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978-1-108-04689-3 - *Ypodigma Neustriae: A Thoma Walsingham, Quondam Monacho Monasterii S. Albani, Conscriptum*

Edited by Henry Thomas Riley

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Rolls Series

Rerum Britannicarum Medii Aevi Scriptores, or *The Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages*, usually referred to as the 'Rolls Series', was an ambitious project first proposed to the British Treasury in 1857 by Sir John Romilly, the Master of the Rolls, and quickly approved for public funding. Its purpose was to publish historical source material covering the period from the arrival of the Romans to the reign of Henry VIII, 'without mutilation or abridgement', starting with the 'most scarce and valuable' texts. A 'correct text' of each work would be established by collating 'the best manuscripts', and information was to be included in every case about the manuscripts used, the life and times of the author, and the work's 'historical credibility', but there would be no additional annotation. The first books were published in 1858, and by the time it was completed in 1896 the series contained 99 titles and 255 volumes. Although many of the works have since been re-edited by modern scholars, the enterprise as a whole stands as a testament to the Victorian revival of interest in the middle ages.

Ypodigma Neustriae

Between 1863 and 1876, the Rolls Series published several works from or about the abbey of St Albans, edited by Henry Thomas Riley (1816–78) under the rubric '*Chronica Monasterii S. Albani*', several of them by Thomas Walsingham (c.1340–c.1422), who supervised the scriptorium at St Albans until 1394 and wrote in Latin on subjects including history, classics and music. This edition of Thomas' last historical work appeared in 1876. A digest of mainly English history from the ninth century to 1419, it contains a dedication to Henry V that emphasises his dynasty's Norman origins and his recent reconquest of Normandy, the 'Neustria' of the title. It contains records of sea and land battles, conspiracies and heresies, weather events and comets, and fascinating details including the appearance of a dolphin in the Thames in 1392 and a state visit to England by the Emperor of Constantinople.

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EDITED BY HENRY THOMAS RILEY



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RERUM BRITANNICARUM MEDII ÆVI
SCRIPTORES,

OR

CHRONICLES AND MEMORIALS OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND IRELAND

DURING

THE MIDDLE AGES.

32964.

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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.

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

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

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

Rolls House,
December 1857.

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CHRONICA MONASTERII S. ALBANI,

YPODIGMA NEUSTRIÆ,

A THOMA WALSINGHAM,

QUONDAM MONACHO MONASTERII S. ALBANI,
CONSCRIPTUM.

EDITED

BY

HENRY THOMAS RILEY, M.A., CAMBR. & OXF.,

AND OF THE INNER TEMPLE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF HER MAJESTY'S
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I N T R O D U C T I O N .

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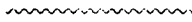
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## INTRODUCTION.



THE *Ypodigma Neustriæ* of Thomas Walsingham, the last of the historical works in the portion of this Series known as the "*Chronica Monasterii S. Albani*," is a small octavo volume, No. CCXL. in the Catalogue of the Manuscripts preserved in the Parker Collection, at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The cover,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  inches high and  $5\frac{2}{3}$  inches in breadth, is of boards, bound in black leather, and formerly had a clasp, the volume having been rebound, to all appearance, about the time of Elizabeth; in which operation some few marginal notes, (of later date than the text), have been, very thoughtlessly, more or less cut away. The book contains, in all, 189 written leaves of paper, with seven additional leaves in blank, three at the beginning, and four at the end. At the head of the first written page is inscribed, in a hand probably of the reign of Henry the Eighth,—“Lib’ M. “Hugon’ Fraunce” (The book of Master Hugh Fraunce), and, below it, “Henr 5,” the writing of Archbishop Parker, with his well-known pencil of red chalk. The context ends in the fourth line of the obverse of written folio 189; the writing throughout being on pencilled lines. On the obverse of folio 9 the context is cancelled with lines running across it, in correction of a mistake made by the transcriber.

Description of the Manuscript of the *Ypodigma Neustriæ*.

Of Thomas Walsingham, *Præcentor* and “*Scriptorarius*” of St. Alban’s, and, at one time, Prior of the St. Alban’s Cell of Wymundham, in Norfolk, all probably that is now known has been set forth in page xx. of the Introduction to Vol. II. of the *Historia Anglicana*, in this Series; a work, the chief authority for a great part of which (A.D.

