

Anno 641  
of Christ,  
to 685.



THE  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
VVORLD.  
OR, AN  
Account of Time.

The Eighth Book.

W Herein are contained the Years from the 641 of CHRIST,  
unto 1100.

CHAP. I.

Affairs of the Eastern Empire under the successours of Heraclius, from  
the year 641. to 685. Of the sixth Synod against the Monothelites.

a) Niceph.  
Brev. Theoph.  
Miscel. in fine  
I. 1.

b) Theoph.  
Zon. Cedr.  
Diac. in Miscel.  
18.

**C**onstantine the son of Heraclius, by his former Wife (a) reigned after this in the year of Christ, 641. and in the fourth Moneth is taken away by poyson, by his step-mother Martina.

(b) Heracleonas, with Martina his Mother, reigneth no more than six Moneths. Which being finished, his Nose, and his Mothers tongue, is cut off by the decree of the Senate: and Constantine the son of Constantine is made Emperour, the Nephew of Heraclius: who had rather in the worship of Religion, be like his Grandfather

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Grandfather than his father, for he was a Monothelite, when as his father had been a Catholike.

He being stained with this Heresy, snatched away Pope Martina a most holy man, (because being commanded to subscribe to the form of Heraclius, he had condemned him in an assembly, with the error of the Monothelites, in the year 649.) by Theodore Calliopas his Exarch unto Constantinople, in (d) the year 653. to wit, in which he was 13th Cal. July, 4. Holiday: and thence banished him unto Chersona. Where he in the year 655, dieth, 14. Conf. Acc. 16. Septem. as it is in the (a) collections of Anastasius. (b) Also Maximus a Monk, a great contender for the Catholique Faith, being cut short in tongue and hand, he carried away into exile.

With which wicked acts, God being offended, he suffered the Romane Empire to be torn by the weapons of the Saracens. (c) Against whom in the year 654, in a sea-battell, he most unhappily fought. (d) Being weary of Constantinople, he passed over thence into Italy, where with no more prosperous warlike success he fought against the Longobards. He being incensed by that slaughter, sacked Rome with a barbarous fury: and passed over into Sicily, where when he had remained six years, he was killed in a Bath by his own Syracusans, in the year 668. (e) after he had reigned 27. years.

(1) Constantine the son of this, beginning to reign in the same year, restored Catholique worship. Theophanes writeth, and out of him Paul Deacon, that both his brothers Noses, Tiberius, and Heraclius, were cut off by his command, in the beginning of his reign. But the same men relate, those same, in the 14th year of his Empire, of Christ 681. to have been cast out from rule, and Constantine alone with his son Justinian, to have managed the Commonwealth which are least agreeable.

(2) The Saracens having proceeded further by conquering, besieged Constantinople seven years. But when as both the Mardaites, inhabitants of Libanus, had stopped them by a homebred war, and the Romans valiantly resisted; at last they made peace for thirty years on these conditions, that they should weigh to the Romans every year 365 thousand Crowns of Gold, and the heads of fifty men, noble Horses 50. The Navy of the Saracens being cast away with a tempest, in the return all perished by shipwrack, the which Theophanes, and others write to have happened after the peace granted. Nicephorus affirmeth, the peace to have been the latter, and to be desired through occasion of this destruction by the Barbarians. Theophanes delivereth, the Saracens began to assault Constantinople in the fifth year of Constantine, and out of him Cedrenus, and Paul Deacon: but in the ninth year, the peace to have been begun. By this means it shall be false, that it was besieged seven years: which they do number up, as well as Nicephorus, in his Breviary: At or about the same time, that fire that is called commonly [Greek] was invented by a certain man Callinicus, whose

Q9

force

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c) Anast. Col.  
lect. & in Mar-  
tino Theoph.  
Miscel. 16.  
d) Exilii S.  
Mart. historia  
in Collec. p. 79.  
e) Anast. Col-  
le. p. 104.  
b) Ibid. p. 196.  
& 264.  
Theoph. &c.

c) Theoph.  
Misc.

d) Paul. Vulf.  
7. de gest.  
Lang. c. 12.

e) Theoph. Zo-  
na. &c.

f) Theoph.  
Misc. &c.

g) Niceph.  
Brev. p. 99.  
& seq. Theoph.  
Pa. I. Diac. 19.  
Cedr.

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(a) Niceph.  
Erev.  
(b) Theoph.  
Diac.

(c) Niceph.  
Erev. p. 109.  
(d) Anast. in  
Agath. The-  
oph. Diac. 19.  
Zon. Cedr.

(e) John in  
Ep. to Con-  
stant. in the  
Collect. of A-  
nast.

(f) Niceph. p.  
109. Theoph.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedr.

force is such, that it burneth in the very waters. The (a) *Avars* following the example of the *Saracens*, and other *Barbarians* intreated peace of the *Romans*. (b) The which two years after, from the *Bulgarians*, who at first, that is, in the year of Christ, six hundred seventy seven, had forced on the *Romane* borders, he was constrained to redeem, with the agreement of an yearly Tribute.

The quiet of the Commonwealth being established, the Emperor passed over his Councils to pacify the Church. (c) For which thing, he called the sixth generall Council, *Agatho* being *Romane* Bishop, the which being begun in (d) the year 680. the 9th of *Const. Acc.* in the Month *Novemb.* was ended the year following. In that Council, five universall Synods being approved of, it was decreed, there was two Wills, and as many actions in Christ, as there were natures in him: and those who had taught otherwise, were condemned for Heretiques, *Sergius*, *Pyrhus*, *Cyrus*, *Paulus*, and others, to whom also, *Honorius* in the Acts, is joyned, who had sat *Romane* Bishop, *Heraclius* being Emperor. But (e) *John* the 4th, drives away this reproach from him, who held the chief Bishoprick the third from him. Where he teacheth to *Sergius*, subtilly asking concerning one will in Christ, *Honorius* answered, there were not two resisting wills, and contrary, as we experience in our selves; but two natures in him, and as many wills were acknowledged by him. (f) *Constance* died in the year six hundred eighty five, when he had commanded 17 years.

## CHAP. II.

*The History of the Western World belonging to the above space of time, as also what Men were accounted Famous for Godlinesse and Learning.*

(g) Fred. 79.  
(h) Fred. ch.  
16. Anno 4.  
ch. 50.  
(i) Fred. 19.  
Anno 4. ch. 20.

(a) Fred. 76.  
Anno 4. c. 27.  
(b) Fred. 80.

(c) Fred. 76.

(d) Fred. 81.  
& Tell. Anno  
4. ch. 57.  
& foll.

**D**agobert died in France (g) in the 16. year of his Kingdom, of Christ 644, the 19. of Jan, to whom *Chlodoveus* was born (h) *Nanthild* a Nun, (i) when before he had, in the 629 year, begotten *Sigebert* of *Ragintruda* a Harlot, that is, in the seventh year after the beginning of his reign. *Sigebert* being a child, was made King of *Austrasia* by his father, in the year 632. other Kingdoms being left unto *Chlodoveus*, (a) that is, of *Neustria* and *Burgundy*, under the tuition of his Mother *Nanthild*. (b) *Agas* also Master of the Pallace, a most laudable man, being added. *Chlodoveus* was 12 years of age, for he was born (c) in the twelfth year of *Dagobert*, from the former beginning as appeareth, of Christ 633.

(d) *Agas* being dead, in the year 646. *Erchenwald* Mayor of the Pallace, or house in the Kingdom of *Neustria*, and *Flautohate* in *Burgundia*, are chosen. But *Pipin* dying in the same year, *Grimo-*

ald his son performed the same worthinesse of office in *Austrasia* the Kingdom of *Sigebert*.

(e) *Sigebert* without hope of off-spring, adopteth *Hildebert* the son of *Grimoaldus*, and ordained him his successeur in the (f) seventh year of his reign, of Christ 651. But when as beyond hope he had begotten *Dagobert*, he being committed unto the trust of *Grimoald*, died in the eleventh year of King *Chlodoveus*, of Christ 554. *Grimoald* sent *Dagobert* being shaven, into *Scotland*, and brought up his son *Hildebert* unto the Kingdom. With which unfaithfullnesse, the *French* being offended, make *Grimoald* being, laid hold of, to stand to the judgment of *Chlodoveus*; who, he being condemned with imprisonment, and *Hildebert* removed, himself gave his own son *Hilderick* a King to the *Austrasians*, whom (g) he had begotten of *Bathild* a *Saxon* woman, with two others, *Chlotharius*, and *Theodorick*.

Moreover, the singular bounty of *Chlodoveus* towards the poor, is praised in the Annals: (h) Whom that he might succour in a very great scarcity of Victuals, he commanded the Gold and silver wherewith his father had adorned the Graves of *Dionysius* and his fellow Martyrs, Saints, and to be divided amongst them. *Aimmo* reckoneth that to the 14th year of his reign, which falls into the 657 of Christ.

(i) And that he might recompence this, whatsoever injury of the holy place, two years after, a most famous assembly of Bishops being had, he appointed the Monastery of *Dionysius*, which his father had built nigh to the City, to be free from the jurisdiction of all Bishops; *Lauderick* the chief ruler of *Paris* agreeing to it. Concerning which thing, an ordinance of *Chlodoveus* being set forth is read the 10. Cal. July, in the 16 year.

*Chlodoveus* died in the year 660. of the Kingdom the 17. and at the same time, *Erchenwald* Lieutenant of the Pallace dying, the *French* ordain *Ebrune* a man famous for cruelty and treachery. (a) From which time, the *French* Kings being let loose into riot and sloath by little and little, the top of affairs came to the Governors of the Pallace: when by them all things were ordered, but the kings contented onely with a name or title, contained themselves in their Pallace; neither came they but once every year, on the Cal. of May, into open view of the people. Which thing also is read in the yearly Register of the *Greeks*, with this most foolish fable; the kings of France being like Hogs, have a Wheyey back, and therefore were called [*Trichorachatos*.]

(c) *Chlotarius*, who had succeeded his father *Chlodoveus*, after four years of his reign, dying, about the year of Christ 664. *Theodorick* his brother, for a short space was chief. For the *French* being quickly weary of this man, chose *Childerick*, who reigned at *Austrasia* king; they shut up *Theodorick* with *Ebroin*, shaven, in a Monastery; the one, in that of *Dionysius* at *Lutetia*: this, in that at *Luxovicum*. *Childerick* having run out three years in the kingdom: of Christ 667. by *Bodilo* a noble Frank, whom he had

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(e) Append.  
Aimo. Sig.  
(i) Tribem:

(g) Fred. 91.  
Aimo 4. ch. 47.

(h) Aimo 4.  
ch. 41.

(i) Aimo in  
the same Mo-  
nast. Dionys.  
b. 3. ch. 4.

(a) Sig. in the  
year 662.

(c) Fred. 95.  
94. Aimo 4.  
ch. 44. Sigeb.

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(c) P. Simon  
mentions him  
in Notes to  
To. 1. Coanc.  
p. 620.

(e) The life of  
Leodeg.

(f) Fred. 96.  
Sig. Aim. 4.  
ch. 44.

The cruelty of  
Ebroin on Le-  
deg. and others

(g) Urline in  
the life of Le-  
odeg. 2. O. &  
with Sur. Sig.

Fred. Aimo.  
(h) To. 1.  
Coanc. Franc.  
p. 510.

(i) Balderick. b.  
1. Chron. Cam-  
merac. ch. 25.

See Sir. Nat.  
to 1. To. of  
Coanc. Franc.  
p. 610.

Holy men in  
France.

(a) Audoin in  
life of Elig.  
b. 2. ch. 1.

(b) Aud in the  
same ch. 12.

(c) The life of  
Audoin. Aug.  
24.

(d) Sigeb.  
(e) Sigeb. in  
the year 698.

(f) Sigeb. in  
the year 661.

(g) Beda. b. 3.  
ch. 6. & 9.

H. Eng.  
(h) Ruder. To-  
let. b. 3. ch. 1.

manded, being bound to the stump of a Tree, to be punished with rods, he was after *Easter*, with his Wife great with child, slain, whose son *Chilperick*, (d) is read in the first year of his reign, registered in a certain Bull or Writ of *Corbeia*: of whom there is no mention any where made, (e) and presently *Theodorick* is called unto the Kingdome, to whom, *Leudegism* the son of *Erchenwald* is given as master of the Pallace.

But (i) *Ebroin* breaking out of secret places of the Monastery, again invaded the Lieutenantship of the Pallace, *Leudegism* being killed as also (g) *Leodegar*, chief Ruler of *Augustodunum*, whom being many waies tortured with divers torments, and in a Councell of Bishops spoiled of his dignity, he commanded to be smitten with a sword. *Sigebert* hath brought that to the year 685. (h) in which year indeed that Councell is said to have been solemnized in the Kings Country-house. That it must needs be, those to erre, who bring the death of holy *Leodegar* into the year 672. (i) seeing in the seventh year of *Theodorick*, 2. *Const. Acc.* that is, in the year six hundred seventy four, he is read under-written in the Letters of *Vindictian*.

There were many men at those times flourishing in holiness especially in *France*. Amongst whom *Eligius* and *Audoenus*, famous Bishops are mentioned, the one of *Noviomagus*, this of *Rothomagus*, made in the same day, (a) in the third year of *Chlodoveus*; of Christ 646. to wit, the 14th day of the third Moneth, which is May; Which was the Lords day before the greater Litanies, or Supplications. (b) *Eligius* died in the 70 year of his age, about the beginning of *Clotharius*. (c) Moreover *Audoenus* dieth being ninety years old, when he was working out the 44 year of his Bishoprick. Besides these, *Chlodoveus* being King, were most holy Bishops, (d) *Remacius* of *Trajectum*. *Aubert* of *Camerac*. *Theodard* a Martyr, of *Trajectum*; whom *Lambert* succeeded; who also himself afterwards died a Martyrs death, in the second year of *Childebert*, that is, of Christ 696. (e) *Audomar* of *Tarvenum*, who while the reliques of *Vedastus* were brought over, his sight, which through old age he had lost, being restored unto him, as soon again as he wanted the same, he obtained, supposing a sharpness of mind or understanding, to be better then the soundness of his eyes. Private persons also graced *France* with an exact holiness of life: *Furseus*, *Foillanus*, *Ulian*; who having come out of *Ireland*, built Monasteries. *Jodocus* son of the King of *Britany*, who, riches being despised, gave himself to a solitary life. Also (f) *Bathild* the wife of *Chlodoveus*, which built the *Corbeian* and *Calenian* Monasteries, and also *Lita* the Widdow of *Pipin*, who with her daughter *Gertrude*, consecrated her self to God.

In *Brittain*, not a few were famous for the same ornament of holiness. (g) But before others, holy *Oswald*, who fighting against the Heathens for his Countrey, fell in battle.

In *Spain*, the piety of King *Bambus* is praised, who in the 714th year of their money or tributes-reckoning, as saith (h) *Ruderick*, that

that is, in the year of Christ 676. (but as *V. fesus* writeth) in his Chronicle, in the year 672, he was compelled by force to take the Kingdom; the which had been conferred upon him by the consent of all. Which afterwards even unto the tenth year he managed; that being resigned, he made himself a Monk, that he might be the readier to take a heavenly life on earth. (1) Likewise holy *Illephonsus* Bishop of *Toledo*, who for a patronage of the Blessed Virgin undertaken against heretiques, was endowed by her, with a garment brought from Heaven.

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(i) Ruder. 2.  
ch. 12.

## CHAP. III.

What things happened under Justinian the second, Leontius, Artemius, and Theodosius in the East, from the year 685, to the year 717; and of the appendice or addition of the sixth Assembly in Trullum or the Palace.

(a) Justinian the second, surnamed *Rhinometus*, from his nose being cut off, as shall be said afterwards, succeeded his father *Constantine* in the year of Christ 685, (b) sixteen years old, who through a childish lightness and weakness undid the Common-wealth. He drew down the *Mardaites*, the Inhabitants of *Libanus*, the onely terror of the Saracen Nation, and strength of their Empire, out of *Libanus*. After that, (c) in the year of his Command, the 7th, he dissolved the peace entered into with the same Saracens, with the like blockishness, trusting to the ayds of the *Selatonians*, by whom being forsaken, a victory now gotten, he corrupted by a shameful flight. From which time *Mahomet* Prince of the *Arabians*, wasted the Roman borders without controule. Unto that rashness in warlike affairs and counsels, when headed also cruelty and robbery at home, he runs into the hatred of the people; therefore by the encouragement of two Monks, *Paul* and *Gregory*, (d) *Leontius* a Senator being sent by *Justinian* out of prison to govern Greece, he layes hold on this very man, and sent him far away, being mangled in the nose, into *Chersona*, in the year 695; and so he got the dominion promised him long ago by the same Monks through their skill in the Stars: the which he bare three years space.

(e) *Leontius* being Emperour, *Carthage* was vanquished by the *Saracens*, in the year 698. To recover this, an Army being sent by Sea by *Leontius*, the matter being ill carried on, he being afraid at the losse of it, he carried forth *Appimarus*, a certain one, to the Government, and called him *Tiberius*.

(f) *Tiberius Appimarus* in the same year 698, hedged *Leontius* in a Monastery, being rendred deformed through the like spoyl of his nose, as thus had made *Justinian*. A little after this, two hundred thousand *Saracens*, it is delivered by (g) *Theophanes*, were slain in *Syria* by the Romans, in the third year of *Tiberius*; he reigned 7 years.

(a) Theoph.  
Paul. Dia.  
b. 9. Zon.  
Cedr.

(b) Niceph.  
brev.

(c) Theoph.  
Misc. 19.

(d) Niceph.  
brev.

(e) Niceph.  
brev. Theoph.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedr.

(f) Niceph.  
Theoph.  
Misc. the  
same.

(g) Miscel.  
book 20.

(a) For

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(a) Theoph.  
Miscel. Brev.  
Anast. in  
Joan. 7.

The cruelty  
of Justinian.

(b) Theoph.  
Miscel. &c.  
Zena.

(c) Niceph.  
Breviar.  
Theoph.  
Paul, Diac.  
Zon. Ced.

(a) Theoph.  
Niceph.  
Misc. &c.

(a) For *Justinian* fleeing from *Chersona* unto *Chagan* King of the *Avars*, he led his sister or daughter in marriage; by whose shewing, lyings in wait being found, provided by his father-in-law, he passed over to the *Bulgarians*; by whose help after ten years banishment, being restored, he in the year 705 had a new beginning of commanding. First of all, *Appimarus* and *Leontias* being a long time led through the horse-race; and mocked, he cut off their necks. And then, the peace which he had agreed with the *Bulgarians*, being rashly violated, he paid the punishment of an unthankfull mind towards them by whom he was helped, with disgrace, and the slaughter of his subjects, in the 4th year of his Empire. At last, being offended with the *Chersonites*, because he had remembered, layings in wait were made for him by them, a strong Navy being sent against them, he caused them almost all to be killed. The which Navy, in the month of October returning, a cruel tempest drowned by shipwrack, wherein seventy and three thousand men perished. *Justinian* being secure for so great a slaughter, when as he had taken that one thing grievously, that the Souldier in that destruction of the *Chersonites* had abstained from the slaughter of the little ones, he led a new Navy thither to kill them. But the Princes being moved with hatred of so mad cruelty, proclaim *Bardan Philippick* Emperour, in the year 711, when *Justinian* lived the sixth year from the Empire recovered; who by the command of *Philippick*, he with his son *Tiberius* was slain. *Anastasius* sheweth in the life of Pope *Constantine*, this very man being called forth to *Constantinople* by *Justinian*, set forward from Rome the 5th of October, 9th *Const.* Account, that is, the year 710, and there being received with the greatest honour, to have returned the 24 of October, 10 *Const.* Account, which is the 711th year; and after three moneths, a Messenger to have brought word to Rome of the death of *Justinian*. Wherefore about the end of the 711th year, or the 712th, *Justinian* was slain. (b) A wicked word gathered from his mouth, witnesseth the fierce and unmild spirit of this Prince. When as a dangerous tempest arising, to one admonishing him, that he would make a vow unto God, If he would go forth safe out of it, to spare all his enemies: He answered, *Yea, let me here miserably perish, if I shall even spare one.*

(c) *Philippick* foolishly and neglectfully governed the Empire through wickedness gotten, and lavished out the riches gotten by *Justinian*, through too many, and unprofitable charges. *Cyrus* being driven away, he brought up *John* to the Constantinopolitan seat, an impure and heretical man, who being his assistant, by Bishops of the same faction, made void the sixth Synod in the year 712, and renewed the heresie of the Monothelites. Of which impiety a little after he experienced God to be a revenger. (a) For after he had reigned two years, and some moneths, when as a horse-exercise being had, he slept after dinner, in a place apart, he

he was taken by force by conspirators, and deprived of his eyes the day before Pentecost; which fell out in that year the 713, On the 4th of June. (b) On which Eve of Whitsontide, *Nicephorus* and *Theophanes* do fallily affirm the birth-day to have agreed or met at *Constantinople*.

(c) *Artemius*, who was Secretary to *Philippick*, his name being changed, was called *Anastasius*, he reigned the same year of Christ 712; which thing the (d) publique acts of the Virgin that was freed from the devil, the 12th *Const.* Account, in the moneth October, *Anastasius* being Emperour, do witness.

He made ready a great Navy against the Saracens, who had brought ships to the Isle of Rhodes to cut timber. But a division arising in the Army, and the Captain being killed, the Souldiers bring *Theodosius* of *Adramyttium*, a certain gatherer of Customes, a quiet man, and lying hid, to take the Empire. *Anastasius* mistrusting his affairs, his promise or faith being received, and the famous things of rule being laid aside, made himself a Monk, and was passed over to *Thessalonica*, in the year of Christ 715, when he had reigned two years. This man was excellently garnished with Learning, and a favourer of the Catholique party. Therefore *John* the heretique being cast off, he brought over *Germane*, Bishop at Cyzicum to *Constantinople*, the 15th of *Const.* Account, as *Theophanes* writeth, that is, in the year 715.

(c) *Theodosius* of *Adramyttium*, being made Emperour, as it were, by sport, reigned about two years, even till the year 717, in which he gave place in the Empire of his own accord, unto *Leo* of *Isaurus*, who was carried up thereto by the voyces of the Souldiers, and, with his son, being shaven into a Clergy-man, he passed away the remainder of his age in rest. He dyed at Ephesus, faith *Cedrenus*; and commanded this word to be written on his tomb, *Tristitia*; that is, *Heath*. Moreover, there is a report, that he was famous for miracles after death.

(a) He reigning, *Musalmes* Prince of the *Saracens*, setting upon *Constantinople*, run out into *Asia*, and possessed *Cappadocia*.

(b) *Justinian* enjoying the affairs, and in the year of Christ 707, there was an assembly had of Greek Prelates at *Constantinople* in the *Trullum*, so they named the Palace, by which were made 105 Canons; which Synod they called *quadecim*, that is, a five-sixth, as it were, to supply the 5 and 6 Universal assemblies, in which there were no Canons or rules set forth. (c) But those Canons being foolishly, and beyond all right registred, they wanted authority by a decree of the Roman Bishops.

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(b) See Notes  
to the Brev.  
of Niceph.  
p. 198.  
(c) Niceph.  
Theoph. Diac.  
Zon. Cedr.  
(d) Baron. to  
the year 713.

(e) Niceph.  
Breviar.  
Theoph. Diac.  
Zon. Cedr.

(a) Niceph.  
Breviar.  
Theoph.  
(b) Theoph.  
to the old  
year of Poge-  
natus, Syn. in  
extant, with  
a Commenta-  
ry. Zena. &  
Balsam.  
(c) Anast. in  
Serg. Bole  
of the sixth  
Age.

## CHAP. IV.

Of the Affairs of the western world, especially in France and Spain, in that same space of time. Of the last Kings of the Franks, from the flock of Meroveus; and of the Saracens invading Spain; likewise of Men eminent in holiness of life.

IN France, *Ebroine* Governour of the Palace, (*Theodorick* obtaining even but in name, the Kingdom of France, which they called the Kingdom of *Neustria*), ragged with cruel tyranny. In like manner the Kingdom of *Austrasia* obeyed the Governours of the Palace. *Vulsaaldus* being dead, *Pipin* the son of *Ansegisus* took that dignity, (d) in the year of Christ 687, who in the beginning joyning in battel with *Theodorick* and *Ebroine*, is overcome; and his Companion in office, *Martin*, against promise made, is killed by *Ebroine*. *Ebroine* himself in the year, as appeareth, 688, (e) that is, in the third after the death of *Leodegar*, was thrust thorow by *Hermenfride*. But then *Pipin*, *Theodorick* being overcome, held the mastership of both kingdoms (f) in the year 691, an excellent man, and most worthy of the command of the French; but that one stain of lust darkeneth this man's memory. For besides *Platide* a noble Wife, he had *Elpais* a Harlot, of whom was begotten *Charls Martell*: in which one man afterwards, the worthiness of the French Nation stood. (a) This his intemperance *Lambert* Bishop of *Leodium* daring to correct, he was beleached by *Dado* the brother of *Elpais*; in whose place holy *Hubert* was ordained; which *Sigebert* hath shewn to be in the year 698.

(b) *Pipin*, the Frisians being subdued, and their Captain *Rathbod*, and the Kingdom of France managed 27 years with the greatest quiry, dyeth (c) in the year 714, whom *Charls* succeeded, begotten of *Elpais*, of whom, afterwards. Now I will expresse the other Kings of France even unto *Pipin* the son of *Charls*; who are reckoned with a title onely, when as all the power was after that, in the power of the Lieutenants of the Palace, whom they name Mayors.

*Theodorick* the son of *Clodoveus* the second, dying about the year of Christ 690, left an empty possession of a kingly title unto *Clodoveus* his son, the third of that name; the which he held 4 years, and dying in the year 694, delivered it to his brother *Childebert*; *Childebert* numbred the (c) 17th year of the Kingdom, and dyed (f) in the year 711.

(g) *Dagobert* his son reigned five years, whom the *Pithean* Animals shew to have dyed in the 715th year.

(h) The French appoint for this, *Daniel*, a certain Clerk, of a Kingly spirit, but not enough assuredly known; whom his name being changed, they call *Chilperick*;

(i) *Raginfred* is joyned to this King as Lieutenant of the Palace. Both being overcome by *Charls Martell*, he runs away to *Eudo* Prince

Prince of the *Vascones*; but he also being broken, and put to flight, *Chilperick* who had yielded to *Charls*, dyeth in the 5th year of his reign, (l) of Christ 720; in the same year *Charls* makes *Theodorick* King, who (m) reigned 15 years. Therefore he deceased about the year 735.

After this man, there was a (n) cessation of a King about 7 years, which turning over, the last of the posterity of *Meroveus*, *Childerick* the third, began in the year 742, who had the likeness of a kingdom until the year 752. For in this very year, *Pipin*, *Childerick* being shut into a Monastery and shaven, began to be called King of the French; which year, from the beginning of the kingdom of the Franks, that is, from the year of Christ 420, is numbred 333.

