

INDEX.

A.

Abbeville, captured by the French, 62. Aderby, Sir Richard, sent by Richard II. on a message to London, 147.

Agapitus, Cardinal.

See Colonna, Agapitus.

Ageneys, Island of (?), Sir W. Manny gains a victory there, 7.

Agenois, fortresses of, taken by the earl of Derby, 25.

Aids. See Taxes.

Aiguillon, taken by the earl of Derby, 25.
Alban, the name of a bell at St. Alban's,
265.

Alençon, [Charles de Valois,] count of. See Valois, Charles de.

Alexandria, taken by the king of Cyprus, 56.

Algecira, in Spain, captured from the Moors, 16; the county of, promised and then refused to the Black Prince, 60.

Allebroch. See Auberoche.

Ambresleye manor, belonging to Evesham abbey, partly destroyed by the followers of the earl of Warwick, 394.

Amiens, Cardinal of.

See De la Grange, John.

Andrinus, abbat of Cluny, comes to England to reduce the French king's ransom, 51.

Angeste, Lord of.

See Hangest, John, lord of.

Angoulême, Sir Guiscard d', fails to arrange a truce with the French, 140; created earl of Huntingdon, 162.

Angus, Earl of.

See Umfrevill, Gilbert de.

Anjou, [Louis,] duke of, son of king John, opposes the duke of Burgundy, regent of France, 272; crowned king of Naples by the antipope, 348; invades Naples, and dies in Italy, 349; his death, 362.

Anne of Bohemia, daughter of the emperor Charles IV., negotiations for her marriage with Richard II., 283; lands at Dover, 331; ominous event on her landing, 331; married to Richard II., and crowned at Westminster, 332.

Annesley, Sir John de, his claim on St. Sauveur through his wife, daughter of Sir John Chandos, 261; accuses Thomas Katrington of treason for surrendering it, 261; account of his duel with Katrington, 262-264.

Antwerp, Lionel, duke of Clarence, born there, 8.

[Appleby, Thomas de,] bishop of Carlisle, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69.

Aquilon. See Aiguillon.

Aquitaine, towns captured by the earl of Derby, 25; the duchy conferred by the French king upon the Dauphin, and by Edward III. upon the Black Prince, 32; the principality conferred on the Black Prince, 51; Sir T. Heltone, governor of the province, taken prisoner, 170; John of Gaunt retires thither out of Spain, 369.

Arch-priest, The, leader of a free company, 39.



406 INDEX.

Ardres, betrayed to the French, 170; stratagem of the captain of, defeated by Sir Hugh Calverley, 202.

Arecourt, Bois de.

See Harcourt, Louis de.

Armagh, Archbishop of.

See Fitz-Ralph, Richard.

Armagnac, laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Armenia, [Leo VI.,] king of, comes to England to arrange peace with France, 367; he obtains grants from the king, 367; his offer to mediate between England and France declined, 373.

Artisans, Foreign, admitted into England. 6.

Artveldt, Philip van, commander of the men of Ghent, 345; his relationship to queen Philippa, 346.

Arundel, Earls of. See Fitz-Alan, Richard. Arundel, John de.

See Fitz-Alan, John de.

Arundel, Sir John, commands in the expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247; outrages committed by his men, 247-249; his ships overtaken by a storm, 250; they are wrecked on the coast of Ireland, 251; he is drowned, 252; all his store-ships lost, 253; his body recovered and buried in Ireland, 253.

Arundel, Thomas de, bishop of Ely, officiates at the coronation of Richard II., 160; appointed chancellor, 374.

Ashridge or Ascherugge, in Buckinghamshire: foundation of an order "de secta fratrum de A.," by the bishop of Winchester, 20.

Aston, Sir Robert, the king's chamberlain, addresses the principal citizens of London in the king's presence, 132.

Astone, John, a Lollard: the Londoners interrupt his trial before the bishop of London, 350.

Athens, Duke of.

See Brienne, Walter de.

Athethe, Haymo. See Hythe, Haymo de. Auberoche, in Guienne: the French defeated there by the earl of Derby, 19.

Audley, Hugh de, made earl of Gloucester, 5; serves against the Scots, 13.

Audley, James, lord Audley, distinguishes himself at the battle of Poitiers, 36.

Auray, Charles de Blois slain there, 55.

Austria, Otho III., duke of, proposes a marriage between his son and Edward III.'s daughter, 9; [Leopold III.] duke of, imposes a heavy toll on travellers, 369; losses to the people, and consequent rebellion, 369, 370; he is slain, 370.

Auvergne, [Beraud], dauphin of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Aversa, taken by Charles of Durazzo, 334. Avignon, two Minorites burnt there for heresy, 31; Urban V. departs thence to Rome, 61; he dies there, 66; Gregory XI. departs thence to Rome, 399.

Avignon, Bishop of.

See Grimoard, Anglicus.

В.

Bablakeheath, near Burford, the duke of Gloucester's partisans defeat the duke of Ireland's troops at, 385.

Bacheler, William, canon of Lincoln, destroys the boundaries of Thynghirst park, 14.

Baldach, King, slain in battle, 56.

Baliol, Edward, king of Scotland.

See Scotland.

Balle, John, an insurgent priest, condemned to death, but the execution deferred, 320; account of his teaching, 320, 321; his sermon at Blackheath, 321; his letter to the men of Essex, 322; his execution, 322.

Bamborough castle, besieged by the Scots,

Banastre, Sir Thomas, accompanies an expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247; drowned with Sir J. Arundel, 252.



INDEX. 407

Bangor, Bishops of. See Swaffham, John. Barber, John, an insurgent, brought to trial, 320; executed, 324.

Bari, Bartholomew [Prignano], archbishop of, elected pope as Urban VI., 198.

Barnabo, duke of Milan. See Milan.

Barnet, John, made bishop of Worcester, 50; translated to Bath and Wells, 54; translated to Ely, 58.

Basset, [Ralph,] lord Basset, commands in an expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany, 266.

Bateman, William, bishop of Norwich, his accession, 16; sent to Rome to arrange a peace between England and France, 31.

Bath and Wells, Bishops of.

See Barnet, John.

Drokenesford, John de. Harewell, John.

Shrewsbury, Ralph de.

Battle, Abbat of, his privilege to release a criminal, 54; defends Winchelsea against the French, 151; repulses the French at Winchelsea, 167.

Bavaria, Louis of. See Germany.

Bayonne, ships of, equipped to guard the seas, 194; they capture some Spanish wine ships, 194.

Beauchamp of Holt, Sir John, neglects to take notice of the treason of Sir James Berners, 376.

Beauchamp, Roger de, Lord Beauchamp, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons. 69.

Beauchamp, Thomas de, 12th earl of Warwick, serves against the Scots, 13; created marshal of England, 18; accompanies the Black Prince to France, 32; distinguishes himself at the battle of Poitiers, 36; ravages the isle of Caux, 64; his death, 64.

Beauchamp, Thomas de, 13th earl of Warwick, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 70; appointed governor to Richard II., 255; one of the sureties for the earl of Northumberland, 329; the duke of Ire-

Beauchamp, Thomas de-cont.

land plots against him, 378; he and the other lords determine to resist the king, 383; his followers attack the property of the abbey of Evesham, 393, 394.

Beauchamp, Sir William, a commander in the expedition of Portugal, 284; as captain of Calais, he sends back to England Michael de la Pole, 386.

Beaumanoir, [John,] lord of, joins John de Montfort, 234.

Beaumont, Viscount of.

See Brienne, Louis de.

Beaumont, [John,] lord Beaumont, besieged at Bourbourg by Charles VI., and forced to surrender, 356, 357.

Becherel, lord Latimer accused of preventing its relief, 77.

[Becket], St. Thomas à, archbishop of Canterbury, prophecy in connexion with his murder, 209.

Bectlespool, near Redburn, a girl preserved from drowning by help of St. Aban at, 17.

Bedford, Earl of.

See Coucy, Ingelram de.

Beek, Anthony de, bishop of Norwich, his death, 16.

Beek, Thomas le, bishop of Lincoln, his accession, 14.

Belknap, Robert de, chief justice of the Common Pleas, refuses to grant the Londoners the office of butler at Richard's coronation, 153; present at the council at Nottingham, 379.

Belmarinus, King, slain in battle, 56.

Bemunde, Lord of. See Beaumont, John. Benedict XII., pope, his accession, 5; his death, 13.

Benedictines: general chapter held at Northampton, 54; Edmund Brounfeld appointed procurator of the order, 244.

Benevento, taken by Charles of Durazzo, 334.

Bentlee, Sir Walter de, governor of Brittany, defeats the French at Mauron, 30. Bentworth, Richard de, bishop of London, his death, 9.



408 INDEX.

Bergerac, in Guienne, captured by the earl of Derby, 19.

Berkhamsted, Richard II. passes through, 325; the earl of Northumberland summoned before the king there, 329.

Berners, Sir James, his treasonable correspondence with the French, 376.

Berri, [John,] duke of, son of John king of France, hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 43.

Berwick, captured by Edward III., 4; the town captured by the Scots, but again surrendered to Edward III., 34; the castle surprised by the Scots, 219; it is re-taken by the earl of Northumberland, 219; again taken by the Scots, 361; recovered by the earl of Northumberland, 369

Berwyk, William, imprisoned at St. Alban's as an insurgent, 324.

Beumners, Lord of.

See Beaumanoir, John, lord of.

Beverley, Sir John Holland takes refuge there, 365.

Biscay, Pascual de, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Blackheath: the insurgent rustics march thither and demand an audience of the king, 287; the king's army encamped there, 313; John Balle's sermon there, 321.

Blake, John, active in the council at Nottingham against the lords, 379, 382.

Blanche, daughter of Edward III., born at the Tower, and buried at Westminster, 12.

Blanche, daughter of Henry, duke of Lancaster, marries John of Gaunt, 39; her death, 65.

Blois, Charles de, duke of Brittany. See Brittany.

Blois, [Louis,] count of. See Chatillon, Louis de.

Bohemia, [John,] king of, his prowess and death at the battle of Creey, 23.

Bohun, William de, made earl of Northampton, 5; serves against the Scots, 13; warden of Lochmaban castle, 14; Bohun, William de-cont.

crosses the Seine and defeats the French, 22; accompanies Edward III. to France, 33.

Bohun, Humphrey de, earl of Hereford, accompanies John of Gaunt into France, 63.

[Bokyngham, John,] bishop of Lincoln, attempts to stop the preaching of W. Swynderby, a Lollard, at Leicester, 340.

Bonde, Sir Nicholas, sent by Richard II. on a message to London, 147; holds the king's bridle in the procession through London, 155.

Bonpas, near Avignon, Simon Langham buried there, 399.

Bordeaux, besieged by the French, 9; the Black Prince returns thither after the battle of Poitiers, 36.

Botreus, Sir William, a commander in the expedition to Portugal, 284.

Boulogne, signs in the heavens seen at, 49; a ship sent from thence to molest the English fisheries, 170; Sir H. Calverley sacks and burns part of the town and the shipping, 172; a secret meeting between Richard II. and Charles VI. to be held at, 386.

"Boulogne," The, a ship so named, 172. Bourbon, James de, [count of la Marche,]

Bourbon, James de, [count of la Marche,] taken prisoner at Poitiers, 36.

[Bourbon, James de,] lord of Preaux, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Bourbon, [Louis,] duke of, hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 43.

Bourbon, Peter, duke of, slain at the battle of Poitiers, 36.

Bourbourg, taken by Charles VI. from the bishop of Norwich's followers, 356.

Bourser, Sir Edward le, made captain of Ghent, 363.

Boyntone, Robert de, the constable of Berwick castle, surprised by the Scots,

Boys, Sir Roger de: the earl of Suffolk escapes from the insurgents disguised as his servant, 305.

Brabant, Edward III. stays there, 8.



INDEX. 409

Bradwardine, Thomas de, elected archbishop of Canterbury, 28; his death, 29. Brambre, or Brembre, Nicholas, mayor of London, disturbances on his election, 358; the instigator of charges against John de Northamptone, 360; intrigues with Michael de la Pole against the duke of Gloucester, 373; denounced as a traitor by the lords, 384.

Brantingham, Thomas, bishop of Exeter, his accession, 64.

Braybroke, Robert, made bishop of London, 334; interrupted by the Londoners in his trial of a Lollard, 350; appointed chancellor, 354; receives the oath of the duke of Gloucester as to his loyalty, 382; reproves M. de la Pole, 383.

Breme (or Braine), Count of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Brest, Sir Robert Knollis defeats the Bretons near, 193; Sir T. Percy and Sir H. Calverley joint-captains of the castle, 254; the enemy's works destroyed there by John of Gaunt, 368; new works of the French destroyed, and the castle victualled, 375.

Bretigny, Treaty of, its terms, 44-48; confirmed in parliament, 49.

See also Chartres.

Brewes, Sir John de, forced by the Norfolk insurgents to join them, 305; sent by them to obtain the charter of manumission, 306; rescued by the bishop of Norwich, 306.

[Brienne, Louis de,] viscount of Beaumont, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44. [Brienne, Walter de,] duke of Athens and constable of France, slain at the battle of Poitiers, 36.

Brigerak. See Bergerac.

Brincle, John, abbat of Bury, sends Edmund Brounfeld to Rome, 243; his death, 244.

[Brinton, Thomas de,] bishop of Rochester, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69; addresses the people after Richard II.'s coronation, 163.

Bristol, the woolstaple established there, 32; a fine paid by the city to the king partly taken by lord Latimer, 78; captured ships sent thither, 221.

Brittany: Edward III. crosses over thither, 12; duke John IV. de Montfort does homage to Edward III., 13; Charles de Blois opposed by Edward III., 13; defeated by Sir T. de Dagworth, 24; captured by Sir T. de Dagworth, 26; the country overrun by free companies, 39; a marriage between Charles de Blois' family and that of England treated for, 51; John V. de Montfort defeats and slays Charles de Blois at Auray, 55; he is present at an unsuccessful attack by the English on the Spaniards at Sluys, 171; Sir R. Knollis defeats the Bretons near Brest, 193; the Bretons at war with the French king, who sends Bertrand du Guesclin against them, 220, 221; the coast attacked by Sir H. Calverley, 222; a Breton garrison holds the castle of St. Angelo for Clement VII., 226, 227; engagement in a Breton port, 232; John V. de Montfort returns to Brittany, 234; lands near St. Malo, and is welcomed with great joy, 234; loyalty of the Bretons to their duke, 235; an English expedition sent to his aid, 247; another expedition sent from England to his aid, 266; he cools towards the English, in spite of their great sacrifices for him, 274, 275; dismisses the English troops, 276; forced by the Bretons to dismiss his English followers, 331; the ransom of the heirs of Charles de Blois allowed to the duke of Ireland, 374.

Brokas, John, taken prisoner by the French, 168.

Brounfeld, Edmund, sent to Rome to represent the abbey of Bury, 243; appointed procurator of the Benedictines, 244; he obtains the nomination to the abbacy of Bury from the pope, 245; he takes possession, being supported by part of the convent, 245; he is arrested, brought before the chancellor, and committed to



410 INDEX.

Brounfeld, Edmund-cont.

the Tower, 246; an order sent from Rome for his admission to the abbacy, 256; the insurgents propose to liberate him from prison at Nottingham, 304; the pope transfers him to an abbacy in Gascony, 352.

Bruce, David, king of Scotland. See Scotland.

Bruce, Robert, king of Scotland. See Scotland.

Bruges, great loss of the men of, in a battle with the men of Ghent, 346; taken and sacked by the men of Ghent, 346; the goods of the English there respected, 346; the men of Ghent restore order and retire, 347.

Brunfeld, instance of serpent charming there, 18.

Brunswick, Duke of, an intended duel with the duke of Lancaster prevented, 32; Otho of Brunswick comes to the aid of his wife Joanna of Naples, 334; he is defeated and slain, 335.

Bryan, Guy de, lord Bryan, sent to Rome to arrange a peace between England and France, 31; appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69; attends the council of the Londoners,

[Bryan,] Reginald, bishop of Worcester, his death, 50.

Buch, Captal of, attends Richard II. in his progress through London previous to the coronation, 154.

Buckingham, Earl of.

See Thomas (of Woodstock).

Bukingham, John de, bishop of Lincoln, his succession, 53.

[Burcheston,] Simon, abbat of Westminster, his death, 28.

Burford, the duke of Gloucester's party defeat the duke of Ireland's troops near, 385.

Burgh, Sir William, puisne judge of the Common Pleas, present at the council at Nottingham, 379. Burghersh, Henry (misnamed Walter), bishop of Lincoln, sent on a mission, 11; his death, and story of his punishment after death, 14.

Burgundy, Philip de Rouvre, duke of, pays ransom to Edward III. for the safety of his territories, 40; rain of blood in, 49; Philip, son of John king of France, becomes duke of Burgundy, and marries Margaret of Flanders, 55; he is appointed regent of France, 272; raises an army to oppose the English, but it is repulsed, 273.

Burle, Sir Simon, sent by the princess of Wales as mediator between John of Gaunt and the Londoners, 126; sent by Richard II. on a message to London, 147; bears the king's sword in the procession through London, 155; his envy of the earl of Arundel, 375.

Bursigaldus. See Meingre, John le.

