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Henrici Anglorum Regis Secundi Primo: Volume 3

Roger of Wendover Edited by Henry G. Hewlett

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- Braybroke, Henry de, son of Robert, supports King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; excommunicated, 170; defends the castle of Montsorel, 208; a justice in Eyre, is seized by Fawkes de Breauté, 278; released, 281.
- Breauté, Fawkes de, ii. 134; left by King John to observe the barons, 162; takes Hanslape and Bedford castles, 163; receives the custody of Oxford castle, &c., 167; ravages the Isle of Ely, ii. 171; plunders St. Albans, 205; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; is taken prisoner, and rescued, 215, 216; continues to plunder after the proclamation of peace, 227; encourages the insurrection of the Earl of Albemarle, 255; sent by the Justiciary to hang three citizens of London, 267; surrenders the custody of his castles to Henry III., 277; seizes one of his justices in Eyre, 278; is excommunicated and escapes to Wales, 279; throws himself upon the King's mercy, 281; is banished, 285; dies, 316; anecdote respecting, *ib.*, iii. 34.
- Breauté, William de, brother of Fawkes, defends Bedford Castle against Henry III., ii. 279; hanged, 280.
- Bregerac, Castle of, ii. 284.
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- Brehulle, iii. 71.
- Bretel, Baldwin, sent by Prince Louis to the aid of the English barons, ii. 173; excommunicated, 175.
- Breton, Richard le, one of the murderers of Becket, i. 83.
- Breton, Ralph le, treasurer of Henry III., dismissed from his office and fined, iii. 31.

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- Brittany, Arthur, Count of—*cont.*
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- Bruis, i. 232.
- Brun, Hugh le, Count of La Marche, attacked by the Griffons, i. 187; deprived of his intended wife by King John, 295; joins Prince Arthur, 314; ii. 99; does homage to King John, &c., 100; goes to the Holy Land, 235; is surprised and routed by Richard, Earl of Cornwall, 284.
- Brunai, Ferri de, a French prisoner, i. 280.
- Bruncham (Bouchain), ii. 98, 179.
- Brus, Peter de, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; excommunicated, 169; assists in reducing Yorkshire, 190.
- Bucc, Walter, one of King John's foreign mercenaries, ii. 147; commands the auxiliaries from Brabant, 162; wastes the isle of Ely, 171.
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- Bugresia, i. 146.
- Builth Castle, ii. 260.
- Bulgaria, 159, 184; ii. 271.
- Bungay, i. 101.
- Bur le Roy (Burum), i. 102, 173, 266.
- Burgh, Geoffrey de (Bishop), *v.* Ely.
- Burgh, Hubert de (seneschal of Poitou), settles a truce with the French commissioners, ii. 110; present at the granting of Magna Charta, 119; is left in charge of Dover Castle, 180; defends it against Louis, 191; refuses his overtures, 199; punishes, as justiciary, some London rioters, 267; is accused of injustice by the barons, 273; procures the grant of a fifteenth for the King, 282; obtains the royal consent to the marriage of his nephew with the Countess of Salisbury, on the supposition of her husband's death, 295; begs pardon of the Earl, 298; suspected of his murder, *ib.*; becomes sole adviser of Henry III., 318; created Earl of Kent, 320; advises Henry to seize his brother Richard, 321; recommends the building of a castle, called in derision "Hubert's Folly," 349, *seq.*; advises the King to
- Burgh, Hubert de—*cont.*
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- Burgh, John de, son of the preceding, knighted, ii. 378.
- Burgh, Richard de, assists in suppressing an insurrection in Ireland, iii. 4-5; joins in a conspiracy against the Earl Marshal, 73, 80; meets him in a conference, 83; lends his armour to a powerful knight in battle against the Earl, 85.
- Burgundy, i. 146.
- Burgundy, Hugh III. Duke of, one of the mediators between Kings Henry II. and Philip II., i. 157; becomes commander of the French crusaders, 199, 208;

