

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-04860-6 - Le Livre De Reis De Brittanie, E, Le Livre De Reis De Engleterre

Peter of Ickham Edited by John Glover

Index

[More information](#)

---

---

**I N D E X.**

---

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-04860-6 - Le Livre De Reis De Brittanie, E, Le Livre De Reis De Engleterre

Peter of Ickham Edited by John Glover

Index

[More information](#)

---

## 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* Alfhun.
- 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* Albenev.
- 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

*Athelstan—cont.*

- Constantine, king of Scotland, 64. 3 ; his nobleness, piety, and affability, 64. 15 ; causes of the death of his brother, and does long penance, 66. 4.
- Athelwold, bishop of Winchester, builds Abingdon abbey, 76. 26.
- Athole, earl of, supports the claim of Robert the Bruce, 320. 11 ; is executed, 320. 31 ; 326. 17.
- Audele. *See* Audley.
- Audley, sir William de, killed in the Welsh war, 304. 7.
- Audley, sir Hugh de, in the feud against the Despencers, 338. 19 ; taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 31 ; his wife sent to Sempringham, 344. 18.
- Augustine, St., sent by pope Gregory to convert the Saxons in England, 44. 10.
- Augustine's, St., at Canterbury. The abbeys' immunities. *See* Roger.
- Augustinians, the order of, allowed pro tempore at the council of Lyons, 300. 27.
- Aurora, a remarkable one on November 4, A.D. 1175, 236. 30.
- Austria, the filthy condition of the people, 258. 1.
- , [Leopold], duke of, seizes Richard I. at Vienna, 256. 29 ; sells Richard to the emperor of Rome, 258. 15 ; absolved by the pope for his imprisonment of Richard, 262. 24.
- , [Albert], duke of, at Dordrecht, 314. 16.
- Ayermin, William de, made by the pope bishop of Norwich, is opposed and attainted by Edward II., 352. 11.
- Aylwyn, Edgar's councillor, builds Ramsey abbey, 76. 25.

## B.

- Badlesmere, sir Bartholomew de, holds the castle of Ledes in Kent against the king, 338. 8 ; his wife and sister taken, 338. 15 ; joins the earl of Lancaster, 338. 20 ; is captured and executed, 342. 21.
- Baldock, Robert de, his election to the see of Ely annulled by the pope, 352. 21.
- Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, sets out with the kings of England and France to the Holy Land, 250. 11 ; suspends Hugh, bishop of Coventry, for having received the office of sheriff, 250. 30 ; his death, 256. 3.
- the Bald, count of Flanders, marries Ethelwith, daughter of Alfred, 54. 27.
- of Edessa, son of Eustace, count of Boulogne, afterwards king of Jerusalem, [120. 23] ; joins the crusade, 166. 3.
- , son of Fulke, king of Jerusalem, his achievements, 188. 14.
- [VIII], count of Flanders, a treaty between him and Richard I. and John, 264. 7.
- Balliol, John de, pronounced king of Scotland, under allegiance to the king of England, 310. 24 ; 324. 24 ; the form of his homage, 310. 28 ; does homage at Newcastle, 312. 2 ; attends the Parliament of Edward in London, 312. 25 ; revolts, 316. 11 ; makes war against the bishop of Durham, 318. 2 ; taken and imprisoned, 324. 31 ; escapes to France, 326. 12.
- Bamberg, (?) bishop of, at Dordrecht, 314. 16.
- Bangor, bishop of. *See* Hervey.
- Bannockburn, the battle of, 330. 18 ; English knights killed and taken prisoners there, 330. 22.
- Bar, earl of, marries Eleanor, daughter of Edward I., 312. 21 ; at Dordrecht, 314. 16.
- Barons, their war with Henry III., 288. 23 ; take the king and his son prisoners at the battle of Lewes, 288. 30 ; their insurrection in the matter of the Despencers, 336. 31 ; take Glamorgan castle, 336. 34 ; pass ordinances of banishment against the Despencers at the parliament in London, 338. 4 ; conspire a second time to maintain their feud against the Despencers, and march into Wales, 338.

