

The. vi. yere of

yes of the citie and castle, beseching him of fauor and compassion. The kyng incontinent appoynted the duke of Excester wyth a greate compaignie to take possession of the toune, whiche like a valiaunt capitayne mounted on a goodly courser and entred into the toune and so into the castle, and appoynted watche and ward in euery toure, bulwarcke and fortreffe, and garnysed the walles wyth banners, stāderds, & penons of the kynges armes, badges and deuises. The next daye beyng fr̄y day the kyng in greate triumphe lyke a conqueror, accōpaignyd wyth iiii. Dukes, x. Erles, viii. Byshoppes, xvi. Barones and a greate multitude of knightes, esquiers and men of warre entred into Roan where he was receyued of the Clergie with. xlii. Croses which sang dyuerse sweet songes, outwardly reioysing whatsoeuer inwardly they thought. Then met him the Senate and the burgeses of the toune, offeryng to him diuerse fair and costly presentes. In this maner he passed through the citie to our Lady Church, where with alsolempnitie he was receyued by the bishop and Cannons, and after he had sayd his Orylons, he caused his Chapelaynes to synge thys Antheme. *Quis est magnus dominus?* Who is so great a Lorde as is oure God, &c. And that done he came to the Castle where he continued a good space after, receiuinge homages and fealties of the burgeses and townes men, settinge ordres emongest them, and reedefied diuerse fortresses and toures. During which time he made proclamacion that all men which would become his subiectes shoulde enioye their goodes, landes and offices, whiche proclamacion caused many townes to yeld, and many men become English. At whych reason the Duke of Britayn seyng that the power of fraunce beganne to decaye, came to the kyng to Roan and concluded with hym a league of his owne mere mocion: fearyng that ether he shoulde afterward be compelled therunto, or els yf he offred to late it would not be accepted.

- When the renderynge of Roan was blowen throughe Normandy, and the kinges proclamacion diuulged through the countreye, it is in maner incredible to heare how manye townes yelded not once desired, & how many fortresses gaue by wythout contradiccion, wherof I wyll shewe you a small nombze and the names of theim who were appoynted captaynes of the same.
- At Caudebec, sir Loys Robfert.
- At Depe, William Lord Burcher erle of Ewe.
- At Ewe, the same erle
- At Aubemerle, the erle of Warwycke, and his deputie there sir William mountford.
- At Bel Encomber, Sir Thomas Rampston lorde by gyft.
- At Longeuple, the captayn of Bessle erle therof by gyft.
- At the Roch Guyō, sir Guy Buteler late capitain of Roan, and by the kyng lorde of the same.
- At Dauile, sir Christopher Bourden.
- At Couches, sir ober Rmarbury
- At Chierburgh, sir Jho gedding
- At Bacquiulle, the lorde Rolle, thereof by gift.
- At Gaylard, the same lorde.
- At Dageu, Richard Wooduile.

The kyng entred into Roan by the way of the sea.

The kyng was receyued by the bishop and Cannons.

The Duke of Britayn came to the kyng to Roan.

The Duke of Britayn was receyued by the kyng.

Kyng Henry the. v.

- At Arques, sir James Fines baylye
- At Haunt, the erle of Marche.
- At Newcastle, sir Philip Leche
- At boncouillers, Jhon Aburgh Baillie of Gisors.
- At Honceaur, the same sir Philip
- At Vernon, sir William Porter.
- At Gournay, sir Gilbert vnfreyne
- At Melans, sir Thomas Rampston after him sir Jhon Fastolfe.
- At Stripagny, Richard Abraham esquire.
- At Homflew, the erle of Salisbury, and after the Duke of Clarence by gyft.
- At Senclere Surgette, Wyllyam Basset.
- At Hanfle, the erle of Worcester.
- At Bietnell, sir Henry Mortimer baylye of Homflew.
- At Gisors, the said erle.

If I should here reherse what townes were conquered, what fortresses were yelded, and who were made capitaynes of the same, thys pamphlet would turne to a volume more tedious then pleasaunt, and therefore I ouerpassyng small names and much doynge, will returne agayne to the princypall thinges touchyng the sequele of thys hystoie. And who so desireth to know all the circumstances of the deliuey, lette him ouerloke the frenche wypters, whiche to aduoyde shame confesse and write the veritie.

The. viij. yere.

When the gettinge of Roan and the deliuey of the other townes were blased and blowen through the whole Realme of Fraunce wonder it is to tel and moze to beleue how the heretiges of the frenchmen were sodainly heauy and their courages sone coled, mourning and lamentyng the imminent mischiefe whiche they sawe by the diuision of the nobilitie lyke Mortelpe to fall on their heddes: and the moze sorowynge their euyl chance because they sawe no remedy prepared, nor yet none help at hand thought on. But who soeuer kycked or wynded at thys matter, Jhon Duke of Burgoyne raged and swelled, yea and so much fretted that he wist not what to saye and lesse to do. And no meruayll, for he was bered and troubled with a double disease at one onely time, for he only ruled both kyng Charles and his, and did all thinges at hys wyl whether reason agreed or no, and for that cause he knewe that he was neither fre from disdaine nor yet deliuered from the scope of malice. And therfor he imagined that all mischiefes and calamities whiche chaunced in the common wealth shoulde be imputed and assigned to his vnpolitike doynge or to his negligent permyssyon: wherfor he ymagined it profitable to the realme and to hym selfe most auaylable, yf he by anye meanes possible could deuylfe, practyse or inuent any way or meane by the which he might reconcile and ioyne in amitie the two great and mighty kynges of Englaunde and of fraunce. Whych thynge once obteynged and beyng deliuered from all feare of exterior hostilitie, he determined firste to reuenge hys quarel agaynst Charles the Dolphyn, and after to re-

preſſe all cauſſes of grudge or diſdayne, and to recouer agayn both the fauor of the commonaltie and alſo to put awaye all cauſes of ſuſpicion or imagined infamy agaynſt hym and his procedynges. And intēdinge to buyld vpon this fraile foundacion, ſent letters and Ambaſſadoꝝ to the kyng of Englande, aduertifyng hym that yf he woulde perſonally come to a communicacyon to bee had betwene hym and Charles the French kyng, he doubted not but by hys onely meanes, peace ſhoulde be induced and bloudy battayl clerely exiled.

Kyng Henry heard gentely the Ambaſſadoꝝ and agreed to their request and deſire, and ſo came to Hauente, where at the feaſte of Pen- tecoſt he kept a liberall houſe to al commers, and ſat hym ſelfe in greate eſtate. On which daye eyther for good ſeruyce befoꝛe by them done, or for good expectatyon of thinges to come, he created Galkoyn de Foix a valiant Galkoyn erle of Longeuille, and ſir Ihon Grey was lyke wyſe made erle of Tankeruyle, and the Loꝛde Burthier Erle of Ewe. After this ſolempne feaſt ended, the place of the enteruiewe and meting was apoynted to be beſide Melaus on the ryuer of Seyne, in a ſayze plaine euerie parte was by commiſſioners apoynted to their grounde. The Frenchmen ditched, trenched and paled their lodgynges for feare of aſterclappes: But the Engliſhmen had their parte onely barred and por- teſted. The king of Englande had a large tent of blewe veluet and grene richly embꝛodered with two deuices, the one was an Antlop, drawing in an horſe mil, the other was an Antlop ſitting in an highe ſtage wyth a braunche of Olive in his mouthe: And the tente was replenyſhed and decked wyth hys poſye. After buſie labour commeth victorious reſte, and on þ top and heygth of theſame was ſet a great Eggle of gold, whole eyes were of ſuch orient Diamōdes that they glyſtered and ſhone ouer the whole felde.

The French kyng lyke wyſe had in hys parcke a faire pavilion of blew veluet rychely embꝛodered wyth flower deluſe, on the toppe of þ ſame was ſet a whyte Harte ſlyngge, made all of fyne ſyluer wyth win- ges enameled. Betwene theſe two Campes or encloſers was apoynted a tent of purple veluet for the counſaylers to mete in & euerie parte had an egall nombre to watch on the night and to ſe good orde on þ daye.

When the day of apPOINTMENT approached, the kyng of Englande accompanied with the dukes of Clarence and Glouceſter his brethren and the Duke of Exceſter hys vncl, and Henry Beaufoꝛd Clercke hys other vncl which after was biſhop of Wincheſter and Cardinall and the Erles of Marche, Salisbury and other to the nombre of a thou- ſand men of warre, entered into his parcke and toke his lodging. Lyke wyſe for the French part, thether came Iſabell the French Quene be- cauſe the kyng her huſbande was fallen into his old frenaticall deſeaſe hauyng in her company the Duke of Burgoyne and the Erle of ſaynct Paule, and ſhe had attēdyng on her the faire lady Katheryn her dou- ghter and .xxvj. ladies and damoſelles, and had alſo for her ſoniture

1012 Duke of Burgoyne labor - Da - Fran.

2012 plan appointed by treaty of Paris

2012 meeting of both parties

a thousand men of warre.

After theſe eſtates had repoſed them ſelfes one nyght in their ten- tes, the next day all ſuch as were appointed repaired toward the pau- lion or Dayned for the conſultacion. Where the kinge of Englaude, lyke a pynce of great ſtomacke and no leſſe good behauor, receiued humbly the French quene and her doughter and them honorably embraced & familiarly kiſſed. The Duke of Burgoyne made low curteſy and bowed to the kyng, whome the kyng louingly toke by the hand and honora- bly entertayned. After ſalutations and embꝛasinges ſynyſhed, they ſet to counſel wythin the pavilion assigned, whych was kept with a gard apoynted by bothe the parties that none but commiſſioners ſhoulde once attempt to enter. After the kinges requeſtes made & his deman- des declared, the French quene and her company toke leaue louynglye of the kyng of Englaude and returned to Honthoyſe to certifie her huſ- band of her demaundes and claymes. And kyng Henry returned to Hauente. The next day after, they aſſembled agayne, & the French part brought with them the lady Katherin, only to thentēt that the king of Englaude ſeyng and beholdyng ſo faire a lady and ſo minion a damoſel, ſhoulde ſo be inflamed and rapte in loue, that he to obtayne ſo beautifull an eſpouſe, ſhoulde the ſoner agre to a gentle peace, and louing compo- ſicion. This company met together, viij. ſeueral times, ſometyme the one parte was moꝛe, and ſome tyme the other. And notwithstanding that the Engliſhmen and Frenchmen were lodged no great diſtance a ſunder, yet was there neuer fray nor occaſion of tumulte or riot pꝛou- ked or ſtirred of any of both the parties, whiche bothe their natures, co- ſidered his ſomewhat to be marueyled at.

In this aſſemble many wordes were ſpēt and no dedes done, many thinges required and few offered, many argumentes made and no co- cluſion taken. Some authoꝛs wyte that the dolphin to let this creatie ſent to the duke of Burgoyne ſir Gaueygny du Chaſtel, declarunge to him that yf he would let this agreement, he would commō with hym & take ſuch an orde, that not only they but the whole realme of France ſhoulde therof be glad and reioyce: But what was the very cauſe of the breche, no man certa inly declareth. When no effect enſued of this long conſultacyon both parties after a princely faſhyon departed, the En- gliſhmen to Hauente and the Frenchmen to Honthoyſe.

The king of Englaude was nothyng pleaſed nor yet contented that this comunicacion came to none ende. Wherefoꝛe he miſtruſtyng the duke of Burgoyne to be the very let and ſtop of his deſires and reque- ſtes, ſayd vnto him befoꝛe his departyng: ſayze coſin, we wyl haue your kynges doughter and al thinges that we demaund with her, or we wil dyue your kyng & you out of hys realme. Well ſayd the Duke of Bur- goyne, befoꝛe you dyue the kyng and me out of his realme, you ſhalbe wel werped, and therof we doubt lytle.

After thys departure, the Duke of Burgoyne beyng nobly accom- panied

2012 treaty of Paris plan

panied, roade to the toune of Melune wher the Dolphyn then sojourned where in the playne felde thei. ij. like frendes comoned together, & concluded apparantly an open amitie & sure frendship, which was wrytten by notaries and signed with their handes and sealed wyth their great seales and armes, but as th^e sequele sheweth, heart thoughte not that long talked, noz mindmeant not p^r hand wrote. This treaty was concluded the .vi. day of July in the yere of our lord 1419 and was proclaimed in Paris, Amience and Bonthoyle.

This newe alvence notified shortly to the kinge of Englande lvyng at Maunt, which therwith was soze displeased, and not wythout cause for he perceyued that the force of these two princes were much stronger now beyng vnited in one, then they were before beyng seperated & deuided. Yet notwithstanding this great sworne and sealed amitie, he nothing more minded th^e to set forward his intended enterpryse wyth the ayde of God to perforce his conquest maugre the euyll wyll and puissance of his enemies. Wherfoze he sent the captayne of Buesse brother to the erle of Foyz newly created earle of Longuile wyth .xv. C. men secretlye to the toune of Bonthoyle, whyche on Trinitie sondaye early in the morning came to the toune, and so sodainly and so shortly set by their skalyng ladders to the wall, that they were entered into the toune or the watche perceyued them, cryng l. George, l. George. The lord Lisleadam captayn of the tonne perceyuinge the walles scaled and the market place gayned, opened the gate toward Paris, at p^r which he withal his retinue and diuers of the townes men to the nombre of .viii. thousande fled. For the Englyshmen durst not because their nombre was smal ones deuide them selves or sal to pylfryng, tyll aboute prime the duke of Clarence came to their ayde with .v. thousande men and by the way he encountred dyuers burgeses of the toune flyng wth al their substance toward Beauuoyz who he toke pyloners & brought them agayne to their olde dwellyng place. When the duke was come to Bonthoyle, he muche praysed the valyantnes of the assailantes and gaue to them the chiefe spoyle of the toune and marchants, of p^r which they had great plenty and soyson. Then the duke wyth a greete puissance came before Paris and laye before the cytpe two dayes and two nightes without any proffre either by yllie of his enemies or of defece yf he had thesame assailed, whyche he could not well do because it was long and ample, and hys nombre small, and soz so great an enterpryse not furnished: wherfoze seyng that hys enemies durste not ones looke on him, he returned agayne to Bonthoyle, for the takyng of whiche toune the countrey of fraunce, & in especiall the Parisiens were soze dismayd and astonied, for there was no fortresse able to resist or wythstande. In so much the Irishmen ouercame all the Isle of fraunce and did to the Frenchemen dammages innumerable (as their wryttes affirme) and brought dayly prayes to the Englyshe armye. And besyde that, they would robbe houses and lay beddes on the backes of the kine and ryde

By apparant
betwixt the
of the Duke of Burgoyne

Countreye
taken by
the English

By armye
of the
English

xxx

xl

upon

by them, and carry yong children before them and sell them to the Englishmen for slaues: Whiche straunge doynges so feared the Frenchmen within the territory of Paris and the countrey about, that the rude persons fled out of the villages withal their stuffe to the cite of Paris.

The French king and the duke of Burgoyne lvyng at l. Denys hearyng of all these doynges, departed in all the hast with the quene and her doughter to Troys in Champaigne, there takyng great deliberation what was best to be done, leauinge at Paris the Erle of S. Paule and the lord Lisleadam with a great puissance to defend the cite. At the same tyme the duke of Clarence toke the strong toune of Gysoz, & after that was taken the toune of Gaylard: and all the townes of Normandy shortly after were eyther taken by force or rendred, excepte the Mount saint Michel, which because the gayne therof was very lytle and the losse in assautyng seemed to be very muche, and also it coude do small harme or none to the countrey adioyning, was neither assaulted nor besieged.

