

Cambridge University Press  
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- France, the name said to have been derived from Franco, an early chief, 148; after the battle of Brenville Henry I. returns in triumph from, 63; visited by Pope Alexander III., who holds a Council at Tours, 74; Henry III. goes, with Richard de Graveshend, Bishop of Lincoln, into, 92; where he makes an agreement with Louis IX. to give up certain territorial rights in exchange for an annual tribute, *ib.*; Henry of Lancaster, returning from his pilgrimage to Jerusalem, passes through, 100; Henry V. sends ambassadors into, to demand from Charles VI. the restoration of the English possessions, 114; he receives an insulting message from the Dauphin, and determines to invade, *ib.*; the French bribe certain disaffected Englishmen to dissuade the king from the invasion, who are put to death, *ib.*; Henry embarks, and lands in the Pays du Caux, 115; he invades France, and takes Harfleur, *ib.*; after the battle of Agincourt, Henry V. holds a Parliament at Westminster, and claims the crown of, 117; the claim of Edward III. to the crown of, *ib.*; the Emperor Sigismund visits England, and endeavours to establish peace between it and, 118; the negotiations are frustrated by the treachery of the French, 119; Henry V. holds a Parliament in London, at which it is decided no longer to treat with, but to declare war against, 121; successes of Henry, Duke of Lancaster (grandfather of Henry IV.), in, 162; he receives the command of the army in, *ib.*; and is sent to the Pope to negotiate for peace between England and, 163.
- France, Kings of,—  
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- Franco and Tergotus succeed Antenor, 148; the former gives his name to France, *ib.*
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- Frederic II. Emperor, marries Isabel daughter of King John, of England, 90.
- Frederic, Archbishop of Cologne, advises Pope Calixtus II. to excommunicate the Emperor Henry V., 39.
- French Church, the, illustrious members of, in the beginning of the twelfth century, 159.
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- Fulda, the Abbot of, contends for precedence with the Archbishop of Mayence, 26.
- Fullestan, Sir Thomas, is present in the Tower at the abdication of Richard II., 106.
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- Galeas, John, Duke of Milan, entertains Henry of Lancaster on his return from Jerusalem, 100.
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- Garter, Knight of the, the Emperor Sigismund is made, by Henry V., 118.
- Gascogne, *see* Aquitaine.
- Gascons, the, urge Henry III. to visit his foreign possessions, 89.
- Gaston de Bearn, *see* Bearn, Gaston de.
- Gaucort, the lord, opposes Henry V. at Harfleur, 115; he is defeated and compelled to surrender the keys of the town, *ib.*; the King permits him to go to the King of France, on condition that he should return to him at Calais, *ib.*; he fulfils his promise, and comes to the King at Calais, 117.
- Gaunt, John of, *see* John of Gaunt.
- Gelasius II., Pope of Rome, succeeds Paschal II., 39.
- Genealogy of the Kings of France from Antenor, written by Henry I., King of France, 148, *et seqq.*
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- George, S., legend of his having assisted the English at the battle of Agincourt, 117.
- Gerard, Archbishop of York, yields homage to the See of Canterbury, 59.
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- Germany, wars of the Emperor Henry II. in, 16; Henry of Lancaster, returning from Jerusalem, passes through, 100.
- , Kings and Emperors, of,—  
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- Gervase, Archbishop of Rheims, crowns Philip I., King of France, at Rheims, 148.
- Ghent, Henry, Archdeacon of, *see* Henry, Archdeacon of Ghent.

