. 8, 9 ; punishes the town of Nottingham, 280. 10 ; cedes the kingdom to the pope, 280. 14 ; the interdict is removed, 280. 21 ; takes the cross with many others, 280. 24 ; dies, 280. 26 ; and is buried at Worcester, 30. 19.

———— XXII., cardinal, bishop of Avignon, elected pope, paying the cardinals 100,000 florins, 332. 16 ; two cardinals

John XXII.—*cont.*

sent by him to impeach Robert Bruce, 332. 22.

———— de St. John and his companions taken prisoners, 316. 11.

Iric, has Northumberland given to him by Canute, 100. 22 ; is banished for his violence, 102. 25.

Isabella, daughter of [Philip IV.] the king of France, married to Edward II., 326. 27 ; the parliament make ordinances relating to her estate and her court, 350. 22 ; goes to France to mediate in the dispute about the homage, 250. 30.

Julich, count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 14.

Jutland, a province of Germany, 38. 28 ; from the Jutes came the people of Kent and the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight, 40. 4.

K.

Karlud, London so called, 2. 6.

Kenilworth, battle of, 290. 6.

Kenneth, king of Scotland, subdued by Edgar, and does homage, 74. 1 ; excuses himself for his jest upon Edgar's short stature, 74. 27.

Kent, the kingdom of, its extent, 8. 21 ; contains the archbishopric of Canterbury and the bishopric of Rochester, 8. 22.

Kinegils, king of Westsexe, converted by St. Birinus, 44. 22.

Knaresborough castle seized by sir John de Lilleburn, 334. 5.

L.

- Lancaster, Edmund, earl of.** *See* Edmund.
 ———, Thomas [Plantagenet], earl of, one of the commissioners of the realm, 328. 7; present at the execution of Gaveston, 328. 23; his submission to the king, 330. 4; refuses to attend the parliament at York, 336. 15; joins the barons against the Despencers, 336. 31; conspires with the barons at Sherborne and Pontefract, 338. 22; shelter them at Pontefract, 340. 2; on his march to Tutbury loses much of his stores by a flood, 340. 10; is defeated by the king at Burton Bridge, 340. 13; is made prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 30; his execution, 342. 15; his ordinances repealed in the parliament at York, 344. 15.
 ———, sir Henry de, about to entertain the king's justice, 354. 2.
- Lanfranc, abbot of Caen, made archbishop of Canterbury,** 148. 4; his influence over William Rufus, 160. 6; his death, 160. 10.
- Langton, Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury,** king John refuses to receive him, 30. 18; 280. 1; comes to England with the pope's legate, 280. 12; holds a council at Oxford, 282. 10; his death, 282. 22.
 ———, Walter de, bishop of Chester, imprisoned, 326. 26.
- Langvale, William de, marries the daughter of Hubert de St. Clare,** 216. 20.
- Lausanne, bishop of, at Dordrecht,** 314. 17.
- Lear, builds Leicester,** 4. 2; story of him and his three daughters, *ib.*; recovers his kingdom by the aid of the king of France, 6. 13; is succeeded by Cordelia, his youngest daughter, 6. 17.
- Ledes castle besieged and taken by Edward II.,** 338. 13.
- Leicester, built by Lear,** 4. 2; rebuilt by Edward the Elder, 58. 28.
- Leicester, earl of, encourages the invasion of the Flemings,** 230. 18; takes the castle of Hagenet, 230. 30; taken prisoner with his wife, 232. 10.
- Le Mans in Anjou, taken by William I.,** 152. 18; and by William II., 168. 6.
- Lengleys, sir John de, killed in the assault on Berwick,** 332. 9.
- Leofric, earl of Hereford, does good service to Edward against the devices of earl Godwin,** 120. 5; he and his wife Godiva found Coventry abbey and many others, 120. 7; is buried at Coventry, 120. 10.
- Leogria, England so called by Loctrinus,** 2. 11.
- Leominster abbey founded by Leofric and his wife, Godiva,** 120. 7.
- Lesnes church founded by Richard de Lucy,** 238. 30.
- L'Estrange, sir Roger, with other marchers seizes and beheads Llewellyn,** 304. 10.
- Leverick, bishop, unites the sees of St. German's and Crediton at Exeter,** 34. 21.
- Lewes, battle of, between Henry III. and the barons,** 30. 22; 288. 30.
- Lilleburn, sir John de, seizes the castle of Knaresborough,** 334. 5.
- Lincoln, bishopric of, anciently two sees, one at Dorchester,** 34. 29; united at Lincoln by bishop Remigius, 34. 30.
 ———, city of, besieged by Stephen, 194. 24; the castle surrendered by Rundolf, earl of Chester, 202. 15; the barons taken prisoners at a battle fought there, 282. 1; a parliament held there, 332. 10; another parliament, 332. 14; a council at, 346. 14.
 ———, bishops of. *See* Bek (Ant.), Burghersh (Hen.), Dalderby, Hugh (St.), Remigius, Robert (Grosseteste), Wolf.
 ———, dame, mother of sir Roger de Brom, dies, 292. 6.
- Lindisfarne, bishopric of,** 36. 3.
 ———, bishop of. *See* Cuthbert.