And thus as you haue hearde, was the duchy of Normandy reduced agayne into the ryght lyne and restored to the possession of the right heyre, which had bene fro the tyme of kyng Henry the third, in the yere of our lord 1255 wrongfully detayned from the kynges of Englande.

The wysemen of fraunce soze lamentyng the chaunce of their countrey and the miserie of their people sawe and perceyued that they had puissance ynough to defend their enemies yf they were at a perfyte concord amongst them selves. For they apparantly sawe that although there wer a peace openly concluded betwene the Dolphin and the duke of Burgoyne, yet they imagined that no good fruit succeeded of thesame for the duke eyther for secret displeasure that he bare to the Dolphyn, or for the doubt that he had of the Englyshmen, neuer assayed by hym self army of kyng Henry, nor neuer sent ayde or succours to the Dolphyn. Wherfoze by meanes of frendes a newe comunicacion was appoynted to thentent that the corrupt dyegges of their olde malice and inwarde grudges myght be clearely cast oute and extinct. The place of this meetinge was appoynted at the toune of Monstrel faulte Poau, so called because a small broke called Poau runneth there to the ryuer of Sein ouer which riuer was made a bridge, with diuers barres ouerthwart so that the princes openyng the barres myght eche embrace or touche other, and keping the barres shut, eche might se & commune wyth other at their pleasur. The day was apoynted when these two great princes should mete on this bydige, to thentent that all ciuile discorde should be by this comunicacion be cleare forgotten, or at the least should be suspended, tyl the enemies were vanquished and dryuen out of their countries and confines. But thys mocyon worse succeeded th^e the entreators deuyled, for while euerye man was fulfilled wyth hope of peace and concord, crafty imaginacion crepte out of cancard displeasure, had almoste brought al thynge from libertie into bondage.

when

Spalding
Normandy
become English
agayne
1255

By armye
of the
English

When the day and place of the solempne enteruiewe was agreed & assigned, Cauagny du Chastel, a mā prompt and prone to all mischief, called to his remembraunce the shamefull murder of Lewes Duke of Orleans (vnder whom he had long bene a captain) done and comyt- ted by this duke of Burgoyne as before you haue hearde, determynd wyth him self to reuenge the death of his olde master and Lord. Som say that he was therto stirred & prouoked by the dolphyn (and not vn- lyke) for the dolphyn whiche bare a contynuall hatred to the Duke of Burgoyne, imagyned paraduventure by thys meanes to repressle and subdue the whole power and high pride of this duke, wythout any sus- pection of fraude or reproche of vnttruth or vilany. Wel the daye came which was the .xiiij. day of August, and euerye prince wyth hys nombre appointed came to this bridge. The duke of Burgoyne beyng warned by his frendes to kepe his closure and the barres on his side shut, lytle regarded hys frendes monicion, as a man that coude not auoyde the stroke for him prouided, and so opened the barres and clousur & came to the dolphyns presence, whych was cleane armed, and kneled doune on the one kne, shewing to him great reuerēce and humilitie. The dolphyn shewed him no louyng countenaunce, but reproued him, laiyng to his charge much vnttruth and greate dishonor. The duke agayne boldely defended his cause. Now the duke durynge this comunicacion kneled styl and his sword was at this backe with often turning and mouing in answerynge the dolphyn and his counsel, and so he put his hand backe to plucke his sword forward: what quod sir Robert de Loyer, wyl you drawe your sword against my lord the dolphyn? when Cauagny du Chastel apperceyued that an occasion was geuen to performe hys enterpryse, incontinet he strake him with a hatchet on the head, so that he could not speake, other standyng by shortly dispatched him of hys lyfe. Diuers of his part, thinking him not dead, began to drawe weapon amongest whom the lord Nouale was slaine, and the other taken. For this murder were condemned (but not apprehended) by Parliament the presidente of Bourgne, the vicount of Narbone, Guillian Batten- tier, Cauagny du Chastel, Robert Loyre and .iiij. other. This was the ende of Ihon called the proude duke of Burgoyne, whych moze regar- ded ciuile warre and intestine dissencio, then his owne life and welfare. And this sodayn death as I thynke came to him not wythout deserte, for shamefully murtheryng Lewes duke of Orleans the frēch kings brother. Such is the iustice of God, that bloud for the most parte is re- compenced woth bloud, & vnnatural homicide is requited with shame- ful death or soden destruccyon.

After this heynous murder thus committed, I might reherse how the dolphynes seruantes despoyled the duke of all his garmentes to his sherte, and couered hys face with his hosen. I coude declare howe the dolphyn sent his letters to Paris and other cities and townes, pu- blishing vntreuely diuers opprobrious wordes spoken, & diuers greate and

the Duke of Burgoyne was slain by a hatchet on the head

and outragious offences done by the duke againste the kynge and the whole realme. I could further declare howe the wysemen of Fraunce detested and abhorred thys abhominable act, perceyuyng the end that was like to ensue, and howe the contrary side, whiche was the linage of Orleans reioyced and laughed at this miserable chaunce and sodayn fal: but because thenglysh nacyon was partie neither to the facte nor to the counsel, I wyl declare what the kynge of Englande dyd after thys notozious dede done and committed.

The.iiij.yere.



When Phillip Erle of Charoloy's sonne and heyre to thys duke Jho, & now by this murther & death of hys father duke of Burgoyne and erle of Flaunders was enformed liyng at Gaunt of this misfortune and final ende of hys noble parent and louing father, he toke the mater as he had cause, greuouly and heauily, insomuch that no man of his counsel durst ones speake to him, & in especiall the

Phillip earle of Charoloy sonne to Jho Duke of Burgoyne was slain by a hatchet on the head

lady Michel his wyfe, sister to the dolphin & daughter to the king, was in great feare to be forsakē & cast out of his house and fauour: But as al- things ende, so sorowe asswageth. When hys doloure was somewhat mittegat he fyrst by thaduyse of this counsaill receiued to his fauor and company the sayre Duches his louing wyfe, and after sent diuers nota- ble ambassadours to the king of England liyng at Roan to treat and conclude a peace betwene them both for a certayne space: To which re- quest in hope of a better chaunce kynge Henry agreed. After that knot knit, he kept a solempne obsequy for his father at saint Waas in Arras where were .xxiii. prelates wyth crosses: Durynge which tyme the erle of saynt Paule and the Parisians sent to him ambassadours to knowe what they should do, and howe they should defende them selves agaynst the Englyshmen. He gently answered the messengers, that he trusted shortly by the ayde of God and licence of the kynge to conclude a peace and perpetual amitie to the ir great comfort & reliefe. When these Am- bassadoys were departed to make relacio to the Magistrates and go- uernors of the cite of Paris, he after long consultacion had alwel with men of the spiritualty as temporall and lay persones, sent the bishop of Arras and two notable persones to the kynge of England with certain articies and clauses which the duke of Burgoyne offred to hym for de- ry loue as he sayd. The kynge of England considerynge wyth hym selfe that the duke of Burgoyne was a couenient organe and a necessary in- strument to conueygh his desyres to hys purpose, louyngly receyued & honorably entertayned the dukes ambassadours, declarynge vnto the that he would wythout prolongyng of tyme send to him hys Ambassa- dours, whiche should open his lawfull requestes & reasonable desires. Wyth thys answer, the dukes messengers departed toward Arras, and incontinte after their departure, kynge Henry sent the earle of Warwicke

the obsequy of Jho Duke of Burgoyne

by offer of grace made to the kynge by the new Duke of Burgoyne

Warwicke and the bisshop of Rocestre with many knightes & esquieres to the duke of Burgoyne, whych to him declared the effect and purpose of their ambassade and commynge: he gently heard their requestes, and some he allowed and some he augmented, and some he altered or disallowed, but in conclusion, by often sendyng betwene the duke & the king they were agreed, so the kynge and his commons would assent. Nowe was the frenche kyng & the quene and his daughter Katherin at Crois in Champaigne, gouerned and ordred by them which would rather, x. tymes spurre forward the purpose & ententes of the duke of Burgoyne then once wyth a bydle to pul backe any one iote preferred by him. What should I say, a truce triperitid betwene the. ij. kynges and the duke and their countreys was determined, so that the kyng of England should send in the copany of the duke of Burgoyne his ambassadozs to Troy in Champaigne sufficietly authorisid to conclude so great a matter. The king of England beyng in good hope that all his affaires shoulde prosperously succede and go forward, sent to the duke of Burgoyne his vnckle the duke of Exeter, the erle of Salisbury, the bisshop of Ely, the lord Stanhope and lord Fitzhugh, sir Thon Roblert and sir Phillip Halwyth diuers doctozs to the nombze of. CCC. horse, whych in p. copany of the duke of Burgoyne came to the cite of Crois, the. xxi. daye of Marche. The king, the quene and the lady Katherin them receiued and hertely welcomid, they wyng great signes and tokens of loue and amitie. After a fewe dayes they fel to counsell, in the which it was concluded that kyng Henry of England shoulde come to Crois and marry the lady Katherin, and the kyng shoulde make him heyre of his realme crowne and dignitie after hys death or departure out of this naturall lyfe wyth many other articles whych hereafter in a place moze conuenient you shal heare reherseid.

When these thynges were done and concluded, the Ambassadors of England departed toward their kyng, leuyng behynd them Sir Thon Roblert to geue hys attendaunce on the lady Katherin. When kyng Henry had heard hys Ambassadors reherse the articles & pointes of the treatie and amitie concluded, he condiscended & agreed wyth al dyligence to set toward Crois, logyng for the syght of his darlyng the fayze lady Katheryn. And althoughe he reioysed that all thynges succeded moze luckely to his purpose then he before imagyned, yet he trusted not so much to the glosyng wordes and golden promyses of the French nacyon beyng hys auncyent enemies, that he would rashely auenture his person wythout a perfite searche and diligent inquiry of p. doynge and attemptes of hys doubtful and new reconciled frendes, & beyng warned and admonyshed by the late mischance of Thon duke of Burgoyne yet recent in euery mannes eye. But when he saw the sunne shyne and ayze clere on euery syde, he accompanied wyth the dukes of Clarence and Gloucester hys brethren, the Carles of Warwicke, Salisbury, Huntynghdon, Ewe, Tankerulle and Loguile and. xv. thousande men

*a p. was in ed. Henry
for 3. King's
marry the lady Katherin
the daughter of the
king of France & the
king of England*

men of warre, departed from Roan to Ponthoyse, and from thence to saint Denis two leagues from Paris, and from thence to Pontcharreton where he left a garison of menne to kepe the passage, and from thence by Rouynce, he came toward Crois, where the duke of Burgoyne accompanied wyth many noble men receiued hym two leagues without the toune and coueighed hym to his lodgyng and his princes wyth hym, and all his armie was lodged in small villages therabout. And after he had reposed himself, he went to visete the kyng, the quene and the Lady Katheryn, whom he founde in Saint Peters Church where was a ioyous metyng, honourable receiuyng and a louyng embrazylng on bothe partes, whiche was the twenty daye of Maye. And ther wer the kyng and the lady Katherin made sure together before p. high Altare, and on the thirde daye of June nexte folowynge, they were wyth all solempnite espoused & married in the same Church. At whiche mariage the Englishmen made suche triumphes, pompes and pagiauntes as though the kyng of all the worlde had been present. In so muche (as three frenche wyters affirme) that the nobles of Fraunce moze merueled at the honoz & gloze of the Englishmen, then they disdeigned or maligned at their owne fortune.

And when these solempne ceremonies wer honorably finished and the mariage consummate, the twoo kynges and their counsaill assembled together diuerse daies, wherin the former league and treatie was in diuerse poyntes altred and brought to a certaintie by the deuice of the kyng of Englande and his brethren. When this great matter was finished, the kynges sware for their part to obserue this agreement and league in all poyntes. Likewise sware the Duke of Burgoyne and a great nombze of princes and nobles whiche were presente, and that the soner because they marueled before at his noble Actes dooen by kyng Henry, of whom they had knowledg onely by report, & now they moze marueled whē they sawe and beheld the honoz, estate & wisdom of his persone. But whether they sware wyth outward countenaunce and inwardly thought the contrary, let them which knowe the French constancye iudge and tell truthe. But assuredly they perceiued hym to be prudent bothe in askyng and geuyng counsaill. They sawe hym expert and apt to marciall feates, and nymble in all thynges apperteignyng to warre. They thought hym strong against all perelles and imagined hym fortunate in all chaunces and doynge, wherfore as I saied, they muche marueled at him, and moze regarded his persone. Then was he named and proclaimed heire & Regent of Fraunce. And as the French kyng sent the copie of this treaty to euery toune in Fraunce, so the kyng of Englande sent the same in English to euery cite and market toune to be published and deuulged, the very copie whereof as it was then written, woorde by woorde ensueth.

The Articles and appoyntmentes of the peace betwene the realmes of Englande and Fraunce.

G. J. Henry

*King Henry & lady
Katherin marryd
the 3. of June.*

*with 3. English
triumphes*

*A p. made in the
French, goodly*



Henry by the grace of God kynge of Englande, thaire and Regent of Fraunce, Lorde of Irelande, to perpetuall mind to Chyisten people and all tho that be vnder oure obeisance we notefie and declare that though there hath been here afoyne diuerse treaties betwene the moste excellent Prince Charles our father of Fraunce and hys progenitoys for the peace to be had betwene the twoo realmes of Fraunce and Englande the whiche here befoze haue bozne no fruite: We considerunge the greate harmes the whiche hath not onely fallen betwene these twoo realmes for the great deuision that hath been betwene thē, but to all holy churchē. We haue taken a treaty with our saied father, in whiche treaty betwixt our saied father and vs, it is concluded and accoꝝded in the forme after the maner that foloweth.

- 1 First it is accoꝝded betwixt oure father and vs, that forasmuche as by the bond of Matrimony made for the good of the peace betwene vs and oure moste dere beloved Katheryn daughter of oure saied father and of oure moste dere mother Isabell his wife, thesame Charles and Isabell been made father and mother, therfoze them as our father and mother we shall haue and worship as it sitteth and semeth so a woꝝthy prince and princesse to be woꝝhipped principally befoze all other tem-
porall persones of the woꝝld.
- 2 Also we shall not distroble, disseason oꝝ letten our father afoꝝsayed, but that he holde and possede as longe as he liueth as he holdeth and possedeth at this tyme the crowne and the dignitee royall of Fraunce, and rentes and proffites for thesame of the sustenance of his estate and charges of the realme. And our foꝝsaid mother also hold aslonge as she liueth thestate & dignitie of Quene, after the maner of thesame realme with conuenable conueniente part of thesaid rentes and proffites.
- 3 Also that the foꝝsaid lady Katherin shall take and haue dower in our realme of Englande as Quenes of Englande here afoze wer wont for
xxx to take & haue, that is to say, to v̄ some of. xl. M. Scutes, of the whiche two algate shall be woꝝth a noble Englishe.
- 4 Also that by the waies maners and meanes that we maie without transgression oꝝ offence of other made by vs, for to kepe the lawes, customes, blages and rightes of our saied realme of Englande shall doen our labor and pursute that the saied Katheryn al so sone as it maye be doen, be made sure to take & for to haue in our said realme of Englande from the tyme of our death thesaid dower of. xl. M. Scutes verely, of the whiche twayne algate be woꝝth a noble Englishe.
- 5 Also yf it happ thesaid Katheryn to ouerliue vs, she shall take and
have the realme of Fraunce ymediatly, from the tyme of our death, dower to the some of. xx. M. frankes verely of and vpon the landes, places and lordshippes that held and had Blaunch somtyme wife of Phi-
lip Boleele to our saied father.
- 6 Also that after the death of oure father afoꝝsayed, and from thence
for

forwarde, the crowne and the realme of Fraunce with all the rightes and appurtenances shall remain and abide to vs and been of vs and of our heires for euermore.

