



RAMABAI. (See page 80.)

more an independent country, although ruled by a foreign prince. William Rufus allowed himself to be influenced for good by the archbishop, but this did not last long. Lanfranc, after having done an immensity in the way of Church reorganization, died on the 24th of May, 1089, being eighty-four years old, and having been nineteen years archbishop.

William II., the red-headed king of England, was a rough, boisterous man, who felt his own power, and loved to make others feel it also. As long as Lanfranc lived the better side of his nature was kept to the front, but when the archbishop died his coarser disposition soon showed itself. Like all profligate monarchs he needed money, and at once claimed that, as king of England, he was entitled to the revenue of a diocese when vacant. This being admit-

ted, he found it convenient to keep the Archbishopric of Canterbury vacant for four years. When he did begin to think of filling the vacancy, he looked about him for a suitable man. He sought for him naturally among the friends of the late archbishop, and therefore looked towards the monastery of Bec, from which Lanfranc had come. The Abbot of Bec at that time was Anselm, an Italian of noble birth, who from a child had formed a determination to live a monastic life. He studied under Lanfranc at Bec, and rose to be prior and abbot as his teacher had done. It naturally occurred to William Rufus that he would be the man to succeed also to the archbishopric. Anselm happened to be in England at the time, and William, having invited him to the palace, treated him with every deference and cordiality. But Anselm foolishly displeased the king by upbraiding him for his mismanagement and misdeeds, and the appointment of an archbishop was again deferred. The time came, however, when William was seized with a heavy illness, and the fear of dying with more sins than necessary upon his head drove him to appoint an archbishop. With a view to this, he sent at once for Anselm. This caused great excitement among the friends of the king. They felt that his safety depended upon this abbot of Bec. To their dismay, he declined the position. The king besought him with tears. The crozier was forced into his hand, which had to be opened by force. Anselm at length consented, and William Rufus got better. This gave the archbishop a great hold upon the wayward king, but he was not a man of sufficient tact to retain it. He was consecrated on December 4th, 1093, and almost immediately afterwards he had a serious quarrel with the king. After a long vacancy in any office, an incumbent was expected to make the liege lord a present. Anselm scouted the custom, and refused to give anything to the king, who was his liege lord. He yielded, however, at length to persuasion, but only to the extent of such a small sum of money that the king sent it back to him, and when Anselm held an interview with his majesty he only made matters worse, and was sent away with the words: "I want neither thee, nor thy foul tongue; so be off with thee!"

War between the Norman kings and the Archbishops of Canterbury had begun. Anselm could have pacified William by paying him the money which the king felt was due to him, but the archbishop would not do it. The king sent him words of defiance. "Tell him," he said, "I can do without his benediction."

At this period of history there were two popes. Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) had been deposed, and Clement was appointed in his place; but many held that Gregory's depo-