Thomas Walsingham, the compiler

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1272—1392), as again noticed in the sequel, was either compiled by him, or under his auspices. The date of his death has not come down to us, but he must have been well stricken in years at the time of writing his Dedication of the present work to King Henry the Fifth.

Object of  
the com-  
pilation.

While entering upon a short inquiry as to the possible object of Walsingham in compiling the *Ypodigma*, a review of the language of this Dedication may be not inopportune. In a translated form, it runs as follows:—

Language  
of the De-  
dication to  
King  
Henry V.

“ To the most magnificent and most illustrious King  
“ of the French and of the English, Henry, the Conqueror  
“ of Normandy, the most Serene Prince of Wales, Lord of  
“ Ireland and of Aquitaine, by the grace of God, ever  
“ and everywhere Victor, the least of his orators, Brother  
“ Thomas de <sup>1</sup>Walsingham, monk of the Monastery of St.  
“ Alban, Protomartyr of the English, with humble com-  
“ mendation, health in Him Who giveth health to Kings.

“ Upon reflecting, amid the studies presented in the  
“ cloister to my contemplation, with what endowments of  
“ virtues, and with what guerdons of victories, Almighty  
“ God hath exalted you, how great the gifts of especial  
“ graces He hath accumulated upon you ; so much so, that  
“ even your enemies proclaim your wisdom, admire your  
“ discreetness, and, everywhere commending you, spread  
“ far the fame of your justice in their praises ; I have  
“ been filled and refreshed, I confess, with a spiritual de-  
“ light and an inmost rejoicing, much more, to my appre-  
“ ciation of sweetness, than even by exquisite dainties.

“ But amid these matters there arises a certain cloud  
“ upon my mind, which darkens the joyousness conceived  
“ in my heart, while I feel compelled to apprehend the  
“ wonted usage of a people, which too often sets but  
“ little value upon the expression of even a vow made

---

<sup>1</sup> This mode of spelling the name | which was compiled by Walsing-  
is also adopted in the St. Alban's | ham, or under his supervision ; see  
Manuscript of the *Gesta Abbatum*, | the *Gesta Abbatum*, Vol. II., p. 109.



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“ in public, and an oath solemnly made. And while I  
 “ was calling to mind ancient days, recollecting the  
 “ frauds, the foul deeds, the factiousness, and the acts  
 “ of wickedness, committed by the enemy, my spirit  
 “ within me was racked with anxiety, and within me  
 “ my heart was disturbed, and for grief my life had almost  
 “ failed me: knowing that to-morrow may be done  
 “ base deeds, even as yesterday, and in dread lest your  
 “ guilelessness might in every way be circumvented, I  
 “ revolved in my mind, what there was more especially  
 “ that might contribute to your safety, while living  
 “ amid so many perils.

“ At last, among very many other matters, it occurred  
 “ to me to write for your Highness, whom my soul  
 “ loveth from the inmost recesses of the heart, some-  
 “ thing, through which you might be, at once, in greater  
 “ safety, and more upon your guard: for, as the Poet<sup>1</sup>  
 “ is witness,

“ ‘ Love conquers all,’—

“ so it hath wrought that in me, that I do not dread,  
 “ even though in rugged and unpolished language, in my  
 “ own faltering way, to proffer to a Prince, so wise, so  
 “ glorious, the matters which I have been reflecting on in  
 “ my mind, and in some way or other to disclose to your  
 “ Sereneness what in my heart, to insure the King’s  
 “ safety, I have conceived. Hence it is, that I have made  
 “ it my study to compile a short manual, which comes  
 “ down, from the beginning of the Conquest of<sup>2</sup> Neustria  
 “ by the Normans, unto the Conquest of England by the  
 “ same. And this I have continued even down to the

<sup>1</sup> Virgil, *Ecl.* x. l. 69.

<sup>2</sup> The original “ Neustria ” com-  
 prised the western part of France,  
 from the rivers Saone and Meuse,  
 (the western margin of Bretagne  
 excepted), and between the river  
 Loire, on the south, and the English  
 Channel, on the north. At a later

period, the name became restricted  
 to Normandy; though that was but  
 a portion only of the extensive terri-  
 tories known under the name of  
 “ Neustria,” in the division of the  
 Frankish kingdom among the sons of  
 Chlotair, or Lothaire, the First.