Also forasmuche as oure saied father is wytholden with diuerse sicknes, in suche maner as he maie not intende in his owne persone for to dispose for the nedes of thefoꝝsaid realme of Fraunce: therfoze du-
ryng the life of our saied father, the faculties and exercise of the gover-
nance and disposition of the publique and common proffice of thesaid
realme of Fraunce with counsaill and nobles and wise men of thesame
realme of Fraunce shall be and abide to vs: So that from thenceforth
we maie gouerne thesame realme by vs. And also to admit to our coun-
saill and assistance of thesaid nobles suche as we shall thynke mete, the
which faculties and exercise of gouernaunce thus being toward vs, we
shall labor and purpose vs speedfully, diligently and truly to that that
maie be and ought for to be to the woꝝship of God and oure saied father
and mother, and also to the common good of thesaid realme, and that
realme with the counsaill and help of the woꝝthye and great nobles of
the same realme for to be defended, pꝛealed and gouerned after right &
equitie.

Also that we of oure owne power shall do the courte of the Parlia-
ment of Fraunce to be kept & obserued in his authozitie and soueraignte
and in all that is doen to it in all maner of places that now oꝝ in tyme
commynge is oꝝ shall be subiect to our saied father.

Also we to oure power shall defende and help all and euery of the
Deres, nobles, citees, townes, comonalties and synguler persons now
oꝝ in tyme commynge subiectes to our father in their rightes, customes,
priuileges, fredome and fraunchises longynge oꝝ dewe to them in all
maner of places now oꝝ in tyme commynge subiect to our father.

Also we diligently and truly shall trauaile to our power and do that
iustice be administred and doen in thesame realme of Fraunce after the
lawes, customes and rightes of thesame realme, without personal ex-
ception. And that we shall kepe & holde the subiectes of thesame realme
in tranquillite and peace, & to our power we shall defende them against
all maner of violence and oppression.

Also we to our power shall provide, and do to our power that able
persones and profitable been taken to the offices aswell of iustices and
other offices longynge to the gouernaunce of the demaynes & of other
offices of thesaid realme of Fraunce for the good, right and peaceable
Justice of thesame, and for thad ministracion that shall be comitted vnto
them, and that they be suche persons that after the lawes and rightes
of the same realme and for the vtilitee and proffite of our saied father
shall minister, and that the foꝝsaid realme shall be take and departed to
the same offices.

Also that we of oure power so sone as it maye commodiously bee
doen, shall trauaile for to put into the obedience of oure saied father, all
g. ij. maner

maner of cities, townes & Castles, places, countrees & persones both in the realme of Fraunce disobedient and rebelles to our saied father, holding with them whiche been called the Dolphin or Arminack.

13 Also that we might the more comodiously, surely & freely Doen exercise and fulfill these thynges aforesaid. It is accorded that all worthy nobles and estates of the same realme of Fraunce aswell spirituals as temporales, and also citees notables and commonalties, and citezens, burgeis of townes of the realme of Fraunce, that been obeyfaunt at this tyme to our saied father shall make these othes that folowen.

14 First to vs hauyng the facultie, exercise, disposicion & gouernaunce of the foresaid common profite to our hestes and commaundementes thes shall mekely and obediently obeye & intende in all maner of thyng concerning the exercise of gouernaunce of the same realme.

15 Also that the worthy great nobles and estates of the said realme aswell spirituals as temporales and also citees & notable commonalties and Citezens and Burgeis of the same realme in all maner of thynges well and truly shall kepe & to their power shall do to be kept of so much as to them belongeth or to any of them all, those thynges that been apoynted and accorded betwene our foresaid father and mother and vs, with the counsaill of them whom vs lust to calle to vs.

16 Also that continually from the death and after the death of our saied father Charles, they shall be our true liegemen and our heires, and they shall receiue and admit vs for their liege and souereigne and beriekyng of Fraunce, and for suche to obeye vs without opposicio, contradiction or difficultie, as they been to our foresaid father duryng his life, neuer after this realme of Fraunce shall obey to man as kyng or regent of Fraunce, but to vs and our heires. Also they shall not be in counsaill helpe or assente that we lese life or lymme, or be take wyth euyl takyng, or that we suffre harme or diminicion in person, estate, worship or goodes, but yf they knowe any such thing for to be cast or ymagined against vs, they shall let it to their power, & they shall doen vs to weten thereof as hastely as they maye by themselves, by message or by letters.

17 Also that all maner of conquestes that shoulde bee made by vs in Fraunce vpon the said inobedientes out of the Duchie of Normandy shall be doen to the profite of our saied father, and that to our power we shall do that al maner of landes and lordshippes that been in the places so for to be conquered longyng to persones obeyng to our saied father, whiche shall sweare for to kepe this presente accord, shall be restored to the same persones to whom they long to.

18 Also that all maner of persones of the holy Church beneficed in the Duchy of Normandy or any other places in the realme of Fraunce subiect to our father and fauorynge the partie of the Dukes of Burgoyne whiche shall sweare to kepe this present accord, shall reioyce peaceably their benefices of holy Church in the Duchy of Normandy, or in any other places next aforesaid.

Also

Also like wyse all maner persones of holy Church obedient to vs & beneficed in the realme of Fraunce & places subiect to our father that shall sweare to kepe this presente accord, shall enioye peaceably their benefices of holy Church in places next aboue saied.

Also that all maner of Churches, Uniuersitees and studies generally, and all Colleges of studies and other Colleges of holy Church being in places now or in tyme commynge subiecte to our father, or in the Duchy of Normandy, or other places in the realme of Fraunce subiect to vs, shall enioye their rightes and possessions, rentes, prerogatiues liberties and franchises longyng or dewe to them in any maner of wise in the said realme of Fraunce, sauyng the right of the crowne of Fraunce and euery other persone.

Also by Goddes help, when it happeneth vs to come to the crowne of Fraunce, the Duchy of Normandy and all other places conquered by vs in the realme of Fraunce shall bowe vnder the commaundement obeyfaunce and monarchy of the crowne of Fraunce.

Also that we shall enforce vs and dooe to our power that recompence be made by our saied father without diminucion of the crowne of Fraunce, to persones obeyng to hym and fauoryng to that partie that is saied Burgoyne, to whom longeth landes, lordshippes, rentes or possessions in the said Duchy of Normandy or other places in the realme of Fraunce conquered by vs hether toward, geuen by vs in places, and landes gotten or to be gotten and overcome in the name of our saied father vpon rebelles and inobedientes to hym. And if it so be that suche maner of recompence bee not made to the said persones by the lyfe of our saied father, we shall make that recompence in suche maner of places and goodes when it happeneth by Goddes grace to the crowne of Fraunce. And if so be that the landes, lordshippes, rentes or possessions the whiche longeth to suche maner of persones in the said Duchy and xxx places be not geuen by vs, the same persones shall be restored to them wythout any delaye.

Also duryng the life of our father in all places now or in tyme commynge subiect to him, letters of common iustice & also grauntes of offices and giftes, pardons or remissions and priuileges shall be writte and procede vnder the name and seale of our saied father. And forasmuche as some synfuler case maie fall that maye not bee forseen by mannes witte, in the whiche it might be necessary and be houefull that we doo write our letters, in suche maner case yf any hap for the good & surety of our father and for the gouernaunce that longeth to vs as is before said, and for to eschewen periles that other wyse might fall to the prejudice of our saied father to write our letters, by the whiche we shall commaunde, charge and defende after the nature and qualitie of the nede in our fathers behalfe and oures as Regent of Fraunce.

Also that duryng our fathers life we shall not calle ne write vs kyng of Fraunce, but vtterly we shall absteyne vs from that name

g. iij.

as

as long as our father liueth.

25 Also that ouer saied father durynge his lyfe shall nemyne, call, and write vs in frenche in this maner *Nobretreschier filz Henry Roy Dengleterre heretiere de Fraunce,* and in Latin in this maner, *Preclarissimus filius noster Henricus Rex Anglia et heres France.*

26 Also that we shall put none impositions or exactions, or do charge the subiectes of our said father without cause resonable and necessary, ne otherwise then for common good of the realme of fraunce, and after the sayng and askyng of the lawes and customes resonable, approued of the same realme.

27 Also that we shall trauaile to our pover to the effect and intent, that by thassent of the thre estates of either of the realmes of fraunce and Englande, that all maner of obstacles maye be doen awaie, and in thys partie that it be ordeigned and prouided that from the tyme that we or any of our heires come to þe crowne of fraunce, bothe the crownes that is to saie of fraunce and Englande perpetually be together in one and in the same persone, that is to saie from our fathers life to vs, and from the terme of our life thence forwarde in the persones of our heires that shall be one after another. And that bothe realmes shall be gouerned fr̄ that we or any of our heires come to the same, not seuerally vnder diuerse kynges in one tyme, but vnder that same person whiche for the tyme shall be kyng of bothe the realmes and soueraigne lord as it is beforesaid, keepyng neuerthelesse in all maner of other thynges to eyther of the same realmes their rightes, liberties, customes, vsages, & lawes, not makyng subiecte in any maner of wyse one of the same realmes to the rightes, lawes or vsages of that other.

28 Also that thence forwarde, perpetually shall be stille, and that in all maner of wyse, discensions, hates, rancoures, enuies, and warres betwene the same realmes of fraunce and Englande, and the people of the same realmes, drawyng to accord of the same peace made cease and bee broken.

29 Also that there shall be fro hence forwarde for evermore peace and tranquillitee and good accord and common affeccion and stable frendship betwene the same realmes and their subiectes beforesaid: the same realmes shall kepe themselves with their counsaill helpes and common assistance against all maner of men that enforce them for to doen or to ymagine wronges, harmes, displeasours or greuaunce to theim or to ether of theim. And they shall be conuersaunt and Marchandisen frely and surely together payng the custome dew and accustomed. And they shall be conuersaunt also, that al the confederates and allies of our saied father and the realme of fraunce aforesaid, and also oure confederates, of the realme of Englande aforesaid, shall in. viij. monethes from the tyme of this accord of peace as it is notified to the, declare by their letters that they wolde draw to this accord and wol be comprehended vnder the treaties and accord of this peace, sayng neuerthelesse ether of the

the same Crownes, and also all maner accions rightes and reuenues that longen to our sayd father and hys subiectes and to vs and to oure subiectes againe such maner of allies and confederacies.

Also neyther oure father neither our brother the Duke of Burgoyne shall begynne ne make wyth Charles clepyng hym selfe the Dolphyn of Wyennes any treaty or peace or accorde but by counsell and assent of all and eche of vs thre or of other thre estates of either of the sayed realmes aboue named.

Also that we wyth assent of oure sayd brother of Burgoyne & other of the nobles of the realme of fraunce the whiche therto owen to be called shall ordaine for the gouernance of our sayd father sekpyly, loupyly & honestly after the askyng of his royall estate & dignitie by the maner that shall be to the worship of God and of oure father and of the realme of fraunce.

Also all maner of persons that shall be about oure father to do hym personall seruice, not onely in office but in all other seruices aswell the nobles and gentles as other shall be suche as hath bene bozne in the realme of fraunce or in places longynge of fraunce, good, wise, true and able to that foresayd seruice. And our sayd father shall dwell in places notable of hys obedience and nowhere els. Wherfore we charge & comaunde our sayd liege subiectes & other beyng vnder our obedience that they kepe and do to to be kept in all that longeth to them this accord and peace after the forme and maner as it is accorded. And that they attempte in no maner wyse any thyng that may be preiudice or contrary to the same accord and peace vpon payne of lyfe and limme and all that they may forsaite against vs. Pouen at Troys the. xxx. day of May. 1420. and proclaimed in London the. xx. day of June.

Also that we for the thynges aforesaid and euery one of them shall geue our assent by our letters patentes sealed wyth our seale vnto our sayd father wyth all approbacion & confirmacion of vs and all other of our bloud royall and all other of the cities and townes to vs obedient sealed wyth their seales accustomed. And further oure sayd father beside his letters patentes sealed vnder hys greate seale shall make or cause to be made letters approbatory and confirmacions of the peres of his realme and of the lordes, citezens and burgesles of the same vnder hys obedience, all which articles we haue sworn to kepe vpon the holy Euangelistes.

Here I ought not to forget howe. ij. men named learned in both the lawes, the one called master Ihon Bouchet the Aquitanicall wyter & Archdeacon of Terbe, & the other Maister de Brato a solempne prothonotary his prayng gloser, wrote of this treaty and composicio, and make therof so a great matter as by the makyng of this peace it shulde appere that Englande had no right to fraunce, nor by this graunt no thyng to Englande was geuen. First Ihon Bouchet saith that thys treaty was the worst contract that ever was made for þe kynges of Englande.

Charles the. v. selfe

The. xx. day of June

by the taking of

wynges

gland, for by this saith he it is apparant that the kyng of Englad had neither tytle nor right to the crowne of fraunce but by this coposition, for if they had right, why did they take it by coposition: vpon this text Master gloser saith, that this coposition geueth a new right, and yf there wer any old it taketh it away and geueth a new, which new gifte was of litle value and lesse efficacie in the lawe because the illue female may not enherite accordyng to the lawe Salique, & therfore he cannot make his Doughter heyre to the crowne of fraunce. If I might be so bold I wold aske Maister Jhon Bouchet this question: if a man wrongfully kepe me out of the possession of my true and lawfull inheritaunce (with whom I am neither able with purse neither with pover to prosecute my cause before a competent iudge by proces of the lawe) wyl of his owne mere mocion (moued paradventure with conscience) render to me my right, so I wyl suffre hym to enioy my lande durynge his life, or that I wyl mary his daughter: haue I thys land by his gifte or as a thyng to me iustly by law and equitie rendred and receiued. Lykewise if a riche man owe to a pooze man an hundred poundes, whiche is not able in substance or for feare of displeasure dare not attempt anye sulte or quarell against his detter, yf he will offer to pay his money at daies, to the whiche request the pooze man agreeth, is this a newe gift of the money or a payment of the det. In the fyrst question if the demaundant had no tytle, how could he graunt to him the accion of the land durynge his life, and in the second, yf the plaintiffe had none interest how could he geue him daies of payment and yet in both the cases yf the one part had no right why would the other make an offre or copound, for all copositions haue respect to a right precedent. But in thys matter, who would iudge that a kyng of so great & puissant a realme with the assent of his whole counsel would dishonoure his onely sonne & surrendre his title without an apparant right and open tytle knowen and shewed by the partie, for the olde proverbe sayeth, long sufferance is no acquitance, nor prolongynge of tyme derogacion to right, also restitution is no graunt, nor payment of duetie is no gift. Doctors write and clerkes asserme that these treattes, arbitramentes and copositions be bothe godly, charitable and honeste, both to restore the one partie to his auncient right (whether it be in landes or goodes) and to dispence & releue the other with the takynge of the profites of the land and vsynge in marchandies the occupacion of the money. Now to master gloser whyche assermeth that a coposition taketh away an old right & geueth a new and that this coposition is of no value: surely Master Jhon de Brato I wold haue suche a peuphe proctor retained against me, for you saye that every coposition geueth a new right and taketh away the auncient title, yet you sayd before y this coposition neither geueth nor can geue any right, whiche conclusion is manifestly repugnant to the antecedent therfore you must be answered thus, if nothyng be geuen, nothyng is taken away, & so consequently no coposition, & yf there be no coposition then

a copy of the lawe

long sufferance is no acquitance

then remaineth still the olde & auncient tytle in the state that it was: Paradventure Master gloser wil say and allege the tytle of England to be abrogated because the house of Valoys maye lawfully prescribe against the kynges of England and haue had the possessio fortie yeres & more, & so by this meane kyng Henry had no tytle to clayme or challenge any part of the realme of fraunce. Then I pray you remember the yere & accompt the Doynge and you shall evidently perceiue that kyng Edward the thirde the very indubitate heyre general to the crowne of fraunce kyng Richard the second, kyng Henry the fourth and this noble kyng Henry the fift neuer delisted, vi. or viij. yeres at the mooste either by battaile or treatie to challenge and clayme their auncient right and old inheritaunce to the by queene Isabel discended, so the title was euer in strife and neuer quiet tyll nowe the right lyne is restored: And as for your law Salique put it in your boget among lyes & sayned fables. Thus you may se the affections of frenchemen, that an Archefoole cannot forge a lye for his pleasure, but a prothodawie wyl faine a glose to mainteine his solish fatalie. Let vs now leue these wylful wozers and returne to the kyng of England, which after al these articles of the treaty beyng concluded and sworne, made the frenche kyng, the duke of Burgoyne and other the frenche lordes a solempne and sumptuous supper and banket, and before their departyng, he sadly and soberly sayd to them these wordes.

