

1: Hereward the Wake - Season 1 - IMDb

Hereward is an Old English name, composed of the elements here, "army" and ward "guard" (cognate with the Old High German name Heriwart). The epithet "the Wake" is recorded in the late 14th century, and may mean "the watchful", or derive from the Anglo-Norman Wake family who later claimed descent from him.

Harold was dead, but the people would not call William king. For five days after the battle he waited, expecting the English lords to come to do homage to him, as their new master. But not one came. The people were full of grief and anger at the death of Harold, and of sullen hate for the conqueror. They would not own him as king. After five days, William waited no longer. More soldiers had come from Normandy to replace those who had been killed at the battle of Hastings. With these new soldiers William marched through the land, and so fierce and terrible was he, that he forced the people to own him as king. Scarcely a year before, the people had crowded to the same place to see Harold, and to cheer and welcome him as their king. Now all was changed. The people were sullen and silent, the way was lined with Norman soldiers, and Norman faces and Norman costumes were everywhere to be seen. Stigand, the archbishop who had crowned Harold, [] refused to crown William, and William in wrath retorted that he was no true bishop, and that he did not wish to be crowned by him. Yet William forced Stigand to be present at the coronation. Once again, as so short a time before, the voice of the bishop rang through the great church, "Do you take William of Normandy to be your king? So the question was asked again in English, and the answer came from unwilling English lips, but not from English hearts, "We do. The Norman soldiers, instead of keeping order, had begun to fight and kill. They had set fire to the houses near the church, and were slaying and robbing. Those within the church rushed out, some in fear, others eager to join the robbers. William was left alone with only the bishops and the priests. Then for the first time in his life the great William was afraid. Through the windows of the church he could see the flicker of flames, and could hear the savage yells of soldiers and the shrieks of frightened women and children. Yet he did not know whether the English had risen in revolt, or whether it was only his own wild soldiers who were attacking the people. But whatever it might be William meant to be King of Englandâ€”a king crowned and anointed. So although his cheek was pale and his voice shook, he forced the archbishop to go on with the ceremony. Then [] William, kneeling at the altar, promised to fear God, to rule the people well, and to keep the laws of Alfred and Edward, "so that the people be true to me," he added. As he stood up no shout greeted him, the church was silent and empty. He passed down the aisle in lonely splendour, followed only by the trembling priests, while without was heard the sound of the crackling flames mingled with fierce yells and curses. William was crowned, but the English rejected him as king. They wanted an English king. There, too, had fallen the noblest and the best of the English lords. Even he did not seem to be English, for he had lived nearly all his life in Hungary, and could hardly speak his own language. But at least he was not Norman, so the English chose him to be king. The people of Northumberland rose in fierce rebellion against William, and he in as fierce anger marched against them with his soldiers. From north to south he laid waste to the country, burning towns, destroying farms, killing cattle, murdering the people, till the whole of Northumberland was one dreary desert. So fierce and terrible was his wrath that even the ploughs and farming tools were destroyed, and the land lay untilled and desolate. Those of the people who were not killed in battle died miserably of cold and hunger. When William marched south again, he left only blackened ruins and dismal waste, where happy homes and smiling fields had been. From very need, most of English lords now bowed [] to William and owned him master. Even Edgar came to him to do homage and strange to say William treated him kindly. Perhaps he felt that he was so strong and Edgar so weak, that he had no need to fear him. Still the English were not all conquered. In the Isle of Ely, in what is called the Fen country, the people made one last stand. There, under the leadership of a brave Englishman called Hereward, they held out against William. He had lived for many years across the sea in a country called Flanders. But when he heard that Edward was dead, that Harold was also dead, and that William the Norman had seized the crown of England, Hereward came back determined to fight for his own land. All the noblest and bravest of the English who still resisted William gathered to Hereward and they made their camp in the Isle of Ely. The monks who

already lived there shared their monastery with the soldiers. So in the great hall peaceful monks and warlike men sat side by side at meals, and the walls which had been hung with holy relics and pictures of saints were now covered with weapons and armour. Hereward built a castle at Ely, but it was a wooden one, while all through England the Normans were building strong fortresses of stone, such as the English had never seen before. Hereward hoped that, from his castle at Ely, he would gradually win all England again. But the hope was vain, for William was too strong. Yet it took him a long time to conquer Hereward. Like Harold, Hereward was a good general, and he was both clever and brave. So the soldiers set to work at once with stones, wood, and skins of animals, to make a strong, broad, solid road. In those days people believed in witches. So William next found a poor old woman who was supposed to be a witch. He built a wooden tower, placed it on wheels, and with the witch inside, pushed it along the road, at the head of the Norman army. This poor old woman was meant to cast a spell over the English soldiers, so that they would not be able to fight any more. Of course she could really do them no harm, and Hereward and his men captured the tower and burned it up, witch and all. Again William had failed. Hereward had brought large stores of food into the camp, and he and his men hunted wild animals, so that there was always enough to eat, although the fare was plain. But the monks who were used to living a very easy life and to having fine things to eat and drink, grew tired of fighting and of plain food, and they sent a message to William telling him of a secret way through the fens to the camp. So Hereward who could not be conquered was betrayed. One evening the Norman soldiers, led by the wicked monks, came stealthily through the thick woods among the marshes. In the gathering dusk they came creeping, silent and eager. Then, when they were close upon the camp, they burst with wild cries upon the unsuspecting [] English, and, when the sun had set, the sky was red with the flames from burning English homes. Many lay dead, many were taken prisoners. To the prisoners William was very cruel. He put out their eyes, cut off their hands, and treated them so dreadfully that they cried aloud, "It is better to fall into the hands of God than into those of the Norman tyrant. But he, too, yielded at length and bowed his proud head to the conqueror. William of Normandy was at last master of all England. He was indeed William the Conqueror. Hundreds of additional titles available for online reading when you join Gateway to the Classics.

2: Profile for Hereward the Wake from Hereward (Hereward, #1) (page 1)

Hereward the Wake, (flourished), Anglo-Saxon rebel against William the Conqueror and the hero of many Norman and English www.enganchecubano.com is associated with a region in present-day Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire.