- Burgundy, Hugh III., Duke of—*cont.*
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- Burgundy, Eudes III. Duke of, one of the leaders of the crusade against the Albigenses, ii. 87; continues the war after the secession of the greater portion of the army, 90.
- Burgundy, Henry Duke of, absents himself from the coronation of Louis IX., ii. 315; confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
- Burtiz (Burriz), Castle of, i. 278.
- Burton-on-Trent, ii. 97.
- Burum, *see* Bur le Roy.
- Bury, *see* Edmunds, S.
- Butavant, Castle of, i. 289, 293, 294, 313.
- Butelles, i. 269.
- Buteville, Geoffrey de, one of King John's Poitevin mercenaries, ii. 147; receives the custody of Belvoir Castle, 164.
- Buteville, Oliver de, brother of the preceding, ii. 147; associated with him in the aforesaid custody, 164.
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- Cadomum, *v.* Caen.
- Cadwallan, Prince of Wales, murdered, i. 123.
- “Cæmentarius” (the Mason), Alexander, encourages King John in his opposition to the Pope, &c., ii. 53–4.
- Caen, i. 316.
- Cæsarea, i. 179, 199, 200, 216; ii. 207, 261, 326, 352, 367; P. Archbishop of, joins with other prelates in a letter from the Holy Land, ii. 324; is one of the leaders of the crusaders, 351.
- Caïpha (Haifa), i. 199; ii. 207.
- Cairo (Babylon), i. 148, 179, 208, 227; ii. 238, 263, 351, 354–367; Sultans of, *see* Saphadin and Melealim.
- Calais, ii. 147 (described as in Flanders), 176, 180.
- Calesia, *v.* Calais.
- Calvary, Mount, i. 140.
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- Cambray, Archbishops of:
— [Roger de Warin], a crusader, i. 178.
— the elect of, called Peter de Douai, imprisoned and released, i. 290, *see* *Introd.*, p. xlvi.
- Cambridge, ii. 51, 167; taken by the barons, 192–3.
- Camela (Emessa), i. 179; Sultan of, ii. 264, 326.
- Camville, Richard de, one of the justiciaries of King Richard's fleet, i. 181, 186.
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- Canisia, i. 227.
- Cantelo, *v.* Cantilupe.
- Canterbury Cathedral, i. 21; state of, after the death of Becket, 89, 99, 171, 172, 203, 206, 231, 298, 311, 316, 320; ii. 12, 252, 347, 378, 380; iii. 15, 78, 102, 110; monks of, i. 276; expelled by King John, ii. 39; promised restitution by him, 71; claim of, iii. 102.
- Canterbury, Archbishops of:
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— Lanfranc, i. 47.
— Anselm, i. 47.
— Theobald, crowns Henry II., i. 3; dies, 18.
— Thomas Becket, *v.* Becket.
— Richard, Prior of Canterbury, elected, i. 92; goes to Rome, 97; consecrates four bishops, 102; appoints three archdeacons to his province, 105; receives Louis VII., 117; consecrates Walter Bishop of Lincoln, 129; dies, 130.
— Baldwin, *v.* Worcester.
— Reginald, *v.* Salisbury.
— Hubert Walter, *v.* Walter.
— Stephen de Langton (Cardinal of S. Chrysostom), consecrated, ii. 37, *seq.*; procures a relaxation of the interdict, 49; consecrates Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, 54; goes to Rome with complaints against King John, 63; carries the Pope's sentence to Philip II., 64; holds a council in France, 65; is promised restitution by John, 71–2;

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— Richard, Chancellor of Lincoln, appointed by the Pope, ii. 362; consecrated, 378; receives the pall, 380; refuses to pay scutage, iii. 9; excommunicates

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all who withhold from him Tunbridge Castle, &c., *ib.*; and appeals to Rome, 10; his charges against Henry III. and the justiciary, 14; his death, 15, 34.

— Edmund Riche, canon of Salisbury, offered by the Pope to the monks; iii. 50; boldly remonstrates with the King, 75–77; consecrated, 78; threatens to excommunicate Henry III., 79; is sent to make peace with Llewellyn and the Earl Marshal, *ib.*; returns with Llewellyn's terms, 88; induces the King to recall the exiled nobles, 89; causes a copy of the letters issued against the Earl Marshal to be read in Parliament, 90; obtains a safe-conduct for the late ministers, 91; releases Peter de Rivaulx from the Tower, and replaces him in Winchester Cathedral, 92; consecrates Bishops of Hereford, 101; and Lincoln, 102; refuses to consecrate Richard de Wendene to Rochester, 102.

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— Becket, i. 11.

— Geoffrey Ridel, *v.* Ely.