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- Malcolm [IV.], king of Scotland, meets Henry II. at Carlisle, 210. 9; does homage to Henry and his son at Woodstock, 214. 9.**
- Malmesbury, the monks ejected by Edwy, 70. 24; restored by Edgar, 76. 20; the castle besieged and taken by Henry Plantagenet, 204. 19.**
- Maltravers, sir John, captured in Wallingford castle, 346. 12.**
- Mans. See Le Mans.**
- Mar (? error for Warren), earl of, captures sir Bartholomew de Badlesmere, 342. 21.**
- March-law established in eight counties of England, 32. 15.**
- Margaret, daughter of Edward [Atheling], queen of Scotland, 102. 12; mother of Maud, queen of Henry, and of David the Courteous, king of Scotland, 124. 19.**
- , daughter of the king of France, married to prince Henry I., 212. 11; crowned by the archbishop of Rouen, 228. 15.
- , daughter of Philip IV., king of France, second wife to Edward I., 318. 24; 326. 5.
- , daughter of Edward I., marries John of Brabant, 308. 6.
- , daughter of Joan of Acre, widow of Piers Gaveston, wife of sir Hugh de Audley, consigned to Sempringham, 344. 18.
- Marmion, Robert de, his death, 200. 25.**
- Marshal, William le, marries the heiress of Strongbow, earl of Strigul, 222. 1; a custodian of the peace of England on the accession of John, 274. 4; swears the English to fidelity to John, 276. 5.**
- , sir William le, killed at Stirling, 330. 24.
- Mary, abbess of Ramsey, daughter of king Stephen, marries count Matthew, 212. 8.**
- Maud, wife of William I., her coronation, 146. 7; her death, 154. 32.**
- (the good), wife of Henry I., great granddaughter of Edmund Ironside, married, 172. 16; crowned, 172. 24; dies, and is buried at Westminster, 182. 2.
- Maud, daughter of Henry I., married to the emperor Henry IV., 180. 8; afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, 180. 15; 186. 31; the nobles of England and Stephen, count of Boulogne, swear fealty to her, 186. 27; declared to have been disinherited, 192. 13; besieged at Arundel and escapes to Bristol, 194. 12; received by all England except Kent, 198. 4; besieges Winchester tower, 198. 13; besieged by Stephen at Oxford; she escapes to Wallingford, 198. 27; her death, 218. 30.**
- , heiress of Boulogne, wife of king Stephen, 192. 7; dies, and is buried at Feversham, 204. 14.
- Maudut, Roger, in the feud against the Despencers, 338. 21.**
- , sir Thomas, his execution, 342. 18.
- Mauley, sir Edmund de, killed at Stirling, 330. 25.**
- Maurice, chaplain to William I., made bishop of London, 156. 19.**
- , St., his gonfalon presented to Athelstan, 20. 8; 64. 31.
- Mellitus, St., bishop of London and archbishop of Canterbury, converts Sigebert, king of Essex, 44. 26.**
- Mendicants, most of the orders of, suppressed at the council of Lyons, 300. 28.**
- Mercia, kingdom of, its extent, 10. 1; contained four bishoprics, 10. 6; Burgred, a valiant man, king of, 12. 8; the lady of, Ethelfleda, 58. 30; given by Canute to Edric, 100. 21.**
- Mercians, derived from the Angles, their situation in England, 40. 1.**
- Meteorology, various phenomena. See England.**
- Mice, a strange breed of, abounds in the fields and meadows, 332. 25.**
- Middleton, sir Gilbert de, and his brother, executed for the robbery of the Beaumonts and the two cardinals, 334. 9.**
- Monasteries, alien, their possessions seized by Edward II., 350. 26.**
- Montfort, sir Henry, killed at the battle of Evesham, 290. 15.**

Montfort, Robert de, duel between him and Henry of Essex, 214. 13.

———, Simon de, collects troops against king Henry, 288. 23; killed at the battle of Evesham, 290. 14 (30, note 8); his wife exiled, 292. 2; his daughter married to Llewellyn, 302. 9.

———, Simon de, the younger, vanquished by prince Edward at Kenilworth, 290. 6; captured at Axholme island, 290. 26; escapes to foreign parts, 290. 30.

Montrose castle built by Eboracus, 2. 19.

Moon, sign of the cross seen in it, 208. 26; wonderful eclipse of, 336. 18.

Morcar, earl, in rebellion against William I. at Ely, 152. 1.

Mortagne, John, earl of. *See* John, king.

Mortain, William, earl of, disinherited and banished by Henry I., 178. 10; taken prisoner in Normandy and sent to England, 178. 26.

Mortemer monastery built by Henry I., 190. 27.

———, Hugh de, fortifies Bridgenorth and other castles against Henry II., 208. 12.

———, Joan, daughter of sir Roger the father, is sent by the king to Sempringham, 350. 11.

———, Roger, father and son, in the feud against the Despencers, 338. 20; surrender to the king, and are imprisoned in the Tower of London, 338. 30; the father escapes, 348. 5; promotes a feud among the nobles, 352. 23.

Mortmain Act passed by Edward I., 302. 13.

Morville, Hugh de, one of the murderers of St. Thomas, 222. 6.

Mountchensy, sir William de, besieges Dryslwyn castle and is killed there, 306. 15.

Mowbray, sir John, in the feud against Hugh Despencer, 336. 27; 338. 19; is made prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 30; his execution, 342. 26.

Murray, Randolf, earl of, with sir James Douglas, ravages Yorkshire, 334. 16.

N.

Navarre, [Theobald II.], king of, his letter relating the death of St. Louis, 294. 1; dies in Sicily, 296. 28.

Neustria. *See* Normandy.

New Forest formed by William II., 162. 16.

Nicholas, bishop of Tuscan, the pope's legate, accompanies archbishop Langton to England, when John cedes the kingdom to the pope, 280. 12.

Nigel, bishop of Ely, expelled by king Stephen, 194. 17.