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.
- Bretaigne, 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 Loocrinus 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. 13.  
 ———, 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. 3; 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.



- Castile, the king of, chosen emperor by a part of the electors, 286. 11.
- Cassibelaunus, twice expelled Cesar from England, 6. 27; conquered and pays tribute to Rome, 6. 28.
- Catteley, nuns of, blessed by Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, 336. 22.
- Celestine [V.], pope, his election, 314. 5.
- Cesar, twice expelled from England by Cassibelaunus, 6. 27; conquers Cassibelaunus and imposes a tribute, 6. 28.
- Chaluz-Chabrol, castle of, besieged, 270. 6; Richard I. mortally wounded there, 30. 11; 270. 15; Latin verse made upon that occurrence, 30. 13 [260. 3].
- Charlemagne, his reign, 10. 27; his lance given to Athelstan by Hugh, king of France, 20. 5.
- Charles [the Simple], king of France, marries Edgina, daughter of Edward the Elder, 60. 4; gives his daughter, with Normandy and Bretagne, to Rollo, 60. 18.
- [IV.], of Valois, king of France, in vain requires the king of England to do homage for Gascony, 348. 33; sends his uncle Charles [of Valois] to take possession of Edward's territory, 350. 4.
- , of Anjou, king of Sicily, brother of St. Louis, arrives in the army of the crusaders, 294. 15; war against him by Peter, king of Arragon, 304. 30; goes to Rome and obtains an interdict against Peter, 304. 33.
- Chartres, the hospital for lepers at, founded by Henry I., 190. 27.
- Chester, Randolf, earl of, engages Stephen at Lincoln, 194. 26; aids him at Wallingford, is betrayed, and pays large ransom and a hostage for his liberty, 202. 10.
- , see of, formerly at Lichfield, afterwards at Coventry, 34. 26.
- , bishops of. *See* Langton (Walter), Robert.
- Chichester, see of, anciently at Selsey, 8. 28.
- , bishop of. *See* Stigand.
- Cirencester, Canute holds a parliament there, 106. 7; the monastery built by Henry I., 190. 25.
- Cistercian monks, a revenue assigned them by Richard I., 248. 26; exempted from taxation by king John, 278. 32.
- Clare, Gilbert de, hostage for the earl of Chester, 202. 17.
- , earl of Gloucester, assists prince Edward against Simon de Montfort, 290. 1; does fealty to Edward, 300. 2; marries the king's daughter Joanna, 308. 3; 324. 12; birth of his son Gilbert, 308. 17; assailed by the Welsh, 316. 8.
- , son of the above, killed at Bannockburn, 330. 23.
- , Hubert de St., his loyalty and death, 216. 14; his daughter taken under the king's care and married with her father's inheritance to William de Langvale, 216. 20.
- , St., the first sister of the order of St. Francis, her canonization, 288. 1.
- [Clement V.], bishop of Bourdeaux, made pope, 326. 18; his death, 330. 14.
- Cleves, the count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 13.
- Clifford, sir Robert de, killed at Bannockburn, 330. 23.
- , sir Roger de, appointed justiciary by Edward I., 302. 16; seized in bed by David and sent to Snowdon, 302. 19.
- , sir Roger de, the younger, killed in the Welsh war, 304. 8.
- , sir Roger de, in the feud against Hugh Despencer, 336. 28; 338. 18; made prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, 340. 31; his execution, 342. 27.
- Clugny, the greater part of the church built by Henry I., 190. 28.
- Cluniac monks (*see* Bermundsey), arrive at Thetford, 178. 6.
- Cobham, Thomas de, elected archbishop of Canterbury, but rejected by the pope 330. 10.
- Coinage reformed, 302. 11.
- Colchester, the abbey of St. John at, founded by Endes, 164. 22.