But in Spain, the Saracens pouring out of Africa, *Ruderick* reigning, oppressed the Goths, being called thither by *Julian* an Earl; whose daughter, or wife, *Ruderick* had forced with whoredome. The beginning of that slaughter *Ruderick* noteth to be (a) in the 91 year of *Mahomet's* flight, of the Spanish account 712. (b) Two years after, *Ruderick* the King, in a great battel joyned, being betrayed and forsaken by his own, was slain. (c) So Spain came into the power of the Saracens. The remainders of the Goths had their retiring place in *Asturia* and *Cantabria*; and there the *Barbarians* being valiantly beat off, they, they held however the possession of the ancient Kingdom, *Pelagius* being their Captain; who first reigned over the *Asturians*.

Not a few in that space of time made proof of their holiness; in England *Cuthbert*, whom (d) *Bede* witnesseth to have been made Bishop about the year 685. (e) From thence also *Vuilebrod* coming with his 12 companions, and being sent by *Pipin* into *Frisia*, brought the light of the Gospel unto the barbarous people, and appointed the seat at *Trajectum*, as *Sigebert* hath it, in the year 697; in which year he declareth holy *Kilian* to have dyed a Martyr's death. Also *Bede* made his Britain famous with no less godliness and learning, than history, who even unto the year 735 hath concluded the Christian beginnings of that Nation. Most holy Monks at the same time beautified France, *Vandregisl* a *Fiscanian*, and of *Fontinel*, a builder of Monasteries, of whom in the year 692, *Sigebert* maketh mention. (f) *Ulfmar* of *Lobia*, a founder of a Monastery. *Bertine* Abbot of *Sithiena*. (g) *Egidius* who coming out of Greece, made the Province famous. *Childebert* reigning, in the year 709, the same *Sigebert* writeth, that rock by the appointment of *Michael* Arch-Angel, which is worshipped in the *Abrincatean* Diocess by his name and religion, was consecrated by *Authbert* the Bishop.

Anno 685 of Christ, to 717.

(l) Ann. Pith. (m) Sigeb. (n) Probar. Sirm. in notes to Tom. 2. of Counc. France. p. 621.

Saracens invade Spain.

(a) Ruder. Tol. 3. ch. 18. (b) In the same place, ch. 19. (c) Ruder. Tol. 4. ch. 1.

(d) 4. Hist. ch. 6. &c. (e) Sigeb. anno 692. & 697.

(f) Sigeb. 698. (g) The same, 715.

The Temple of Michael in France.

## CHAP. V.

Of Leo of Isauria; the heresie of the Iconoclastarians; and other things of the East, from the year 717, to 741. And also of western Affairs; and of Charls Martell, and the Saracens overthrowen by him.

**L**EO, born of an obscure stock in Isauria, who first was called *Conon*, came to the Empire in the year 717, 15 of *Const. Acc.* 25 day of March, as (a) *Theophanes* writeth, repulsed the (b) *Saracens*, Asia being waiked, and *Pergamus* vanquished, besieging *Byzantium*, with a great put down of them, about the very beginning of his reign. He quenched *Tiberius* a Tyrant in Sicily by his Captains, and made the West quiet in the year 719. At length he brought forth an impiety, in times past conceived in his mind against holy Images, using a Jew his author, in the year 726; (c) in which by his guard-men he threw down the Image of our Saviour: Who being slain by the people, the Prince burning with wrath, most cruelly prosecuted their slaughter; and waxed cruel, especially on a Colledge of Learned men, gathered together out of the professors of all arts, when he had stirred them up in vain unto the fellowship of unfaithfulness. (d) Which wickedness of his, the falling away of Greece, and the *Cycladians*, and a prosperous success in suppressing it, made the sharper, in the year 727. Therefore three years after, he set out a cruel Edit against worshipful images, (e) 13 *Const. Acc.* 7th Jan. 7th holiday. That is, in the year of Christ 730. *Germane* the Bishop, in vain interposing his fury, resigned himself of his own accord; and on the 22 Jan. *Anastasi* was appointed in his room, a partaker of the impiety, when as *Germane* almost lived the hundredth year of his age; for he is he whom in the year 726, *Gregory* the second in an epistle affirmeth to have lived ninety and five years, which is in the 7th Synod. Many keepers of the ancient faith, being afflicted with divers torments and punishments by the Tyrant, had glorious ends. (f) This madness of *Leo*, *Gregory* the second, Bishop of *Rome*, when he could not restrain by letters, he (\*) cast the Emperour, and those touched with his heresie, under excommunication; and whatsoever was left of Italy, he drew away from the command of the Greeks; and further, he forbade them to pay tribute unto them.

For these things, *Leo* burning in anger prepared a Navy against the Rebels the Italians. (b) which perished with a Tempest in the *Adriatick* Sea in the 732. A little before he endeavoured to oppress (c) *Rome* with the chief Bishop himself, by the dispatching Princes of *Ravenna* and *Luitprand* King of the *Longobards*. But the Bishop came of his own accord to the *Longobard* hanging over the City, and so bended him by his steadfastness and speech, that he coming unto his feet, whatsoever he had asked, he readily did.

(d) There

(d) There was in the last year of *Leo* a fierce Earthquake, the 9th, faith *Theophanes*, of *Const. Acc.* the 26 Octob. 4th holiday, the 8th hour, (so that this was the year of Christ 740) whereby *Thracia* and *Bythia* being shaken, and especially *Constantinople*, *Nicomedia* and *Nicaea*, a great destruction happened. All the Temples of *Nicaea* besides one, went to decay. That misery yielded to the Emperour an occasion of a new tax. For to repair the walls, he increased the measure of the tributes; the which after that he continued. (e) He dyeth of a pain between the skin, or grief of the bowels, the 24 year of Rule being finished, and three moneths above; the 18th of June, the 9th of *Const. Account*, of Christ 741.

Which same year, 11th Cal. Novemb. was the last to *Charles* surnamed *Martell* or *Tudites*, when he had now governed *France* the eight and twentieth year, a Prince famous for warlike valour and deeds done. (f) *Pipin* his father being dead in the year 714, being cast into prison by his step-mother *Platrude*, & slipping out from thence, the following year, he was bold to provoke *Raginfride* chosen Mayor of the house, as was then the manner of speaking; and he being first by him overcome, he was afterward the chief (g) in the year 717, the 12th Cal. Apr. (h) on the Lord's day. He scattered in a renewed battel in the year 718, the same man trusting to the ayd of *Eudo* Duke of *Aquitane*, and then he subdued the *Saxons*, *Almains*, *Bajovarians*, *Noricans*; and, *Eudo* being put to flight, the *Aquitanes*. *Eudo* distrustful his affairs, called out the *Saracens*, with their King *Abdiramus* from *Spain*, in the year 725, whom largely sacking holy and profane places, *Charles* met, and killed them with a universal slaughter. There were slain in one day three hundred seventy and five thousand; when as of the *Franks* there were no more than 1500 slain, as (a) *Anastasi* writeth. Straightway having obtained *Burgundy* and *Lugdunum* in the year 727; the year following, *Eudo* finishing his life, he invaded *Aquitane*; he again threw to ground the *Saracens* in great number running into *France* to revenge their slaughter, in the year 731, and received *Avenion* taken by them. Then going to *Narbonne* which those held possessed with *Spain*, to whom it was made tributary, he vanquished its head *Narbona*, and afterward other Towns, the *Saracens* being slain, who often came to bring help. (b) Last of all, he frightened away *Luitprand*, being humbly besought by *Gregory* the third, King of the *Longobards*, hurtfull to the Roman Church. These things, the old Annals of the *Franks* set forth by *Pithaus*, *Fredeger*, *Sigebert*, *Aimoinus*.

*Leo* being Emperour, *John Damascene* was famous in *Syria*, who contended, for the worshipping of holy Images, with a sharp pen. In Germany, *Boniface* a Messenger of this Province was consecrated Bishop of *Rome* (c) in the moneth of Decemb. 6th *Const. Acc.* in the year 722, he there promoted Christian Religion for a long time. But the year following, *Eucherius* of *Aurelian* de-

R r 2

parted

Anno 717  
of Christ,  
to 741.

(a) Theoph.  
at the last  
year of Leo,  
Paul. Diac.  
21. ch. 32.  
Niceph.  
Brev.

(b) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
21. Cedr.  
(c) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
21. Cedr.  
Zonar.

(d) Theoph.  
Niceph. Brev.  
Diac. Cedr.

(e) Theoph.  
Diac. Niceph.

(f) Theoph.  
Diac. Anast.  
(a) Zonar.  
*Rome and Italy*  
withdrawn  
from the com-  
mand of the  
Greeks.

(b) Theoph.  
Breviar.

(c) Anast. in  
Greg.

Anno 717  
of Christ,  
to 741.

(d) Niceph.  
Brev. Theoph.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedr.

(e) The same.

(f) Annals  
of Pith. Fred.  
104. &c.

(g) Fred. 106.  
(h) Affairs of  
the French  
Epr. b. 1.  
ch. 53.

A wonderful  
slaughter of  
the Saracens.

(a) Anast. in  
Greg. 2. p. 97.

(b) Tom. 1.  
Counc. of  
France Ep.  
Greg. 3.

(c) Tom. 11  
Counc. of  
France pag.  
512.

Anna 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

parted into banishment, into which he was driven by *Charls*, as *Sigebert* is Author.

## CHAP. VI.

Of Affairs of the Western Empire under Copronymus, Leo, Constantine, and Irene. From the year 741. to 800.

A Far more foul Off-spring succeeded an Heretical and wicked father: who, from the dung which the Infant being moved into the water in Baptism, had dashed forth, deserved the name of *Copronymus*, (d) from the which, *German* the Patriarch who baptized him, took no vain guesse of his ungodlinesse. That happened in the third (e) year of *Leo*, of Christ 719. Octob. 25. Therefore, he began to reign in the 22. year of his age sliding, to wit, of Christ 741. To this man, *Irene* the daughter of *Chagan* King of the *Avarians* had married, in the year seven hundred thirty two, who, being a young beginner in Christian Ceremonies, constantly held sincere piety.

*Constantine* in the beginning had *Artabasdas*, the husband of his sister *Anne*, corival of the Empire, himself being hated by the common people for Heresy, and a very bad disposition, found out by so obscure tokens. Therefore being expelled; and fled from *Constantinople*, *Artabasdas* is saluted Emperour; who straightway restored Catholique worship. But in the year 743. (b) 12 *Conf. Acc.* in the Moneth Septem. he was taken with his son, by *Constantine*, and made blind.

(c) This man being Emperour, a cruell Plague from An. 741. continued for three years space, and wandring thorow *Sicily*, *Calabria*, and the East, so ragged, especially in *Constantinople*, that there well nigh wanted a place for burying the dead carcases, and those who should bury them. Besides this, being vexed with the wars of the *Saracens*, *Sclavonians*, and *Bulgarians*; by these also being overcome in some battells; when he led an Army against the same, being taken by a deadly sickness, and unknown to the Physicians, and put into a Ship, he breathed out his wretched Soul, (d) the 14 day of Septemb. 14. *Conf. Acc.* of Christ 775, when he had commanded 34. years and almost 3. Moneths. (e) He dying, witnessed that he, for disgracing the blisfed Virgin, the Mother of God, was damned in the eternall flame, and commanded worship to be given to her hence-forward. This was the departure of the unfaithfull and most cruell Prince: (f) Who denied the holy Virgin to be the Mother of God, Christ himself to be God, forbade honour to be done to Saints, had overthrowen holy images. (g) The which also, a Councell being gathered together, at *Constantinople* of 338 Bishops, he endeavoured to have condemned, 7. *Conf. Acc.* in the year 754. being angry chiefly against the Monks, of whom he, a great number, as also of other orders, whom

## Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

he had known to disagree from his wickednesse, afflicted with divers kinds of punishments.

In his 20th year, an Eclipse of the Sun happened, Aug. 15th. (as saith *Theophanes*) 6th holiday, 10th hour. Which is the year of Christ 760.—Whence the beginning of *Constantine* is affirmed.

Leo his son succeeded this, an heir of his fathers ungodlinesse, living the twenty sixth year. (a) For he was born in the year 750. Jan 25. *Conf. Acc.* 5. who at the beginning feigning himself a Catholick, after that, through bounty, he had gotten to himself the people's favour, he broke out into the open profession of Heresy, the which also he increased with Sacriledge. (b) For being covetous of pretious stones, a Crown glittering with little stones, the which *Maurice* had in time past dedicated in the greater Church, being taken away from thence, he placed on his own head. For which wickednesse, punishment presently followed from God: *Carbuncles* breaking out from the same head, whereby a burning Feaver arising, in a short time killed the man, Sept. 8. (c) in the year of Christ 780. when he had commanded almost five years. For he began in the year 775. Sept. 14. He left an Heir, *Constantine*, under the tuition of his Mother *Irene*, whom being born at *Athens*, he had married, (d) in the year 771. Jan. fourteen. Therefore he began his reign in the eighteenth year of his age.

*Constantine* therefore with his Mother *Irene*, commanded about ten years, in which time, all things were managed by the Councell of *Stauracium* a Senatour. By these, the ancient piety with worshipping of Images was called back. (e) *Tarasius* a most holy man being made Patriarch on the very Birth-Day of Christ, of the year 784, when as first he had made a sure promise of gathering together a universal Assembly. Of which, the Emperours (f) had already writtento Pope *Athanas* in the same year; 7. *Conf. Acc.* Therefore the matter was deferred untill the 787 of Christ, and 21. *Conf. Acc.* in which they consulted, having transported the Synod to *Nicea* on the eighth Cal. Octob, which ended in the Moneth Octob. the third of its Ides, 250. Fathers came together, two *Peters*, Ambassadors of the Bishop of *Rome* being present, one a chief Elder, the other an Elder and Governour of *Sabbat*, with *Tarasius*, and other Vicars of the other Patriarchs. (h) In that Councell, which is called the seventh *Occumenicall*, the Heresy of *Iconoclastians* or cryers out against Images, being banished, the worship of holy Images was restored. Which year an Eclipse of the Sun made famous; which happened in the eighth year of *Constantine* and *Irene*, as *Theophanes* writeth, on the Lords day, Sept. 16.

After these things, *Irene* constrained her son *Constantine*, (a) to whom she had espoused *Rotrud* the daughter of *Charls* King of the *French*, in the year 782) to marry *Mary*, a woman born in *Armenia*, in the Moneth November, of the year 788. From which

Anna 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

(a) Theoph.  
Diac. 22. ch.  
22.

(b) The same.

(c) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
Cedr.

(d) Theoph.

(e) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
13. ch. 14. &  
foll. Zon. C. d.  
(f) It is in an  
Ep. in 7.  
Synod. 7.  
g) Synod. 7.  
h) See Theoph.  
Diac. 23.  
ch. 21.

(d) Theoph.  
Diac. Cedr.  
Zon.  
(e) Theoph.  
Diac. 21. ch. 14

(b) Theoph.  
Mife. 21.

(c) Niccol.  
brev. Theoph.  
Diac. Zon.  
Cedr.

(d) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
(e) Cedren.  
Theoph. Zon.  
The d' spair-  
ing death of  
*Copronymus*.

(g) Theoph.  
Mife. 13. ch.  
24.

(a) Theoph.  
Diac. 21. ch.  
22. the life of  
*Charls* the  
Great.



Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

(b) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
31. c. 32. Ced.

(c) Theoph.  
Mile. 23. ch.  
36.  
(d) The same  
Zon. Cedr.

(e) Theoph.  
Diac. Cedr.

which marriage, he disagreeing, and also being weary of the unlimited power of *Sauracius*, he at last, in the year 790. reduced his Mother into Order, and reigned alone eight years. Which power he greenly and immoderately using, (b) deprived *Nicephorus* his Uncle, and *Alexius* his Captain, of their eyes; he cut out the Tongues of others in the Month of August, 15. *Const. Acc.* of Christ 792. Three years after, *Mary* his Wife being cast off, and thrust down into a Monastery, he married *Theodora* his Chambermaid. *Joseph* a certain Abbot joyning that marriage; but *Tarasius* winking at it, for fear least (which he threatened) the young man burning with lust, should set open Idoll-Temples, which thing filled the Eastern Church with tumults, and disagreements. (c) For two most holy men of this age, *Plato*, and *Theodore Studita*, departed from the fellowship of *Tarasius*. (d) At length, in the 18. year of his Empire, of Christ 797. he was taken by the deceit of his Mother *Irene*, and *Stauracius*, and cruelly made blind in the Month August, on the Sabbath, on which day five year he had deprived his Uncle before of his sight. *Constantine*, his eyes being digged out, is said to have given up the Ghost a little after; (e) which parricide, or child-murder, some of the Greeks brought unto *Irene's* praise; but how hatefull it was to God, a fearfull darkness of seventeen daies witnessed, which followed his death. *Irene* also, the sixth year after, of Christ, 802. 11. *Const. Acc.* 08. 13. Holiday 2, being stripped by *Nicephorus* of Government, and all her fortunes, and carried away into *Lesbos*, a year not yet turning about, dyed.

## CHAP. VII.

Of the affairs of the West, and of Pipin, and Charls the Great,  
From the year 741. to 800.

- (a) Fred. 2. 10. **T**WO sons succeed *Charls Martel* Prince of the French, (a) *Carloman* and *Pipin*: to the one he granted the West part of *Francia*, with the *Saxons* or *Almain*, and *Thuringia*; to *Pipin*, *Burgundy*, *Provance*, and *Neustria*. (b) *Griphe* the brother of them both, for he was the eldest, begotten on the daughter of *Odilo* Duke of the *Bajovians*, seeing himself excluded, possesseth *Laudurum*; where being besieged by his brethren, surrender being made, he is by *Carloman* cast into prison. (c) And then *Hunald* Duke of *Aquitane*, and also *Odilo* the *Bajovian*, and the *Almain* being by them both tamed, *Carloman* in the year 747, through the love of an heavenly life, first of all embraceth a monastick manner of living in *Sorathet*, afterward, being unknown at *Casinum*. *Griphe*, loosed out of Prison, rebelleth against *Pipin*, and being taken by him, at length slipping into *Italy* by flight, is beheaded in the Alps, in the year 751. When as now *Pipin* by the former authority of *Zachary* chief Bishop, and the consent of the heads of *France*, had added unto the

Pipin is made  
King of  
France.

the Kingly power, which he long since held, a new title of *French* King. (d) For in this year of Christ, which is numbred 752. *Hil-drick* the last King of the *Merovingians*, for his sloath being put out of office, and thrust away into a Monastery, the Kingdome of the *Franks* passed over into a new Family. *Pipin* his hrit care was to ease the *Roman* Bishop oppressed by the *Longobards*. (e) He had brought back *Rachisus* king of that Nation, who being moved from the siege of *Perusia*, by a speech of Pope *Zachary*, resigning his Kingdome, unto a Monkish kind of life, in the year 750, *Aistulph* his brother had succeeded. (f) Whom hurting the *Romans*, Pope *Steven* the third, flying from, came to *Pipin* into *France*; by whom being received with incredible honour, he perswade him, that he would bring war on the *Longobards*. Therefore in the year 754, passing over the Alps, *Pipin* constrained *Aistulph* shut up in *Pavia*, to swear that he would restore all places that belonged to the *Roman* title, and again, delaying to perform his promises, but also warching over the walls of the City for evil, he passing over into *Italy*, called back unto the faithfull performance of his Covenants (a) in the year 756. And then (b) by *Fulrade* an Abbot, he delivered the Exarch-ship of *Ravenna*; which they call *Romania*, and *Pentapolis*, that is, *Ancona*, with four Towns of *Picenum*, and other places, unto the Bishop of *Rome*. (c) Which places being taken out of the hands of the *Greek* Emperours by *Aistulph*, *Copronymus* in vain by Embassadours required of *Pipin*. With the same endeavour of defending the Church, *Pipin* overthrew (d) *Vaipharius*, Duke of *Aquitane*, making a prey on holy things, and rebelling, in his seventh dispatch into *Aquitane*, the which in the year 768, ended with the death of *Vaiphar*. Who being slain, and all *Aquitane* subdued, *Pipin* dyed at *Paris* 8. day Cal. Octob. the seventh year of his reign.

† Therefore in the year of Christ 768. *Charls* with his brother *Carloman* divided their fathers Kingdome. But he in this year 771. dying, *Charls* reigned alone, without controversy the greatest Prince. For he being both unconquered by weapons, and garnished with the studies of Learning, was a most diligent favourer of them, and he revered onely the Catholique Religion, and its head, the *Romane* Bishop. (c) He being moved by the intrigues of this man, (it was that *Adrian* who was ordained in *Stephen* his place, in the year 772) he undertook a war against *Disiderius* King of the *Longobards*, an enemy of the seat of *Rome*, in the year 773, and being besieged at *Ticinum*, and brought under his power, he brought into *France* in the year 774. But when he would have all things which had been given him by *Pipin* his father, to be confirmed to the *Roman* Bishop, then also he added very many others; the Territory of *Sabinum*, the Dutchy of *Spoleto*, and *Benevento*, which are repeated by (f) *Anastasiu*, and to those, the Provinces of *Venetia*, and *Histria*, are joyned. After these things with a most long war, and continuing nigh (g) thirty and three years, he very much tamed the *Saxons*. That began in the year 772.

Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

(a) Ann. Peh.

(c) Anast. in  
Zachar. Paul.  
Vuarnef. 6. c. 9.

(f) Anast. in  
Steph. 10. 2.  
Cogn. France.

(a) Ann. Peh.  
(b) Anast. in  
Steph. 3.

(c) Anast.

(d) Annal.

Peh. Adel.  
Ado. in the  
life of Charls  
the Great.  
Sicgb.

† Egin. in the  
life of Charls  
the Great.  
Ann. Peh. Al-  
mo. 80.  
The begin-  
ning of Charls  
the Great.

(c) Ann. Peh.  
Anast. in Adri-  
an.

Charls over-  
throweth the  
Kingdome of  
the Longo-  
bards.

(f) Anast. in  
Adrian.

(g) Egin.  
Ann. Peh.  
the life of  
Charls the  
Great, an un-  
certain author.



Anno 741  
of Christ,  
to 800.

(h) Ann.  
Charls the  
Great.  
Egin. Sigeb.  
&c.

(a) Eginh.  
(b) Ann. of  
Charls the  
Great, &  
Pich.

A slaughter  
of the French  
in the Pyrenean  
Mountains.

(c) Eginh.

(d) Baron. in  
the year 778.  
(e) Eginh. &  
Ann. of Charls  
the Great.

(f) Roder.  
Tolet. b. 4.  
ch. 11.

(g) Ann. of  
Charls the  
Great, & Pich.  
Alcuin. 1.  
Counc. Eliphan.

(h) In the  
same place,  
See Tom. 2.  
Counc. France.  
p. 193.

(i) To. 2.  
Counc. Gal.  
(k) The life  
of Alcuin.

772, and was ended in 804; when he transported all those beyond *Albania*, with their households into *France*. Likewise he brought over the *Sclavonians*, and also the *Bajovarians*, with their Duke *Tasilo* rebelling, unto his obedience. (h) Also a war undertaken with the *Avarians*, or *Hunns*, in the year 791, he finished with their great slaughter; and so much prey gotten, *Eginhart* writeth, as in no other War.

(a) Moreover, the *Saracens* being beaten down in *Spain*, he subdued no small part thereof unto French weapons. (b) But especially in the year 778, an Expedition being made into *Spain*, attempting *Casaraugusta*, pledges being received, he departed thence unto *Pampilona*; whose walls being thrown down, while he goeth forth through the *Pyrenean* Mountains into *France*, the *Vascons* rising up in a very great company by the Straights, some slaughter of the chief being made, and hinderances removed, they saved themselves in unpassable woods and hiding places from the weapons of the French. (c) There was slain amongst others, *Rutland*, a Governour of the *Brittain* Coast: The yearly Registers of that Nation affirm, that slaughter to have been brought on them by *Alphonfus* King of *Spain*, who had provoked *Charls* into *Spain*; which thing (d) *Baronius* out of the just writers of those times (e) refuteth. Who mention, that there was between both those Kings a most firm league of friendship; and also they do shew those things were long before the beginning of *Alphonfus*; who indeed (f) began to reign in their account 825, of Christ 787, also a valiant and religious Prince, and from his continual chastity obtained the surname of *Chaste*.

Nor *Charls* less burning with an endeavour of promoting the Catholique Religion, than his Kingdom, he for that purpose solemnized often Councils of Bishops. (g) Amongst which, that was famous in the year 792, because the heresie of *Orgelitanus* and *Elipandrus* Bishops of *Toledo*, was in the Assembly of *Ratisbona* condemned, who affirmed Christ to be the adopted Son of God. (h) And the same heresie was again considered in the Assembly of *Frankford*, at the River *Maynus*; in which Synod seventh Universal Assembly was rejected by the Bishops that were ignorant of its decrees, in the year 794. When as about the same question of images, *Pipin* being King, another was celebrated at *Gentiliacum*, in the (i) year 767.

(k) Under this King, *Alcuin* coming out of *England* into *France*, flourished with the greatest opinion of Learning, whom *Charls* made very much use of as a Master, he also himself being in a few things instructed in divine and humane learning, whom he made Governour of the Monastery of *Martin* amongst the *Turrians*, and some others; neither yet was he a Monk, nor a Priest, but being contented with the order of a Deacon, he ceased to live, in the year of Christ 804, on the very day of Whitsontide, which happened on May the nineteenth.

CHAP.

# CHAP. VIII.

Of Charls the Great, the first or chief Emperour of the West; and Ludovicus Pius; and the Deeds of both, from the year 800, to 840.

Anno 800  
of Christ,  
to 840.

THE eight hundredth year of Christ brought a new *Augustus* unto the West, he least of all indulging or giving respect to the piety of the French, got that dignity, which the Greeks in the East, by reason of haughtiness and impiety, by degrees lost.

(a) *Leo* the third, who was chosen in the room of *Adrian*, in the year 795, was by a faction of some persons, maimed in his eyes and tongue, and vexed after an unworthy manner in the year 799. And although God by an unusual wonder, had restored unto him his eyes (b) and tongue, yet *Charls* being very much moved with the cruelty of the wicked act, came to Rome. Where when the most harmless Bishop had washed away the faults laid against him by an oath, (c) on the very day of the Lord's birth, in the year 800, he coming on, *Charls* not thinking of it, put the Crown on his head, and saluteth him Emperour of the Romans. Unto whom *Charls* from that time required the good turn by obedience and bounty. (d) The year straightway following on, there is an examination had concerning the parricides; and being condemned of their life, the Bishop intreating, they changed their soyl. A little after these things, the *Danes* (e) with their King *Godefride* were crushed; and also the *Venetians*, who also were received upon yielding by *Pipin* the son of *Charls* in the year 810, which was the last year to *Pipin* himself. For he dyed the 8 Ides July. Also he drave back the Moors, sacking Italy and the Islands, by his Captains. (f) About the end of his life, being wholly bent on the duties of Religion and godlinesse, he closed his day 5 Cal. Feb. at *Aquisgrane*, in the year of Christ 814, of his age 71, of his kingdom 47, and of Empire the 14.