Nonnancourt, crusade arranged there, 238. 21.

Norman sailors attack the English on the sea, 312. 13; 324. 26.

Normandy, anciently Neustria, origin of the duchy, 54. 18.

Northampton, a parliament held there, 214. 21; recovered by Henry III. from the barons, 288. 27.

———, Simon, earl of, his death, 244. 9.

Northumberland, the kingdom of, its extent, 10. 12; contained the archbishopric of York and the bishopric of Durham, 10. 14; given by Canute to Iric, 100. 22; the people rebel against William I., 146. 10.

Norway, the king of, at Dordrecht, 314. 20.

Norwich, concerning the diocese, 34. 9; the city burnt by Sweyn, 92. 25; the see removed thither from Thetford, 178. 4; the Jews crucify a child there, 202. 5; the altar of the Holy Martyrs in the great church dedicated, 204. 23; the body of St. William the Martyr translated thither, *ib.*; taken by the Flemings, 232. 18; massacre of Jews there, 250. 17; riot at, the abbey church burnt, 298. 26; the king takes heavy vengeance, 298. 29. *See* Bigot.

———, bishops of. *See* Ayermin, Herbert, Salmon.

Nottingham, rebuilt by Edward the Elder, 58. 28; besieged and taken by Richard I., 262. 1; punished by king John, 280. 10.

O.

Octavian supported for pope by the emperor in opposition to Alexander, 212. 3.
 Odiham, story of the ring given there by Edward the Confessor to St. John the Evangelist, 126. 10.
 Odo, brother of William I., bishop of Bayeux, with William Fitzosbern, put in charge of England in the absence of king William, 142. 31; imprisoned by William, 154. 30.
 Olave, king of Norway, dethroned by Canute, 106. 21; is murdered, 106. 25.
 Oldham, sir Francis de, his execution, 342. 30.
 Ordgar, duke of Devonshire, his daughter Elfrida second wife of Edgar, 78. 2.
 Ording, abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, his death, 208. 18.
 Ordmar, duke, his daughter, Elfleda the Fair, first wife of Edgar, 76. 28.
 Orilton, Adam de, bishop of Hereford, impeached for having supplied the earl of Lancaster's faction with arms, horses, and troops, 348. 22.
 Osith, king of Denmark, killed by Ethelred at the battle of Ashdown, 14. 18.
 Osith's de Chiche, St., a fiery dragon flies through the air and consumes a house there, 224. 22.
 Oswald, St., king and martyr, his head found uncorrupt, 176. 25.
 Otho, emperor of Rome, marries Edgitha, daughter of Edward the Elder, 60. 3; 64. 23.
 Owen, prince of North Wales, does homage to Henry II. and his son Henry, 214. 10.
 Oxford, besieged by Stephen, 198. 27; heretics there punished and expelled the

Oxford—*cont.*

kingdom, 218. 14; a council at, 282. 10; a deacon and a peasant put to death there, *ib.*

P.

Parliament, at Cirencester, 106. 7; Lincoln, 332. 10; 332. 14; London, 312. 11; 312. 23; 338. 5; 350. 21; Northampton, 214. 21; York, 336. 15; 344. 9.
 Pascal [II.], pope, deprives Henry I. of his church patronage, 172. 29.
 Paulinus, archbishop of York, converts Edwin, king of Northumberland, 44. 30.
 Paul's, St., cathedral burnt, 156. 30.
 Pembroke, earl of, dies in France, and is buried at London in St. Paul's, 350. 16.
 Penda, king of Mercia, converted by Fini, 46. 11.
 Peter Pence. *See* Romescot.
 Peter, king of Arragon, his war with Charles of Anjou, 304. 30; a crusade against him in France, 304. 34; killed in battle, 306. 2.
 ——— of Capua, the pope's legate, mediates between Richard and Philip, 266. 8.
 ——— of Pomfret, a pretended prophet, hanged, 280. 19.
 Peterborough, the abbey built by Edgar, 76. 23.
 Peverel, William, disinherited on a charge of poisoning, 208. 8.
 Philip [II.] Augustus, king of France, his coronation, 240. 30; takes the cross with the king of England, 244. 33; urges Richard I. to the crusade, 248. 28; goes with Richard to the Holy Land, 250. 10; arrives at Acre, 252. 30; returns home after the surrender of Acre, 254. 26; his aggression on Normandy, 262. 10; a truce between him and Richard, 262. 32; war with Richard, 264. 13; holds a conference with Richard, which ends in a truce, 266. 1; sows

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Richard I.—cont.

22 ; on his way back to England is made prisoner at Vienna, 256. 29 ; is sold by the duke of Austria to the emperor and transferred to Trifels, 258. 15 ; is ransomed with much devotion by the English, 258. 29 ; is entertained with great honour at Cologne by the archbishop, 260. 10 ; returns to England, and is welcomed with great joy and honour, 260. 24 ; reduces Nottingham, 262. 1 ; his coronation, 262. 4 ; visits Normandy and pardons John, 262. 6 ; finds the king of France committing hostilities, 262. 10 ; takes Philip's camp, 262. 21 ; a truce between him and Philip, 262. 32 ; burns the castle of St. Valery, 264. 3 ; a treaty between him and Baldwin, count of Flanders, 264. 7 ; invades the territory of the king of France with great success, 264. 13 ; a truce between him and Philip, followed by a quarrel and a new truce, 266. 1 ; estranged from his brother John by the machinations of Philip, but soon reconciled, 268. 14 ; claims the whole of a treasure found by Wymar and besieges Chaluz, 270. 1 ; is shot by a bolt from a crossbow, 30. 11 ; 270. 15 ; verse thereon, 30. 13 ; [260. 3 ;] his conduct when he perceived himself wounded, 270. 19 ; his bequests, 270. 32 ; his interview with Bertrand, who inflicted his wound, 272. 5 ; dies and is buried at Fontevraud, 30. 14 ; 272. 26 ; the interment of the several parts of his body, 272. 28.