- Giffard, William, Bishop of Winchester, is appointed by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, to marry Henry I. and Adelais of Louvain, 60.
- Giles', S., Fields, *see* S. Giles' Fields.
- Giles, Doctor, at the request of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, writes a book on the "Governans of Princes," 224; he dedicates it to Philip, Dauphin of France, *ib.*; Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, is said to have permitted him to found an Augustinian Friary in England, *ib.*
- Gimingham (Co. Norfolk), Litster, the rebel, at, 171.
- Giraldus Cambrensis, his account of the later years of the Emperor Henry V., 41; his work "De Instructione Principum," reference to, 76 *note*; the character of Henry II. King of England, portrayed by, 81, 82, 83, *and notes*.
- Gisilia, or Gisele, daughter of Herman II., Duke of Suabia, wife of Conrad III., 20, *et seqq.*
- , or Gisele, sister of the Emperor Henry II., marries Stephen, King of Hungary, 16.
- , or Gisele, wife of Count Leopold (the father of Henry III., Emperor), 18; in her, on the accession of her son, the empire is restored to the line of Charlemagne, *ib.*; she flies with her husband to a forest, on his having offended Conrad III., *ib.*; is visited by Conrad, who does not recognise her, *ib.*; gives birth to Henry while Conrad is in their hut, 19.
- Gisors, Henry I. holds a conference with Pope Calixtus II., at, 62.
- Glastonbury, the abbey of, founded by King Edgar, 134; who lies buried there, *ib.*
- , John, Abbot of, *see* John, Abbot of Glastonbury.
- Glossa Ordinaria, quoted, 130.
- Gloucester, Henry III., is crowned at, by Gualo, the Legate, 86.
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- Gloucester, Earls of,—  
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- Glyndwr, Owen, rebels against Henry IV., 110; the King pursues him into Wales, *ib.*
- Godescall, the name assumed by the Emperor Henry V., its signification, 41.
- Godfrey de Bouillon, King of Jerusalem, *see* Bouillon, Godfrey de.
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- Goëthals, Henry, of Ghent, *see* Henry, Archdeacon of Ghent.
- Goldston, Thomas, Prior of Canterbury, James Neell writes for him a copy of the "Nova Legenda Angliæ," 192.
- Granada, Henry, Duke of Lancaster, in, 161.
- Grantham, given by Henry III. to Edward I. on his marriage with Eleanor of Castile, 91.
- Gravelle, John, Knight, one of the heralds sent by the Dukes of Orleans and Bourbon, to offer battle to Henry V., 116.
- Graveshend, Richard de, Bishop of Lincoln, accompanies Henry III. into France, to treat with Louis IX., 92.
- Gray, William, Bishop of Ely, dedicatory Epistle to, prefixed by Capgrave to his "Commentary on the Creeds," 211; dedicatory Epistle to, prefixed by Capgrave to his "Commentary on the Acts of the Apostles," 219; Capgrave alludes to the attention paid to him by, when he was sick at Rome, *ib.*
- Graziano, John, *i.e.* Pope Gregory VI., *see* Gregory VI.

- Greek Fire, used by Henry I. of Germany against Nizer of Russia, 11.
- Green, Sir Henry, is executed at Bristol, by the order of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 102.
- Gregory, S., (the Great,) Pope, commemorates the Saints of Italy, 199.
- VI. Pope, obtains the Holy See on the cession of Benedict IX., 29; is made Pope, when he had, by means of bribes, restored peace, 30; is soon deposed by the Emperor, *ib.*
- VII., Pope, [Hildebrand], his proceedings against simony when a legate in France, 30; his quarrel with the Emperor Henry IV., who deposes him, 31; he excommunicates the Emperor, and compels him to do penance, 32; at a Council held at Brixen, in the Tyrol, he is deposed, and Guipert, Bishop of Ravenna, elected Pope, *ib.*; Robert Guiscard, Duke of Apulia, assists him, and drives Clement III. from Rome, *ib.*
- Nazianzen, story of, 15.
- , Bishop of Antioch, *see* Antioch, Gregory, Bishop of.
- Grey, Sir Thomas, is present in the Tower at the abdication of Richard II., 106 *and note*; is sent to announce to Richard II. his deposition, 107; endeavours to dissuade Henry V. from invading France, 114, 115; is executed for doing so, 115.
- Greynore, Henry, is sent to Henry V. by Sir John Oldcastle, with a paper recommending the King to appropriate the Church revenues, 121; he is imprisoned by the King, *ib.*
- Gualo, the Papal Legate, crowns Henry III. at Gloucester, 86; is present at Kingston upon Thames, when Louis, Dauphin of France, sues for peace, 88.
- Guipert, Bishop of Ravenna, is elected Pope in the room of Gregory VII. (deposed by Henry IV., Emperor), 31.
- Guiscard, Robert, Duke of Apulia, assists Pope Gregory VII. [Hildebrand] against Henry IV. the Emperor, 32.
- Gurtler's History of the Knights Templars is referred to, *see* Aldemaro, Ganfred de Sancto.
- Guy, Archbishop of Vienne in Dauphine, *see* Vienne.