Bury, Adam de, accused of dishonest dealing with the French king's ransom, 94, 392; takes refuge in Flanders, 94, 392.

Bury, Richard de, bishop of Durham, his death, 20.

Bury St. Edmund's, Edward III. holds a council there, 7.

Bury St. Edmund's, Abbey of, Edmund Brounfeld sent to Rome to represent the convent, 243; he is nominated abbat by the pope, on the death of John Brincle, 245; the monks elect John de Tymworth, and send to Rome to oppose Brounfeld, 245; Brounfeld takes possession, 245; he is arrested and sent to the Tower, 246; an order arrives from Rome for admission of Brounfeld, 256; the prior murdered by the Suffolk insurgents, 302; outrages committed there by the insurgents, 302-304; the insurgents extort the charters and jewels of the abbey, 303, 304; the pope proposes a compromise to settle the election of the abbat, 352; it is refused by the council, 352; Brounfeld transferred to an abbey in Gascony, 352.



INDEX. 411

Bury St. Edmund's, Abbey of—cont.

See Brincle, John.

Brounfeld, Edmund.

Cambridge, John de.

Tymworthe, John de.

[Butler,] James, made earl of Ormonde, 1.

Buxhille, Sir Alan, excommunicated for the murder of Robert Hale, 210.

Byfleet manor, given by Richard II. to his half-sister Matilda Courtenay, 258.

C.

Caen, taken and burnt by Edward III., 22.

Calais, besieged by Edward III., 23; surrenders to Edward III., 25; the French attempt to surprise it, 27; Edward III. lands there, 40; the treaty of Bretigny ratified there, 44; the wool-staple removed thither, 51; the men of, attack some French wine convoys, 62; the Chalk-hill occupied by the French, 63; the earl of Salisbury made governor, 221; Sir John Dewnros succeeds the earl of Salisbury as captain, 255; French ships captured by the men of, 366; Sir Henry Percy sent to defend it against the French, 370; design of Richard II. to sell it to the French, 383, 386; Michael de la Pole takes refuge there, 386.

Calverley, Sir Hugh de, deserts Henry the Bastard, and joins the Black Prince in Spain, 58; makes a raid from Calais, 141; sends —— de Gunny prisoner to England for surrendering Ardres, 170; burns and sacks part of Boulogne with the shipping, 172; re-captures the eastle of Merk, 173; attacks and plunders the French at the fair of Etaples, 192; destroys Merk castle, 201; defeats a stratagem of the captain of Ardres, and captures a train of artillery, 202; succeeded by the earl of Salisbury in the command of Calais, 221; commands an

Calverley, Sir Hugh de-cont. expedition to Brittany, 221, 231; captures some enemy's ships, 221; some of his men being captured by Geoffrey Carmel are restored without ransom, 222; defends the ships of the duke of Brittany against some Spanish and French ships, 236; his bravery praised by enemies as well as friends, 237; his character for piety, 237; commands in an expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247; good discipline maintained by him, 249; escapes the dangers of a storm, 254; commands in a second expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany, 266; holds Gravelines with the bishop of Norwich, 357.

Cambridge, Earl of.

See Edmund (of Langley).

Cambridge, John de, prior of Bury, murdered by the Suffolk insurgents, 302.

Canary Isles. See Fortunate Isles.

Canterbury, the wool-staple established there, 32; Edward the Black Prince buried there, 91, 393; Richard II. visits it, 383.

Canterbury, Archbishops of.

See Becket, St. Thomas a.

Bradwardine, Thomas de.
Courtenay, William.
Islip, Simon.
Langham, Simon de.
Sudbury, Simon.
Ufford, John de.
Wyttelesey, William de.

Cantilupe, Thomas de, bishop of Hereford, his translation, 29.

[Capocci], Nicholas, cardinal of St. Vitalis, sent by the pope to arrange peace between England and France, 37.

Capua, taken by Charles of Durazzo, 334. Carcassonne, its territory laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Cardinals, mediators between England and France, 6; a truce between England and France arranged by two cardinals, 12; send envoys to England to obtain support against the pope, 212; the car-



412 INDEX.

Cardinals-cont.

dinal of Amiens and his followers degraded, 213; their letter to Urban VI. and answer of his followers, 213-216; mischief worked by their letter, 216.

Carlisle, burnt by the Scots, 21; threatened by the Scots, 269.

Carlisle, Bishops of.

See Appleby, Thomas de. Kirkeby, John de.

Carmel, Geoffrey, a Breton knight, captures some English soldiers and restores them without ransom, 222.

Carmelites, a Carmelite friar accusing the duke of Lancaster is murdered, 359.

Cashel, Archbishop of.

See Torrington, Philip de.

Castelone, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Caux, Island of, taken by an expedition of the Londoners, 42; laid waste by the earl of Warwick, 64.

Cavendish, Sir John, chief justice of England, murdured by the Suffolk insurgents, 302.

Chalk-hill, The, near Calais, occupied by the French, 63.

Chalons (called Chaluz), Bishop of.

See Chauveau, Reginald.

Charles V., king of France.

See France, kings of.

Charles VI., king of France. See France, kings of.

[Charles II.], king of Navarre.

See Navarre.

Charles de Blois, duke of Brittany.

See Brittany.
Charles of Durazzo, king of Naples.
See Naples.

Charneys, Geoffrey, attempts to surprise Calais, 27.

Chartres, preliminaries of peace between Edward III. and John of France settled there, 43.

[Chatillon, Guy de,] count of St. Paul, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

[Chatillon, John de,] count of Porcean, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

[Chatillon, Louis de,] count of Blois, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 43.

Chaundos, Sir John, engaged at the battle of Najera, 59; slain in Gascony, 68; his eulogy, 68.

[Chauveau, Reginald,] bishop of Chalons (wrongly called Chaluz), slain at the battle of Poitiers, 36.

Chelmsford, assizes held there for trial of insurgents, 317.

Cherbourg, placed under protection of the English, 201; Sir John Harlestone succeeds Sir Robert Rouse as governor, 221; battle between the English and French near, 228-230; Sir William de Windsore succeeds Sir J. Harlestone in the command, 255.

Cherltone, Lewis, bishop of Hereford, his death, 64.

Cherltone, Thomas, bishop of Hereford, his death, 20.

Cheshire, the duke of Ireland levies troops there, 385.

Chester, Earls of.

See Edward, Prince of Wales.

England, Kings of: Richard II.

Cheyne, Sir Thomas, taken prisoner by the French, 168.

Chichester, the wool-staple established there, 32.

Chichester, Bishops of.

See Lenne, William de.

Red, William.

Rushooke, Thomas.

Stratford, Robert.

Cistercians, their goods confiscated in England, 6.

Clarence, Duke of.

See Lionel, son of Edward III.

Clement VI., pope, his accession, 13; his provisions cancelled by Edward III., 13, 14; makes peace with Louis of Bavaria, 16; creates a prince of the Fortunate Isles, 18; his remark on the election of the bishop of Durham, 20; intercedes between the English and French, 25; grants indulgences to the victims of the plague, 28; his death, 30.



> 413 INDEX.

Clement VII., antipope, the archbishop of Cashel preaches against him, 222; takes refuge at Avignon, 224; his supporters defeated, 224; related to the count of Flanders, 225; account of his conduct towards Urban VI., 225, 226; the castle of St. Angelo, held for him by a Breton garrison, forced to surrender, 226-228; crowns the duke of Anjou king of Naples, 348; crusade carried on against his followers by the bishop of Norwich, 355-

Clenbowe, Sir John, a leader among the Lollards, 377.

Clergy of England, privileges granted to them, 18; an aid demanded of them, 113; force the archbishop of Canterbury to summon William of Wykeham, though banished, to convocation, 114, grant a capitation tax, 130.

Clerke, John, wounded and taken prisoner in Brittany, 233.

Clerkenwell, Hospital of St. John of, burnt by the insurgents, 289.

Cleykyn, Bertrand.

See Du Guesclin, Bertrand.

Clifford, Sir Lewis, sent by the princess of Wales as mediator between John of Gaunt and the Londoners, 126; sent by the princess of Wales to the bishops to interfere in favour of Wycliffe, 183; a leader among the Lollards, 377.

Clinton, William de, made earl of Huntingdon, 5.

Clisson, [Oliver de,] constable of France, sides with the duke of Anjou against the regent, 273; Sir R. de Ferrers found in correspondence with him, 278; protests against the dismissal of the English followers of the duke of Brittany, 332.

Cluniac monks, their goods confiscated in England, 6.

Cluny, Abbat of, sent to Edward III. to treat for peace, 42; comes to England to reduce the French king's ransom, 51. Cobham, Reginald de, lord Cobham, his death, 50.

Coinage, new coinage, 16.

Colchester, the insurgents try to rouse the townsmen, 317.

Cologne, Edward III. and Louis of Bavaria meet there, 7.

[Colonna], Agapitus, cardinal, writes in favour of Edmund Brounfeld, 255.

Comets, appearance of, 6, 61, 355.

Commons, House of, refuse an aid to the king in the Good Parliament, 69, 391; a committee of lords and bishops appointed to confer with them, 69, 70; vision of T. de la Hoo, a member of the Good Parliament, 70; determine to ask for redress of grievances, 72; Peter de la Mare elected speaker, 72; his speech, 73; impeachment of lord Latimer, 76, 391; they accuse Richard Lyons of taking public money, etc., 78, 392; proceedings against lord Nevill, 80; they refuse to discuss the question of succession to the throne raised by the duke of Lancaster, 92; complain of freedom allowed to lord Latimer, and Richard Lyons, 93; accuse Adam de Bury, 94, 392; deprive Yarmouth of its privilege in the herring trade, 94, 95; proceed against Alice Perrers, 96, 392; the acts of the Good Parliament receive the royal assent, 101; the parliament of 1377 meets, 111; an extraordinary aid asked, 112; Sir T. Hungerford elected speaker, 112; the old members of the Good Parliament seek the liberation of Peter de la Mare, 112; propose a council of twelve peers to advise the king, 100, 101; the duke of Lancaster appoints certain peers to confer with the commons, 113; grant a capitation tax of four-pence, 130; repeal the statute against lord Latimer, Alice Perrers, and Richard Lyons, 130; their cowardice blamed, 130; the old members of the Good Parliament again elected, 171; grant an aid and appoint trustees for it, 171; obtain the disgrace of Alice Perrers, 171; impeachment of Michael de la Pole, the chancellor, 372; questions

414 INDEX.

Commons, House of—cont.

put to the sheriffs by Richard II., re-

specting the regulation of elections, 379.

See Parliament.

Constance of Castille, wife of John of Gaunt: his claim to the Spanish throne in her right, 368.

Convocation. See Clergy.

Copogorge, John Martynys, de Santo Sebastian, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Corfu, [John,] cardinal archbishop of, degraded by Urban VI., 363.

Cornwall, the French destroy towns in, 206.

Cornwall, Dukes of.

See Edward, Prince of Wales.
England, Kings of: Richard II.
Cornwall, Earl of.

See Plantagenet, John (of Eltham).
Corunna, John of Gaunt lands there, 369.
Coucy, Ingelram de, a hostage for the
treaty of Bretigny, 44; afterwards earl
of Bedford, marries the princess Isabella,
56.

Councils: provincial council at London, 1. Courtenay, Sir Hugh, taken prisoner by the Spaniards, 197.

Courtenay, Matilda de, (sometimes called Joan,) half-sister of Richard II., and widow of Sir Hugh Courtenay: report of a design to marry her to the young count of Denia, 207; married to the count of St. Paul, 257; receives the manor of Byfleet from the king, 258.

Courtenay, William, made bishop of Hereford, 64; as bishop of London he is appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69; receives a papal bull excommunicating the Florentines; 109; altercation with lord Latimer at Wycliffe's examination at St. Paul's, 119; threatened by John of Gaunt, 120, 397; succeeds in quelling the subsequent riot in London, 125, 397; appointed to Richard's council, 164; bulls addressed to him to warn the king and nobles against Wycliffe's heresies, 175; citation and examination of Wycliffe, 176–180,

Courtenay, William—cont.

396; publishes the sentence of excommunication against the murderers of R. Hale, 210; denounced by the duke of Lancaster, 210; obtains a few days respite for John Balle, after sentence, 320; officiated at the marriage of Richard II. and Anne of Bohemia, 332; translated to Canterbury, 334; condemns certain conclusions of Wycliffe, 342-344; his order for the publication at Oxford of the condemnation of Wycliffe's conclusions disregarded, 344; he cites the chancellor before him, and forces him to submit, 345; celebrates mass at St. Alban's, 348; attempts to restore peace between Richard II. and the lords, 387.

Craon, William de, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Craunford, Walter, a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324.

Crecy, battle of, 22.

Crotoy, taken by Hugh Despencer, 22.

[Cucurno, Bartholomew de,] cardinal of Genoa, degraded by Urban VI., 363. Cumbertone, John.

See Northamptone, John.

Cunyggesslee, in the south of France, laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Cyprus, [Peter de Lusignan,] king of, visits England, and is robbed, 54; captures Alexandria, 56.

D.

Dagworth, Sir Thomas de, defeats the French in Brittany, 24; takes Charles de Blois prisoner, 26.

Dale, John or Thomas de, drowned with Sir J. Arundel, 253.

Darencourt, Count of.

See Harcourt, John, count of.



INDEX. 415

Dartford, tournament there, 3.

Daunson (?), Lord of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

David Bruce, king of Scotland.

See Scotland.

Debtors, statute abolishing the protection of their goods, 223.

Deincourt, William, lord Deincourt, aids in defeating the Scots at Nevil's Cross, 24.

De la Beche, Matthew, constable of the Tower. 10.

[De la Grange, John,] cardinal of Amiens, secedes from Urban VI. and is degraded by him, 213.

De la Hoo, Thomas, a member of the Good Parliament, his vision, 70.

De la Mare, John, assists in capturing Alice Perrers' magician, 98.

De la Mare, Sir Peter, a knight of Herefordshire, elected speaker of the House of Commons, 72, 392; his character, 72, 392; metrical pieces written about him, 392; his speech, 73; reproves lord Nevill for interference in favour of lord Latimer, 80; sent prisoner to Nottingham, 105, 393; threatened with death by the duke of Lancaster, 105; condemned to death, but preserved by the duke of Lancaster, Appx. 392, 393; mentioned as the earl of March's seneschal, 108; the old members of the Good Parliament seek his liberation, 112; a priest killed in London for speaking ill of him, 124; released by Richard II., 150; his welcome by the people, 150; again sits in parliament, 171.

[De la Mare,] Thomas, abbat of St. Alban's, presides at a Benedictine chapter, 54; consecrates nuns at Sopwell, 142; his address to the visitors of the abbey, 203; suit with the bishop of Norwich respecting the liability of the prior of Wymundham to serve as collector of taxes, 258-261.

De la Pipe, Sir James, leader of free lances, 39.

De la Pole, Michael, made earl of Suffolk, 367; orders restitution to be made to certain Genoese, whose ships were plundered, 371; accused in parliament and deprived of the chancellorship, 372; the king still keeps him in favour, 372; plots against his enemies, 372; his evil influence over the king, 374; his envy of the earl of Arundel, 375; incites the king against the duke of Gloucester's party, 378; questions put to the judges as to the legality of his sentence, 380, 382; present at the council of Nottingham, 382; rebuked by the bishop of London, 383; denounced as a traitor by the lords, 384; takes refuge at Calais, 386; loyal conduct of his brother, 386; he is sent back to England, and set at liberty by the king, 386.

De la Poole, William, one of Edward III.'s ministers, imprisoned, 10.

Denia, Count of, taken prisoner at Najera, 39; dies, leaving his son [Alfonso] a hostage in England, 207; his son demanded of his captors by the crown, 207; loyal conduct of his son towards John Shakle, 241.

Denyoke, drowned with Sir J. Arundel, 252.

Derby, Earls of.

See Plantagenet, Henry.

Despencer, [Edward,] lord Despencer, fights for the pope against the Milanese, 64.

Despencer, Hugh, lord Despencer, sent on an embassy to Rome, 15; takes Crotoy, 22.

Devil, The, appearance of, 44.

Dinan, the captain of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Dinan, Viscount of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

[Dinan, Charles de,] lord of Montafilant, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Disse, Walter de, a Carmelite friar, special privileges granted to him by the pope, 376.



416

INDEX.

[Donati, Ludovico], cardinal of Venice, degraded by Urban VI., 363.

Dounam, Thomas de, a monk of Ely, visitor of St. Alban's, 284.

Dover, some of the men of, destroyed by the French at sea, 141.

[Drokenesford,] John de, bishop of Bath and Wells, his death, 1.

Dublin, Archbishop of.

See Wikeford, Robert de.

Dublin, Marquis of.

See Vere, Robert de.

Duels: proposed duel between the dukes of Lancaster and Brunswick, 32; between Sir John de Annesley and Thomas Katrington, 262-264; between John Walsche and a Navarrese, 361.

Du Guesclin, Bertrand, leads his company against Pedro of Spain, 57; taken prisoner by the Black Prince in Spain, but exchanged against the king of Navarre, 59; a party to the assassination of Pedro of Spain, 60; sent against the Bretons, 221; praises Sir Hugh Calverley's bravery, 237; Sir R. de Ferrers found in correspondence with him. 278.