— Savary, i. 105.

— Nicholas, *ib.*

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Canterbury, Clarenbald, Abbot elect of S. Augustine's, declines to render canonical subjection to Becket, i. 24.

Canterbury, Priors of:

— Walter, *v.* Coventry.

— Richard, *v.* among the Archbishops.

— Roger, deposed, and made Abbot of Evesham, i. 171.

— John, elected Archbishop, iii. 21; is persuaded by the Pope to renounce his election, 29, 30.

Canterbury, Reginald, sub-prior of, privately elected Archbishop by the junior monks, ii. 10; rejected by them for betraying their secret, 11; his election annulled at Rome, 36.

Cantilupe, Foulques de, sent to expel the monks from Canterbury, ii. 39; adheres

- Cantilupe, Foulques de—*cont.*
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- Cantilupe, Roger de, sent to Rome by Henry III. to oppose the appeal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 10; fails in his mission, 226.
- Cantilupe, William de, adheres to King John against the Pope, ii. 60; and against the barons, 117; present at the siege of Montsorel, 208; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; is one of the confederacy against Hubert de Burgh, 276.
- Cantilupe, William de, the younger, supports King John against the Pope, ii. 60; marches to the relief of Lincoln, 212; confederates against Hubert de Burgh, 276.
- Capernaum, ii. 203.
- Capua, i. 183; Peter, Cardinal of, reconciles Richard I. and Philip II., 281, *seq.*; lays France under an interdict, and orders King John to release the Bishop of Beauvais, 290.
- Caracos, i. 179.
- Carcassonne, city of, taken from the Albigenses, ii. 89.
- Carceris Castrum, *see* Chartre, la.
- Carlisle, surrendered to Henry II., i. 16; 67.
- Carlisle, Bishops of:
— Walter Mauclerc, ii. 270; returns from a mission to France, 319; removed from the office of treasurer, and fined, &c., iii. 47; prevented from complaining to the Court of Rome, 54, 55.
- Carnoto, William de, *See* Chartres.
- Cartaphilus, legend of, *See* Jew, the Wandering.
- Carthusians, house of, founded by Henry II., i. 302; Hugh, prior of the, *v.* Lincoln.
- Casale, ii. 228; 238, 239.
- Castel, Thomas and Puncard de, French prisoners, i. 279, 280.
- Castel-Pelerin, *see* Pilgrim's Castle.
- Castel-Sarazin, battle of, ii. 347.
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- Castile, Alphonso King of, i. 57, 106; son of, ii. 187.
- Castillon, Reginald de, plunders the mother of Saladin, i. 139.
- Castrum Carceris, *v.* Carceris.
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- Caypha, *see* Caipha.
- Ceawlin, son of Cuthric, i. 10.
- Celestine II., Pope, i. 122.
- Celestine III., Pope, i. 191; consecrates Henry VI. of Germany, 193; excommunicates the Duke of Austria, 237; appoints Archbishop Hubert legate of England, 240; reproves Philip II. for his divorce, *ib.*; his bull on behalf of the Holy Land, 241; approves agreement between Richard I. and the see of Rouen, 268; consecrates Philip, Bishop of Durham, 272; dies, *ib.*
- Celibacy of the clergy, i. 118; ii. 287.
- Cennomania, *see* Maine and Le Mans.
- Ceolwald, King, son of Cutha, i. 10.
- Cerantegadin, i. 179.
- Certic, son of Elesa, i. 10.
- Cermannia (Cervian), Castle of, ii. 88.
- Cerni, John de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Chainedut, Ralph, taken prisoner in the battle of Lincoln, ii. 217.
- Chaisneio, Robert de (Bishop), *v.* Lincoln.
- Chaldæa, i. 146.
- Chalons [William II.], Count of, a crusader, i. 178.
- Chaluz, siege of, i. 282.
- Champagne, Henry II., Count of, his station before Acre, i. 178; marches with his uncle Richard I., 199; is made King of Jerusalem, and marries the Marchioness of Mont-Ferrat, 201; killed by a fall from a window, 266.
- Champagne, Theobald IV., Count of, one of the French commanders in the battle of Bovines, ii. 109; persists in leaving the army before Avignon, 312; suspected of poisoning Louis VIII., 313; iii. 4; absents himself from the corona-