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Hampton (*i.e.* Southampton), Robert, Duke of Normandy, claims to succeed William I., and lands at, 55; the French prepare to attack the fleet of Henry V. at, 119; Henry V. proceeds thither, *ib.*; he collects his fleet against France at, 121.

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Harfleur, Henry V. lands at the Pays du Caux, and takes, 115; he permits the Lord Gaucourt to depart, *ib.*; and from thence sends a message to the Dauphin, begging him to come to terms without bloodshed, *ib.*; Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, urges the people (at Westminster) to thank God for the taking, by Henry V., of, 118; the French prepare to attack, 119; the King of France, Charles VI., having assented to the treaty of peace, treacherously suffers the French to blockade, *ib.*; it is relieved by the Duke of Bedford, who disperses the French fleet, *ib.*

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Henricus, etymology of the name, 2.

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 him the bulk of his treasure, *ib.*; his  
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 Malcolm, King of Scotland, *ib.*; holds a  
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 the first Bishop of Ely, *ib.*; gives Spal-  
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Henry II., King of England, (son of Geof-  
 frey Plantagenet and the Empress Maud,)  
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 at Carlisle, *ib.*; on his father's death  
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*ib.*; the bull sent to him by the Pope in  
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*and note*; Alexander III., the successor  
 of Adrian, confirms the bull to him, 73,  
*and note*; he arranges a marriage between  
 Margaret of France and Prince Henry,  
*ib.*; he causes the Lords to swear alle-  
 giance to Prince Henry, 74; meets Pope  
 Alexander III., in France, *ib.*; plots the  
 ruin of Becket, *ib.*; holds the Council at  
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sages to the Pope declaring his innocence of the death of Becket, *ib.*; an account of certain mysterious warnings given to him, *ib.*; his sons rebel against him, 76; the King of Scotland rebels against him, *ib.*; he has great trouble with his sons, 77; does penance at the shrine of Becket 78; is reconciled to his sons, *ib.*; receives a vast body of foreign ambassadors in London, *ib.*; his fame, 79; he contributes money to the Crusade, *ib.*; his son Henry, dies, *ib.*; Peter of Blois writes a consolatory letter to him on the death of his son, *ib.* (*and note*); he is visited by Eraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, 80; who remonstrates with him on his refusal to join the Crusade, *ib.*; Henry follows him to Dover, *ib.*; their angry conversation on parting, *ib.*; he dies, and is buried at Fontevrault, 81; his character from Giraldus Cambrensis, 81, 82, 83, *and notes*; his exploits in war, 83; his conquests in Ireland and Scotland, *ib.*; his foreign possessions, *ib.*; his decision of the controversy between the Kings of Navarre and Castile, *ib.*; his wife, her evil character, *ib.*; his children and their marriages, 85.

Henry III., King of England (son of John), his birth, 86; he succeeds his father, *ib.*; his right to the Crown is disputed by Louis of France, *ib.*; he is crowned at Gloucester, *ib.*; he is joined by some of the adherents of Louis, 87; defeats Louis at Lincoln, 88; makes a truce with him at Kingston-upon-Thames, *ib.*; promises to observe the rights of the Barons, 89; founds the Monastery at Westminster, *ib.*; is urged to visit his foreign possessions, but is prevented by Hubert de Burgh, *ib.*; marries Eleanor of Provence, *ib.*; marries his sister to the Emperor Frederic, 90; his son, Edward, is born, *ib.*; he proceeds to France *ib.*; is unsuccessfully opposed by the French King, who obtains a five years' truce, *ib.*; his daughter Margaret is born, *ib.*; also the Princess Beatrice