All my thought care & study is (you noble princes & men of high honor) to inuent the meane, study & way, how both my kyngdomes by the benefite of almightie God enlarged & amplified, by the coneryng & ioynyng the one to the other may be left to my posteritie clene & pure without domestical dissencio or ciuile discorde, to thentent that as one prince nor potestate hath at this day in all Europe a greater gouernance, a richer regiment nor a more puissant empire: So I trust to leue it that hereafter ther shall no power or dominion be able to be to it copared or equyvalent. Wherefore, I entende fyrst to extirpate & plucke away the rotes and leuynges of the ciuile discencion in this realme lately begon, which ly in the brest of Charles the kynges sonne, by your decree, iudgement and assent, of the newe state and dignitie of the dolphyn vtterly depriued and disgraded, against whom it is couenient and decent that you beare armure not so muche to destroy & confound him, as to bring him to do obeylance and reasonable coformitie. What maner a prince thinke you he would proue, when he should obtaine & possesse a kyngedome, which beyng but a lusty yong striplyng not fearyng God nor regardyng his honor contrary to his promise & against all humaine honestie, was not ashamed to polute and staine him selfe woth the blood and homicide of the valeaunt duke of Burgoyne, & caucard stomacke in the brest of a yong prince, oh tyrannicall heart in the body of a gentle man, & butrue tong in the mouth of a Christen man, a Christian, no a Bagane, whiche neglecting his honor, violatyng his promise and disciplyng

The title of the crown of France was claimed by the Duke of Burgoyne

by the Duke of Burgoyne

A paper begun against the Duke of Burgoyne

The Duke of Burgoyne was slain by the Duke of Burgoyne

disyng honestie, would procure or consent to so abhominable a fact and
 sedicious a murder. Wherfore these thynges well pondered and iustly
 considered I require you to ioyne, stand, and cleue with me as the very
 heyre & successor of my dere & welbeloued father in lawe kyng Charles
 in this realme & kyngdome, fyrst to my noble auncesters, & after to me
 by right title and iust clayme lawfully descended. Grudge not I praye
 you because I that am an Englishman shall succede in the crowne of
 Fraunce: I assure you I am not nor wyl not be noted to be to you a mere
 alien and strainger, was not my great grandfather kyng Edward the
 third sonne to quene Isabel daughter to Philip the sayre and sister &
 heyre to. iij. kynges of this relme dead without issue, was not my great
 graundmother quene Philip descended of the noble house of Valoys,
 if the old & trite prouerbe be true that the womans side is the surer side
 and that the childe foloweth the womans, although the one part be En-
 glishe yet the surer part is frenche, and of the frenche flour budded &
 brought furth. And therfore remember not that I am an Englishman,
 put out of your mindes in what countrey I was borne: and consider that
 I am a christen man & an anoynted kyng, to who by both the professi-
 ons it apperteyneth not onely to defend & protect their people and sub-
 iectes from forein powres and outward inuasions, but also to minister
 to them indifferent iustice, to conserue them in pollitike ordre and mo-
 derate quietnes: and finally, accordyng to their desert and merites, the
 to promote, auance & prefer to riches, honours and estates: which thin-
 ges yf I would not do to you my trusty frendes whose louyng heartes
 and beneuolent myndes I shall neuer forgette nor put in obliuion, I
 should not do my dutie to God, I should not do the office of a kyng, nor
 I should not do that whyche by the lawes of nature and reason I ought
 to do, which is to render kyndnes for kyndnes, goodnes for desert, and
 honoz for merite. Therfore to coclude I humbly require you, to stande
 strong with kyng Charles my father in lawe (who in the stede of myne
 owne parent I worship, loue and honoz) in this concord and agreement
 whiche I both call & trust to be a peace final, and after his mortal ende
 to loue, serue & be true to me and my posteritie, and I assure you for my
 parte that the Ocean sea shall soner leue his flowynge and the bright
 sunne shall soner leue his shynyng, then I shall cease to do that whyche
 becommeth a pryncer to do to his subiecte, or that a father ought to do to
 his naturall child.

When he had thus perswaded the nobilitie, he wyth all hys armye,
 hauyng with him the frenche kyng and the duke of Burgoyne came be-
 fore the toune of Sene in Burgoyne which toke part with the dolphin
 and after that he had destroyed the countrey about it, at the .xxv. day the
 toune was yelded and there he made capitain the lord Jenuale. And
 from thence he remoued to Montreuil fault yone, where the duke of
 Burgoyne was slain as you haue heard, whiche toune was taken by as-
 sault and many of the dolphyns parte apprehended before they could
 get

get to the castell. After the getting of the toune, the castle whiche was
 newly replenished with men and vitayle, denied to redre, and so it was
 strongly besieged: Durynge whiche assault the duke of Burgoyne was
 enforced by diuers in what place the duke his father was buried,
 whose corpe he caused to be taken by a sered & so conueighed it to Di-
 ron in high Burgoyne and buried it by duke Philip his father.

The kyng of England sent certaine of the pryncers that he had ta-
 ken in this toune to aduise the capitaine of the castle to yelde the same,
 but they obstinately denyed the request, geuing opprobrious wordes to
 the kynges herault, wherfore the kyng of England caused a gybbet to
 be set by before the castle, on the whiche were hanged. xii. pryncers all
 gentlemē and frendes to the captayne. When the Lord of Guytry lief-
 tenant of the castle perceiued that by no meanes he could be succoured,
 and fearyng to be taken by force, he beganne to treat with the kyng of
 England, which in. viij. dayes would take none of his offers, but in co-
 clusion he and his rendered them selues simply, they lyues onely saued,
 and after. vi. weekes siege the castle was deliuered, & the earle of War-
 wike was made capitaine of the toune and castle, whiche fortified the
 same with men, ordinance and artillerie. From thence the kyng of En-
 gland departed to Holyn upon Seyne, and besieged it round aboute
 in whose company were the frenche kyng, the yong kyng of Scottes,
 the dukes of Burgoyne, Clarence, Bedford, and Gloucester.

The Duke of Barre.

The Prince of Orenge.

The earle of Riche in Auerne.

The earle of Huntynghdon.

The earle of Stafford.

The earle of Sommerset.

The earle Marshall.

xxx The earle of Warwike.

The earle of Worcester.

The earle of Suffolke.

The archbishop of Britayne earle
 of Purp.

The Lord Charles of Hauer.

The earle of Berche.

The earle of Mortaine.

The earle of Ormond.

The earle of Desmond.

xl The earle of Ewe.

The earle of Tankerville.

The earle of Longuile.

The earle of saint Paule.

The earle of Brayne.

The earle of Ligny.

The earle of Uatedeuentur.

The earle of Joigny.

The Lord Kosse.

The Lord Hatreuers.

The Lord Gray of Codnoz.

The Lord Bourchier.

The Lord Audeley.

The Lord Wylloughby.

The Lord Clynton.

The Lord Deyncost.

The Lord Clyfford.

The Lord Ferreys Groby.

The Lord Ferreys of Chartly.

The Lord Talbot.

The Lord Fitzwaren.

The Baron Dudley.

The Lord Houerancy.

The lord Aubemod of Normady.

The lord Beauchape of Normady.

The Lord Furniale.

The Lord Fitzhugh.

The Lord Fanhope.

The Lord Scrope of Balos.

The

The. viij. yere of

The Lord Scrope of Upsale.
 The Lord Canneys.
 The Lord Bardolf.
 The Lord Scales.
 The Baron of Care.
 The Lord Duras of Gascon.
 The Lord de la Laund Gascoy.
 The Lord Montferrant.
 The Lord Louel.
 The Lord Bottas of Burge.
 The Lord of Chastelon.
 Tho Lord Lilledam.
 The Lord Uerger.
 The Lord of Crony.
 The Lord sent George.
 The Lord Pelunes.
 The Lord Daugien.
 The Lord Tremoye.

The Lorde Jenuale.
 Sir Ihon de Labouoy.
 Sir Ihon Courcelles.
 The Lord of Barenbon.
 The Lord of Jalous.
 The Lorde Bonuile.
 Sir Guy de Bar.
 Sir Ihon Fastolf.
 Sir Philip Halle.
 Sir Philip Leche.
 Sir Ihon Rodney.
 Sir Horice Brovone.
 Sir Piers Tempest.
 Sir Robert Tempest.
 Sir Guy Hoyle.
 Sir Ihon Stanley.
 Sir Lewes Mohu.
 And. xv. Maister souldiers.

These valeant princes and noble men besieged the strong toun by the space almost of. viij. monethes, they without made mynes, caste trenches and shot gunnes dayly at the walles, they within wherof the Lord Barbalon was chief capitaine manfully defended the same, this every day was skymishyng, scalyng, & assaultyng, to the losse of bothe parties, but most of all to the losse of the within. Durynge whiche siege the frenche quene and the quene of England, and the duchess of Burgoyne came diuers tymes to visite their husbandes and se their frēdes, whom the kynge of England so highly feasted, so louyngly entertained and with so pleasant pastymes comforted them, that every creature of him reported honor, liberalitie, and gentlenes. This siege so long continued that vitayles within the toun began to fayle, and pestilence began to growe, so that the capitaine began to treat, and in conclusion the toun was deliuered vpon certain condicions, wherof one was that all that were consentyng to the death of the duke of Burgoyne shoulde be deliuered to the kynge, wherof the lorde Barbalon was suspected to be one, and so they wer deliuered to the kynge of England, whiche sent the vnder the conduyte of the duke of Clarence his brother to the cytie of Paris wherof the frenche kynge made him capitaines and he toke possession of the bastyl of saint Anthony, the Louure, the house of Peele, and the place of Boys de Wynannes:

When this toun was thus yelded, the kynge of Englande made capitaine therle of Huntynghdon. Fro thence he departed with his army to Corbeil, where the frenche kynge and the two quenes then sojourned, and from thence the. ii. kynges accompanied with the dukes of Bedford, Burgoyne, Gloucester and Exeter, and therles of Warwyke Salisbury

Kyng Henry the. v.

Fol. cliij.

Salisbury and a greate nombre of noble men and knyghtes set furthe toward Paris, whom the citezens in good ordre met wythout gates and the Clergy also with solempne procession, al the stretes wer haged with riche clothes & the people in the stretes shouted and clapped handes for ioye, the two kinges rode together, the kynge of Englande geuyng the vpper hande to his father in lawe throughe the great cite of Paris to our lady church, wher after had they said their deuocions they departed to their lodginges, the frenche kinge to the hous of Saint Paule, & the king of England to the Castle of Louure. The next daye the two Quenes made their entrie into Paris and wer receiued wyth like solempnitie as their husbandes were the day before. If I shoulde declare to you the great gyftes, the coslye presentes, the plenty of bytade, that was geuen to the kynge of Englande: or reherse how the conduites aboundantly spouted out wyne of diuerse colours, or describe the costlye pagiates, the pleasant songes or swete armony that wer shewed long and played at diuerse places of the cite, or shewe the great gladnes, the hertie reioysyng and the great delight that the comon people had at this conorde and peace final, I shoulde reherse manye thynges that you would be weryed both wyth the readyng and heryng.

Durynge the season that these. ii. kinges thus laye in Paris, there was a greate assemble called, aswel of the spiritualtie as of the nobilitie in the which the two kinges sat as iudges, before whom the Duchesse of Burgoyne by her proctor, appeled the Dolphin, and. viij. other for the murdre of Duke Ihon her husband. To the whych appele the counsaill of the other part made diuerse offers of amendes, aswell of foundacions of priestes to pray for the soule, as recompence of money to the widow and children, for the final determination wherof the kinges toke a farther deliberacion and apoynted a farther day. To the cite of Paris at this tyme resorted the thre estates of the realme, where every pesson severally swore vpon the holy Euangelistes to kepe, support, maintain, and defende the treaty and peace final which was concluded betwene the two princes and their counsailers and therto every noble man, spiritual gouernour, and tēporal rulers set to their seales, whych instrumentes were sent to the kinges treasurye of hys Exchequer at Westminster, sauely to be kept wher they yet remayn. These two kinges sojourned in Paris at the feast of Christmas. The frenche kynge lying at the hous of S. Paule kepte no estate nor open court to noman except hys household seruantes and men of base estate frequented his hous: but the kynge of Englande and hys Quene, kepte suche solempne estate so plentiful a hous, so princelye pastyme, and gaue so manye gyftes that from al partes of Fraunce, noble men and other resorted to hys palyce to se his estate and do hym honor.

Then the king of England toke vpon him as Regent of Fraunce to redresse causes, remoue officers, reforme thynges that were a myffe, and caused a new coyne to be made called the Salute, wherin wer the

h. i. Armes

A retournement of the kinges & Quene into Paris

A retournement in Paris vpon the death of Duke Ihon

A notable example kept in Paris by Kinge George

Armes of fraunce and the Armes of England and fraunce quarterly. And to set al thinges in a quietnes, he constituted sir Gilbert Umfre- uile capitain of Melun wyth a good nombze of balliaunt souldyees, and the erle of Huntingdon his cosin germayne was deputed captayne at Bois de Vincens, and the duke of Excester with. v. C. menne of warre was assigned to kepe the cite and toune of Paris. When he had thus ordered hys affaires accordyng to his deuice & ordze, he with þe Quene his wife his princes and nobles departed from Paris and came to the cite of Roan. But before his remouyng, he caused proces to be made a- gainst Charles called the Dolphyn, comaundyng hym to appere at the table of Marble at Paris, where for lacke of aperance he was withall solempnitie in suche a cause requisite, denounced gyltpe of the murther and homicide of Ihon late Duke of Burgoyne, and by the sentence of the court of parliament he was exiled and banished the realme and ter- ritoriez of fraunce, and depriued of al honoures, names, dignities and preheminences which he then had or hereafter might haue. Wherefore the Dolphyn went into Languedoc and after to Boytiers gettyng to him suche frendes as he could, and in especial he obteygned so hyghlye the fauoz of the erle of Arminack that he not onely toke his part, but al- so releued hym with money, aided him wyth men and in hys own per- sone continually serued him against his foes and enemies.