———— the Elder, duke of Normandy, succeeds his father William Longsword, 68. 22 ; marries Gunnore, a Danish lady, 82. 7 ; his children, 82. 8 ; his death, 82. 13.

———— II., duke of Normandy, marries Judith, sister of Godfrey, duke of Bretagne, 94. 12 ; his children, 94. 14 ; completes the abbey of Fechamp, 94. 15 ; dies and is succeeded by his son Richard III., 94. 16.

———— III., duke of Normandy, his short reign, 94. 18.

Richard, grandson of Henry I., made by him bishop of Bayeux, 188. 30.

————, earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., goes to Poitou with a large army, 282. 18 ; crowned king of Germany, 286. 15 ; 288. 5 ; comes to England, 288. 15 ; his death, 298. 24.

———— Strongbow, earl of Strigul, invades Ireland, 220. 30 ; takes Waterford and Dublin, 220. 33 ; his marriage and issue, 220. 35.

———— le Grand [Wethershed], consecrated archbishop of Canterbury, 282. 29 ; his death, 284. 1.

————, abbot of Ely, having been deposed, recovers Henry's favour by supporting him against Anselm, 176. 12, 18.

————, bishop of Winchester, sent to Normandy to induce Henry II. to return to England, 234. 6.

Richmond, earl of, made prisoner by the Scots near Coxwold, 344. 34.

Robert, duke of Normandy, succeeds his brother Richard III., 94. 19 ; poisons his brother and makes a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 110. 25 ; dies at Nice, 110. 26 ; begot William, king of England, 110. 27.

———— Curthose, eldest son of William I. succeeds to Normandy, 158. 21 ; pawns his dukedom and joins first crusade, 164. 24 ; his prowess, 166. 14, 31 ; returns from Jerusalem to Normandy, and marries Sibilla, daughter of Geoffrey of Conversana, 174. 1 ; his issue, *ib.* ; his father's curse, 174. 7 ; disputed the crown of England with Henry I., 174. 14 ; bartered his claim for an annuity, 174. 19 ; through Henry's cunning relinquished his annuity, 174. 23 ; taken prisoner by Henry at Tinchebray and sent to England, 178. 21, 25 ; dies in prison, 174. 18 ; 188. 26.

————, count of Flanders, joins first crusade, 166. 4.

Robert, a monk [of Jumièges], raised by Edward the Confessor to the sees of London and Canterbury, 120. 18 ; hardly escapes from England on the banishment of the Normans, 122. 10.

——, chaplain of William I., made bishop of Chester, 156. 21.

—— Grosseteste, made bishop of Lincoln, 284. 21 ; his death, 286. 24.

—— of Turnham, surrenders Chinon and other castles to king John, 274. 7.

——, sir, killed at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 28.

Roger, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, obtains from the pope exemption of the abbey from obedience to the archbishops, 240. 16.

——, archbishop of York, suspended by the pope, 220. 24.

——, bishop of Salisbury, imprisoned by king Stephen, 192. 31 ; his death, 194. 15.

Rollo, a Danish captain, 54. 21 ; marries a daughter of Charles [the Simple] and receives with her Normandy and Bretagne, 60. 20 ; is baptized and named Robert, 60. 22 ; his rudeness to the king of France, 60. 24 ; marries a second wife, daughter of the earl of Senlis, by whom he has a son, 62. 1.

Rome, seized by Belin, 6. 26.

Romescot first established by Ethelwolf, 12. 13 ; 48. 10 ; reserved to the pope in Ireland, 206. 33.

Roos, sir John de, his lands seized by the king [Edward II.] for disloyalty, 354. 10.

Rothred, archbishop of Rouen, reconciles Henry II. and St. Thomas, 220. 20.

Rouen, the monastery Du Pre built by Henry I. and his mother, 190. 26.

——, Geoffrey Plantagenet takes the castle and becomes duke of Normandy, 202. 21 ; besieged vainly by Louis VII. and others, 236. 19.

Rudhudibras, son of Eboracus, builds Canterbury, Winchester, and Shaftesbury, 2. 20.

S.

Saladin takes Jerusalem, 246. 7.

Salisbury, bishopric of, anciently at Sherborne, 8. 27 ; divided into two, one see at Ramsbury, 34. 16 ; united at Salisbury by Edward the Confessor, 34. 17.

——, bishop of. *See* Hubert.

Salm (?), bishop of, at Dordrecht, 314. 17.

[**Salmon**], John, bishop of Norwich, sent ambassador to France, 352. 5 ; his death, 352. 10.

Saracens, defeat the Christians and capture the true cross, 244. 25 ; surrender Acre and restore the cross, 254. 14 ; a truce agreed upon, 256. 22 ; their stratagem at the siege of Tunis, 294. 26 ; surrender Tunis, 296. 1 ; the spoil taken from them lost at sea, 296. 29 ; take and raise Acre, 310. 7.

Savoy, the count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 15.