Hereward is an Old English name , composed of the elements here, "army" and ward "guard" cognate with the Old High German name Heriwart. To a small extent, they are sometimes mutually contradictory. This probably indicates, as the preface to the Gesta suggests, that conflicting oral legends about Hereward were already current in the Fenland in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. In addition, there may be some partisan bias in the early writers: The earliest surviving copy of the Gesta Herewardi is in a manuscript produced around the middle of the 13th century at Peterborough Abbey , along with other materials relating to the abbey. This 13th century manuscript is known as the "Register of Robert of Swaffham". The prologue also reports that the earlier, Old English version was badly damaged, though not destroyed: It has been argued that the author of Gesta Herewardi was Richard of Ely, and that his superior was Bishop Hervey of Ely , who held that office from to Martin, the book was created in "about ", and originally ended with the Gesta Herewardi, but further material, unrelated to the Hereward story, was added in the 14th century. Sweeting, from , as a supplement to Fenland Notes and Queries: Sweeting used a transcription of the Gesta Herewardi by S. Miller to produce an edition in which the transcription and translation appear in parallel columns. The earliest references to his parentage, in the Gesta, make him the son of Edith, a descendent of Oslac of York , and Leofric of Bourne, nephew of Ralph the Staller. However, since the account in the Gesta of the early part of his exile in Scotland, Cornwall and Ireland contains fantastic elements, it is hard to know if it is trustworthy. His place of birth is supposed to be in or near Bourne in Lincolnshire. In those times it was a boggy and marshy area. Since the holdings of abbeys could be widely dispersed across parishes, the precise location of his personal holdings is uncertain but was certainly somewhere in south Lincolnshire. Exile According to the Gesta Herewardi, Hereward was exiled at the age of eighteen for disobedience to his father and disruptive behaviour, which caused problems among the local community. He was declared an outlaw by Edward the Confessor. The Gesta tells various stories of his supposed adventures as a young man while in exile in Cornwall, Ireland and Flanders. These include a fight with an enormous bear, and the rescue of a Cornish princess from an unwanted marriage. Many historians consider these tales to be largely fictions. Historian Elizabeth van Houts considers this aspect of the story to be consistent with evidence concerning expeditions led by Robert the Frisian on behalf of his father Baldwin V, Count of Flanders in the early s. At the time of the Norman conquest of England, he was still in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for Baldwin V. According to the Gesta he took part in tournaments in Cambrai. Hereward took revenge on the Normans who killed his brother while they were ridiculing the English at a drunken feast. He allegedly killed fifteen of them with the assistance of one helper. He then gathered followers and went to Peterborough Abbey to be knighted by his uncle Abbot Brand. He returned briefly to Flanders to allow the situation to cool down before returning to England. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. Hereward appears to have joined them. While the Gesta says this was after the main battle at Ely, the Peterborough Chronicle says it was before. According to the Gesta he returned the treasures looted from the abbey after having a vision of Saint Peter. William sent an army to deal with the rebels. Both the Gesta Herewardi and the Liber Eliensis claim that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge, mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. The Normans then tried to intimidate the English with a witch, who cursed them from a wooden tower, but Hereward managed to set a fire that toppled the tower with the witch in it. This escape is noted in all the earliest surviving sources. The Gesta Herewardi says Hereward attempted to negotiate with William but was provoked into a fight with a man named Ogger. The fight led to his capture and imprisonment. His followers, however, liberated him when he was being transferred from one castle to another. It also says that he married a second wife after Turfida entered a convent. The usual interpretation is that it means "the watchful". The existence of Hereward is not generally disputed, though the story of his life, especially as recounted in the Gesta, almost certainly contains

exaggerations of his deeds and some outright fictions. Thomas argues that the Gesta is intended to be an entertaining story about an English hero, creating a fantasy of successful resistance to the Normans. His supreme manly prowess is constantly emphasised. Potentially discreditable episodes such as the looting of Peterborough are excused, and even wiped out by stories such as the vision of St. Peter leading him to return the loot. Another text of the Chronicle also tells of his involvement in the looting. Early sources say nothing about him other than the fact that he was at Ely and that he led the last band of resisters. *Estoire des Engleis* c. His alleged genealogy is given in the Gesta and the later *Historia Croylandensis*, though with some variations. By the 15th century, the Wake family were claiming descent from him and elevating his ancestry by asserting that he was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lady Godiva. Both novels helped create the image of a romantic Anglo-Saxon England violated by Norman tyranny. Legacy "Hereward" is the motto of No. BR standard class 7 otherwise known as the "Britannia Class" locomotive No carried the name "Hereward the Wake". There is a long-distance footpath through the Cambridgeshire fenland from Peterborough to Ely called the Hereward Way. From to , a local radio station broadcasting from Peterborough was called Hereward FM before being relaunched as Heart Peterborough. When East Cambridgeshire District Council transferred its housing stock, it created a housing association called "Hereward Housing" to receive the accommodation. This was later taken over by Sanctuary Housing to form Sanctuary Hereward. Hampstead has a preparatory school for boys called Hereward House School. Loughton has a state primary school named after him. Coventry, United Kingdom has an integrated-disability college named after Hereward. The clipper Hereward , a trading vessel built in Glasgow in , was wrecked at Maroubra Beach on Thursday 5 May Hereward is the hero of the story. In the first episode he is the champion of the Empress Gunhilda of Germany, and at the end his life extends past the death of William I. The premise of this story is that Hereward was an alias adopted by King Harold after surviving the Battle of Hastings. The fourth in the series, *Wolves of New Rome* , takes Hereward and his companions, expelled from England, to Constantinople, meeting new friends and old enemies. Man Booker Prize long-listed *The Wake* by Paul Kingsnorth is a historical novel written in a shadow version of old English telling the story of another resistance fighter in the fens whose actions are regularly compared to Hereward. Hereward was portrayed by actor Alfred Lynch. However, not one episode of this BBC series has survived, according to the archive records. William the Conqueror

3: Hereward the Wake (Audiobook) by Charles Kingsley | www.enganchecubano.com

Provided to YouTube by Universal Music Group Hereward The Wake Â· The Dauntless Seas Of Red â„— Dead Boy Records Released on: Composer Lyricist.

To a small extent, they are sometimes mutually contradictory. This probably indicates, as the preface to the *Gesta* suggests, that conflicting oral legends about Hereward were already current in the Fenland in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. In addition, there may be some partisan bias in the early writers: The earliest surviving copy of the *Gesta Herewardi* is in a manuscript produced around the middle of the 13th century at Peterborough Abbey, along with other materials relating to the abbey. This 13th century manuscript is known as the "Register of Robert of Swaffham". The prologue also reports that the earlier, Old English version was badly damaged, though not destroyed: It has been argued that the author of *Gesta Herewardi* was Richard of Ely, and that his superior was Bishop Hervey of Ely, who held that office from to Martin, the book was created in "about ", and originally ended with the *Gesta Herewardi*, but further material, unrelated to the Hereward story, was added in the 14th century. Sweeting, from , as a supplement to *Fenland Notes and Queries*: Sweeting used a transcription of the *Gesta Herewardi* by S. Miller to produce an edition in which the transcription and translation appear in parallel columns. The earliest references to his parentage, in the *Gesta*, make him the son of Edith, a descendent of Oslac of York, and Leofric of Bourne, nephew of Ralph the Staller. However, since the account in the *Gesta* of the early part of his exile in Scotland, Cornwall and Ireland contains fantastic elements, it is hard to know if it is trustworthy. His place of birth is supposed to be in or near Bourne in Lincolnshire. In those times it was a boggy and marshy area. Since the holdings of abbeys could be widely dispersed across parishes, the precise location of his personal holdings is uncertain but was certainly somewhere in south Lincolnshire. Exile According to the *Gesta Herewardi*, Hereward was exiled at the age of eighteen for disobedience to his father and disruptive behaviour, which caused problems among the local community. He was declared an outlaw by Edward the Confessor. The *Gesta* tells various stories of his supposed adventures as a young man while in exile in Cornwall, Ireland and Flanders. These include a fight with an enormous bear, and the rescue of a Cornish princess from an unwanted marriage. Many historians consider these tales to be largely fictions. Historian Elizabeth van Houts considers this aspect of the story to be consistent with evidence concerning expeditions led by Robert the Frisian on behalf of his father Baldwin V, Count of Flanders in the early s. At the time of the Norman conquest of England, he was still in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for Baldwin V. According to the *Gesta* he took part in tournaments in Cambrai. Hereward took revenge on the Normans who killed his brother while they were ridiculing the English at a drunken feast. He allegedly killed fifteen of them with the assistance of one helper. He then gathered followers and went to Peterborough Abbey to be knighted by his uncle Abbot Brand. He returned briefly to Flanders to allow the situation to cool down before returning to England. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. Hereward appears to have joined them. While the *Gesta* says this was after the main battle at Ely, the *Peterborough Chronicle* says it was before. According to the *Gesta* he returned the treasures looted from the abbey after having a vision of Saint Peter. William sent an army to deal with the rebels. Both the *Gesta Herewardi* and the *Liber Eliensis* claim that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge, mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. The Normans then tried to intimidate the English with a witch, who cursed them from a wooden tower, but Hereward managed to set a fire that toppled the tower with the witch in it. This escape is noted in all the earliest surviving sources. The *Gesta Herewardi* says Hereward attempted to negotiate with William but was provoked into a fight with a man named Ogger. The fight led to his capture and imprisonment. His followers, however, liberated him when he was being transferred from one castle to another. It also says that he married a second wife after Turfida entered a convent. The usual interpretation is that it means "the watchful". The existence of Hereward is not generally disputed, though the story of his life, especially as recounted in the *Gesta*, almost certainly contains exaggerations of his deeds and some outright fictions. Thomas argues that the *Gesta* is intended to be an entertaining story about an English hero, creating a