(g) *Ludovicus*, having gotten the surname either from his remarkable love and affection towards divine matters, or towards his Subjects, being already the former year taken from the King of *Aquitane*, into the fellowship of the Empire; he succeeded the same, on a holiday, in the year, as hath been spoken, 814, the other sons of *Charls* being dead, he as yet surviving; *Pipin* in the year 811, *Charls* the year following. (a) He received *Stephen* the 5th, being in the room of *Leo* the third, at *Rhemes* in the year 816, and by him the imperial Crown was beautified.

The year following, *Bernard* the son of his brother *Pipin* (b) by a Concubine, King of *Italy*, rebelling against *Ludovicus*, and then for fear of him, a surrender being made, is deprived of his eyes; many chief ones being condemned for offence of Treason; and punished with banishment; amongst whom were *Anselm* of *Mediolan*,

S f

(a) Anast. in  
Leont. 3.

(b) Anast. in  
the same.  
Charls is made  
Emperour.

(c) Eginh.  
Ann. Charls  
& Pich.  
Theoph.

(d) Anast.  
The Deeds of  
Charls.

(e) Ann.  
Charls &  
Pich.

(f) Eginh.  
The death of  
Charls.

(g) Ann. Lud.  
dov. & Chr.  
Pich. Theog.  
gan. in the  
life of Lud.

(a) Annal.  
Adel. Anast.

(b) Theog.  
&c.

Anno 800  
of Christ,  
to 840.

(c) The same  
Authors.

The Sons of  
Ludovick rebell  
against their  
Father.  
(d) Ann. Pich.

(e) Ann. Pih.  
The Life of Lu-  
dovick. Nishar-  
dus. Tot 2.  
Canc. Franc.  
& To. 3.

(f) Canc.  
Franc. To. 2.

(g) To. 3. of  
Council of  
France in a  
Synodical  
Council of  
Tricallia.

(a) Ann. in  
the life of Lu-  
dov.

The death of  
Lewis.

(b) In the life  
of Lewis, Ann.

diolan, and Theodulf of Aurelia, Bishops; on the son of whose brother he inflicted voluntary punishments of strictness from the will of the Bishops, in the year 822. (c) Irmingard the 9th of Octob. of the year 818, dying, (in which year the Sun, 8 Ides of July, is said to have been eclipsed, of Ludovick year 5,) he married Judith the daughter of Vuelfus an Earl; of whom was begotten Charls, by surname Calvus, or the Bald: when as he had already three sons, Lotharius, Ludovick, and Pipin, who when they could not suffer with a quiet mind Charls to be preferred before them, at once rose up against their father. (d) First of all in the year 830, Pipin King of Aquitaine, conspiring with the chief Governours, lay hold of the Emperour, and shuts up Judith into a Monastery, Lotharius straightway coming upon it and approving it. But in the following year, through the endeavour of the Germans, Ludovick received the Empire. (e) From the which again, in the year 833, he being by the conspiracy of the three sons, and advice of the Bishops, withdrawn and compelled to resign; not long after he is wholly restored, in the year 834. wherein Lotharius, who had dealt more disgracefully with his father than the rest, favour being more slowly reconciled with him, confounded France with Civil War; untill through the Emperour's clemency all things being pardoned, a peace however grew between them. After these things an Assembly of Prelates being solemnized at the Village of Theodones, (f) Ebbo Bishop of Rheims, partaker of that wicked conspiracy against Ludovick, with Agobard of Lugdunum, was deposed, in the year 835. (g) And after the death of Ludovick, in the very year 840, was by Lotharius restored; a little after, for fear of Charls, he fled to the same Emperour. Last of all, the office of preaching the Gospel to the Northmannes, being committed to him by Paschall chief Bishop, he obtained the seat of Hildenesheim in Saxony, not far from their borders, by the bounty of Ludovick King of Germany, and there deceased.

(a) At length Pipin being dead in the year 837, Ludovick, the kingdom being divided among the other three, while he hasteneth to prevent Ludovick his son preparing war for the unjust dividing of the kingdom, dyed 12 Cal. Jul. of the year 840, in the year of his life 64, of rule 27; and was buried among the Mediomatricans in the Cathedral of Arnulph by his brother Drogon Bishop of that City. Whose departure, a dire eclipse of the Sun foreshewed (b) the day before Lords-day of the Ascension; which was the day before the Nones of May, the 9th hour of the day.

CHAP.

## CHAP. IX.

Anno 800  
of Christ,  
to 841.

What things were carried on under Nicephorus, Michael Curopalates, Leo the Armenian, Michael Balbus, Theophilus, in the East, from the year 800, to 841.

IN the East, Irene, as we have said, being cast forth in the year 802, Nicephorus took to him the Empire and Bardan, who was brought up by the Souldiers against his will to the same height: being removed, he took to him Stauracius his son, a partaker of imperial Majesty, (c) 12 Const. Account, in the moneth Decemb. of the year 803, a covetous man, and treacherous, through the learning of the Manichees, unto whose magical arts he was given. Therefore disagreeing from the holy things of Christians, he dealt very badly with Bishops, Clerks and Monks, and commanded them to be oppressed and trodden under foot by the Magistrates. He had a War with the Saracens, from whom Peace being purchased on most shamefull conditions, he never faithfully performed it. He going about to lead an Army against the Bulgarians, made the Churches tributaries. Concerning which thing to a certain familiar friend complaining, his heart was hardened, as once Pharaoh's, he confessed, God so willing it. Neither was the punishment of his wicked head, long deferred. He being compassed about by the Bulgarians, fell with the flous of his whole Empire, (d) in the year 811, July 26. when he had commanded 9 years. (e) Stauracius being wounded in fight, reigned a few moneths.

For in the same year (a) Michael Curopalates, by surname Rengabe 5. Octob. week-day 5, is proclaimed Emperour, a man famous for godliness and peaceable arts; but therefore not fit for warlike affairs. Wherefore he being overcome by the Bulgarians in the year 813, he gave place in Dominion unto Leo of Armenia not against his will, who was crowned by Nicephorus the Patriarch, 6 Const. Acc. 11 day of July, 2d. week-day: when in the same year (which must needs be of Christ the 813, the Sun had the 4th day of May suffered an Eclipse, as (b) Theophanes writeth, whose history endeth this year.

Furthermore, the same (c) Theophanes being witness, Michael bent all his endeavour to establish the agreement of the Eastern Church. For it was rent into parties, when as Plato and Theodore Governours of the Studites, loaded with all praise, did therefore disagree from Nicephorus, otherwise a most holy man; because he, of a lay-man, had been made a Bishop; both because he had received to communion Joseph the steward of the house, who had joyed the marriage of Constantine the son of Irene, and Theodora. For which cause Theodore with his brother Joseph Bishop of Thessalonica, and Plato, was banished, in the year 809, in the moneth of

S f 2

January

(a) Theoph.  
Paul. Diac.  
b. 24.

(d) Theoph.  
Miscel. 24.  
ch. 25.

(e) The same,  
(a) Theoph.  
Misc. ch. 24.  
zon. Ccd.

(b) Theoph.  
Misc. ch. 24.  
& 42.

(c) Theoph.  
Misc. ch. 24.  
ch. 31.

## CHAP. X.

Of affairs of the western Empire under the Successour of CHARLES the GREAT; And of others, from the year 841. to about 900. And especially of the Kings of France; and of Famous Men.

AFTER the departure of *Ludovick Pius* the Emperour, there arose a disagreement amongst his sons concerning the right of the Kingdom, or reign, and borders. *Lotharius* the Emperour who was eldest, desired to draw all unto himself. This man, *Ludovick* and *Charls*, their forces being joyned together, resisted; and he being overcome 7. Cal. July, they chased him in a great battle unto *Fontineta* a Village, (c) in the year of Christ 841. In which fight, so great a slaughter of the French was made, as they had not remembered hitherto to have been.

The year following, *Lotharius* being again put to flight, at length they agree among themselves, and thus they divided their fathers kingdom: Unto *Lotharius*, besides the Roman Empire, that is, (f) *Rome*, and *Italy*, (a) the seat of *Belgica*; which is said to have got the name of *Lorraine* from him, and is environed by these two Rivers *Scald* and *Rhine*, as *Sigebert* saith in the year 844, and also the Province of *Burgundy*. And to *Ludovick* all *Germany* unto the River *Rhine*, (b) and beyond it for convenience of Wine, three Cities more, viz. *Mentz*, *Spire*, and *Worms*. And *Charls* had to his lot the West Countreys of *France*, (c) from the River *Maze* unto the English Seas. Therefore he constrained *Pipin* and *Charls*, sons of his Brother *Pipin*, because they claimed the right of *Aquitane* to become Monks, and *Sigebert* refers this to the year eight hundred fifty two.

(d) His daughter *Judith*, which he had begotten of *Hermetrude* being married to *Ethelred* (e) King of *England*, after his death returned into *France*, and was ravished not unwillingly by the Earl *Baldwin* (f) in the year 862. Wherefore *Baldwin* being (g) anathematized by the Bishops sentence, he went to Pope *Nicholas* to *Rome*, who with earnest prayers, at last obtained his pardon from the King, *Baldwin* being then reconciled, and the marriage celebrated, he received *Flanders* from the King for her Dowry, in the year of our Lord 866.

(h) Then was *Lotharius* the third, Emperour of the West after *Charls* the Great, and governed the Empire about some fifteen years, but in the year of Christ 855 being wearied with the management of humane affairs, he gave over to his three sons the government of the Kingdom, and became a Monk in the *Prumian* Monastery, where he died the third of *October*, his sons were *Lewis* to whom he left *Italy* with the Empire, *Lotharius* to whom he gave *Lorain*, and *Charls* who had *Burgundy*, (i) after whose death the two other brothers divided his estate; and of it *Lions*, *Belanjon* and *Vienna* fell to *Lotharius*'s Lot.

*Lewis*

January, from which banishment, *Michael* a little after called him back again.

(d) *Leo* of *Armenia*, in the year 813, in the moneth of July took the Empire, much unlike to *Michael*. For he raged on holy images, and Catholics, especially Monks, with all cruelty, using *Theodorus* his encourager unto that thing: whom indeed, *Nicophorus* the Patriarch being driven away, he made Prelate of *Constantinople*, (e) a Prince otherwise not unprofitable to the Commonwealth. He commanded 7 years, 5 moneths; and on the very day of the Lords birth, by *Michael Balbus*, whom as guilty against Prerogative-royal, he held in prison, he was amongst his very holy duties slain in the year of Christ 820, in which presently reigned (f) *Michael* from a default of his tongue called [*Balbus*] or Stuttering, born at *Amdrium*, which is a Town of *Phrygia*, (g) where he had lived a certain sect, out of the filth of Jews, *Manichees*, and other pests; the which *Michael* having followed, he banished holy images, and all Catholike name or authority: (h) he thrust out *Euthymius* and *Methodius*, most holy men, into banishment; also by his son *Theophilus* he received the one with lethern whips even to death. *Methodius* afterwards held the Patriarchship of *Constantinople*. (a) He overcame *Thomas* a certain Tyrant, providing against him with the help of the *Bulgarians*, and butchered him with all kind of cruelty.

(b) *Crete* about this time being possessed by the *Saracens* of *Spain*, about the year 823. But *Sicily* by the Africans in the year 828, through the treason of *Euphemius*, who being thrust thorow in the siege of *Syracusa*, paid the punishment of his treachery. After that, *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, and many places of *Italy* obeyed the *Saracens*. (c) He dyed in the year 829, after 8 years, and nine moneths rule.

(d) *Theophilus* his son followed this in the month of *Oct*: 8 *Conf*. Acc. as *Cedrenus* writeth: without doubt in the year which I have said, 829, an imitator of his Father's ungodliness. For he both persecuted the worshippers of Images, and chiefly dealt disgracefully with *Theophanes* and *Theodore*, brethren far exceeding in piety. Yet the same man is reported to have been a most strict Requirer of Justice. And enjoying the Empire 12 years and three moneths, he departed out of this life in the year of Christ 841, being the next after the death of *Ludovick Pius*.

## CHAP.

Anno 800  
of Christ,  
to 841.

(d) Europal.  
Zon. Cedr.

(e) Ced. Zon.

(f) Europ.  
Zon. Cedr.

(g) Zon.  
Cedr.

(h) Cedr.

(a) Europal.  
Zon. Cedr.

(b) Cedre.  
Zon.

(c) The same  
authors.

(d) The same  
Authors.

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

The Civil wa  
of the sons of  
*Ludovick*.

(e) Chron.  
Pith. Regim.  
Herman. O  
tho. Frif. 5. ch.  
15. Mary of  
Scotland.

(f) Regim.  
(a) Otho. Frif.  
l. 5. c. 35. fig.

(b) Anno 844.  
19. Sigeb. A.  
844.  
(c) Otho. Regim.  
fig. vide c.  
car. cal. 37.  
and firm. ibid.

(d) Concil.  
Gall. To. 2. p.  
194. & 195.  
Flodoar. l. 3. c.  
12. Meyerus.  
(e) Flodoar.  
(f) Conc. Gall.  
Toni. 3.  
*Judith* *Carlus*  
daughter ra-  
vished by *Bal-  
dwin*.  
(g) Conc. Gall.  
p. 213. To. 3.  
(h) Ann. Pith.  
figeb. Her.  
Moria. Regim.  
Otho. Frif. 9.

(i) Cap. Cart.  
Cal. Loc. Cit.

Anno 841  
of Christ, to  
900.

(k) Otho. Frif.  
5. c. 6.  
(l) Otho. Frif.  
5. c. 4. Siegb.  
(m) Fom. 3.  
Con. Gall. p.  
189. Otho.  
Frif. l. 5. c. 3.  
& 4. Herm.  
Aimo. 5. c. 29.  
Siegb. Anno.  
863.  
Anast. in Ni-  
col. prim. Ann.  
Pith. 863.  
(a) Con. Gal.  
To. 3. p. 217.  
An. Pith.

(b) Regino. &  
Car. citati.  
Lotharius's  
dreadfull  
death.

(c) Regino.  
(d) Ann. Pith.

(e) Cap. Car.  
Cal. Tit. 357.  
Herm. Reg.

Charls Calvus  
King of France  
(f) Cap. Car.  
Cal. p. 497.  
Aimo 5. c. 32.  
Regin. Herm.  
man. Marian.  
(g) Sig. 876.

Lewis the II. was the fourth Emperour, and began to rule in the year 855. (x) and Governed the Empire 19. years, unto the year 875. he warred against the African Saracens who spoyle and destroyed Italy, and he brought under subjection (l) *Adelgisus* the Captain of the *Herpines*, and although that being by him circumvented he made an ignominious agreement, having driven him out of Italy, he forced him to fly into the Isle of *Corsis*: (m) His brother *Lotharius* being inflamed by the love of *Waldrada* the Harlot, he resolved to reject and repudiate his wife, *Theurberga*, *Bosones*'s daughter, charging her with false crimes, about which thing having first written to *Nicholaus* the Popish Bishop, delaying too long, he assembled a Synod at *Aquisgrane*, the third of May, in the year 862. of eight Bishops, the chiefest of whom were *Guntharius* of *Agrippina*, and *Thurgandus* of *Treueris*, who permitted him to Marry *Waldrada*: (a) The which *Nicholaus* disapproving, and having convoked another Synod at *Drudorum* in *Brabant*, it was held the year following being the 865th year, with an event as the first, and from this Councell were sent Ambassadors to *Rome*, *Guntharius* and *Thurgandus*, whom *Nicholas* the Pontiff degraded, and anathematized the *Metensian* Synod, in the Councell of *Lateran*, yet they despising the Pope's authority, still behaved themselves as Bishops, but *Nicholaus* ordained others to be created in their places. (b) *Lotharius* after frequent overthwarting, at length being called by the Emperour *Lewis*, to help him against the *Saracens*, he went to *Rome* in the year 869. two years after *Nicholaus*'s death, and having by deceit and lying, obtained his pardon of *Hadrian*, *Nicholas* his successour, having sworn by the Communion of our Lords body, that he would restrain himself from the company of *Waldrada* the Harlot, and that he would be under the Pope, his power and Law, he was deservedly punished for this his perjury, and horrid offence, being eaten up with a grievous sickness, he died at *Placentia*, (c) the sixth of *August* in the same year. (d) Some say that he dyed *July*, and that he did not obtain of *Hadrian* what he was come forth to do. *Charls Calvus*, and *Lewis* King of *Germany*, did divide his Kingdome amongst themselves. It seems that rather by him, then by his father, his Kingdome was called *Lorain*.

In the time of those Emperours *Charls* surnamed *Calvus*, was King of the West Countreys of *France*: he was a cunning and fraudulent Prince, thirsting after the right of others, (f) who in the thirty sixth year of *Francis*, and of our Lord 875, having heard of *Lewis* the Emperours death, flying to *Rome*, he was crowned *August* by *John* the eighth, on *Christmas* day. (g) Whereupon he raised his spirit very high, and after the *Grecians* custome, walked with a Surplice. After this he dyeth in the Moneth of *October*, in the year of our Lord eight hundred seventy seven, as the third of his Empire, saith *Floardus*; after the death of his father *Pius*, thirty seven years; being poisoned by *Sedecias* the Jew, whom he employed for one of his chief Physicians. His brother *Lewis* King

of *Germany* dyed in the year of our Lord eight hundred seventy and six, leaving three sons behind, (a) *Carlomannus*, who had for his lot *Bavaria*, *Pannonia*, *Bohemia*, and *Moravia*; *Lewis*, who had the East Countreys of *France*, *Thuringia*, *Saxony*, *Friesland*, and *Lorain*; and *Charls Crassus*, who obtained *Almain*. Of whom, (b) *Lewis Calvus* repulsed back *Calvus* from the borders of *Lorain*, with a great slaughter, as he was invading the Country in the eight hundred seventy sixth year, in the Moneth of *October* and it is recorded that he died the thirteenth of *December* (c) Anno 882;

*Carlomannus* King of *Bavia*, dyed in the 880th year of Christ, as *Pithois*'s Chroniques do record, having a son called *Arnolphus*, of whom we shall speak hereafter.

*Charls Calvus* the fifth Emperour being dead, then was the sixth Elected.

Who was *Charls Crassus* the son of *Lewis* King of *Germany* (d) in the year 888, for they are mistaken that reckon *Lewis Balbus*, *Calvus*'s son amongst the Emperours: the mistake doth arise hence, (e) that he is said to have been crowned by Pope *John*, the seventh of *September*, in the year 878. but that was his kingly Coronation, and not his Imperiall, although *John* favouring *Balbus*, and for this cause being vexed by the *Romans*, he was constrained to depart the Town, as *Siegebert* relates unto the year of Christ 878. Thence being gone to *Balbus*, he was a whole year with him: (f) then dyed *Balbus* three years after his father, the fourth of *April*, (g) *Parisienne*: Which character happened in the year 879. which is the Sign punctually remarked by the Annals, (h) by reason of the two Eclipses that were the year before, one of the Moon the fourteenth of *October*, and the other of the Sun upon the 29th of the same Moneth, which were in the year 878. being the year immediately fore-going, that wherein *Lewis* dyed. He had by *Arnsgardis* his first wife (which afterwards, by his fathers command, he rejected) two sons, *Lewis* and *Charlemain*; and by *Adelaidis*, *Charls* the Simple whom, (i) dying, he then left in the Cradle. After a long contest then were the kings of *France* created.

(k) *Lewis* to whom by lot fell *France*, and *Normandy*, and *Charlemain*, who had *Burgundy*, and *Aquitane*, *Boson* being rejected, who was brother to *Richildis*, *Calvus*'s wife, the son in Law of *Lewis* is the Emperour, son of the Emperour *Lotharius*, whom the same *Charls Calvus* had made king of *Provence*, in the year 878, as *Siegebert* saith, as he then possessed *Loraine*: *Hugo*, *Lotharius*'s son by *Waldrada*, dyed, (a) and *Lewis* in the year eight hundred eighty two in *August*; and *Charlemain*, also died in the eight hundred eighty fourth year of Christ.

(b) They being dead, then is *Charls le Grosse* created Emperour in the year 885. who possessed not this new kingdome of *France* longer then unto the year 889, which he was forced to forsake by reason of his distemper, both in mind and body. Having had ill success against the *Normans*, he fell into that calamity, that he did

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

(a) Otho. 6.  
(b) Ann. Pith.  
Aimo. 5. c. 33.  
& 34.

(c) Pith. An.  
Herman. Aimo.  
5. c. 40.

(d) Aimo. 5.  
c. 40. Otho.  
Frif. 6. c. 8.  
(e) Aimo. 5.  
c. 37.

(f) Ann. Pith.  
(g) Aimo. c. 39.  
(h) Ann. Pith.  
& Regino. Sigeb.

(i) Aimo 5. c.  
42. and Flor.  
Frugm. Chr.  
(k) Cap. Cal.  
Aimo. 5. c. 40.  
Siegb. 878.

(a) Aimo c. 5.  
39. & 40.

(b) Otho. Frif.  
l. 6. c. 8. and 9.  
Siegb. Herm.

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

did beg his sustenance of *Arnulphus*, son to *Charlemain* king of *Italia*. He died in the year 888. *Otto Frisigenfis*, *Hermannus*, and *Regino* do commend him for his piety: but yet he is not prayed in that he was jealous without cause of his Wife, which was a most chaste woman, and that he divorced her from himself.

*Charls* being taken out of the way, both the *Roman* Empire and the Kingdome of *France*, were for a time in a floting condition. And so is *Berengarius*, son to *Ebergardus*, Duke of *Forojulium*, made King. (c) *Wido*, being cast out of hope of enjoying the Kingdome of *France*, after *Calvus*, who was son to *Lambertus*, Duke of *Spoletum*, he taketh up Arms against *Berengarius*, and having overcome him, forceth him to fly to *Arnulphus*, whom the hope of enjoying *Italy* soon led thither. (d) Now *Wido* enjoying the name of Emperour, died in *Italy*, in the year 894. (e) whose son *Lambertus* who in the eight hundred ninety and second year of Christ, had received the title of Emperour, was killed Anno 899, as he was a hunting.

Then *Arnulphus*, *Charlemaine's* son, as *Lambert* was yet alive, was created Emperour of the West, by Pope *Formosus*, in the year of Christ eight hundred ninety six: (f) who from Bishop of *Torquemada* was made Pope of *Rome*, in the year eight hundred ninety one, *Sergius* being ejected out of the place, who by violence had invested himself of the Priests dignity. But *Arnulphus* was Emperour but three years; for he died eaten up by Vermin (g) in the year 899, the fifth of December, as *Luitprandus* records.

Now *Formosus* being dead in the year eight hundred ninety six, he was digged out of his Grave the year following by *Stephen* his successour, and being uncloathed of his holy Garments, and three of his fingers being cut off, he was cast into the *Tyber*, because he had left his first seat and usurped the *Roman* See. But this his act was recalled and nullified by the Councell assembled at *Revenus* by *John* the ninth, in the year 898, as *Sigonius* saith, who records the decrees of that Councell, (a) of which also treateth *Rubens*, Others, as *Baronius*, say that it was in the year 904. and *Sigebert* would have it the year before.

In the mean while, the French by *Arnolphus's* consent, elect (b) *Otto* or rather *Odo* the Earl of *Paris* for their King, in the year 889, untill that *Charls* son to *Balbus Lewis* came to age; he was son to *Robert* Duke of *France*, (c) who was slain by the Normans, in the year 878. And he governed the French nine years, unto the year (d) 898, when dying the third of January, he charged and be-fought all the other Princes of *France*, to confer and yield the Kingdome, to *Charls*, *Lewis Balbus's* son, with whom he had already waged war for some years: But *Sigebert* saith that the *Frankis*, *Odo* tarrying too long in *Aquitaine*, recalled *CHARLS* to the Crown, being then about twelve years old (as *Sigebert* saith); but we shall shew afterward that he was older, since which time there is a Civil War between *CHARLS* and (e) *Odo*. The History of *Pope* *Joanna*, was about this time, for she is recorded to have been in the year eight hundred fifty and fourth year of Christ, in both the Chronicles of *Marianus Scotus*, and *Sigebertus*, and

(c) Lukh.  
Prand. l. i. c. 6.

(d) Maria.  
(e) Lukh. 1.  
c. 20. Otto.  
Prif. 6. c. 13.  
Sigon. 6. de  
Reg. Ital.  
Onurf. 3. de  
Rom. Princ.  
(f) Luitpr. 1. 2.  
Herma. Otto.  
Prif.

(g) Regino  
Luitpr. Maria.  
Lamp.  
Shaph. Herm.  
Sig. 903. Ursp.

(a) Lib. 5.

(b) Regino  
Frag. Pich.

(c) Regino.

(d) Reg. Sig.  
Odontannus.

(e) Sigebert.  
de obs. Par. l. 2.

and she is reckoned between *Leo* the 4th, and *Benedict* the 3d. But there is no mention made of this *Joane* in any of the emended exemplaries: and also (f) *Photius*, who lived in that same Age, names *Benedictus*, *Nicolaus*, and then *John*, without interlining any other between them; that it might appear that this sporting fable was feigned by some idle Jesters.

This is that *Leo* the 4th, (g) who added to old *Rome*, new *Rome*, which he called *Leonina*, when the *Saracens* over-ran *Italy*, defeated the *Venetians* Fleet, and affrighted the *Romans* farre and near.

In the time of *Lotharius* the Emperour, flourished (h) *Rhabanus Maurus*, who from a Monk was made Bishop of *Mentz* in *Germany*; and *Hincmarus* Bishop of *Rhemes* in *France*, under King *Charles Calvus*. (i) By these two was refuted and condemned *Godefridus* Monk of *Orbes*, who is thought to have renewed the Doctrine of the predestinarians. And he being convicted in the Synod at *Mentz*, wherein *Rabanus* was President, and by it condemned in the year 848, and in the same year having received the same sentence at *Rhemes* of *Hincmarus*; after he was whipt, he was forced to cast himself his own books into the fire, and then was cast into a prison: But *Florus*, Master-Deacon of *Lyons*, in the name of the Church of *Lyons* refuted *Hincmarus*, and reprehended and dis-appointed the whole transaction against *Godefridus*, by publishing a learned and exquisite Treatise. (a) In the time of *Nicolas* the first, *Johannes Scotus* a very learned man lived then in *France*, he turned *Dionysius's* books into Latine, concerning which interpretation *Pope Nicolas* writ to *Charles Calvus*.

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

(f) Leo Al-  
latus Com.  
do Joanna  
Pap.  
(g) Anast. in  
Leone.

(h) Sigeb.

(i) Conc. Gal.  
Tom. 3. p. 64.  
&c.

(a) Tom. 3.  
Conc. Gal.  
p. 352.

## CHAP. XI.

Of the Normans Incursions, and of the divers overthrowes they gave at severall times to the French, and of Normandy (then call'd Neustria) granted to them to inhabit.