Dunbar, [George,] earl of Dunbar, burns Roxburgh, 165; his lands pillaged by the earl of Northumberland, 165; summons the Scots in possession of Berwick castle to surrender, 220.

Dundalk, the archbishop of Armagh buried there, 48; miracles at his tomb, 400.

Dunkirk, taken by the bishop of Norwich, 355; he defeats the antipapal army there, 356.

Dupplin Moor, defeat of the Scots there, 3.

Durham, battle at. See Nevil's Cross. Durham, Bishops of.

See Bury, Richard de. Fordham, John. Hatfield, Thomas de.

Dymmok, Sir John, the champion at Richard II.'s coronation, appears too soon, 161. E.

Earthquakes, 351, 364, 365.

East Hamstead, Richard II. goes thither to hunt, 325.

Eccleshale, William, a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324.

Eclipses of the sun, 9, 49, 360.

Edmund, (of Langley,) son of Edward III., his birth, 12; created earl of Cambridge, 52; his marriage with the daughter of the earl of Flanders thwarted by the French king, 55; left in charge of Gascony, 67; commands the expedition to Portugal, 284; made duke of York, 367.

Edward III., king of England.

See England, Kings of.

Edward Baliol, king of Scotland.

See Scotland.

Edward, prince of Wales, (the Black Prince,) son of Edward III.: his birth, 2; created duke of Cornwall and earl of Chester, 5; appointed regent in his father's absence, 7; created duke of Aquitaine, 32; visits various shrines, 32; sails for France, 32; lays waste the south of France, 33; defeats the French at Poitiers, 36; returns to England with his prisoners from Poitiers, 37; accompanies his father to France, 40; ratifies the preliminaries of peace at Louviers, 43: marries Joan of Kent, 50: invested with the principality of Aquitaine, 51; sets sail for Gascony, 51; birth and death of his son Edward, 56; birth of his son Richard, 57; invades Spain to help Pedro, 58; gains the battle of Najera, 59; unable to obtain payment from Pedro of Spain, he overtaxes Gascony, 60; failure of his health attributed to poison, 60; warns his father against the French king, 61; storms and destroys Limoges, 67; returns to England, 67; resigns the principality of Gascony, 68;



INDEX. 417

Edward, prince of Wales-cont.

said to be favourable to the commons, 74, 393; refuses bribes offered by Richard Lyons, 79; repents of not taking them, 80; account of his death, 88–91; his prayer to the Trinity, 88; commends his servants and prince Richard to his father's care, 89; he is visited by Sir R. Stury, 89; attended in his last moments by the bishop of Bangor, 90; his death, 91, 393; eulogy on him and lament for his death, 91, 393; buried at Canterbury, 91, 393.

Edward, Prince, son of the Black Prince, birth and death, 56.

Edyngdon, William de, bishop of Winchester, his succession, 20; founds an order of monks, 20; new coinage introduced by him as treasurer, 29; his death, 58.

Elmham, Sir William, in attendance on the king of Navarre, 83; imprisons the bearer of letters from England to the king of France; the man being afterwards murdered, 83, 84; accompanies the expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247; escapes the dangers of a storm, 254; accused of treachery towards the bishop of Norwich, 356; surrenders at Bourbourg, 356.

Ely, Bishops of.

See Arundel, Thomas de.
Barnet, John.
Langham, Simon.
Lyle, Thomas de.
Montacute, Simon de.

England: wealth among the people, gained by war, 26; great plague, 27; rise in prices in consequence of alteration of coinage, 29; scarcity of materials, 30; long drought and scarcity, 31; treaty with France broken, 31; great storm, 37; general arming against the French, 41; destruction by lightning, 44; mortality among old men and boys, 49; the second pestilence, 50; storm of wind, 50; prodigies in, 50, 51; mortality among women and cattle, 53; dearth of

England-cont.

corn, 54; long frost, 54; a plague and dearth, 64, 65; great plenty of wine, 109; great floods in Northumberland, 109; the French attack the south coast, 166-169; and the English fisheries, 170; the English fail in an attack on Spanish ships at Sluys, 171, 172; the duke of Lancaster obtains the control of the grant for defence of the kingdom, 194; delay in sending out the fleet, 195; the troops kept on shore live by plunder, 195; defeat of the fleet by the Spaniards, 197; indulgence granted by Gregory XI. during the plague, 198; the expedition against St. Malo fails, 205; pestilence in the north, 239; the north invaded by the Scots, 239, 240; the Scots lay waste the north, 269; the south coast harassed by the French, 270; great sacrifices made by the English for the duke of Brittany, 274, 275; the English dismissed from the service of the duke of Brittany, 276; rising of the rustics of Essex and Kent, 285-298; rising of the insurgents in Suffolk and Norfolk, 301-308; designs imputed to the insurgents in this rebellion, 308; names of the insurgent leaders throughout England, 310; various causes assigned for rebellion, 310, 312; second rising in Essex, 315-317; capture of hostile ships, 348; earthquakes in, 351, 364, 365; a threatened French invasion, 364; English in the Portuguese service imprisoned for treachery, 366; rumours of a French invasion, 370; preparations to meet the French, 372.

England, Kings of:-

Edward III., birth of his son, the Black Prince, 2; does homage to Philip of France, 3; makes a private journey abroad, 3; besieges and captures Berwick, 3, 4; birth of his daughter Isabella, 4; ravages the south of Scotland, 4; makes a treaty with the emperor, 5; birth and death of his son William of Hatfield,

D D



418 INDEX.

England, Kings of—cont. Edward III.—cont.

5; the French invade his territory in Gascony, 6; cardinals sent to him to mediate for peace with France, 6; holds a council at Bury, 7: appoints the Black Prince regent during his absence, 7; visits Flanders and Germany, 7; meets Louis of Bavaria at Cologne, 7; treaty with Louis of Bavaria, 8; made vicar of the empire, 8; quarters the arms of France, 8; ravages the north of France, 8; his son Lionel born at Antwerp, 8; takes the title of king of France, 8; returns to England, 8; levies heavy taxes, 9; proposal for the marriage of his daughter with the son of the duke of Austria, 9; writes to encourage the citizens of Bordeaux, 9; suddenly visits the Tower and punishes his ministers for their absence, 10; birth of his son, John of Gaunt, 11; gathers forces at Yarmouth, and defeats the French fleet at Sluys, 11: ravages the north of France and besieges Tournay, 12; birth and death of his daughter Blanche, 12; crosses over to Brittany, 12; concludes a truce with the French, 12; encounters storms on his return from Brittany, 12; birth of his son Edmund, 12; his appointment as vicar of the empire revoked, 13; makes an expedition to Brittany in support of John de Montfort, 13; cancels Clement VI.'s provisions in England, 13, 14; sends envoys to Rome to press his claim to the French crown, 15; his anger and speech on the reconciliation of the pope and emperor, 16; builds a round table at Windsor, 17; grants privileges to the clergy, 18; birth of his daughter Mary, 19; invades France, 21; traverses the north of France and defeats the French at England, Kings of-cont.

Edward III .- cont. Crecy, 22; besieges Calais, 23; birth of his daughter Margaret, 24; takes Calais, 25; returns to England, 25; repulses an attempt of the French on Calais, 27; defeats the Spaniards off Winchelsea, 28; on the violation of the treaty, invades France, 31; confers the duchy of Aquitaine on the Black Prince, 32; visits various shrines, 32; presents the head of St. Benedict to West minster Abbey, 32; crosses to Calais, 33; advances against the king of France from Calais, 33; returns to England, 34; birth of his son Thomas, 34; marches to relieve Berwick, 34; receives the crown of Scotland from Edward Baliol, 34; holds tournaments at London, 38; makes arrangements with John of France for a peace, 40; again invades France, 40; lays siege to Rheims, 40; advances upon Burgundy, 40; marches to Paris, 41; begins new works at Windsor, 41; creates four hundred knights before Paris, 42; destroys the suburbs of Paris, 42; rejects the French proposals for peace, 42; finally agrees to the preliminaries of peace at Chartres, 43; ratifies the treaty of Bretigny at Calais, 44; returns to England, and visits John of France in the Tower, 44; passes Christmas at Woodstock, 49; confirms the treaty of Bretigny in parliament, 49; passes Christmas at Windsor, 50; makes offerings to Westminster Abbey, 51; celebrates his jubilee, 52; keeps Christmas at Windsor, 53, 54; called upon by Charles V to aid him against the free companies, but his help afterwards refused, 57; refuses presents offered by the king of France, 62; renews his claim to the French crown, 63;



INDEX. 419

England, Kings of—cont. Edward III.—cont.

sends an expedition into France under the duke of Lancaster, 63; death of queen Philippa, 64; exacts loans for the French war, 65; sends an expedition to France, 65; attempts to negociate with the king of Navarre, 68; receives presents from Richard Lyons, 80; his remark thereon, 80; story of his secret treaty with the king of Navarre, 82, 83; takes prince Richard under his protection at the death-bed of the Black Prince, 89; Alice Perrers, his mistress, 95, 392; denies knowledge of the marriage of Alice Perrers, 97; interferes to protect her from a capital sentence, 97; Alice Perrers is removed from court, 100, 392; a council of twelve peers nominated to assisted the king, 101, 392; gives his assent to the acts of the Good Parliament, 101; protects the abbey of Evesham against the followers of the earl of Warwick, 394; leaves the government in the duke of Lancaster's hands, 102, 394; becomes very feeble, 103; Alice Perrers returns to him, 104; completely subject to Alice Perrers, 105; his feebleness increases, 107; passes Christmas at Havering-at-Bower, 109; receives a deputation of the Londoners, 127, 128; the principal citizens of London summoned before him at Shene, 132; he secretly advises them to offer a taper in St. Paul's as a token of reconciliation with John of Gaunt, 133; attempt to arrange a truce with the French, 140; his last days, 142; is robbed by Alice Perrers on his death-bed, 143; deserted by his courtiers, 143; repulses Alice Perrers before his death, 144; attended in his last moments by a priest, who exhorts him to repentance, England, Kings of—cont.
Edward III.—cont.

144, 145; he breathes his last, 146, 400; buried at Westminster, 400; remarks on his character and reign, 401; bull directing him to be warned against Wycliffe, 176; letter of Gregory XI. to him, asking for the prosecution of Wycliffe, 180.

Richard II., born at Bordeaux, 57; returns with his father from Gascony, 67: his father commends him to the care of king Edward, 19; created prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, and earl of Chester, 106, 398; knighted, 400; the goods of William of Wykeham assigned to him, 106; present at the parliament, 111; living with his mother at Kennington, 124, 397; receives a deputation from London, 147; sends messengers to London announcing the death of Edward III., 147; effects a reconciliation between the duke of Lancaster and the Londoners, 148, 149; makes peace between John of Gaunt and William of Wykeham, 150; preparations for his coronation, 152; rides in procession through London, 153-156; passes the night at Westminster, 156; account of his coronation, 156-161; creates four earls, 162; the coronation banquet, 162; procession on the day after the coronation, 162; appointment of his council, 164; passes Christmas at Windsor, 173; nicknamed "king " of London" by the nobles, 200; concludes a short truce with Scotland, 203; makes an arrangement with John Shakle, for the surrender of the count of Denia's son, 241; sends an expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247; the earl of Warwick appointed his governor, 255; gives the manor of Byfleet to his half-sister Matilda Courtenay,

DD 2



420 INDEX.

England, Kings of—cont. Richard II.—cont.

> 258; sends another expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 266; it lands at Calais, 266; the expedition traverses the north of France, 267; his force defeats the French near Troyes, 274; it is dismissed by the duke of Brittany, 276; negotiations for his marriage with Anne of Bohemia, 283; sends an expedition to Portugal, 284; the insurgent rustics demand an audience of him at Blackheath, 287; offers terms to the insurgents, 294; sends a messenger to Wat Tyler, 295; present at the death of Wat Tyler, 296; his presence of mind prevents a riot, 297; he leads the insurgents into the open country, 297; his troops surround the insurgents, 297; he interferes to protect them from slaughter, 298; and grants them a charter of manumission, 298; grants a letter in favour of the commons of St. Alban's, 300; assembles an army at London to check rebellion, 313; prepares to march against a second rising in Kent, 313; issues a writ for suppression of rebellion, 314; stays at Waltham, 315; sends a severe answer to the people of Essex, demanding excessive privileges, 315; passes through Havering-at-Bower, to Chelmsford, 317; appoints Sir R. Tresilyan, to try the insurgents of Essex, 317; revokes the charter of manumission, 318; comes to St. Alban's, 320; present at St. Alban's during the trial of insurgents, 322; issues a commission to enquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324; receives the fealty of the men of Hertfordshire, 325; goes to East Hamstead to hunt, 325; orders the bodies of malefactors to be hung in

England, Kings of—cont. Richard II.—cont.

> chains at St. Alban's, 325; concludes a truce with the Scots, 327; takes the quarrel of the duke of Lancaster and earl of Northumberland into his own hands, 330; refuses the daughter of the duke of Milan in marriage, 331; marries Anne of Bohemia, 332; refuses the pope's proposal to compromise the dispute on the election of the abbat of Bury, 352; dismisses Sir R. Scrope from the chancellorship, and appoints R. Braybroke, 353, 354; deprives the bishop of Norwich of his temporalities, 358; arranges a truce with France by the duke of Lancaster, 358; his army invades Scotland without any success, 358; concludes a short truce with the French, 360; present at Reading at the accusations against John de Northamptone, 360; quarrels with the duke of Lancaster, 364; a reconciliation brought about by the queen-mother, 364; invades Scotland, 364; confiscates the lands of his half-brother, Sir John Holland, 365; some captured Spanish galleys sent to him by the Portuguese as a present, 365; restores the temporalities of the bishop of Norwich, 367; treats the king of Armenia with generosity, 367; capture of French ships with part of a wooden wall to be used in the invasion of England, 371; retains Michael de la Pole in favour after his dismissal from the chancellorship, 372; entirely ruled by his favourites, 374; defeat of the French fleet by the earls of Arundel and Nottingham, 375; retires into Wales with the duke of Ireland, and enters into intrigues against the duke of Gloucester's party, 378; summons the judges and sheriffs to Notting-



INDEX. 421

England, Kings of—cont. Richard II.—cont.

ham to advise him against the lords, 379; submits certain questions to them, 379-382; begins to collect forces against the duke of Gloucester's party, 382; the lords take measures for defence, 383; goes to Canterbury, 383; said to have designed to sell Calais and Guines to the French, 383, 386; his council advise him against using force against the lords, 384; receives the lords at Westminster, and is reconciled with them, 384; the king's letters to the duke of Ireland discovered, 385; the duke of Gloucester's partisans defeat the duke of Ireland's troops near Burford, 385; the king sets Michael de la Pole at liberty, 386; a messenger of the king of France, sent to arrange a secret meeting, taken prisoner by the lords, 386; the lords march on London, 386; the king victuals the Tower, and prepares to resist, 387; the lords encamp in the suburbs, 387; Richard affects carelessness, 387; holds a conference with the lords, 387.

Ergom, Ralph, bishop of Salisbury, appointed to Richard's council, 164; cites a desecrater of the Lord's Supper before him, 282.

Essex, beginning of the rebellion of the rustics, 285; they are joined by the men of Kent, 286; they destroy records and put to death all lawyers, 287; they march to Blackheath, and demand an audience of the king, 287; they advance to Southwark, and gain admittance into London, 288; outrages committed by them in London, 288-294; they accept the terms offered by the king, and return home, 294; the people still in a disturbed state, demand excessive privileges, 315; they are attacked and dispersed, 316; they rally at Col-

Essex - cont.

chester, but are finally crushed at Sudbury; 317; trials and executions at Chelmsford, 317.

Estone, Adam de, cardinal of England, degraded by Urban VI., 363.

Etaples, Sir H. Calverley plunders the French at, 192.

Evesham, Abbey of: its property attacked by followers of the earl of Warwick, 393, 394; at the request of the Duke of Lancaster, the king interferes to protect it, 394.

[Evreux,] Philip d', count of Longueville, brother of the king of Navarre, lays waste Normandy and Brittany, 39; a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 43.

Exeter, Bishops of.

See Brantingham, Thomas. Grandison, John. Stapleton, Walter de.

Extone, Richard, mayor of London, frustrates a plot against the duke of

Gloucester, 373.

Eydene, Thomas, a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324.

F.

Falcon, The, a ship so called, taken from the enemy, 348.

Fallesle, Sir John de, taken prisoner by the French, 168.

Faringdon, Sir William, accused of treachery towards the bishop of Norwich, 356; surrenders at Bourbourg, 356.

[Ferdinand,] king of Portugal. See Portugal.

Ferrers, Sir Ralph de, excommunicated for the murder of Robert Hale, 210; found in correspondence with the enemy, 278; he is imprisoned, but secretly encouraged by the duke of Lancaster, 279; taken into custody by parliament, 281.



422 INDEX.

Ferrers, Thomas de, one of Edward III.'s ministers, imprisoned, 10.

Ferrys, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Fife, Earls of. See Macduff, Duncan. [Fitz-Alan,] John de, lord Arundel, created marshal of England, 165.

Fitz-Alan, Richard, 12th earl of Arundel, sent to Rome to arrange a peace between England and France, 31.