fantasy of successful resistance to the Normans. His supreme manly prowess is constantly emphasised. Potentially discreditable episodes such as the looting of Peterborough are excused, and even wiped out by stories such as the vision of St. Peter leading him to return the loot. Another text of the Chronicle also tells of his involvement in the looting. Early sources say nothing about him other than the fact that he was at Ely and that he led the last band of resisters. *Estoire des Engleis* c. His alleged genealogy is given in the *Gesta* and the later *Historia Croylandensis*, though with some variations. By the 15th century, the Wake family were claiming descent from him and elevating his ancestry by asserting that he was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lady Godiva. Both novels helped create the image of a romantic Anglo-Saxon England violated by Norman tyranny. Legacy "Hereward" is the motto of No. BR standard class 7 otherwise known as the "Britannia Class" locomotive No carried the name "Hereward the Wake". There is a long-distance footpath through the Cambridgeshire fenland from Peterborough to Ely called the Hereward Way. From to , a local radio station broadcasting from Peterborough was called Hereward FM before being relaunched as Heart Peterborough. When East Cambridgeshire District Council transferred its housing stock, it created a housing association called "Hereward Housing" to receive the accommodation. This was later taken over by Sanctuary Housing to form Sanctuary Hereward. Hampstead has a preparatory school for boys called Hereward House School. Loughton has a state primary school named after him. Coventry, United Kingdom has an integrated-disability college named after Hereward. The clipper Hereward , a trading vessel built in Glasgow in , was wrecked at Maroubra Beach on Thursday 5 May Hereward is the hero of the story. In the first episode he is the champion of the Empress Gunhilda of Germany, and at the end his life extends past the death of William I. The premise of this story is that Hereward was an alias adopted by King Harold after surviving the Battle of Hastings. The fourth in the series, *Wolves of New Rome* , takes Hereward and his companions, expelled from England, to Constantinople, meeting new friends and old enemies. Man Booker Prize long-listed *The Wake* by Paul Kingsnorth is a historical novel written in a shadow version of old English telling the story of another resistance fighter in the fens whose actions are regularly compared to Hereward. Hereward was portrayed by actor Alfred Lynch. However, not one episode of this BBC series has survived, according to the archive records. William the Conqueror

4: A Timeline of the main events in the life of Hereward the Wake -

Hereward the Wake (also known as Hereward the Outlaw or Hereward the Exile, c. - c) was an 11th-century leader of local resistance to the Norman conquest of England.

To a small extent, they are sometimes mutually contradictory. This probably indicates, as the preface to the *Gesta* suggests, that conflicting oral legends about Hereward were already current in the Fenland in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. In addition, there may be some partisan bias in the early writers: The earliest surviving copy of the *Gesta Herewardi* is in a manuscript produced around the middle of the 13th century at Peterborough Abbey, along with other materials relating to the abbey. This 13th-century manuscript is known as the "Register of Robert of Swaffham". The prologue also reports that the earlier, Old English version was badly damaged, though not destroyed: It has been argued that the author of *Gesta Herewardi* was Richard of Ely, and that his superior was Bishop Hervey of Ely, who held that office from to Martin, the book was created in "about ", and originally ended with the *Gesta Herewardi*, but further material, unrelated to the Hereward story, was added in the 14th century. Sweeting, from , as a supplement to *Fenland Notes and Queries*: Sweeting used a transcription of the *Gesta Herewardi* by S. Miller to produce an edition in which the transcription and translation appear in parallel columns. The earliest references to his parentage, in the *Gesta*, make him the son of Edith, a descendent of Oslac of York, and Leofric of Bourne, nephew of Ralph the Staller. However, since the account in the *Gesta* of the early part of his exile in Scotland, Cornwall and Ireland contains fantastic elements, it is hard to know if it is trustworthy. His place of birth is supposed to be in or near Bourne in Lincolnshire. The Domesday Book shows that a man named Hereward held lands in the parishes of Witham on the Hill and Barholm with Stow in the southwestern corner of Lincolnshire as a tenant of Peterborough Abbey; prior to his exile, Hereward had also held lands as a tenant of Croyland Abbey at Crowland, eight miles east of Market Deeping in the neighbouring fenland. In those times it was a boggy and marshy area. Since the holdings of abbeys could be widely dispersed across parishes, the precise location of his personal holdings is uncertain but was certainly somewhere in south Lincolnshire. Exile According to the *Gesta Herewardi*, Hereward was exiled at the age of eighteen for disobedience to his father and disruptive behaviour, which caused problems among the local community. He was declared an outlaw by Edward the Confessor. The *Gesta* tells various stories of his supposed adventures as a young man while in exile in Cornwall, Ireland and Flanders. These include a fight with an enormous bear, and the rescue of a Cornish princess from an unwanted marriage. Many historians consider these tales to be largely fictions. Historian Elizabeth van Houts considers this aspect of the story to be consistent with evidence concerning expeditions led by Robert the Frisian on behalf of his father Baldwin V, Count of Flanders in the early s. At the time of the Norman invasion of England, he was still in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for Baldwin V. According to the *Gesta* he took part in tournaments in Cambrai. Hereward took revenge on the Normans who killed his brother while they were ridiculing the English at a drunken feast. He allegedly killed fifteen of them with the assistance of one helper. He then gathered followers and went to Peterborough Abbey to be knighted by his uncle Abbot Brand. He returned briefly to Flanders to allow the situation to cool down before returning to England. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. Hereward appears to have joined them. While the *Gesta* says this was after the main battle at Ely, the Peterborough Chronicle says it was before. According to the *Gesta* he returned the treasures looted from the abbey after having a vision of Saint Peter. William sent an army to deal with the rebels. Both the *Gesta Herewardi* and the *Liber Eliensis* claim that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge, mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. The Normans then tried to intimidate the English with a witch, who cursed them from a wooden tower, but Hereward managed to set a fire that toppled the tower with the witch in it. Morcar was taken and imprisoned, but Hereward is said to have escaped with some of his followers into the wild fenland and to have continued his resistance. This escape is noted in all the earliest surviving sources. The *Gesta Herewardi* says Hereward attempted to negotiate with William but was provoked into a fight with a man named Ogger. The fight led to his capture and