Whyle kyng Henry sojourned in the cite of Roan, he receyued ho- mage of al the nobles of Normandy: emongest whom the erle of Stat- ford did homage for the countie of Berche, and Arthur of Britayn did homage for the countie of Pury, whiche the kyng before had geuen to them. He also ordeyned his liuetenaunt generall both of fraunce and Normandy his brother Thomas duke of Clarence, and his deputie in Normandy was the erle of Salisbury. When the feaste of Christmas (whiche he kept wyth al triumphe and solempntie in his castle of Roan) was passed, he with the quene his wife departed from Roan to Amies xxx and so came to Caleis where he toke ship the morow after Candemas day and laded at Douer, and came to Eltham and so through London to Westmynster. Meruel it is to wyte but moze meruel it was to se, w what ioye, what triumphe, what solace and what reioysynge he was receyued of al his subiectes, but in especial of the Lodoners, whiche for tediousnesse I ouerpasse. And no doubt Englande had greate cause to reioyce at the comyng of such a noble captain, so valyante a prynce and so mightie a conqueror, whiche in so small space and so bryefe tyme had brought vnder his obeylaunce the great & puyssante realme, & dominiõ of fraunce. And first to rendze to God his creator most hable & hertierl thanks, he caused solempne processions to be obserued & kept. v. daies together in euery cite and toune. After that done he made great pur- ueyghance of al thinges necessary for the coronacion of his Quene and spoue the faire lady Katherin, whiche was don the daye of s. Mathy the xliij. day of february, on which solepne feast she was conueyghed

England & fraunce in a new waye allyed for the quarterly part

The Dolphyn in the murder of the court of parliament he was exiled and banished the realme and ter- ritoriez of fraunce

The earle of Arminack

The duke of Excester

Thanks to god

The daye of s. Mathy

on fote betwene two bishops vnder a ryche canopy fro the great halle at Westminster at s. Peters church, & there she was anointed & crowned with al the ceremonies to so great an estate aperteinyngz or requisite. After which solepntie ended, she was again with great pompe councel- ghed into Westminster hal & ther set in þe thron at þe table of marble at þe vpper end of the hal: whose seruice and solepntie whoso list to rede let him loke on the Chronicle of Robert fabia which declareth it at large.

While these thinges were thus doynge in Englande, the duke of Clarence brother to the kyng and his liuetenant generall in fraunce and Normandy, assembled together al the bar- tylsons of Normady at the toune of Bernay, and from thece departed into the country of Haine, and at Mont degene he passed the river of Poue and rode through all the countie to Lucie wher he pas- sed the ryuer of Loyze and entred into Amioy, & came before the cite of Angiers where he made many knyghtes, that is to say, sir William Rolfe, sir Henry Godard, sir Roboland Rider, sir Thomas Beauforde called the bastard of Clarence and diuerse other, and after that he had forraid, brent, and spoyled the coutrie, he returned with pray & pillage to the toune of Beauford in the valey, where he was aduertited that a greate nombre of hys enemyes were assembled together at a place called Bangie, that is to say, the duke of Manson callyng hym self lyue- tenant generall for the Dolphyn.

- The erle of Marche in Auerne.
- The erle of Herle.
- The erle of Douthire.
- The Vicount Thomars.
- The Vicount Chasteaulerat.
- The Vicount Damboyle.
- The lorde of Egle.
- The Bastard of Manson.
- The Bastard de la Marche.
- The Bastard of Wandolme.
- The lorde Champayne.
- Sir Anthony of Champayne.
- The Lorde of fountayes.
- The Lorde of Bellay.
- The Lorde Dauerton.
- The Lorde Rambures.
- The Lorde Canagny de Chastel
- Sir Ihon Turmyn.
- The Lorde Dasse.
- The Lorde Suel.
- The Lorde Gaules.
- The Lorde Graueney.
- The lorde de la Bzete.
- The lorde de la fayet Marthal to the Dolphin.
- The baron of Coluces.
- The lorde Danzeboff.
- The lorde Vipond Diagofales, capitayn of the Spaniardes.
- And of the Scottes which were late come oute of Scotlande to serue the Dolphyn.
- Ihon erle of Boghan and Robert his brother, sonnes to the gouer- nor of Scotlande.
- Archibald Dowglas erle of wigto
- Alexader Linsay brother to the erle of Crayford.
- Sir Thomas Swinton.
- Sir William Stuard.
- Sir William Doglas.
- Sir Ihon Turnebul.
- Sir Robert Lille.
- Sir William Conningham.

b. ij. Sir

The ix. yere

Sir Alexandre Meldryne.
Sir Alexander Hume.
Sir Ihon Balglaue.
Sir Wylliam Lille.
Sir Ihon Hakiburton.
Sir Ihon Crayforth.

Sir William Cadey.
Sir Ihon Grey.
Sir Ihon Comyn.
Sir Sobet Boence.
Sir Archibalt Forbosse.
Sir Duceane Comine & many other

The duke of Clarence had a Lombard resorting to him called An-
drew forgula was retayned with the part aduerse, of whom the duke
inquired the nombre of his enemies, to whom he reported that they
were but small and of no strength and far wnnere to compare with
halfe the power of his puissant armie, entyng and pynokynge hym
to set on the frenchmen, warrantynge hym a famous victorie and a fair
day. The duke geuyng to muche credite to hys traytor, like a Gallant
and coragious pynce assembled together al the hollowme of hys army
and leste the Archers behinde him vnder the ordre of the Bastarde of
Clarence, and two Dortingales capitaynes of fresnye le Vicount, say-
yng that he onely and the nobles wold haue the honour of that foynce.
When the duke was passed a straight and a narowe passage, he espied
his enemies ranged in good ordre of battayle by the monycon of the
Lobard which had sold hym to hys enemies, and the sayd aduersaries
had layd suche busshmentes at the straightes that the duke by no wa-
yes without battayll could either retire or flye. The English mēsepyng
no remedy valiantly set on their enemies, which were four to one, the
battayll was fierce & the fyght dedly, neuer were so few men seue more
cozagiouly to defend themselves; then did the Englyshmen that daye
they fought & defended, they flew and felled, but it auailed not, for they
wer repressed wyth a multitude & brought to confusion. There were
slayn the duke of Clarence, the erle of Tankerville, the lord Rolle, Sir
Gilbert Umfreuile erle of Kent, and sir Ihon Lumley, sir Robert We-
rend and almost two thousand Englyshmen, and the erles of Somerset
Suffolke and Berche, the Lorde Fitzwater, sir Ihon Bachelpe, sir
Rauffe Aruel, sir Henry Juglos, sir Wylliam Bowes, sir Wyllyam
Longton, sir Thomas a Borough and diuerse other taken prysoners,
and of the frenchmen were slayn aboue .xij. C. of the best men of warre
so that they gayned not much. The Bastard of Clarence which layed
at Beaufozd was enformed of the nomoze of the frenchmen, wherefore
he wyth al the Archers made hast to succor the duke, but they came to
late, for the frenchmen hearng of the approching of the archers fled
wyth their prysoners wyth al the hast they could, leuyng behynd them
the body of the sayd duke and the ded carions. When the Archers came
and saw their enemies gone: Lorde how they mourned and lamented
the euell chaunce of the deceyued duke, but seynge no remedy, they tooke the
ded bodies and buryed them al sauing the dukes corps, whiche wyth
great solempnitie was sent into Englande and buryed at Cantobury
beside his father. After this the Englyshmen brente and spoiled the
countrie

Sube up. Law...

countrye of Mayne and so returned to Alaunson and there departed
euery man to his Garryson. This battayll was fought at Bawghy in
Aniwo on Easter euen in the yere of our lord a thousande. CCC. xiiij.

*d battell at an
iow. No. 1412*

Flament the foly and folishenes of thys duke, and Jmeruell at hys
vntwitty doyng and rashe enterpryse, that he woulde adnecture his life
and hazard his compaygny leuinge behinde hym the Archers wyche
woulde haue bene hys shyld and defence: what may be sayde, he desired
honor and losse his lyfe, he coueted byctory and was ouercome, thus is
the old prouerbe verifeyth which sayth: If thepe romne wilfully emon-
t ge st wolues, they shall lese either life or fel.

Kyng Henry beyng aduertyled of this infortunate chance and de-
ceptfull losse of his louing brother, sent without delaye Edmonde Erle
of Mortaigne, and brother to therle of Somerset into Normandy, ge-
uyng to hym like authoritie & preheminnence as his brother the late de-
ceased duke of Clarence had enjoyed. After that he called his highe
courte of Parliamente, in the which he declared so wysely, so seriouly
and wyth so greate grauities the actes that were done in the realme of
Fraunce, the estate of the tyme present and what thynge wer necessary
for the tyme to come (yf they woulde loke to haue that Jewell and hygh
xx kyngdō for the which they had so long labored and sought for) that the
comonaltie gladly graunted a fyftene, and the Clergie beniuolently
offred a noble disme, and because no delay should be in the kynges affa-
res for lacke of payment, the byshoppe of Winchester his vncler lente to
hym .xx. M. ponde, to be receyued of the same dismes. When al thyn-
ges necessary for this voyage wer ready and prepared, he sent his bro-
ther Ihon duke of Bedfozd wyth al his armie (which the frenchmen
wrote to be .iiij. M. men of Armes, and .xx. M. Archers, and other) be-
fore hym to Caleys. And he hym self shortly after in the middle of May
passed the seas and arriued there in great triumphe, where to him was
xxx shewed that the Dolphin wyth .viij. thousand men had besieged the town
of Chartiers which was manfully defended by the Bastard of Chyan
and other set and apoynted there by the duke of Excester. Kyng Henry
not munding to lose so fayre a town, wyth all hys Armye departed in
good ordre of battayll toward Paris, and at Mūstreull there receyued
him the duke of Burgoyne, which from that place attended on the kyng
to Dowast in Bonthiew and so came to Abbeuile, and after the kyng
tooke a town of Sir Jaques of Harecozt called al ferte, and there the
duke departed from the kyng, for a fyr dayes promysyng on his honor
by that day to returne, the kyng of Englande passed forward by Beau-
luoyss Gylois, and from thence came to Boys de Vincens, where he
foude the french kyng and hys Quene, whome he louyngly saluted
and they him agayn honorably receyued & hyghly feasted, and thether
came accordyng to his apoyntment Philip duke of Burgoyne, where
was dayly consultyng and he wysely deuysynge howe to subdue & re-
presse the haultnes and force of the Dolphyn, hauyng perfyght know-
ledge

*It was byng a
goodly matter to
grant a 20. of
the sayd 20. of
the sayd 20.*

*a mentyon of
the sayd 20. of
the sayd 20.*

Iudge that as long as he either lyued or wandered unbydeled so longe
Should neuer the treaty and final peace be obserued, wherfore he and
the Duke of Burgoyne apointed in all the hast to fight with the Dolphin
and to reple the siege before the Charters. The kynge of Englande
with al his puissant came to the toune of Saunte, and thether repai-
red the Duke of Burgoyne wyth .iiii. thousand men, of whose coming
king was not a litle reioysed, but or they fro thence departed, thei had
knowledg and true instruccio that the Dolphin hearng of the puil-
sant army of the kynge, appochinge to geue him battayll, was reculed
with his people toward Towern in Towrayn. wherfore the kinge of
Englad incontinent, not onely sent to the Duke of Burgoyne into Picar-
dy to resist the malice of sir Jaques Harcourt which daylie inferred war
and caused wast & destruccio in the same countre, but also apointed Ja-
mes kyng of Scottes to lay siege to the toune of Dzier, whiche so soze
by sword and engins enforced the inhabitantes, that after sixe wekes
passed, they deliuered the same to the kyng of Scottes, to the behofe of
kyng Henry his soueraigne lord whiche made there of capitayne the-
erle of Worcester and baily there, sir Henry Mortimer. The king hym
self remoued from Saunt and passed ouer the riuier of Leyre, folowng
the Dolphin toward Tours: but he mistrusting his power and put-
ting diffidence in some of his owne flocke fled to Burges in Berrie, and
choosing that place as his chiefe refuge and surest fortresse bothe for the
situation of the place, and also for the fidelitie and constancy of the peo-
ple determined there to tary tyl fortune would turne her whele and
looke on him with some gracious looke or lounge countenance, and
therfore in a Jest he was commoly called the kinge of Burges and of
Berries. The kyng of England with al hys puissance so fast folowed
the flyinge Dolphin, that bytaill began to fayle, and horsemen waxed
scante: so that he considerng that Burges beyng the Dolphins only
succoure and refuge, beyng wel vitayled and well manned was moze
profitable and available to the defender, then to him that should make
the assaute, wherfore he wyllng to saue hys people from famyge who
he knew to be from the dent of the frenche sword clerely exempte and
vntouched, returned ouer the ryuer of Leyre and gat Calcones bys
Poune, and a toune called the kynges Newe toune, and diuerse other
whose names nowe to reherce were moze tedyous then pleasaunte
But he seyng the toune of Meaux in Brie not to be a toune replenished
wyth enemies, in the myddes of hys new gotten subiectes determined
to take away the open scruple whiche might poison and infecte the me-
bers dwelling hard by, wherfore he wyth these nobles folowng be-
sieged the said cytie of Meaux.

The erle of Worcester.
The erle of Purp.
The erle of Brayon.
The Lord Clifford.

The Lorde Fornival.
The Lorde Louel.
The Lorde Audeley.
The Lorde Seynt Marre.
The

*The kyng of
Scotland
The Duke of
Burgoyne
The Duke of
Berrie
The Duke of
Burgoyne
The Duke of
Berrie*

The Korde Deyncort
The Lorde zoughe
The Lorde Morley
The Lorde fanhope and his sonne
whiche dyed there.
The lorde ferreys of Chartley
The Lorde Botruer
The Lorde Clynton.
The Lorde Harryngton

The Lorde Willoughby
The Lorde Fitzhewe, the kynges
Chamberlayne
Sir Ihon Germayn
Sir Ihon fallolke
Sir Lewes Robsert
Sir William Gascayne
Sir Robert Harlyng
Sir Willia: philip & diuerse other

Thys toune was lesse vitailed then manned, and no better manned
then fortified, so that the kyng of Englande could nether haue it to him
deliuered at hys pleasure, nor he could not gayne it by assaut wythoute
hys great losse and detriment. wherfore he determyned not to depart
tyll he had eyther gayned or subuerted the toune. Durynge thys siege
was bozne at Windsoze on the daye of S. Nicholas in Nouember the
kynges sonne called Henry, whose Godfathers wer Iho duke of Bed-
ford and Henry bishop of Winchester, and Jaquet Duches of Holland,
was Godmother, wherof the king of England was certified lyng at
this siege at Meaux. whē he was aduertysed of this good fortune and
happie chaunce that God had sent him a sonne, he gaue thankes to his
Creator or redemer for the geuyng to hym so goodly an Vymp, which
should succede in his crowne & scepter. But whē he heard reported the
place of hys natiuitie, whether he fantasied some old blind prophesy, or
had some forknowledge, or els iudged of his sonnes fortune, he sayd to
the lord Fitzhugh his trusty Chamberleyne, these wordes. My lord
Henry bozne at Monmoth shall small tyme reygne and much get, &
Henry bozne at Windsoze shall long reygne and al lese, but as God wyll
so be it. After þ quene of England was thus deliuered of her fayr sonne
he returned into fraunce first to her husbnde, and after to her father
and mother, where he was on all partes so honorably receiued, so lo-
uingly entertayned and so hyghly feasted that he appeared to bee no
lesse loued of her noble husbnde then of her naturall parentes.

*Henry the
kinge of
England
was bozne
at windsoze
A notable
sayinge
of the
kinge*

The .x. yere.