Saxons, invited by the Britons to repel the Picts, 36. 26 ; arrive in England under the command of Horsa and Hengist, 36. 30 ; are all pagans, 38. 1 ; 44. 1 ; the kingdom of Kent given by Vortigern to their leaders, 38. 5 ; their custom of Wassail and Drincheil introduced by Hengist, 38. 8 ; overpower the Britons, and establish the heptarchy, 38. 12 ; which is united under Egbert, 46. 20 ; although called Saxons, they come from Germany, 38. 23 ; their descendants dwell in Essex, Sussex, and Wessex, 38. 29 ; their conversion by St. Augustine, 44. 10.

Saxony a province of Germany, 38. 27.

Scone. *See* Skone.

Schools, English, in Rome, benefited by Canute, 108. 27.

Scotland, given by Brutus to his third son, Albanactus, and called Albania, 2. 15 ; the crown of, claimed by Edward I., 308. 30.

Sea, rises very high and does much damage, 168. 22 ; dry for 10 miles, 180. 21 ; a great irruption of, does much damage, 286. 26.

- Seamless coat of our Lord found, 208. 23.
- Segrave, sir John de, captured by the Scots at Stirling, 330. 27.
- , sir Stephen de, warden of the Tower of London when the elder Mortimer escaped, 348. 7.
- Sempringham, the new church of, commenced, 326. 9 ; the order of, represented at the council of Vienna, 328. 28 ; an attack made upon the house by Roger de Birchorp and others, 328. 32 ; nuns of, blessed by Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, 336. 22.
- Shaftesbury, built by Rudhudibras, 2. 21 ; an eagle speaks there, *ib.*
- Sheriff, the office of, conferred upon bishops, 250. 29.
- Shrewsbury, Robert de Belesme, earl of, disinherited and banished by Henry I., 174. 21 ; 178. 10.
- Sibilla, daughter of Geoffrey of Conversana, married to Robert Curthose, 174. 2.
- Sibton abbey founded, 210. 32.
- Siegfried, archbishop of Cologne, at Dordrecht, 314. 13.
- Sigeberht, king of Essex, converted by St. Mellitus, 44. 26.
- Silvius, father of Brutus, 2. 2.
- Siric, archbishop of Canterbury, advises Ethelred II. to pay Danegeld, 88. 27.
- [Sihtric], king of Northumberland, marries St. Edith, daughter of Edward the Elder, 60. 6.
- Siward, earl of Northumberland, kills [Macbeth], king of Scotland, and sets up Malcolm, 120. 2 ; will die like a knight, 124. 3.
- Siward Barn, earl, in rebellion against William I. at Ely, 152. 1.
- Skone, the abbey of, presents Robert the Bruce with a subsidy to defend the land against Edward, 320. 5 ; the abbot made prisoner at the battle of St. John's [Perth], 320. 29.
- Snowdon taken by king John, 280. 9 ; by de Vescy, 304. 15.
- Solomon, king of Hungary, receives Edmund II.'s sons, 102. 9. (Error for Stephen.)
- Southampton, road to, from St. David's made by Belin, 6. 24.
- Spain at war with France, 304. 28.
- Stamford rebuilt by Edward the Elder, 58. 29.
- Stars, falling, innumerable, 164. 20.
- Stephen, earl of Blois, marries Adele, daughter of William I., 156. 5 ; 190. 33 ; joins the crusade, 164. 30 ; his children, 164. 32.
- , son of the preceding, succeeds to the kingdom on the death of Henry I., and reigns 19 years, 30. 6 ; 190. 32 ; his parentage, 190. 33 ; terrible discord in England in his time for 15 years, 192. 4 ; his marriage, 192. 7 ; his issue, 192. 10 ; crowned at Westminster, 192. 23 ; imprisons the bishops of Salisbury and Lincoln, 192. 30 ; extorts the surrender of their castles, 194. 5 ; procures Constance [for his son Eustace], 194. 9 ; besieges Maud at Arundel, 194. 12 ; expels Nigel, bishop of Ely, 194. 17 ; besieges Lincoln, 194. 24 ; ominous accidents, 196. 4 ; is made prisoner and taken to Bristol, 196. 31 ; 198. 2 ; released and welcomed by the people, 198. 25 ; besieges the empress at Oxford, 198. 27 ; seizes Geoffrey de Mandevile, 200. 6 ; again besieges Lincoln, 200. 18 ; takes Farringdon castle, 202. 7 ; builds Wallingford castle, 202. 10 ; his coronation at Lincoln, 202. 18 ; is reconciled to Henry and makes him his heir, 204. 28 ; dies, and is buried at Feversham, 30. 7 ; 206. 1.
- , king of Hungary. *See* Solomon.
- Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, said to have advised the death of Alfred, son of Ethelred II., 116. 13 ; suspended by pope Alexander II., 138. 25 ; accompanies William I. to Normandy, 142. 28 ; deprived by William, 146. 26.
- , chaplain to William I., made bishop of Chichester, 148. 2.
- Stirling castle, battle of [Bannockburn], 330. 18.
- Stow St. Mary's abbey founded by Leofric and his wife Godiva, 120. 7.

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Tiptoft, sir Paen, killed at Bannockburn, 330. 24.

——, Robert de, Edward I's warden, quarrel between him and Rees ap Meredith, 306. 11.

Tostin, earl, with Harold Hardrada, is slain at Stamfordbridge, 132. 15.

Totness, a road from thence to Caithness made by Belin, 6. 23.

Touchet, sir William, his execution, 342. 17.

Toulouse, the podesta of, at Dordrecht, 314. 18.

★ Tovey, sir Ralph de, dies in prison in France, 316. 18.

Tracey, William de, one of the murderers of St. Thomas, 222. 6.

Trailbâton, the articles of, ordained by Edward I., 318. 26.

Trifels, Richard I. imprisoned there, 258. 28.