[Capgrave erroneously makes them one and the same], in the following year, *ib.*; his son, Edward, marries Eleanor of Castile, *ib.*; Henry confers on him Gascony, Ireland, Wales, Bristol, Stamford, and Grantham, 91; he makes a change in the coinage, *ib.*; he makes peace with Llewellyn of Wales, *ib.*; his brother, Richard, Earl of Cornwall, leaves England, *ib.*; the Nobles conspire against the King, *ib.*; he receives his brother, Richard, on his return, at Canterbury, 92; he visits France, and makes an agreement with the French King to give up certain territorial rights in exchange for an annual tribute, *ib.*; resolves to resist the Provisions of Oxford, 93; is promised assistance by the King of France, *ib.*; makes Walter de Merton his Chancellor, 94; and William Basset Chief Justice, *ib.*; he meets the Barons in London, *ib.*; agrees to refer the controversy to the King of France, *ib.*; proceeds to France to be present at the arbitration, 95; is favoured by the French King, who decides that the Provisions of Oxford should be abrogated, *ib.*; his continual visits to Oxford, *ib.*; he defeats the Barons, and takes Northampton, 96; pursues the rebels to Rochester, *ib.*; his death, *ib.*; he is buried in Westminster Abbey, 97.

Henry IV., King of England, (son of John of Gaunt,) succeeds Richard II., 98; his birth, *ib.*; on the disputes arising between Richard II. and the Lords he visits the Holy Land, *ib.*; his resistance to Richard II., 99; he gains a victory over the Saracens, *ib.*; returns to England, *ib.*; again visits Jerusalem, *ib.*; detailed account of his journey, 99, 100; he visits the graves of St. Augustin, Boëthius, and the Duke of Clarence, 100; returns through Bohemia, Germany, and France into England, 101; lands in England while Richard II. is in Ireland, *ib.*; is accepted as guardian of the realm, *ib.*; proceeds to Brid-

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lington and from thence to Bristol, 102; takes King Richard, and leads him to London, *ib.*; Richard is charged with treating him unjustly, 103; he is present at the abdication of Richard II., 106; Richard consents to his succession to the throne, 107; his accession to the throne, *ib.*; he holds his first Parliament, 108; is crowned, *ib.*; his character, *ib.*; Capgrave compares him with Solomon, *ib.*; his sons, 109; his only surviving daughter, Philippa, marries Eric, of Norway, *ib.*; he marries Joan of Navarre, *ib.*; Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, rebels against him, 110; particulars of the war between them, *ib.*; he has troubles with Owen Glyndwr, *ib.*; pursues him through Wales, *ib.*; dies, *ib.*; his dying address to his eldest son, *ib.*

Henry V., King of England, (son of Henry IV.,) 112; is crowned at Westminster, *ib.*; is conspired against by Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham), *ib.*; Oldcastle is brought before him, *ib.*; and is consigned to the Tower, but escapes, 113; on the failure of the second attempt, the King orders litanies and public thanks to God, *ib.*; he builds three monasteries near Schene (Richmond), 114; holds his Parliament at Leicester, in which it is determined to adopt hostile measures against France, *ib.*; he prepares fleets and soldiers, *ib.*; certain treacherous persons endeavour to dissuade him from the expedition, and are put to death, *ib.*; he takes Harfleur, 115; he sends a message to the Dauphin, and begs him (in vain) to come to terms without bloodshed, *ib.*; he loses many of his troops, and many return to England, *ib.*; he proceeds to Arques, 116; thence to Eu, *ib.*; thence to Bowes, *ib.*; thence to the plain of Corbie, *ib.*; he defeats a body of French there, *ib.*; crosses the Somme, *ib.*; meets certain heralds, who announce the approach of the