Fitz-Alan, Richard, 13th earl of Arundel, leaves Lewes Castle without defence against the French, 168; takes possession of Cherbourg, 201; his inactivity during the French incursions, 270, 271; the aid granted by parliament assigned to his care, 374; defeats the combined French, Flemish, and Spanish fleet, 374, 375; destroys the fresh works of the French against Brest, and victuals the castle, 375; his successes rouse the envy of the king's favourites, 375; the duke of Ireland plots against him, 378; he and the other lords determine to resist the king, 383; escapes from the earl of Northumberland, sent to arrest him, 383.

Fitz-Ralph, Richard, archbishop of Armagh, has a controversy with the Mendicant Friars, 38; his death, and list of his writings, 48; buried at Dundalk, 48, 400; miracles wrought at his tomb, 400.

Fitz-Walter, Walter, lord Fitz-Walter, accompanies Sir R. Knollis into France, 65; his speech to the citizens of London, 122; charges lord Percy with infringing the liberties of the city by keeping a prisoner, 122; present at an unsuccessful attack on the Spaniards at Sluys. 172; mutiny in part of the fleet under his command, 191; defeats the insurgents at Sudbury, 317; distinguishes himself at Brest, 369.

Fitz-Waryn, William, lord Fitz-Waryn, his death, 50.

Flagellants, their appearance in England, 29. Flanders: Flemish artisans admitted into England, 6; the brother of the count of, taken prisoner, 7; Edward III.'s visit, 7; Margaret of Flanders married to Philip, duke of Burgundy, 55; some Flemish vessels destroy a Cornish ship and murder the crew, 231; [Louis II.] count of Flanders, is driven out by his subjects, 242; he slaughters the citizens of Ypres, and lays siege to Ghent, 271, 272; Flemings murdered by the insurgents in London, 294; count [Louis II.] defeated by the men of Ghent, and driven from his dominions, 345, 346; takes refuge at St. Omer, 347; various towns taken by the bishop of Norwich, 355.

[Fleming, Malcolm], earl of Wigton, made prisoner at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Florence: envoys from thence obtain Edward's protection, 101; the pope excommunicates the Florentines, 110; their cruelty to a papal envoy, 110; many of them become villeins in England, 111.

Fondi, Count of: Clement VII. takes refuge in his territory, 224.

Fordham, John, bishop of Durham, dismissed from the office of treasurer, 374; present at the council of Nottingham, 382.

Forest, or Forez [Louis], count of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Fortunate (Canary) Isles, Louis of Spain created prince of, 18.

Fowey, in Cornwall, destroyed by the French, 206; a vessel belonging to, taken by Flemings, and the crew murdered, 231.

France, Edward III. lays waste the north, 8; the French defeated at the siege of Bordeaux, 9; defeat of the French at Sluys, 11; the northern parts ravaged by Edward III., 12; the French defeated in Gascony by the earl of Derby, 19; Edward III. invades France and defeats the French at Crecy, 21-23; Aquitaine and the south overrun by the earl of Derby, 24, 25; invaded by Ed-



INDEX. 423

France-cont.

ward III., 31; English invasion, 32, 33; the south laid waste by the Black Prince, 33; defeat of the French at Poitiers, 36; overrun by free companies, 37, 39, 50; victory of the great free company, 51; the French attack the south coast of England, 166-169; they retire, 169; they attack the English fisheries,170; destroy towns in Cornwall, 206; French ships lost in a storm, 254; the English expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany traverses the northern parts, 267; the French harass the south of England, 270.

France, Kings of :-

Philip VI. (de Valois), receives homage of Edward III., 3; seizes Edward III.'s lands in Gascony, 6; news of the defeat at Sluys told him by his jester, 11; concludes a truce with England, 12; begins a round table in imitation of Edward, 17; encourages the building of ships, 17; defeated at Crecy, 22; fails to relieve Calais, 25; breaks the treaty with England, 31; his death, 32.

John, raises the siege of Aquilon on the approach of the earl of Derby 25; succeeds to the throne, 32; makes a stand at St. Omer to oppose Edward III. but retires, 33; defeated and taken prisoner at Poitiers, 36; taken prisoner to England, 37; proposals for his ransom, 38; present at tournaments in London, 38; proposes terms of peace to Edward III., 40; set at liberty, and returns to France, 44; ratifies the treaty of Bretigny at Calais, 44; set at liberty, after confirming the treaty of Bretigny, 49; attempt to reduce his ransom, 51; assumes the cross, 53; visits England, and dies there, 54, 55.

Charles V., as dauphin, receives the duchy of Aquitaine, 32; sends France, Kings of—cont. Charles V.—cont.

commissioners to Edward III. to propose a peace, 42; ratifies the preliminaries of peace, 43; his accession, 54; calls on Edward III. to aid him against the free companies, but then refuses help, 57; attacks the English territory of Ponthieu, 61; discovers a secret treaty between the kings of England and Navarre, 83; supports the antipope, 216; at war with the Bretons, 220; issues a proclamation against Urban VI., 222; his death, 272.

Charles VI., crowned, 276; defeats the men of Ghent, and punishes the rebellion of Paris, 355; reduces Bourbourg, held by the bishop of Norwich's troops, 356; forces terms on the bishop of Norwich to leave France, 357; a truce with England arranged by the duke of Lancaster, 358; a short truce with England, 360; French troops sent to aid the Scots, 364; assembles an army to invade England, 364; defers his invasion of England to recapture Ledam, 365; his fleet scattered, and part captured by the English at Calais, 366; makes peace with Ghent, 368; attacks Calais, and threatens invasion of England, 370; some of his ships taken, with part of a wooden wall to be used in the invasion of England, 371; his fleet scattered by a storm and destroyed off Sluys, 373; defeat of his fleet by the earls of Arundel and Nottingham, 375; sends a messenger to arrange a secret meeting with Richard II. for surrender of Calais, etc., 386.

Free companies: the company "without a head," overruns France, 37; Brittany and Normandy overrun, 39; the "White "Company" invades Lombardy, 50; the companies overrun France, 50; their



 $\mathbf{424}$

INDEX.

Free companies—cont.

victory in France, 51; Bertrand Du Guesclin leads his company against Pedro the Cruel, 57; the White Company, under Sir John Hawkwood, fights in Italy, 64.

Frost, remarkable instance, 8.

Fulthorp, Sir Roger, puisne judge of the Common Pleas, present at the council at Nottingham, 379.

[Furnival, William de], lord Furnival, presents the king's glove at the coronation of Richard II., 159.

G.

Gadyngdone, William.

See Kadyngdone, William.

Gaeta, taken by Charles of Durazzo, 334.

Galeazzo, duke of Milan. See Milan. Garencieres (called Garentz), Lord of, a

hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Garleke, John, imprisoned at St. Alban's as an insurgent, 324.

Gascony, the French attack the English possessions there, 6; the earl of Derby defeats the French, 19; heavily taxed by the Black Prince, 60.

Gaunt, John of. See John of Gaunt.

Genoa: murder of a Genoese merchant in London, 238; Genoese serving in the French fleet killed in riots at Paris, 277; the Genoese rescue the pope from the king of Naples, and make him pay a large ransom, 367; some of their ships taken by the English off Sandwich, 371; which are restored on appeal, 371; they murder some English pilgrims at Sluys, 371.

Genoa, Cardinal of.

See Cucurno, Bartholomew de.

Germany: the pope reserves funds to prosecute the war against Louis of Bavaria, Germany—cont.

emperor, 2; Louis makes a treaty with Edward III., 5, 8; meets Edward III. at Cologne, 7; Edward III. appointed vicar of the empire 8; Louis deserts the English alliance and joins the French, 13; makes peace with the pope, 16.

Ghent, birth of John of Gaunt there, 11; besieged by the count of Flanders, 272; the citizens make peace with the count, 279; they defeat him and drive him from the country, 345, 346; they take and sack Bruges, 346; they besiege Oudenarde, 347; they are defeated by the king of France, 355; they aid the bishop of Norwich in the siege of Ypres, 356; they take Oudenarde, 357; Sir Edward le Bourser made their captain, 363; they take Ledam, but lose it again to the French, 365; they make peace with the king of France, 368.

Giffarde, Richard, a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324.

Gilbert, John, bishop of Hereford, appointed treasurer, 374.

[Giudice, Marino de], cardinal of Taranto, degraded by Urban VI., 363.

Gledesmore. See Dupplin Moor.

Gloucester, parliament held there, 211.

Gloucester, Duke of.

See Thomas (of Woodstock).

Gloucester, Earl of.

See Audley, Hugh de.

Gorgonia, Suward, king of, slain, 55. [Graham, John de], earl of Menteth, made

prisoner at Nevil's Cross, 24.

[Grandison, John], bishop of Exeter (wrongly called Oxford), sent on a mission to Rome, 15; his death, 64.

Grandison [Thomas?], lord Grandison, accompanies Sir R. Knollis into France, 65.

Graunson, John. See Grandison, John. Gravelines, taken by the bishop of Norwich, 355; surrendered to the French, 357.



INDEX. 425

Gregory XI., pope, his accession, 67; excommunicates the Florentines, 110; directs various bulls against Wycliffe, 173-181, 396; condemns certain of Wycliffe's propositions, 396; his death, 183, 198; notice of indulgences in England in the time of the plague granted by him, 198; removes to Rome, 399.

Grey, John de, Lord Grey (of Rotherfield), his death, 41.

Greystock, John [William?] de, Lord Greystock, miraculous adventures of one of his retainers, 15.

[Grimoard, Anglicus], brother of pope Urban V., made bishop of Avignon, 53. [Grimoard], Gillerinus, elected pope as Urban V., 52.

Grindecob, William, obtains a letter from the king in favour of the commons of St. Alban's, 300; forward in promoting sedition at St. Alban's, 301; brought to trial, 320; executed, 324.

Guines, design of Richard II. to sell it to the French, 383.

Gunny, —— de, betrays Ardres to the French, 170; he is seized and sent prisoner to England, 170.

Gurneye, Sir Matthew, a commander in the expedition to Portugal, 284.

Gylers, Count of, informs Edward III. of the designs of the French against him, 11. [Gynwell], John, bishop of Lincoln, the author of the interdict laid on Oxford, 38; his death, 53.

H.

Hale, Robert, one of the captors of the count of Denia, holds the count's son as hostage, 207; his prisoner is demanded of him by the crown, 207; he is sent to the Tower, but escapes to Westminster, 207; he is murdered in the abbey, 208; his murderers excommunicated, 210.

Hales, Sir Robert de, master of the hospital of St. John, and lord treasurer, dissuades the king from meeting the insurgent rustics at Blackheath, 287; murdered by the insurgents, 293.

Hales, Sir Stephen de, forced by the Norfolk insurgents to join them, 305.

Halidon Hill, defeat of the Scots there,
4.

Hampton. See Southampton.

Hangest, [John,] lord of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Hannaday, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Harcourt, [John,] count of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Harcourt, Louis de, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Harcourt, —— de, guides the English expedition against France to La Hogue, 22.

Harewell, John, his confirmation as bishop of Bath and Wells, 58.

Haringey Wood, the duke of Gloucester's party meet there, 383.

Harlestone, Sir John, governor of Cherbourg, 221; attacks and defeats the French, 228-230; succeeded by Sir W. de Windsore in command of Cherbourg, 255; commands in an expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany, 266; defeats the insurgents at Sudbury, 317.

Hastings, burnt by the French, 167.

Hatfield, birth of prince William there, 5.

Hatfield, Thomas de, bishop of Durham, his succession, 20.

Haveland, John de Ypres' porter, 123.

Havering-at-Bower, Edward III. passes Christmas there, 102; Richard II. passes through, 317.

Hawkwood, Sir John, leader of the White Company in Italy, 64; to be summoned in aid of the pope, 227.

Helmham (or Helingham), Sir William. See Elmham, Sir William.



426 INDEX.

Heltone, Sir Thomas de, taken prisoner near la Réole, 170; released from captivity, 271.

Helyer, Walter. See Tyler, Walter. Henney, Alice Perrers born there, 95.

Henry (of Transtamara), the bastard, king of Spain. See Spain.

Hereford, treasure found near, 18.

Hereford, Bishops of.

See Cantilupe, Thomas de. Cherltone, Lewis. Cherltone, Thomas. Courtenay, William. Gilbert, John. Trellyk, John.

Hereford, Earl of.

See Bohun, Humphrey de.

Heretics: two Minroites burnt at Avignon, 31.

Herforde, Nicholas, a follower of Wycliffe at Oxford, 341.

Hertford, John of Gaunt deprived of the castle, 163.

Hertfordshire, the king receives the fealty of the men of, 325.

Hetone, Sir Alan de, present at the taking of Berwick castle, 219.

Highbury, destruction caused by the insurgents there, 290.

Hoggus. See La Hogue.

Holland, Sir John de, a Carmelite friar murdered when in his custody, 359; slays the son of the earl of Stafford, 365; his lands are confiscated, and he takes refuge at Beverley, 365.

Holt, Sir John, puisne judge of the Common Pleas, present at the council at Nottingham, 379.

Honfleur, Edward III. embarks there, 44. Hospital of St. John of Clerkenwell, burnt by the insurgents, 289.

Hospital of Rhodes, the master of, slain, 55.

Hotspur, Henry. See Percy, Sir Henry. Houtone, Adam, bishop of St. David's, appointed chancellor, 395.

Hugayn, Q (?), a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Hull, the wool-staple established there, 32; the men of, capture a Scotch vessel, 267; they carry her away by force from Newcastle, 268.

Hulm, St. Benet's monastery at, threatened occupation of it by insurgents, 354.

Humflet. See Honfleur.

Hungary, Andrew (wrongly called Lawrence), prince of, succeeds to the throne of Naples, 17; the king of, slain in battle, 55.

Huntingdon, Earls of.

See Angoulême, Guischard de. Clinton, William de.

Hythe, Haymo de, bishop of Rochester, resigns, 30.

I.

Ildestone, Sir Thomas de, present at the taking of Berwick castle, 219.

Ingham, two knights rescued there from the insurgents, 306.

Ingham, Sir Oliver de, makes a successful sally on the French from Bordeaux, 9.

Innocent VI., pope, succeeds Clement VI., 30; his death, 52.

Ireland, Sir John Arundel's ships wrecked on the coast, 251-253.

Ireland, Duke of. See Vere, Robert de.

Isabella, Queen, wife of Edward II., her death, 38.

Isabella, daughter of Edward III., her birth, 4; married to Ingelram de Courcy, 56.

Isabella, a daughter of Alice Perrers, 107.Islip, Simon, elected archbishop of Canterbury, 29; present at the ratification of

bury, 29; present at the ratification of the treaty of Bretigny, 49; makes decrees for labour on saints' days, 51; regulates clerical stipends, 52; his death, 58.



INDEX.

427

J.

[James II.], king of Majorca. See Majorca.

Joanna, queen of Naples. See Naples. Joanna, daughter of Edward II., married to David Bruce, 1; her death, 53.

Joanna (of Kent), princess of Wales, married to the Black Prince, 50; receives John of Gaunt and lord Percy when escaping from London, 124; sends messengers to London to make peace between John of Gaunt and the citizens, 126; bull directing her to be warned against Wycliffe, 176; interferes in favour of Wycliffe, 183; mediates between Richard II. and the duke of Lancaster, 364; dies of grief at the bad conduct of her son, Sir John Holland, 365.

John, king of Bohemia. See Bohemia. John, king of France.

See France, Kings of. [John I.], king of Portugal.

See Portugal.

[John I.], king of Spain. See Spain. John IV., de Montfort, duke of Brittany. See Brittany.

John V., de Montfort, duke of Brittany. See Brittany.