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“ time, when your Majesty hath potently and victoriously  
 “ compelled that same Normandy, alienated, against  
 “ right and justice, from your forefathers, for about two  
 “ hundred and twenty years, to pass beneath the yoke,  
 “ and hath disposed thereof in right of kingship according  
 “ to your desires.

“ Hence it is, my Lord, King renowned, that unto you  
 “ I do present in this little work, for your inspection, the  
 “ history of the past, its various wars, peaces mutually  
 “ agreed upon, treaties violated, [though] confirmed by  
 “ oath, promises, pledges, engagements, made to your  
 “ ancestors in fraud, the deceits and the hypocrisy of  
 “ their enemies, and whatever means, in his exquisite  
 “ craft, the enemy could devise, whereby to beguile your  
 “ noble race. Therefore, forasmuch as it is befitting that  
 “ no one should have greater knowledge than a Prince,  
 “ whose learning may be of the greatest possible advan-  
 “ vantage to his subjects, this little book, if so it please  
 “ you, for your inspection, to your Highness I, poor and  
 “ lowly, your devoted subject, have offered ; and I have  
 “ given unto it the name of ‘*Ypodigma Neustriae*,’ see-  
 “ ing that it shews forth more especially the fortunes or  
 “ events of that country, from the time of Rollo, the first  
 “ Duke, even down to the sixth year of your happy reign :  
 “ and may Almighty God, in His great mercy, main-  
 “ tain it in peace in all places, and preserve it in all  
 “ prosperity. Amen.”

Possible  
 intention  
 with which  
 the work  
 was com-  
 piled.

This Dedication, if written, as seems to be implied,  
 immediately after the entire subjugation of Normandy,  
 by Henry the Fifth, was probably composed shortly  
 after the capture of Rouen, which event took place on

<sup>1</sup> This is not a classical word, but Walsingham has invented it himself, as a Latinized form of the Greek word *ὑπόδειγμα* ; the meanings of which are, “sign,” “mark,” “token ;” as also, “pattern.” As

this word is of the Historian’s own coinage, it is placed before the reader, in preference to “*Hypo-* “*digma*,” in the exact form which he himself has given to it.

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the 16th of January 1419, the sixth year of the reign of that Sovereign : though a few lines were probably afterwards added (p. 488), in reference to the capture of Pontoise, six months later in date, on the 31st of July, in the seventh year of that reign. Possibly, it may have been Walsingham's intention, on commencing the work, to present the book, himself in person, to his Sovereign, on the occasion of some future visit by him to the Abbey of St. Alban's. Of any such visit having been made to the Abbey, no record probably<sup>1</sup> exists. The only time posterior to the implied date of the Dedication that King Henry was in England, was from February to June 1421, and the desired opportunity for personally making this presentation, (if indeed Walsingham survived till 1421), in all probability never arrived : indeed, it seems most likely that neither by him nor by any one else, the book ever was presented. Till the dissolution of the Monastery, it probably lay in the Library at St. Alban's.

On perusing the earlier part of this Dedication, the reader can hardly fail to be struck with the warning, almost foreboding, tone assumed by the writer ; indeed, so remarkable is the language, so significant, apparently, of coming disaster, that one might have almost expected that the aged monk was about to recommend to his Sovereign some prophylactic, or potent antidote, to protect him bodily against the machinations of certain insidious foes ; the French nation, no doubt, as such, being alluded to ; and this the more especially, as, both in his greater History, the *Historia Anglicana*, and in the present<sup>2</sup> work, Edward (the Black Prince), the great forerunner and prototype of Henry in his career of French conquest, is

Warning  
tone of the  
Dedication.

<sup>1</sup> The domestic history of the Abbey during this reign is wholly unknown ; no particulars relative to it having come down to us, beyond the fact that in 1420 William Heyworth, on becoming Bishop of Litchfield, was succeeded as Abbot by John Whethamstede. Henry and

his Queen visited various places north of London in March and April 1421, but St. Alban's is not named among them.

<sup>2</sup> See p. 313 of this Volume ; where the assertion is somewhat stronger than in the *Hist. Angl.*, Vol. I., pp. 305, 6.

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distinctly mentioned as having had his life shortened by the agency of poison.

Alleged  
object of  
the writer  
of the  
work.