imprisonment. His followers, however, liberated him when he was being transferred from one castle to another. It also says that he married a second wife after Turfida entered a convent. The usual interpretation is that it means "the watchful". The existence of Hereward is not generally disputed, though the story of his life, especially as recounted in the Gesta, almost certainly contains exaggerations of his deeds and some outright fictions. Hugh M Thomas argues that the Gesta is intended to be an entertaining story about an English hero, creating a fantasy of successful resistance to the Normans. His supreme manly prowess is constantly emphasised. Potentially discreditable episodes such as the looting of Peterborough are excused, and even wiped out by stories such as the vision of Saint Peter leading him to return the loot. Another text of the Chronicle also tells of his involvement in the looting. Early sources say nothing about him other than the fact that he was at Ely and that he led the last band of resisters. His alleged genealogy is given in the Gesta and the later Historia Croylandensis, though with some variations. By the fifteenth century, the Wake family were claiming descent from him and elevating his ancestry by asserting that he was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lady Godiva. Both novels helped create the image of a romantic Anglo-Saxon England violated by Norman tyranny. Legacy "Hereward" is the motto of No. BR standard class 7 otherwise known as the "Britannia Class" locomotive No carried the name "Hereward the Wake". There is a long-distance footpath through the Cambridgeshire fenland from Peterborough to Ely called the Hereward Way. From to , a local radio station broadcasting from Peterborough was called Hereward FM before being relaunched as Heart Peterborough. When East Cambridgeshire District Council transferred its housing stock, it created a housing association called "Hereward Housing" to receive the accommodation. This was later taken over by Sanctuary Housing to form Sanctuary Hereward. Hampstead has a preparatory school for boys called Hereward House School. Hereward is the hero of the story. In the first episode he is the champion of the Empress Gunhilda of Germany, and at the end his life extends past the death of William I. The premise of this story is that Hereward was an alias adopted by King Harold after surviving the Battle of Hastings. The Saxon Tapestry, by Sile Rice, a historical fantasy. Sons of the White Dragon , Hereward: The Fury of the Northmen , and Hereward: Doom of Battle incorporates legendary figures from the same region such as Tom Hickathrift , the Toadmen of Wisbech , Black Shuck , and the phantom knight of Wandlebury. The fourth in the series, Wolves of New Rome , takes Hereward and his companions, expelled from England, to Constantinople, meeting new friends and old enemies. The adventure continues in The Immortals Man Booker Prize long-listed The Wake by Paul Kingsnorth is a historical novel written in a shadow version of old English telling the story of another resistance fighter in the fens whose actions are regularly compared to Hereward. Pitt is a historical novel chronicling events between and as told by Hereward to Leofric the Deacon. Hereward was portrayed by actor Alfred Lynch. However, not one episode of this BBC series has survived, according to the archive records. William the Conqueror Lyrics by Peter Hammill. Hereward is the subject of the track "Rebel of the Marshlands" by metal band Forefather , in their album Ours Is the Kingdom.

5: Hereward the Wake - Howling Pixel

The Mac Bros. perform 'Bohemian Rhapsody/ Johnny B. Goode/ Oh My God' - The Voice UK - BBC One - Duration: BBC The Voice UK Recommended for you.

To a small extent, they are sometimes mutually contradictory. This probably indicates, as the preface to the *Gesta* suggests, that conflicting oral legends about Hereward were already current in the Fenland in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. In addition, there may be some partisan bias in the early writers: The earliest surviving copy of the *Gesta Herewardi* is in a manuscript produced around the middle of the 13th century at Peterborough Abbey, along with other materials relating to the abbey. This 13th century manuscript is known as the "Register of Robert of Swaffham". The prologue also reports that the earlier, Old English version was badly damaged, though not destroyed: It has been argued that the author of *Gesta Herewardi* was Richard of Ely, and that his superior was Bishop Hervey of Ely, who held that office from to Martin, the book was created in "about", and originally ended with the *Gesta Herewardi*, but further material, unrelated to the Hereward story, was added in the 14th century. Sweeting, from, as a supplement to *Fenland Notes and Queries*: Sweeting used a transcription of the *Gesta Herewardi* by S. Miller to produce an edition in which the transcription and translation appear in parallel columns. The earliest references to his parentage, in the *Gesta*, make him the son of Edith, a descendent of Oslac of York, and Leofric of Bourne, nephew of Ralph the Staller. However, since the account in the *Gesta* of the early part of his exile in Scotland, Cornwall and Ireland contains fantastic elements, it is hard to know if it is trustworthy. His place of birth is supposed to be in or near Bourne in Lincolnshire. In those times it was a boggy and marshy area. Since the holdings of abbeys could be widely dispersed across parishes, the precise location of his personal holdings is uncertain but was certainly somewhere in south Lincolnshire. Exile[edit] According to the *Gesta Herewardi*, Hereward was exiled at the age of eighteen for disobedience to his father and disruptive behaviour, which caused problems among the local community. He was declared an outlaw by Edward the Confessor. The *Gesta* tells various stories of his supposed adventures as a young man while in exile in Cornwall, Ireland and Flanders. These include a fight with an enormous bear, and the rescue of a Cornish princess from an unwanted marriage. Many historians consider these tales to be largely fictions. Historian Elizabeth van Houts considers this aspect of the story to be consistent with evidence concerning expeditions led by Robert the Frisian on behalf of his father Baldwin V, Count of Flanders in the early s. At the time of the Norman conquest of England, he was still in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for Baldwin V. According to the *Gesta* he took part in tournaments in Cambrai. Hereward took revenge on the Normans who killed his brother while they were ridiculing the English at a drunken feast. He allegedly killed fifteen of them with the assistance of one helper. He then gathered followers and went to Peterborough Abbey to be knighted by his uncle Abbot Brand. He returned briefly to Flanders to allow the situation to cool down before returning to England. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. Hereward appears to have joined them. While the *Gesta* says this was after the main battle at Ely, the *Peterborough Chronicle* says it was before. According to the *Gesta* he returned the treasures looted from the abbey after having a vision of Saint Peter. William sent an army to deal with the rebels. Both the *Gesta Herewardi* and the *Liber Eliensis* claim that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge, mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. The Normans then tried to intimidate the English with a witch, who cursed them from a wooden tower, but Hereward managed to set a fire that toppled the tower with the witch in it. This escape is noted in all the earliest surviving sources. The *Gesta Herewardi* says Hereward attempted to negotiate with William but was provoked into a fight with a man named Ogger. The fight led to his capture and imprisonment. His followers, however, liberated him when he was being transferred from one castle to another. It also says that he married a second wife after Turfida entered a convent. The usual interpretation is that it means "the watchful". The existence of Hereward is not generally disputed, though the story of his life, especially as recounted in the *Gesta*, almost certainly contains exaggerations of his deeds and some outright fictions. Thomas argues that the *Gesta* is intended to be an entertaining story about an English hero, creating a

fantasy of successful resistance to the Normans. His supreme manly prowess is constantly emphasised. Potentially discreditable episodes such as the looting of Peterborough are excused, and even wiped out by stories such as the vision of St. Peter leading him to return the loot. Another text of the Chronicle also tells of his involvement in the looting. Early sources say nothing about him other than the fact that he was at Ely and that he led the last band of resisters. *Estoire des Engleis* c. His alleged genealogy is given in the *Gesta* and the later *Historia Croylandensis*, though with some variations. By the 15th century, the Wake family were claiming descent from him and elevating his ancestry by asserting that he was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lady Godiva. Both novels helped create the image of a romantic Anglo-Saxon England violated by Norman tyranny.

6: SHVA09 Hereward the Wake (v1 Character)

Hereward the Wake (c. -), known in his own times *Hereward the Outlaw* as or *Hereward the Exile*, was an 11th-century Anglo-Saxon leader involved in resistance to the Norman conquest of England.