Trinovant, London so named by Brutus, 2. 5; 4. 1.

Tripoli taken by the infidels, 306. 26.

Troy, New, London so called, 2. 6.

Turberville, Thomas de, his treason and execution, 316. 19.

Tunis, attacked by the crusaders, 292. 27; surrendered, 296. 1.

Turkil, earl, receives East Anglia from Canute, 100. 20; banished for his violence, 102. 25.

Tutbury, taken by Edward II., 340. 15.

Tycis, sir Henry, in the feud against the Despencers, 338. 21; made prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 32; his execution, 342. 29.

Tyrrell, Walter, causes the death of William Rufus, 170. 32.

U., V.

Vesey, John de, engaged in the Welsh war, 304. 15.

——, lady de, sister of Henry de Beaumont, removed from Isabella's court,

Vesey, lady de—*cont.*

328. 12; returns to England, and is with the king at Newcastle, 328. 13.

——, Sir William de, killed at Bannockburn, 330. 24.

Vidual, king of Wales, made tributary by Athelstan, 62. 22.

Vienna, council of, 328. 25.

Vienne, dauphin of, at Dordrecht, 314. 18.

Vivares, count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 17.

Vortigern, king, invites Horsa and Hengist to England, 8. 11; 36. 28; bestows Kent upon them, 38. 5; marries the daughter of Hengist, 38. 7.

Urban, pope, William Rufus refuses to acknowledge him, but relents, 162. 28; 164. 12.

W.

Wales, given by Brutus to his second son Camber, and called Cambria, 2. 12; invaded by Henry II., 208. 32; conquered by Edward I., 30. 25; 302. 6; 304. 17; a rising in, on the quarrel between Robert de Tiptoft and Rees ap Meredith, 306. 11.

Walkeline, chaplain of William I., made bishop of Winchester, 148. 1.

Wallace William, advises an alliance between the Scots and the French, 318. 15; causes sir Hugh de Cressingham to be killed, 318. 18; is executed, 318. 28; 326. 14.

Wallingford castle, built by king Stephen, 202. 10; taken by the wife of sir Maurice de Berkley, 346. 7; surrendered to the king [Edward II.], 346. 11.

Walter, bishop of Albano, legate from Rome, brings St. Anselm's pall, 164. 17.

——, archbishop of Rouen, invests John with the duchy of Normandy, 274. 31.

Waltham abbey, founded by Harold II. before he was king, 136. 29; the secular canons replaced by regular, 238. 11.

Waltheof, earl, engaged in the earl of Hereford's rebellion against William I.,

- Walthof, earl—*cont.*
 152. 28 ; repents and throws himself on the king's mercy, 152. 30 ; is beheaded and buried at Worcester, 154. 15 ; his body is removed with great honour to Croyland, 154. 18.
- Walwyne, nephew of Arthur, his sepulchre discovered in Wales, 158. 31.
- Wandon, Hodgkin de, captured with Wallingford castle, 346. 12.
- Ward, sir Simon de, sheriff of York, encountered by the barons at Boroughbridge, 340. 26.
- Warren, John de, earl of Surrey, on the trial of the earl of Lancaster, 342. 9.
See Mar, earl of.
- , William, earl of, son of king Stephen, 192. 12 ; inherits his father's personal property and dies, 210. 27.
- Warwick, earl of, carries off Gaveston and beheads him at Warwick, 328. 20 ; his submission to the king, 330. 5.
- Wassail and Drincheil, the custom of, introduced by Hengist, 38. 8.
- Welsh, levy war against Edward I., 314. 33 ; poison the flour of the English troops, 316. 5 ; surrender at discretion, 316. 7 ; assail the earl of Gloucester and demolish his castles, *ib.*
- Wenlock abbey, founded by Leofric and his wife Godiva, 120. 7.
- Wessex, the kingdom of, its extent and the number of its sees, 8. 24.
- Westminster, the abbey founded by Edward the Confessor, 122. 15 ; miracles wrought there by him, *ib.* ; the hall built by William II., 168. 12 ; the statutes of, enacted, 302. 1 ; the new church commenced by Henry III., 284. 35 ; the palace burnt, 326. 2.
- West Saxon-law established in nine counties of England, 32. 16.
- Weyland, sir T. de, one of the king's justices, imprisoned, 324. 7.
- Wigmore castle surrendered to Henry II., 208. 12.
- Wilfred, St., daughter of Edgar, a nun at Wilton, 76. 30.
- William [I.], the Bastard, son of Robert, duke of Normandy, 94. 20 ; 110. 27 ; comes to England and is much honoured by Edward the Confessor, 120. 25 ; Edward names him his heir, 126. 5 ; on the death of Edward sets out with all his barons for England, 132. 1 ; is watched for by Harold, 132. 7 ; lands at Pevensey, 132. 81 ; is victorious at Hastings, and becomes king, 28. 24 ; 136. 19 ; many of the nobles swear allegiance and give hostages, 136. 22 ; is crowned at Westminster, 138. 14 ; why surnamed "the Bastard," 138. 17 ; created duke of Normandy when his father was on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 138. 21 ; why not crowned by the archbishop of Canterbury, 138. 25 ; history of his claim to the throne and of Harold's oath, 140. 1 ; revisits Normandy and leaves his brother Odo and William Fitzosbern to guard England, 142. 27 ; builds Battle abbey, 144. 1 ; lays on the people heavy taxation, 144. 4 ; besieges and takes Exeter, 144. 6 ; in reprisal of Malcolm's ravages, marches north, burns York and desolates the country, 144. 18 ; his wife Maud crowned, 146. 7 ; ransacks the churches and puts their money into his treasury, 146. 19 ; calls a council at Winchester, 146. 23 ; illegally deprives some bishops, 146. 26 ; makes new bishops, 146. 31 ; subdues earl Morcar and other rebels at Ely, 152. 1 ; invades Scotland and receives the homage of Malcolm, 152. 14 ; takes the city of Le Mans in Anjou, 152. 18 ; punishes those who had taken part in the earl of Hereford's rebellion, 154. 11 ; besieges the castle of Dol, but is repulsed by the king of France, 154. 20 ; subdues Wales and imprisons his brother Odo, 154. 29 ; his children by Maud, 154. 34 ; causes the Domesday census to be taken, 156. 7 ; exacts a six shillings tax for every hide of land, 156. 15, *note* ; holds his court at Gloucester, and gives three bishoprics to his three chaplains, 156. 17 ; knights