IN this time the *Norman's* Incursions and Robberies were frequent all over *France*, and very hurtfull to all the Provinces thereof: They are reported to be *Danes* by Nation, and that they came out of *Scanzia* which now is called *Norway*, (b) who, when *Charles* the Great sway'd the Scepter, had resolv'd to sail along the North Seas of *France*, to pillage and plunder the Sea Coast; and to indamage and over-run the borders of *Frisland* and *Scotland*; but because that there the limits and Confines of the Empire were strongly fortified, their assaults were soon refell'd, and thoe their assaults they endeavour'd to continue during *Lewis Pius*; but after his death, (c) when as the whole Empire was toss'd by civill commotions the Souldiers being drawn away from the Sea-garrisons, that so the maritime Countrey might be destitute of forces, then began they more boldly to run abroad and make excursions

(b) Annal.  
Pub. an.  
Bio. &c.

(c) Chron.  
Bequesse in  
Script. Nort.  
p. 12.

T t

without

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

(d) Gesta.  
North.

(a) Chron.  
Turon. in hist.  
North. p. 25.  
& Odo. clun.  
Tract. de re-  
vict. St. Mart.  
in Bibl. clun.  
p. 117.

(b) Gesta  
North. &  
Chron. verus  
Scriptum.

(c) Gesta  
North. rheg.  
Odo. Clun. &  
Chron. Turon.  
Sig.

Transportation  
of St. Martin.

(d) Gesta  
North.

(c) Chron.  
Fuld. in Hist.  
North. p. 15.

(a) Gesta  
North.

without any danger, and then they no more fell upon pyratall excursions, but made lawfull and gallant Expeditions into the heart of the Kingdom. (d) In the year immediately following, *Lewis* death, being the 841 year of Christ, having on a suddain fallen upon *Rouen*, they spoyled and destroyed all with fire and sword, and having run and destroyed all along the *Seine*, they got infinite store of plunder and booty. (a) In the same year being gone out under their General *Hasting*, against those of *Tours*, as they had environed the City round about, they were repulsed from the walls of the City by *St. Martin's* help, upon the 4th of May. (b) Two years after, they were conveyed and advanced into the passages of the River *Liger*, by the treason of Count *Lambert*, who had revolted from the French to *Nomenius* of *Britain*; they take the Towne of *Nentz*, where they put to death the Bishop as he was employed in the holy Ceremony on the Lords day, with many Clergy men, and a great multitude of men and women: Some Annals do record that this was done in the year 843, but *Regino* refers it to the issue of 853, at which time he writes that the *Normans* fleet aboarded the banks of *Liger*, to which the *Fuldensian* Chronicle and *Sigebert* do consent: but it is very like that in each year they invaded (c) *Nentz* by their carry at the River *Liger*, also in the latter year after they had plundered and sacked the Town being advanced against those of *Tours*, and so being shut up by the Channels of the two Rivers *Care* and *Liger* that were exceedingly encreased, and so being hindered from approaching to the City, they burnt all the suburbs and parts adjacent to the City together with the Monastery that was called the great, so renowned by reason of *St. Martin's* habitation in it, having sacrificed an hundred and twenty Fryers in it, and exposed Abbot *Heberne* to cruell Torments, and thence having plundered the Countrey of *Le Main*, as the report was, that they were returning against *Tours*, the Clergy carried *St. Martin's* body first all about Orleans, and thence amongst the *Antisidorian*, where having been kept for some years, it became famous by several and strange miracles; which when those of *Tours*, all things being pacified, went to fetch back and redemand, and that the *Antisidorian* refused to deliver again, *Ingelgerius* Earl of *Angers*, having recovered it by force of arms, carried it back into its former seat in the year of Christ 885. (d) But the *Normans* upon the 6th of November, in that year 853, destroyed the City of *Tours*, with *St. Martin* the Cathedral, and other Churches that were all burnt, and also *Juliomagus* of *Angier*. (c) By which sacriledges and wicked deeds, the Deity being moved to anger, there arose civill divisions and wars amongst them; wherein besides an infinite number of Commons, the Nobility was almost all destroyed, so that the royal line was all destroyed by it, but one onely child; The *Fuldensian* Annals say, that this happened in the year of Christ 854. (a) And in the year following, as they went against the City of *Poitiers*, they were routed with a great slaughter by the *Guyannians*,

*nians*, inso much, that not many above 300 escaped: But two years after, being the 857th of Christ, having assaulted *Paris*, they burnt down the Suburbs, and divers Churches in them, amongst whom was the Church of *St. Genovefa*: the Citizens obtained of them with a vaste summe of money, that they burnt no more.

(b) Then being carried, after a long and vaste circuit between Spain and Africk, by the passage out of the *Mediterranean* Sea into the Ocean, and going upon the *Rhosne*, they spoyled all the Countreys along unto *Valentia*, and making an excursion into Italy, they on a suddain plundered *Pisa* in *Thulcia*. Being returned to *Paris* (c) in the year 861, they burnt the Cathedral of *St. Vincent*, or rather *St. German*, which had four years before been redeemed with a vast summe of money, as we have already shewed. They made also an excursion in Orleans, and the Countrey all about, in the year 865, and having burnt the Monastery of *St. Floris*, they destroyed the City at the same time. In which Town all the other Churches being consumed, the onely Cathedral called *St. Croix*, could not be destroyed by fire, although the Barbarians cast upon it an infinite number of faggots and billers.

At that time did *Charls Calvus* reign in France, (d) who being more unable by his mind then by his power, to withstand and repell such calamity, he unworthily made a League with them, with a great summe of money in the year 867; (e) nevertheless, their rage could not be so restrained, but that in the same year under *Hasting* their General, being carried along the River *Liger*, being joyned with the Britains, they destroyed as they were wont to do the Countrey of *Nentz*, *Angers*, *Lemain* and *Tours*; but thence returning loaded with great booty and plunder, and being set upon by *Rupert* the Governour, and *Ragnold* Duke of *Aquitane*, and having slain them both, and routed the French, they safely retired themselves with their booty into their Navies, (f) the Annals record, that the Barbarians at that time were not above four hundred, and that by so small a party their Generals were slain, and their great Armies defeated, one of whom wrongfully detained the Monastery of *St. Hilary*, and the other that of *St. Martin*. *Hugo* surnamed *Abbas* supplied *Rupert's* office, and, as well as they, was Superintendent over some certain Monasteries in the office of an Abbot; for his two sons *Eudo*, or rather *Odo* and *Rutbert* could not yet by reason of their young age assume the dignity upon them.

(a) The Barbarians being puffed up by this success, that they might leave off piracy, and settle themselves in some certain place in France, they took possession of *Angiers* then destitute of her Citizens who were all fled away, and resolve to fortifie it, and bring their Wives and children with all their goods into it: At which *Charls* being displeased, he calls to his help *Solomon*, petty King of *Guien*, and having gathered a strong Army, he besieges the Town: but *Charls* being tired, and his Army wearied and decay-

T t 2

Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

(b) Gesta  
North.

(c) Ead. Gesta.  
St. Croix the

Cathedral of  
Orleans mira-  
culously preserv-  
ed.

(d) Gesta  
North.

(e) Ead. Gesta.  
and Rhegn.

(f) Gesta  
North.

(a) Rheg. Si-  
geb. A. 875.

Anno 842  
of Christ,  
to 900.

(b) Rheg.

(c) Gest. Nort.  
Fuld. Chr.  
Rheg.  
Ann. 5. c. 61.

(d) Ibid.

(e) Gest.  
North.  
Rheg. Sig. A.  
850.

(f) Gest.  
North. Rheg.  
Sig. A. 885.

(a) Abbo. Flo.  
ri ac Gest.  
North.  
Rheg. sig.  
(b) Joan. Af.  
fer.  
Pich. editus  
anre Abbonem  
F. 11. Chr.  
Tuesi ge of  
Paris.  
(c) Rheg.  
(d) A. 888.

(e) Abbo. 1. 2.  
de obsid. Lat.  
p. 476.  
Edit. Pich.

(f) Otho Fris.  
1. 6. c. 11. Sl.  
geb. A. 895.

ed, what with famine, what with pestilence, and by the tedious-  
ness of the siege, suffered them to depart the Town upon Articles  
in the year of Christ 873, having received a summe of mo-  
ney.

(b) King *Carlus* and his son *Lewis* being dead, *Lewis Karloman-*  
*nus's* brother restrained with some good successe these *Normans*  
from farther pillaging *Belgia* and *Somona*, in the year 881. (c) But  
they having turned their courses and excursions into that part of  
Germany, which is on this side the *Rhine*, they left every where  
Monuments of their rage, they then burnt the Palace of *Aquis-*  
*grane*, and the City *Triers* and *Cullen* in the 882 year of our Lord,  
(d) *Charls Crassus* who was then Emperour, mistrusting his  
strength, he concluded peace with their Kings *Godefridus* and *Sig-*  
*fridus*, having yielded to them *Frisland*, and given them many  
great gifts. (e) Some Annals adde, that *Godefridus* having been  
baptized, and admitted into the Church, and having the Empe-  
rour for his Godfather, married *Gisla* or rather *Gilla*, King *Lotha-*  
*rius's* daughter.

(f) The Normans being departed thence, advance their Forces  
against *Carlomanus*, who, his brother *Lewis* being dead, reigned  
alone in France, and screws from him a good summe of money,  
and charge him with a tribute for the future, Anno 883, but he  
dying the year following, they returned again into his Kingdom  
to plunder and sack it with a puissant Army, and they said, That  
they might lawfully thus do, because that they had made no peace  
with any but with the King. Whereby the Princes being affrighte-  
ed, they desire *Charls Crassus* the Emperour to take the kingdom  
of France upon himself, hoping and assuring themselves to be well  
garded and secured by his Armies and power, who was ruler of  
to many Nations against the attempts and invasions of the Nor-  
mans; but they were much deceived in their hope.

(a) For the Barbarians having a stronger Army then this King,  
did hazard to besiege *Paris*, (b) in the year 886, but the City  
was relieved, and the siege raised by *Odo* a valiant Commander  
son to *Rubert*, and *Gosline* the Bishop, who defended it, and they  
returned against it in the year 887; until that *Charls* in vain assault-  
ing them, (c) at length made composition with them, granting them  
to go into *Neustria* which had rebelled against him, and to sack it  
and pillage it: (d) *Sigebert* declares, that all that part of France  
was granted to the Normans, not to spoyle it, but to possesse it by a  
perpetual right and privilege.

(e) That peace was concluded, as it appears in the month of  
March, in the year 887, and *Charls* retired thence in November  
following, neither did he long after this enjoy his Kingdom, nor  
his life, for the Kingdom was taken away from him; And *Ar-*  
*nulfus* was made Emperour in his place, and *Odo Roberts* son was  
made King of France, who both did not a little endamage the  
Normans. (f) *Arnulphus* as they were making incursion into *Lo-*  
*rain*, cut them almost all off in the year 893. Abbo of Florence, a  
man

man of great piety, and renowned for the glory of his Martyrdom,  
writes thus much touching *Odo's* warrs against the Normans. The  
Normans, *Charls Crassus* being yet alive, contrary to their agree-  
ment of peace with him, being again returned against *Paris*, were  
at length hemmed in by the Parisians, and so being constrained  
to intreat pardon, they ingaged their faith never again to return  
to it, being dismissed upon these terms; yet soon after according  
to their custome, they returned and made great slaughter and  
robberies, at which the Parisians being exceedingly moved, they  
put to death as many of the Normans as they found (now there  
were about some five hundred). After this, when *Charls Crassus*  
was dispossessed, *Odo* having accepted the title of King, fought  
valiantly against the Normans, and routed 18 thousand of them  
upon Mount *Faulcon*, (which is a hill near the Suburbs of the Ci-  
ty) and this was done in the year 898.

(g) The Normans last attempt against *Paris* in the year 890, (g) Rheg.  
had no better successe then the former; so that despairing the ta-  
king of it, at last they went away. (a) Some Annals assert, that  
this last siege lasted seven years; but I think that by intervals of  
time, they at divers times renewed the siege; for *Sigebert* saith,  
that they did so for some years, and that whilest *Charls* the Simple  
reigned after *Odo's* death, the Normans under the command of  
*Rollo*, made excursions into Paris, over-running all the Countrey  
about; and this is also recorded as worth memory by ancient  
Historians, that as *Chartres* was by them besieged the Virgin *Ma-*  
*ry's* smock being carried, which *Charls Calvus* had brought from  
*Beleson* into that place, cast in them such a terrour and fear, that  
they fled away headlong, and in a confusion. This is mentioned  
in one (b) Chronicle to have been in the 6th year of *Arnulphus*,  
(c) and in another to have been seven years after *Odo's* death,  
which is thought to be the 905th year of Christ; (d) some say,  
that it was in the 911th year of our Lord, when the battel was  
fought by *Richard* and *Robert*, the two Generals, near *Chartres*,  
with the Normans, who by them were defeated, of which ex-  
pedition (e) *Dudo* makes mention.

(f) At length, *Rollo* General of the Normans by the means of  
*Franco* Bishop of *Rozen*, made peace and alliance with *Charls* the  
simple, and *Charls* gave him his daughter *Gisla* after he was Bap-  
tised and admitted into the Church, with all the *Maritime* coun-  
treys of France, which extends from the River *Epta* unto the Sea,  
and is from them called *Normandy*, *Robert* Duke of the French,  
was his Godfather, and was by him called *Robert*, (g) this was  
done in the year 712, as *Dudo* saith, who farther adds this; That  
*Neustria* by reason of their frequent excursions and devallations,  
being uninhabited and ruined, and not being sufficient to yield  
them plenty enough, then King *Charls* granted them the lesser *Br-*  
*tain*, whereupon they might live.

And thus did the Normans, after they had over-run, almost by  
the space of a hundred years, a great part of Europe, and chiefly  
France,

Anno 842  
of Christ,  
to 900.

(a) Besuenses  
in hist. North.  
Dudo. l. 2.

(b) Turon.  
p. 26. hist.  
North.  
(c) Amba-  
zien. p. 25.  
ibid.  
(d) In veteris  
membrana.  
(e) Lib. 2.  
(f) Dudo.  
1. 2. gesta  
North. Flo-  
riac. Chr.  
p. 34. Hist.  
North.

(g) Orderi-  
cus. l. 3.



Anno 841  
of Christ,  
to 900.

France, which they had exceedingly molested by their sacking and pillaging of it, at last they obtained in it a certain habitation, and thence going against other Nations, they got a great renown in War, and the power and dominion of some of those Nations.

## CHAP. XII.

Of the Empire of the East under Michael, and his Mother Theodora, Bardas, Basilus, Macedo, Leo the Philosopher, and of St. Ignatius, Phocius, and of the eighth Synod.

(a) i. Curo-  
pal. Zon. Ced.  
Glycas. Const.  
Manass.  
Michael and  
Theodora.  
The Bulgari-  
ans converted  
to Christ.

(a) **T**heophilus dying, left his son Michael to be Emperour of the East, under the regency of his Mother Theodora, a religious and Heroick woman, which, restoring the holy images, created Methodius a very godly man Patriarch, she turned away Bogoris king of Bulgaria, and drove him back as he was going to war against the Romans: and he by his sisters exhortation, which being taken Prisoner in war, had embraced the Christian faith at Rome, gave up his name with all his people to Christ, which deed the Pithian Annals relate to have been in the year of Christ eight hundred sixty five.

(b) Sigeb. 855.

(b) It is recorded that for quietness and privacy sake he became a Monk, but understanding that his son, who was his successor, did ill govern the Common-wealth, and intended to return to his former superstition, he took again the Kingdom upon himself, and having put out the eyes of this his son, and conferred the authority and dominion upon his younger son, he returned into a Monastery.

Michael's sloathfullness, and his Uncle Bardas's ambition, troubled and molested this so happy and flourishing Empire: for by this mans counsell Michael drove his Mother Theodora to a private life in the year 855. (c) after she had ruled the Common-wealth, 14. years. Then all things being carried on according to Bardas's will, who was made Curopalates, then Caesar, Michael gave himself over to all sorts of games, sports, and drinking. (d) At last Bardas Caesar by Michael's consent, together with that of Basilus Macedo the Protestatour, is slain the 5th of Aprill in the year 866. Indi. 14. as Curopalates saith: (e) After this, Basilus is made Emperour by Michael, the twenty sixth of May on a Whitsunday, who as he desired to recall him from his wickedness, and loose conversation to an amendment of life, he provoked his hatred against himself and by it moved him to treachery. Now to avoid these snares Basilus slew Michael as he was drunken with Wine, because he had offered the Government to a Water-man, after he had ruled the Empire 25. years, that is 11. alone, and 14. with his Mother.

During Michael's Empire, St. Ignatius, son to the Emperour Curopalates, made Eunuch by Leo the Armenian, and shut up into a Monastery.

(c) Curo-  
pal. Bardas.

(d) Idem. et  
Nictas in S.  
Igna.

(e) Eutrop.  
Ced.

## Cap. 12. An Account of Time.

Monastery, was created (a) Constantinopolitan Patriarch, after Methodius in the year 847, and thence being expelled by Bardas means 11. years after, because he would not excommunicate Theodora after she was degraded, and yet had driven Bardas out of the Communion, because of his customary incest with his sons wife, in whose place, Photius a laick man was ordained by Bardas, and so Ignatius was condemned by him in a Councill, who likewise made no scruple to passe sentence upon Nicholas.

(b) Basilus Macedo, Michael being taken away, ruled alone the Empire in the year 876. he was of low extraction born in Macedonia, as Zonaras writes, detracting from Curopalates, and secretly speaking ill of him because he did fetch Basilus's pedigree from the Arsacides: for Basilus's Predecessours had their Originall from Armenia. He refreshed and restored the Common-wealth which was undone by Michael's sloathfullness; for he committed the Magistracy to very honest persons, and willed them to execute Justice and equity, and he himself sometimes appeared in the Judgment-seat. Also he had a prosperous success in his war again the Saracens, and the Manichees by Chrysocoris his General as they molested and troubled the Romans, and he in the first place was a true lover of the Catholick faith, and took great care to preserve it. St. Ignatius was recalled from banishment by him, and Photius rejected, against whom, in the 869th year was the 8th Provinciall Synod convoked at Constantinople, by which Photius was banished. But in the year 878, at which time Ignatius died, he recovered the seat, being recalled by Basilus, who was cheated by the delusions of one Santabarenum, and of Photius himself. He governed the Empire with (c) Michael one year, and alone 19. and he died in the year 889. of Christ. At which time Leo, Basilus's son, or, as other do say, of Michael (d) who gave Eudoxia his concubine whom he had begotten with child, to Basilus for his Wife, attained the Empire of the East: he was much addicted to the Study of Philosophy, whence he was called by the name of Philosopher, (e) Basilus had put him up in prison for suspicion by reason of the calumnies of Theodorus Santabarenum the Monk, and at the Senate's request had released him: But as soon as he took the Empire upon him, he revenged the injury upon Santabarenum, and his friend and upholder Phocius the Patriarch, whom he turned out of his seat. He fought with a bad success against the Bulgarians, their King Simeon disturbing the peace, but then he overcame them by the help of the Turks. He governed the Empire (a) 25. years, and three Moneths; he died in the year 911, the 11th of June.

Anno 841  
of Christ, to  
900.

(a) Nictas in  
Ignar. Curo-  
pal. Zon. Ced. A-  
nast. pr. in 8.  
Synod.  
Photius con-  
demns Ignati-  
us.  
(b) Curo-  
pal. Zon. Ced.  
Glyc.

She 8th Synod

(c) Curo-  
pal. Ced.

(d) Zon-  
Glyc.

(e) Curo-  
pal. Zon. Ced.  
Glyc. Man.

(a) Zonar. Cui-  
rop. 2.

## CHAP. XIII.

The Kings of Italy, and the tumult under Vido, Lambert, Berengarius, Radulphus, Hugo, and of the Germans first entrance into the Kingdom of Italy.

From the year 900, or thereabouts, unto the 966.

Afterwards there was a continual commotion of civil wars, especially in Italy and France, the Kingdoms sometimes being for these, and sometimes for those; of which vicissitudes and alterations, I shall observe the summe.

Vido and his son Lambert being dead, the principality of Italy fell upon Berengarius: (b) but Lewis being stirred up to be his competitor in the Province on this side the Alps by Adelbert Marquis of Tuscany, Boson's son, by Hermingarde, daughter to Lewis Junior, the Emperour, whom we have mentioned to be born when Lotharius was Emperour, he having put Berengarius to flight, he was created Emperour at Rome by the Pope in the year (c) 901, who three years after, by the Treachery of the said Adelbert, by whom he was called, being taken at Verona by Berengarius, was deprived of his Eyes and the Empire, in (d) August in the year 904, as Regin. saith; but Godfridus Viterb. asserts, that it was in the year following; so also Otto Frisingensis.

(c) Then Berengarius his competitor being cut off, he again obtained the Kingdom of Italy, and was anointed by John the 10th in September, Anno 915, as (1) Sigonius sheweth by his Bulls; but Adelbert Marquis of Eporedia, and some other Nobles of Italy called (a) Rodulphus King of Burgundy at Berengarius's long delay, to take the Kingdom of Italy. And he not long delaying, he went thither (b) in the year 922, as Flodoard saith, and having routed Berengarius's Army, he was called King of Italy. Berengarius is killed by the treachery of one Lambert (c) in the year 924, at Verona, whither he had fled from the snares that were laid for him, he had a daughter called Chisela, by whom Adelbert Marquis of Eporedia begat Berengarius, who was afterward King of Italy.

Rodulphus kept not long the Kingdom of Italy after Berengarius's death, because it was conferred by the Italian's conspiracy upon Hugo Earl of Provence (d) in the year 926. (e) Luitprandus saith, That he was a valiant man, lover of piety as well as of learning; but that waxing somewhat lascivious, he had many Concubines, but that he begat of his lawful wife Alda, Lotharius, who afterward reigned with him; Rodulphus went into Burgundy, (f) where he dyed in the year 937, having reigned 48 years, beginning at the 898 year of our Lord, at which time he put the crown upon his head, and was the first King of Burgundy, (as Sigebert saith) or rather of Gallia on this side the Alps, as Flodoard in his Chronicles calls him in the year 937, who writes, that his son Conradus succeeded him.

Then in the year of Christ 926, Hugo began to reign in Italy, who was Earl of Arles, (g) and remained in that dignity about some 20 years: At that time Marosia, Pope Sergius the third's Strumpet, oppressed Rome by her usurpation and tyranny; and of her he begat John, who also afterwards was Pope; And Adelbertus Marquis of Tuscany, begat also Albericus by her: which after she had married Vuido, Adelbertus's son by Bertha, he being dead, married with Hugo, bringing him for her dowry the Principality of Rome, in the year of Christ 928; but he was soon after ejected thence by Albericus, Marosia's son: Then he took for his co-partner in the Kingdom his son Lotharius, in the year of our Lord 932, having given him to his wife Adeleidis, Rodulphus's daughter.

At length, Berengarius, the second Berengarius's Nephew, having plotted new practices against Hugo, he fled to Otto King of Germany in the year 939, thence being returned into Italy six years after, viz. (a) in the year 945, he thus covenanted with Hugo, who then was forsaken of all, that he with his son Lotharius should content themselves with the title of King, & that the management of the Kingdom and of all things should be left to Berengarius; so Hugo having left his son Lotharius in Italy, he returned into Provence in the year 947, two years after Lotharius's being dead.

Berengarius took upon him the title of King (b) in the year 950, together with his son Adelbertus, to whom intending to give for wife Adeleidis, Lotharius's widow, she invited Otto King of Germany into Italy, (c) and married him in the year 951. Berengarius, after petitions and requests made to Otto, obtained afterwards the kingdom of Italy for some 12 years, untill that all the Italians being offended at the Government of this Tyrant, fled again to Otto for ayd, who being gone into Italy, (d) in the year 962, received the Crown of the Empire of Pope John, Albericus's son, and was saluted the first Emperour of Germany; he two years after led away (e) Berengarius into Bavaria, who at last dyed (f) in the year 966 at Bamberg.

The most remarkable achievement that Hugo did above others, is his disturbing and dispossessing the Saracens of Fraxine's Castle, (g) which they had possessed for some years, situated in Cottia, and strengthened by the natural situation of the Alps, and therefore inaccessible and impregnable, and thence sallying and making excursions into the neighbour-Provinces, had been a terror to the Christians, endamaging them not a little; Hugo put them to flight, by casting artificial fire into it in the year 841, as Sigebert writes.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 966.

(b) Luit. 2.  
c. 10. Regino.  
Marian. Gottfr.  
Viterb. Joan.  
Villan. 1. 3.  
ch. 4.

(c) Diplo. eju.  
apud Sigon. 6.  
de reg. Ital.  
Onuf. 3. de  
Rom. Prin.  
(d) Regino  
Gottfr. Otto. 6.  
ch. 15.  
(e) Luit. 1.  
2.

(f) Sigo. 6.  
de reg. Ital.  
(a) Luit. 2.  
c. 26.

(b) Sigon. 6.  
de reg. Ital.  
Flodoard.  
Onuf. 3.  
Rom. Prin.  
(c) Flod. in  
Chron.  
Luit. c. 22.  
Sigo.

(d) Flod.  
(e) Luit. 3.  
c. 3. & 5.

(f) Flod.  
Chr. Suppl.  
Regin.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 966.

(g) Sig. &  
Onuf. 3.  
Luit. 2.  
c. 13.

(a) Flodoard.  
Berengarius  
King of Italy.

(b) Flod.  
(c) Regin.  
Suppl. Flod.

(d) Flod. reg.  
Lamb.  
Schaph. Joan.  
Villa 3. c. 3.  
(e) Lamb.  
(f) Reg.  
Suppl.

(g) Luit.

## CHAP. XIV.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

The Kings of Germany, and then the Emperours of it, since the year 900, unto 985, Conrad, Henrick Auceps, Otto I. Otto II. And those things worthy of memory that came to passe in the West under them.

During this time, Lewis, son to *Arnulfus* the Emperour, is elected in Germany by the Princes, (h) in the year 900: he reigned two years, but he neither had the Crown, nor the Title of Emperour; (i) For the Hungarians as he reigned, over-running Germany, and having overcome him, carried away much plunder and booty; (a) he dyed in the year 911, and with him ended the posterity of the Carolians, at (b) *Otto Frisingensis* faith.

And in his place did succeed (c) *Conrad*, the son of *Conrad*, who was slain by *Adalbert* or rather *Albert*, Earl of the Franks, in the year 905, and obtained the kingdom of Germany Anno 912; (d) yet some of the chiefest denied his command, but he adjoynd them to himself with a great deal of discretion; seven years are attributed to his reign, which seem to end in the year 918; at which time *Marianus* and (e) *Tribemius* say, that he dyed the 10th of June. (f) It is said, that dying, he enjoyed his Princes not to choose any other Successor then *Henrick* son of *Otho* Duke of Saxony, of *Vitikingus*'s stock, who was brought by *Charls* the Great to embrace the Christian faith.