The gift, however, notwithstanding this extravagant and hyperbolic language, is, after all, no medicinal remedy or antidote, but a little written book only,—*Brevis Tabula*,—"a Short Manual," we will call it; which, under the appellation of "*Ypodigma Neustriae*," is to teach the Sovereign such important lessons as may be derived from a history of the reigns of his forefathers, commencing in the remote past; and thereby at once inspire him with due caution in dealing with a treacherous foe, and insure his safety and well-being for the future.

The possi-  
ble object,  
originally,  
of the com-  
pilation.

Apart from any statement or allegation made in the Dedication, the real fact would seem to be, that, for some reason that can now only be <sup>1</sup> surmised,—very possibly in consideration of the Sovereign's comparative youthfulness,—soon after Henry's accession to the throne, Thomas Walsingham determined upon compiling for his use a manual of Norman and English History, commencing with the conquests of Rollo, the most remote of Henry's Norman ancestors, and bringing it down to the most recent times: the compilation of the later portion being not improbably looked upon by the zealous monk, as also affording a desirable and welcome

<sup>1</sup> We learn from Mr. E. M. Thompson, the Editor of the *Chronicon Angliæ*, recently published in this Series, that there were in existence copies of a Chronicle (the *Chronicon* above-mentioned), containing most scandalous reflections on John of Gaunt, the King's grandfather; and that one, at least, of them had been in the possession of the Abbey of St. Alban's. Henry the Fourth had been, apparently, on good terms with the Abbey authorities; and Walsingham may possibly have been animated by a wish to shew, that history

was no longer written within those walls in its former tone of bitter animosity to the grandsire of the now reigning King. Mr. Thompson suggests (Introd. p. xxxiv.) that Walsingham himself may have been, at least to some extent, the writer of the offending volume; the existence of which had probably not been unknown to Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, a younger brother of the Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt. The Harleian MS. (3634) of the *Chronicon Angliæ* has some additions to it from the *Ypodigma*, in a 16th century hand.

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opportunity of setting before the Sovereign the heresies and excesses of the Wycliffites, or Lollards; men whom Walsingham, in each of his works alike, has not failed, at every opportunity, to rebuke and vilify, and to expose to all possible hatred and contempt.

His mention of the Wycliffites, or Lollards.

The city of Rouen, as already noticed, was not surrendered to Henry until January 1419, and the Conquest of Normandy could not be said to have been completed by him before that date. The Dedication, which of course could not have been written until after that time, was, no doubt, with the exception of the few added lines previously mentioned, the portion last written; and indeed is entered in the manuscript in a different hand, whether or not Walsingham's own, it is impossible to say. The reason, therefore, given at the end of the Dedication for styling the work *Ypodigma Neustrice*—"Example," or "Pattern, " of Neustria," seems to be but a lame one, at best. If, as above surmised, the compilation was commenced in the second or third year of Henry's reign, or even later, such a title as this cannot have been otherwise than an afterthought; suggested in fact, at the very last moment, that of writing the Dedication, by the coincidence that with Rollo's Conquest of Normandy the book begins, and that with King Henry's re-conquest of the same territory, (which had been wrested from his forefathers by Philip Augustus of France in 1206), it ends. Of Neustria, or Normandy, the mention in the book, after its first comparatively few pages, is but incidental only. That Normandy is in no way its main subject, as would seem to be implied in the title, may at once be seen on reference to the Index at the close of this volume; from which it appears that but the very slightest allusion is ever made to it between the days of the Conqueror and the time of Henry the Fifth; the notices in reference to it being but ten or twelve only, in upwards of three hundred pages.

The nature, and writing, of the Dedication.

This *Brevis Tabula*, or "Short Manual," of early  
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Short-comings of the compiler, in the execution of the work.

Norman and of English History, is perhaps more to be commended for the original design of its compilation, than for the manner in which the work of compilation has been carried out in a practical point of view. Abandoning, to a great extent, the text of his own larger History—the Manuscript now known as No. 13 E. ix. in the King's Library, at the British Museum),—a work of his earlier years, Walsingham has selected for his manual a series of facts, culled, no doubt, to the best of his ability, from the best writers,—or at least the writers whom he deemed to be such,—on the respective eras, as they successively come under notice. He, however, or at least his amanuensis,—and the errors of his amanuensis a compiler must be content to bear,—is careless at times; as witness his total<sup>1</sup> omission (pp. 155–160) of the events of more than a whole year after the Battle of Lewes; his omission of all notice of the death of Philippa, the wife of Edward the Third, while he takes care to record the obituaries of far less important persons; and the fact of his passing altogether unnoticed the capture of Rouen, the very event on which, as completing the conquest of Normandy, the title of his manual is based.<sup>2</sup>

The probable mode of writing the compilation.

