

The second yere of

wrongfully the moost chrisen kyng, our mooste redoubted souerain lord and moost excellēt p̄nce of all ch̄stianitie of bloud and p̄heminece. Oh kyng, sayng thine honoure, thynkest thou that he hath offered or cauled to be offered to the landes, goodes, or other possessions with his awne daughter toz feare of the or thy Englysh nacion, or thy frendes or well willers or fautours. No no, but of trithe he moued with pitie, as a louer of peace, to the entent that innocent bloud should not be disperied abrode, and that ch̄stian people should not be afflicted with battaill & detroyed with mortall warre, hath made to the this reasonable offers & this Godly mocion, puttng his hole affiaunce in God mooste puissaunt & accordng to right and reason, trustng in his quarell to be ayded and supported by his beneuolente subiectes and fauourable well willers. And sith we be subiectes and seruautes, we require tye to cause vs safely and surely without dammage to be cōducted out of thy realme and dominions and that thou wilt wyte thyne aunswere wholy as thou hast geuen it, vnder thy seale and sygne manuell.

THE Kyng of Englande nothynge vered noz yet moued with the presumptuous saynges and proude bragges of the vnozdered and vmauerly Bysshop, but well remembzng kyng Salomon in the foure & twenty of his Proverbes, whiche sayeth, that with discreciō warres must be taken in hande, and whete many can geue counsaill, there is victozy, coldely and soberly aunswere the bysshop sayng: My lord, I litell esteeme your frenche bragges, and lesse let by your power and strength I know perfightly my right to your region, and excepte you wyll deny the apparant trithe so do you, and if you neither do noz will know, yet God and the worlde knoweth it. The powre of your Maister you see daply, but my puissaunce you haue not yet tasted, If your master haue loung frendes and faithfull subiectes, I am I thanke God not disgarnished noz vnprouided of thesame: But this I saye vnto you, that befoze one yere passe I truste to make the hyghest crowne of your countrey stoupe and the proudest Witer to knele downe: And saye this to the vsurper your Maister that I within thre monethes wyll enter into Fraunce not as into his lande, but as into myne awne true and lawfull patrimonye entendng to conqere it, not with braggyng wordes, flatterng Oracons or coloured persuacons, but with puissaunce of men and dent of sworde by the ayde of God in whome is my whole trust and confidence. And as concernng myne aunswere to be written, subscribed and sealed, I assure you that I would not speake that sentence the whiche I would not wyte and subscribe, noz subscribe that lynes to the whiche I would refuse to put my seale. Therfoze your saueconducte shall be to you deliuered with myne aunswere, and then you may depart surely and safely I warrant you into poure Countrey, where I truste soner to visite you then you shall haue cause to salute or byd me welcome. With this aunswere the Ambassadors soze dismaid, but moze displeasid (although they were hyghly entertained & lyberally rewarded) departed into theyr countrey

*I France
to in Descriptions of
a p̄mit to France*

*to answer of
King of England*

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countrey, relatyng to the Dolphyn and the kynges counsaill what they had done durng the tyme of their Ambassade.

After the frenche Ambassadors were departed, the kyng as I said befoze hauing a greate foresight and disposng all thynges in an ordie, forgettng not the old p̄ntes and soden trickes of the variable Scottes, the Baron of Greystocke and sir Robert Umfreuile with diuers other hardy personages, and valiaunt capitaynes to kepe the frontiers and marches adioynng to Scotlande, whiche sir Robert Umfreuile on the 4. daye of Maye, Walsdale, entered with the Scottes at the Tourne of Gederng, haung in his company onely foure hundred Englyshmen, whers he after long conflict and doubtfull battaile slewe of his enemies lxxxij. and adde, and toke captiues thre hundred and lxxxij. and discomfited and put to flight a thousand and mo, he folowed in chase aboue cccc. milles, and so laden with p̄tes and prisoners reculed agayn not vnto the castle of Rokethoughe, of the whiche at that tyme he was chief capitayne and gouernour.

When the kyng had ordered all thynges for the tuicion and sau- garde of his realme and people, he leauing behynd hym for gouernour of the realme, the Quene his mother inlawe, departed to the Toune of Southhampton, entendng there to take ship, and so to transcrete into Fraunce. And to the entent he would seale on the frenche kyng befoze he were ware of hym, he dispatched Anelap his pursuant at armes with letters, the whiche the frenche cronographers declare to be these.

