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GENERAL INDEX.  
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- Richard II., King of England, (son of the Black Prince,) born at Bordeaux, 224; comes to England with his father, 227; is made Earl of Chester and Duke of Cornwall, 231; succeeds to the throne, 232; is crowned, *ib.*; reconciles John of Gaunt and the citizens of London, *ib.*; creates four earls, *ib.*; Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, gives up Cherbourg to, 233; is informed by Pope Urban VI. of the excommunication of Charles V. of France, 234; obtains the grant of a capitation tax from the Parliament, *ib.*; ejects Edmund Bromfield, the Pope's nominee, from Bury S. Edmunds, *ib.*; obtains from the Parliament (at Northampton) the grant of a poll-tax, 236; rebellion of Wat Tyler against, 237; marries Anne of Bohemia, 238; at Newcastle (legend of the shipwright striking blood out of a tree), 240; contention between the Duke of Lancaster and, 241; is reconciled to the Duke of Lancaster, *ib.*; confers higher titles on the Earl of Oxford and other Peers, *ib.*; is visited by the King of Armenia, whom he largely assists, 242; sends Henry Percy (Hotspur) against Charles VI. of France, *ib.*; is offended at the degradation of the Earl of Suffolk (Michael de la Pole), and restores to him the Chancellorship, 243; is persuaded by De la Pole and De Vere that the victory of Richard, Earl of Arundel, over the French at Sluys was an unjust aggression, 244; supports De Vere in his misconduct to his wife, 245; takes him into Wales, *ib.*; and to Nottingham Castle, 246; claims to choose the knights of the shires and the burgesses, but is opposed by the Commons, *ib.*; summons certain Judges to consider the Commission of Regency, *ib.*; is confirmed in his authority by them 247; is opposed by the Duke of Gloucester, *ib.*; orders from his presence

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263; recalls the exiled Judges from Ireland, *ib.*; rumour of his having been chosen Emperor, and consequent grievous taxation, 264; arrests the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Warwick and Arundel, *ib.*; assigns to be their accusers Edward, Earl of Rutland, and others, *ib.*; anticipates danger, *ib.*; holds a Parliament at London in which are cancelled all the pardons granted in the matter of the Commission of Regency, 265; obtains the exile of Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, *ib.*; endeavours to obtain the election of Roger Walden to the primacy, *ib.*; beheads the Earl of Arundel, *ib.*; his remorse after this deed, 266; exiles the Earl of Warwick, *ib.*; commands the Earl of Gloucester to be secretly murdered at Calais, *ib.*; prorogues Parliament till after Christmas, *ib.*; in a Parliament at Shrewsbury obtains certain privileges, *ib.*; erects the county of Chester into a principality, and grants higher titles to several nobles, 267; obtains the Pope's sanction for all these proceedings, *ib.*; exiles the Duke of Norfolk, *ib.*; translates John de Bokingham, Bishop of Lincoln to Chester, and gives Lincoln to Sir Henry Beaufort, *ib.*; receives the Pope's ambassadors honourably, but is obliged to dismiss them with their purpose uneffected, 268; goes into Ireland to avenge the death of Roger Mortimer, *ib.*; condemns Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to perpetual exile, *ib.*; extorts large sums of money from the people, 269; visits Ireland, *ib.*; hearing of the landing of the Duke of Lancaster, returns in haste to England, 271; is compelled to resign the crown, *ib.*; gives himself up to the Duke of Lancaster, *ib.*; formally resigns his crown in Westminster Hall, 272; the Earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon conspire for his restoration to the crown, 275; dies in Pomfret Castle, 276; conflicting accounts of his death, *ib.*; his funeral obsequies, *ib.*; is falsely reported to be alive, 278, 282, 285;

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- Richmond, John de Dreux, Earl of, taken by the Scots at York, 186; money for his ransom refused by Parliament, 192; sent to treat for peace, into France, 193; is instructed to contrive the death of Queen Isabella and Prince Edward, 194.
- , John of Gaunt, Earl of, 219. *See* Gaunt, John of.
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- Robert, Earl of Gloucester, assists his sister, the Empress Maud, in her struggle with Stephen, 136.
- Robert, first Duke of Normandy, 112.
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- Rottington, in Sussex, the French land near, but are repulsed by the Abbot of Lewes, 233.
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- Rushbroke, Thomas, Bishop of Chichester, [Chester, MS.] is forbidden to have intercourse with Richard II., 249; is exiled into Ireland, 250.
- Russell, Sir John, attends a Council summoned by Edmund, Duke of York, on the landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 270; flies to Bristol, *ib.*
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- Salmond, John, Bishop of Norwich, is sent into France by Edward II. to treat with Charles IV., 193.
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- Saracens, the, ravage Tuscany, but are defeated by the Lombards and the French 108; take Edessa, 137; great pestilence among, 213.
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- Scrope, Sir William, Chamberlain to Richard II., buys the lordship of the Isle of Man of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, 257; is one of the accusers of the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel and Warwick, 264; is made (by Richard II.) Earl of Wiltshire, 267; is summoned by Edmund, Duke of York, to a council, on the landing of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, 270; flies to Bristol, *ib.*
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- Stafford, founded by Ethelfleda, 115.
- Stafford, Ralph, sent to negotiate for peace before the Pope (Clement VI. at Avignon), 211; is made Earl of Stafford, 215; accompanies Edward III. against John II. of France, 216; accompanies John de Montfort into France, 230.
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- Stapelton, Walter de, Bishop of Exeter, is executed, 196; at a Council held in London by Simon, Archbishop of Canterbury, all concerned in his murder are cursed, 199.
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- Stuteville, the Lord, present at the siege of Harfleur, 310.
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