French, *ib.*; bids his soldiers confess their sins, *ib.*; defeats the French at Agincourt, *ib.*; proceeds to Calais, 117; receives the Lord Gaucourt, and the captives from Harfleur, there, *ib.*; proceeds to Canterbury. *ib.*; thence to London, *ib.*; proclaims himself King of France, *ib.*; is informed of the victory of the Earl of Dorset over the French, 118; is visited by the Emperor Sigismund, *ib.*; receives him in London, and conducts him to Westminster, *ib.*; makes him a Knight of the Garter, *ib.*; on troubles occurring at Harfleur, conducts him to Leeds Castle in Kent, 119; returns thanks to God at Canterbury, for the Duke of Bedford's victory at Harfleur, 120; accompanies the Emperor on his return as far as Calais, *ib.*; holds a conference there with the Duke of Burgundy, *ib.*; confers on the Earl of Dorset the title of Duke of Exeter, 121; is urged by Oldcastle, and his followers to appropriate the goods of the Church, *ib.*; casts into prison Henry Greyndore, who had been sent to him by Oldcastle, *ib.*; collects his fleet at Southampton, *ib.*; enters Normandy, and takes Caen, *ib.*; Oldcastle, still plotting against him, is captured, 122; and executed, 123; he marries Katherine of France, *ib.*; dies at Bois Vincennes, near Paris, *ib.* (*see note*).

Henry VI., King of England, his birth, 125; reflections on the day of his birth, etc., 125, 126; joy in London on the occasion of his birth, 127; Capgrave gives advice to, *ib.*; he is crowned at Westminster, 128; and at Paris, *ib.*; reflections of the author on his double coronation, 128, 129; panegyric on the King, 131; he is compared to Constantine the Great, 131, 132; he founds Eton College, and King's College, Cambridge, 133; appoints William Millington to be the Provost of King's College, and William of Waynflete to be the Provost of Eton, *ib.*; decline of the English navy

- in his time, 134; he marries Margaret of Anjou, 135; reflections of the author on this marriage, and on matrimony, 135, 136, 137; his visit to the Austin Friary at Lynn, 137; the names of certain other places visited at the same time by, xxxvii; he takes it under his protection, 137; false charges having been made to him to the prejudice of the monks of Lynn, Capgrave gives him an account of the foundation, progress, and present condition of his House, 138, 139; and dedicates the Third Part of the "Henries" to him, 141; Dedication of the entire Work to, 1.
- Henry I., Emperor of Germany (called the Fowler), 5; his parentage, 6; his sisters, and their alliances, *ib.*; he succeeds to the throne, 7; declares war against the Hungarians, and conquers them, *ib.*; arms prisoners against the enemies of his kingdom, *ib.*; Capgrave discusses at length the propriety of this measure, *ib.*; and decides that the Emperor acted rightly, 8; he obtains possession of the Sacred Spear, 9; his virtues, *ib.*; submission to him of Charles the Simple (III.), King of France, 10; Niger of Russia proclaims war against him, but is repulsed, 11; extract from the "Pantheon" of Godfrey of Viterbo relating to him, *ib.*; is succeeded by three Emperors of the name of Otho, 13; Capgrave decides that he was the first Emperor, *ib.*
- Henry II., Emperor of Germany (called the Lame), son of Henry I., Duke of Bavaria (called Hezilou), 13; is anointed by the Archbishop of Mayence, *ib.*; represses rebellion, 14; his wife, S. Cunegund, 15; their austere life, *ib.*; he builds many churches, *ib.*; wages war successfully in Germany, Bohemia, and Italy, 16; Stephen, King of Hungary, marries his sister Gisele, *ib.*; extract from the "Pantheon" of Godfrey of Viterbo relating to him, 17.
- Henry III., Emperor of Germany (called the Black), 18; the history of his accession to the throne, 18, *et seqq.*; his accession on the death of Conrad the Salique, 25; he subdues the King of the Bohemians and the Vindelici, *ib.*; and makes them tributaries, *ib.*; restores Peter of Hungary to his throne, *ib.*; marries Chunelinde, daughter of Canute the Great, 26; marries (a second wife) Agnes, daughter of William, Duke of Poitou and Aquitaine, *ib.*; legend of the discovery of the Giant Pallas (at Rome) in his reign, *ib.*; he keeps Whitsuntide at Mayence, *ib.*; the Archbishop and an Abbot contend for supremacy, *ib.*; he is succeeded by Henry IV., 28.
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