William [I.]—cont.

his son Henry, 156. 24; summons the clergy and barons to Salisbury to swear fealty, 156. 25; being taunted by the king of France, he burns the city of Mantes, 158. 7; his death, 158. 10; his character, 158. 18; disposal of his dominions, 158. 21; died without a will, like all his successors, except Stephen, 158. 24; buried at Caen, 28. 25; 158. 26; of his sons Henry only was present at his interment, 158. 27; length of his reign, 138. 16.

———— Rufus, succeeds his father, William the Bastard, 30. 1; 160. 3; his character, 160. 6; after the death of Lanfranc, persecutes the church, 160. 11; rebuked by Anselm, 160. 26; makes Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, 162. 6; demands money of Anselm for the appointment, which is refused, 162. 9; destroys 30 churches for New Forest, 162. 16; refuses to acknowledge pope Urban, 162. 28; relents and accepts Urban for pope and Anselm for his friend, 164. 12; takes the city Le Mans and count Hélie, 168. 6; builds the Tower of London and Westminster hall, 168. 12; his pride and cruelty, 168. 24; vices in his court, 168. 31; costume in his reign, 170. 1; warnings of his death, 170. 14; shot with an arrow in New Forest, 30. 2; 170. 32; buried at Winchester, tower falls, 172. 3.

————, son of Henry I., drowned with many others at Barfleur, 184. 18.

————, count of Boulogne, son of king Stephen. *See* Warren.

————, king of Scotland, joins the rebellion of Hugh Bigot, 232. 27; is made prisoner at Appleby, 234. 27; receives earldom of Huntingdon, 244. 10; does homage to Richard I., 248. 31; demands of John the restoration of Northumberland, 276. 19.

———— II., king of Sicily. marries Joan, daughter of Henry II., 206. 23.

William Longsword, son of Rollo, duke of Normandy, slain and succeeded by his son, Richard the Elder, 68. 18.

————, chaplain to Ralf de Décize, founds a priory at Acre, and is made the first prior, 256. 5; his charity, 256. 16.

————, bishop of London, hardly escapes from England on the banishment of the Normans, 122. 11.

————, St., the martyr, his body translated to Norwich, 204. 25.

————, St., archbishop of York, his translation, 32. 19.

Wilton convent built by Edgar, 76. 24.

Winchelsea, Robert of, archbishop of Canterbury, one of the commissioners of the realm, 328. 6; his death, 330. 9.

Winchester, built by Rudhudibras, 2. 21; New Minster and an abbey for nuns built by Alfred, 56. 20; a council held there, 146. 23; the church restored, 154. 27; the tower besieged by Maud, the empress, 198. 13.

————, bishops of. *See* Athelwold, Birinus, Giffard, Henry, Richard, Stratford, Walkeline.

Wind, a great storm of, destroyed a great part of London, A.D. 1091, 160. 16; throughout England, A.D. 1135, 190. 6.

Wolfe, bishop of Lincoln, hardly escapes from England on the banishment of the Normans, 122. 11.

Wolves extirpated in Wales, 22. 23; 76. 10.

Worcester rises against the imposition of ship-money, and is burnt by Hardicanute, 116. 30.

————, bishop of. *See* Wulstan.

Woringen, battle of, 10,000 people slain there, 306. 19.

Worms, a general parliament held at, concerning the ransom of Richard I., 258. 22.

Wulstan, St., bishop of Worcester, charged with having been wrongly consecrated, 148. 10; metrical story of him, 148. 12; his translation, 282. 3.

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DESUE. Mad. (*Desvez, Rocquefort*),
82, 3.

DIER, DE DIER. To dedicate, 126,
12.

DIT. An atheling, 'Clito,' 136, 23 ;
142, 30 ; 146, 11.

E.

EFFOIR, EFFOWIR. To dig up,
disinter, 80, 29 ; 104, 11.

EM, 'HOMO.' Any one ; 'on,' 4,
24.

ENCRAVENCER, *see* ACRAVENCER.

ENCUPER. To accuse ; inculpare,
304, 22.

EOS, *see* OEFs.

ESBAYER. To murmur ; 'fremere'
G., 70, 15.

ESCHARNIR. To mock, provoke,
74, 23.

ESPOVERIZ. Disheartened, 90, 3.

ESTEVUS. Behold ! 52, 4.

ESTRE. Besides ; 'extra,' 122, 6.

EYNDEGRE. One's own will ; PAR
SON EYNDEGRE ; 'sponte,' 170, 8.

F.

FAIRE, FER, or FERE, TANT QUE ;
to bring about, contrive, 46,
29 ;—FORCE ; to care for, 104, 3 ;
114, 1 ; 272, 11.

