

**TEXTS FOR STUDENTS,
NO. 21. ITINERARIUM
REGIS RICARDI**

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ITINERARIUM REGIS
RICARDI

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INTRODUCTION

THE *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*, from which the following extracts are taken, is a contemporary account of the Third Crusade. The author certainly accompanied Richard on his journey to Palestine, and was an eyewitness of most of the events he describes. He was inspired with a sincere enthusiasm for the Crusading cause, and with an admiration of Richard's exploits and character. He was probably Richard, Canon of the Holy Trinity in Aldgate, who was in the service of the Knights of the Temple.

Attached as he was to Richard's service, the author, naturally, was prejudiced against the French; and he shows a contempt for Saladin which is distinctly unfair.

The style of the *Itinerarium* is deeply influenced by the *Vulgate*, and it is a good example of medieval Latin. It is disfigured by few of the puns, false antitheses, and so forth, to which some medieval authors were addicted, and the author has a good vocabulary and a regard for the rules of grammar.

He says of his own work: "Quod vidimus testamur, et res gestas, adhuc calente memoria, stilo duximus designandas. At si cultiorem dicendi formam deliciosus exposcit auditor noverit nos in castris fuisse cum scripsimus; et bellicos strepitus tranquillæ meditationis otium non admisisse." The work was probably given its final form after Richard I.'s death.

The text of these selections is reprinted by the kind

permission of the Master of the Rolls from Bishop Stubbs's edition of the *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi* in the Rolls Series; the spelling there given has been followed. The glossary contains only those words occurring in unusual senses and those not found in an ordinary Latin dictionary.

M. T. STEAD.

ITINERARIUM REGIS RICARDI

*Saladin takes Jerusalem, 1187.**

JEROSOLIMAM victor† tam festinus quam infestus aggreditur, urbem obsidet, machinas exstruit, loca sacra sacrilegus irreverenter invadit. Cives equidem, quas possunt
 1187. R.S. defensiones objiciunt sed quicquid tentatur a pp. 20-1. nostris caret effecta, profectum non invenit; arcus, balistæ, petraris inutiliter tractantur; sicque tam arma quam machinæ iram Domini manifeste denunciant, et urbis præloquantur excidium. Illuc undique quamplurimi e castris vicinis confluerant, de loci potius sanctitate quam de munitione confisi, sed in tanta hominum multitudine bis septem milites‡ vix poterant inveniri. Cæterum sacerdotes et clerici, quanquam professioni suæ indebitum, pro tempore tamen officium militandi assumunt; et pro domo Domini strenue dimicant, illud tenentes memoriter, quod vim vi repellere, omnes leges permittunt et jura. Vulgus vero tam ignavum, quam pavidum, ad patriarcham et ad reginam,§ qui tunc urbi præerant frequenter occurrit, flebiliter queritur, instanter supplicat, ut cum Soldano de urbe tradenda quam citius paciscantur. Verum flenda magis quam commendanda pactio intercedit; nam singuli capitis sui censum dependunt; vir quidem bizantios decem, mulier quinque, infans unum; et quisquis ad solvendum non sufficit, tenetur captivus.

* See note 1. † See note 2. ‡ See note 3. § See note 4.

*William, Archbishop of Tyre, preaches a
 Crusade, 1188, and many take the Cross.*

TALIA dum apud Palæstinam aguntur archiepiscopus Tyri, navi conscensa, tantæ cladis nunciium jam ad orbem Christianum detulerat, et terræ tam modicæ vulnus terris omnibus intulit læsionem. Fama rerum ad aures principum allapsa decurrit, et universis fidelibus hæreditatem Christi a gentibus occupatam nuncios, quosdam concitat ad lacrymas alios accendit ad vindictam.

1188.
 R.S.,
 pp. 31-3, 34.

Primus omnium magnanimus Pictaviæ comes Ricardus ob ulciscendam crucis injuriam cruce insignitur, et omnes præcedit facto, quos invitat exemplo. Pater ejus rex Anglorum Henricus jam vergebat in senium; ipse tamen et patris caritatem, et regni jus sibi debitum, et itineris tanti difficultates dissimulat, nec ullis occasionibus a cepto declinat. Hanc viri constantiam Dominus remunerandam judicans, quem primum aliorum omnium incentorem elegit, eum cæteris principibus vel defunctis vel regressis negotii Sui executorem reservavit. Hic licet comes crucem accepit, iter tamen peregrinationis post mortem patris rex factus arripuit.