John (of Gaunt), son of Edward III., his birth, 11; accompanies Edward III. to France, 33; marries Blanche, daughter of the duke of Lancaster, 39; becomes duke of Lancaster, 50; joins the Black Prince in Spain, 58; engaged at the battle of Najera, 59; sent to France to act against the French, but does nothing, 63; left in charge of Gascony, 67; presides in the council at the speech of Peter de la Mare, 73; takes counsel with his followers against the commons, 74; his angry speech against them, 74; rebuked by one of his retainers, 74; charged with gross licentiousness, 75; his gracious answer to the commons, 76;

John (of Gaunt)-cont.

defers judgment against lord Latimer and Richard Lyons, 79; accused of bribing the accusers of lord Latimer, 85; obtains the recall of Sir Richard Stury, 87; attempts to have the ultimate succession to the throne settled on himself, 92; cancels the Yarmouth charter under pressure of the commons, 95; obtains the recall of lord Latimer, 102; dismisses the council established by the Good Parliament, and annuls the statutes passed by it, 103; said to have intended the death of Peter de la Mare, 105; accuses William of Wykeham of maladministration, 106, 398; supposed to be a changeling, 107, 398; his designs against the earl of March, 107; summons a parliament and concerts measures with lord Percy, 108, 109; pays great respect to prince Richard, 111; demands a large aid of parliament, 112; nominates certain peers to confer with the commons, 113; summons Wycliffe to aid him in his designs against the church, 115; a great supporter of Wycliffe, 117; retains some Mendicant friars to aid Wycliffe in his defence, 118; accompanies Wycliffe to St. Paul's to appear before the bishops, 118; threatens the bishop of London at Wycliffe's examination at St. Paul's, 120, 397; his designs against the liberties of the city of London, 120; escapes from the Londoners and seeks refuge with the princess of Wales at Kennington, 124, 397; his arms reversed in the streets, and broken, 125, 397; his retainers are attacked, and conceal their badges, 125; tries to prevent a deputation of the Londoners being admitted to the king, 127; the deputation makes advances for reconciliation, 128; lampoons on him placarded in London, 129; the authors and others excommunicated, 129, 398; attends the parliament with an armed retinue, 130; causes the principal citizens of London



428 INDEX.

John (of Gaunt)-cont.

to be summoned before the king, 132; quarrels with the Londoners for offering a taper marked with his arms, in St. Paul's, as a token of reconciliation, 134; a silver shield of his arms offered by the citizens in St. Paul's, 398; suppresses Menstreworth's letter of confession to the king, 136; reconciled with the Londoners by Richard II., 148, 149; peace between him and William of Wykeham restored by the king, 150; takes part in the procession through London previous to Richard's coronation, 154; present at Richard's coronation as seneschal of England, 161, 162; withdraws from court, being deprived of Hertford castle, 163; extorts timber from the abbat of St. Alban's and others, 163, 164; retires to Kenilworth, 164; obtains the appointment of his creatures among the king's council, 164; speech of a dying Frenchman repecting him, 168; leaves Pevensey castle undefended against the French, 169; obtains the custody of the grants for defence of the kingdom, 194; his troops live by plunder, 195; delays putting to sea, 195; appears in public with Catherine Swinford, 196; his unpopularity on account of the defeat of the fleet by the Spaniards, 197; murmurs of the people against him, 199; sails for Brittany, 205; lays siege to St. Malo, 205; his cowardice, 205; his troops are beaten off, 205; implicated in the oppression of John Schakyl and Robert Hale, 207, 208; excepted from the sentence of excommunication against the murderers of R. Hale, 210; denounces the bishop of London for publishing the sentence, 210; said to have confessed to having directed the outrage at Westminister, 210; parliament held at Gloucester by his advice, 211; his dislike and fear of the Londoners noticed, 210, 211; his designs against the clergy thwarted, 211; present at John (of Gaunt) - cont.

the duel between Sir John de Annesley and Thomas Katrington, 263; secretly encourages Sir R. de Ferrers, found in correspondence with the enemy, 279; effects the removal of parliament to Nottingham, 280; enmity to him shown in the form of the oath of the insurgents, 286; the Savoy burnt, and his armour broken up by the insurgents, 288, 289; in the north of England during the riots, 327; concludes a truce with the Scots, 327; refuses the help of the Scots against the rebels, 327; remains in Scotland during the insurrection in England, 328; quarrels with the earl of Northumberland, 328; repents of his evil ways, and abjures Catherine Swinford, 328; send messages of submission to the king, and is received at court, 328, 329; accuses the earl of Northumberland before the king, 329; attends parliament with an armed retinue, 330; concludes a truce with the French, 358; invades Scotland without any success, 358; accused of treason by a Carmelite friar, 359; his followers murder the friar, 359; concludes a short truce with the French, 360; falls into disgrace with the king, 364; retires to Pontefract and fortifies the castle, 364; a reconcilation brought about by the queen mother, 364; sets out for Spain to prosecute his claim to the throne, 368; destroys the French works at Brest, 368; lands at Corunna, 369; retires into Aquitaine after great losses, 369; accused by the commons and removed from office, Appendix 391, 392; protects Peter de la Mare, Appendix 392; obtains the king's protection for Evesham abbey, Appendix 394; recalled by the king to the government, Appendix 391.

John XXII., pope, reserves funds for war against Louis of Bavaria, 2; remits part of the tithes in England, 3; his death, 5.



INDEX. 429

John, Bastard, son of Philip de Valois, king of France, fights a duel at Westminster, 29.

Jomitus, a commander in the army of Charles of Durazzo, 335.

Jubilee, year of, 29; Edward III.'s fiftieth year, 52.

Judges of England, summoned to Nottingham to advise the king, 379; they are required to seal the indictments against the lords, 379; questions submitted to them on constitutional points, 379-382.

Juillac, in the south of France, laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Juliak. See Juillac.

Jupiter, the planet, conjunction with Saturn, 364.

K.

Kadyngdon, William, one of the leaders of the insurgents at St. Alban's, 301; brought to trial, 320; executed, 324.

Katrington, Thomas de, warden of the castle of St. Sauveur, 77; accused by Sir John de Annesley of selling St. Sauveur to the French, 261; account of his duel with Sir John de Annesley, 262-264; dies after the duel, 264.

Kennington, the duke of Lancaster and lord Percy take refuge with prince Richard and his mother there, 124, 397.

Kent, rising of the rustics, 286; they join the men of Essex, 286; they destroy all records, and put lawyers to death, 287; they march to Blackheath, and demand an audience of the king, 287; they advance to Southwark, and gain admittance into London, 288; outrages committed by them in London, 288-294; they remain in London after the departure of the men of Essex, 294; death of their leader Wat Tyler, and their defeat, 295-298; they receive the charter of manumission and retire, 299; judges

Kent-cont.

sent to inquire into the causes of the rising, 313; a second rising prevented, 313; severe punishments, 317; severe shock of an earthquake felt in, 351.

Kent, Countess of.

See Joanna, princess of Wales.

Kentwod, John, assists in capturing Alice Perrers' magician, 98.

Kentyng, John, a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324.Kingston, Richard II. there at the time of the death of Edward III., 146.

Kinsale, French and Spaniards driven in and captured there, 268, 269.

Kirkeby, John, executed for slaying a Genoese merchant, 281.

Kirkeby, John, a leader of the insurgents, 310; his execution, 313.

[Kirkeby, John de], bishop of Carlisle, assists in the relief of Lochmaban, 14; assists in defeating the Scots, 21.

Knollis, Sir Robert, his first distinction as a free lance, 39; joins the Black Prince in Spain, 58; engaged at the battle of Najera, 59; commands an expedition to France, but fails, 65, 66; accused by J. Menstreworthe, 66; lord Latimer accused of appropriating part of money paid to the king by him, 78; present at an unsuccessful attack on the Spaniards at Sluys, 172; defeats the Bretons near Brest, 193; present of Spanish wine made to him, 194; commands in an expedition in aid of the duke of Britany, 266; leads the citizens of London against the insurgents, 297; restores order in London, 358.

L,

La Hogue (Hoggus), Edward III. lands there to invade France, 22.

Lakynghethe, John de, murdered at Bury by the insurgents, 303.



430 INDEX.

Lampeth, Wycliffe examined before the bishops there, 183.

Lancaster, Duchess of.

See Blanche, duchess of Lancaster.

Lancaster, Dukes of.

See John of Gaunt.

Plantagenet, Henry.

Lancaster, Earls of.

See Plantagenet, Henry.

Plantagenet, Thomas.

Langham, Simon, elected abbat of Westminster, 28; becomes bishop of Ely, 50; archbishop of Canterbury, 58, made a cardinal, 62; friendship of Gregory XI. for him, 198; his death, 399; his body buried at Bonpas near Avignon, and afterwards removed to Westminster, 399.

Langley, birth of prince Edmund there, 12. Latimer, Sir Thomas de, recapture of a ship belonging to him, 348; a leader among the Lollards, 377.

Latimer, William, lord Latimer, present at the siege and battle of Auray, 55; impeached by the commons, 76, 391; charges against him of treason during the French war, etc., 76-78; accused of exactions and appropriation of the king's money, 77, 78; accused of taking part of a fine paid by the city of Bristol, 78; accused of raising prices by unfair trading, 79; imprisons a messenger from Rochelle, 81; imputation of his having betrayed to the French king the private treaty between the kings of England and Navarre, 82, 83; his bad character, 84, 85; the Rochelle messenger and Thomas de Katrington refuse to bear witness against him, 85; he is accused of having bribed them, 85; he is deprived of his offices, and his goods confiscated, 86, 392; the commons complain of freedom allowed to him, 93; recalled to court, 102; admitted to the council and made one of the king's executors, 103; the statute against him repealed, 130; sent on a message from Richard II., to London, 147; appointed to Richard's council, 164; present at an

Latimer, William—cont. unsuccessful attack on the Spaniards at Sluys, 171.

Launcrona, a Bohemian lady of the court, married to the duke of Ireland, 378.

Laval, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Lawrence of Hungary.

See Hungary, Andrew, prince of.

Ledam, taken by the men of Ghent, 365; retaken by the king of France, 365.

Leg, John, murdered by the insurgents, 294. Le Groyn. See Corunna.

Leicester, Henry, earl of Lancaster, buried there, 20; William Swynderby, a follower of Wycliffe, preaches there, 338-341.

Lenne, William de, bishop of Chichester, his succession, 53; translated to Worcester, 62.

[Leopold III.], duke of Austria. See Austria.

Lettowe. See Lithuania.

Lewes, the earl of Arundel leaves the castle unprotected against the French, 168. Lewes, Prior of, taken prisoner by the French, 168; bravery of one of his retainers, 168.

Lichfield and Coventry, bishops of.

See Northburgh, Roger de.

Strattone, Robert de.

Lille, the earls of Salisbury and Suffolk captured in a skirmish at, 10.

 Limoges, rebels against the Black Prince, and is stormed and sacked by him, 67.
 Lincoln, the wool staple established there, 32.
 Lincoln, Bishops of.

See Beek, Thomas le.
Bukingham, John de.
Burghersh, Henry.
Gynwell, John.

Lionel, son of Edward III., born at Antwerp, 8; accompanies Edward III. to France, 33; created duke of Clarence, 52; marries the daughter of the duke of Milan, 61; his death, 61.

Lisbon, the Spaniards forced to raise the siege of, by the English, 285.



> 431 INDEX.

Lithuania, King of, slain in battle, 56. Livesham [Limousin?] taken by the earl of Derby, 25.

Lochmaban castle, besieged by the Scots,

Lodwyke, John, a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324. Loktone, John, sergeant-at-law, present at the council of Nottingham, 382.

Lollards: the clergy grant an aid to the king on condition of his suppressing them, 355; names of the principal leaders, 377; popularity of the followers of Wycliffe, 394. See Wycliffe, John.

Lombard merchants, their goods confiscated, 6; accused and fined, 55.

Lombardy, invaded by the "White Company," 50.

London, provincial council held there, 1; tournament there, 3; parliaments held there (i.e. at Westminster), 5, 9, 52, 53, 68, 108, 111, 171, 223, 255, 330, 347, 355, 357, 361, 367, 371, 391, 395 (see also Westminster); Edward's sudden visit to the Tower, 10; the princess Blanche born in the Tower, 12; money struck in the Tower, 16; the Black Prince enters the city with prisoners from Poitiers, 37; queen Isabella buried in the Minorites' church, 38; tournaments held there, 38; the citizens fit out an expedition to attack the French, 42; tournaments at Smithfield, 51: murder of a priest there, 53; certain liberties granted to the citizens for dealing with criminals, 54; king John of France dies at the Savoy, 54; the Londoners rise in defence of a messenger from Rochelle falsely imprisoned by lord Latimer, 82; story of a secret messenger to the French king being imprisoned and strangled there, 83, 84; the Florentines get leave to dwell there, 102; convocation of the clergy there, 114; some of the citizens become followers of Wycliffe, 116; Wycliffe appears at St. Paul's before the bishops, 119; riot at the examination of Wycliffe

London-cont.

at St. Paul's, 120, 397; threatened invasion of the liberties of the citizens by John of Gaunt, 120; the citizens meet in council, 121; speech of lord Fitz-Walter, 122; the people break into the marshal's house and release a prisoner, 123; they seek for lord Percy at the Savoy, 123; they threaten to burn it, 397; they maltreat a priest for abusing Peter de la Mare, 124; the riot quelled by the bishop of London, 125, 397; mediators are sent by the princess of Wales to restore peace between John of Gaunt and the citizens, 126; a deputation of the citizens waits on the king to complain of the attack on their liberties, 127; they make offers of peace to the duke of Lancaster, 128; the principal citizens are summoned before the king and upbraided by Sir R. Aston, 132; the principal citizens disgraced, and the duke of Lancaster's enemies excommunicated, 398; they offer a taper marked with the duke of Lancaster's arms in St. Paul's as a token of reconciliation, 134; or a silver shield, 398; murder of a squire by the sailors of the fleet, at the Marshalsea in Southwark, 138; the citizens send a deputation to Richard II., 146, 147; the citizens summoned to Shene, and reconciled by the king with the duke of Lancaster, 148, 149; the reconciliation is proclaimed at Westminster, 150; the citizens welcome Peter de la Mare on his release from prison, 151; they are refused the office of butler at Richard's coronation, 153; their way of showing their anger against Sir R. de Belknap, 153; Richard rides in procession through the streets on the way to his coronation, 153-156; preparations made in the city for the king's entertainment, 155; procession on the day after the coronation, 162; Richard nicknamed "King of London," on account of his popularity with the citizens, 200;



432 INDEX.

London-cont.

John of Gaunt's dislike and fear of the Londoners noticed, 210, 211; murder of a Genoese merchant by English merchants, 237, 238; Edmund Brounfeld and his followers imprisoned in the Tower, 246; riots caused by the insurgent rustics, 288; destruction of the Savoy, Temple Bar, and the hospital of St. John of Clerkenwell, 288, 289; the rioters gain the Tower, 290; murder of the archbishop of Canterbury and others, 291-294; design of Wat Tyler to destroy the city, 295; he is seized and killed at Smithfield, 296; the citizens arm to aid the king, 297; the king assembles an army there, 313; executions of insurgent leaders, 313; the citizens welcome the earl of Northumberland out of hatred to the duke of Lancaster, 330; punishment of a false prophet, 347; the people interfere in the episcopal jurisdiction over adulterers, 349; they are encouraged by the mayor, and by the Lollards, 349; they interfere in the trial of John Astone, a Lollard, 350; the mayor breaks up the monopoly of the fishmongers, 350; evil consequences to the country, 351; disturbances on the election of a new mayor, 358; duel between John Walsche and a Navarrese, 361; cowardice of the citizens on the rumours of a French invasion, 370; Richard Extone mayor, 373; Peter Pateshull affixes his declaration against the friars to the door of St. Paul's, 377; Richard II. victuals the Tower to resist the lords, 387; the mayor offers food and quarters to the lords, 387; J. Menstreworth executed and his head placed over London Bridge, 399.

London, Bishops of.

See Bentworth, Richard de. Braybroke, Robert. Courtenay, William. Northburg, Michael de. Stratford, Ralph de. Sudbury, Simon de. Longueville, Philip, count of.

See Evreux, Philip d'.

Lorraine, [Raoul], duke of, slain at Crecy,
23.

[Louis], duke of Anjou.

See Anjou and Naples.

Louis of Bavaria. See Germany. [Louis II.], count of Flanders.

See Flanders.

Louis [de la Cerda], of Spain, created prince of the Fortunate (Canary) Isles, 18.

Louviers, the Black Prince ratifies the preliminaries of peace there, 43.

Lucera, partly destroyed, and pope Urban VI. forced to capitulate there by Charles of Durazzo, 363, 364.

Lucy [Anthony de], lord Lucy, assists in the relief of Lochmaban, 14.

Lucy, Sir Thomas de, assists in defeating the Scots, 21.

Lusignan, Pierre de. See Cyprus.

Lustratinus, a messenger of the king of France, taken prisoner, 386.

Lutterworth, Wycliffe, the rector of, 174, 176, 178, 180.

[Luxembourg], Waleran de, count of St. Paul, forced to make concessions to his subjects, 243; marries Matilda Courtenay, 257; secretly expelled from England and received by Charles VI. of France, 279.

Lyle, Thomas de, bishop of Ely, his succession, 20; his suit against lady Blanche de Wake, 39; his envoys punished by the king's officers, 39; his death, 50.

Lynn: the bishop of Norwich attempts to assume certain privileges within the town, 139; riot in consequence, 140.

Lyons, Richard, accused by the commons of taking public money and unfair trading, 78, 79, 392; offers presents to the Black Prince, who refuses them, 79; he sends them to the king, 80; his property is confiscated, and he is imprisoned, 86, 392; laxity of his imprisonment in the Tower, 93; the statute against him repealed, 130.



INDEX.

Lytstere, John, of Norwich, leader of the Norfolk insurgents, 305; calls himself King of the Commons, 305; taken prisoner and hanged, 307.

M.

[Macduff, Duncan], earl of Fife, made prisoner at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Majorca, [James II.]. king of, slain at Crecy, 23.

Maltot, the customs on wool so called, 334.

Manny, Sir Walter, defeats the brother of
the count of Flanders at Ageneys, 7.

March, Earls of.

See Mortimer, Edmund. Mortimer, Roger.

Marenchy, Lord of.

See Montmorency, Lord of.

Margaret, daughter of Edward III., her birth, 24.

Marseilles, Urban V. buried there in the abbey of St. Victor, 66.

Martynys, Gonsalvo, de Mortrigo, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Martynys, Perys, de Vermewe, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Mary, daughter of Edward III., her birth, 19.

Mauron, defeat of the French there, by Sir Walter de Bentlee, 30.