For the right honourable Prince Charles our colyn of Fraunce and aduersary, Henry by the grace of God kyng of Englande and of Fraunce cease to deliuer to every man his awne, is a woork of inspitacion and a deed of sage counsaill, for right noble p̄nce our colyn and aduersary, sometymes the noble realmes of England and of Fraunce were vnted, whiche nowe be seperated and deuided, and as then they were accustomed to be exalted throughe the vniuersall worlde by their glortous vic- tores, and it was to them a notable vertue to becoze and beautifye the house of God, to the whiche appertained holynes, and to set a concord in Ch̄sties religion. And by their agreeable wertes they brought fortunately the publike enemies to their subiection: But alas this fraternal faith is peruerted to fraternall occasion as Lot persecuted Abrahā by humane impulsio, but nowe the glory of fraternall loue is deade, and the discent of auncient humane condicion is departed, and mother malice and Ire are resuscitate from beth to lyfe, but we call to wytnes the soueraigne iudge in conscience, whiche will not bow either for p̄ces or for giftes, that we to our power for pure loue haue proceeded by all meanes to peace and amitie. And sith we haue red in wytyng and by counsaill haue learned the iust title of our inherittaunce from vs detemid in p̄iudice of our auncient linage, we be not of so small a courage but that we wyll fyght to death to obteyn ryght and iustice. But by the au- thorite

R. Rede into Scotland

*to King mother in lawe
Governour of the
Pays walles in France
abp̄man.*

*to King of France
of England's
France by*

*not in
Holl.*

The third parte of

thoſe written in the booke of Dentonſhip, all men are ſaught whi- che come to beſiege or aſſaulte any cite by force, ſp:ke to offe peace. And albeit that violence the rather of iuſtice haue taken away of long tyme the noblenes of oure crowne and oure iuſte inheritance: yet we by chaunce haue done what we might to recouer and bying out al the ſtate to the ſyſte degree and auncient ſtate, and therfore for ſautes of iuſtice we may returne to armes. Wherfore that our gloſſe may be wytnes of vnto conſcience nowe and alſo by perſonall trowell, in the beginning of our iourney to the whiche we are toward for ſautes of iuſtice, we exhort you in the bowelles of our ſauour Jeſu Chriſte, whoſe euangeliſtall doctrine willeth that you ought to tender to al men that whiche you ought to do, and ſo to do to vs is the will of God oure ſoueraigne lord and creator. And to thentent that the deſtruction of chriſt en people ſhould be excheued whiche are the images of God, we haue demaunded our right and reſtitucion of theſame from vs wrongfully withheld & deſeyned, or at the leaſte of ſuche thinges whiche we haue ſo often tymes by our Ambaſſadours and meſſengers required and inſtauntly deſyred, wherwith we haue offered to be pleaſed, ſatified and contented for the o- help reuerence of almighty God and for the vtilitie of a vniuerſal peace whiche we thought ſhould haue enſued. And therfore we for our parte becauſe of a mariage to be had and concluded betwene vs, were deter- mined to forſake and reſuſe the fifty thousand crownes to vs laſt promi- ſed and profered, preferring peace before ryches, and choſing rather our rightfull patrimony to vs by our noble progenitours lawfully deuolu- ted and diſcended with our colyn your daughter the fayre Lady Kath- erine, rather then for treaſoure and deſyre of money the multiplier of in- quiete, ſhamerfully to diſhonorate our ſelfe and the crowne of oure realme which God forbidd. Y ouen vnder our priuy ſeale at our Caſtel of Hamp- ton on the ſea ſyde the ſixt day of Auguſt.

WHEN the letter was preſented to the frenche kyng and by his coun- ſail well overloſed, he made anſwere to thoſe of armes that he had well perceyued the content of the letters, wherupon he would take aduice and prouide for theſame in tyme and place conuenient, licenſyng the meſſenger to departe at his pleaſure.

The third parte.

His noble prince hauing his ſhipe furniſhed, and all thinges neceſſary for ſuche a voyage, perceyuyng his ſerues cap- itaynes to complayn that they had loſt ſo many monethes of the yere in the whiche they might haue done diuerſe hautes en- terprizes in the landes of their enemies, and that nothing was to them more odious then prolongyng & linyng of tyme, determined with all diligence to cauſe his ſouldiours to entre his ſhippes and ſo to departe.

the chaunce, the nyght before the day of departure appointed, he was credibly informed that the earle of Cambridge brother too Edward