Post aliquantum tempus rex Francorum Philippus et rex Angliæ Henricus apud Gizortium crucizantur, quos utriusque regni principes et innumeri tam ecclesiasticæ quam etiam secularis militiæ viri, voto pariter et effectu sequuntur. In tantum vero novæ peregrinationis fervebat studium ut jam non esset quæstio quis crucem susciperet sed quis nondum suscepisset.

Tempore decurso, Romanorum imperator Fræthericus sacra peregrinationis assumit insignia, et veri formam peregrini, tam exteriore habitu, quam interiore depromit affectu. Vir tantus, cujus imperium hinc Mare Mediterraneum, hinc Borealis clauderat Oceanus, cujus gloria continuis crevit victoriis, cujus fidelitas non sensit offensam, omnem blandientis sæculi postponit illecebram, et humilis pro Christo accingitur pugnaturus. Ejus strenuitas, præsertim in annis ægentibus, non minus stupenda quam laudanda est; nam cum senior esset, et filios haberet, quibus et ætas et virtus ad militandum aptior videbatur; eos tamen tanquam insufficientes reputans, ipse Christianismi negotium procurandum suscepit; filiis autem instantibus, ut vel pro illo vel cum illo susceptæ militiæ munus implerent, illum qui natu major erat, regnantem reliquit; alium vero quem ducom Suavorum fecerat, secum assumpsit.

The Death of Frederick Barbarossa, 1190.

ERAT locus in Armeniæ sinu, quem hinc montes ardui, hinc Selefi flumen præterfluens coarctabat: qua dum sum-

1190. marii et sarcina transeunt victoriosus im-

R.S., perator subsistit. Vir quidem inclytus, cujus

pp. 54-5. statura medioeriter eminent, crines rutili,

barba rubens, utrinque interfusa canities; supercilia prominent, ignescunt oculi: gena brevior in amplum extenditur: pectus et humeri diffunduntur, sed et descriptio corporis in virum consurgit. In illo itaque, quod de Socrate legitur, insigne quiddam ac stupendum enituit: nam constantiam animi exprimebat vultus, semper idem et immobilis permanens, nec dolore obscurior, nec ira

contractus, nec dissolutus lætitia. In tantum vero nativum Alemanniæ venerabatur eloquium, ut quanquam alterius linguæ non inscius esset, aliarum tamen gentium missis, non nisi per interpretem loqueretur. Vir tantus, cum propter præcuentes summarios diutius substitisset, tandem mora in tædium vertitur; et iter anticipare cupiens, flumen proximum transmeare disponit, ut illud a parte summariorum anteriore remensus ad visæ redeat libertatem. O mare! O terra! O cælum! ille Romani moderator imperii, semper Augustus, per quem Romæ veteris reffloruit gloria, revixit honos, potestas excrevit: heu! aquis deperit interceptus, et licet undique in subsidium collaterales festinent, vitæ tamen senilis igniculum mors præceps et matura extinguit.

Richard becomes King of England, 1189.

OBIT rex Henricus in Normannia, die octava Sanctorum Apostolorum Petri et Pauli,* anno Domini m^oc^olxxx^oix^o,
et sepultus est apud Fontem Ebraldi.

1189.

R.S.,

Igitur eodem anno post obitum patris sui,
pp. 141-2. Ricardus comes Pictavensis, ordinatis rebus

in Normannia, tanquam transactis duobus mensibus, transfretavit in Angliam, et die Sancti Ægidii† receptus est cum processione solemnī ad Westmonasterium, et die tertia sequenti, videlicet in die ordinationis Sancti Gregorii papæ,‡ quæ dies fuit Dominica, solemniter unctus est in regem.

* See note 7.

† See note 8.

‡ See note 9.