

Augustus at Vezelay, in Burgundy, on the 29th of June 1190. Their united forces amounted to one hundred thousand men. They agreed to meet at Messina in Sicily, toward which place each took a different route.

4. The allied Kings spent the winter at Messina, not without serious quarrels. Richard was under engagement to marry Philip's sister, but having become deeply attached to Berengaria, Princess of Navarre, he repudiated the contract. Other matters increased the disagreement, which, however, was finally settled, and in the spring the Crusaders renewed their expedition. Philip proceeded at once to Palestine; Richard delayed in order to subdue Cyprus, the ruler of which had on a former occasion been guilty of rude treatment to his beloved Berengaria. The island was completely subjugated. Before leaving Cyprus, Richard was married to Berengaria, who is noted as the only Queen of England who never set foot in the kingdom.

Berengaria.

5. On reaching Palestine, Richard found Philip engaged in besieging Acre, one of the chief Saracen fortresses. His powerful aid enabled the Crusaders soon to reduce that city, and a fair prospect opened up of the capture of Jerusalem itself.

6. Philip returned home, leaving Richard to accomplish alone the hope of the whole Christian world. The heroic King defeated Saladin, the greatest of the Mohammedan generals, first at Askelon and then at Jaffa. But as regards the great object of the campaign, he was doomed to disappointment. Jerusalem was destined to remain in possession of the infidels. Even after being in sight of the holy city, Richard was compelled to abandon his purpose and to make a truce with Saladin; not, however, without securing for his English subjects free access to the spots so dear to the pilgrim heart.

Further victories.

7. At the siege of Acre, Richard had dealt harshly with Leopold, Duke of Austria, going so far as to beat him with his own hands.

Captivity of Richard. While in the dominions of the latter, on his way back to England, the King was arrested by the Duke, and delivered over to the Emperor of Germany for a sum equal to £60,000. The Emperor kept the King a close prisoner for upwards of a year. At length the secret of Richard's captivity leaked out, and, at the instance of the Pope, the Emperor agreed to release him on the payment of a sum considerably larger than that paid for his person.

8. During his four years' absence from England, his brother John had striven to excite Richard's subjects to revolt. The King, however, generously forgave the mean-spirited traitor. He remained but two months in England, and in mid-summer 1194 passed over to Normandy, where he spent the remainder of his days in vexatious and fruit-

Return and death of Richard.