[Meingre, John le], called Bursigaldus or Boucicaut, constable of France, sent to treat for peace with Edward III., 42.

Melrose abbey, burnt by the English army, 364.

[Melun, William de], archbishop of Sens, taken prisoner at Poitiers, 36.

Mendicant friars: the archbishop of Armagh's controversy with them, 38; four retained to assist Wycliffe in his defence, 118; mischievous effects of the example of their conduct upon the people, 312.

Mendyte, John, de Vermewe, captured at Kinsale, 269.

433

Menstreworthe, John, raises dissensions in the English army in France, 65; accuses Sir R. Knollis, 66; deserts to the French, 66; captured and executed, 135, 136, 399; account of his offences, 135, 399; his letter to the king suppressed, 136.

Menteth, Earl of. See Graham, John de. Mentmor, Michael de, elected abbat of St. Alban's, 5; baptizes Edmund of Langley, 12.

Mercer, John, captured by the English and imprisoned at Scarborough, 198; his son takes some English ships at Scarborough, 198.

Merk, Castle of, betrayed to the French and recaptured by Sir H. Calverley, 172, 173; destroyed by Sir Hugh Calverley, 201.

Milan, duke Galeazzo's daughter married to Lionel, duke of Clarence, 61; war between the pope and Milanese, 64; duke Barnabo's daughter offered in marriage to Richard II., 331; he is deposed and imprisoned, 366.

Mildenhall, murder of the prior of Bury near, 302.

Mile-end, occupied by the insurgents, 290. Miracles: preservation of a young girl from drowning by the agency of St. Alban, 17; fall of a bell at St. Alban's stayed by the agency of the saint, 265; a miracle wrought at Newcastle on St. Oswin's day, 360.

Montacute, Simon de, bishop of Ely, his death, 20.

Montacute, William de, fourth earl of Salisbury, his creation, 5; captured at Lille by the French, 10; his death, 18.

Montacute, William de, fifth earl of Salisbury, accompanies the Black Prince to France, 33; fails to arrange a truce with the French, 140; receives possession of Cherbourg, 201; succeeds to the command of Calais, 221; succeeded by Sir J. Dewnross in command of Calais, 255.

ΕE



434 INDEX.

Montagu, Sir John, a leader among the Lollards, 377; removes the images of the saints in his chapel, 377.

Montauban, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Montferrand, Mark de, slain fighting against Charles of Durazzo, 334, 335.

Montfort, John de, duke of Brittany. See Brittany.

Montmorency, [Charles?], lord of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

Morauntz, Trigo, lord of, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Moray, Earl of. See Randolph, John. [Moray], Maurice, earl of Strathern, slain at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Morews, Sir Thomas, accompanies the expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247.

Morle, Sir William de, forced by the Norfolk insurgents to join them, 305; sent by them to obtain the charter of manumission, 306; rescued by the bishop of Norwich, 306.

Mortimer, Edmund, earl of March, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 70; prospect of his succession to the throne in right of his wife, 93; resigns his office of marshal, 108; appointed to Richard's council, 164; concludes a short truce with the Scots, 203; dies in Ireland, 334.

Mortimer, Roger, first earl of March, his creation, 1; his capture and execution, 2; charges against him, 2, 3.

Mortimer, Roger, second earl of March, accompanies Edward III. to France, 33; his death, 41.

Mortivaus, Roger de, bishop of Salisbury, his death, 1.

Mounford, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Mountafillan [Montafilant], Lord of. See Dinan, Charles de.

Mowbray, John de, lord Mowbray, his death, 50.

Mowbray, [John], created earl of Nottingham, 162. Mowbray, Thomas, earl of Nottingham, defeats the combined French, Flemish, and Spanish fleets, 374, 375; the duke of Ireland plots against him, 378.

Mulinews, Sir Thomas, constable of Chester, commands the troops levied by the duke of Ireland, 385; he is defeated and slain, 385.

Musarde, Nicholas, drowned with Sir J. Arundel, 252.

Musgrave, Sir Thomas, warden of Berwick castle, invading Scotland is taken prisoner, 166.

N.

Najera, Battle of, gained by the Black Prince, 59.

Nantes, Sir H. Tyrell killed at the siege of, 276.

Naples: death of king Robert, 17; invasion by Charles of Durazzo, 334; he besieges queen Joanna and defeats Otho of Brunswick, 334, 335; the queen surrenders and takes the veil, 335; [Louis], duke of Anjou, crowned king by the anti-pope, 348; he invades the kingdom but dies, 349; Charles of Durazzo besieges the pope in Lucera and forces terms on him, 363, 364; he again besieges the pope, who is rescued by the Genoese, 367; he dies, 368; rumour of assassination, 368.

Narbonne, its territory laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Navarre: [Charles], king of, joins the Black Prince in Spain and is taken prisoner but exchanged against Du Guesclin, 58; visits England to negociate with Edward III., 68; story of his secret treaty with Edward III. betrayed to the French king, 82, 83; places Cherbourg under protection of the English, 201; John Walsche defeats a Navarrese in a duel at London, 361.

Nazar. See Najera.



INDEX. 435

Nevil's Cross, defeat of the Scots there, 23. Nevill, Alexander, archbishop of York: his evil influence over the king, 374; incites the king against the duke of Gloucester's party, 379; present at the council of Nottingham, 382; incites the king to oppose the lords by force, 384; denounced as a traitor by the lords, 384; takes to flight, 386.

Nevill, John de, lord Nevill, assists in repulsing the Scots from the north of England. 21; interferes in favour of lord Laumer, 80; deprived of his office of chamberlain, 81.

Nevill, Ralph de, lord Nevill, aids in defeating the Scots at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Nevyle, Sir William, a leader among the Lollards, 377.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, miracle wrought there on St. Oswin's day, 360, 361; the men of, capture a Scotch vessel, 267.

Newmarket, insurgents' heads set up there, 307.

Newton, Sir John, sent by the king on a message to Wat Tyler, 295; his dispute with him, 296.

Norfolk: the men of, equip ships to protect their fisheries from the French, 170; rising of the insurgents, 301; attempt to take the earl of Suffolk to place him at their head, 305; they are led by John Lytstere of Norwich, 305; they capture some knights, and send two of them to obtain the charter, 305, 306; they are defeated at North Walsham by the bishop of Norwich, 307; a threatened insurrection checked, 354.

Normandy, over-run by free companies, 39. Northampton, general chapter of Benedictines there, 54; parliament held there, 280.

Northampton, Earl of.

See Bohun, William de.

Northamptone (or Cumbertone), John, mayor of London, encourages the people in interfering in matters of episcopal jurisdiction, 349; breaks up the monopoly of the fishmongers of London, Northamptone, John-cont.

350; disturbances in London caused by him, 358; accused before the king at Reading, and imprisoned, 360.

Northaw, in Middlesex, timber belonging to St. Alban's abbey there, 164.

[Northburg], Michael de, bishop of London, his death, 50.

Northburgh, Roger de, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, his death, 41.

Northumberland, great floods in, 109; the Northumbrians beaten in an incursion into Scotland, 202; fighting between the Scots and the men of, 359.

Northumberland, Earl of.

See Percy, Henry.

North Walsham, the Norfolk insurgents defeated by the bishop of Norwich there, 307.

Norwich, cardinal Adam de Estone formerly a monk of, 363.

Norwich, Bishops of.

See Bateman, William.

Beek, Anthony de.

Percy, Thomas.

Spencer, Henry le.

Norwich, Roger de, a monk of Ely, visitor of St. Alban's, 284.

Nottingham, parliament held there, 6; Peter de la Mare kept prisoner at, 105; Edmund Brounfeld imprisoned there, 304; Richard II. summons thither the judges and sheriffs to advise him against the lords, 379.

Nottingham, Earls of.

See Mowbray, John.

Mowbray, Thomas.

0.

Odiham, David Bruce imprisoned in the castle of, 37.

Offenham manor, belonging to Evesham abbey, partly destroyed by the followers of the earl of Warwick, 394.

EE 2



436 INDEX.

Oggil, Robert, his bravery against the Scots, 21.

Orleans, Edward III. marches upon, 42. Orleans, [Philip], duke of, hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 43.

[Orleton], Adam de, bishop of Winchester, his death, 20.

Ormonde, Earl of. See Butler, James. Otho III., duke of Austria. See Austria. Otho, duke of Brunswick.

See Brunswick and Naples.

Oudenarde, besieged by the men of Ghent, 347; it is taken, 357.

Oxford, great riot there, 31; the interdict laid upon it removed, 38; papal bull against Wycliffe sent to the university, 174; followers of Wycliffe in the university, 341; rise of Wycliffe and his followers at, 395.

Oxford, Earls of.

See Vere, John de.

Vere, Robert de.

Ρ.

Painter, Thomas, imprisoned at St. Alban's as an insurgent, 324.

Palange-wyk, capture of Alice Perrers' magician there, 98.

Paris: Edward III. marches to attack it, 41; the suburbs destroyed, 42; riots against the taxes, 276, 277; the people kill the Genoese in the French fleet, 277; Charles VI. punishes the rebellious citizens, 355.

Parliament, held at London or Westminster, 5, 9, 30, 34, 38, 52, 53, 62, 65, (the Good Parliament) 68, 108, 111, 171, 223, 255, 329, 347, 355, 357, 361, 367, 371, 391, 395; at Gloucester, 211; at Northampton, 280; at Nottingham, 6; at Salisbury, 359; the session suspended by the arrival of Anne of Bohemia, 331; the session resumed, 333; acts of

Parliament—cont.

parliament altered by the king and council, 333.

See Commons, House of. Statutes.

Pateshull, Peter, appointed a papal chaplain, 377; becomes a Lollard and preaches against the friars, 377; affixes his declaration against them to the door of St. Paul's, 377; he is supported by the Lollard knights, 377.

Pembroke, Countess of.

See Valence, Mary de.

Penrith, burnt by the Scots, 21; plundered by them, 269.

Percy, Henry de, lord Percy, assists in driving the Scots from the north of England, 21; aids in defeating the Scots at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Percy, Henry de, lord Percy, afterwards earl of Northumberland: appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69; interferes to protect a messenger from Rochelle falsely imprisoned by lord Latimer, 81; dissuades the duke of Lancaster from killing Peter de la Mare, 105; receives the marshal's staff, 108; a great supporter of Wycliffe, 117; accompanies Wycliffe to St. Paul's to appear before the bishops, 118; altercation with the bishop of London, 119; mentioned in connexion with the proposed changes in the government of London, 121; the people break into his house and release a prisoner, 123; he escapes to Kennington and seeks protection with the princess of Wales, 124; attends the parliament with an armed retinue, 130; suppresses John Menstreworth's letter of confession to the king, 136; takes part in the procession through London previous to Richard's coronation, 154; presents Richard II. to the people at his coronation, 156; present at Richard II.'s coronation as marshal of England, 161, 162; created earl of Northumberland, 162; resigns the office of marshal, 164; ravages the



INDEX. 437

Percy, Henry de-cont.

lands of the earl of Dunbar, 165; retakes Berwick castle from the Scots, 219; claims jurisdiction over a Scotch prize, 268; wishes to retaliate on the Scots for invading England, 270; quarrels with John of Gaunt, 328; summoned before the king and bound to appear at the parliament, 329; attends parliament with an armed retinue, 330; he is favourably received by the Londoners, 330; blamed for the loss of Berwick castle, 361; he recovers it from the Scots, 362; sent to arrest the earl of Arundel, but fails to do so, 383.

Percy, Sir Henry (Hotspur), present at the taking of Berwick Castle, 219; sent to defend Calais, 370; defeats the French in various expeditions and returns to England, 370; sent to sea against the enemy without proper support, but acts bravely, 376; his designs said to have been betrayed to the French by Sir J. Berners, 376.

Percy, Sir Thomas, present at Richard II.'s coronation, 161; attacks and captures French merchant ships, 191; commands an expedition to Brittany, 221, 231; accompanies the duke of Brittany, 285; commands in an expedition to aid the duke of Brittany, 247; good discipline maintained by him, 249; captures a Spanish ship, and returns to Brest, 253, 254; commands in a second expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany, 266; aids in dispersing the insurgents in Essex, 316; negociates between John of Gaunt and the king of Spain, 369.

Percy, Thomas, bishop of Norwich, his death, 64.

Perigord, Cardinal of. See Talirand.

Perreres, Richard, in the service of the abbat of St. Alban's, identifies certain insurgents, 314; a commissioner to inquire into tenants' services at St. Alban's, 324.

Perrers, Alice, born at Henney of low origin, 95; becomes the mistress of Perrers, Alice-cont.

Edward III., 95, 392; her great influence with the king, 95, 96; influences judgments in law-suits, 96; retains her power over the king by aid of magic, 97; declared to be married to Sir W. de Windsor, 97; capture of her magician, 98; his arts described, 98; he is handed over to the Friars Preachers, 99; she is banished from court, 100, 392; swears on the cross not to return to the king, 100; returns to the king unreproved by the bishops, 104; obtains the disgrace of Peter de la Mare, 105, 392; the statute against her repealed, 130; obtains the restoration of his temporalities to the bishop of Winchester, 137; attempts to protect a squire who had killed a sailor, 138; takes the rings from the dying king's hands and deserts him, 143; her insatiable avarice, 143; repulsed by the king in his last illness, 144; she is banished at the petition of parliament, 171.

Perys, John, de Verrys: he and his brother captured at Kinsale, 269.

Pestilences: the great plague of 1349, 27; mortality among boys and old men, 49; the second pestilence, 50; plague of men and cattle, 64; in the north of England, 239.

[Peter de Lusignan], king of Cyprus. See Cyprus.

Peter, (the Cruel,) king of Spain. See Spain.

Peterborough, Abbat of, deputes monks of Ramsey abbey to visit St. Alban's, 203.

Pevensey, John of Gaunt leaves the castle unprotected against the French, 169.

Philip VI., king of France.

See France, Kings of.

Philip, son of John king of France, taken prisoner at Poitiers, 36.

See Burgundy.

Philip, (de Rouvre), duke of Burgundy. See Burgundy.



438 INDEX.

Philipot, John, speaks in defence of the liberties of the city of London, 120; heads a deputation of the citizens to the king, 127; his speech to Richard II, 147; appointed a trustee of the aid granted by parliament, 171; equips an expedition and defeats and takes the son of John Mercer, 199; his consequent popularity, 199; envy of the nobles towards him, 200; his answer to the earl of Stafford, 200; provides arms for the expedition to Brittany, 266; discovers Sir R. de Ferrers in correspondence with the enemy, 278; his death, 359.

Philippa, Queen, wife of Edward III., accompanies Edward to Flanders, 7; remains at Antwerp, 8; her death, 64; story of her substituting John of Gaunt for another child, 107, 398.

Pileus, Cardinal. See Prata, Pileus de.

Plantagenet, Henry, earl of Lancaster: his death, and burial at Leicester, 20; his daughter is married to the duke of Zealand, 30.

Plantagenet, Henry, son of the earl of Lancaster, made earl of Derby, 5; commands an army against the Scots, 13; sent on a mission to Rome, 15; defeats the French in Gascony, 19; instance of his generosity, 19; reduces various towns in Aquitaine, etc., 24; created duke of Lancaster, 31; sent to Rome to arrange a peace between England and France, 31; his intended duel with the duke of Brunswick prevented, 32; accompanies Edward III. to France, 33; takes Rennes, 36; again accompanies Edward III. to France, 40; sent to the gates of Paris to challenge the French, 42; his death, 50.

[Plantagenet, Henry,] earl of Derby, son of John of Gaunt: the duke of Ireland plots against him, 378; he and the other lords determine to resist the king, 383.

[Plantagenet], John (of Eltham), made earl of Cornwall, 1; regent of the kingdom, 3; his death, 5. Plantagenet, John (de Warenne), earl of Surrey and Sussex, appointed to assist in the regency of England, 7; obtains a treasure found near Hereford, 18.

Plantagenet, Thomas, earl of Lancaster, miracle at his tomb, 41.

Pleisers, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Plymouth, Edward the Black Prince sails thence to invade France, 33; lands there after the battle of Poitiers, 37; again lands there, 67.

Poitiers, taken by the earl of Derby, 25; defeat of the French by the Black Prince at. 35.

[Poitiers, Aymer de.] count of Valentinois, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44. Pontefract, miracle at the tomb of Thomas earl of Lancaster there, 41; the duke of Lancaster retires thither in disgrace, 364. Ponthieu, attacked by the French, 61.

Popes.

See Benedict XII.
Clement VI.
Clement VII.
Gregory XI.
Innocent VI.
John XXII.
Urban V.

Urban VI.

Portugal: king [Ferdinand] invades Spain, 195; an English expedition sent to Portugal, 284; the Portuguese defeat the Spaniards, 365; they send some captured galleys to Richard II., 365; king [Ferdinand] poisoned by the queen, 366; [John I.,] his brother, succeeds to the throne, 366; successful against the Spaniards, 366; the English in his service are corrupted by the king of Spain, 366. Pountyf. See Ponthieu.

Poursayn, Count of.

See Chatillon, John de, count of Porcean.

[Prata,] Pileus de, cardinal, comes to England to arrange Richard's marriage, and makes large sums by sale of indulgences, 283.