His base was the Isle of Ely, from where he and his followers roamed the Fens. In , Hereward and his followers fought a battle against William at Ely, which they lost, although Hereward escaped to continue his resistance. For example, in the part of England in which Hereward originated, the DaneLaw - old Danish Law then applicable permitted bigamy. It is thought that he had already rebelled against Edward the Confessor before , whom he saw as already aligning England with the Normans, and that he was declared an outlaw as a result. It has been suggested that, at the time of the Norman invasion of England, he was in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for the Count of Flanders , Baldwin V , and that he then returned to England. Yes, Ely was an island above the marshes and flooded Fens. When Meres really meant something. All of the following can be found on any encyclopaedia - but it can still be of interest. Hereward the Wake was a Saxon Thegn. A thegn was a Saxon nobleman. In service to the King they were indispensable to law and order. Until the Norman conquest of , of course. Hereward came back from exile in around to stand up to William. For nearly a year he held the isles. To the victor comes the writing of history. Little is known of this man, Hereward. He is associated with a region in present-day Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire. Together they sacked Peterborough Abbey , perhaps to prevent its treasures from falling into the hands of the new Norman abbot, Turolf. Soon after, Sweyn made peace with William the Conqueror, and so the Danes returned home. Hereward, however, established himself on the Isle of Ely, which in became a refuge for Anglo-Saxon fugitives, notably Morcar , earl of Northumbria. Hereward the Wake - Hereward the Wake c. The title "the Wake" meaning "watcher" was popularly assigned to him many years after his death. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. They were joined by many, including Hereward. Some say that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. Hereward is said to have escaped with some of his followers into the wild fenland, and to have continued his resistance. The 12th century chronicle , *Gesta Herewardi*, of unknown authorship: Sweeting for the edition , says Hereward was eventually pardoned by William and lived the rest of his life in relative peace. The other possibility is Hereward received no such pardon and went into exile never to be heard from again. As this was the fate of a lot of prominent English men after the Conquest it is a distinct possibility. Legend gives his parents as Earl Leofric of Mercia and Lady Godiva , although given his name it is more likely his father was one of the many Danes who had settled in the area. Being an outlaw, Hereward left England and went adventuring. There are many tales from this time, such as his travels to the Orkneys, his fight with a giant named Ironhook, and his most famous exploit, the slaying of the white bear. During his adventures, he became a mercenary in the service of the King of Flanders and fought many battles for the king. While in Flanders he may, or may not, have got married to a woman who may, or may not, have been a witch. As the tales go, Hereward returned to England in secret a year later, ambushed and killed the Normans who had taken up residence in his ancestral home, and raised the surrounding countryside into rebellion. With a group of loyal followers, Hereward led a guerilla war against the Normans from the swampy fen-country in Anglia. This attack caused William the Conqueror to consider Hereward a major threat. William bribed king Swein to give up his claim to the throne, and the Danish Army sailed away. Still, Hereward did not give up his fight. He rallied more of the oppressed Anglo-Saxon population to his banner and made a base at the island monastery of Ely, a solid chunk of rock in the midst of a vast bog. Several famous personages joined his cause including Earl Morcar of Northumbria. His first idea was to construct a long wooden causeway supported on floats to march his army across the bog. On the day of the attack, Hereward moved a number of archers into a position to ambush the army. As the army marched across the causeway, they were met by a stream of arrows. The ensuing panic caused the causeway to shake and eventually collapse into the bog. Armored in their heavy mail hauberks, the Norman knights were unable to swim and many were drowned in the bog. It was an embarrassing and costly setback, but William knew that

the island was well stocked and could survive a siege indefinitely, thus he was forced to consider attacking again. After consulting with his advisers, Williams decided, somewhat reluctantly, to enlist the aid of dark magic. Although it might sound as though the story is slipping into fairytale, it should be remembered that most people at this time fully believed in such things. William ordered that the causeway be rebuilt, but much stronger. Also, a large wooden tower was built near the causeway. But again, Hereward was ready. Again he had sent out ambushers. This time, instead of arrows, they attacked with fire. With the wind at their backs, the defenders set fire to the fens. The fire quickly spread, enveloping the causeway and the wooden tower. Many Norman knights and the witch were burned to death. Seeing his second attack end in a greater disaster than the first, William decided upon a completely different tactic. Using his spies, William was able to convince the monks on Ely to betray the defenders. It is at this moment that history loses track of Hereward the Wake. Legend says that he escaped the attack, and considering that no historical account states that he was either killed or captured, this seems quite likely. Regarding Hereward we are again left with legends and stories. Most of these are tales of how he continued his resistance to William, striking from secret bases with small bands of men. Eventually though, Hereward grew tired of the constant fighting which he recognized as futile. He sent word to William that he wished to make peace. William welcomed Hereward with open arms, pardoned him for his crimes, and proposed a marriage to an Anglo-Saxon noble woman. The Golden Falcon - Hereward the Wake Hereward the Wake was said to be the ancestor of the family of Wake of Liddell mentioned in the genealogy of the Hungerfords whose descendants were the Winters of Wych. Hereward the English form of the Anglo-Saxon Harold was supposed to have been the son of Leofric of Mercia or connected with the royal house of that kingdom to whom the manor of Bourne belonged. According to the Peterborough MSS, his parentage is given as: Earl Oslac was exiled in AD Hereward was described as short, stout but agile with long golden hair and light eyes which did not quite match. Of the nations of the English many very mighty men are recorded, and Hereward the Outlaw is esteemed most distinguished amongst the distinguished, and a famous knight with the more famous. His father was Leofric, of Bourne , grandson of Earl Radulf, surnamed Scabre ; and his mother was Aediva great-great-granddaughter of Duke Oslac ; most nobly descended by both parents. For he was a boy remarkable for his figure, and comely in aspect, very beautiful from his yellow hair, and with large grey eyes, the right eye slightly different in colour to the left ; but he was stern of feature, and somewhat stout, from the great sturdiness of his limbs, but very active for his moderate stature, and in all his limbs was found a complete vigour And this was done. Whence forthwith he acquired the surname of the Outlaw, being driven from his father and country in the 18th year of his age. When Gisebritus of Gant heard of this, namely his banishment, he sent for him, for Hereward was the godson of that rich man , and he set out beyond Northumberland and came to him, abandoning his own province and paternal inheritance, with a single servant, Martin, whose surname was Lightfoot. Hereward went to a certain Prince of Cornwall, called Alef Thorkill possessed vast lands in Warwickshire in , part of which had been seized from other Englishmen. He was succeeded by his son, Thorkell of Arden variously spelt Thorkill, Turchil etc. The Flemings were Saxons who fled to the Netherlands called Fleanderland or the "land of those who fled" and its Counts were descended from King Alfred the Great.

7: - Hereward, The Wake V () by Charles Kingsley

Hereward the Wake: Last of the English (also published as *Hereward, the Last of the English*) is a novel by Charles Kingsley. www.enganchecubano.com tells the story of Hereward, a historical Anglo-Saxon figure who led resistance against the Normans from a base in Ely surrounded by fen land.