Then was *Conrad* succeeded by *Henrick*, surnamed the Fowler, because he was much given to fowling, (g) in the year 919, who obtained a memorable victory over the Hungarians, as they spoiled and wasted Germany. *Siebert* records two victories of great note, the first in the 15th, the other in the 33 of his reign. (h) *Luitprandus* records the first, and asserts, that he obtained it from and by the special providence of God, because of the vow he had made to destroy utterly the Simoniack heresie; the which *Siebert* faith, was in the 922 year of Christ; and *Flodoard* in his Chronicles faith, That the last was in the year 933; after which the Germans ceased to pay tribute to the Saracens, faith *Siebert*: He governed the Empire 17 years, and dyed the (i) 6th of July, in the 60th year of his age, (k) in the year of Christ 936, as he was preparing his journey to Rome. Thence he took away from *Rudolph* King of the Burgundians by force of Arms *Constantinus*'s spear that was adorned with Christ's nailes; which afterwards was wont to be carried before the Emperours; *Siebert* faith, that he got it in the year of our Lord 929.

*Otho* son to *Henrick* the Fowler by *Malthides*, daughter to *Theodorick* Prince of the Saxons, was inaugurated king of Germany, (l) in the year 936, and obtained the kingdom some (m) 37 years, and was surnamed *Great*, not more by name then by desert. The

*Sclavonians*,

## Cap. 14. An Account of Time.

*Sclavonians*, or rather *Bohemians* were subdued by him after fourteen years War that he had with their King, who had slain *St. Vincent*. *Siebert* observes that this was in the year 968. And then also the *Belge*, or rather the *Lorains*, under their General *Gisbert*, husband to *Gerberga*, *Otho*'s sister, with whom *Henrick*, *Otho*'s Brother, and other of the chiefest men had conspired: (a) who were all conquered by *Otho*, in the year nine hundred thirty nine, at which time *Lewis* King of the *Franks* of the West, the son of *Charls* the Simple, having made an invasion into *Alsatia*, was routed by *Otho*, and the Kingdome of *Lorain* came under the Conquerours power, (b) and afterwards remained under the Dominion of the *Almains*, and thence being invited into *Italy* by *Adeleis*, Widow of *Lotharius*, *Hugo*'s son, he married her, after he had betrothed the daughter of *Edmond* King of *England*. *Siebert* remarks, that it was in the year 934. At what time he brought *Berengarius* the second under his subjection, and defeated the Hungarians, (c) in the year nine hundred fifty and five, inasmuch that it is reported that not above seven of them of their whole Army remained alive.

(d) Which Victory *Otho* himself ascribed to the Merits of *St. Adalricus* the Priest of the *Augustines*, who being illustrious for his holiness, was created Bishop, (e) in the year 924. and having officiated 50. years, he died in the 973. by *Herman*'s testimony. At length *Otho* being gone to *Rome*, he was saluted Emperour in the year 962.

So the *Roman* Empire of the West descended from the posterity of *Charls* the Great unto the *Lombards*, and from them to the *Saxons*, (f) of whom *Otho* was the first Emperour. Although some Germans do reckon *Conrade* and *Henrick Auceps*, amongst the Emperours: who nevertheless are omitted by others, because they were neither anointed, nor crowned by the Roman Pontiff; wherefore he is esteemed the first of the *Almains*.

(g) *Otho* the Great was created Emperour of the West, and Crowned by Pope *John* the twelfth, in the year 962. But after he was departed out of *Rome*, *John*, who was *Albericus*'s son, being called before that *Obavianus*, revolting from *Otho*, called to *Rome* *Adalbert*, *Berengarius*'s son. Against whom being returned with an Army, and having put them both to flight, he convoked a Synod of Bishops at *Rome*, wherein *John* was abrogated from his Pontificat, and *Leo* was ordained in his place (h) in the year of Christ 963. Again the Romans indiscreetly rising up in Arms, the year following were by him defeated with a great slaughter. (a) Pope *John* in the midst of this being dead, the second of May in the year 964. was succeeded by *Benedictus*, whom the Romans had created Pope; but *Otho* having degraded him, fled him away prisoner into Germany: (b) After these things having avenged himself of the treachery of the Greeks, who then were governed by *Nicephorus Phocas*, he drove them out of *Calabria*, and *Apulia*, as some Authors do write, or made them pay tribute, as *Ditmarus* hath ob-

V v 2

served

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

(a) Flod. Reg. lib.

(b) Otho. Fris. 6. c. 19. Got. Viter.

(c) Reg. Herm. Flodoard.

(d) Oth. Fris. 6. c. 10.

(e) Herman. Otho the Emperour. Charls posterity failing.

(f) Vid. Otton. Fris. 6. c. 1. & 2. Got. Viter. Ursperg.

(g) Luitpr. 8. c. 6. & Reg. Otto. Fris. 6. c. 2. 1. & Reg. Reg. 1. c. 1. Got. Viter. Joan. Vill. 1. 4. c. 1.

(h) Reg. Lambert.

(a) Otto. Fris. Sig. reg.

(b) Witik. 3.

(h) Marian. Regino. Otto Pr. 6. c. 15. Gotfr. Viterb. Ursperg.

(i) Regino app. Lam. (a) Regino Herm.

(b) Marian. (c) Otto 6. c. 15.

(d) Luitpr. 2. c. 7. Res. Gotfr. Otto 6. c. 6. Lamb. Marian.

(e) Tri. in Hirsan. Chr. (f) Luitpr. 2. c. 7. Regino.

(g) Lamb. Marian. Vuitich. 2. Dittm. 2.

(h) Luitpr. 2. c. 8. & 9.

(i) Reg. Maria. Gotfr. Vuitich.

(k) Vuitich. 1. Ursperg. Gotfr. Viterb.

(l) Marian. Lamb. Schaf. Gotfr. Reg.

(m) Gotfr. Viter. Vuitich. 1. 6. c. 2. Dittm. 2.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

(c) Herm. Ma.  
rian. Lamb.  
Ditm. 2. Ur-  
fper. Witi. 3.

served in his second book, he died the fourth day before Whitsunday, (c) in the year 973, being the Moneth of May, as *Uspengis* saith, with *Witichindus*, and was buried at *Madeburg*. *Herman* saith that *St. Adalricus* died the same year, the fourth of July on a Friday: by which token of times, is declared the year of Christ, which had Whitsunday upon the eleventh of May, with the letter E. And so *Otho* reigned about some 37. years, of which he was Emperour eleven years, and some Moneths.

*Otho* the second being made companion in the Government of the Empire by his father, and crowned by *John* the XIII. (d) in the year 967, (e) on Christmas-day, he alone Governed the Empire after his death, 19. years and 7 Moneths.

(f) Lam. A.  
974. Witi. 3.  
Siegb. Herm.  
Lamb. Goth.  
Ditm. 2.  
(g) Siegb.  
(h) Ditm. 3.

(i) He married *Theophania* daughter to *Constantine* the Emperour: (g) but in the year 982, he had very bad successe, fighting against the Greeks, who by the help of the *Saracens*, recovered *Calabria* and *Apulia*, for they wholly defeated his Army, and he by swimming escaping in secret, fled away: (h) *Theophania* insulting over the Latins, because her Countrey-people had overcome them, by which thing she procured against her self the hatred of the *Germans*: (i) *Otho* for grief of mind, falling into a distemper, dyed at *Rome* the eighth of December, (l) in the year nine hundred eighty three.

(l) Matian.  
Herm.  
(1) Lamb. 8g.  
Urfperg.

#### CHAP. XV.

The Emperours of the EAST, *Constantine*, Son of *Porphyry* by *Zoe*, *Romanus*, *Nicephorus Phocas*, *John Tzimiskes*.

**L**EO the Philosopher being dead, his Brother *Alexander* under the name of Tutor began to govern (a) the Eastern Empire in the year of Christ 911, *Constantine Porphy.* *Leo's* son by *Zoe* his fourth Wife being yet a very young child: for which cause *Nicholas* the Patriark, having prohibited *Leo's* entrance into the Church, was deposed of his office, and *Euthymius* ordained in his place.

(a) Curop.  
Cedr. Zon.  
Glycas.  
Confl. Man.

*Alexander*  
Emperour.

*Alexander*, as soon as he began to govern, he abrogated the dignity from *Euthymius*, and re-established *Nicholas*. And having spent thirteen months in the Empire without any action worthy of a man, much lesse of a Prince, drowning himself in lust, and drunkenness, he died on the seventh of June, in the year 912, having lost much blood by his Nose and secret parts, surfeiting himself with drink, with play at Tennis-hall, and often riding with violence without moderation.

(b) Ibid.

(b) *Constantine Porphy.* being deprived of such a Guardian, and that indeed not much to his damage, he governed the Empire at seven years of age, by the care of *Nicholas* the Patriark, and of other persons, to whom, *Alexander* dying, had recommended him; as also of *Zoe* his Mother, which having been ejected by *Alexander*

was

was by the consent and desire of the Tutours recalled: *Constantine Ducas* the Tyrant is subdued. The *Bulgarians*, making irruption under their King *Simeon*, and being put up by the Victorie that they had obtained, were at last overcome by *Leo Phocas*, who by this his successe aspiring to the Empire, in his attempt to obtain it was slain.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

Eight years after, *Zoe*, the Emperours Mother being removed from the Palace, *Romanus Lecapenus*, (c) *Constantine's* son in law is made the guardian and father of the Emperour, by a new title of honour not known before that time, nor used now a dayes; and soon after upon the (d) 24 of September, in the year 919, he is created *Cesar*, and in December following saluted *Augustus*; and he in the year following advanced his son *Christopher* to the same honours, and his two other sons, *Steven* and *Constantine*, in the year 928, (a) upon a Christmalls day; he made also *Theophylactus* his son, Patriark in the place of *Steven*, when he was 16 years old, in which dignity he lived twenty three years in all manner of loosenesse and debauchednesse, delighting much to breed good horses for the manage. *Curolopatas* saith, That he dyed the 27 of February, in the year 956, at which time also was the Roman See defiled with such lewdnesse and impiety by *Obavianus*, *Albericus's* son, who was called *John* the XII, as *Curopol.* and *Cedrinus* have remarked.

(c) Glycas  
Manasses.

(d) Curop.  
Cedr.

(a) Curop.  
Cedr.

The Empire being established and strengthened with so many and so great defences, *Romanus* began to despise *Constantinus*, and to offer him place after himself, chiefly after he had concluded a league and friendship with *Peter* King of the *Bulgarians*, to whom he gave to wife his Niece *Christopher's* daughter; which impiety and unfaithfulnesse towards to his Prince, God punished also by his own son's wickednesse towards him; for in the twenty sixth year of his association into the Empire, (b) the 16 of December, in the year 944. *Steven* his son having deprived his father of the *Augustian* dignity, banished him into an Island. At whose example *Constantinus*, *Leo's* son, being stirred up, having thrown out *Romanus's* Children, he began alone to rule the Empire; and he governed it in drunkenness and debauchednesse some fifteen years, then he dyed (c) the 9th of November, in the year 959; it is reported, that *Romanus* his sons did murder him in the 54th year of his age, after he had ruled with his father, with his Uncle *Alexander*, and his Mother, 13 years, and with *Romanus* 26, and alone 15.

(b) Curop.  
Cedr.

(c) Curop.  
Cedr.

(d) He was of the same nature and disposition as his father, viz. of an effeminate and dissolute life; he admitted *Romanus* to the Empire the 959 year of Christ, who ruled with him three years and 4 moneths, and dyed the 24 year of his age, in the year 963. During his reign, *Nicephorus Phocas* recovered *Crete* by force of arms, from the *Saracens*, Anno 961.

(d) Curop.  
Cedr.  
Zun. Glyc.  
Confl.

After him, this *Nicephorus Phocas* ruled the Empire in the year 963, whose filthy and covetous mind is remarked by the Annals; for

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

for having burthened and oppressed the Churches with many great taxes, yet he was a gallant Warriour, and had prosperous successes in his wars against the Saracens both in *Cilicia* and *Syria*, and recovered out of their hands divers Towns, whereof *Antioch* was one. This is that *Nicephorus* to whom *Luitprandus* was sent Ambassadour with great magnificence by *Otho*; which Ambassage of his, he hath described in a particular book; he was killed by the treachery of his wife *Theophanon*, and *John Tzimiscus* the 11th of December, in the year of our Lord 969, whose death is the more remarked by reason of a great Sun's eclipse, which is observed to have been the (a) 22 of December, at 3. of the clock, in the year of our Lord 968.

(a) Curop.  
Ced. Luich.

(b) Curop.  
Ced. Glyc-  
man.

(b) Therefore was *John Tzimiscus* saluted Emperour in the year 969, who soon after associated to himself in the Government of the Empire, *Basilus* and *Constantine*, *Romanus's* sons. He by the command of *Polyesthus* the Patriarch banished *Theophanon*, *Nicephorus's* wife and others, by whose help *Nicephorus* had been slain: he drove the Saracens back from *Antioch*, he overcame the Bulgarians and the Russians, and forced them to a composition of peace; which war having ended, entering into *Constantinople* after the manner of a triumphant Conquerour, he caused the Virgin *Mary's* Image, to be carried before him by a Chariot that was adorned and enriched with other spoils, which together with the Image he had got from the Bulgarians in solemn pomp and magnificence, as yielding the honour and power of his victory to her presence and protection.

*John Tzimiscus's* Piety towards the Virgin *Mary*.

Another argument of his piety was, That he first coined pieces of gold with our Saviour's picture, with this Inscription, *Jesus Christi King of Kings*. Having ruled six years and six months, being poisoned by *Basilus* his Chamberlain, whose great covetousness he had checked and suppressed; he dyed in his Syrian Expedition the 4th of December, in the year of our Lord 975.

## CHAP. XVI.

*The Affairs of the Franks under their Kings, Charls the Simple, Rodolph, Lewis Transmarinus, Lotharius, and Lewis in whom Charls's issue ended.*

IN this time *Charls* the Great his posterity did valiantly defend and keep the kingdom of the Franks in Gallia from the oppression of those Princes who possessed the Provinces; not by the will of the king, and for a time, but as their own proper right for ever. Amongst whom was most eminent *Rutbert* the son of that *Rutbert* who was killed in battle by the Normans in the year 867, who was brother to that *Odo*, or rather *Eudo*, who succeeded *Charls le Grosse*, and *Heribert* Earl of *Verone*, (a) who had given his sister to wife to *Rotbert*, and had brought him forth *Hugo*. At this

(a) Anno. 5.  
ch. 43.

this time *Charls* the Simple reigned in France, who after *Eudo's* death alone obtained the name of King from the year 898, he added to his Dominions *Lotharius's* kingdom, as appears by his Edicts: (b) he concluded peace the same year with the Danes or rather Normans, who then wasted and spoiled France, and made a league of friendship with them, having given his daughter *Elisa* in Marrimony to *Rodo* their General, (c) as we have above mentioned.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

(b) Dudo. l. 2.  
de mor. &  
Ad. North.  
(c) Chap. 11.

Then the regall authority growing out of date, the Princes by a consent at *Soissons* revolted from *Charls* in the (d) 920th year of Christ, because he took into his private Council *Haganon*, a man of mean sort, and raised him up to high dignities, *Heriveus* Bishop of *Rhemes* relieved and helped the King with his means after he was forsaken of all his Nobles, and reduced them all into the Kings favour; but this breach being but slightly made up, broke out again into a greater mischief two years after: (e) for in the year 922 *Robert* is chosen King by the Princes faction, and is consecrated by *Heriveus* Bishop of *Rhemes* at the latter end of June; but this rebellion did cost them their fatal undoing. Three years after this dyeth *Heriveus*, (f) and the year following *Robert* with *Heribert*, whose sister he had married, and by whom he had his son *Hugo*, fighting against *Charls*, was slain at *Soissons*, (g) having his mouth pierced with a lance, that it might appear that member which had deceived his Prince, suffered condigne punishment to his offence; yet as he dyed, he left his Army victorious. This battle was fought (a) the 15 of June on a Sunday, as the old Chronicles do record, whence it's gathered, that it was in the year of Christ 923. Not long after, *Rodolph* Duke of Burgundy was called to the possession of the kingdom as though it had been vacant, and was saluted king with all solemn ceremonies at *Soissons*, (b) *Charls* under pretext of a treaty of peace is led by *Heribert* into *Theodorick's* Castle near the River *Marne*, whence afterwards he is carried to *Perone*, where he dyed the (c) 929 year of Christ, leaving his son *Lewis* whom he had by *Eadgina* daughter to *Alstun* king of the English Saxons, who when his father was taken prisoner fled into Britain to his Grandfather, and thence afterwards being returned, he reigned. So then *Charls* reigned after *Odo's* death 25 years, viz. from the 898 year, unto the 923; yet in his patents which are read in the first foundation of *St. Denys's* Monastery near the City, the beginning of his reign is taken from the year of Christ 893; at what time we have mentioned that he was created king by the Franks for to oppose *Eudo*. And in one of them is read this Subscription, *The IV of Febr. Indi. I. of the V. year of the most gracious King Charls the first restored*. This is that year 898, wherein *Eudo* dying the 3d of January, he began his new kingdom, having first began in the year 893. Again, in another Patent, Given the V. of June, Indi. V. the 25 year of our most glorious King *Charls*, the 20th year of his renovation, and the 6th after his having obtained a larger and greater inheritance. This year is demonstrated

(d) Flod.  
Chr.  
Charls is for-  
taken.

(e) Flod.  
Robert usurps  
the Kingdom.

(f) Flod.  
Chr. Odoran.  
Pith. edius  
297. Anno 5.  
c. 43.  
(g) Regino.

(a) Odora.  
Robert suffer-  
eth for his  
treachery.

(b) Flo. Aim.  
reg. Odoran.

(c) Flod.

Sigebert's  
Ero. r.

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 958.

(d) Odoran.  
Anno 5. c. 43.  
Flod. A. 923.  
Glaber. 1. c. 2.

(a) Frag. Chr.  
Flor. by Pich.

(b) Flod. Aim.  
5. ch. 43.

(c) Flod.

(d) Flod. Reg.  
Herm. Maria.  
Utrspg.

(e) Glaber. 1.  
ch. 15.  
The wretched  
death of Heri-  
bert.

(f) Flod.  
(g) Uvill.  
Gem. b. 3. ch.  
12. No. m. Hist.

(h) Flod.  
Otbo the Em-  
perour breaks  
into France.

monstrated to be the 917th of Christ, which is six years after his possession of the kingdom of Lorain, and the 20th from the year 898, and the 25th from the year of our Lord 893. Whence it appears, that he was 12 years older then *Sigebert* hath declared; we have afore shewed, that he first began to reign when he was yet in the cradle, in the year of our Lord 879.

*Charls* being thus dethroned and degraded, *Rudolph* began to rule the kingdom of the Franks in the year 923, whom (d) *Odoranus* and *Aimoinus* do report to have been rejected by the sentence of *Hugo* and the rest of the Princes when *Charls* was shut up in prison; he was son to *Richard Robert's* son in law, whose daughter *Emma* had married the sister of *Hugo* the great. (a) He flew the *Danes* robbing and killing in *Aquitane*, almost to one. But he prolonged the Kingdom troubled by the disturbing parties of *Heribert* and *Hugo*, unto the year 936, (b) in which year dying, he is buried in the Monastery of *Columba* at *Seno*, in the thirteenth year of his reign, and in the same year 936; I have taught above, *Henry Aucaps* King of *Germany* to have departed; and *Flodoard* writeth that the Moon was Eclipsed, in that very year, the day before the Nones of Septem. This man the Abbot of *Ursperg* hath rashly confounded with the other *Rudolph* whom we have shewn before, being called unto the Kingdom by the *Italians*, and to have been driven away by *Hugo*. But there is no doubt that they were diverse, and that *Flodoard* sheweth in the year 923, 935, and 937. Where he calls him the *Italian* and *Jurenian* King of France on this side the Alps, and in the year 937, the other after the King of France he telleth that he died.

(c) *Ludovick* the son of *Simplex*, being called back by *Hugo* out of *England*, took the Kingdom in the year 936; whom, from that travell beyond the Sea, they commonly name *Transmarine*. The climbing pride of *Heribert*, and *Hugo*, made the kingdom in nothing more quiet to this man than to his father *Charls*. Yet requiring by arms *Lotharingia*, in which, *Charls*, his affairs being without hope, had yielded unto *Henry* King of *Germany*, he is driven away by *Otbo*, the son of *Henry*, in the (d) year 939, in which, *Gislebert* the son in law of *Henry*, Lieutenant of *Lotharingia*, with other Rebels, being overcome by *Otbo*, was slain. Whose wife *Gerberga* the sister of *Otbo*, *Ludovick* took in marriage. (e) *Heribert* Earl of the *Viromandians*, a seditious and treacherous man, dyed a wretched death, in like manner detesting the wickedness taken up against *Charls*, in the (f) year 943. (g) to wit, in the same year wherein *Wilhelm* his son in Law, the son of *Rollo*, Duke of *Northmannia*. Which Province *Ludovick* invading, under the name of a Defender, brought away *Richard* the son of *Wilhelm*. But he being received by his friends, he himself being after that taken, is let go by the coming between of *Hugo*; Whose power a little while after he not bearing, he humbly craveth the aid of *Otbo* his Wives Cousin-Germane. Who (h) in the year 948, a great Army being led into France, and some Towns being vanquished, and

*Roithomagus*

*Roithomagus* besieged in vain, he made no great price of his labour. Although the (a) *Germane* Writers do more greatly extoll that expedition.

Last of all *Ludovick* dyed (b) in the year 954, in the Month Septemb. when as with full speed, he pursuing a Wolf, and falling on the ground, his body being bruised, fell into a Leprosy. He was buried at *Durocortorum* of *Rhemes* in the Cathedrall of *Remigius*. (d) He begat two sons of *Gerberga*, *Lotharius* and *Charls*. *Aimon* appoints to him 16. years, but there is reckoned two years more.

*Lotharius* the heir, both of his fathers Kingdoms and misery, began (c) in the year 954; the day before the Ides Nov. anointed at *Rhemes*: he bare the likeness of Kingly Majesty about two and thirty years. (f) In the third year of this King, *Hugo* of (g) *Orleans*, the great French Duke died the 15 Cal. July, and was buried in the Cathedrall of *Dyonysius* near the City. He left three sons of (h) *Hathvide* the sister of *Otbo* the Emperour, *Hugo Capetus*, *Otbo*, and *Henry*; *Emma* a daughter, (i) who married *Richard* Duke of the Normans. *Hugo* enjoyed the Dukedom of the French after his father: *Otbo*, of *Burgundy*, after *Gislebert*: *Henry* succeeded *Otbo*, dying a little after.

(l) *Lotharius* in the year 955. waged War with *Hugo* the great, in *Pisania*, against Duke *Wilhelm*. Then *Lotharius* fought against *Otbo*, that he might recover *Lotharingia*, or *Interamensis* of *Belgium*, the which *Otbo* the second had granted to his father *Charls*, (m) in the year 977. Whom staying by chance at *Aquisgrane*, he pressing hard upon an awares, and unprovided, he put to flight in (n) the year 978. That *Otbo* might blot out this disgrace, he wandring thorow the fields of *Rhemes*, and the neighbouring Cities, and *Paris*, (o) while he passed over, in his return, the River *Axona*, *Lotharius* following after, together with hinderances, he lost no few souldiers.

(p) A little after, *Lotharius* having talk with *Otbo* upon the River *Cherus*, he let go *Lotharingia* to him. Which being done, he rendred the wills of his Princes more strange from him. (q) Therefore after some years, the same things being again attempted, and *Virdunum* taken; but presently restored, (a) he deceased in the year 986. and was buried at *Rhemes*, in the Cathedrall of *Remigius*.

*Ludovick* the son of *Lotharius* the last of the stock of *Charls*, began his reign (b) in the year 986, committed to *Hugo* by his dying Father, and being famous in no warlike act, dying at *Compendium* without off-spring, is buried in the Church of *Cornelius* and *Cyprian*, in the year 987. In him the off-spring of *Charls*, and the second family of the Kings ceased, after the consecrating of *Pipin* 235.

Neither shall I let that passe, that there are two opinions meet (c) in the Annals about the Kingdom of *Lotharius*, and *Ludovick*. (c) Some add to *Lotharius* about twenty two years, and make him to dye

X x

in

Anno 900  
of Christ,  
to 985.

(a) Utrspg.  
Witich. 2. Al.  
bert. Krant. 3.  
ch. 23.  
(b) Flod. Aim.  
me. 5. ch. 43.  
(d) Aimoin in  
the same.

(c) Aimoin 5.  
ch. 44.  
(f) Flod. Odoran.  
(g) Odetric.  
Utric. b. 1. Aim.  
5. ch. 44.  
(h) Sigeb. in the  
year 968.  
Glaber. ch. 4.  
(i) Flod. in the  
year 960.

(l) Flod.  
The War of  
*Lotharius* with  
*Otbo*.

(m) Sigeb.

(n) Sigeb.  
Herm. Lamb.  
Aimoin 5. ch. 45.  
Uvill. Nang.  
Chron.

(o) Sigeb. Aim.  
Orderic.  
Utric. b. 1.  
Glab. 1.  
chap. 3.

(p) Sigeb. Aim.  
(q) Sigeb. in  
the year 984.  
(a) Sigeb.

(b) Sigeb. Vail.  
Nang. Chron.

(c) Uvill.  
5. ch. 45.  
(c) Odoran. Odetric.  
Utric. b. 1.

Anno 900  
of Christ, to  
985.

(d) Sig. Ivo.  
Carn. in Chr.  
Aquit. with  
Pith. Frag.  
flower of  
Chron. with  
the same.  
(e) Aim. Sup.  
b. 5. ch. 44.  
Sig. Nang.  
(f) In the year  
987. & Mang.  
(g) Glab. 1.  
ch. 1. Odoran.  
(h) Odoran.  
(i) Frag. of  
flowers set  
forth by Pith.  
(l) The same.

(m) Sig. Nang.  
(n) The same  
Authors.

(o) Nang.

(p) Sigeb.  
(a) The same  
Author.

(b) Nang.  
(c) Frag. Hist.  
Aqui. & Alm.  
5. ch. 44.  
(d) Nang.  
(e) Frag. Hist.  
Aqui. set forth  
by Pith. of  
Asceline Bi-  
shop of Lau-  
dunum.

(f) Gerbert.  
with Masson.  
in Hist. of  
the Kings of  
France & Ro-  
bert, in French  
Christi.

in the year of Christ 976. Moreover they appoint to his son *Ludovick* 9 years. (d) Others far more able both in number and authority, make with us.