INDEX. 439

Preaux, Lord of. See Bourbon, James de. Prices: low price of provisions in the year of plenty; 10; rise in, 29.

Prodigies: story of a young man deprived of, and restored to, his senses, 15; appearance of the devil, 44; signs in the heavens, 49.

Provence, "laid waste by a free company under "The Arch-priest," 39.

Pultney, John de, one of Edward III.'s ministers, imprisoned, 10.

Purveyance, statute against it, 52.

R.

Radclef, Nicholas de, prior of Wymundham, appointed by the bishop of Norwich to collect taxes contrary to privilege, 258; he protests, and is removed from his office by the abbat of St. Alban's, 259.

Ramsey abbey, monks of, deputed to visit St. Alban's abbey, 203.

[Randolph, John,] (misnamed Robert,) earl of Moray, slain at Nevil's Cross, 24.

[Raoul,] duke of Lorraine. See Lorraine. Reading, John de Northamptone accused and condemned there, 360.

Reas. See Reole, La.

Red, William, bishop of Chichester, his accession, 62.

Redburn, or Reauburn, co. Herts., a girl miraculously saved from drowning at, 17. Remarkable events: remarkable frost, 8; year of plenty, 10; floods, 26; instance of serpent-charming and discovery of treasure, 18; great storm, 37; roses after Michaelmas, 50; long frost, 54; comets, 61, 355; great floods in Northumberland, 109; earthquakes, 351, 364, 365; eclipse of the sun, 360; conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn, 364.

Rennes, taken by the duke of Lancaster, 36.

Rennes, Constable of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Reole, La, taken by the earl of Derby, 25; Sir Thomas Heltone taken prisoner near, 170.

Reppendone, Philip de, canon of Leicester, preaches the doctrine of Wycliffe at Oxford, 341, 345.

Reych, Lord of, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Reygate, Castle of: the earl of Northumberland sent thither to arrest the earl of Arundel, 383.

Rheims, besieged by Edward III., 40.

Rhodes, Hospital of.

See Hospital of Rhodes.

Richard II., king of England.

See England, Kings of.

Richmond, Earl of. See John of Gaunt.

Rieti, Cardinal of.

See Sabrano, Eleazar de.

Ripoun, John, present at the council of Nottingham, 382.

Rivière, territory of, in the south of France, laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Rivière, [Bureau] de la, chamberlain of France: Sir R. de Ferrers found in correspondence with him, 278.

Robert Bruce, king of Scotland.

See Scotland.

Robert, king of Sicily and Naples.

See Naples.

Roche-Derrien, La, Charles de Blois taken prisoner in battle there, 26.

Rochelle, La, a messenger from thence imprisoned by lord Latimer, 81.

Rochester, Bishops of.

See Brinton, Thomas de.

Hythe, Haymo de.

Schepey, John de.

Trillek, Thomas.

Wyttelesey, William.

Roger, Peter. See Gregory XI.

Rohan, [John,] viscount of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Rome: Urban V. moves his court thither, and repairs the churches, etc., 61; the eastle of St. Angelo held for Clement



> 440 INDEX.

Rome-cont.

VII. by a Breton garrison, 226; it surrenders, 227; bad character of the people, 227; they destroy part of the castle, 228; insurrection of the people against the pope, 351; it is quelled by the pope's courageous conduct, 351; Gregory XI. removes thither, 399.

Roncevaux, John Menstreworth captured near, 400. Rone, Viscount of.

See Rohan, John, viscount of.

Rottingdean, the French land there, 168. Round-tables, built at Windsor and by the king of France, 17.

Rouse, Sir Robert, governor of Cherbourg, attacks the French, and takes Oliver Du Guesclin, 221.

Roxburgh, Edward III. winters there, 4; Edward Baliol surrenders the crown of Scotland to Edward III. there, 34; burnt by the earl of Dunbar, 165.

Rugge, Ralph, a leader of the insurgents,

Rugge, Robert, chancellor of Oxford, a follower of Wycliffe, 341; disregards the archbishop's order for publication of the condemnation of Wycliffe's conclusions, 344; he is cited before the archbishop, and forced to submit, 345.

[Rushooke,] Thomas, bishop of Chicester, present at the council of Nottingham, 382.

Ruste, Robert, of Blakeney, the master of Sir J. Arundel's ship, 250; he is drowned, 252.

Rychforde, Lord of, slain with Charles de Blois, 55.

Rye, captured and burnt by the French, 151, 152; the men of, join those of Winchelsea, and attack the Norman coast, 193; they destroy the towns of St. Pierre-le-Port and Wylet, 193, 194; they capture hostile ships, 348.

Ryver. See Rivière.

S.

[Sabrano, Eleazar de,] cardinal of Rieti, degraded by Urban VI., 363.

St. Alban, miracle ascribed to his agency, 17; a new fraternity founded in his honour, 146.

St. Alban's: succession of abbats, 5; Edmund of Langley baptized by the abbat, 12; mortality of monks during the pestilence, 27; the abbat presides at a Benedictine chapter, 54; gift of the countess of Pembroke, 137; fire in the brew-house, 141; fires in the town, 141; the abbat consecrates nuns at Sopwell, 142; a new fraternity founded in honour of St. Alban, 146; timber extorted from the abbat by John of Gaunt, 164; visitation by monks of Ramsey, 203; speech of the abbat, 203; suit between the abbat and the bishop of Norwich, 258-261; fall of a great bell, 265; indulgences in favour of frequenters of, confirmed, 280; visitation of, 284; the retainers of the abbey forced by the insurgents to march to London, 289; the commons march to London to join the insurgents, 289; they determine to get back their ancient privileges from the abbey, 299; they obtain a letter from the king, and a promise of assistance from Wat Tyler, 300; news is brought to the abbey, 300; the prior and other monks take to flight on the approach of of the insurgents, 301; design of the insurgents to destroy the property of the abbey, 301; certain men of the town identified as having been among the insurgents, 314; the king arrives, and Sir R. Tresilyan sits to try prisoners, 320; John Balle executed there, 322; trial and execution of insurgents, 322-324; commission to inquire into the services of the tenants of the abbey, 324; the bodies of malefactors removed from the gibbets by the townsmen, 325;



More information

INDEX. 441

St. Alban's-cont.

they are again hung in chains by the king's orders, 326; archbishop Courtenay celebrates mass there, 348; reference to the "greater chronicles" at the abbey, 364.

St. Alban's, Abbats of.

See De la Mare, Thomas. Mentmor, Michael de. Wallingford, Richard de.

St. Angelo, Castle of. See Rome.

St. Benedict, his head given as a relic by Edward III. to Westminster, 32.

St. David's, Bishop of.

See Houtone, Adam.

St. Edward, confessor, his tunic used in the coronation of Richard II., 158.

St. Esprit, the town of, taken by the free companies, 50.

St. Giel, Lord of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

St. Jean d'Angely, taken by the earl of Derby, 25.

St. Malo, failure of the duke of Lancaster's attack upon it, 205; John de Montfort lands near, 234; Sir H. Calverley defeats Spanish and French ships attacking the duke of Brittany's fleet there, 236.

St. Martin, Laurence de, desecrates the Lord's Supper, 282, 377.

St. Omer, [Louis II.,] count of Flanders, takes refuge there, 347.

St. Oswin, miracle wrought at Newcastle on his day, 360, 361.

St. Paul, [Guy,] count of.

See Chatillon, Guy de, count of St. Paul.

St. Paul, John de, keeper of the great seal, imprisoned, 10.

St. Paul, Mary de, countess of Pembroke. See Valence, Mary de.

St. Paul, Waleran, count of.

See Luxembourg, Waleran de.

St. Paul's cathedral, examination of Wycliffe in, followed by a riot, 119, 120; a taper or silver shield of arms offered by the citizens, in token of submission to the duke of Lancaster, 134, 398; Peter St. Paul's-cont.

Pateshull affixes his declaration against the friars to the doors, 377.

[St. Pierre-le-Port (?)], Portus Petri taken and sacked by the men of Winchelsea and Rye, 193.

St. Sauveur, lord Latimer accused of betraying the castle, 77; Thomas Katrington accused of betraying it, 261.

St. Venant, Lord of, a hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 44.

St. Vitalis, Cardinal of.

See Capocci, Nicholas.

Saintogne, traversed by the earl of Derby, 25.

Salisbury, parliament held there, 359.

Salisbury, Bishops of.

See Ergom, Ralph.

Mortivaus, Roger de.

Wyvile, Robert.

Salisbury, Earls of.

See Montacute, William de.

Salle, Sir Robert de, captain of the castle of Merk, 172; killed by the Norfolk insurgents, 305.

Sandwich, the English fleet got ready there to invade France, 40.

Sangro, [Gentile] de, cardinal, degraded by Urban VI., 363.

Santander, John Ceynych de, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Santo Sebastiano, Cornelius de, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Saracens, plague amongst them, 26.

Saturn, the planet, conjunction with Jupiter, 364.

Sauveterre, taken by the earl of Derby, 25. Savoy palace, king John of France dies there, 54; the Londoners seek lord Percy there, 123; they threaten to destroy it, 397; pillaged and burnt by the insurgents, 288, 289.

Say, Geoffrey de, Iord Say, his death, 41.
Scales, Sir — de, forced by the Norfolk insurgents to join their ranks, 305.

Scarborough, John Mercer imprisoned in the castle, 198; English ships taken there by his son, 198.



442 INDEX.

Schakyl, John, one of the captors of the count of Denia, holds the count's son as hostage, 207; his prisoner is demanded of him by the crown, 207; he is sent to the Tower, but escapes to Westminster, 207; but is re-captured, 208; set at liberty, 241; agreement with him for the surrender of the son of the count of Denia to the king, 241.

Schardelow, John de, puisne judge of the King's Bench, imprisoned, 10.

Scharschull, William de, puisne judge of the King's Bench, imprisoned, 10.

Schepey, John de, made bishop of Rochester, 30; punishes the envoys of the bishop of Ely, 39; his death, 48.

Scotland: king David Bruce marries the princess Joanna, 1; death of Robert Bruce, 3; invasion of Edward Baliol, and battle of Dupplin Moor, 3; Edward Baliol crowned, 3; Berwick taken by the English, 4; battle of Halidon Hill, 4; Edward Baliol does homage to Edward, 4; Edward III. lays waste the south, 4; English expedition against the Scots at the siege of Lochmaban, 13; the Scots invade the north of England, 20; David Bruce defeated and captured at Nevil's Cross, 23, 24; Edward Baliol surrenders the crown to Edward III., 34; David Bruce set at liberty, 37; present at tournaments at London, 38; death of queen Joanna, 53; David Bruce visits England, 54; border forays, 165, 166; the Northumbrians are beaten in an incursion into Scotland, 202; a short truce concluded with England, 203; the Scots surprise Berwick castle, which is re-taken by the earl of Northumberland, 219; the Scots invade the north of England during a pestilence, 239; their prayer for preservation from infection, 240; they again invade and lay waste the north of England, 269; John of Gaunt concludes a truce with the Scots, 327; they offer assistance against the rebels, 327; they destroy Wark castle, 357; an aid granted to Richard II. for the

Scotland--cont.

Scotch war, 357; invasion by the English army without any success, 358; fighting on the borders, 359; French troops sent to aid the Scots, 364; invaded by Richard II., 364.

Scotte, Thomas, a leader of the insurgents, 310.

Scrope, Sir Henry, aids in defeating the Scots at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Scrope, Sir Richard, chancellor, commits Edmund Brounfeld and his followers to the Tower, 246; resigns the chancellorship, 255; re-appointed chancellor, 334; his opposition to foreign favourites causes his dismissal, 353; he surrenders the great seal into the king's hands, 354; his dismissal causes great indignation, 354.

[Segrave, Elizabeth, daughter of John de Segrave, and wife of John, lord Mowbray], lady Segrave, her claim to the office of marshal, 165.

Segrave, Hugh, appointed treasurer, 334.

Selby, Walter de, defends Lochmaban against the Scots, 14.

Selidort, the captain of, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Sens, Archbishop of.

See Melun, William de.

Seynt Venaunce, Lord of.

See St. Venant, Lord of.

Shene, the principal citizens of London appear before the king there, 132; they are reconciled with the duke of Lancaster, 148; Edward III. dies there, 400.

Shenlee manor, images of saints in the chapel removed by Sir John Montagu, 377.

Sheriffs of England, summoned to Nottingham to advise the king, 379; questions put to them as to raising forces and regulating elections, 379.

Shipdam, John, assists Edmund Brounfeld to obtain the abbacy of Bury, 245; his false representations at Rome respecting Brounfeld, 256.



INDEX. 443

Shrewsbury, Ralph de, bishop of Bath and Wells, his accession, 1; his death, 54.

Skipwit, William, chief baron of the Exchequer, condemns William of Wykeham, 106.

Sluys, defeat of the French fleet there, 11; the English fail in an attack on the Spanish ships, 171, 172; the Frencharmy assembled there for the invasion of England, 364; some English murdered there by Genoese, 371; Fernch fleet scattered and wrecked off the port, 373.

Smithfield, tournaments held there, 51; Wat Tyler killed there, 296.

Sopwell nunnery, consecration of nuns at, 142.

Southampton, burnt by the French, 5; scheme of a Genoese merchant to make it a great trading port, 238; arrival of wine and spice ships, 281.

Southwark. See London.

Spain: the Spanish fleet defeated off Winchelsea, 28; Peter the Cruel, attacked by Bertrand Du Guesclin, 57; takes refuge with the Black Prince in Gascony, 57; Henry the Bastard elected king, 58; defeated at Najera, 59; Peter restored to his kingdom, 59; breaks his engagements with the Black Prince, 60; assassinated by Henry the Bastard, 60; capture of Spanish wine ships, 194; Henry the Bastard, prepares to oppose the English fleet under the duke of Lancaster, 194, 195; he is attacked by the king of Portugal, 195; the English defeated at sea by the Spaniards, 197; Spanish ships lost in a storm, 254; an English expedition sent to Portugal to act against the Spaniards, 285; the Spaniards are defeated by the Portuguese, 365; [John I.], king of, corrupts the English in the Portuguese service, 366; John of Gaunt's expedition for the throne, 368, 369; the king negociates with John of Gaunt, 369.

Spain, Louis of.

See Louis de la Cerda, of Spain.

Spelunca, a castle of the queen of Naples: Clement VII. takes refuge there, 224.

Spencer, Henry le, made bishop of Norwich, 64; appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69; claims certain privileges in Lynn, 139; riot in consequence, 140; his suit with the abbat of St. Alban's on the liability of the prior of Wymundham to collect for him, 258-261; he defeats the Norfolk insurgents at North Walsham, 307; attends John Lytstere, the insurgent leader, to the gallows, 308; assumes the cross against the followers of the antipope, 355; takes Gravelines and Dunkirk, 355; defeats the antipapal army at Dunkirk, 356; fails in the siege of Ypres, 356; forced to accept terms and return home, 357; deprived of his temporalities, 358; some of his late officers imprisoned, 358; his temporalities are restored, 367.

Spenser [Edward] de, lord Despencer. See Despencer, Edward.

Spenser, Hugh le. See Despencer, Hugh. Stafford, Edmund, charged with the bull against Wycliffe sent to Oxford, 173.

Stafford, Hugh de, (misnamed Ralph), earl of Stafford, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 70; spirited answer of John Philipot to him, 200.

Stafford, Ralph de, lord Stafford, serves against the Scots, 13; sent on an embassy to Rome, 15; created earl of Stafford, 31; accompanies Edward III. to France, 33.

Stafford, Richard de, lord Stafford, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 69.

Stapleton, Walter de, bishop of Exeter: his murderers excommunicated, 1.

Statutes: of wages, and sumptuary laws, 6, 30, 53; against purveyance, 52; abolishing protection of goods of debtors, 223; against insurrections, 333.

Sterlinge, John, the executioner of the archbishop of Canterbury, beheaded, 313.

444 INDEX.

Stonor, John de, chief justice of the Common Pleas, imprisoned, 10.

mon Pleas, imprisoned, 10.
Stragan, Alexander, a leader of the Scots, defeated by R. Oggil, 21.

Stratford, Henry de, one of Edward III.'s ministers, imprisoned, 10.

Stratford, Ralph de, bishop of London, his accession, 10.

[Stratford], Robert, bishop of Chichester, his death, 53.

Strathern, Earl of. See Moray, Maurice. Strattone, Robert de, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, his succession, 41.

Strawe, John, brought before the Mayor of London, and condemned, 308; his confession, 309; his execution, 310, 313.

Stury, Sir Richard, accused of sowing dissensions between the king and commons, 87; banished from court, but recalled by the influence of the duke of Lancaster, 87; his interview with the Black Prince on his death bed, 89; regains his influence with the king, 105; a leader among the Lollards, 377.

Sudbury, the insurgents finally beaten there, 317.

Sudbury, Simon de, bishop of London: his succession, 50; as archbishop of Canterbury he commits the magician of Alice Perrers to the care of his order, 99; receives the oath of Alice Perrers not to return to the king, 100; permits the return of Alice Perrers to the king, without passing sentence of excommunication, 104; his slothfulness in proceeding against Wycliffe, 117; officiates at Richard II.'s coronation, 156-161; bulls addressed to him to warn the king and nobles against Wycliffe's heresies, 175; for citation and examination of Wycliffe, 176-180, 396; preaches against the rebellious cardinals, 212; made chancellor, 255; writes to the pope respecting Edmund Brounfeld, 257; celebrates service at St. Alban's, and confirms indulgences, 280; dissuades the king from meeting the insurgents at Blackheath, 287; seized by the insurgents and beheaded on TowerSudbury, Simon de-cont.

hill, 291-293; divine vengeance on his executioner, 293; miracles wrought through his agency, 293; his executioner beheaded, 313.