FER, *see* FAIRE.

FEOR, or FER. A likeness, ap-
pearance, 124, 7, *for* VER. (?)

FERGES. Fetters ; irons, 114, 28.

FERTRE. A bier ; a shrine, 44, 20.

FEURE. A scabbard, 54, 7.

FINEMENT. Absolutely ; utterly,
54, 26.

FORCE, *see* FAIRE.

FORCLORE. To exclude, 258, 12.

FORJURER. To abjure ; ('conjura-
tionem facere contra,' D.,) 152,
27 ; *also* to outlaw ; banish, 176,
2.

FORT, VENIR AL. To be in ex-
treme danger or difficulty, 64, 4.

FORVERUNT, FERVOYER. To err,
wander, 126, 26.

FOURCHES. Gallows, 342, 15.

FRENDRE. To break faith, 80, 29.

G.

GARLANDESCHEZ. Garlands, 260,
31 ; 274, 35.

GESINE. Child-bed, 158, 4.

GLOUZ. Gluttonous, 58, 13.

GOULE, LA, DE AUST. The first
day of August ; GOULE seems
properly only to be used for the
kalends of August ; St. Pet. ad
Vinc, 106, 26 ; 290, 7.

GUERPIR. To quit, abandon, 50,
10.

H.

HASTIR. To harass, to urge, 14, 2 ;
220, 33.

HEIR. Animation, force. GRANT
HEIR. Great spirit, 184, 5 ; 196,
16.

HILDE or HYLDE. An island, 36,
3, 5 ; 124, 24 ; 152, 3.

HULERS. Riotous persons.

I., J.

JUISSE. Judicial investigation, 'judicium,' 210, 32.

K. See C.

L.

LACHESCE. Laxness, indolence, 44, 7.

LEM. One, 'on,' 190, 6.

LISSE, a bitch, 78, 12.

LUEIN, distant 'longinquus,' 'lointain,' 40, 8.

M.

MAIER. To be troubled in mind, 4, 25.

MAR. In an evil hour. 'Mala hora,' 28, 2.

MESSEISE. Hardship, bad food. 'inedia,' R.N., 236, 26.

METTRE AVANT. To attempt, or boast the power to do, 36, 17 ; 184, 26.

MI or MIE. A noun of negation, 'mica,' an atom, 56, 2 ; 58, 19 ; 72, 22. Also, the middle: **PAR MI E PAR TUT.** With one and all, 94, 3.

N.

NAVIE, NAVYNE. A ship or fleet, 26, 7. 'Navigium,' R.N., 230, 26.

NE. The negative particle, used sometimes expletively after comparatives, 96, 13.

NEKEDENT (ne cuidant), notwithstanding, 38, 94.

O.

ODLE. For ou (avec) le, 10, 20.

OEFs, OEs, Eos. Use, behoof, need, 'opus,' 4, 24 ; 18, 32 ; 26, 28 ; 124, 29.

OWELLES. Equal, 16, 12.

P.

PARDELA. Beyond the sea, 306, 7.

PAREMPLIR, to fulfil, as a prophecy, 248, 2.

PARFURNIR. To accomplish (a vow), 254, 31.

PAR ISSI KE, on the condition that, 92, 10.

PARREYES. Walls, 'parietes' 200, 30.

PERCOKE, 'parce-que,' 14, note.

PESCA, Piece ça, or Pais ce. Some time since, or from that place, 68, 2.

PESTRE. To feed, maintain with food, 'pascere,' 12, 12 ; 248, 28.

PIGOUN. A pigeon, a chicken, or young bird, 248, 4.

POINGNIZ. A fight, 98, 27 ; 214, 14.

POZONET, a small pot, pipkin ; a posnet (by Skinner, derived from *Bassinet*), 78, 18.

R.

REITEL. A petty king, 'roitelet,' 36, 16 ; 220, 36 ; 224, 2.

RELEMENT. Rarely, seldom, 14, 3.

RENDIR SUS, to surrender, renounce, (apparently), or to pay, yield, 314, 25.

S.

- SAKER.** To draw a sword, 20, 24.
SAULER. To satisfy with food, 52, 24.
SENS, SEONS. His own, his followers, 218, 1.
SI. This word seems to stand for any pronoun with the conjunction.
SISER. To cut, impress ('sisa est' inserta est. D.), 184, 3.
SOLER, a chamber, upper room, 26, 26 ; 84, 11, 12.
SOUVENEREMENT, often, 'souvent,' 80, 15.
SUFFRABLES. Sulphurous (Qy.) or error for insufferable, intolerable, 328, 2.
SUMME, SOMME, a load, 'sommée,' mesure pour les grains contenant deux sacs de douze boisseaux chacun. *Rocquefort.* Sema (Wikes, 'mensura iv. modiorum.' Note), 264, 6.
SURUNDER. To deluge with water flood, 'aqua labefactare,' 144, 28.

T.

- TAY.** Clay, 150, 29.
TERAIL. An auger, 'terelle,' *Cotgrave*, 254, 10.
TILLANTES. Cutting, keen, severe, 234, 23.
TRESCALER, to dress the hair, 170, 2.
TUT FUST IL ; TUT SEIT IL. Albeit, 40, 16 ; 44, 4 ; 80, 14.

U., V., W.

- UNGLA.** Pranced (on horseback), 'ungulavit' (*Rishanger Chron.*, p. 441); 266, 6.
VALET. A youth, 24, 22 ; possibly an error for valent, brave.
VELIF, ENVELIF. Round about, 6, 25.
WAKERENT. Vagrant, roaming, 126, 28.

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