Durynge the tyme of this siege, sir Dlyuer Manye a valiant
man of warre of the Dolphins part, whiche before was capi-
tayne of the Castle of Faloyes and yeldynge it by composition,
swore neuer to beare Armure against the kyng of England,
assembled a great numbre of men of warre aswel of Brytons as Frech
menne, that is to saye: The lorde Mountburchier, the lorde of Comon
the Lorde of Chastelgiron, the Lorde Cputygnace, the Lorde Bela
Howllay and dyuerse other whiche entered into the countre of Con-
stantine in Normandy, and robbed and kylled the Englyshmen where
they myghte espye or take theim at their auantage: but the Earle of
Suffolke keper of those Marches hearng of these doynges, sent for
the lorde Scales, Sir Ihon Aston bayliefe of Constantyne, Sir Wil-
lyam

The .x. yere

h. iij.

lyam

a report of the park
 William Halle, sir Jhon Banaster and many other oute of the Barry-
 sons within that territory, whiche encountered wyth their enemies at
 a place called *le park Leuecque*, in Englishe the bishops Marke, there was
 a loze and a longe fighte, many a propre feate of Armes was Done that
 daie, and manie a man was in that place ouerthrowen, the Englishmen
 onely desired victoꝝy, and the Frenchmen desired a safe returne, but in
 conclusion the Frenchmen beyng not able to wythstand the charge that
 was layed to them began to flye, in which conflict and flight wer slayn,
 the loꝝde Copnon, the loꝝde of Chastell Giron, and thre hundred other
 and there were taken prisoners, the loꝝd Bela Howsay, and sir Oliuer
 Hanny and. lx. other. The kyng beyng aduerted of this good chace
 and happy iourney, sent sir Oliuer Hanny to him liyng before Meux,
 to whome he sayd, saye father you haue sworne and promised vnto vs
 that you would neuer make war noꝝ bear armure against vs noꝝ oure
 subiectes, ye are an aunciēt knight and ought to haue kept your saythe
 and promyse, which you haue vntreuely and vnhonestly broken and vi-
 olate, and yet we wolle not (although by the lawe of armes we myghte
 lawfully so do) put you to death, but graunte to you poure lyfe, but we
 wolle sende you into Englande to lerne you to speake Englysh, and so
 shortly after he was sent to London, wher for very shame & mere ma-
 lyncoly he dyed and was buried in the whit friers.

a report of the great reward
 The Scottes wyte (beleue them yf ye wyll) that the kyng of En-
 glande hearing that the Dolpin had sent for aide into Scotlande, and
 that he had retained them in wages (for of their owne abilitie they bee
 nether able to send an army ouer the sea, noꝝ yet of substaunce to beare
 a continual warre, for this all their owne histories declare and their
 Chronicles make mencion, and yet the countrie is not so pooꝝe but the
 people be as proude) sent one daye for James the Scottishe kyng and
 in the presence of his counsaill declared to him what humanitie, what fa-
 uor and what singuler affectiō kyng Henry his father bare durynge
 his naturall lyfe toward the said kyng of Scottes: Durtynge hym in re-
 membꝝaunce of the great loue and manifold graciuities which he hym
 self sith the beginninge of hys reygne had exhibited and shewed to the
 same kyng James, that neither he noꝝ his father had any thinge negli-
 gently omitted which ether might apperteigne to the office of a frende
 or to the dutie of a tutor, which should loue and cheryshe hys Orphane
 or pupile, promising hym libertie wyth a greate rewarde yf he woulde
 cause the Scottes which were adherentes to the Dolphin to returne
 again into their country and natieue region. To the whiche request the
 kyng of Scottes wyth a very fresh herte answered sayng: what your
 noble father hath done to me & what fauor & what benefite I haue re-
 ceued at your handes, I shal not noꝝ wil not whē I may (I assure you)
 forget, and when my power shall serue I shal not fayle to recompence
 your doynge with like kyndnes. But of youre request I mayeuell not
 a litle, first considerynge that I am a prysoner and haue no possession of
 my

my realme, secondarely & I am as yet nether sworne to my subiectes,
 noꝝ they by no oth of allegeance are bound to obey my comaundemētes:
 wherfore I desire you no more to moue me in this thing which now I
 cannot do, & yet if I might I would fyrst forese whether it were to me
 honorable or to my realm honest to leue our old frēd in his extreme ne-
 cessitie without aid or cofort. Wyth this answer the kyng of England
 was not content (as the Scottes say) but after kyng James departing
 frō his presence, kyng Henry sayed, happy shall they be whyche shal bee
 subiectes to such a kyng that is endued with suche wyt and wysedome
 & at these yong yeres of age.

It seeme of me taking C. 1912
 The kyng of England liyng stil before the toune of Meux in Wyre
 as you haue heard soze bet the walles with ordinaunce & cast doune bul-
 warkes and rampeyes on euerye side of the toune; and soze oppressed
 them within the toune, wherof hearynge the loꝝd of Offemond, wyth a
 cōpany of chosen persons sent by the Dolphin, came priuely in the night
 to the walles and set by a ladder and diuers of his company mounted
 by and entered into the toune, and as he passed ouer a plancke to come
 to the walles he fell into a deepe ditche, the Englyshmen hearynge thys
 noyle ranne to the ditche wher they toke the loꝝd of Offmound & slew
 diuers of his company which stode at defence. The capitayne wythin
 the toune perceyuing that their succours were taken, playnlye iudged
 that the toune could not longe continue, wherfore they caused all the
 goodes of the toune to be conueyghed into the market place whyche
 was strong and well fortifyed. The kyng of England beyng therof ad-
 uertised, comaunded in all hast to geue an assault to the toune, whyche
 was quickly done, so that the toune by fyne force was within thre hou-
 res taken and spoyled. And the same day & kyng besieged round about
 the said Market place, and toke the mylle adioynnyng to the same. The
 captaynes perceyuing in what case they were, fearynge to be taken by
 assault, beganne to treat wyth the kyng of Englande, whiche appoynted
 the erle of Warwycke and the loꝝde Hungerford to commen wyth
 them & in conclusiō a treaty was taken, and so the toune and Mar-
 ketplace wyth all the goodes, were deliuered into the kyng of Englan-
 des handes the .x. day of May, in the yere of our loꝝd. M. CCC. xij.

When the deliury of the stronge toune of Meux was published
 thorough the countreye, all the townes and fortresses in the Ile of
 Fraunce, in Lannoys, in Wyre, and in Champaine yelded them selves
 to the kyng of Englande, whych apoynted in them valeant capitaynes
 and hardy souldyers.

After that kyng Henry had thus taken and possessed the toune of
 Meux and other fortresses at hys pleasure, he returned agayne to
 Boys de Vincennes wher he founde the French kyng & the quene &
 his wife which with all ioye him receyued, and so the .xxx. day of May
 beyng the Wiggle of Pentecost, the .ij. kynges and the quenes returned
 to Paris, wher the kyng of England lodged in the castle of Loure, and
 h. v. the

the frenche king in the house of saint Paule . These two kynges kepe great estate with their quenes at this high feaste of Pentecoste, but the kyng of England (as Enguerant both confesseth & diuers other sayth) kept such a glorious estate and so costly a court that he wyth his quene sat at diner in Paris rychly adorned in bestures and with diademes of gold garnished wyth precious stones & decked with Jewels bothe radiant & pleasant: beside this hys prynces & estates, barons chiefe capitaines, & valiant men of warre wer set in solempne estate plenteously serued and aboundantly feasted, that the people of Paris whyche thither resorted to behold his magnificent estate, iudged him to be moze like an emperor, then their kyng (which sat solitary alone) to be lyke a duke or a poore Marques. But Enguerant (as I sayd) althoughe he confessed the trueth, yet goeth he about to blemishe the glozy of king Henry, allegyng that Englyshmen were feasted and the Parisians were not once bid drinke, which was not the custome of the frenche kynges court in so solempne and triumphant dayes. I am somewhat sozy that kyng Heries seruautes of the seller made not maister Enguerant drinke, which then was skoler in Paris, but I moze lament þ vntue sayng & no lesse variable wytyng of so famous a Clerke, which to darken the honoz of kyng Henry hath clearly defaled the princely estate of his owne kyng & soueraigne lord, for he confesseth that kyng Charles wyth his quene kepte a solempne house within hys court of l. Paul, to whose palice no man in maner resorted, but euery frēch creature was ioyous to view and se the estate and magnificence of kyng Henry. If he haue wytten true, then must nedes folow, that no subiect reioysing or this haunge comfort of their owne prince and naturall lord wil leue hym desolate & alone, and folowe a straung potestate and seke relief at a forrein princes house and table. If the Frenchmen came to wonder at the estate of the kyng of England, then was their princes estate bale and not worthy to be regarded: if the Parisians came to se the princely ordze of his household, then was it manifest that they soueraygne lord kept but a mean family: yf the poore peylantes came thither for bytaye and fragmētes it appeareth that their soueraygne lord had a colde kychn: yf they did not al drinke in the kyng of Englandes house, eyther they wer to euyll ruled or to vyle & lothsome to haue any gentle entertainment in so honorable a court and a noble samply, and therfore Enguerat because he drake not, euyl reported the estate of the Englysh court as he comonly doth in al other matters.

The Dolphin knowyng by his espials wher the kyng of Englande & his power lay, came with al his puissance ouer the ryuer of Leyze and besieged the toune of Cosney or Conney and sent parte of hys army to walke and destroye the confynes of the Duchy of Burgoyne, to the entent to deuyde the power of the kyng of Englande from the strength and force of the Duke of Burgon, & as he purposed, so that it happened for the Duke of Burgoyne with his power to set forwarde to defend his owne

The King of England & France kept for protestant at Paris.

Enguerant against Enguerant as I sayd.

owne lande & Dominion and wrote to the king of England to send ayd to the of Cosney or Conney, which had promised to rendze their toune to the dolphin, if they were not rescued by the king of England wythin ten daies. King Henry hearing this newes, answered that he would not send one creature, but he would go befoze him selfe. And so with all diligence came to the toune of Corbel and so to Senlis, wher, whither it were with the heate of the ayre, or that he with his daily labor were febled or weakened, he began to wax sicke, yea, and so sicke that he was constrained to tary and to send his brother the Duke of Bedford to performe his iourney and enterpryse.

The Duke like a valiant capitayne set forwarde to rescue the toune besieged, wherof hearynge the Dolphin with al his capitaynes & hardy souldiers departed thence into Barrey to his great dyshonor and lesse gaine, & so was the citie of Cosney or Conney rescued to the great honoz of the Englyshe nacion. In the meane season kyng Henry wered sicker and sicker, and so was laide in a horseliter and conueighed to Boys de Vincens, to whome shortly after repaired the Dukes of Bedforde and Gloucester his vncler, and the erles of Salisbury and Warwicke, who the king louingly entertayned and embrased: and whē they seinge him in so great an agony and excedinge paine began to wepe and bewayle his paynfull paynes and greate maladye. He with a constante mynde without any outward shewe eyther of sadde countenance or sorowe comforted and eucouraged them to be mery and ioyous. But when the crisis of hys sicknes was past and that he perceyued that health was ouercome and losse the victorpe, he rendzed to God hys moste hartie thankes, for that thiesly that he called him out of this miserable lyfe at suche tyme as he was of moste perfyete remembraunce bothe towarde God and the world and also in the time of hys slozysyng conquest in the which he had neuer receiued misfortune, euil chace, or spot of his dyshonor. And turning him self to his brethren and other noble personages said to them. My natural brethren and trusty frēdes, I se you lament, I perceiue you bewayle my death appochoing and factall ende at hand of the whiche I am both glad and reioyce, for this shorte time and smal tract of my mortal life, shal be a testimony of my strength and declaracio of my iustice, and a settinge furthe of all mine actes and procedynges, and shall be the cause that I by death shal obteyne fame, glorie and renowne and escape the reprehension of cowardnes, and the mote of all infamy, which I might haue chaunsed to fal into yf nature had lenger prolonged my life or dayes: for it is commonly laide, that as time chaungeth, condicions alter and in longe time al thinges continue not in one estate. But as eternitie is the triumpher vpon time, so do I trust after this short life to haue an eternal beinge, and after this miserable pilgrimage, mine hope is to enioy the celestiall kyngdome, and to come to the place of rest and palice of quyetnes.

Now as to wchinge you (no doubt but this my sodayne chaunce moletteth

By the young king

a godly yielding out of his hartie prayer up to god

An exhortaci on of kyng Henry the v. made a litle before hys death.

molesteth your hartes and disquieteth your senses, and not wythout a cause, you lamente the calamitie and mischaunce that is lyke to fall on youre countrey because that I in thys troublous worlde and tempestuous season leue you destitute of a gouernoz and ruler, whiche chance is the lesse to be moned and regarded, because in all worldly thynge some thing euer lacketh and nothing long endureth: wherfore because the old sayng is, that in time of necessitie wit and wisdom be proued, I require you to consulte, studye and take payne to come to the ende of the iourney which I in my time haue begonne and entered in, and chiefly because I haue euer loued and trusted you aboue al other persons, I require and desire you now to shewe lyke loue and be as trusty to my sonne that shalbe your soueraigne lord, so that whatsoeuer duty, allegiance or sauoz for my liberalitie or kindnes to you shewed, was to me either of honestie of ciuilitie due or obuyng: let the same for my sake be extended, shewed and recompensed to mine heire and successor litle prince Henry. Som persons haue hated the father & yet haue loued the child and some haue loued the father and murdered the child, of which sort I neither reken nor accompte you, but this I saye, yf you loue me, you ought to loue my child, not for his desert, but for myne, and sith nowe I shalbe taken from you befoze satisfaccion or recompence made to me for my manifolde goodnes and ample benefites to you shewed in my lyfe I say and affirme that after my death (except you be noted with blot of ingratitude, I will not saye vntrueth) you ought to render the same to my child your nephewe or kinsman, I pray God that you do not defraud me of the good expectacion that I haue euer had of you. And because I will not charge you, I wil frendly exhort you to bringe by my litle infante in verteous liuinge, moral doctrine, and prudente pollicye to thentent that by your paine he may proue wise, by youre instruccion he maie proue pollicicke, and by your educacion he maye be able to rule a kingdome, and not to be ruled of other: by the which deuouer you shal not onely do your dutie to your prince and soueraygne lord, but also merite and deserue thankes of your natie countrey to the which you be both bound and obliged. Beside this my peticio is not onely to comfort my most dereft and welbeloued quene and espouse (now beynge as I thinke the most dolorous and pensieue woman liuing) but also to loue her and honoz her as I haue both loued and honozed you.

And as touching the estate of my realmes. first I commaunde you to loue and ioyne together in one leage or conoord and in one vnfayned amitie, keepinge continuall peace and amitie with Philip Duke of Burgoyne. And neuer make treatie wyth Charles that calleth him self Dolphin of Alien, by the whiche ante parte either of the crowne of Fraunce or of the Duchies of Normandy or Guyan maye be appaired or diminished. Let the Duke of Orleans and the other princes stil remayn prisoners, til my son come to his lawfull age, lest his returning home again may kindle moze spere in one day then may wel be queued in thre. If you

you thynke it necessary I would my brother Amfrey Child be Protec-^{Duke of Burgoyne appointed regent of England} tor of England durynge the minoritie of my child, prohibiting hym once to passe out of þe realme. And my brother of Bedford with the helpe of þe Duke of Burgoyne I will shal rule & be regent of the realme of Fraunce, commaunding hym wyth fyre and sword to persecute Charles calling hym self Dolophin, to thentent either to bringe hym to reason and obuy-^{the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France} saunee, or to byrle and expel hym out of the realme of Fraunce admonishing you to lese no tyme, nor to spare no cosse in recouerynge that which to you is now offered. And what thinges eyther I haue gotten or you shal obtayne, I charge you kepe it: I commaunde you to defende it and I desire you to norishe it: for experyence teacheth that there is no lesse praisse to be geue to the keeper then to the getter, for verely getting is a chaunce and keeping a wyl. Well I fele that death draweth neare & I shal not long tary, therefore I commit my soule to God, my loue to my frendes, my synnes to the deuil and my body to the earth.

The noble men present promysed to obserue his preceptes and performe his desires, but their hertes were so pensieue & replenished wyth doloure that one without wepyng could not beholde the other. Then he sayd the seven Psalmes and receiued the blessed Sacrament, and in saying the psalmes of the passion completed his dayes and ended hys lyfe the last day of of August, in the yere of oure lord, M. CCC. viij.