- 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 Woringen, 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.
- Edburgh, St., a daughter of Edward the Elder, 18. 7.
- Edfled, 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 abbeys 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 abbeys 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

Edward [the Elder]—*cont.*

progeny, 18. 3; 58. 31; three of his daughters adopt the religious life, 18. 5; is much aided by his sister Ethelfled, 18. 8; 58. 26, 30; after a reign of 26 years (24 years, 58. 19), dies, and is buried at Winchester, 18. 16; 62. 18; rebuilds four cities destroyed by the Danes, 58. 28; the education of his children, 60. 13; is excommunicated by the pope, 62. 5; sends Plegmund to Rome to obtain absolution, 62. 9; builds Hertford and Witham, 62. 16.

—— [the Martyr], son of Edgar, succeeds his father, 24. 21; 82. 15; is treacherously killed by order of his step-mother Elfrida, after a reign of three years and a half, 24. 22; 84. 29; privately buried at Wareham, where many miracles were performed, 86. 6; afterwards enshrined at Shaftesbury, 86. 15.

—— the Confessor. son of Ethelred; his visit to Hardicanute, 114. 15; succeeds him, 28. 18; 118. 9; marries Edith, daughter of earl Godwin, 118. 12; his coronation, 118. 16; his good nature, anecdote, 118. 18; his great men, 120. 1; his Norman favourites, 120. 15; by promoting Robert, [of Jumièges], to the sees of London and Canterbury causes great anger, 120. 18; upon earl Godwin's rebellion, consents to banish the Normans, and to recall Edith, 122. 4; founds Westminster abbey, 122. 15; bequeaths the kingdom to William the Bastard, 126. 5; story of the ring given by him to St. John the Evangelist at Odiham, 126. 10; his prophetic dream, 128. 24; interpretation and fulfilment of his dream, 130. 5; after a reign of 24 years dies, and is buried at Westminster, 28. 19; 130. 23; unites the sees of Ramsbury and Sherborne at Salisbury, 34. 16; a third time translated, 292. 8.

—— I., his birth, 284. 23; his knight-hood and marriage, 286. 30; made prisoner with his father at the battle of Lewes, 288. 33; his escape from the

Edward I.—*cont.*

custody of Montfort, 288. 34; with the aid of the marchers takes Gloucester, 290. 2; captures the army of Montfort the younger at Kenilworth, 290. 7; gains the battle of Evesham, 290. 11; seizes the rebels against his father at Axholme island, 290. 25; recovers the castle of Dover, 290. 32; birth of his daughter Eleanor, 292. 12; goes to the Holy Land, 292. 14; his ships saved by God's favour, 296. 33; is treacherously stabbed at Acre, and kills his assailant, 298. 3; returns to England and finds his father dead, 298. 21; 300. 6; succeeds him, 30. 24; birth of his daughter Joanna at Acre, 300. 4; birth of his son Alfonzo, 300. 10; his coronation, 300. 12; 30. 24; enacts the statutes of Westminster, 302. 1; marches against Llewellyn and takes Anglesey and all Wales as far as Snowdon, 302. 6; makes peace with Llewellyn, 302. 8; changes his coinage, 302. 11; passes the Mortmain Act, 302. 13; appoints Sir Roger de Clifford justiciary, which leads to David's rebellion, 302. 16; at war with Wales, 304. 5; 322. 11; conquers the whole of Wales, 304. 17; 30. 25; gives judgment upon David, 304. 21; 322. 14; his son Edward born, 322. 24; on the application of pope Honorius, mediates between the kings of France and Spain [about the dominion of the two Sicilies], 306. 4; recovers Gascony, 306. 9; arrives in England and goes the circuit of his kingdom, 306. 29; 324. 5; punishes his ministers for their delinquencies, 306. 32; 324. 6; marriage of his daughter Joanna to the earl of Gloucester, 308. 3; 324. 12; marriage of his daughter Margaret to the son of the duke of Brabant, 308. 6; 324. 15; his provision for the earl of Gloucester, 308. 10; the Commons grant him a subsidy, 308. 18; banishes the Jews, 308. 21; 324. 16; death of queen Eleanor, 308. 25; 324. 18; claims the crown of Scotland, 308.