(e) *Ludovick* dying without off-spring, the Kingdome did of right belong unto *Charls*, his Uncle, the son of *Ludovick Transmarine*; who was then Duke of *Lotharingia*, or *Lorrain*, from the year nine hundred seventy seven: therefore made, as *Sigebert* sheweth, that he might withstand the endeavours of his brother *Lotharivm*, and toward him the desires of the French did bend. But whiles he by delaying, brought the matter unto Council or debate; as (f) *Sigebert* saith, the top of the affairs is passed over on *Hugo Capet*, who was the son of *Hugo* the great Duke, by surname *Abbot*, of *Hathvide* the sister of *Otho* the first Emperour of that name. Unto which Authority of the Princes, the will of *Ludovick* the last of the stock of *Charls* King of the French had come; who as (h) *Odoran* writeth, dying, had given the Kingdome unto *Hugo*. (i) Therefore in the year nine hundred eighty seven. *Hugo* took the Kingly token of honour at *Noviodunum* in *Belgia*. (l) And 5. Nones July, was anointed at *Rhemes*. The which thing *Charls* grievously bearing, moveth war on him without delay: and first of all taketh *Laudunum* into possession. (m) in the year 988. But being in a short time after besieged by *Hugo*, (n) in the second Moneth of the Siege, a sudden breaking out of the gates being made, he kills not a few; he put the rest being much affrighted, with *Hugo*, to flight; he freeth the City from besieging. (o) He taketh *Durocortorus* of *Rhemes*, through the treachery of *Adelgarius* an Elder, in the year either 989, (p) or the year following; (a) and he made *Arnulph* Bishop in that City, the son of his brother by a Concubine; *Adalbero*, who then was Chief over that Church, being taken away: where a little after, he departed out of life. (b) But

*Hugo*, a very great Army being drawn together, besiegeth *Charls* being shut up in *Laudunum* with his Wife *Herbertes* the daughter of the Duke of *Trecaria*. (c) *Asceline*, or (d) *Anselm* Bishop of *Laudunum*, of the nearest friendship to *Charls*, and being partaker of his Counsells, is said to have made a foul business: for he led, as they report, *Hugo* by night into the City, and betrayed *Charls* unto him, at or about the dayes of the Holyer week. There is among the Epistles of *Gerbert*, who being advanced to the *Romane* Bishoprick, was called *Sylvester* the second of that name, a certain letter unto *Apollinus* or *Ascelinus* Bishop of *Laudunum*, full of sharpnesse and stomach, in which he upbraids his unfaithfullnesse towards his king, not as against *Charls*, whom he had as a Capitall enemy; but against *Hugo*, for the insurrection or bringing up of whose son *Robert*, he had been chief. Also he calls forth *Asceline* to *Rome*, to declare the cause, that thereby there may be a conjecture; the same man who had once broken his trust with *Charls*, to have performed no greater afterwards to *Hugo*. (f) Although I find *Adalbero* at that time, wherein *Charls* was taken to have been Bishop of *Laudunum*.

(g) *Hugo*

(g) *Hugo* brought *Charls*, being reduced into his power, unto Orleans; where he being shut up in the Tower, ended his dayes. He left a son (h) *Otton* by his former wife, who also had the Duke-dome of *Lorain* after his father; but by another wife, *Lewis* and *Charls*. Of whom the first is declared, by *Vuilelm Nangius*, (i) and other writers, to have been Duke of *Lorain* after his father. But I see more to agree with *Sigebert*. (k) Some yearly Registers deliver, that both these were born in prison; (l) and being driven out by the French, to have betaken themselves to the Emperour.

(m) Besides, *Charls* is said to have begotten two daughters, *Harrida* and *Emengard*. This married the Earl of *Namursia*; and of her *Baldwin* drew his beginning, Earl of *Hannonia*, whose daughter *Ufabel*, *Philip* the Emperour took for a wife; which brought forth *Lewis* the eighth, father of a Saint: that by that reason the successours of Saint *Lewis* drew their mothers stock, at leastwise from *Charls* the Great. So *Vuilelm Nangius*.

(a) But *Hugo* drawing out his conceived hatred against *Arnulph* Bishop of *Rhemes*, did his endeavour, that he, a Council of Bishops being gathered together at *Rhemes*, should be displaced: and when he had kept him three years in prison at Orleans, and gave *Gerbert*, who, as I have said, *Robert* his son had used for his Master, a successour for him in the year 992. At which thing John the 15th, the Bishop of *Rome* being moved, forbade all the Bishops who had done that, holy things; and caused, that *Gerbert* being removed, *Arnulph* should be wholly restored; the which (b) *Aimoin* sheweth, was perfected under Pope *Gregory*, and King *Robert*.

The Cluniacian Order took beginning in that age from *Bernon* Abbot of *Gigniacia*; whom dying in the year 912, saith *Sigebert*, he had made *Odo* sometimes a Musician, Abbot of the Cluniacian Monastery. Moreover, *Odo* to have departed in 937, and *Ademare* to have succeeded him: This man *Maiolus*, in the year 943, then *Odo* in the year 992, the same *Sigebert* affirmeth.

## CHAP. XVII.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire under Otho the third, Henry the second, Conrad, Henry the third, and the rent or schism of this Emperour; From the year of Christ 984, to 1106.

(c) Otho the third, a very boy, reigned in Germany in the year 984, being endowed with the title and crown of Emperour, at *Rome*, by *Gregory* the 5th, chief Bishop in the year 990; two years after, (c) *Crescentius* through the honour of the Consulship, tyrannically assaulting people in the same City, he condemned of his head; whose Wife being taken in marriage, he afterwards let go. For his former wife *Mary* the Emperesse, the daughter

Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

(g) Aim.  
Suppl. 5.  
ch. 44. Nang.  
(h) Sig. 991.  
(i) Chron.  
Dionys. Ni-  
coll. Gill.  
See Haillan.  
(k) Aim. 5.  
c. 44. & Frag.  
Aqui.  
(l) Frag.  
Aqui.  
(m) Vill.  
Nang. Till.  
in Comm.

(a) Aim. 5.  
ch. 45. Sig.  
in the year  
992.

(b) In the life  
Abbon. Flor.  
ch. 11.

(c) Otho Fri-  
sing. 6. ch. 25.  
Lamb. Herm.  
(d) Lamb.  
(e) Lamb.  
Glab. b. 1.  
ch. 4.



Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

(f) Gutf.  
Viterb.  
Ciantz.

A memorable  
Example  
of Justice in  
Otbo.

daughter of the King of *Arragon*, he is reported by a wonderfull example of Justice, to have condemned to the flames at Mutina, the which they tell to have fell out thns.

(f) By chance the Empreſſe being taken with the love of an Earl no leſſe chaſte than beautifull, when ſhe was by him bear off; accuſed this very man of that attempted wickedneſſe that he had deſigned to her husband; who out of hand paſſed a ſentence of his head on the young Earl. The Earls wife, whom the man that was to dye, had made knowing of this thing, coming to the Emperour, declared right on the ſeat of Judgment, and opened before him both the innocency of her husband, and the wicked act of the Empreſſe: and to confirm the truth of both, ſhe handled a bright burning plate of metal with an unhurt hand. By which token, the Emperours wife being reproved both of unchaſtity, and reproach or falſe accuſation, ſuffered puniſhment by the burning flame.

(a) There is a report, the ſame man being Emperour, that *Gregory* the 5th tyed up the right of chooſing the Emperour unto the voyces of certain Princes; whom either he himſelf, or ſome ſucceeder of him is believed to have appointed ſeven in number. (b) The Hungarians and Tranſylvanians under him embraced the Chriſtian faith.

Moſt holy men lived at that time, *Romuald*: *Adalbert* in Pruſſia having ſuffered Martyrdome: (c) *Stephen* King of Hungary; (d) *Maiol* Abbot of Cluniaca, from the year 943. *Gerbert* excelled in learning, being from the ſeat of *Rhemes*, and *Ravenna*, carried up unto the Roman ſeat by *Otbo* in the year 999, a little after *Silveſter* the ſecond by name. (e) *Otbo* dyed in the year 1002, January 23.

(f) *Otbo* being dead without children, *Henry* the Bavarian, the ſecond of that name from *Auceps*, the firſt of the Imperial title, reigned about 23 years; he took the honourable tokens of Rule, (g) in the year 1014, from *Benedict* the eight; (h) at which time the Greeks with the Normans, and, with them both, the Saracens ſtrove about the poſſeſſion of *Apulia*. The Normans almoſt at the beginning of *Henry* the Emperour had begun to come into the coaſt of Italy. Which thing how it was carried on, ſhall not be from the matter to unfold.

(i) *Leo Oſtienſis* writeth, in the 7th year of *Arnulph* Abbot of *Casinum*; whoſe third year he ſaith doth agree with the year of Chriſt 1014, that his firſt may be of Chriſt 1012, the Normans began to invade *Apulia*; (this ſhall be the 1018 year) when as almoſt ſixteen years before they had firſt come thither. For about the year of Chriſt 1002, ſourty Normans returning from a travel to *Jeruſalem*, came to *Salernum*, of a great ſtature of body, and ſtout in war. That Town was then beſieged by the Saracens, and *Gaimar* a Prince was in it, who, as *Pandulph Colenutius* is Author in his third book, was of the Norman ſtock; who then already from the year of Chriſt 900, telleth, the Warrs of the Normans

mans began to be brought on through *Æmilia*, *Flaminia*, *Tuſcia*, and *Campania*. Therefore thoſe ſourty, when they had obtained weapons and horſes by requeſt from the Prince, brake out upon the enemies; and very many being killed, the reſt put to flight, they got a wonderfull victory.

*Gaimar* being bound by ſo great a benefit, great gifts being offered, and greater ſhewn, endeavoured to keep them with him. But when as he had obtained neither, (becauſe they ſaid alſo this acceptable work by them ordered was from the love of God alone) neither could they be abſent any longer from their Country: he commandeth Embaſſadours to go along with them, who ſhewing in a bravery Citron-Apples, and other fruits of that ſort of that Country, with precious garments, and horſe-trappings, they ſtirred up the Normans to come to a Province fruitfull of ſuch good things. By chance it fell out about that time, that *Giflebert* and *Vuillaume Repoſtellus*, born of the higheſt rank among the Normans, diſagreed from each other: and *Giflebert* before *Robert* himſelf Duke of Normandy in hunting killed *Repoſtell*. Who fearing the anger of *Robert*, and the near friends of *Repoſtell*, with his four brethren *Rainulph*, *Aſcittine*, *Oſmund*, and *Rodulph*, and other Nobles, followed the Embaſſadours of *Salerno* into *Apulia*. (a) But *Vuillaume* a Monk of *Gemmeticum*, named him who did the murder, *Oſmund Drengore*. When they came into Italy, they joyned themſelves to *Pandulph* a Lord of great power at *Capua*, and under him and other Princes, receiving Souldiers payes, they undertook a profitable and glorious work againſt the Greeks and Saracens. Neither neglected they their own affairs in the mean time. For they having obtained ſome Towns, they made Dukes of their own Nation chief over them. Whereof the firſt is delivered by *Vuillaume*, to be *Turſtine*, by ſurname *Scitell*. (b) *Pandulph* calls him *Triſtane*, who mentioneth his ſucceſſours even to *Robert Viſcard*; a little otherwiſe than *Vuillaume*. (a) There was *Tancrede* a certain Duke in Normandy, who took his ſurname from *Alia Villa*, that is, a high Village. This man begat twelve ſons of two wives, *Sarnus*, *Godfride*, *Drogon*, *Tancrede*, *William Ferrebrachius*, *Humphrey*, *Robert Viſcard*, *Roger*, *Richard*, another *Godfride*, *Fruentine*, *Molugell*. Of theſe *William Ferrebrachius* is choſen Duke by thoſe which inhabited *Apulia*; who beat down the Saracens, and alſo the Greeks. (b) The Saracens coming again unto *Apulia*, their Army being divided into two parts, at the ſame beſiege *Capua* and *Barium*. But *Gregory* Captain of the Grecians, holpen by the forces of the Venetians, freed *Barium* from beſieging. *Henry* the Emperour brought help unto *Capua*, who was then at Rome, and had received the Crown, as I have ſhewed a little before, from *Benedict* chief Biſhop in the year 1014. He, the Saracens being overthrowen, cruſhed the Grecians with the ſame force, and took away Troy from them; which Town had been of late built by them in *Apulia*; and ſo reſtored peace to Italy. So *Pandulph*.

Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

(a) See Bel-  
lam. b. 3.  
of paſſing  
over the Em-  
pire, ch. 1.  
Baron. in the  
year 996.  
(b) See Ste-  
phen with  
Sor. 15.  
Aug. Bonfin.  
Dec. 2. b. 1.  
(c) His life.  
20. Aug.  
(d) Sigeb.  
(e) Lamb.  
Herm.

(f) Dichtm. 7.  
John Villa.

(g) Herm.  
Lamb. Sig.  
Ulſperg.  
(h) Pand.  
Collen. b. 3.  
p. 96.

(i) Book 2.  
Chr. Caſin.  
ch. 38.

(a) Book 7.  
ch. 3.

(b) Book 3.  
p. 94.

(b) Pand. 3.  
p. 96.

Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

(c) Book 1.  
ch. 40. &c.  
The same  
thing have  
Herman,  
Vrperg.

(d) The same.

(e) Leo Off.  
b. 2. ch. 47.  
&c.

(f) Herm.  
Sig. Lamb.  
Orho Fril.  
b. 6. ch. 27.  
U. sparg.  
(g) Sig. 1020.

(a) Aimo. in  
his life, ch.  
last.

Glaber. 3.  
ch. 3. Sigeb.  
(b) Herm.  
Sigeb.

(c) Baron.  
Sigeb. in the  
year 1028.

(d) H. rom.  
Maria. U. sp.  
Sig.

(e) The same.  
(f) Glaber.  
Merman.

The Kingdom  
of Burgundy  
ceased to be.

(g) Herm.  
Lamb.

U. sparg. Sigeb.  
(h) Glaber. 4.  
ch. 9. Herm.  
U. sparg. Sig.

*Pandulph.* (c) But *Leo Ottenps* writeth this dispatch of the Emperour, wherein he took Troy in that same year in which it was built by the Greeks, by surrender, to have happened in the year 1022. (d) At which time when he had come into the Monastery of Casinum, and there grievously laboured with the stone, in the night *Benedict* appeared unto him, and made a promise, that his body should lye in that place, of which he hitherto doubted, and in the same moment restored health unto him.

(e) In a short time after, he, shining in holiness went out of the body into Heaven, having kept a continued flower of Virginity in marriage with *Kunegund*, (f) in the year 1024, the third Ides of July, and was buried in the Church of Bamberg, the which he had built there, with the Bishop's house. (g) This Emperour was joyned in affinity with *Stephen* King of Hungary, very equally holy; his sister *Gisla* being given him in marriage. By whose endeavour the Hungarians were converted to the Christian faith. This man being Emperour, *Albo* Abbot of Floriacum in Valcony, while he went in the middle between them bawling, being thrust thorow, hath deserved to be registred among the Martyrs, (a) in the year 1004, 2d. Conf. Account, Novemb. 13, being made famous by many wonders. (b) *Heribert* Bishop of Colonia dyeth, the same man being Emperour, in the year 1021. (c) The following year gave a beginning to a new and more brief kind of musick, *Aetion* a Monk of Guido being the inventor; by whom those six notes, which we use at this day, were appointed.

(d) *Conrade* who was King of Germany in the year 1024, is saluted Emperour in the year 1026. Unto this man *Rodulph* King of Burgundy dying, appointed his Crown with his Kingdome, (e) in the year 1032; the which he came to, in the year following, (f) wherein the Sun is delivered to have suffered an eclipse the 29 of June, the 6th hour. *Sigebert* who gives that to the year 1034, saith *Rodulph*, being offended with the Burgundians, because they proceeded to be proudly bold against their King, to have passed over his kingdome unto *Conrade*, which from the time of *Arnulph* the Emperour had obtained Kings of their own Nation, more than an hundred and thirty years, and so at last Burgundy to have been reduced into a Province. This is that kingdom of Burgundy, which *Rodulph* in the year 890, began to consult of, as we have mentioned above in the 13th Chapter out of *Sigebert*. The same *Sigebert* telleth, that *Odo* of Campanis, *Rodulph's* sisters son, bearing that grievously, when he could not obtain that Province by request from *Conrade*, warred against him, and to have besieged Lorain. But being overcome at *Barum* by *Gothelo* the Captain, in battel, with a great slaughter of the French, to have been slain. (g) Which falleth into the year 1037. Two years after *Conrade* dyed, the day before the Nones of June, and was buried at *Spira*; (h) which year an eclipse of the Sun makes famous, on the eleventh Cal. Sept. the sixth hour, 4th week.

week-day, noted in the Annals, in the year of Christ 1039. He commanded 15 years, (i) *Conrade* reigning, holy *Kunegund* dyed the year 1038; and in the same year *Stephen* King of Hungary, whom *Peter* succeeded.

(l) *Henry* of the Emperours called the second of that name, of the Kings the third, was ordained in the room of his father *Conrade*, in the year 1039. by whom the *Bohemians* were subdued in war, and also the *Hungarians*, whom their King *Peter* being cast out, had made *Ovo* chief over them. But this man being driven out by the Forces of *Henry*, *Peter* was wholly restored. (4) From this Emperour *Leo* the ninth chief Bishop, received *Benevantium*, on this Law or condition, that he should forgive the Tribute of the Church of *Bamberg*. *Marian* a Scot, a noble Chronologer flourished in this age, who in the year 1056, witnesseth that he was made a *Fuldian* Monk. (b) *Henry* dieth in the year 1056, the third of the Nones of October: when he had reigned seventeen years. (c) He left, of *Agnes* the daughter of *Wilhelm* Earl of *Nithuans*, *Henry* his heir. This man Raigning, *Peter Damian* was accounted a most learned and most holy man, (d) who, in the year after, 1057. was by *Stephen* the tenth made a Cardinal, and Bishop of *Ofia*.

In the year of Christ 1056. *Henry*, of Emperours the third of that name, of the Kings of Germany the fourth, (e) a child of five years old, began his reign, the which he drew out unto two and fifty years, to the great losse of Christian affairs. For he was rent from the Bishop of *Rome*, with a foul and almost continuall discord, (f) because he ordained Bishops and Abbots partly for reward, partly by a private Authority which they commonly call an investing. He had a chief combat with *Gregory* the seventh, a Bishop of great courage, who (g) in the year 1073. succeeded *Alexander* the second, before called *Hildebrand*. The beginning of the rent was made (h) in the year 1076. in which *Gregory* forbade *Henry* the fellowship of holy things. (i) The same man the year following being reconciled; but a little after being returned to his former manners, at length he astonished or overthrew him by his sentence. (l) In the mean time, the *Saxons* fall off from *Henry*, and choose *Rodulph* Duke of *Suevia* King, who at first (m) put *Henry* to flight in the year 1080, the sixth of the Calends of February, and in the second joyning, he in the like manner being put to flight; when as he fought valiantly amongst the chief men, he dyed in the Ides of October, the Victory being left in the power of his Souldiers, (n) in the same year 1080, in which year *Henry* made *Guibert* Bishop of *Ravenna*, being condemned three years before by *Gregory* with excommunication, chose Pope in a small Councill of his own. From whom also at *Rome*, *Gregory* being shut up in the Tower of *Angelus*, he took the honourable tokens of the Empire (o) in the year 1084, on the very day of Easter.

Again the covenanted Princes of the Catholique parties, carry the

Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

(i) Herman.  
Mazia.  
(j) Mariani.  
Herm. Lamb.  
U. sparg. Glab.  
3. ch. 2. & 4.  
Sigeb.

(a) Leo. Off.  
2. ch. 102.

(b) Maria.  
Lamb.

(c) Glab.  
ch. 1.

(d) Leo Off.  
2. ch. 102.

(e) Lamb.

(f) Vuill.  
Tyrus b. 1.  
ch. 13.

(g) Lamb.  
Bertol.

(h) Sigeb.  
Bertol.

The schism of  
Henry.

(i) Bertol.  
John Vill. 4.  
ch. 21.

(l) Otho Fril.  
5. ch. 15.

(m) Bertol.  
Leo Off. 3.  
ch. 8.

(n) Maria.  
Guibert. Anst.  
Pope.

(o) Bartoli.

Anno 984  
of Christ,  
to 1106.

(a) Maria.  
Berol. Sig.  
(b) Berol.  
(c) Berol. Leo  
Oft. 3. ch. 64.  
(d) Sigeb.  
(e) Ocho Frif.  
7. ch. 11. & 12.  
Ulspurg.

The warlike  
deeds of Ro-  
bert Wiscard.

(f) Leo Oft. 1.  
ch. 68. Vuill.  
Gerumer. b. 7.  
ch. 30.

(g) Leo Oft.  
Ocho Frif. 1.  
of affairs  
Frid. ch. 3.  
(h) Greg. Ep.  
with Baro.

(i) Leo Oft. 3.  
ch. 48. Zon.  
in Alexie.

(j) Berol.

(a) Berol. Leo  
Oft. 3. ch. 52.  
Pand. 3. John.  
Villa. 4. ch. 17.

(b) Pandul. 3.  
p. 108.  
(c) Fazet.  
(d) B. 3. ch. 56.  
compared  
with 64.  
(e) Baron. out  
of Romualdus

the Kingdome to *Hermane of Lorain*, (a) in the year 1082, who in the 7th (b) year, of Christ 1088, 12. *Const. Acc.* died in *Lorain*, and was buried at *Meta*. (c) Three years before, that is, in the year 1085. the eighth of *Const. Acc.* the eighth of the Cal. Jun. *Gregory* dyed, but *Guibert* (d) in the year 1100. Neither yet by the death of this man, were the studies of disturbing parties quenched *Henry* as yet surviving. (e) Who at length being spoiled of his Empire, by *Henry* his son, the year 1105. going out; on the very birthday of Christ, and running away, he deceased at *Leodinum* in the year 1106. the seventh of the Ides of Aug. the third day of the Week, of his age 55.

The *Normans* at the time of these tumults, *Robert Wiscard* being their Duke, performed very famous and faithfull obedience unto the *Romane Bishop*, when as now they had joynd *Apulia*, being taken from the *Greeks*, unto their power, (f) from the year 1041. in which *Arduine* a certain *Longobard* overcame *Duchian* Captain of the *Grecians*, and others by the help of the *Normans*, whence it came to passe that they enjoyed *Apulia*. And first of all *William*, of whom I have made a little mention above, the son of *Tancred*, and also *Drogo*, were Princes of the Nation. *Hunfride* succeeded *Drogo*: this man, *Robert Wiscard*; who were all brethren. (g) *Robert* being least of all contented with *Apulia*, subdued *Calabria* and *Sicily* by weapons. For that thing he being forbidden the use of holy things (h) in the year 1074, and being the seventh year after reconciled, which was the 1080, he held all those Provinces by a bountifull right from him, and paid Tributes. A most prosperous course of things followed this peace. (i) In the year following with fifteen thousand armed Souldiers, the Sea being crossed, he contended against *Alexius* the Greek Emperour in *Thracia*; and he overcame in battell, he meeting him with a hundred and seveny thousand. (l) *Alexius* covenanted with *Henry* the Emperour for a great sum of Money, that he would with-hold *Robert*, hanging over the Empire of the East, by war, in the year 1084. Which money, he contrary to the rye of an oath, spent in bountifull gifts, to bring over the minds of the Romans unto him, when indeed he had taken the *Lateran Palace*, with *Guibert* the Antipope, on the fifth day of the Week, before the *Palm-Lords* day, into possession, but *Gregory* had betaken himself into the Tower of *Angelus*. (a) Which things being heard of, *Robert* after the Kal. of May, lying unto the City with an Army, so frightened *Henry*, that he speedily fleeing out of the City, hastned with a continued course into *Germany*. *Robert*, the rebellious City being plundered, and in great part consumed with fire, drew *Gregory* safe out of the Tower, and brought him away to *Salernum*; where also he dyed. *Robert* also, about the same time in the Moneth of July departed. But the year, by the disagreement of Writers, is most uncertain. For (b) some will have him dye in 1082. (c) others in the following year. (d) *Leo of Ostia* seemeth to appoint 1084. *Bertold* 1086. (e) Some 1085. He was of a great and lo-

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ty mind, and excelling in warlike praise, in a very short space he enlarged his affairs in a wonderfull manner. (f) Also his piety towards God and the Saints is commended, the which he left witnessed by many and great gifts.

Anno 976  
of Christ,  
to 1118.

(g) Leo. Oft.  
3. ch. 57.

## CHAP. XVIII

Of affairs of the Eastern Empire, From the year 976. to 1118.

(g) *Zimisces* being dead in the year 975. the Empire returned unto *Basil* and *Constantine*, the sons of *Romanus* the younger, the which *Basil* held fifty years; *Constantine* three years more. Not a few usurped Tyranny against them. First of all *Bardas* by surname *exandis*, that is, *Hard*. Who established a league with the *Saracens* by affinity. Then *Bardas Phocas*, by whom *Hard* was taken up by deceit. The same *Phocas*; 2. *Const. Acc.* in the year 989, being slain in fight, was reconciled to the Emperour. *Basil*, these affairs being dispatched, *Syria* being appeased, subjected *Bulgaria* by a dayly War, to himself, *Samuel* the King being overcome, 15 thousand of whose Souldiers being made blind, he sent back to him, all the Captains of hundreds with one onely eye going before them, at whose sight the *Bulgarian* being very much affrighted, a little after he dyed. (h) It is delivered in the *Aquitane Annalls*, *Basil* to have vowed he would be a Monk, if he should overcome; being condemned of his vow, that which was left of his life, he wearing a Monks habit hiddenly under honourable tokens of the Empire, abstained from copulation and flesh. He died being 70. years old, 9. *Const. Acc.* in the Moneth Decemb. in the year of Christ 1025, a Prince stout in war; but endued with covetousnesse, and ravenousnesse, and Greek craftinesse. Yet *Constantine* his brother, a worse then he, overlived him three years, a man of no thrift, and given to sports and jests or scoffs, he departed in the year 1028, in the Moneth Novemb. the 12. *Const. Acc.*

(g) Curop. Co-  
dr. Zon. Giyc.

(h) Frag. Annae  
Aquit.

(a) *Argyru* the Roman, being constrained to leave his former Wife, took the Empire with *Zoe* the daughter of *Constantine*. In the beginning he shewed himself a moderate and just man, but his manners being changed for the worse, he drew out the wealth of private men with unlimited taxes or exactions; he lost *Syria* through his own default, taken back again by former Emperours; the which *George Maniac* a most valiant Captain however held again. He perished by the lying in wait of *Zoe* his Wife; in the year 1034. April the 11th, the fifth week-day, of the greater Week; as it is with *Curopalatas* the Grecian. For *Cedrenus* who Copied out this man, was corrupted in this place. He reigned five years six Moneths.

(a) Curop.  
Cedr. Zon. &c.

(b) *Michael*, the adulterer of *Zoe*, who stirring him up; he had killed *Romanus*, passed over almost the whole time of his rule evil-

(b) The same  
Michael  
Paphlago.

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ly

Anno 976  
of Christ,  
to 1118.

ly vexed with a Devill, which was seven years, eight Moneths. The health of his body being despaired of, he determined to take care of his mind, and being shaven into a Monk, he died in the year 1041, Decemb. 10. *Const. Acc.* 101. having abhorred his parricide with great grief. This man reduced *Zoe* into an order. *George Maniac*, he commanding as Emperour, recovered *Sicily* from the *Saracens*. But when by false reproaches he was cast into bonds, he being absent, *Sicily* was lost. Unto which misery the falling away of the *Bulgarians* happened.