This Henry was a kyng whose lyfe was immaculate & his liuyng wythout spot. This kyng was a prince whom all men loued & of none disdaind. This prince was a capytayn agaynst whome fortune neuer frowned nor mischaunce onte spurned. This capytayne was a sheperde whome his flocke loued and louyngly obeyed. This sheperde was such a iusticiary that no offence was unpunished nor feidship vnfewarded. This iusticiary was so feared, that a rebellion was banished and sedition suppressed. His vertues were no moze notable then hys qualities were worthe of prayse, for in strengthe and agilitie of bodye from hys youth few were to him coparable: for which cause in wocestyng, leaping and runnyng no man almoste durste wyth hym presume, in castyng of great yron barres and heuy stones, he excelled commonly all men. No tolde made hym slouthful, nor heate caused him to loyter, and when he most labored hys head was bicouered. He was no moze wery of harness then of a light cloke. Hunger and thirst were not to hym noysome. He was neuer aserde of a wounde nor neuer sorowed for the payne. He neyther turned hys nose from euyl sauoure, nor from smoke or dust he would not close his eyes. No man could be founde moze teperate in eatyng and drynking, whose diete was not to delicate, but rather mete for men of warre then for byrgyns. Euery honest person was permitted to come to him sitting at his mele, and eyther secretly or openly to declare hys mind and intent. High and weighty causes alwell betwene men of warre & other he wold gladly hear, and eyther determined the him selfe or comitted the to other to geue sentence. He slepte very lytle and

Duke of Burgoyne appointed regent of England

the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France

the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France

the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France

The description of hpnge Henry the .v.

the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France

the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France

the Duke of Burgoyne regent of France

and that onely by reason of bodely labour & inquietnes of mynde, fro
the whiche no small noyle could awake him, insomuche that when hys
souldiers either sang in the nightes, or their mynstrelles played that all
the campe sounded of thier noyse, he then slept most soundly. His courage
was so constant, and hys hert so vnmutable, that he cast awayne affeare
and dread from him was banished. If any alarm wer made by his e-
nemies, he was first in armure and the fyft that wold set for ward. In
the tyme of war he gat knowledge, not onely what his enemies did, but
what they sayd and entended, so that al thynges to him were known,
& of his deuices few persones before the thyng was at the point to be
done should be made pryue. He had such knowledge in ordering & gui-
dyng an armie and suche a grace in encouragynge hys people, that the
frenchmen sayd, he could not be vanquished in battel. He had such wit,
such prudence and such pollicie that he neuer enterpryted any thyng
before he had fully debated it, and foresene al the mayne chaunces, that
myght happen, and when the ende was concluded, he wyth all diligence
and courage set his purpose for ward. Marueyle it is to heare how he
beyng a pryncer of honor, a pryncer of youth, a pryncer of ryches, did conti-
nually abstayn fro lasciuious liuing & blynd auaryce, yea, & in the tyme
of losse he was no more sad then in the tyme of victoyn, which constancy
few men haue or can ble. Suche a stable stomacke had he and suche a
grauitie was geuen in the bottome of hys herte. What pollicye he had
in fyndinge sodayne remedies for present mischieses, and what practise
he vsed in sauyng him selfe and his people in sodayne distrelles excepte
by his actes they did playnly appeare. I thinke it were almoste thyng
incredible. What shoulde I speake of hys bountefulnes and liberalitie
no man could be more gentle, more liberal nor more fre in geuyng re-
wardes to al persons accordyng to their desertes: Saying that he had
leuer die thē to be subiect to auarice, and that he neuer desyred to haue
money to kepe, but to geue and spende. He was mercyful to offenders,
charitable to the neddy, indifferent to al men, faithful to his frendes, and
fierce to his enemies, toward God most deuout, toward the word mo-
derate, and to hys realme a very father. What shoulde I say, he was the
blasing comete and apparant lanterne in his dayes, he was the mirroz
of Christendome & the glory of his countrey, he was the floure of kyn-
ges passed, and a glasse to them that wold succede. No Emperour in
magnanimitie euer him excelled. No potentate was more piteous nor
Lorde more bounteous. No pryncer had lesse of his subiectes and neuer
kynge conquered more: whose fame by hys deathe as liuely flozysbeth
as hys actes in hys lyfe were sene and remembred. When hys deathe
was publyshed among the comen people, incontinent their hertes wer
appalled, and their courages abated, their dolor so much encreased and
their wittes were so much troubled that they lyke mad men rent their
garmentes and tare their heere, accusyng and blamyng fortune which
had taken away from them so precious a iewel, so noble an ornamente &
so

so lude a defence: for no doubt as much hope as was taken away from
the Englyshmen, for the gettyng of Franunce by his sodayne deathe, so
much truste was encreased in the stomackes of the frenche nacion, ho-
pyng to recouer their auncient libertie and old parentage. For whych
cause some say that he was popsoned, the Scottes wypte that he dyed
the disease of S. Fiacre, whych is a palsey & a crāpe. Enguerant sayeth
that he dyed of S. Anthonies fier, but al these be but fables as manye
mo wypte. For Peter Basset esquire which at þ tyme of hys deathe was
his chāberlayne affirmeth that he dyed of a *pluris* whyche at that tyme
was so rare a sicknes and so straung a disease that the name was to the
most part of men vnknown & phisicians wer acquainted as litle with
any remedy for the same, and therfore euer mā iudged as he thought,
and named a sicknes that he knew, nothynge not nere the prycke nor vn-
derstanding the nature of the disease. This king reygned .ix. yeres .v.
moneths, and .xxiiij. dayes & lyued not ful .xxxviiij. yeres: he was of sta-
ture more then the commē forte, of body lene, well mēbred & stronge
made, a face beautiful somewhat long necked, blacke heered, stout of sto-
make, eloquent of tong, in marciall affaires a very doctor, & of al chival-
ry þ very Paragone. His body was enbaumed and closed in lede & laid
in a charet royal rychely appareled with cloth of golde, vpon the corps
was layde a representacyon of his person adorned w robes, diademe,
scepter & bal like a kyng, the which charet was drawē with syre horses
richly trapped w leuerall armes, the first wyth the armes of S. George,
the .ij. with thar mes of Normandy, the .iiij. with the armes of king Ar-
thur, the .iiij. wyth the armes of S. Edward, the fyft wyth the armes
of Franunce onely, and the syxt with the armes of England and Françe.
On this Charet gaue attendance James kyng of Scottes the princi-
pal mozner, the duke of Excester Thomas his vncler, therle of Warwicke
Richard, therle of Marche Edmond, therle of Stafford Humfrey, the
erle of Mortayne Edmonde Beauford, the lord Fitzhughe Henry, the
lord Hungerford Bater, sir Lewes Robert Burchier, sir Jhon Cor-
newale lord fāhope, & the lord Crumwel wer þ other mozners. The
lord Louell, the lord Audeley, the lord Morley, the lord South bare þ
baners of saintes and the Baron of Dudley bare the standerd & therle
of Longuile bare the baner. The Hachementes wer bozne onely by ca-
pitaynes to the nombre of .xii. and rode about the charet rode. cccc.
mē of armes al in blacke harnes & their horses barded blacke wyth the
but of their speres vpyward. The cōduyt & ordre of thys dolorous dōle
was cōmaunded to sir William Philip treasorer of the kinges household
and to sir William Porter his chief caruer and other. Besides this, on e-
uery syde of the charet went. CCC. persons holdyng long torches, &
lordes bearyng baners, banerots & penons. With this funerall pompe
he was conueyghed from Boys de Vincens to Paris, and so to Roan
to Abbeule, to Calys, to Douer and so thouroughe London to West-
minster, where he was buried with suche solempne ceremonies, suche
mournyng

*Some opinion of
the disease of S. Fiacre*

pluris

the nature of the disease

the nature of the disease

James the first

*500. men of arms
rode about the charet*

300 persons holdyng long torches

The .x. yere of

mourning of lordes, such prayer of pyestes, such lamentynge of commons as neuer was before that daye sene in the Realme of Englande. Shortly after this solemnitie, hys loyfull quene returned into Englande and kept her estat wyth h yong kyng her sonne. Thus ended this noble and puissant prince his mooste noble & fortunate reygne ouer the realme of England: whose life although he cruell Atropos before hys tyme abbreviated, yet neyther fyre, ruste, nor frettyng tyme shall amongest Englyshemen ether appall his honoure or oblyterate hys glorie, whyche in so fewe yeres and by fewe dayes achyued to hys aduentures and made to greata conquest.

The ende of the victorious actes of kyng Henry the fyft.

The

The table for the hystory of kyng Henry the fyft.



A Agincourt felde. xv. i. xxvii.
A lbert duke of Golland frendlye enterteigned. xxvii. i. i.
A lbanact the secod sonne of kyng Butte. vi. i. xii.
A mbassadors sent by kyng Henry the .v. to the frenche kyng and theyr demaunders. xxvii.
A mbassadors from the frenche kyng to kyng Henry the fyft. x. i. xii.
A mbassadors sent to the frenche kyng for the conclusion of a peace. xxvii. i. xvi.
A ndrew fraugula a lombarde betrayed the duke of Clarence. xliii. i. vi.
A quitayne one of the partes of the whole realme of fraunce. iiii. i. xi.
A rtycles contequed in a league betwene fraunce and Scotland. vii. i. iii.
A rtycles at the pelopng by of Roan. xxx. i. iii.
A rtycles of peace betwene the realmes of England and fraunce. xxvii. i. i.
A gentou a towne in Normandye gotten. xxvii. i. xii.
A rmy assembled agaynst the duke of Clarence. xliii. i. xi.
A rchebpyshop of Bourges hys oracion. x. i. xv.

B Battaple of Agincourt. xv. i. xxvii.
B attaille of batwentye in Anioy. xv. i. i.
B allard Clarence. xv. i. xxvii.
B apenr a towne in Normandy gotten. xv. i. xxvii.
B ellona goddess of battaple. xxix. i. vi.
B elgique one of the partes of the whole realme of fraunce. iiii. i. xi.
B enedict the .xiiij. bpyshop of Rome. li. i. xx.
B yll of the dissolution of religious houses. ix. i. xiiij.

C Caen a strong towne in Normandy beleged. xxiiij. i. xv. gotten and the castle also. xxv. i. xxx.
C amber the thyrde sonne of kyng butte. vi.

C ato the cenfor. viii. i. xiiij.
C apytaynes made of dyuerse townes pelben and gotten in fraunce. xxvi. i. xv. xxvii. i. xxviii.
C eltique one of the partes of the whole realme of fraunce. iiii. i. xi.
C harles lorde delabreth hys constable of fraunce cometh agaynst kyng Henry the fyft wyth a great army. xv. i. xix. hys oracion. xv. i. xxvii. xxviii. i. xxviii.
C harles duke of Breauce taken prisioner. xix. i. xxvi.
C harles duke of Roayne murdered. iiii. i. xv.
C harles the Dolphyn sonne to Charles the .viij. frenche kyng. xxv. i. xx. moerth warre agaynst John duke of Burgoyne. xv. i. xxix. He procured John Duke of Burgoyne to be slayne at his entreatme. xxv. i. xxvii.
C hyldebrt the thyrde of that name kyng of fraunce depoled. iiii. i. xi.
C onstance a rtye byon the rpuer of rpuer. i. i. xiiij.

D Dauid le huile kyng of Scottes taken. vii. i. xliii.
D euison betwene the duke of Burgoyne and the Dolphyn of fraunce. xxv. i. x.
D escriptyon of the rtyes and puillance of fraunce. viii. i. xv.
D escriptyon of kyng Henry the .v. xliii. i. xxii. and of hys burpall. li. i. xx.
D unwallo Woluncius kyng of great Britaigne slayn by Scater kyng of Scottes. vi. i. xxv.

E Edward the first a valpant conqueror. vi. i. iii.
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E dward duke of Berke slayne at the battaille of Agincourt. xv. i. xxix.
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The Table

Thomas Arundell Archebyschop of Can-
torburpe accuseth Syr John olde castle
called lord Cobham to the kyng of herep
his xxviii
Thomas Grey knyghte apprehended and
executed for treason. xii. i. i.
Thomas duke of Excester made Capytaine
of Warlike. xxi. i. viii.
Countes pelden. x. x. i. xxi. xxi. xxi.

[Faint, mostly illegible text in the left column of the table, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

Victory. x. i. xxi. i. xxi. i. xxi. i.
Warte. x. i. xxi. i. xxi. i. xxi. i.
Wolham byshop of Bourges provided
treachery to kynge Henry the first. x. i. xxi. i.
Zachary byshop of Rome gave counsaill
to depose Chyloph frenche kyng and to
erect pppp. x. i. xxi. i. xxi. i.

[Faint, mostly illegible text in the right column of the table, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

The troubleous season
of Kyng Henry the first.



Each the determinate ende of the. i. p. m.
manes lyfe, and of all yearthly thyn-
ges the finall poynt and prycke, which
sauoureth nether Emperour nor spa-
reth kyng, but at hys plesure con-
foundeth riche and saith poore, vn-
bodieng the solle of this godly prince
this marciall capitaine and renoumed
flower, not onely dismaied and appal-
led the hertes and corages of the En-
glishe nacion, but also putte by and
encoraged the myndes and stomakes
of the Dolphyn and hys proude people: The one parte thynkyng, the
kepyng of Normandy & other dominions to hym gained to bee very
Dangerous, The other part trustyng the farther conquest in Fraunce not
onely to be doubtfull, but to their iudgements apparantly impossible:
Yet the politike Princes and sage Magistrates of the realme of En-
lande well remembryng thynges that were passed, and sagely ponde-
ryng the tyme present, but mooste of al prudentlye forseyng chaunces
xx imminent and perels at hand, to thentent to set the membres of the body
stedfast vnder the hedde. Whych as thepe without a sheperd far from
the folde might wandze and strae at large, caused yong prince Henry,
the sole orphane of his noble parent kyng Henry the fifth, beyng of the
age of. ix. monethes or there about with the sound of trumpettes openly
to be proclaimed kyng of Englande and of Fraunce the. xxx. Daye of
August, in the yere of our lord. M. cccc. xxii. by the name of kyng Henry
the first, to the great reioysyng and comfourt of all the Englishe nacion.
And the custody of this younge Prince was apoynted to Thomas
duke of Excester, and to Henry Beauford bisshoppe of Wynchester: the
xxx duke of Bedford was deputed to be Regent of Fraunce, and the Duke
of Gloucester was assigned Protector of Englande. Whych takyng
bypon hym that office, least paradventure he might herafter repent hys
actes and doynge, as a man remembryng other and forgettyng hym
self, called to hym wyse and graue counsaillers, by whose aduise he pro-
vided and ordeined for all thynges whych ether redounned to the ho-
nor of the realme, or seemed profitable to the publique welth of the same.
And when he had set in an ordze al matters concernyng the inward af-
fares of the realme of Englande, he provided farther all thynges ne-
cessary and conuenient for warre and farther conquest in Fraunce, and
xx appoynted valiant & expert capitaines whiche shoulde be ready when
oportunitie of tyme required. Beside this, he gathered greate somes of
money

Handwritten note: Henry the Sixth
30 Aug 1422

Handwritten note: Duke of Bedford

Handwritten note: Duke of Gloucester

money to maintein the men of warre, and left nothyng forgotten that might let or hynder his purposed enterpryse.