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.
- Egwyn, 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 Loocrinus 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 title 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;



- Ethelwolf—*cont.*  
 dies, and is buried at Winchester, 12. 20; 48. 21; his four (surviving) sons, 12. 21; 46. 30; had been bishop of Winchester, 46. 25; subdues the Danes, 48. 4.
- Ethilda, sister of Athelstan, renowned for her beauty, 18. 26; demanded in marriage by Hugh, king of France, 18. 27; 60. 8; a rich dower given to her by Athelstan, 20. 13.
- Eudes founds the abbey of St. John at Colchester, 164. 22.
- Euer, sir John de, his execution, 344. 3.
- Evesham, battle of, 30. 22; 290. 11.
- Eugenius [III.], pope, calls a council at Rheims, 202. 24.
- Eustace, count of Boulogne, visits Edward the Confessor, 120. 22.  
 ———, son of the former, count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey, joins the crusade, 166. 6; his daughter married to king Stephen, 192. 7.
- Exeter, bishopric of, anciently in two parts, one at Crediton, the other at St. Germans in Cornwall, 8. 31; transferred to Exeter by bishop Leverick, 34. 21.  
 ———, city of, burnt by the Danes, 90. 23; besieged and taken by William I., 144. 6.  
 ———, bishops of. *See* Bartholomew, Leverick, Living.
- Exning, co. Cambridge, the place of the earl of Hereford's rebellion, 152. 23.
- F.**
- Falkirk, battle of, 318. 23; 326. 1.
- Famine in England, 92. 31; 146. 16; 156. 29; 168. 16; 186. 15; 202. 3; 332. 1.
- Fechamp abbey commenced by Richard I., duke of Normandy, and completed by his son Richard, 94. 15.
- Felix, St., bishop of Felixstowe, converts the East Angles, 46. 5.
- Felixstowe, once called Donmoe, see of East Anglia, 34. 10; 46. 7.
- Fini, archbishop of York, converts Penda, king of Mercia, 46. 11.
- Fitzosbern, William, made earl of Hereford, and with Odo left in charge of England, 142. 33.
- Fitzurse, Reginald, one of the murderers of St. Thomas, 222. 7.
- Fitzwilliam, sir William, his execution, 342. 18.
- Flemings, invade England and ravage Suffolk, 230. 17; vanquished in a battle near Bury St. Edmund's, 232. 12; a second invasion of, 232. 19; retire, taking an oath never to invade England again, 236. 11.
- Flisk, Luke de, cardinal, plundered by men of Northumberland, 334. 1; is at Sempringham, 334. 8.
- Fontevraud, the burial place of Henry II., 30. 9; 246. 15; and of Richard I.'s heart, 30. 14; 273. 30.
- Forest, the New, formed by William Rufus, 162. 16.
- Formosus, pope, excommunicates Edward the Elder, 62. 5.
- Framlingham castle. *See* Bigot.
- Francis, St., the order of, founded, 278. 26; the Friars Minors first arrive in England, 282. 14; death of St. Francis, 282. 20; his canonization by pope Gregory IX. in person, 282. 23; his translation, 282. 32; the order of, confirmed at the council of Lyons, 300. 24.
- Frazer, Simon, defeated with Robert Bruce near St. John's [Perth], 320. 26; is executed, 320. 30; 326. 16.
- Frederick [II.], emperor, deposed, 284. 32; dies, 286. 9.
- Fredeswyd, St., translated 13th February, A.D. 1180, 242. 5.
- Frost, A.D. 1077, its long duration, 154. 24.
- Fulke, count of Anjou, father of Geoffrey Plantagenet, marries the daughter of Baldwin, and is crowned king of Jerusalem, 188. 11.

## G.

- Galloway, bishopric of, in the province of York, 36. 4.
- Gaucelin, 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 Mandeville, 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 Despencers, 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.  
 Grimbold, 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 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.  
 Hélié, 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 reproved 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