- Champagne, Theobald IV., Count of—*cont.*
tion of Louis IX., 315; defeated by the confederated barons, and put to flight, iii. 3; ordered to proceed with a hundred knights to the crusade, 7.
- Champagne, Frumentin de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Chanceles, Guy de, ii. 134.
- Charité, Abbey of, i. 243.
- Charlecroix, i. 234.
- Charlemagne, the Emperor, i. 293; ii. 14.
- Charneles, Hugh de, associated with Nicholas d'Albney in the defence of Belvoir Castle, ii. 164.
- Charta de foresta, ii. 127, *seqq.*; *see* *Introd.*, pp. 1–liii..
- Chartre, la (Castrum Carceris), taken by Philip II., i. 156.
- Chartres, William de, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.
- Chateau-neuf sur Sarthe, iii. 8.
- Châtellerault, the Vicomte de, a crusader, i. 178.
- Chaumont, Calvus-mons, Castle of, i. 18, 47, 156, 161.
- Chaumont, Hugh de, his capture by the English and escape, i. 245.
- Chaurna, or Chaurcia (Chaworth), Robert de, taken prisoner by King John, ii. 151.
- Chertsey [Martin], Abbot of, sent by Richard I. on a mission to the Pope, i. 282.
- Chester, city of, iii. 40.
- Chester, *see* of, transferred to Coventry, *see* Coventry.
- Chester, Constables of, *v.* Lacy.
- Chester, Earls of, *v.* Meschines and Scot.
- Chesterhunt (Cheshunt), i. 305.
- Chichester, Bishops of:
— Hilary, i. 22.
— John, Dean of Chichester, elected, i. 92; consecrated, 102.
— Richard [Poore], Dean of Salisbury, consecrated, ii. 111; ordered, as Bishop of Salisbury, to inquire into the Bishop of Durham's conduct, 257; is translated
- Chichester, Bishops of—*cont.*
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— Ralph de Neville (Chancellor of Henry III.), elected Archbishop of Canterbury, iii. 16; rejected by the Pope, *ib.*; escapes from the battle of Gros-munt, 60.
- Chinon, Castle of, i. 13, 159, 285, 312; ii. 10.
- Chore (Cork) (Ireland), chief of, i. 88.
- Chori, Gerard de, a French prisoner, i. 279.
- Christatonensis, *see* Xantonensis.
- Cicenenis (Zeitz, Naumburg), Archbishop of, ii. 202.
- Ciguigny, Guy de, ii. 134.
- Cilicia, Governor of, i. 40.
- Cincio (a native of Rome), canon of St. Paul's, seized and plundered by insurgents, iii. 19.
- Cinque Ports, barons of, ordered to watch the coast, and intercept the fleet of Prince Louis, ii. 221.
- Cistercians, i. 167; when first taxed in England, i. 225; ii. 109, 334; iii. 44.
- Clairvaux, i. 56.
- Clairac, Abbot of, ii. 91.
- Clare, Suffolk, iii. 107.
- Clare, Roger, Earl of, refuses homage to Becket for the castle of Tunbridge, i. 26.
- Clare, Richard, Earl of, submits to Henry II., i. 101.
- Clare, Henry, Earl of, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114.
- Clare, Richard, Earl of, one of the confederacy against King John, ii. 114; loses Tunbridge Castle, 163; excommunicated, ii. 169.
— Gilbert, son of, excommunicated, ii. 169, *see* Gilbert.
- Clarendon, Constitutions of, i. 26, *seqq.*
- Clement III., Pope, i. 122, 143; sends a cardinal to reconcile the Kings of England and France, 152; makes the Bishop of Ely legate, 175; and con-