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Edward duke of Yorke and Henry Lorde Scrope & ſp: Thomas Gray knight hath compaſſed his deeth and final deſtruction: wherfore he cau- ſed them to be apprehended lamentyng ſoze his chaunce that he ſhould be compelled to loſe ſuche perſonages by whoſe valiauntnes and puis- ſaunce he ſhould be moze dreadfull and fearefull to his foes & enemies. When theſe priſoners were examined, they not onely confeſſed the con- ſpiracy, but alſo declared that for a great ſome of money which they had receyued of the frenche kyng, they intended either to deliuer the kyng a- lyue into the hande of his enemies, or els to murther hym before that he ſhould arriue in the duchy of Normandy. When kyng Henry harde all thinges opened whiche he ſoze deſyred, he cauſed all his nobilitie to aſſe- ble before his maieſtie royall, before whom he cauſed to be brought the thre great offendours and to them ſaid: If you haue conſpired the death and deſtruction of me whiche am the head of the realme and gouernour of the people, without doubt I muſte of neceſſitie thynke that you lyke- wyſe haue compaſſed the confuſion of all that be here with me, and alſo the ſmall deſtruction of your natie cowntrey and naturall regyon. And although ſome priuate ſcoption in your hartes, or ſomewild woyme in your heades hath cauſed you to conſpire my death and confuſion, yet you ſhould haue ſpared that deuelthe enterprize as long as I was withinne army whiche cannot continue without a capitayne, nor be directed with out a guide, nor yet with the deſtruction of your awne bloud and nation you ſhould haue pleaſed a foren enemy & an aunciet aduerſary. Wher- fore ſeyng that you haue enterpriſed ſo great a miſchiefe, ſo abhominable a fact, to thentent that your ſauours being in the army may abhorre ſo detestable an offence by the puniſhment of you, haſte you to receiue the payne that for your demerites you haue deſerued, and that puniſhe- ment that by the lawe for your offences is prouided.

WHEN theſe noble men were executed, the kyng ſayed to hys Loz- des, ſe you not the madd imagination of men whiche perſecute me that dayly ſtudy, and houerly labour, to my greate trauayle and un- quietnes for the aduancement of the publique wealth of this Realme and regyon, and for that cauſe I ſpate no payne nor reſuſe no tyme, to thentent to doo good to all men, and to hurt no man, and thus to do is my ducte and to this as I thinke am I borne. I pray to God that there be none among you that be infected with ſo much vntuthe that had le- uer ſe me deſtroled and brought to confuſion, rather then to ſe hys coun- trey flouriſhe entreaſed with honoz and empire. I aſſure you that I concei- ue no ſuche opinion in any of you, but put in you both truſt & confidence and if I may haue your helpe to beautify my realme and to recouer a- gaine the olde honoure of myne aunceltours by ſubduyng the frenche nation, I for my ſelfe wll forget all perill and paine and be your guide lodeman and conductoure. And if you drawe backe and will not moue forwarde, beſee me God wll ſo diſpoſe, that hereafter you ſhal be deceiued and ſoze repent had I wll. When the kyng had finiſhed hys ſaying

By oration of the kyng to ſe hys nobilitie that were attached & executed.

MA. K. Hol

A ſerious amphi-

A voyage from the

showe treasury and

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sayng, all the noble men kneled doune and promised faithfully to serue hym and duely to obey hym, and rather to dye then to suffer hym to fall into the handes of his enemies.

THIS done, the kyng thought surely in his conceipte all sedicion to be drouned and vterly extincte. But if he had cast his eye to the fyze that was newly kyndled, he should haue surely sene an horrible flame incensed againt the walles of his owne house and family, by the which in conclusion his line and stocke was cleane destroyed and consumed to ashes, whiche fyze at that very tyme peradventure might haue bene quenched and put out. For diuerse write that Rycharde earle of Cambridge dyd not conspire with the lord Scrope and Sir Thomas Graye to murder kyng Henry to please the frenche kyng withall, but onely to thentent to exalte to the crowne his brother in lawe Edmond earle of Marche as heyre to duke Lyonell. After whose death consydering that the earle of Marche for diuerse secreete impedimentes was not hable to haue generacion, he was sure that the crowne should come to hym by his wife, or to his children. And therefore it is to be thought that he rather confelld him selte for neede of moncy to be corrupted by the frenche kyng, then he would declare his inward mynde and open his very entent. For surely he sawe that if his purpose were espyed, the earle of Marche should haue dzonken of the same cup that he did, and what should haue come to his owne children he muche doubted. And therefore beyng destitute of comfort and in dyspayze of lyfe, to saue his children he sayned that tale, desyryng rather to saue his succession then him selte, whiche he did in dede. For Rycharde duke of Yorke his sonne not priuely but openly claymed the crowne, and Edward his sonne both claymed and gayned it as hereafter you shall heare, whi. he thyng at this time if kyng Henry had foreseene I doubt whether euer that lyne should haue either claymed the gaclande or gayned the game.