**Henry II.—cont.**

St. Thomas by the pope's legates, 226. 29; promises contributions to the crusade, 226. 31; allows appeals to the pope, and makes reparations, 228. 1; espouses his son John to the daughter of the count Maurienne, 228. 19; a great quarrel between him and his son Henry, 228. 22; imprisons his wife Eleanor, 230. 12; returns to England, and does penance at the tomb of St. Thomas, 234. 8; his penitence rewarded, 234. 24; grants peace at the prayer of the rebels, 234. 31; with a large army takes Bigot's castles of Framlingham and Bungay, 236. 4; England being restored to peace, he returns to Normandy and raises the siege of Rouen, 236. 15; reconciliation with his sons, 236. 26; visits the tomb of St. Thomas, 236. 34; substitutes regular for secular canons at Waltham, 238. 11; goes to France and vows a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 238. 16; returns to England and visits the tomb of St. Thomas, 240. 5; meets Louis at Dover, 240. 25; sails from Portsmouth, and keeps Easter at Le Mans, 242. 2, 4; changes the coinage, 242. 6; having placed Normandy under the government of his son, returns to England and goes to Canterbury for prayer, 242. 8; sends 4,200 marks to Jerusalem, 242. 13; is urged by Lucius III. to aid the crusade, 242. 29; his subjects dissuade him from joining the crusade in person, 242. 32; keeps Easter at Rouen, 244. 3; settles Aquitaine and returns to England, 244. 13; passes by Flanders to Normandy, 244. 21; takes the cross with the king of France, 244. 33; does homage to Philip, king of France, and gives up his claims on Auvergne, 246. 9; dies at Chinon, 246. 12; is buried at Fontevraud, 30. 9; 246. 15; his issue, 206. 16.

—, prince, son of Henry II., his birth and baptism, 208. 3; his marriage with Margaret, infant daughter of the king of

**Henry II.—cont.**

France, celebrated, 212. 11; the bishops and abbots swear fealty to him, 212. 17; is crowned at Westminster, 220. 13; an attempt to alienate him from his father, 226. 7; takes the same oath with his father to redress the grievances of the church, 228. 13; wears the crown at Winchester, 228. 14; rebels against his father and goes over to Louis, 228. 23; is supported by his brothers Richard and Geoffrey, 228. 28; by the advice and with the assistance of Louis and the earl of Flanders invades Normandy, 230. 3; is reconciled with his father, 236. 15; visits the tomb of St. Thomas, 238. 1; after an absence of three years, returns to England and is received with great honour by his father, 240. 7; goes to Rheims at the coronation of Philip [II.], king of France, 240. 29; returns to England and swears to follow his father's will in all things, 240. 32; embarks at Dover, 242. 3; his death, burial, and age, 242. 15.

— III., succeeds his father John, and reigns 56 years and 20 days, 30. 20; 280. 30; (57 years, 30. *note* 8); the great battles of Lewes and Evesham fought in his time, 30. 22; (war between him and his barons for three years, 30. *note* 8,—*Oxf. MS.*); his birth, 280. 4; his coronation, 280. 28; second coronation, 282. 7; subsidy of a fifteenth granted him in consideration of the liberties he had conceded, 282. 16; sends Richard, earl of Cornwall, with a large army to Poitou, 282. 18; goes himself to Poitou, 282. 31; his quarrel with sir Hubert de Burgh and with Richard le Marshal, 284. 5, 11; crosses to Bretagne, 284. 18; birth of his son Edward, 284. 23; birth of his daughter Margaret, afterwards queen of Scotland, 284. 26; goes to Gascony, 284. 28; birth of his daughter Beatrice, afterwards married to the duke of Bretagne, 284. 29; birth of his son Edmund, 284. 34; begins the

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, Reinheim.
- 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.
- Eric, 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.
- Knareborough 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 Despensers, 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.
- Langfranc, 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.