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- Clere, Matthew de, sheriff of Kent, apprehends Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, i. 193; is excommunicated, 226.
- Clergy subjected to lay jurisdiction, i. 32; concubines of, mandate respecting, ii. 287.
- Clerkenwell, i. 135.
- Clermont [Ralph], count of, a crusader, i. 178.
- Clifford, Walter de, joins a confederacy against Henry III., iii. 54.
- Cluny, Abbot of, i. 10, 222, 243.
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- Coilanbar (Baalbek), Sultan of, ii. 264.
- Coinage, new, i. 17; old called in, and new issued, 128.
- Colchester, ii. 192; Ralph de Hauterive, Archdeacon of, i. 191.
- Cologne, weight of, i. 222, 224; iii. 111–112; phenomena in the province of, ii. 207, 208; inhabitants of, join the crusade, 226.
- Cologne, Archbishops of:
 — Reginald, comes to England for the Princess Matilda, i. 39; letter to him from Henry II., 48.
 — Philip, visits Becket’s tomb, i. 131.
 — [Henry de Molenare], sent to England by Frederick II. for the Princess Isabella, iii. 109–112.
- Colonna, John, Cardinal of, appointed to examine John, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, iii. 29.
- Columba (S.), monastery of, i. 41.
- Colville, Roger de, excommunicated, ii. 170; taken prisoner, 205.
- Colville, William de, deprived of Biham Castle by King John, ii. 167; excommunicated, 170; taken prisoner, 217.
- Comet, a, ii. 271.
- Connat, *v.* Connaught.
- Compiègne, i. 318; ii. 50, 173.
- Comminges [Bernard IV.], Count of, an ally of the Albigenses, ii. 91; Bishop of, joins the crusade against them, *ib.*
- Conan, Count, *see* Brittany.
- Connaught, Chief of, i. 88; iii. 4.
- Concubines of the clergy, mandate of Archbishop Langton respecting, ii. 287.
- Constance, sister of Louis VII., married to the Count of Thoulouse, i. 17.
- Constance, daughter of Alphonso, King of Castille, married to Louis VII., i. 11.
- Constance, a Scottish Princess, wife of Conan, Count of Brittany, i. 55.
- Constance, daughter of Conan, Count of Brittany, wife of Prince Geoffrey of England, and mother of Prince Arthur, i. 137; places her son under the protection of Philip II., 286.
- Constantiis, Walter de, archdeacon of Oxford, *v.* Lincoln.
- Constantine, uncle and nephew (both citizens of London), hanged for a riot, ii. 266, 267; iii. 34.
- Constantinople, city of, ii. 4; Emperors of, Manuel, i. 107; Isaac Angelus, 153; Alexius, 235; legate of, at the Lateran Council, ii. 156; Baldwin, ii. 274; [Robert de Courtenay], dies, 335.
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- Constantinople, bishop and patriarch of, ii. 156.
- Contona (Compton), near Bristol, i. 4.
- Coradin, second son of Saphadin, and Sultan of Damascus and Jerusalem, i. 227; destroys the latter city, ii. 234; harasses the defenders of Acre, &c., 261; assists his brother in cutting off the retreat of the Christians, 264; engages in civil war with his neighbours, 326.
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- Corbolio (Corbueil), D. de, one of Prince Louis’ ambassadors to Rome, ii. 183.
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- Corduba (for Corbolium), *v.* Corbueil.
- Corfe, Dorset, ii. 62, 77, 151, 183.
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- Corneto, ii. 226.
- Cornhill, Henry de, sheriff of Kent, attends William, Bishop of Ely, to Dover, i. 206; sent to expel the monks from Canterbury, ii. 39; adheres to King John against the Pope, 60; and against the barons, 117.
- Cornwall, county of, i. 172.
- Cornwall, Henry, Earl of, adheres to King John against the barons, ii. 117.
- Coulin, i. 179.
- Courçon, Robert de, arrives in the Holy Land, ii. 235.
- Courey, Ingelram de, one of the confederacy against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
- Courtenay, Robert de, confederates against the Count of Champagne, iii. 3.
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- Coventry (or Chester), Bishops of :
— Walter (Prior of Canterbury), suspended, 81.
— Richard, i. 22.
— Gerard (surnamed "Puella") his consecration and death, i. 130.
— Hugh de Nonant, suspended for acting as a sheriff, i. 175; robbed, 226; his death-bed penitence, 273.
— Geoffrey de Muschamp, i. 276, 277; ii. 44.
— William, present with King John at Runnymede, ii. 118.
— Alexander, protects Fawkes de Breaté in his access to the King, ii. 281; sent to Rome to oppose an election made by the monks of Durham, 309; and one made by those of Canterbury, 348, 361; assists at the consecration of Bishop Bingham of Salisbury, 378; is rebuked by the King for his intimacy with the Earl Marshal, iii. 75; excommunicates the persons who had traduced him to the King, *ib.*; is sent to make peace with the Earl Marshal and Llewellyn, 79.
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