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NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY

EDITED BY  
LESLIE STEPHEN  
AND  
SIDNEY LEE

VOL. XXIII.

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and bears an inscription in Latin verse, beginning 'Stirps Gundrada ducum' (WATSON, *Mem. of Earls of Warren and Surrey*, i. 59-60). Her remains, enclosed in a chest with her name on the lid, were discovered side by side with those of her husband on the site of Lewes priory in October 1845. The inscriptions on the lid and the tombstone seem to date from the early thirteenth century; the remains were probably removed from their original place and re-interred at that time, perhaps when the church was rebuilt, 1243-68 (*Journ. Archæol. Assoc.* i. 347-350).

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**GUNDULF** (1024?-1108), bishop of Rochester, son of Hatheguin and Adelesia, was born probably in 1024, in the Vexin in the diocese of Rouen, went to school at Rouen, and became a clerk of the cathedral. William, archdeacon of Rouen, called the 'Good soul' (*Bona anima*), afterwards second abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen, and archbishop of Rouen (cons. 1079, *d.* 1110), took a strong liking for Gundulf, and introduced him into the household of Archbishop Mauritius (cons. 1055, *d.* 1067). In company with William he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, was taken ill on his way back, was left behind by the rest of the party by accident, and was found in a state of extreme exhaustion. During a storm at sea he and the archdeacon vowed that they would enter the religious life, and on his return in 1059 or 1060 he became a monk of Bec, then under the rule of its founder and first abbot, Herlwin. There he met with Lanfranc, who was then prior of Bec, and who became much attached to him. He excelled in monastic virtues, and especially in abstinence, constancy in prayer, and tenderness of conscience. He was appointed keeper and sacristan of the church, and was especially devoted to the Virgin. When Anselm entered the convent in 1060, he formed a strong friendship with Gundulf, and the two held much religious discourse together, for though Anselm was by far the more learned in the scriptures, Gundulf's piety and depth of feeling, which showed itself in tears, made him a congenial companion to his new friend. In 1062 Lanfranc was appointed abbot of St. Stephen's at Caen (*Chron. Beccense*, p. 199; the date is uncertain; ORDERIC, p. 494, gives it as 1066, see *Norman Conquest*, iii. 110; the earlier date may perhaps refer to Lanfranc's acceptance of the appointment and departure from Bec, the latter to his formal appointment), and took Gundulf and several other monks of Bec with him. While Gundulf was at Caen he persuaded his mother to enter Matilda's house of the Holy Trinity, which was dedicated in 1066. There is a story that one day Gundulf and two other monks sought to tell their future fortunes by turning over the leaves of a book of the gospels, and that having told Lanfranc of the texts on which they had lighted, he prophesied that Gundulf should become a bishop (*Gesta Pontiff.* p. 137). On Lanfranc's elevation to the see of Canterbury in 1070 he brought Gundulf over to England with him, and as he was an ex-

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## PUBLISHERS' NOTE

THIS eighth volume of a Re-issue of the **DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY** comprises the twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth volumes of the original edition, viz., Volume XXII (Glover-Gravet) published in April 1890; Volume XXIII (Gray-Haighton) published in July 1890; Volume XXIV (Hailes-Harriott) published in October 1890. Errors have as far as possible been corrected, and some of the bibliographies have been revised, but otherwise the text remains unaltered.

Three supplementary volumes, published in the autumn of 1901, and now forming the XXIIInd and last volume of this Re-issue, supply (with a few accidental omissions) memoirs of persons who died while the original volumes were in course of quarterly publication. The death of Queen Victoria (22nd January 1901) forms the limit of the undertaking.

\*.\* THE INDEX AND EPITOME of the **DICTIONARY**, which is published in a separate volume, gives, with full cross-references, an alphabetical list of all memoirs in both the **DICTIONARY** (1885-1900) and the **SUPPLEMENT to the DICTIONARY** (1901).

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