(c) The same. (c) *Paphlago* being dead, the height of affairs returned upon *Zoe*; who, knowing a woman to be unfit for so great a weight, adopted *Michael Cal-phate*, the son of *Stephen*, (who had lost the business of *Sicily*) *Cesar*, and made him Emperour, an oath being first taken by him, that he should alwayes have her in the place of a Mother, and Mistressse. He having forgotten this covenant, desiring to remove *Zoe*: while he begins to move the minds of the common people, he inflameth his endeavours against *Zoe* and her sister *Theodora*. On whom the Empire was suddenly brought over, whose hope was for ever taken away from *Cal-phate*, with his eyes:

(a) The same. (a) *Constantine Anomach*, being taken by *Zoe* a companion of her bed, and also of command, is crowned in the same year 1042, 12th of June. This man being Emperour, great slaughters were received by the Greeks. First by the *Suèves* they were very evilly intreated, fourty thousand being slain. Then by the Normans in *Apulia*, by whose ayd *George Maniac* rebelled. Who afterward being taken away, the same Normans remained in the possession of *Apulia*.

The Normans  
obtain Apulia.

At the same time, the Turks receiving Souldiers pay, under *Mahumed* the Saracen, Prince of the Persians, fall off from him; and he being often overcome, and at length dying, they invade Persia, whose first Sultan or Emperour is by *Curopolates* guessed to be *Tragolipace Mucalatt*. The Temple at Jerusalem of the Lord's resurrection, was renewed from the foundations in the year 1048, before 57 years overthrowen by the *Saracens*; as (b) *Vuillaume Tyrim* writeth; he dyeth of a discafe when he had reigned 12 years, 8. *Const. Acc.* in the year 1054. *Theodora*, after this, reigned one year, when *Zoe* had now dyed: and she dyed in the year 1055, 9th *Const. Account*, in the moneth of August.

(b) Book 1.  
ch. 7.

(c) Ep. 1.  
Leon. Sig.

(d) Leo P. ep.  
7. & 8. Leo  
Oft. 2. 89.  
Sig.

(e) See Ba-  
zon. 2

(c) *Constantine* being Emperour, *Michael Cerular*, Patriarch of Constantinople fought against the Roman Church by writings, in the year 1053. whom *Leo* chief Bishop learnedly confuted. (d) But the year following he sent Ambassadors to Constantinople, *Humbert* Bishop of *Sylvia the White*, a man very learned in that Age, and *Frederick*, both Cardinals, with *Peter* Bishop of *Amalphitania*; (e) who being courteously heard by the Emperour, *Nicetas Studienfis* a Monk, what things he had rashly written against the Latines, they compelled to revoke. But *Michael* the Patriarch, stubborn in his errour, they openly condemned.

(f) No

(f) No more than one years rule happened unto *Michael Straticus* after *Theodora*; a man for his age, and unskillfulnesse of things least of all fit. But such a one the gelded ones of *Palatina* had chose in that Councel, as he was, who being contented with a shew of honour, left the businessse and profit of the Empire unto them. While therefore he had the chief men in contempt, and in a proud manner, he kindled their hatreds. Therefore (a) *Isaac Comnenus* was made Emperour against this man, the 8th of June, 10 *Const. Account*, in the year 1057. *Straticus* somewhat delaying, he at length asked the Bishops, whom the Patriarch had sent unto him, that they might perswade him to a private life, What reward there should be of laying down the Empire? They answering, *A heavenly Kingdom*. He straightway put off his purple, on the last day of August, of the year 1057, 10 *Const. Acc.* Thus *Cedrenus*, whose history here endeth.

Anno 976  
of Christ,  
to 1108.  
(f) The  
same.

(a) Ced. zon.

(b) *Isaac Comnenus* is saluted Emperour in the same year 1057, the Cal. Septemb. the 11th *Const. Acc.* entring, he is said to have been of a sharp wit, and famous, but of a proud disposition; and the same most skillfull in war. Two years and three moneths being finished, health being despaired of, he ordained *Ducas* Emperour: and betook him into the Monastery of *Studia*, where he being eased of his grief, he neverthelesse persisted in what he had begun.

(b) Zonst.  
Glyc. Manast.

(c) *Constantine Ducas* entred in the year 1059, of profitable behaviour, and a mind readily inclined toward Justice, but dull and slow. Therefore under this Emperour the Barbarians robbing and killing without controul, the Empire was mangled: He reigned seven years and six moneths, three sons being left with his wife *Eudocia*, *Michael*, and *Andronicus*, whom he had begotten, being a private man: and *Constantine* who was born while he was Emperour, who therefore was called *Porphyrogenitus*, that is, begotten in purple: he dyed therefore in the year 1067. (d) *John Xiphilines* of *Trapezunte*, being of a Monk a Patriarch, flourished, *Constantine* being Emperour.

(c) The same.

(e) *Eudocia*, against the oath which she had promised to her dying husband, That she would yield none to be a father in law to her children in common, after the seventh moneth, married *Romanus Diogenes*; of whom she had determined there was need, the affairs of the East then decaying. Moreover, she craftily by the Patriarch expressed the bond of the oath; when she had feigned, she had a great desire to the next wedlock of him. This man, some prosperous dispatches being made against the Turks; at last his Ensigns being placed, being overcome by the treason of *Andronicus*, he came under the power of the Sultan. Of whom being kindly received, the (a) Greek Annals do mention, he was also honourably let go. But (b) *Vuillaume Tyrim* writeth, *Diogenes* to have been to the Barbarian, going up into his Throne, or coming down, for a foot-stool.

(d) Zonst.

(e) The same.

(a) Zonst.  
Glyc. Manast.  
(b) Vuill.  
Tyr. 1. ch. 9.  
(c) Zonst.  
Glyc. Manast.  
Vuill. Tyr.

In the mean time *Eudocia* being banished into a Monastery at

Y y 2

Constanti-

Anno 976  
of Christ,  
to 1108.

(d) Zonar.  
Glyc.  
Manass.

(e) Zonar.  
Glyc. Manass.

(a) Zonar.

(b) Leo Off.  
3. ch. 48. Zon.

(c) Vuill.  
Tyr. 1. ch. 8.  
Otho. Frif.  
b. 1. ch. 2.

Constantinople, a new Emperour is chosen. *Diogenes* being let go by the Sultan, found lesse humanity among his own, than among the Barbarians. For contrary to promise his eyes being cruelly digged out, nor his wounds taken care of, his head swelling and abounding with worms, he was in a short time consumed in the third year of his command, and above the eighth month, which seemeth to have happened in the year 1071.

(d) *Michael Parapinace* the son of *Constantine Ducas*, was chosen for his father in law in the year 1071, whose sloath was the Turks increase, who subdued the Coast of Pontus by arms; the which he calleth the Kingdom of Turcomannia; and at the same time, two *Nicephori*, *Botoniates* and *Bryennius*, the one in the East, the other in the West, where he was chief over *Dyrrachium*, usurp the Empire. *Botoniates* trusting to the ayd of the Turks, first possessed the Palace, and on the 25 of March was after the solemn custome proclaimed Emperour. *Michael* being passed over into the Studien Monastery, changeth his purple for a mourning cloak, the day before Easter, that is, the 7th of April, in the year 1078, when he had been chief Ruler 6 years, and as many months. About this time *John Xiphiline* dyed, having performed the Patriarchship eleven years and seven moneths.

(e) *Nicephorus Botoniates* in the beginning of his Dominion, brake *Bryennius*, proudly refusing all conditions of peace by *Alexius Comnenus*, and deprived him of his eyes, a little after an eclipse of the Moon, whereof *Glycas* makes mention. Which indeed happened at Constantinople in the same year of Christ 1078, January 31, the first hour after midnight. But while age now growing great, and by reason of inbred sickness, he neither rightly managed the Common-wealth, nor made he fit Magistrates over it; he came into contempt of his subjects: and being by the *Comnens*, spoiled of his dignity, he is registred among the Monks, when he had commanded three years, in the year of Christ 1081. In this Emperour, *Constantine Manasses* endeth his History.

(a) Of the two *Comnens*, *Isaac* and *Alexius*, this, although the younger came to the Empire, because he excelled both in favor, & skillfulness of warlike affairs; he began in the year 1081, 4th Conf. Acc. April 1. the 5th week-day of the greater week; as it is in the Chronicle by us set forth, together with the breviary of *Nicéphorus*, wicked man, and unfaithfull, and to fill up the common treasury, which he had drawn dry by infinite bountifull expences, sparing the wealth of none. This man was evilly intreated by the French (b) chiefly by *Robert Guiscard* Duke of Apulia; as we have minded in the former Chapter; the which, *Zonaras* is witness, happened in the year 1081, the reign of *Alexius* beginning. (c) After that, when he withstood the French hastening into Palestine, *Godfride* being their Captain, he was driven back with a great slaughter of the Grecians in the year 1096. But truly nothing in that Emperour was more deceitful and unjust than this whole

dispatch

dispatch of our Countrymen, nothing in his successours, as long as Christian affairs there stood, he was more cruel and perfidious against them. He lived about 70 years, and commanded 37 years, and about 4 moneths, and some dayes; and he dyed in the year 1118, a little before his death forsaken of all, not indeed lifted up with an Emperour's funeral; his son, whom he being alive had called *Augustus*, being left his succeder. In this man *Zonaras* bounded his history, and almost *Europalates*; which Greek Author we have had in our keeping.

Anno 987  
of Christ,  
to 1108.

### CHAP. XIX.

Of the Affairs of France, from the year 987, and the beginning of Hugo Capet, unto the year 1108, under the Kings Hugo, Robert, Henry the first, Philip the first, and also of the shakings of Italy, and Apulia possessed by the Normans; as also the dispatch of Godfrey Duke of Bulloign, into Palestina.

THE Kingdome of France passed over from the posterity of *Charls* the Great, unto a Family of the Saxon-birth; *Hugo Capet* the son of Great *Hugo*, being carried up by the agreement of the chief men unto that dignity, whom (a) *Vuillelm Nangium* thinketh to have belonged unto the stock of *Charls* by the Mothers kind. Because *Matbild* the Wife of *Henry Aucseps*, the mother of *Otho*, was begotten by *Ludovick* the son of *Arnulph*, the Nephew of *Carlman*. Of which *Matbild* was born to *Henry*, *Avoida*, the mother of *Hugo Capet*. But the authority of the Antients perswadeth that to be false. (b) Who shew *Matbild* to have been the daughter of *Theoderick* the Saxon, and to have sprung from that *Vuitikind*, who had war with *Charls* the Great. Therefore *Capet* had nothing common with *Charls* his race. Who held *Charls* the son of *Lotharim*, the brother of *Ludovick*, as hath been said, in Prison. (c) This King in the beginning of his new dominion, by Counsell and industry overcame not a few of the chief ones, having gotten them against him. (d) He dyed in the year 997, whom *Robert* his son followed from the (e) year of Christ 998, being now made partaker of the Crown and kingdom; he was endued with the greatest piety and prudence. Moreover, with no common knowledge of learning; (f) who, an incestuous marriage being taken away by the injunction of *Gregory* the 5th Roman Bishop, he married (g) *Constantia* the daughter of *Vuillelm* Earl of Tolouse. He added Burgundy, being by weapons tamed, unto the kingdom of the French. He built very many holy houses and Monasteries, among which, he took care, that that which was dedicated unto (h) *Avian* at Orleans, should be consecrated with solemn ceremony in the year 1029, Conf. Acc. 12. (a) which City, the same being King, being consumed by fire in the 999, *Arnulph* chief Bishop, at first, repaired

(a) Anst. Pich.  
set forth in  
French Ann.

(b) Vuillch.  
b. 1. Luikpr. 4.  
ch. 7. Sig. in  
the year 937.  
Urfperg.  
See John  
Villa, b. 4.  
ch. 3.

(c) Glaber. a.  
ch. 1.  
(d) Frag.  
Floriac.  
(e) Glaber.  
Rod.

(f) Frag.  
Floriac.  
(g) Helgal in the  
life of Robert.  
Frag. Aquit.  
Pich.

(h) Frag.  
Floriac.  
(b) Helgal in  
the life of  
Robert, p. 73.  
& 77.  
(a) Glaber. a.  
ch. 5.

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(b) Helgal.  
p. 77.

(c) Helgal.  
in the same  
place. Glab. 4.  
ch. 9.

(d) Helgal.  
Glab. 3. ch. 7.

(e) Frag.  
Aquit. Hist.  
Triche.

(f) Frag.  
Floriac.

(g) Frag.  
Floriac.

(h) Frag.  
Floriac.

(i) Herm.  
(j) Lamber.  
Herman. Leo  
Oft. 2. ch. 88.  
Orho Fril. 6.  
ch. 53. Sig. 8.  
of the Kings  
of Italy.  
Pandul. b. 3.

(a) The same,  
& Leo Oft. 2.  
ch. 88.

(b) Frag.  
Floriac.

(c) Anno. 5.  
ch. 47.

(d) Book 3.  
the beginning  
of Monast.  
of Dianysius,  
ch. 12. &c.

(e) Frag. Flor.  
Anno. 5.

repaired the Cathedral of the Crosse at his own charges, then being helped with a very great summe of gold; which he found while they digged. The most holy King departed, (b) and is made famous by many miracles from God in the year of Christ 1033; (c) the thirteenth Cal. August, 21 dayes after that the Sun had been eclipsed; which eclipse fell out on 5 Cal. July, of the year 1033. But *Helgal* saith, the King dyed the 5th week-day, when as the 13 of Cal. of August was the sixth week-day. He reigned after his father's death 36 years. In which thing the Annals are to be corrected, who number 33 or 34. (d) His body was brought into the Cathedral of *Dorystus* at Miloduntum, where he had dyed. (e) This man dying, through the perswasion of the Jews that were at Orleans, the Prince of Babylon overthrew the Temple which was at Jerusalem over the Sepulchre of Christ. (f) Which deceit of the Jews being known, very many being killed, the rest were made to flee out of the Roman World. (g) At that season *Fulbert* Bishop of Carnota, with rare holinesse, and the like learning, adorned France.

In the year of Christ 1033, *Henry* the first reigned over the French, his Mother *Constantia* being unwilling, who did prefer *Robert* the younger, appointed by his Father. (h) He overcame *Teibald* and *Stephen* the rebellious sons of *Odo* Earl of *Carnota*, by *Godfride* Earl of the *Andeganians*; unto whom he gave the City of *Turo*. He restored *Vuilelm* the bastard-son of *Richard* Duke of the *Normans*, being commended for his faith, into his fathers title, (i) in the year 1047, thirty thousand *Normans* being scattered, when as he had no more than three thousand. (j) Pope *Leo* the 9th, he reigning, by the intreaty of *Herman* Abbot of *Remigium*, came into *Rhemes*; where he consecrated a Monastery built by that Abbot, with solemn pomp, in the year 1049, wherein it was accomplished on the 6th of Decemb. on the Lords day. He in the year 1053, sets upon the Duke of the *Normans* in *Apulia*, requiring peace with the most humble intreaties, being holpen by the ayds of the *Germans*; by whom 14th Cal. July, he was overcome in battle, almost every one of the *Germans* being slain; when as the *Longobards* being at the first onset affrighted, had turned their backs. (a) *Leo* being by the same besieged in a certain Castle, he was brought forth to Beneventum honourably from thence; and at length let go. *Henry* finished his life in the (b) eight and twentieth year of his *Vitriacan* kingdom, of Christ (c) 1060, as appeareth out of the writs or bulls; (d) in one whereof, the year of *Philip* is compared with the year of Christ 1060, in the other the 8th year of the same *Philip* with 1068, *Conf. Acc.* 6. on Cal. August. In the third, the 14th year of *Philip*, with the 1073 of Christ. This King reigning, *Casimir* from a Monk of *Cluniaca*, being made King of *Polonia*, lived most holily.

(e) Of *Henry* the first, *Philip*, being begotten from *Anne* the daughter of the King of the *Russians*, began to reign being a child, *Baldwine*

*Baldwine* Earl of *Flanders* being given for a guardian; whose Nephew *Arnulph*, being cast out of his Dominion by *Robert* his Uncle, *Philip* endeavoured to restore by arms, was overcome by *Robert*, in which combate *Arnulph* dyed in the year (as *Siebert* thinketh) 1072. He had *Berta* the daughter of *Frisius* (f) Duke of *Florence*, his wife, the sister of *Robert* of *Flanders*. Of whom he begat *Ludovick*. (g) Who after being cast off, he took *Berivarda* the wife of *Fulco* Earl of *Andegavia*. For that thing he was by *Urban* chief Bishop forbidden the use of holy things (h) in the year 1094. Two years after, when he had abundantly satisfied him, he was reconciled with the Church. By the same *Urban* at *Clarus* the Mountain, the Town of *Avernia*, a Synod was solemnized (i) in the year 1095, in the month November, *Conf. Acc.* as saith *Tyrinus*; in which the Bishop of *Rome* perswaded the Christians unto a holy dispatch into *Palestina*; (j) he being moved by a speech of *Peter* a French Hermite, who had come from *Jerusalem* for to urge the thing. They being as it were by that Trumpet called up, poured forth Armies gathered together at divers places and times, unto that warfare.

(m) *Godfrey* of *Bulloign* in the year 1096, the fifth day of August, setting forward with his Souldiers, after infinite pains, (n) at length in the year 1099, the 15 day of July, 6th week-day, about the 9th hour of the day, vanquished *Jerusalem*, and by the voyces of all (o) was first chosen King. (p) His man was the son of *Edustachus* Earl of *Bononia*, *Ida* his mother, the sister of *Godfrey* the Crook-back, Duke of *Lorain*; who dying without children, appointed a Kinsman the son of his sister, his heir and successor.

(a) The death of *Philip* happened on the year 1108, the third Cal. Aug. and he reigned 49 years, two months, seven dayes, and was buried in the *Floriacian* Monastery.

He reigning the seventh year, (b) a great turn of things was made in *England*; the Government being conferred on a Prince of a strange birth; the which happened almost in this manner; *Ethelred* King of *England*, of the old stock of the *Angle Saxons*, had *Emma* the sister of *Richard* of *Normans*, the second of this name, in marriage, and of her he begat *Alfred* and *Edward*. This King being overcome by *Sueno* King of *Denmark*, and forced to depart the Island about the year 1013, fleeth unto *Richard* the brother of his wife; by whose help, after the death of *Sueno*, his son *Canutus* reigning, he recovereth the kingdom. But afterwards being overcome by *Canutus*, dyeth in the (c) year of his kingdom 38, of Christ 1016. The son of this King, *Edmund* (whom he had begotten of *Ethelgine* a former wife) made peace with *Canutus* on that condition, that they should divide the kingdom equally betwixt them; the which a year sliding out, the Dane received whole: For *Edmund* reigned no more than one year, *Canutus* had two sons by a Concubine, *Harald* and *Sueno*. Therefore, that

Anno 987  
of Christ,  
to 1108.

(f) Frag.  
Hist. of France,  
from Robert  
to Phil.

(g) Sig. Aim.  
b. 5. ch. 49.  
(h) Berthold.

(i) Berthold.  
Vuill. Tyr. 1.  
ch. 14. Aim. 5.  
ch. 48.  
(j) Vuill. Tyr.  
1. ch. 11. &  
13.

(m) Vuill.  
Tyr. 1. ch. 2.  
Math. Paris.  
(n) Tyr. 8.  
ch. 24.  
(o) Tyr. 9.  
ch. 1.  
(p) Id. ch. 5.  
Sig. 1089.

(a) Frag.  
Floriac.  
Aimo. 7.  
ch. 49.

(b) Vuill.  
Malmes.  
Roger. Vuill.  
Gemma.  
N.ubr.  
March. Paris  
Polyd. 7.

(c) Polyd.

Anno 987  
of Christ,  
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that he might sometime supply himself with lawfull offspring he coupled *Emma* once, the wife of *Ethelred*; being called back out of Normandy, and *Canutus* being begotten of her, he dyed in the year 1036. This *Harald* followed; then *Canutus*. Who having finished his life, the kingdom is brought on *Alfred* the son of *Ethelred*, all the Danes being killed, the eight and twentieth year after they had come with *Sueno* into England.

*Alfred* when he had passed over into England to take the kingdom, is privily slain by *Godwine*, a very mighty man, who had *Thira* the sister of *Canutus* the second, his wife, and of her had begotten *Harald*. He, that he might turn away from himself the suspicion of the parricide, or father-murder, was an author to the English, that they should make *Edward* the brother of *Alfred*, (being called out of Normandy) King. So *Edward* received his father's kingdom about the year of Christ 1043, and took to him *Edith* the daughter of *Godwine* in wedlock; with whom he kept the continual flowr of integrity, with many and the highest virtues, and miracles, the witnesses of virtues, being made famous from God. (a) For which things (three and twenty years in the kingdom being finished, and six moneths) he was received into heaven, in the year 1066, and afterwards written down among the number of the heavenly ones. After this man, *Harald* the brother of *Edith* possesseth the kingdom; the which when, *Edward* living, had promised to *Wilhelm* the bastard, Duke of Normandy, his near kinsman: This man, a most strong Army being brought over out of Normandy, overthrew *Harald* in battle, in which *Harald* himself valiantly fighting, dyed (b) in the year 1066, the day before the Ides of October, on the Sabbath day. From which time the Normans hence forward, ruled in Britain, in the 618 year after the Angles and Saxons came into that Island, which happened in the year four hundred forty and nine.

In this Age learned and holy men not a few came forth. (c) *Hilperick* set forth a learned account in the year 1005; (d) also *Franto* a Schoolman of *Leodium* wrote of the squaring of the Circle, in the year 1047.

(e) *Leo* himself the 9th, lived with the greatest learning, and alike soundness of manners; from Bishop of *Tullia* in France, made chief Bishop, in the year 1049. Likewise Cardinal *Humbert*; who confuted the Greeks themselves, both by disputing before them at Constantinople, and by writing afterwards. *Lanfrank* from an Abbot made Bishop of Canterbury, (f) in the year 1070; and he that succeeded him in the year 1090, his scholar *Anselm*, both, but this especially, brought (in holiness and learning) light unto that Age. And this indeed having finished many labours, and banishments for the liberty of the Church, deceased in the (g) year 1071, the 8th Kal. May, on the very day of *Mark*, of his age 76, of his chief Bishoprick 16.

(h) More.

(h) Moreover, *Ivo* made Bishop of *Carnota* by the preferment of *Quintine* of *Belvacum*, was famous with both ornaments, by *Nibba* the second, in the year 1092. (i) *Odilo Arvernus* being brought over from the *Brivatian* Monastery unto the *Clunian* after *Maiolus*, in the year nine hundred ninety three, when he had been chief over this, six and fifty years, he passed into Heaven in the year 1048, the very Kalends of January. (a) Moreover, *Arnulph* a Monk of the Monastery of *Medard* in *Suessona* was famous in the praise of holiness, and afterwards Bishop of the same City. And also *Theobald* a noble Frank, who being shut up in the Cell of *Vincentia* in *Venetia*, the twelfth year after dyeth, and is beautified from God with many miracles after death; whose bones were carried into France. *Sigebert* hath mentioned in the year 1050.

(b) Also *Bruno*, Canon of the Church of *Colonia* and *Rhemes*, bare the praise of Learning and holiness, and Master of the Schools; by whom the Order of the *Carthusians* was begun in the year 1086. *Hugo* a most holy Prelate of *Gratianopolis*, whose beginnings (c) *Peter Cluniacensis* describeth: and also *Guibert* Abbot of *Non-* gentum, who was the equall of *Bruno*, in the (d) Treatise concerning his life. Neither have both the Canons mentioned that *Parisian*, who after his death reviving, is reported to have put the standers about in fear with a denouncing of a cruel Judgment concerning them: as neither *Sigebert*, who lived in the same age. Which History notwithstanding many learned and weighry men have delivered to letters.

The Cistercian Order two years after, to wit, in the year 1098, had its beginning, as *Sigebert* is author; begun by *Robert* Abbot of *Molisma*.

(e) On the contrary, *Berengarius* Arch-deacon of *Andegavia*, is the author of a shamefull heresie; which denyeth the body of Christ to be in very deed contained in the most holy Sacrament of the Eucharist; he sprinkled a disgrace on the French Nation. But this man when he had found his error often condemned by them, it is said, he dying in the year 1088, at the last revealed it.

Anno 987  
of Christ,  
to 1108.

(h) Ivo ep. 1.  
Sigeb.  
(i) Sigeb. his  
life with Sur.  
(a) Sig.  
1080.

(b) Sigeb.  
1084. the  
life of Hugo  
with Sur.  
Apr. 1.

(c) Peter  
Clun. b. 2.  
of miracles,  
ch. 28.  
(d) Whole  
fragments  
Cl. Homerus  
set forth in  
Carthu-  
sian.

(e) Malmef.  
b. 3. Sigeb.  
1051.

Holy Edward  
King of En-  
gland.

(a) Roger  
Par. 1.

(b) Roger  
Malmef.  
Neubrig.  
Matth. Paris.  
Matth. Paris.  
Vuill. Gem.  
b. 7. ch. 37.

(c) Sig.  
(d) The same.

(e) Sigeb. Leo  
Oft 2. ch. 82.

(f) Vuill.  
Malmef. 1.  
Matth. Paris.

(g) Edinurus  
in his life.  
Malmef.  
Matth. Paris.  
8c.



## CHAP. XX.

Of Italian and Germane affairs from the year 1109, and about 1200. Henry the V. Lotharius, Conrad the III. Frederick Barbarossa, Henry the VI. Emperours; and also of a double Rent or Schism, and of Bernard, and other famous Men.

(a) Otho Frif. 7. ch. 14. & b. 1. of deeds of Gotfr. Vicerb. Sig. Ursp. (b) Sig. Gotfr. Dodechinus M. sp.

(c) Ursp.

(d) Anfel. in App. to Sig. Rob. of Moun. rain Gotfr. Ursp. (e) Otho 7. ch. 16.

(f) Anfel. in Append. (g) Ursp.

(h) Anfel. M. sp. (i) Anfel. M. sp. (j) Ursp. Otho Frif. 7. ch. 16.

(m) Ursp.

(n) Otho Frif. 7. ch. 17. (o) Otho Frif. addit. ad Lamb. Anfel. Vrsper. Goth. Joan. Villa. 4. c. 33. (b) Otho Frif. Chr. 7. c. 17. & 1. de Gef. Frid. c. 16. Vrsper. Anfel. Goth. (c) Otho 7. Chron. c. 17. Anfel. Goth.

(a) **HENRY** the fifth, the son of the fourth, not only imitated the violent mind of his father, against the seat of Rome, whose Avenger he had professed himself, but also, he being dead, exceeded. For as soon as he came to Rome, he laid hands on *Paschal*, 12. and from him he by force wrung out all rights, concerning which there had so great a strife arisen. Thus the Emperour was consecrated, in the (b) year 1111. 4. *Conf. Acc.* But as soon as he departed from Italy, (c) the *Roman* Fathers decreed those things to be void, *Paschal* surviving, and he having finished his life, his successors being *Gelasius* the second, and *Calixtus* the second. (d) *Henry*, *Gelasius* being duly chosen in the year 1118, opposed *Burdine* as a Pope against him, a runaway man out of Spain, chosen by the voices of his own Bishops, whom they named *Gregory*. (e) For these things he being renounced by the curses of Pope *Calixtus*, when as he saw himself by little and little to be forsaken by his own, being affrighted with the example of his fathers misery, returned unto his duty, all things being repealed which through Tyranny, he had pronounced. (f) By this means peace was restored to the Church in the year 1122. (g) Two years after, an Army being provided against *Ludovick* King of France, that he might bring help to *Henry* King of England, whose daughter *Mathild* he had married, being affrighted at the meeting of the French, he went back again, and (h) in the year 1125. deceased of a disease at *Trajectum*, (i) the fifth day of the Week of Pentecost: or, as it pleaseth others, (l) the tenth Calends of June, which was the Sabbath after Pentecost, of his Kingdom 19, of the Empire 14. year. This man being Emperour, *Otho* Bishop of *Bamberg*, instructed the *Pomeranians* in Christian Principles, (m) in the year 1124. *Conf. Acc.* 2.