One of the difficulties is that most of the people who know the story have learned it from fictionalized versions; usually that of Charles Kingsley. In some instances, by applying modern rules of living to things described more than nine hundred years ago, modern writers baffle themselves. For example, in the part of England in which Hereward originated, the old Danish Law then applicable permitted bigamy. Primary sources exist but are either brief or a little enigmatic. To a small extent, they are sometimes mutually contradictory. For example, the ASC version was written some fifty years after the events described, in a monastery which he was said to have sacked and well after his enemies had taken control. These primary sources have each been published more than once, with one form or another of commentary. The form in which they are generally available is therefore a secondary source. This has to be taken with care especially where they are published as a translation of the original Latin or Old English into modern language, without a transcription of the original. The further one gets from the original texts, the greater is the chance of mistakes and misunderstandings. However, since the account in the *Gesta* of the early part of his exile in Scotland, Cornwall and Ireland appears to some to be largely fictitious, it is hard to know if we can trust this. Partly because of the sketchiness of evidence for his existence, his life has become a magnet for speculators and amateur scholars. The earliest references to his parentage make him the son of Edith and Leofric of Bourne. Some modern research suggests him to have been Anglo-Danish with a Danish father, Asketil: It is claimed that he was a tenant of Peterborough Abbey, from there he held lands in the parishes of Witham on the Hill and Barholm with Stow in the south-western corner of Lincolnshire, and of Croyland Abbey at Crowland, eight miles east of Market Deeping in the neighbouring fenland. In those times it used to be a boggy and marshy area. Since the holdings of abbeys could be widely dispersed across parishes, the precise location of his personal holdings are uncertain, but were certainly somewhere in south Lincolnshire. It is thought that he had already rebelled against Edward the Confessor before, whom he saw as already aligning England with the Normans, and that he was declared an outlaw as a result. It has been suggested that, at the time of the Norman invasion of England, he was in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for the Count of Flanders, Baldwin V, and that he then returned to England. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. They were joined by many, including Hereward. Some say that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. Hereward is said to have escaped with some of his followers into the wild fenland, and to have continued his resistance. There is extant evidence for an ancient earthwork south of Aldreth at the junction of the old fen causeway and Iram Drove. The 12th century chronicle, *Gesta Herewardi*, of unknown authorship: Sweeting for the edition, says Hereward was eventually pardoned by William and lived the rest of his life in relative peace. Geoffrey Gaimar, in his *Estoire des Angleis* puts a slightly different slant on things, he suggests that after his pardon he moved to France where he was murdered by a group of Normans. As this was the fate of a lot of prominent English men after the Conquest it is a distinct possibility. Sparke to the otherwise unknown John of Peterborough. Popular legend interprets it as meaning "the watchful", and supposes that Hereward acquired it when, with the help of his servant Martin Lightfoot, he foiled an assassination attempt during a hunting party by a group of knights jealous of his popularity. Thomas Bulfinch wrote about Hereward the Wake in his work: Hereward was portrayed by actor Alfred Lynch. However, not one episode of this BBC series has survived, according to the archive records. *Cold Heart, Cruel Hand: A novel of Hereward the Wake* is a novel by Laurence J. He also appears in the lyrics of the track *Darkness* by Van der Graaf Generator. He is also the subject of the track "Rebel of the Marshlands" by metal band Forefather, in their album *Ours is the Kingdom*. BR standard class 7 otherwise known as the "Britannia Class" locomotive No carried the name "Hereward the Wake". There is a long-distance footpath through the

V. 1-2 HEReward THE WAKE. pdf

Cambridgeshire fenland from Peterborough to Ely , called the Hereward Way. From to , a local radio station broadcasting from Peterborough was called Hereward FM , before being relaunched as Heart Peterborough. Hampstead has a preparatory school for boys called Hereward House School. William the Conqueror

This is a fictionalized account of Hereward the Wake, dubbed the last Englishman and one of the local leaders who openly resisted the Norman invasion of England in the 11th century.

When some among us wanted to know about the deeds of the great Englishman Hereward and his famous men, and to hear with our ears his generous acts and exploits, your brethren eked out our sparse information by enquiring whether anyone had left anything in writing about such a man in the place where he used to live. For when I informed you that I had heard somewhere that a short account had been written about him in English, you were immediately kind enough to have it sought out; and soon it was translated into Latin, with the addition of things we happened to hear from our own people with whom he was familiar, living a distinguished life as a great warrior. So, wanting to satisfy your wishes, I took care to enquire in many places, yet found nothing complete -- only a few loose pages, partly rotten with damp and decayed and partly damaged by tearing. However, having taken up the pen, I have with difficulty extracted from it a few details as to his origin, his parents and reputation -- that is to say the early achievements of the most famous outlaw Hereward, written down in English by the deacon Leofric, his priest at Bourne. For it was the endeavor of this well-remembered priest to assemble all the doings of giants and warriors he could find in ancient fables as well as true reports, for the edification of his audience; and for their remembrance to commit them to writing in English. I leave this raw material, written in a rough style, to your care and to the efforts of some trained person, to be arranged and set out in a less ornate and complex manner. For I have been able to decipher nothing further than this, always hoping for more but still finding nothing in full. For a long time my assistants were deluded by a vain hope, stimulated by those who said that there was a large book about his exploits in such and such a place. But although they sent to the place they found nothing of what was promised. So giving up the search altogether, I abandoned the work I had begun. It could not have remained secret from you for long; but unexpectedly, you were kind enough to direct that at least the opening should not be denied you. Whereupon I took care, although not confident of any great ability, that your eyes might see the complete work. I took up the pen once more to unfold to you a little book in the style of a history, dealing with things I heard from our own people and from some of those who were familiar with him from the beginning and who were associated with him in many exploits. I have frequently seen some of these men -- tall in stature, well-built and exceptionally courageous. And you yourself, I hear, have also seen two of these men -- that is to say his knights Brother Siward of Bury St. Edmunds and Leofric Black, men of distinguished appearance, although having lost the beauty of their limbs due to the trickery of enemies, being deprived of certain members through envy. And from these and others whom I have seen and tested in many matters if on no other grounds, here is sufficient for you to understand how valorous their lord was, and how much greater his deeds were than those reported of him. So I urge you to pay attention, especially you who are concerned to hear of the exploits of brave men; listen carefully to this account of so great a man who, trusting in himself rather than rampart or garrison, alone with his men waged war against kings and kingdoms and fought against princes and tyrants, some of whom he conquered. Concerning these matters, beginning with his parents, everything has been arranged in due order, so that what is clearly set down here may be easily remembered. II Of what parents Hereward was born, and how from his boyhood he increased in the splendor of his deeds, and why he was driven forth by his father and country; whence he was surnamed "The Outlaw. Of very noble descent from both parents, his father was Leofric of Bourne, nephew of Earl Ralph the Staller; and his mother was Eadgyth, the great-great-niece of Duke Oslac. As a boy he was remarkable for his figure and handsome in his features, very fine with his long blond hair, open face and large gray eyes -- the right one slightly different from the left. However, he was formidable in appearance and rather stout because of the great sturdiness of his limbs; but despite his moderate stature he was very agile and there was great strength in all his limbs. From his childhood he exhibited such grace and vigor of body; and from practice when a youth the quality of his courage proved him a perfect man. He was excellently endowed in every way with the grace of courage and strength of spirit. Although tough in work and rough in play, readily provoking fights among those of his own