VVHEN the wynde was prosperous and plefant for the nauye too let forward, they waied by the Ankers and hoysed by their sayles and set forward with .xv. C. myppes on the bigile of the Assumpcion of our Lady and toke lande at Caux, comonly called kyd Caux (where the ryuer of Seine runneth into the sea) without resistence or bloudshedding. The kyng was lodged on the shore in a small priory with the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester his brethren; the duke of Excester and Yorke, the earles, Marshall, Oxorde, Suffolke, Warwicke and other lordes were lodged not farre from him. The next day after, he marched toward the toune of Harflewe standing on the riuer of Seyne betwene two hilles and besieged it on every parte. The Capitaine of the toune was the lord Escouteulle with the lord Blaynuyple of Hacqueuille, the lordes of Harmanuile of Galarde Boyes, of Clere de becton, of Adlanchez, of Bryan, of Gaucozt, of Lilledam and many other.

THE frenche kyng beyng aduertised of the kynges actiuall, sente in all the hast the lord Delabreche constable of Fraunce and the Lord Bon-

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Boncuault Marshall of Fraunce, the Seneschal of Henaude, the lord Ligny and diuerse other capitaines, whiche fortified townes with men vitaille and artillary on all the sea coaste. And heryng that the kyng of England had besieged Harflewe at hys first landyng, came to the castle of Caldebec beyng not farre from Harflewe, to thentent to succor their frendes whiche wer besieged if they might by any pollicy or inuencion, and if not, then they imagined how to slepe and hurte the Englishemen when they wente into the countree on foragynge for beastes and vitayll and so trappe and destroye them, for they construed with themselves that their vitaille would sone fayle because of the ayze of the sea and sinell of the water. But they were deceiued, for notwithstanding the prouision and pollicy of the frenchemen, the Englishemen forayed the countree, spoyled the villages and brought many a riche prairie to the Campe before Harflewe. The Englishemen daily ceased not to assaile the toune, the duke of Gloucester to who the ordze of the assaulte was comitted, made thre mynes vnder the ground & approached the walles wyth ordinaunce and engynes, and would not suffre them wythin to reste at any tyme. The kyng lying on the hyl side with his battail did not onely kepe the frenchemen from succoryng of the toune, but also toke a waie from the tounes men all the hope and trust of their succor, aide and relief, and all so all the gonnepowder that was sent by the frenche kyng to them that wer besieged was taken by the Englishemen. The capitaines of the frenchmen within the toune perceiued that they wer not able to resist the continuall inuasions and hourelly assaultes of the sterce Englishemene, and knobyng that their walles were vndermyned and shortly like to fall, & feryng that might happē of the chance if they should fortune to be ouercome and take by force, desired of the kyng of England only truce for thre daies, promisyng that if they were not reskewed within the same tyme, then they to yeld themselves and the toune their liues only sayed.

And to perfoyme this, they deliuered into the kynges possession of the beste capitaines and Marchauntes of the toune. The kyng of Englande accepted thys offre, least he entenyng greater exploitess myght lese hys tyme in suche small matters. When thys composition was agreed, the lord Hacqueuille was sent to the french kyng to declare the necessite of the toune and the shorte time of the truce. To whom the dolyphyn answered that the kynges power was not yet assembled in suche a nombze as was conuenient to raise so greate a siege. When the answer was reported to the capitaines, they seyng no hope nor similitude of aide and comfort to them comyng, after the thirde daie rendered to the kyng of Englande the toune, beyng the .xxvij. daie after that it was besieged, whiche was the daie of saint Hawrice, to the greate abasement of all Normandy, for it was the soueraigne porte of al that countree. The souldiours wer ransomed and the toune was sacked to the greate gayne of the Englishemen. The kyng of Englande ordeigned capitaine of the toune of Harflewe hys vncl Thomas duke of Excester whiche

The frenche kyng approached to r. Harflewe

Truce for iij dayes

d. weak. answer of the dolyphyn

Southen. deliuered. the toune of Harflewe of England.

A new discovery

The passage into France

By the way to Harflewe

whiche established bys leutenante there Iohn Fastolfe wyth .xv. C. men and .xxxv. knyghtes, wherof the Baron of Carew & sye Hugh Lut- terell were two counsaillers. And because diuerse of bys nobles lying befoze Hatflew wer sicke of the fluxe and many wer ded, amongest whom the erle of Stafford, the bishop of Norwich, the lordes Molins & Bur- nell wer foure beside other. The kyng licensed the duke of Clarence his brother, Iohn erle Marshall and Iohn erle of Arundel beyng infected with that decaise to retorne into Englande.