While these thynges were thus deuised within þe realme of Englad, the Duke of Bedforde Regent of Fraunce, no lesse studied then to kepe payne, not onely to kepe and orde the countrees and regions by kyng Henry late conquered and gained, but also determined not to leue of from daily warre & continuall trauaile tyll the tyme that Charles the Dolphyn (whiche was now a flote, because kyng Charles his father in the moneth of Octobze this present yere, was departed to God,) wer ether subdued or brought to deuoe obeysance. And surely the death of this kyng Charles caused many alteracions & chaunges in the realme of Fraunce, for a greate parte of the nobilitie whiche ether for feare of the puissaunce of the Englishemen, or for to please and folowe the mynde & appetite of Charles the frenche kyng, toke parte with kyng Henry against the Dolphyn: Her yng now of the frenche kynges death, returned from the Englishe part and adioyned themselfes to the compaignie of the Dolphyn, and diligently studied howe to vanquish and bypue awaye the Englishe nacion out of the territorp of Fraunce.

The Duke of Bedford beeyng greatly moued with these sodaine chaunges, fortified his townes bothe with Garrisons and municions, and assembled together a great armie bothe of Englishmen and Normans, to whom he made a long oracion, admonishyng them to obserue & kepe their othe & faith (whiche thei had made to the late kyng Henry and his heires) inuiolate and unbroken, willyng them in no wyse to be the occasioners or counsaillers that young kyng Henry shoulde be de- priued from his fathers lawfull inheritaunce, by the hatred of certayne traitors Frenchemen which had renewed the old hatred beyng of late extinct betwene the realmes of Englande and of Fraunce, and studied to set all thynges again in a byple: requiryng them also to call to their memozye how that the realmes of Englande and of Fraunce, the twoo mooste famous regiõs of all Europe, by the benifite of almightie God, wer of late so vnited connered & ioyned together in an eternall league and compolicion, & so strongly established that no worldly power were able or of puissaunce sufficient, to resist or withstande the malice of the same: And although some tymes by chaunce of warre the losse mighte turne on their part, yet in conclusio the dettinent shoulde be recovered and a surplusage gayned. And yf (accozdyng to their bounden duties) they would honoz serue and loue young kyng Henry their soueraigne lozde, and would diligently persecute, & set on his enemies, thei shoulde not onely shewe theselles true and faithfull subiectes to their true and vndoubted kyng: But also shoulde for their fidelitie and good seruice receiue of hym condigne rewarde, ouer and beside immortall fame & renoune.

This exhortacion staid the hertes of many of the frenche capitaines, whych they willyngly swore to kyng Henry feaultie and obedience by

by whose example the comonaltie dyd thesame. Thus all the people set in an orde in the realme of Fraunce, nothyng was mynded but warre and nothyng was spoken but of conquest. The Dolphyn whiche laye at this tyme in the citee of Hoytiers her yng of the death of his parent had hys herte mixed bothe with ioye and sorowe: for notwithstanding that he was sorowfull as a naturall child which lamented the death of his father, yet he was ioyous that power & princely estate was now to hym happened by the whiche he iudged that he shoulde be þe more able to defend his enemies and recouer more frendes: & so callyng together the Princes of his faccion, caused hym self to bee proclaimed kyng of Frauce by the name of Charles the. vij. And the beyng in good hope of recouering his patrimony & expellyng his enimies, with a haut corage prepared war & assembled together a great armie, and first the war began by light skirmishes, but after it proceeded into mayne battayles.

The Dolphyn thynkyng not to make longe delayes in so greate a cause, lest the power of his enemies might dayely be augmented, sent þe lozde Grauille to the toune of Mont Melance stadyng on the riuier of Szyne, whych so sodainly came to thesame that he was on the walles or the souldioz within heard of his appproche, & so he toke the toune & slewe a greate nombre of the Englishe souldioz. When the Regent of Fraunce was aduertised of this sodain enterpryse, he apoynted the Lozde Thomas Montacute erle of Salisbury, a manne bothe for hys greate pollicie and haute corage more to be compared to the olde valiant Romans then to men of his daies, accompaigned with the earle of Suffolke, the lozde Scales, the yonge lozde Dounynges, sir Thon Fastolfe master of the household with thesaid lozde Regent, & diuerse other to besige the toune of Mont Melance, which after two monethes was rendered to thesaid earle, & the lozde of Grauille swore to be trew to the kyng of Englande euer after that daie, but shortly after he for- gettyng his othe returned to his old master again. The erle of Salisbury apoynted sir Henry Mortimer and sir Richard Vernon to be capitaines of that toune. And from thence departed into Champaigne and ther besieged the toune of Sens and toke sir Guillam Maryn the captain and slewe all the souldioz within the toune, and made there capitaines sir Hugh Geddynge and sir Richard awbemond.

The Parisians whiche euer like the Wethercocke be variable and inconstaunt, perceiuyng that the Dolphyn dayly began to haue more aide and power then he was befoze accustomed, trustyng to returne again vnder his obeysance & subieccion (whiche they bothe wished and desired) to the intente that it shoulde not apere to come of their desire and that their fayth and fidelite would not be put in the balance of dif- fidence with the Englishe nacion, sent diuerse Senators of their citee as Ambassadors to the kyng of England, desiryng hym of aide & suc- coz, to whom not onely greate thanks were rendered for doyng their dutie of subieccio, but also high feastes wer made, & promises declared

that yf they styll continued in due obeysance, and were not adherent to the kynges enemies, & neither succour should want, nor coste should be spared for their comen cōfort and publike vtilite. With whiche answer & cōpaigny outwardly pleased (whatsoever they inwardly imagined) departed to Paris. In thys season Humfrey duke of Gloucester either blynded with ambition or dotyng for loue, married the ladye Jaquet or Jacomin daughter and sole heire to William of Bauier duke of Holland, which was lawfull wyfe to Ihon duke of Brabant then liuyng, whiche mariage was not onely woundered at of the comon people, but also detested of the nobilite, & abhorred of the Clergie. But suerly the swete tast, of this pleasant mariage, brought after a sower sauce, bothe to the amorous houlbande, and to the wanton wyfe. For Ihon duke of Brabant, what with force, and what with spirituall compulsaries, neuer left of, tyll he had recouered his Lady out of the Duke of Gloucesters possession, as after you shall here.

The.ij.yere.

The.ij.yere.



These chaunces thus happenyng as you haue heard, Ihon duke of Bedford, Philip duke of Burgoyne, & Ihon duke of Britayn, made an assemble & frendly enteruiewe in the citee of Amias, where they renewed the olde league and auncient amitie made betwene the noble Prince kyng Henry the fifth, & the, before concluded: adding thereto these condicions & argumentes, eche of them to be to other bothe frend and aider, & the enemy of the one to bee enemy to the other, & all they to bee bothe frendes & aiders to the kyng of Englande, & well willyng to hys well willers, & auengers of hys aduersaries. And because that affinitie is an embracer of amitie, there was concluded a mariage betwene the duke of Bedford, and the Ladye Anne sister to the duke of Burgoyne. When these agrementes wer finished, the Regent departed to Troyes in Chāpain, whether with high pompe was conueighed the lady Anne of Burgoyne, whiche in the presence of her brother and her Uncle duke of Brabant, and of the erle of Salisbury and Suffolke: and of. ix. C. Lordes knightes and esquires, she was married to Ihon duke of Bedford with suche solempnitie, feaste & triumphe, as before that tyme had not been seen of the Burgonions.

Duryng this triumphe, the Parisians thinkyng to blind the eyes of the duke of Bedford wrote to hym, how diuerse Castles & fortresses liyng rounde about their territory, wer replenished with hys enemies daily stoppyng their passages, and robyng their marchantes, to their vtter dndoyng, yf they by his helpe wer not relieved: fraudulētly meanyng, and falsely entisyng hym to absent hymself from them, tyll their craftie conueighed purpose wer compalled and achued. For diuerse of them stubberly beryng the yocke and subieccion of the English nacion perceiuyng the duke of Bedforde and the principall capitaines of the English

Englishmen to be farre from Paris, employng themselves to ioy and solace for the honoz of this high mariage, conspired to byyng into the citee Charles the Dolphyn callyng hym self frenche kyng, duryng the tyme of his absence. And to thentent that their inuēted purpose should succede, they therof aduertised the Dolphyn and his counsayll appoyntyng the daie of his comyng and the post of his entre. But no treason is commonly hiden nor no sedicion long vncouered, for Dies wyll chat- ter and Dice wyll pepe, but by whom I cannot declare: The Regente was informed of al the secrete confederacy and sedicious faccion, wherfore he meanyng not to lose in short tyme, that whiche in no small space was gayned, put spurres to the horse, and with a greate power entred into Paris one daie before the faire was apouiced, and two nightes before the lokyng for of his enemies, who beyng vnprouided he sodainly caused to be apprehended and taken, and openly putte to excrucion. After this ieoperdy thus escaped, he putte diffidence in all the Parisians trustyng little the nobles and geuyng lesse credite to the comons, determined to fortifye the Garrisons of his owne nacion and all the Castles nere and adioynpuge to the citee, whiche wythin small tyme were habundauntly furnished. And to auoyde all nyghte watchers adioynyng to Paris and the confines of the same, he firste toke into hys possession ether by assaute or compolicion the toune of Craynell and Bray upon Seyne, and because twoo Castles the one called Dacy and the other called Cursay were also euill neighbors to the Parisians, he sent sir Ihon Fastolffe great Master of his household, with a notable armye to besiege the Castle of Dacy, whiche takyng vpon him that enterpryse so handled his enemies that the capitayn named Gupllam Keymon esquire & all the garrison yelded them symply to hys mercy and discrecion whom he sent as prisoners to the citee of Paris, and after besieged the Castle of Cursay whiche to hym was shortly rendered vpon lyke appoyntmēt, and so with prairie and prisoners he returned to the lord Regent his master. In this very season the Dolphyn sent lord William Stuard Constable of Scotlande, and therle of Ventadoze in Auergne and many other nobles of his part to laye siege to the toune of Crauat in the countie of Auxerre within the partes of Burgoyne, wherof heryng the lord Regent and the duke of Burgoyne they assembled a greate armye, wherof was ordeined capitaine the erle of Salisbury, accompanied with these valeant personages.

The lord Willoghby.
The lord Dowrynges.
The lord Polyns.
Sir Thomas Rampston.
Sir William Oldhaule.
Sir Ihon Dalheley.
Sir Thomas Flemyng.
Sir Edmond Heron.

Sir Ihon Grey.
Sir Reignold Grey.
Sir Ihon Arthur.
Sir Henry Bisset.
Sir William Deytob.
Sir Richard Leke.
Sir Gilbert Hallfall.
Sir Lancelot Lille.

a.iiij.

Thomas

Thomas Aborough,
William Glasdale,
Mathew Gough.

Didon Amoze,
Richard Ap Madocke,
Daup Loyd.

And of the Burgonions.

The lord Sert George,
The erle of Jonignye,
The earle of Brayne,
The lord of Castelyn Marshal of
Burgonye.
The lord of Wergier his bastard.
The lord of Chastelon.

The lord of Crouy,
The lord Lile Adam,
The lord of Desines,
The Bastard of Chyan,
Sir Frances le Arragonoys,
Jhon de Gyngie.

And many other to the numbre (aswell of Englishemen as Burgo-
nions) of .xv. M. men of warre, which came in good arraye to geue bat-
tall to the besiegers of the toune of Crauant, and because the River of
Poune whiche renneth by the sayd toune was betwene the English
army and their aduersaries, they coude not well assaile their enemies
which defended the bankes & passages very strongly, yet not withsta-
ndyng bothe hozsmen and sotemen of the English part coragiously put
themsell into the riuer and with fyne force recovered the banke, whom
the Burgonions incontinent folowed. When they wer all gotten into
the plain, the Archers shot and the bilmen strake, & longe was the fight
in indifferent iudgement, but in conclusion the Frenchmen not able to
resist the force and abyde the puissance of the English nation, wer take
ether slain or discomfited, for in the mortall battayll were slayn and ta-
ken to the numbre of .viiij. M. men, where of the names of the chiefta-
pitaines here shall apere.

Frenchemen slain.

The erle of Lestrake,
The erle of Compygens,
The erle of Tunier,
The lord Coquart de Cameron,
The Bastard of Arnynacke,
The Vicont of Cowray,
The Bastard of Forest,
The lord de Port.
The lord Demozacie. And .xviii.
hundred knightes & esquieres
beside comons.

Taken prisoners.

The Constable of Scotland which
lost hys eye.
The erle of Wantadoze,
Sir Alexander Meldryne,
Sir Lewes Ferigny.
And .xxij. C. gentlemen of the

French nation taken.

Scottes slain.
The lord of sent Jhons toune,
Sir Jhon of Balgrarie,
Sir Jhon Turnebull,
Sir Jhon Holiburton,
Sir Robert Lile,
Sir William Conyngham,
Sir William Douglas,
Sir Alexander Hune,
Sir Wilyam Lile,
Sir Jhon Rocherforde,
Sir William Caboford,
Sir Thomas Seton,
Sir William Hamolton and hys
sonne Jhon Dilot.
And .iiij. M. Scottes slain.

Of Englishemen.

Sir Jhon Grey.

Sir

Sir Wyllyam Halle, Richard ap Madocke,
Sir Gilbert Hallsel, and .xxi. C. other slaine.

After this fortunate victoie obtained, the Englishemen fyrste
gaue great laudes and thankes to almightie God and after entered
into the toune of Crauant muche praisynge the doynge of the capitai-
nes and the fidelitie of the citezens, and when they had set all thynges
in an ordre they returned to Paris where of the regent they were ioy-
fully receiued, whiche there constituted therle of Salbury (as he was
wellworthy) bisshopp and lieftenaunt for the kyng & him in the coun-
tries of Fraunce, Wyand Champaigne, & sir Jhon Fastolf he substitu-
ted deputie vnder him in the duchy of Normady on this tye the citier
of Seyne, & with that the deputed hym gouernor of the countreys of
Anlow & Mayne, & assigned able capitaines in euery holde & fortresse.
The erle of Salbury whych could not slepe in hys great office of trust,
ladye siege to the toune & castle of Mountaguillō in Bry, wher of were
capitaines Wregent of Cotny & Guille Bourgoys Britons whych
valiantly defended the castle by the space of .v. monethes, but in conclu-
sion the assailantes were so fierle that they within for safegard of theyr
liues rendred the hold, and the capitaines swore neuer to bere armure
agaynst the Englishmen on this side the riuer of Leyze, during which
siege the erle of Suffolke took by force the castle of Courcy: & the strong
castle dela roche he gat by appointment in Holconoyes.

Nowe muste I go backe to put you in memoire howe James kyng
of Scottes beyng bothe prisoner in the tyme of kyng Henry the
fourth & also as subiect of kyng Henry the fift his sonne, seruyng hym
in his warres in Fraunce tyll he departed out of this transitoie life at
Boys de Wyncens and so as chief morner attended on the corps of the
sayd deceased vnto his buriall, and after at Westminster was released
of his captiuitie and restored to his realme and possession. For the true
knowledge therof you shall vnderstande that Englande demaunded a
small raunsome for so greate a prince as the Scottes accompte their
kyng (and the Scottes were neither able nor offered no summe conue-
nient) wherfore I counsell of the realme of England grauouly ponde-
red and wisely considered that yf by coniunction of mariage, Englande
and Scotland were perfectly knit in one, that the indissoluble band of
amitie betwene the French and Scottishe nations should be shortly
broken and dissolued. Wherfore the protector of the realme of Englad
by the consent of the whole baronage of the same gaue to him in mariage
the Lady Jane doughter to Jhon earle of Somerset deceased, not
only sister to Jhon then duke of Sommerlet but also cosyn germaine
remoued to the kyng and nece to the cardinall of Wyncester & the duke
of Excester.

The kyng of Scottes hauyng great affection to this saye Lady,
but muche moze desirynge his deliuerance and libertie, put in hostages
for the residue of his raunsome because a great part therof was dema-
nished

and .iiij.