In compiling his work, it seems most consistent with probability that Walsingham himself first marked out in his successive authorities the passages for transcription; and that these passages were then “dictated,” according to monastic phrase, or read aloud, to the writer; a fact which would account for the remarkable manner in which the transcriber is found in numerous places to

<sup>1</sup> This omission will be found again noticed in the sequel; see p. xxxvi.

<sup>2</sup> Walsingham has omitted too to correct some errors as to dates, in the MSS. from which he copies. Henry de Wakefeld, Bishop of Worcester, died in 1394, not 1395

(p. 370); Stephen de Patryngtone became Bishop of St. David's in 1415, not 1414 (p. 450); John Beaufort, not Thomas, was created Earl of Somerset (p. 375); and by Thomas Beaufort, Earl of Surrey (p. 430) the same John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, is meant.

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have deviated from the spellings of proper names, as existing in the current texts of those authorities. The book appears throughout, (the Dedication excepted,) to have been written by the same hand: the letters are cramped and disjointed, and faintly written at times, and the writing, altogether of a peculiar character, not improbably was the work of an aged man. From time to time, a small tick, or mark, is inserted in the margin, denoting probably where the work of transcription had been suspended, and then resumed.

The earliest portion of the history contained in the *Ypodigma*, the history, in fact, of the Dukes of Normandy, down to the Norman Conquest of England, pp. 6–68 of this volume, is almost wholly derived from the <sup>The *Historia* of William of Jumièges, the source of the earliest part of this work.</sup> <sup>1</sup> *Historia Normannorum* of William of Jumièges; who, in his turn, has borrowed his facts, down to the year 1002, from the earlier work of Dudo of Saint Quintin, <sup>2</sup> *De Gestis Ducum Normanniæ*. The language of William of Jumièges, who indulges in much the same hyperbolic and inflated style as Dudo, his original, is abbreviated, and altered, at the compiler's pleasure, in the *Ypodigma*; but the text, with some few exceptions, as follow, is wholly indebted to him for its facts:—

P. 7, l. 28.—“Episcopum, Sancto Sabbato . . . .  
“populum peremere;” this statement, as to the murder

<sup>1</sup> Published in Camden's *Anglica, Normannica, etc.*, Duchesne's *Scriptores Norm.*, and Migne's *Patrologia Cursus*, No. 149, p. 779. On his historical value, see Mr. Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest*, Vol. II., pp. 4, 163. William of Jumièges dedicates his History to William the Conqueror, King of England, and Duke of Normandy. It is just possible that his Dedicatory Epistle may have suggested to Walsingham his own Dedication, without any decided intention on his part of presenting the work personally to the Sovereign.

<sup>2</sup> Published in Duchesne's *Scriptores Norm.*, and in Migne's *Patrologia Cursus*. A paper was read by Mr. H. H. Howorth, on the historical value of Dudo's work, before the Society of Antiquaries, in the first half year of 1874; see also *Descriptive Catalogue of MSS. on English History* by Sir T. Duffus Hardy, Vol. I., p. 616, and Mr. Freeman's *History of the Norman Conquest of England*, Vol. I., p. 166. Both Dudo and William of Jumièges have, of course, been extensively used by Sir F. Palgrave, in his *History of Normandy and of England*.

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of the Bishop of Nantes by the Danes, is not to be found in William of Jumièges, Camden's text, printed in the same volume with the *Ypodigma*, or in that of Duchesne, Paris, 1619.

P. 11, l. 4.—The words “Sanctæ Geretrudis” are an addition to the text of W. Jumièges.

P. 13, l. 6.—For “Guidonis, Comitis Silvanectensis,” the reading is “Berengarii, illustris viri,” in the text of W. Jumièges and of Dudo of St. Quintin.

P. 13, l. 31.—For “Walterius Episcopus” we read “Antelmus Episcopus” in the text of W. Jumièges, and “Guualtelmus Episcopus” in Dudo of St. Quintin.

P. 13, l. 32.—“quam Karolus Calvus . . . advexerat,” is not to be found in the text of W. Jumièges or of Dudo.

P. 14, l. 1.—“Illi tamen, ignorantes . . . ] percussi sunt” is an addition to the text of W. Jumièges.

P. 18, l. 6.—“qui Laudunensis . . . obierat,” and the passage immediately following,—“Confugerat enim Lodowicus . . . Herberti moritur,” are additions to the text of W. Jumièges.