age and often stirring up strife among his elders in town and village, he had no equal in acts of daring and bravery, not even among his elders. So when young, and as he grew older, he advanced in boldness day by day, and while still a youth excelled in manly deeds. In the meantime he spared nobody whom he thought to be in any way a rival in courage or in fighting. In consequence he often caused strife among the populace and commotion among the common people. As a result of this he made his parents hostile towards him; for because of his deeds of courage and boldness they found themselves quarreling with their friends and neighbors every day, and almost daily having to protect their son with drawn swords and weapons when he returned from sport or from fighting, from the local inhabitants who acted like enemies and tyrants because of him. Unable to stand this, eventually his father drove him out of his sight. And so his father ensured that he was banished from his homeland by King Edward, disclosing everything that he had perpetrated against his parents and against the inhabitants of the locality. And this being done, he at once acquired the name of "Outlaw," being driven away from his father and his native land when he was eighteen years old. He slays a monstrous bear in Northumberland, and IV: He returns to the Cornish princess and attends her nuptials in disguise, rescues the girl and ensures her marriage to an Irish prince. Now determined to return home, Hereward is shipwrecked in Orkney, and again in Flanders where he is honorably detained by the count, changing his name to Harold. Hereward fights on behalf of the Count of Flanders against the neighboring Count of Guines, and his true name is revealed. During the course of his sojourn, the skilled and enterprising girl Turfrida falls in love with him, and he with her, despite the violent opposition of another knight. Hereward takes the central role in two campaigns against rebellious Frisian armies. While in Frisia he acquires a particularly swift mare he names Swallow, and her colt Lightfoot. After Hereward had spent a few days in idleness [in Flanders], thinking this disgraceful he left and immediately set out for England. He returned from foreign parts with his personal attendant Martin Lightfoot as his sole companion, leaving his two nephews, Siward the Blond and Siward the Red together with the wife he had just taken. There he found the head of the household and his neighbors very gloomy, all full of grief and in great fear, having been given over to the subjection of foreigners. And what was worse for them, they were bewailing the fact that they were subject to those who the previous day had slain the innocent younger son of their lord. And they answered him: Nevertheless, because you appear to be in every way a great and famous man, we might look to you for some remedy for our sorrow, so we will readily explain the business to you. By way of revenge because he had killed two Frenchmen, they cut off his head and set it up over the gate of the house -- here it still is. Alas, wretched men that we are, we have no power of vengeance! At length, being drowsy after their conversation, they all retired to rest. After lying on his bed for a while, Hereward heard some way away the voices of people singing, the sound of harp and viol and the merriment of those applauding. Summoning a lad, Hereward enquired what the sound was that echoed in his ears. Taking it, he kissed it and concealed it, wrapped in a cloth. This done, he advanced through the entrance of the building to search out the guests. Among them was a jester playing a lute, abusing the English race and performing antics in the middle of the hall meant in imitation of English dancing, who eventually demanded in payment from their lord something which had belonged to the parents of the remarkable lad killed the previous day. At this one of the girls at the banquet, unable to tolerate these words, replied: Eventually unable to tolerate this any longer, Hereward leapt out and struck him through with a single blow of his sword, and then turned to attack the guests. Some were incapable of rising because they were drunk, and others unable to go to their help because they were unarmed. So he laid low fourteen of them together with their lord, with the aid of the single attendant whom he set at the entrance of the hall so that whoever escaped the hands of one might fall to the other. XV For what reason some fled from him in alarm; and whence he chose for himself men of war. In the morning, however, the neighbors and those living round about were filled with astonishment at what was done. And almost all the Frenchmen in the district were frightened, abandoning the lands assigned to them and fleeing, lest the same thing should happen to them at the hands of such a man should they have him for a neighbor. Meanwhile he wanted to carry on for a few days taking vengeance on those of his enemies in the neighborhood who still remained on their manors. XVI For what reason he wished to be made knight in the English manner, and where he was made knight. When Hereward realized that he was the leader and lord of such men, and day by day saw his force growing

larger with fugitives, the condemned and disinherited, he remembered that he had never been girt with the belt and sword of knighthood according to the tradition of his race. He received the accolade of knighthood from the abbot on the Feast of the Nativity of the Apostles Peter and Paul. Hereward wanted himself and his men to be knighted in this way because he heard that it had been ruled by the French that if anyone were knighted by a monk, cleric or any ordained minister, it ought not to be reckoned the equal of true knighthood, but invalid and anachronistic. Opposing this regulation, therefore, Hereward wished almost all those serving him and under his rule to be knighted by monks. Often he would point out: This was the custom of abbots in those times. Later Hereward was to go to the Isle of Ely and, together with its inhabitants, defend it against King William who by that time had subjected almost the entire country to himself. But Hereward and his men immediately set about preempting him, intending to treat him in the same way if by chance they should meet with him. For Hereward had learned that Frederick was in Norfolk together with a military force, so that as soon as anything was heard of Hereward, Frederick might make his way there protected by a troop of soldiers. But what Frederick intended should happen to Hereward happened to himself instead. One evening time while he was plotting the death of Hereward, the outlaw himself arrived and slew him. To allow the situation to cool down after this, Hereward went into Flanders to see the wife he had recently taken, promising those whom he left in England that he would return within the year. And there at St. Omer he came to his wife and the two nephews whom he had left with her. He had not been there a fortnight before he was invited by Baldwin, a certain highly celebrated knight of that province, to join a campaign he had undertaken against the Viscount de Pynkenni. The lord of Brabant with his nobles was also to be present at this encounter. And on this expedition Hereward and his two aforementioned nephews Siward the Blond and Siward the Red, together with the aforesaid noble knight Baldwin who led them there, acted in such a way that even the opposing party did not withhold their commendation but greatly praised them, picking out Hereward especially as an object of admiration. Once when his boldness had carried him too far among the enemy, they killed his horse beneath him, and thus being alone and on foot they surrounded him on all sides. Not that this did them any good, for it proved the speedy destruction of his attackers, since he slew seven of those who rushed to seize him. At length when he was surrounded by a wall of enemies on all sides, several of the leaders of the opposing party, perceiving his spirit and courage, helped him by calling off his attackers. They said it was shameful for so many to be attacking a single man the whole day long, and scarcely finish the business in the end. There would certainly be a slur on our reputation. And even though he may fall in the end, he deserves to be esteemed above everyone else. Then from horseback he told everybody what had happened to him and recounted with what generosity the enemy had acted despite the fact that he had killed seven of their men who had inadvisedly attacked him. This event resulted in such good-will on both sides that, out of respect for such a knight, all those who were formerly at odds were reconciled; and they honored him with gifts. XIX How on his return to England his men gathered themselves together to him, on his giving the signal which he had arranged at his departure. But as he had promised his men, Hereward, now eminent in all military matters, returned to England together with his two nephews and his loving wife Turfrida who was already superior to the usual feminine weaknesses and regularly proved capable in every exigency which befell her celebrated husband. There also came with him a certain chaplain of his, Hugo the Breton by name, who although a priest, was no less trained in arms than endued with virtue, and Wivhard his brother, a splendid knight of soldierly courage. He obviously also brought with him those in his service. When they eventually got there, they found his inheritance entirely undisturbed, no one having dared to enter it. Some of his men they found in hiding, thus ensuring their safety. And these, instantly delighted at his return, hastened to join him, namely: Godwine Gille, who was called Godwine because not dissimilar to Godwine the son of Guthlac who is so celebrated in stories of olden days; and Dutu and Outu, two twin brothers similar in character and appearance and both praiseworthy soldiers. The remainder of his band of followers, however, was scattered over the entire kingdom. At his departure he had arranged a signal for them -- to set in flames three villages on Brunneswold near to Bourne; and so he set fire to them and retired into the forest until his men were gathered around him. And when they were all assembled, they were all the most eminent men, not one among them being counted of knightly rank without first having achieved some notable deeds.

9: Hereward the Wake | Robbins Library Digital Projects

Hereward the Wake Last of the English by Charles Kingsley Volume 1 of 2. Download. Read. Paperback. Premium. Clothbound. Excerpt. Finds tongues in trees, books in the.