The vacant Empire of the Germans being by the death of *Henry*, on *Lotharius* the *Saxon*, (n) although resisting, yet unwillingly is transported (a) in the year 1123. (b) The Annals do record that he was a Prince very temperate, and a great lover of Justice, he had for corrivalls, his kinsmen; *Frederick* and *Conrade*, his sisters sons. at the beginning of his reign, (c) whom *Honorius* the Pope excommunicated, because of their stubbornness and contumacy, but *St. Bernard* reconciled them afterwards to the Emperour. At that time was a sad Division in the Church of *Rome*, in the year of our Lord 1130, after *Honorius*'s death. After whom *Gregorius* being lawfully created, who was called *Innocent* the second, *Peter of Lions* was chose by his adverse party under the name of *Anacletus* the

the second: (d) The greatest part of the World did obey *Innocent*, especially by the means and endeavours of *Bernard*, Bil. op of *Carevalia*, a man of great fame and note, who made use both of Authority, and miracles for to reconcile the Church. *Roger* son of *Roger*, which was son to *Robert Giscard*'s son, favoured *Anacletus*: now this *Roger* was Earl of *Sicilia*, and Duke of *Apulia* and *Calabria* after the death of *Vuilelmus* his uncle, which was in the year 1127. *Anacletus* for to obtain his favour, and to have him on his side, (c) gave him the name and title of King in the year 1130. (e) *Anacletus* going to *Rome* with *Innocent*, and *Bernard* of *Carevalia* was honoured with the title of Emperour, in which year, the Annals (f) do record, that the fourth of *August* the sun was Eclipsed, being the year 1133. at which time the same Annals observe that *Lotharius* was Crowned. Then the Emperour had War with *Roger*, whom having beaten out of *Apulia* and *Calabria*, he established *Rainald* Governour thereof, and soon after being called back into *Germany*, (g) he died by the way, in *August*, in the year of his reign thirteen, and of his Empire six, and of Christ, 1137. (h) Some say that he died not till the year following.

(i) It is said that he ordained the *Roman* civil Law to be executed in all places of Judicature: thereupon begun the Civil Law to be taught and professed at *Bononia*, and other Cities of *Italy*.

*Conrade* the third, son to *Frederick*, Duke of *Swedes*, by the sister of *Henry* the younger, began to reign (k) in the year 1139. He was not crowned by the Pope, because I think that *Italy* was then in a combustion of Civil wars, for *Roger* after *Rainolds* death, boldly and without resistance, wasted and destroyed the Countrey about, (a) whom *Innocent* pursuing with an Army, he was taken by him, and being honourably entertained by him, he granted him the Principality of *Apuleia*, *Calabria*, and *Capua*, with the title of King the twenty fourth of July, (b) in the year 1139.

(c) At the same time *Arnoldus Brixianus*, *Atelardus*'s Disciple under the habit of a Fryer, imbroyled the *Roman*-See with tumults and seditions: for he inticed the people to create *Jordanus* Senator, under whose command and conduct they cast off the Pontiffs yoke, feeding themselves with the hope and Image of old liberty. (d) When the Cities of *Italy* could not agree amongst themselves, and all *Italy* was in commotion and in confusion of Wars. (e) These *Roman* troubles being somewhat appeased and calmed by *Eugenius* the third, who being first Abbot, and *St. Bernard*'s Disciple, was created Pope, in the year 1145. who as soon as he understood that the *Saracens* had taken *Edeffa*, the East City of *Syria* beyond *Euphrates*, brought the Christian Princes into an unanimous consent, to undertake the expedition of the holy Wars, (f) and *Conrade* King of *Germany*, and *Levis* King of *France*, were the chief leaders, who had the Cross in their Colours, by *St. Bernard*'s exhortations, and with their Armies advanced to *Jerusalem*. *Conrade*

Z z 2

with

Anno 1109. of Christ, to 1200. (d) S. Bernardi vita plat.

(e) Anacleti diploma apud Baron. 1130.

(f) Anfel. Rob. de Mon. Ursp.

(g) Anfel. Rob. de Mon. Gotfr. Onufr. (i) Sigon. v. d. Ursp.

(k) Otho Frif. 7. c. 22.

(a) Otho Frif. 7. c. 24.

(b) Ursp.

(c) Otho Frif. 1. de Gef. Frid. c. 27. &c.

(d) Otho Frif. Chr. 7. c. 29. (e) Otho Frif. Chr. 7. c. 31. at seq.

(f) Urill. Tyr. 1. 16.

Anno 1109  
of Christ,  
to 1200.

(c) Otho a S.  
Blasio in App.  
Fifling & O-  
tho Fris. in 1.  
de Gest. Frid.  
c. 58. Append.  
Laub. Rob. de  
Monte.

(h) Otho 1. de  
gest. Frid. c. 63.

(i) Baron.

(k) Otho Fris.  
in rebus gest.  
Frid. & Rade-  
vik. Fris. de ill.  
dem. O. ho a  
St. Blasio Joan

Villa s. c. 1.

(l) Otho a S.  
Blas. App.

Lamb. Dodech

Au Gar. Sig.

Urfp.

(o) Otho a S.

Blas.

(b) Otho a S.

Blas. Au. S.

Aquicla.

(c) Vesp.

Auct. Aquicla.

(d) Gotfrid.

Viterb. Au. S.

Aquicla. Jo.

an. Villa. s.

c. 15. &c.

(e) Anton. &

Pand. l. 4.

Alliq. Vide

Baron. A. 1197

(f) Au. S. A.

quicla.

(g) Vrfp.

with an Army of 50000. men, and Lewis with 30000 Horses, besides a huge body of Foot Souldiers, as the *Gemblacian Annals* do record. (e) This Expedition was in the year 1147; but being betrayed by the Greeks, they returned without any memorable advantage. *Conrade* died in the year (h) 1152. the 15th of March. (i) *Grattanus*, Fryer at *Dononia*, under this King, made the book of *Canons* in the year 1151. And *St. Bernard* died in the year 1152. being 63. years old, having retired himself into the *Cistercian* Monastery, with divers others, as we read it in his life, and in *Robert Montanus's* works; for *Sigebert* ended his *Chronicles* in the year 1112; and *Eugenius*, *Bernard's* Disciple, died the eighth of July, in the year 1153. (k) *Frederick Enobarbus*, who succeeded his Uncle *Conrade*, was of an excellent nature, and disposition to all virtues; but his hatred against the Pope of *Rome* by breaking the peace of the Church, did much obscure it, (l) having been created King of *Germany* in the year 1152, he obtained the title of Emperour, of *Adrian* the 4th at *Rome*, in the year 1155, but soon after, the Pope having been his opposite enemy, dyed in the year (a) 1160, and he preferred *Victor* to *Alexander*, (who had succeeded him) in the Council held at *Pavia*. Then having taken war against the *Ligurians*, and *Lombards*, who fought for the Pope against him, he often defeated their Armies, and so defeated the *Milanois*, that he utterly destroyed and demolished their City (b) in the year 1162. But the *Ligurians* rebelling again, and suddenly falling on him unawares, defeated his Army, and brought him under the Popes subjection, and hereby did the Church recover her former peace, in the year 1177.

*Frederick*, for to blot out this his offence, hearing that *Saladine* had taken *Jerusalem*, in the year 1187. he went thither with an Army of *Germans*, bearing the *Crosse* in his Standard; and having performed divers gallant achievements, both in *Thracia* and *Asia* against the Emperour of *Constantinople*, and the *Saracenian* Princes, refreshing his hot body on a Summers day in the cold River of *Cydnum*, in *Tarfis*, he died (c) in the year 1190, having been King thirty eight years, and Emperour 35.

*Henrick*, the fourth, son to *Enobarbus*, is related to have been of a cruell and rash humour; being made co-partner of the Kingdom by his father, he married (d) *Constantia*, daughter to *Roger*, first King of *Sicilia*, being one and twenty years old, in the year 1168, upon the sixth of February, though some (e) erroneously say that she was a Nun, and that she was 50 years old when she married him.

*Frederick*, his father being dead, he with his Wife received the Empires Crown of *Fredericus* the third, (f) in the year 1191. having first been forced to deliver up to the *Romans* (g) *Tusculum*, who being inveterate enemies to the Inhabitants of the Town, by whom they oftentimes had been beaten, put part of them to death and part of them they sent into banishment, and demolished their

Town.

## Cap. 21. An Account of Time.

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Town. *Henrick* (*William*, *Roger's* son, being dead) received into his Dominion *Apuleia*, *Calabria*, and *Sicilia*; and afterwards he exercised all manner of cruelty against them, but especially against the *Sicilians*, in the year 1193, and following.

(h) *Alexius Angelus* Emperour of the East, threatening him out of his Kinddome, did cast him into such a fear, that he drove him to pay him tribute, which as he was gathering of his subjects in the eighth year of his reign, and (i) of Christ, 1199. he died at *Messana*, (k) being poysoned by his Wife, as some Authors do think, leaving a young child called *Frederick*; he was excommunicated by the Pope; because he had cast in Prison (a) *Richard* King of *England*, as he returned from the Holy Land, (b) in the year one thousand one hundred and ninety, and had constrained him to pay his ranfome.

### CHAP. XXI.

The affairs of the EASTERN Empire, from the year 1118, unto 1204. At what time the LATINES possessed Constantinople.

*John Comnenus*, who was also called *Calo Joannes*, *Alexius's* son (c) in the year 1118 to govern the Grecian Empire, he was somewhat more renowned and expert then his father in Martiall achievements: for in *Thrace*, he put to flight the *Scythians* and *Hungarians*, who had got over the *Isther*, (d) in the fifth year of his Empire; and then the *Perfermenians* in *Asia*.

(e) After which *Victory*, having commanded a triumph, he brought back into the City the Virgin *Maries* Image, layed in a Chariot, drawn with four Milkwhite horses in great pomp. Then being honoured and crowned with the glory of divers gallant achievements in *Asia*, he advanced as far as *Antioch*, hoping to win it by composition from (f) Prince *Raimund*; but being frustrated and deceived of his hope, having spoiled and over-run his Countrey, he returned through *Cilicia*, where, as he was a hunting, shooting an arrow, the head whereof was rubbed over with poyson, which touched his hand, and so poysoned it, which poyson spreading it self throughout all his body by little and little, he died in April; having governed the Empire (g) twenty four years, and eight Moneths, (h) in the year of our Lord 1143, the year after the taking of *Edeffa* by the *Saracens*, as (i) *William Tyrius* declares; Therefore was *Edeffa* taken in the year 1142, but (k) some say in the year 1155; and (l) *Tyrus*, in the year 1124, came under the power of the Christians.

(m) *Manuel*

Anno 1118  
of Christ,  
to 1204.

(h) Nicetas  
Chr.

(i) Au. A.

quic.

(k) Vrfp.

(a) Roger. in

Annal.

(b) Otho a S.

Blas.

(c) Nicetas

Choniat.

Vuil. Tyr. l. 11.

c. 31. & l. 12.

c. 5.

(d) Nicetas.

The piety of

John Comnenus

towards the

Virgin Mary.

(f) Nicetas

Tyr. l. 15. c. 22.

(g) Vuil. Tyr.

15. c. 23.

(h) Otho Fris.

7. Chr. c. 28.

(i) Tyrius l. 14.

c. 3. & 4.

(k) Otho Fris.

7. c. 30.

(l) Vuil. Tyr.

13. c. 14.

Ansel. Gembl.

Anno 1118  
of Christ,  
to 1204.

(m) Nicetas.

(n) Vuil. Tyr.  
16. 18.  
Nicetas.

(a) Nicetas.

(b) Nicetas.

(c) Nicetas.  
(d) Vuil. Tyr.  
1. 22. c. 5.

(e) Nicetas.  
Eustathius Ho-  
mer's Inter-  
preter.

(f) Nicetas.

(g) Guil. Tyr.  
22. c. 4.  
(h) Nicetas.

(i) Guil. Tyr.  
22. c. 10. & seq.  
The Latines  
slain in Con-  
stantinople.

(k) Nicetas.

Andronicus's  
lamentable  
death.

(m) *Manuel Comnenus* his younger son, was by him preferred before *Isaac* his elder brother, and by him made Emperour, he was a crafty man, and a great enemy to the Christian affairs, which did concern the *Latines*, yea, he was so wicked, that he conspired their ruine with the *Saracens*.

(n) It sufficiently appears that the Armies of *Comrade* King of *Germany*, and of *Lewis* King of *France* were overthrown and defeated, in the year 1147, by his treachery and perfidiousness. (a) Which injury and wrong, *Roger* King of *Sicilia* avenged, who sayling along the coast of *Greece*, lpyled and destroyed the Countrey far and near. (b) *Manuel*, upon the latter end of his life, grew so mad and out of his wit, that he could almost have joynted to the *Saracens* decrees. At length promising himself a longer life, he dyed the thirty eighth year of his age, (c) in the Moneth of September, in the year 1180. (d) *William Tyrius* exalts him highly for his freeness, and liberality, and faith, that he died the third of October, in the fourth year of his Empire, and one and fourth of his life, wherein he is much out of the way. (e) *Eustathius* that learned man, *Homers* interpretour, lived in his dayes, he was Bishop of *Theſſalonica*, who constantly resisted him who asserted the Heresy of *Muhammedes*, as *Nicetas* records.

(f) *Alexius*, *Manuel's* son, being about twelve years of age succeeded his father, he married *Agnetes* daughter to *Lewis* King of *France*, being but eight years old, as (g) *William Tyrius* saith, but *Nicetas* calls her *Anne*. (h) He had the name of Emperour almost for three years space, and then was slain by *Andronicus* his fathers Uacle, whom he unwillingly had admitted to be his partner in the Government of the Empire, not having yet fully compleated the fifteenth year of his age; But before this, *Andronicus* had put all the (i) *French* and *Latines* to death that were in *Constantinople*, who had been *Manuel's* best friends in Counsell and security, and whom he knew would oppose his Tyranny, and Usurpation.

Which great slaughter the *Latines*, who by flight could escape, did revenge with no lesse hurt and destruction of the *Greeks*. For Sayling along the Maritime Coasts of *Thrace*, and *Greece*, with a gallant Fleet, they put all to fire and Sword whatsoever was in their way.

(k) *Andronicus* having murdered *Alexius*, began to rule alone in the year 1183; he married *Agnetes* which was betrothed to *Alexius* at eleven years of age, now grown in years; but he enjoyed not long the Empire, which he had obtained by so vile and wicked deed. For two year after, as he plotted the death of *Isaac Angelus*, he was set upon by the people who rose in an uproar, and being carried through the Town upon a Camel, having one hand cut off and one eye put out, he was torn to pieces by the rage of the multitude, saying in the midst of all the reproaches and ignominies that were cast upon him, these words, *Lord have Mercy*, and,

Why do you bruise a broken Reed. He died in the year of our Lord 1185. And thus ended the Family of the *Comneni's*.

(1) *Isaac Angelus* was made by the same faction *Augustus*, and enjoyed the title 9 years, and eight Moneths. He overcame the *Sicilians* Fleet near *Strymon*; and took their two Admiralls, *Richard* and *Baldwin*; he in vain attempted with his Fleet to recover *Cyprus* out of the hands of *Isaac Comnenus* the Tyrant; he had but bad success in his wars against the *Myſians* or *Valachians*. He moved, to his own great disadvantage, *Frederick Enobarbus* to fight against him, because he would stop his passage into *Palestine* through *Thrace* and *Asia*, he was at last deprived both of the Empire, and of his eyes, in the year of Christ 1195. by his brother *Alexius Angelus*.

(b) *Alexius Angelus* furnaming himself *Comnenus*, governed the Empire eight years three Moneths and three dayes. *Philip*, Emperour of *Germany*, had married *Irene*, *Isaac Angelus's* daughter, to whom the said *Isaac* fled, by whose intreaties and persuasions, *Dandulus* Duke of *Venice*, *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders*, and divers other Princes, having all ingaged and undertook an expedition into the holy land, against *Alexius Comnenus*: who despising his enemies, and not being in capacity to defend himself, nor having prepared any strong Army, was forced to fly into *Debelium*; the City being taken and burnt in the year 1203. He being gone,

*Isaac Angelus* the blind, entred into his former dignity with his son *Alexius* (c) in the year following, being the year of our Lord 1204, but they neither agreeing between themselves, and a certain *Alexius Murſiphilus* usurping the Government; the Army of the confederates took *Constantinople*, the 12. of Aprill, the last Week in Lent, as *Nicetas* saith, which Character sheweth it to have been the year of Christ 1204.

Then was *Baldwin* Earl of *Flanders* 32 years old, by the common voice of all, created at *Constantinople* the first Emperour amongst the *Latines*. (a) He was highly praised and esteemed by the *Greeks* for his great vertue.

Anno 1109  
of Christ,  
to 1200.

(2) Nicetas.

(b) Nicetas.

(c) Nicetas vi.  
de. et Joan.  
villa.  
Constantinople  
taken by the  
Latines.

(a) Nicetas  
vide Rigor, in  
Philippe.

Anno 1108  
of Christ,  
to 1223.

## CHAP. XXII.

Of the Kings of France, Lewis the sixth, Lewis the seventh,  
and Philip Augustus.

From 1108 of Christ, unto 1223.

(b) L. 3. Orig.  
S. Dio c. 13.  
(c) Suger. in  
vita Ludov.  
Groffii.

(d) Vida Iven.  
Ep. 50. Aimo.  
5. c. 49.

(e) Audar.  
Gemb. Vest.  
menast.  
(f) Sigeb.

(g) Ansel.  
Gemb. Rob.  
de Monte.

(h) Trith.  
(i) Ansel.  
Gemb. & Ro.  
ber.

(k) Suger.

(l) Vita S. Ber-  
nard. l. 2. c. 6.  
& Theobal.  
in vita S.  
Guillelmi.  
apud. Sur. Feb.  
10.  
(a) Suger. in  
Ludov. Juni-  
ore. Robert.  
Audar. Gemb.  
Suger. Vuill.  
Tyr. l. 16. c. 18.  
Joan. Vill. 4.  
34.

(b) Audar.  
Gemb.

(c) Vuill. Tyr.  
l. 17. c. 8.

IN the year 1108, began Lewis the sixth, surnamed *Le Gros* to reign in France, as (b) by his Patents it appears, being but 12, or 13 years of age, as (c) *Sugerius* records, but rather 30 years, because he died the 60th year of his age, and of his reign the 30th. He was anointed at Orleans, and crowned by *Damierius* of *Seignons*, moved unto it (d) by *Ivon* of *Chartres*, because that the Bishop of *Rheims* was then at variance; neither is it so needfull that the Kings of France be all consecrated at *Rheims*, saith the said *Ivo* Bishop of *Chartres*. *Sugerius*, Abbot of *St. Denis*, hath written the life of this *Lewis*. He died of a sickness (e) in the year of Christ 1137. (f) in August, having ruled 30. years.

During his reign, was held a Synod at *Cavevalentis*, wherein *St. Bernard* the Abbot was President, (g) in the year 1115. The *Priemonstratensian* order began to be established in the year 1120, as *St. Norbert* saith. (h) At this time was in great fame, *Hugo St. Victor*, and *Hugo* the *Gratiopolitan* Bishop, who died in (i) the year 1132. He was a very devout and pious man.

(k) *Lewis* the seventh, surnamed the younger, swayed the Scepter over the French, in the year 1137. who of his own Supream power, married *Alienora* the daughter of *William* Duke of *Aquitaine*, and had with her the whole Lordship and dominion of the said *William* for her Dowry. (l) This is that *William* Earl of *Poitiers*, and Duke of *Aquitaine*, who adhering to *Anacletus* against *Innocentius*, was brought to a better mind by *St. Bernard*: Whom (a) *Sugerius*, who then was living, records to have died in *Spain* soon after, that is, at the end of *Crausus* his reign, and beginning of *Lewis* the younger, being gone thither to procession to *St. James's*. *Robert Montanus* asserts that he died in the year 1137. in *St. James's* Church, in the last Week of Lent, and that he was buried before the Altar. Hereby it appears that *Theobaldus* the Recorder of his life is mistaken, in saying that he died in the year 1156.

*Lewis* in the year 1147. after Whit-Sunday, engaging himself for the Holy Wars, dispatches his expedition into *Palestina* with (b) 30000 Horsemen, and a great Army of Foot. But such a mighty Army perished there, more by the treachery of the *Greeks* than by the valour and power of the *Saracens*. Then (c) having stayed there a year, and being returned into France, in the year 1150. he divorced his Wife *Alienora*, and married the daughter of *Alphonso* the 7th, who called himself Emperour of *Spain*, which is called by

by *Tyrinus*, and *Sugerius* Mary, but the (d) Annals of *Spain* call her *Beatrix*. (e) *Alienora* the year following married *Henry* Duke of *Normandy* and Earl of *Anjou*, who reigned in *England* after *Steven* the second of that name, in the year 1154. wherein *Steven* is (f) reported by the English Annals to have died the 8th of November, and *Henry* to have been consecrated the 14th of January, following upon a Lords day. (g) Which proved the seed of a most bloody war, which arose between the French and the English about the right and possession of the Dukedome of *Aquitaine*, (h) which was somewhat pacified after six years by the marriage of *Margaret*, *Lewis's* daughter, to *Henry's* son: (i) In the time of this *Henry*, *St. Thomas* Bishop of *Canterbury* was first banished for his defending and preserving the rights and privileges of the Church, then suffered a glorious death in the year 1171. being murdered in the Church. (k) King *Henry* sorrowed publickly for the suspicion of this Murder, and in recompence of it, he received many great benefits for his penitence sake.

*Lewis* dyed in *Paris* in the year 1180, (l) the 28 of September, the 44 year of his reign; during his reign was eminent, *Peter Lombard* Bishop of *Paris*, entituled Master of the Sentences; and also *Peter Comestor*.

*Philip*, *Lewis's* son, intituled *Augustus*, and commonly called *Adelardus*, his father being yet living, was saluted King (a) in the year 1179, in the moneth of November; and the year following being 16 years old, he reigned alone; (b) for he was born 8 weeks after the assumption day, which was in the year 1164, and not 1165, as *Rigord* saith, and *Aimoinus's* Annals do record. Who at the very beginning of his reign, after his father's death caused the Jews throughout all France to be apprehended (c) the 16th of March, on a Sabbath-day, in the year 1181, because that in derision of the Christian rights and Religion, they put children to death, committing also some other grievous offences; then in July next after, he banished them all for ever. Then having heard that *Jerusalem* was taken by the *Saracens*, having engaged himself for the Expedition into the Holy Land, he with *Richard* King of *England* went into the East, (d) in the year 1190; (e) and the year following he arrived into *Palestina*, and came to *Accona* with the other confederate Princes the 4th of (f) June, in the year 1191; in which year was a memorable eclipse of the Sun, which is observed by *Rigordus*, *Rogerius*, and *Westmonasteriensis*, to have bin upon a Sunday the 23 of June. But these confederate Princes falling out amongst themselves, *Philip* returned that same year into his kingdom, and (g) *Richard* of *England* having sold *Cyprus*, which he had taken, to the *Templers*, and to *Guido*, sometimes King of *Jerusalem*, and having put to death 5000 *Saracens*, being in his return intercepted and seized upon by *Leopold* Duke of *Austria*, he returned at last into *England* (h) in the year 1194, and waged Warr for the space of five years with *Philip* of France, (i) untill

Anno 1109  
of Christ, to  
1206.

(b) West. Monast. Math.

(c) Ruderic. Par. 3. c. 31.

(d) Alph. 2 Cath. c. 77. Suger. Westm. Math. Paris. Ann. 5. c. 32.

(e) Rogerius de Hoveden. West. Monast. Math. Paris.

(f) Aff. geb. ad Sigeb.

(g) An. & ad. (h) Quadrip. Hist. Rog. West. Math. Paris. Ocho a S Basilio. Aut. Aquinct.

(i) R. Rigord. in vita Philip.

(j) Rigord. Aimo 9. c. 16.

(k) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(l) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(m) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(n) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(o) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(p) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(q) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(r) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(s) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(t) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(u) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(v) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(w) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(x) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(y) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

(z) Rigord. The Jews banished out of France.

Anno 1109  
of Christ,  
to 1200.

(i) Rigor. Ro-  
ger. Westm.  
Math. Paris.  
Auct. Aquic.  
England sub-  
jected to the  
See of Rome.  
(k) Roger.  
Westmon.  
Math. Par.  
(a) Rigor.

(b) Westm.  
Math. Par.  
Rigor.

(c) Rigor.

(i) untill that at the siege of a Castle he dyed, in the year 1199, of an Arrow shot by a crois-bow the 8th of April, as Roger saith, and was buried in the Monastery of Fountain-Ebrald, where did also lye his father's body. And to Richard succeeded John his brother, commonly called, *Without Land*, who renewed the Wars with Philip, and subjected to the (k) See of Rome the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in the year 1213, which were to yield and pay him an annual tribute instead of a benefice. (a) But Philip having obtained two victories in a year, and his son Lewis having overcome the English in Poitou, and himself having vanquished Otho the Emperour in Flanders, a Synod held at Sylvanectum established and decreed Monuments of Trophies and victory to the honour of them both; (b) After this Lewis sayling into England, and having driven out John, he received it under his power and subjection; but as soon as he was departed thence, the whole Land revolted from him to Henry the third, John's son; this was done in the year of our Lord 1214. (c) Philip departed this life in the year 1223, in July having reigned after his father's death 43 years, wanting some three months.

*The End of the Eighth Book.*

THE



Anno 1200  
of Christ,  
to 1250.

# THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

*The Ninth Book.*

W Herein are contained the Years from the 1200 of CHRIST, unto 1632.

## CHAP. I.

What things came to passe both in Germany and Italy, from the Year 1200, unto 1250, under Philip, Otho, and Frederick the second, and of the sad division of the Church under him; and of persons of renown for Piety and Learning.

H Enrick the 6th, Frederick's son, (a) as here above we have mentioned, being dead, the Princes fell out amongst themselves in the election of a Successour in the Empire; for some attributed the honour of the Empire to Philip, Henrick's brother; and others giving it to Otho Duke of Saxony. The King of France held for Philip; and Innocent the third for Otho, who hated the posterity of Frederick, because he had once been anathematized: Philip obtained first the Empire

A 22 2

at

(a) Urspieg.  
Vincent.  
Bellou. l. 26.  
c. 59. si fuit.  
Frag. Incer.  
Auct. Alberto  
præsum.  
Blond. l. 64.  
dec. 1.