P. 18, l. 22.—“apud Laudunum ab Artallo Archiepiscopo” is added to the text of W. Jumièges.

P. 66, l. 21.—“Johannes Abrincatensis . . . Hugo Luxoviensis,” the names of three of the Bishops present at the dedication of the Church of St. Mary, at Jumièges, are omitted in the text of William of Jumièges.

The reign of William the Conqueror, its sources.

The reign of William the Conqueror, pp. 65–75.—

The opening part of this reign, from the words “Dux ergo fortissimus” p. 65, l. 23, to “nox proelium diremisset” in p. 68, is derived, as already stated, like the preceding text, from the work of William of Jumièges; the latter portion of the text, with the exception only of a few words, being taken *verbatim*, or condensed, from the <sup>1</sup>*Abbreviationes Chronicorum* of Ralph de Diceto, Dean of

<sup>1</sup> Published among the *Decem Scriptores*, by Sir Roger Twysden, in 1652; among which are also the *Chronicles* of John Bromton and

Henry Knighton (who lived in the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II.), hereafter more fully mentioned.



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St. Paul's London, who wrote at the end of the 12th century.

P. 70, l. 10.—“Unde factum est . . . . regnum “subjugaret,” is an unimportant addition to Diceto's text.

P. 74, l. 11.—“ubi prodentibus miraculis . . . mani-  
“feste declarat,” a reference to the miracles said to have  
been wrought at Earl Waltheof's tomb, at Crowland, is  
an addition to Diceto.

P. 75, l. 14.—“quibus visum . . . cellas suas,” an  
addition to Diceto's text.

The reign of William the Second, pp. 75–84.—

Reign of

This reign, with one exception, is taken almost *ver-* William II.  
*batim* from Ralph de Diceto, already mentioned.

P. 76, l. 1.—“dictus Rufus,” is an addition, not in  
Diceto's text.

P. 83, l. 9.—“Adducto Helia . . . cum Rege furente,”  
—the conversation of William with his prisoner, Count  
Helias, at Le Mans, is also an addition to Diceto's text,  
apparently from the *Gesta Regum Anglorum* of William  
of Malmesbury.

The reign of Henry the First, pp. 84–88.—

Reign of  
Henry I.

The brief account of this reign is, to a great extent,  
derived from the text of Ralph de Diceto. The following  
are the variations:—

P. 85, l. 4.—“regressus de peregrinatione Ierosolymi-  
“tana,” is an interpolation, or addition to Diceto's text.

P. 85, l. 29.—“et plures alii capti sunt,” apparently an  
incorrect version of the text of Diceto, which has “et  
“Willelmus Crispinus captus,” in place of it.

P. 86, l. 32.—“Mortua Matilde . . . centesimo vicesimo,”  
an addition to Diceto's text, from other historical sources.

P. 87, l. 2.—“Hic jactitaverat . . . . trahere  
“faceret,”—in reference to the threat uttered by Prince  
William, the unfortunate son of Henry, is an addition to  
Diceto's text. Similar words are quoted in John Brom-  
ton's *Chronicle*, as being given by William of Malmes-  
bury; but they are not in his *Gesta Regum Anglorum*.

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The exact words here used are in Henry Knighton's *Chronicle*.

P. 87, l. 5.—“ Sub hoc tempore, Rex . . . Stephanus, Comes Boloniæ ”; the whole of this context is added, from other historical sources; the same account is given in the Chronicles of John Bromton and Henry Knighton.

P. 88, l. 8.—“ quondam Dux Normanniæ . . . obiit apud Kardif ”;—an addition to Diceto's text: it occurs in the text of Bromton's and Knighton's Chronicles.

Reign of  
King  
Stephen.

The reign of King Stephen, pp. 88–92.—

In the short account of this reign, the text of Diceto is still mainly used, but extracts from the <sup>1</sup> *Annales* of Nicholas Trivet are added.

P. 89, l. 28.—“ et terram usque ad flumen Teyse,” is an addition, from Trivet.

P. 90, l. 6.—“ ubi Regina Angliæ . . . transiit superstratum ”; an addition to Diceto's text; the context being found in Bromton's Chronicle.