- Liste, sir Warren de, his execution, 342. 31.
- Living, bishop of Exeter, deprived by Hardicanute for complicity in the death of Alfred, but reinstated, 116. 15.
- Llewellyn, prince of Wales, war between him and Edward I., 302. 2 ; 322, 7 ; does homage, and marries the daughter of sir Simon de Montfort, 302. 7 ; again at war with Edward, 304. 9 ; captured and beheaded, 304. 12 ; 322. 12.
- Loerinus, eldest son of Brutus, made by his father king of England, 2. 8 ; calls the land Leogria, 2. 11.
- Lombardy, seized by Belin, 6. 26 ; the Army of, at Dordrecht, 314. 20.
- London, built by Brutus and called Trinovant, 2. 5 ; 4. 1 ; afterwards called New Troy, and Karlud, 2. 6 ; the Lady of, Alfred's daughter Ethelfleda so called, 18. 8 ; besieged by Sweyn and Anlaf, 90. 14 ; the citizens make peace with Sweyn and give hostages, 94. 3 ; Ethelred II. besieged there by Sweyn, 96. 22 ; a tax of 10,500*l.* levied upon it for the Danes by Canute, 106. 1 ; much injured by a great storm of wind, 160. 16 ; the tower of, built by William II., 168. 12 ; a parliament held at, 312. 11 ; another, 312. 23 ; another, 338. 5 ; another, in the Tower, 350. 21.
- , bishops of. *See* Alfhun, Dunstan, Gilbert, Maurice, Mellitus, Robert.
- Lorraine, the Knights of, at Dordrecht, 314. 18.
- Lovetoft, sir John de, one of the king's justices, imprisoned, 324. 7.
- Louis the Fat, king of France, invades Normandy, 180. 25 ; the battle [of Brenneville] between him and Henry I., 182. 6 ; receives the homage of Henry for the duchy of Normandy and earldom of Anjou, 204. 6 ; is visited by Henry, 210. 14 ; becomes hostile to Henry, 210. 26 ; comes to England, visits the shrine of St. Thomas, and returns, 240. 23.
- [VII.], his daughter espoused to Richard I., 218. 31.
- [VIII.], king [prince], of France, invades England, 280. 25.
- Louis, St., king of France, takes Damietta, 286. 1 ; is made prisoner and afterwards released, 286. 4 ; again sets out for the Holy Land, 292. 15 ; attacks Tunis and is stricken with the plague, 292. 27 ; his death, 294. 1.
- [X.], king of France and Navarre, his death, 332. 12.
- Lowther, sir Robert de, at the acceptance of the truce between Edward II. and sir Robert Bruce, 348. 3.
- Luband, Piers de, routed in the assault on Carlisle, 330. 35.
- Lucius, king of the Britons, receives Christianity from pope Eleutherius, 8. 4 ; 36. 20 ; creates archbishops and bishops, 8. 6.
- [III.], pope, by letter urges Henry II. to aid the crusade, 242. 29.
- Lucy, sir Anthony, captures sir Andrew de Harcla, 346. 26.
- , Richard de, the king's justice in England, founds the church of St. Thomas the Martyr at Lesnes, 238. 30.
- Lutrell, sir Geoffroy, attacks Sempringham priory, 330. 1.
- Luxembourg, sir Henry of (father of the emperor), slain at the battle of Worringen, 306. 20.
- Lyons, councils at, 284. 31 ; 300. 17.

## M.

- Mabelthorp, sir Robert de, the king's justice, judges the earl of Lancaster, 342. 4.
- [Macbeth], king of Scotland, killed by Siward, earl of Northumberland, 120. 2.
- Maidens' castle built by Eboracus, 2. 19.
- Malachi, St., archbishop of Ireland, his death, 204. 2.
- Malcolm [III.], made king of Scotland, 120. 4 ; receives the English fugitives, and penetrates to York, 144. 12 ; surrenders unfaithfully to William, 144. 31 ; does homage to William at Berwick, 152. 16 ; his death and burial, 146. 2.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-04860-6 - Le Livre De Reis De Brittanie, E, Le Livre De Reis De Engleterre

Peter of Ickham Edited by John Glover

Index

[More information](#)

- 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, Randolph, 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.  
 Oidham, 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, Elfreda 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