Hereward is an Old English name, composed of the elements here "army" and ward "guard" cognate with the Old High German name Heriwart. To a small extent, they are sometimes mutually contradictory. This probably indicates, as the preface to the *Gesta* suggests, that conflicting oral legends about Hereward were already current in the Fenland in the late 11th and early 12th centuries. In addition, there may be some partisan bias in the early writers: The earliest surviving copy of the *Gesta Herewardi* is in a manuscript produced around the middle of the 13th century at Peterborough Abbey, along with other materials relating to the abbey. This 13th-century manuscript is known as the "Register of Robert of Swaffham". The prologue also reports that the earlier, Old English version was badly damaged, though not destroyed: It has been argued that the author of *Gesta Herewardi* was Richard of Ely, and that his superior was Bishop Hervey of Ely, who held that office from to Martin, the book was created in "about", and originally ended with the *Gesta Herewardi*, but further material, unrelated to the Hereward story, was added in the 14th century. Sweeting, from, as a supplement to *Fenland Notes and Queries*: Sweeting used a transcription of the *Gesta Herewardi* by S. Miller to produce an edition in which the transcription and translation appear in parallel columns. The earliest references to his parentage, in the *Gesta*, make him the son of Edith, a descendent of Oslac of York, and Leofric of Bourne, nephew of Ralph the Staller. However, since the account in the *Gesta* of the early part of his exile in Scotland, Cornwall and Ireland contains fantastic elements, it is hard to know if it is trustworthy. His place of birth is supposed to be in or near Bourne in Lincolnshire. In those times it was a boggy and marshy area. Since the holdings of abbeys could be widely dispersed across parishes, the precise location of his personal holdings is uncertain but was certainly somewhere in south Lincolnshire. Exile According to the *Gesta Herewardi*, Hereward was exiled at the age of eighteen for disobedience to his father and disruptive behaviour, which caused problems among the local community. He was declared an outlaw by Edward the Confessor. The *Gesta* tells various stories of his supposed adventures as a young man while in exile in Cornwall, Ireland and Flanders. These include a fight with an enormous bear, and the rescue of a Cornish princess from an unwanted marriage. Many historians consider these tales to be largely fictions. Historian Elizabeth van Houts considers this aspect of the story to be consistent with evidence concerning expeditions led by Robert the Frisian on behalf of his father Baldwin V, Count of Flanders in the early s. At the time of the Norman invasion of England, he was still in exile in Europe, working as a successful mercenary for Baldwin V. According to the *Gesta* he took part in tournaments in Cambrai. Hereward took revenge on the Normans who killed his brother while they were ridiculing the English at a drunken feast. He allegedly killed fifteen of them with the assistance of one helper. He then gathered followers and went to Peterborough Abbey to be knighted by his uncle Abbot Brand. He returned briefly to Flanders to allow the situation to cool down before returning to England. In or the Danish king Sweyn Estrithson sent a small army to try to establish a camp on the Isle of Ely. Hereward appears to have joined them. While the *Gesta* says this was after the main battle at Ely, the *Peterborough Chronicle* says it was before. According to the *Gesta* he returned the treasures looted from the abbey after having a vision of Saint Peter. William sent an army to deal with the rebels. Both the *Gesta Herewardi* and the *Liber Eliensis* claim that the Normans made a frontal assault, aided by a huge, mile-long timber causeway, but that this sank under the weight of armour and horses. The Normans then tried to intimidate the English with a witch, who cursed them from a wooden tower, but Hereward managed to set a fire that toppled the tower with the witch in it. This escape is noted in all the earliest surviving sources. The *Gesta Herewardi* says Hereward attempted to negotiate with William but was provoked into a fight with a man named Ogger. The fight led to his capture and imprisonment. His followers, however, liberated him when he was being transferred from one castle to another. It also says that he married a second wife after Turfida entered a convent. The usual interpretation is that it means "the watchful". The existence of Hereward is not generally disputed, though the story of his life, especially as recounted in the *Gesta*, almost certainly contains

exaggerations of his deeds and some outright fictions. Hugh M Thomas argues that the Gesta is intended to be an entertaining story about an English hero, creating a fantasy of successful resistance to the Normans. His supreme manly prowess is constantly emphasised. Potentially discreditable episodes such as the looting of Peterborough are excused, and even wiped out by stories such as the vision of Saint Peter leading him to return the loot. Another text of the Chronicle also tells of his involvement in the looting. Early sources say nothing about him other than the fact that he was at Ely and that he led the last band of resisters. *Estoire des Engleis* c. His alleged genealogy is given in the Gesta and the later *Historia Croylandensis*, though with some variations. By the fifteenth century, the Wake family were claiming descent from him and elevating his ancestry by asserting that he was the son of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lady Godiva. Both novels helped create the image of a romantic Anglo-Saxon England violated by Norman tyranny. Legacy "Hereward" is the motto of No. BR standard class 7 otherwise known as the "Britannia Class" locomotive No carried the name "Hereward the Wake". There is a long-distance footpath through the Cambridgeshire fenland from Peterborough to Ely called the Hereward Way. From to , a local radio station broadcasting from Peterborough was called Hereward FM before being relaunched as Heart Peterborough. When East Cambridgeshire District Council transferred its housing stock, it created a housing association called "Hereward Housing" to receive the accommodation. This was later taken over by Sanctuary Housing to form Sanctuary Hereward. Hampstead has a preparatory school for boys called Hereward House School. Coventry, United Kingdom has an integrated-disability college named after Hereward. Hereward is the hero of the story. In the first episode he is the champion of the Empress Gunhilda of Germany, and at the end his life extends past the death of William I. The premise of this story is that Hereward was an alias adopted by King Harold after surviving the Battle of Hastings. *The Saxon Tapestry*, by Sile Rice, a historical fantasy. *Sons of the White Dragon* , *Hereward: The Fury of the Northmen* , and *Hereward: Doom of Battle* incorporates legendary figures from the same region such as Tom Hickathrift , the Toadmen of Wisbech , Black Shuck , and the phantom knight of Wandlebury. The fourth in the series, *Wolves of New Rome* , takes Hereward and his companions, expelled from England, to Constantinople, meeting new friends and old enemies. Man Booker Prize long-listed *The Wake* by Paul Kingsnorth is a historical novel written in a shadow version of old English telling the story of another resistance fighter in the fens whose actions are regularly compared to Hereward. *Pitt* is a historical novel chronicling events between and as told by Hereward to Leofric the Deacon. Hereward was portrayed by actor Alfred Lynch. However, not one episode of this BBC series has survived, according to the archive records. *William the Conqueror* Lyrics by Peter Hammill. Hereward is the subject of the track "Rebel of the Marshlands" by metal band Forefather , in their album *Ours Is the Kingdom*.

Collins field guide to the national parks of East Africa VII. Steam engines; refrigeration; gas engines. Sexgott methode deutsch Animal shelter floor plan Is it ok to add bookmarks to a uments Internal auditing assurance and consulting services 2nd edition Humanitarian intervention : a reply to Dr. Brownlie and a plea for constructive alternatives Richard B. L GURPS For Dummies (For Dummies (Sports Hobbies)) The stars are singing The Berenstain bears and too much junk food Robert Andrew Parkers illustrated Frankenstein Subtraction Flash Cards Cynics, Paul, and the Pauline churches Alternative Healing, The Sufi Way Machine design norton 5th edition pirat Difference methods for initial-boundary-value problems and flow around bodies The Artists Guide to Drawing Realistic Animals The autobiography of a yogi Apm starting out in project management The use of electricity on the Lachine Canal Molecular basis of oxidative damage by leukocytes Physical and mathematical tables International financial reporting standard 9 Tomba 2 The Evil Swine Return Stories of the prophets book Make you love me sheet music Charles C. Flippen. How to Have a No-Hands Orgasm An Ordinary Exodus Remembering the rural life The office of the deacon in 1 Timothy 3 International trade and environmental protection. Plants and People of Nepal Using your life fuel Salomo Friedlaender/Mynona. 1871-1946. Counseling and psychotherapy theories and interventions 6th edition Earth moving machines Supervisor evaluation form for internship The Nancys Pride Latin our Living Heritage Book 2