P. 90, l. 32.—“ Sed, morte præventus . . . vixit in Papatu,” an addition to the text of Diceto; perhaps an incorrect assertion derived from Trivet, who says that Lucius II., lived, as Pope, *more* than eleven months; namely, eleven months, and seven days.

P. 91, l. 8.—“ Anno millesimo . . . inferno torqueri,” an addition to Diceto's text; but found in Bromton's Chronicle.

Reign of  
Henry II.

The reign of Henry the Second, pp. 92–110.—

The context under this reign is almost wholly derived the *Ymagines Historiarum* of Ralph de Diceto, a Continuation of the *Abbreviationes*, previously mentioned.

P. 95, l. 14.—“ Annus millenus . . . ense Thomas,” an addition to the text of Diceto: the lines are found in the texts of Robert de Monte and <sup>2</sup> Roger de Hoveden, and are given, with several others, in Bromton's Chronicle.

<sup>1</sup> Published by the English Historical Society, Ed. Thomas Hog, 1845.

<sup>2</sup> Recently published in the present Series, under the editorship of Professor Stubbs.

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P. 97, l. 17.—“ et multa alia . . . Sancti Thomæ ”; an addition, probably the result of Walsingham’s own reading.

P. 105, l. 19.—[Post hæc . . . jusjurandum fecerunt]: these words, which are required by the sense, (and are added from Camden’s text), are wanting also in the text of Diceto.

Pp. 108, 9, ll. 32, 2.—“ Sub eodem anno . . . cruce-  
“ signati sunt ”; an adaptation probably of the language of Trivet.

Pp. 109, 110, ll. 24, 6.—“ Rege Angliæ Cenomannis . . .  
“ . . . Regi Francorum ” is taken from the text of Trivet.

P. 110. The assertion that Henry the Second, as he lay on his death-bed, cursed the day he was born, is, from the language, more probably borrowed from Roger de Hoveden, than from Matthew of Westminster, or the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris; the epitaph is quoted, however, from Diceto, and is not the one given by Matthew Paris.

The reign of Richard the First, pp. 110–122.—

Reign of  
Richard I.

The text of Ralph de Diceto is mainly adopted in the earlier part of this reign, but towards the close that of Trivet is more generally used.

P. 114, ll. 3–30.—“ Qui, immemor beneficiorum . . .  
“ interfecti ”; the whole of this context is derived from Trivet.

P. 115, l. 4.—“ Rex Ricardus . . . Turcis com-  
“ mutavit,”—the ransom of William des Preaux, is taken from Trivet.

P. 115, l. 13.—The words “ infausto omine,” in refer-  
ence to King Richard landing on the territory of the Duke of Austria, are an addition to the text of Diceto.

Pp. 115, 6, ll. 14, 22.—“ A quo captus . . . quin-  
“ gesimo quinto ”; this account of the capture of Richard, and transcript of the letter sent by the Prince of the Assesini, is taken from Trivet.

P. 118, l. 13.—“ Cum Rex Ricardus . . . in memoria  
“ quod fecisti ”; this is borrowed from the text of Trivet.

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P. 120, l. 18.—“Anno millesimo . . . Marcadeus . . . “Rotomagum”; borrowed from Trivet, with the exception that he says that the Bishop of Beauvais was imprisoned in England, and not at Rouen; and that the words—“homo Marti plus deditus quam cultor Martyrum,” are not given in Trivet.

Pp. 120, l. 27, 12.—“Ricardus Rex . . . reintroduxit “monachos”; the whole of this context is also in Trivet, but the continuing words, in p. 121, l. 12.—“Ad quorum . . . foedere adunari,” in reference to the mission from St. Alban’s for the instruction of the restored monks of Coventry, is an addition; no doubt, from a St. Alban’s source.

Pp. 121, 2, ll. 34, 17.—“Anno millesimo . . . Ricardus “Rex . . . sexque diebus”; this account of the death of Richard is derived from the text of Trivet, but the line stating the name of the soldier, “Petrus Basili,” is taken from the Abbreviated Annals towards the close of the text of Ralph de Diceto.

Reign of King John. The reign of King John, pp. 122–135.—

The history of this reign is almost wholly derived from the *Annales* of Trivet; the following being the only exceptions:—

P. 130, l. 6.—“octavo anno . . . Dominicus præ-“dicare”; this remark, that the conversion of St. Francis of Assisi took place in the eighth year after St. Dominic began to preach, is an addition to Trivet’s text, but still an inference from it.