- Philip [II].—*cont.*  
 discord between Richard and John, 268. 14; makes prisoners of the barons of Flanders, 280. 3.  
 — [III.] the Hardy, king of France, his war with Spain, 304. 28; marches against Peter, king of Arragon, 304. 35; his death, 306. 1.  
 — [IV.] the Fair, king of France, his treachery with respect to Gascony, 314. 1; sends a large fleet to Scotland for the invasion of England, 316. 29.  
 Picts, invade the Britons, 36. 24; expelled by the Saxons, 38. 3.  
 Plague rages in the army, last crusade, 292. 28.  
 Plantagenet, Geoffrey, marries Maud (the empress), daughter of Henry I., 180. 15; 186. 31; his sons, 180. 17; his parentage, 188. 1; takes the tower of Rouen, and is called duke of Normandy, 202. 21; gives the duchy to his son Henry, 204. 5; his death, 204. 8.  
 Plegmund, archbishop of Canterbury, sent by Edward the Elder to propitiate the pope, 62. 9; on his return consecrates seven bishops, 62. 12.  
 Powderham, John de, a pretender to the throne, executed at Northampton, 334. 21.
- R.
- Ramsey abbey, built by Aylwyn, 76. 25; invaded by Geoffrey de Mandeville, 200. 11; blood oozes from the walls, 200. 28.  
 Randolph, Thomas, earl of Murray, at the acceptance of the truce between Edward II. and Sir Robert Bruce, 348. 1.  
 Ranulf (Randolf), bishop of Durham, imprisoned in the Tower of London, 172. 27; many relics examined in his time, 176. 22.  
 Ravenna, the archbishop of, preaches the crusade at Verona, 242. 24.  
 Raymond, count of St. Giles, joins the first crusade, 166. 5.  
 Raynold, Walter, chancellor, made archbishop of Canterbury by the pope at the request of Edward II., 330. 11; blesses the nuns of Sempringham, Haverholm, and Catteley, 336. 22.  
 Reading, the monastery founded by Henry I., who was buried there, 190. 20.  
 Rees, prince of South Wales, does homage to Henry II. and his son Henry, 214. 10.  
 — ap Meredith, quarrel between him and Robert de Tiptoft, 306. 11; hanged 310. 12.  
 Reinhelm, bishop of Hereford, surrenders his bishopric to the king, 176. 4.  
 Remigius, bishop, unites the sees of Lincoln and Dorchester, 34. 30.  
 Rheims, councils at, 184. 14; 202. 24.  
 Richard I., succeeds his father Henry II., and reigns 11½ [9½] years (10 years, 246. 22), 30. 10; born at Oxford, 208. 28; espouses daughter of the king of France, 218. 31; takes the cross, 244. 28; his coronation, 246. 20; receives absolution for his war against his father, 246. 23; takes possession of Normandy, 247. 29; goes to Winchester and liberates his mother, 246. 31, 33; honours his mother to the utmost, 248. 18; assigns a revenue to the Cistercian monks as a thank-offering, 248. 24; urged by the king of France to the crusade, 248, 28; William, king of Scotland, does homage, 250. 1; goes with the king of France and the archbishop of Canterbury to the Holy Land, 250. 10; negotiation with Tancred, king of Sicily, about a marriage between his nephew and Tancred's daughter, 252, 16; places the king of Cyprus in bonds of silver, 252. 27; sinks a ship laden with arms and stores for the Saracens, 254. 1; arrives at Acre, 254. 12; with the king of France assaults and takes Acre, 254. 14; endeavours in vain to detain the king of France, 254. 23; advances to Jaffa with great havoc of the Saracens, 254. 32; a truce made, 256.

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, Albanaectus, 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 Vesey, 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 Maundeville, 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.