Suffolk: rising of the insurgent rustics, 301; they murder the chief justice of England, and the prior of Bury, 302; outrages committed by them at Bury, 302-304; they are finally beaten at Sudbury, 317.

Suffolk, Earls of.

See De la Pole, Michael.

Ufford, Robert de. Ufford, William de.

Surrey and Sussex, Earl of.

See Plantagenet, John (de Warenne). Suward, king of Gorgonia, slain, 55.

[Swaffham, John,] bishop of Bangor, at tends the Black Prince on his death bed, 90; excommunicates the libellers of the duke of Lancaster, 129; celebrates service at St. Alban's, 280.

Swintone, Sir Thomas, a retainer of the duke of Lancaster, attacked in the street and unhorsed, 125.

Swynderby, William, a follower of Wycliffe, publishes certain conclusions at Leicester, 338, 339; he is protected by the people against the bishop of Lincoln, 340; he preaches further conclusions, 340, 341.

Swyne, Port of, Edward III. lands there,

Swynford, Catherine, John of Gaunt appears in public in her company, 196; she is abjured by him, 328.

T.

Talirand, cardinal of Perigord, mediates between the English and French before the battle of Poitiers, 35; sent by the pope to arrange peace between England and France, 37.



INDEX. 445

Tancarville, John, count of, seneschal of France, sent to treat for peace with Edward III., 42.

Taranto, Cardinal of.

See Giudice, Marino de.

Tartary, King of, slain in battle, 56.

Taxes: aids granted, 3, 5, 6, 65, 171, 257, 355, 357, 359, 361, 367, 373; heavy taxes in 1339, 9; on wool, 34, 52; on wool and imports, 211; the customs on wool granted to the king, 333, 334; an extraordinary aid asked, 112; a poll-tax granted, 130, 131, 395; unfair taxation, 223; heavy taxation at the duke of Lancaster's instigation, 281.

Tempests, furious storm of wind, 50.

Temple-bar, burnt by the insurgents, 289.
Tharsilia [Teschen?], Duke of, comes to

England to arrange the marriage of Richard and Anne of Bohemia, 283.

Therouanne, the count of Flanders obtains the appointment of a bishop of, 225.

Thomas (of Woodstock), son of Edward III., his birth, 34; regent of England during his father's absence in France, 40; mentioned in connexion with the proposed changes in the government of London, 121; present at Richard II.'s coronation as constable, 161, 162; made earl of Buckingham, 162; commands an unsuccessful attack on the Spaniards at Sluys, 171; in command of the fleet, he captures some Spanish ships, 191; present as constable at the duel between Sir John de Annesley and Thomas Katrington, 262; commands an expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany, 266; disperses the insurgents in Essex, 316; invades Scotland with the duke of Lancaster, 358; made duke of Gloucester, 367; plot of Michael de la Pole to destroy him, 372; his anger at the duke of Ireland's desertion of his wife, 378; conspiracy formed by the duke of Ireland against him, 378; declares his loyalty on oath, 382; determines to oppose the king by force, 383; a reconciliation arranged between his party and Thomas (of Woodstock)—cont.

the king, 384; his party still keep their forces together from fear of treachery, 385; they defeat the duke of Ireland's forces near Burford, 385; they release their prisoners, 386; public joy at the victory, 386; on the discovery of the secret treaty between Richard and Charles VI., they march on London, 386; they encamp in the suburbs, 387; they have a conference with the king, 387.

Thorp-Basset, miraculous adventures of a young man who became priest of, 16.

Thorpe, Philip de, one of Edward III.'s ministers, imprisoned, 10.

Threder, Alan, a leader of the insurgents, 310; his execution, 313.

Thynghirst. See Tynghirf.

Tithes, remission of, by the pope, 3; all tenths paid to the king, 13.

Todyngtone, Walter de, a monk of Bury, escapes from the insurgents, 303.

Tonneins, taken by the earl of Derby, 25. [Torrington, Philip de,] archbishop of Cashel, preaches against the antipope,

Toulouse, its territory laid waste by the Black Prince, 33.

Tournaments, at Dartford, 3; at London, 3, 38; at Smithfield, 51; held in honour of Richard II.'s marriage, 332.

Tournay, besieged by Edward III., 12.

Tower of London, sudden visit of Edward III. to, 10; Blanche, daughter of Edward III., born at, 12; money coined at, 16; Edmund Brounfeld, abbat of Bury, imprisoned in, 246; occupied by the insurgents, 290; held by Richard II. in opposition to the lords' forces, 387.

Trellyk, John, bishop of Hereford, his succession, 20; his death, 49.

Tresilyan, Sir Robert, chief justice of the King's Bench, sits at Chelmsford to try the insurgents, 317; sits at St. Alban's, 320; tries insurgents at St. Alban's, 322; his method of obtaining convictions,



446 INDEX.

Tresilyan, Sir Robert-cont.

323; incites the king against the duke of Gloucester's party, 378; takes a leading part at the council of Nottingham, 379; denounced as a traitor by the lords, 384; takes to flight, 386.

Trillek, Thomas, bishop of Rochester, his succession, 54.

Trivet, Sir Thomas, accused of treachery towards the bishop of Norwich, 356; surrenders at Bourbourg, 356.

Troyes, the French army, assembled there to oppose the English, is repulsed, 273. Trumpington, Nicholas, drowned with Sir

J. Arundel, 253. Turkey: defeat of the pagans, 55; king of, slain in battle, 56.

Turnemayn, Peter, joins the duke of Brittany, 234.

Tyler (or Helyer), Walter, leader of the Kentish insurgents, 295; his design to pillage and burn London and kill all connected with the law, 295; invited to treat with the king. 295; altercation with Sir John Newnton, the king's messenger, 296; he is seized and slain in Smithfield, 296.

Tymworthe, John de, elected abbat of Bury, 245; the pope proposes to confirm his election on conditions, 352.

Tynghirf or Thynghirst manor, the bishop of Lincoln makes a park there, 14.

Tyrel, Sir Hugh, repulses the French in the Isle of Wight, 167; killed at the siege of Nantes, 276.

U.

Ufford, John de, chancellor, elected archbishop of Canterbury, 28.

Ufford, Robert de, made earl of Suffolk, 5; captured at Lille by the French, 10; accompanies the Black Prince to France, 33; distinguishes himself at the battle of Poitiers, 36.

Ufford, Robert de, the younger, serves against the Scots, 13.

Ufford, William de, earl of Suffolk, appointed one of the committee to confer with the commons, 70; escapes in disguise from the Norfolk insurgents, 305; one of the sureties for the earl of Northumberland, 329; his sudden death, 333.

Umfrevill, Gilbert de, earl of Angus, aids to defeat the Scots at Nevil's Cross, 24.

Urban, V., pope, his succession, 52; revokes pluralities, 53; moves to Rome, 61; at war with the Milanese, 64; his death, 66.

Urban VI., pope, his election, 198; sends envoys to the English parliament to relate the causes of the schism, 212; causes of the schism, 212, 213; denounces the conduct of the cardinal of Amiens, 213; degrades the rebellious cardinals, 213; the cardinals' letter to him, and the answer of his followers, 213-219; proclamation against him by Charles V. of France, 222; his party defeats the antipapal forces, 224; his upright conduct, the reason of Clement VII.'s enmity, 226; obtains the surrender of the castle of St. Angelo from the followers of Clement VII., 227; appoints Edmund Brounfeld abbat of Bury, 245; sends an order for admission of Brounfeld, 256; the archbishop of Canterbury answers, 257; quells an insurrection at Rome by his courageous conduct, 351; proposes a compromise to settle the election of the abbat of Bury, 352; takes refuge at Naples, 357; degrades certain cardinals, 363; quarrels with Charles of Durazzo, and is besieged and reduced by him, 363, 364; rescued by the Genoese from Charles of Durazzo, 367; he is forced to pay them a heavy ransom, 367; favours the attempt of the duke of Lancaster on the Spanish throne, 368; grants excessive privileges to Walter de Disse, 376.



INDEX. 447

V.

Vale, La, Lord of. See Laval, Lord of.

[Valence,] Mary de, (daughter of the count of St. Paul, and widow of Aylmer de Valence, earl of Pembroke,) countess of Pembroke: her death, and gifts to St. Alban's, 137.

Valentinois, Count of.

See Poitiers, Aymer de.

[Valois, Charles de,] count of Alençon, hostage for the treaty of Bretigny, 43.

Vàngo, William, slain with Charles de Blois, 55.

Vannes, captured by the English, 13.

Venice, Cardinal of.

See Donati, Ludovico.

Vere, Sir Aubery de, sent by the princess of Wales to restore peace between John of Gaunt and the Londoners, 126.

[Vere,] John de, earl of Oxford, serves against the Scots, 13; accompanies the Black Priece to France, 33; his death, (wrongly called Thomas,) 41.

Vere, Robert de, earl of Oxford, made marquis of Dublin, 367; made duke of Ireland, 372; indignation of the nobility at his promotion, 372; obtains the ransom of the heirs of Charles de Blois, to recover his lands in Ireland, 374; his evil influence over the king, 374; his envy of the earl of Arundel, 375; repudiates his wife, and marries a Bohemian lady, 378; plots against the duke of Gloucester's party, 378; still lingers in England, and retires into Wales with the king, 378; present at the council of Nottingham, 382; begins to collect forces against the duke of Gloucester's party, 382; denounced as a traitor by them, 384; his quarrel with the duke of Gloucester taken into the king's hands, 384; he begins to levy troops in Cheshire and Wales, 385; they are defeated by the duke of Gloucester's party near Burford, Vere, Robert de -cont.

385; he barely escapes, 385; the king's letters to him found in his baggage, 385.

Vergaro, Ceynych de, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Verse, John de, admiral and captain of France, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Veyllyle, Ceynych de, captured at Kinsale, 269.

Vienne, John de, [admiral of France,] the commander of French troops sent to Scotland, 364.

W.

Wake, [Thomas] de, lord Wake, imprisoned, and released, 10.

Wakefield, Henry, bishop of Worcester, officiates at the coronation of Richard II., 160; appointed treasurer, 395.

Wales: excesses of Welsh troops at Ageneys and Bury, 7; a pretender to the throne, 135; the duke of Ireland levies troops there, 385.

Wales, Princes of.

See Edward, Prince of Wales. England, kings of: Richard II.

Wales, Princess of.

See Joanna, Princess of Wales. Wallingford, Richard de, abbat of St.

Alban's, his death, 5; privileges obtained by him for the abbey, 299.

Walsche, John, defeats a Navarrese in a duel, 361.

Waltham, Richard II. stays there, 315.

Walworthe, William, mayor of London, appointed a trustee of the aid granted by parliament, 171; cuts down Wat Tyler in Smithfield, 296; summons the citizens to aid the king, 297.

Walyngforde, Richard, imprisoned at St. Alban's as an insurgent, 324.

Warenne, John de, earl of Surrey and Sussex.

See Plantagenet, John (de Warenne). Wark, the castle destroyed by the Scots, 357.

INDEX.

448

Warwick, Earls of.

See Beauchamp, Thomas de.

Wate, Michael le, keeper of the great seal, imprisoned, 10.

Wax, price of, 51.

Westbrom, Robert, a leader of the Suffolk insurgents, 310.

Westminster, duel fought at, 29; parliaments held there, 30, 34, 38, 62, 65 (see also London); the wool-staple estabblished there, 32; the reconciliation between the duke of Lancaster and the Londoners proclaimed, 150; Richard passes the night there previous to his coronation, 156; account of the coronation and banquet, 156-162; protection to the goods of debtors in sanctuary abolished, 223; duel there between Sir John de Annesley and Thomas Katrington, 262-264; sudden death of the earl of Suffolk'in Westminster-hall, 333; reconciliation between the king and the duke of Gloucester at, 384.

Westminster abbey, the princess Blanche buried there, 12; Simon Langham succeeds Simon de Burcheston as abbat, 28; Edward III. presents the head of St. Benedict, 32; and makes offerings, 51; Queen Philippa buried there, 64; coronation of Richard II., 156-161; polluted by the murder of Robert Hale, 206-209; a servant of the church slain, 209; the marriage of Richard II. celebrated there, 332; Simon Langham's bones to be removed thither, 399; Edward III. buried there, 400.

Wight, Isle of, pillaged by the French, 166, 167.

Wigton, Earl of. See Fleming, Malcolm.
[Wikeford], Robert de, archbishop of Dublin, present at the council of Nottingham, 382.

William (of Hatfield), son of Edward III., his birth and death, 5.

William, duke of Zealand. See Zealand.
Wilughby, Richard (wrongly called William) de, chief justice of the King's Bench, imprisoned, 10.

Winchelsea, defeat of the Spanish fleet by Edward III. there, 28; sacked and partly burnt by the French, 40; defended by the abbat of Battle against the French, 151; attacked by the French, 167; the men of, join those of Rye, and attack the Norman coast, 193; they destroy the towns of St. Pierre-le Pont and Wylet, 193, 194; taken by the French, 270.

Winchester, Bishops of.

See Edyngdon, William de.

Orleton, Adam de.

Wykeham, William de.

Windsor, a round table built there, 17; new works at, 41; Edward III. passes Christmas there, 50, 53, 54; Richard II. passes Christmas there, 173.

Windsor, Sir William de, the husband of Alice Perrers, 97; succeeds to the command of Cherbourg, 255; commands in a second expedition in aid of the duke of Brittany, 266.

Wine, great plenty in England, 109.

Woodstock, Edward III. passes Christmas there, 49.

Wool, tax on, 34, 52, 211; the customs on wool granted to the king, 333, 334.

Wool-staple, moved from Flanders to England, 32; removed to Calais, 51.

Worcester, Bishops of.

See Barnet, John de.

Bryan, Reginald.

Lenne, William de.

Wakefield, Henry. Wyttelesey, William.

Wrawe, John, leader of the Suffolk insurgents, 302; condemned to death, 347.
Wurselee, Sir Geoffrey, aids in defeating

the French near Cherbourg, 229.

Wycliffe John: his rise, and account of his followers, 395; summoned by John of Gaunt to aid him to overthrow the church, 115; his opinions, 115, 116, 395, 396; gains many followers among the nobility and the citizens of London, 116; Gregory XI. condemns some of his conclusions, 396; summoned to appear

INDEX.

449

Wycliffe, John-cont.

before the bishops, 117, 397; attends at St. Paul's before the bishops, 119, 397; the meeting breaks up in confusion, 121; papal bulls directed against him, 173-181, 396; silence imposed upon him, 397; his propositions, 181; the bishops backward in prosecuting him, 183; his examination at Lambeth interrupted by the people, 183; his declarations in support of his propositions, 184; new conclusions, 190; doctrines respecting the sacrament imputed to him, 281; his doctrine preached by John Balle to the insurgents, 321; submits certain conclusions to the lords attending the parliament, 335-337; further conclusions, 337; preaching of his followers, 338-342; some of his conclusions condemned by archbishop Courtenay, 342; he and his followers said to have encouraged the Londoners in interfering in matters of episcopal jurisdiction, 349; stricken with paralysis and dies, 362.

Wykeham, William de, superintends new works at Windsor, 41; elected bishop of Winchester, 58; accused of maladministration by the duke of Lancaster, 106, 398; he is disgraced, 106, 398; his goods assigned to prince Richard, 106; the secret of John of Gaunt's birth confided to him, 107, 398; invited by the clergy he attends the convocation at London, 114; regains his temporalities by the help of Alice Perrers, 136; peace restored by the king between him and the duke of Lancaster, 150.

Wylet [Villette?], sacked by the men of Winchelsea and Rye, 194.

Wymundham, the prior called on by the bishop of Norwich to serve as his collector, 258. Wyttelesey, William, (misnamed John), bishop of Rochester, translated to Worcester, 54; translated to Canterbury, 62.

Wyvile, Robert, made bishop of Salisbury, 1.

Y.

Yarmouth, Edward III. assembles his fleet there, 11; abuse and repeal of the charter granted to the town for the sale of herrings, 94, 95; the fisheries infested by the French, 170.

York, a barge of taken by the enemy founders, 233; Sir John Holland slays the earl of Stafford's son near, 365.

York, Archbishops of.

See Nevill, Alexander. Zouche, William le.

York, Duke of. See Edmund (of Langley). Ypres, a knight of, fights a duel at Westminster, 29; the citizens slaughtered by the count of Flanders, 271; besieged by the bishop of Norwich, 356.

Ypres, John de, the duke of Lancaster and lord Percy entertained by him, 123.

\mathbf{Z} .

Zangro, Cardinal.

See Sangro, Gentile de.

Zealand, William, duke of, marries the daughter of the earl of Lancaster, 30; sends corn ships to relieve the want of the English, 31.

Zouche, William le, archbishop of York, aids in the defeat of the Scots at Nevil's Cross, 24.

F F