P. 133, l. 19.—“Horum dux fuit . . . ut præfertur”; this account of the shipwreck of Hugh de Boves and his mercenaries, and of the pestilence arising from the bodies of the drowned, is an addition to the text of Trivet; probably from the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris, *sub anno* 1215.

Reign of Henry III. The reign of Henry the Third, pp. 135–166.—

The text of this reign is derived by Walsingham from the *Annales* of Trivet, with the following exception:—

P. 136, ll. 5, 26.—“Narrant tamen quidam Chronici

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“ . . . spiritum exhalavit;” the story told by some Chroniclers as to the sinister intentions of Prince Louis of France, on his invasion of England, is probably borrowed from the *Chronica Majora* of Matthew Paris, *sub anno* 1216.

The reign of Edward the First, pp. 166-240.—

Reign of  
Edward I.

The text of this reign, with the exceptions below stated, is derived from the *Annales* of Trivet:—

P. 173, l. 15.—The words “apud Westmonasterium,” in the account given of the decoration of the tomb of Henry the Third, by his son, King Edward, are added from the St. Alban’s Chronicle of William Rishanger (printed in the present Series).

P. 174, l. 6.—“Hoc anno . . . dorsatim conjuncti”; the account of eight semicircles being seen around the sun, is derived from the Chronicle of Rishanger.

Pp. 174, 5, ll. 32, 5.—“Hoc anno, Rex . . . in subsidium concesserunt;” the context here is derived from the text of Rishanger.

P. 176, l. 23.—“Sub eodem tempore . . . est translata”; the account of the finding of the body of Constantius, and of the recovery of the crown of King Arthur, is derived from Rishanger. Much of the matter in this reign is common to Trivet and Rishanger, and at times it seems impossible to say positively to which source the compiler has been indebted.

P. 177, l. 5.—“Et quia prius . . . non minorarent”; the enactment, under King Edward, as to the secular possessions of the religious, is found only in Rishanger’s Chronicle.

P. 177, l. 23.—“dote sua . . . in perpetuum confirmata;” the confirmation of her dowry to Queen Alianor, the King’s mother, on her assuming the monastic habit at Ambresbury, is derived solely from Rishanger’s text.

P. 178, l. 6.—“Thomas de Cantilupo . . . coruscans”; the account of the death and miracles of

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Thomas de Cantilupe, Bishop of Hereford, is derived from Rishanger's text.

P. 179, l. 25.—“Nocte Sanctæ Margaretæ . . . ad decem solidos venderetur;” the account of the great tempest in 1289, and of the dearth prevailing for many years after, is derived from Rishanger's Chronicle.

P. 180, l. 10.—“Conditum est ergo corpus . . . . imaginem depingi”; the account of the burial of Queen Alianor, wife of King Edward, and of the honours paid to her memory, is derived from Rishanger's Chronicle. The words added in the same page,—“Fuerat hæc Regina . . . . morum gravitate,” are probably Walsingham's own.

Pp. 180–2, ll. 33, 34.—“Ob quam causam . . . decreverit in præmissis”; this account of the inquiry as to Edward's right as superior lord of Scotland, and of the transactions at Norham in reference to the Scottish Crown, is wholly derived from the text of Rishanger.

P. 185, l. 5.—“Igitur ex parte . . . plenius declaratur”; this account of the further proceedings, resulting in the award in favour of John de Balliol, is given from Rishanger's text.

P. 186, ll. 1, 24.—“suborta est discordia . . . utriusque regni;” this account of the quarrel between English and Norman sailors, and its results, is derived from Rishanger's Chronicle.

Pp. 186–189, ll. 33, 25.—“Eo tempore, Ericus . . . domini sui prædicti, *et cætera*”; this account of the claim of Eric, King of Norway, to the Crown of Scotland, is taken from Rishanger's Chronicle.

P. 192, ll. 5–21.—“Anno millesimo . . . astringi ulterius intendebat”; this account of the negotiations with the King of France in 1294, and of the renunciation of homage to him on part of the King of England, is derived from Rishanger's Chronicle.

Pp. 193, 4, ll. 23, 4.—“Huic successit idem Benedictus . . . . factus Papa, revocavit”; this statement as to the abdication of Pope Cælestinus V., and the suc-