- Stratford, John de, sent to Rome on the affairs of the king [Edward II.], contrives to obtain there the bishopric of Winchester, 348. 8; the king takes possession of the temporalities and forbids him to enter, 348. 13.
- Stratton, sir Adam de, one of the king's justices, imprisoned, fined, and banished, 324. 8.
- Strigul. *See* Richard Strongbow and Marshal, W. le.
- Strongbow. *See* Richard.
- Sun, eclipses of, A.D. 1124, 186. 14; A.D. 1134, 190. 2; A.D. 1290, 324. 17; A.D. 1309, 326. 30; two suns seen, A.D. 1164, 214. 20.
- Sussex, bishopric of, placed by William I. at Chichester, 148. 2.
- Swein, son of Canute, appointed king of Norway, 110. 16.
- Sweyn, king of Denmark, invades England, 90. 12; 93. 22; retires in consequence of a great famine in England, 92. 31; returns and lands at Sandwich, 92. 32; becomes bolder and more cruel after Ethelred's flight, 94. 21; demands tribute of St. Edmund's city, 94. 24; dies miserably at Gainsborough, slain by St. Edmund, 96. 4.
- T.
- Taillefer, his sword-play and death, 134. 12.
- Tancred joins the crusade, 166. 5.
- , king of Sicily, negotiation with Richard I. respecting the marriage of his daughter, 252. 16.
- Tankerville, William de, seizes two earls, 186. 16.
- Tarsus, messengers from, baptized at the council of Lyons, 300. 22.
- Telesphorus, pope, ordains the chanting of *Gloria in excelsis Deo*, 8. 1.
- Templars, arrested and their lands confiscated, 326. 25; the order suppressed at the council of Vienna, 326. 28; their estates conferred by Edward II. upon the Hospitallers, 348. 16.
- Thames, river, dry for two days, 180. 20.
- Theddlethorpe, Gilbert of, high scrutator of the order of Sempringham, 328. 30.
- Theobald, abbot of Bec, chosen archbishop of Canterbury, 192. 29; mulcted for attending the council at Rheims, 202. 26; with the bishop of Winchester mediates between Stephen and Henry, 204. 32; his death, 212. 22.
- Thetford, the see removed thence to Norwich, 178. 4; the [Cluniac] monks arrive there, 178. 6.
- , bishop of. *See* Belfe.
- Thomas [Becket], archdeacon of Canterbury and provost of Beverley, made chancellor to Henry II., 206. 27; sent to Paris to negotiate for Margaret, 210. 6; swears fealty to prince Henry, 212. 19; made archbishop of Canterbury and resigns the chancellorship, 212. 23; is coldly saluted by the king, 214. 5; attends the parliament at Northampton, 214. 23; appeals to the pope for the privileges of the church, 214. 25; banished, with all his lineage, 216. 25; kindly received by St. Gilbert and his order, 216. 30; his martyrdom, 30, *note* 4; 222. 3; the cathedral reconciled after his death, 224. 8; his translation, 282. 5.
- , a canon of Bayeux, made by William I. archbishop of York, 146. 32.
- of Furnes, at the death of Richard I., gives up Angers to Arthur, 274. 10.
- , St., of India, king Alfred's gifts to him, 56. 16.
- Thorney abbey built by Edgar, 76. 24.
- Thurstan, archbishop of York, contends with the archbishop of Canterbury for the office of the coronation, 186. 21.
- Tickhill castle besieged by the barons, 340. 3.
- Tiltey abbey founded, 204. 21.
- Tinchebray, battle of, 178. 16.

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.  
 Tyeis, sir Henry, in the feud against the Despencers, 338. 21; made prisoner at the battle of Boroughhridge, 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,

- Waltheof, 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. 31 ; 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.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-04860-6 - Le Livre De Reis De Brittanie, E, Le Livere De Reis De Engleterre

Peter of Ickham Edited by John Glover

Index

[More information](#)

## INDEX.

393

Wybert, archbishop of Ravenna, elected pope by the emperor in opposition to Urban, elected by the cardinals, 164. 4.  
 Wymar, viscount of Limoges, finds a treasure, which leads to the siege of Chaluz and the death of Richard I., 270. 1.

## Y.

Ynogen, wife of Brutus, 2. 2.  
 York, built by Eboracus, 2. 18; extent of the archbishopric, 36. 1; besieged and burnt by William I., 144. 18; the abbey of St. Mary built by Aleyn, count of Bretaigne 160. 20; the county ravaged

York—*cont.*

by the Scots, 334. 16; 336. 4; parliament held there, 336. 15; another parliament, in which reparation was made to the Despencers, 344. 9.

——, archbishops of. *See* Aldred, Fini, Geoffrey, Paulinus, Roger, Thomas, Thurstan

Ypres, William of, defends the tower of Winchester against the empress Maud, 198. 15.

## Z.

Zealand and Holland, the count of, at Dordrecht, 314. 13.