KYNG Henry not a litle reioysyng of bys good lucke and fortunate successe in the begynnyng of his pretended conquest, determined wythal diligence to set forwarde in perfozmyng his intended purpose and war- rely enterpryse, but because Wynter approached faster and moze fur- oully then befoze that tyme had been accustomed, he was soze troubled and vexed. For the whiche cause he called together all the Cheuctanes and men of pollicy in his armie to consult wth the procedyng forwarde and to be sure of waie and redy passage. After long debatynge and mu- che reasonyng, it was as a thyng bothe necessary and conueniente and fully agreed and determined to set forwarde wythal diligence befoze the dedde tyme of Wynter approached, toward the toune of Caleis. And because their goyng forwarde should be called of flanderous tongues as a runnyng or flyng away, it was decreed that the whole armie should passe the next waye by lande throughe the myddest of their enemies, and yet that tourney was adyudged perillous by reason that the numbere was muche minished by the fluxe and other feuers, whiche soze vexed and brought to death aboue .xv. C. persones, which was the very cause that the retorne was soner concluded and apointed: but befoze his de- partynge he entered into the toune of Hatflew and went on foote to the churche of sainte Martynes and there offered. And all the men of warre which had not paid their raunsome, he swate them on the holy Euan- gelistes to yeld themselves prysoners at Caleis by the feast of S. Mar- tyn in Nouember nexte, diuerse of the burgesses he highly raunsomed, and a greate part of the women and children he expelled the toune, ge- uynge to euery pooze creature five lowse. The priestes had lycence to de- part leuyng behinde them their substaunce. The goodes in the toune wer innumerable whiche were al prate to the Englyshemen, whiche sent the best into Englande as a remembraunce of good lucke. There were two strong toures standyng on the haueu side, whiche lokyng for aid did nat yelde ten daies after the toune was rendered.

VHEN the kyng had repaired the walles, fortified the bulwarkes refreshed the rampiers and furnished the toune wyth vitail and artill- lary, he remoued from Hatflew toward Dountoyse, entendyng to passe the riuer of Some with his armie befoze the bydges were either with- drawen or broken. The frenche kyng hearyng that the toune of Hatf- flewe was gotten and that the kyng of Englande was marchyng for- warde into the bowelles of the realme, sente out proclamacions and assembled

*not appoynted for passage
to Calis by lande
by the waye of
the sea*

assembled people in euery quarter, comittynge the whole charge of bys armie to bys sonne the Dolphin & the duke of Aquitayn, whiche incon- tinent caused the bydges to be broken and all the passages to be defend- ed, beside that they caused all corne and other vitail to be destroyed in al places where they coniectured that thenglyshemen would repaire or passe throughe, to the intent that they might either kepe the in a place cer- tain wythout any passage or departure, and so to destroye them at their pleasures, or els to kepe them in a straitte wythout vitailles or comfort, and so by sampue either cause them to dye or yelde.

THE kyng of Englande afflicted withall these in comodities at one tyme was nether dismayed nor discoraged, but keepyng furth bys tozney approached to the riuer of Some, where he perceiued that all the byd- ges wer by his enemies broken and vnframed: wherfoze he came to the passage called Blanchetaque where kyng Edwardes greate graund- father passed the riuer of Some befoze y battail of Cressy. But the pas- sage was so kepte that he could not passe without greate daunger, con- sideryng that his enemies wer at his backe and befoze his face. Wher- foze he passed forwarde to Arannes, burnyng villages & takyng greate booties, and euery daye he sente his light horsemen abzode to spye and seke what perilles ther wer at hand, what embushmentes ther wer layd on the one side or thother, & to find out where he might most sauely pas- se the riuer. The espialles returned and declared for a truth that the coun- tree swarmed with men of warre, wherof he beyng aduertised, set furth in good ordre, keepyng still his waie forwarde and so ordred bys armie and placed bys catiage, that hauyng his enemies on both sides of him, he passed so terribly that his enemies wer afraid once to offre hym bat- tail. And yet the lord Delabreth Constable of Fraunce, the Marshall Boncequait, the erle of Wandosme greate Master of Fraunce and the lord Dampier Admirall of Fraunce, the duke of Alanson and the erle of Richemonde withall the pupsaunce of the Dolphin late at Abbeuile and durste not once touche his battailles, but euer kepte the passages and coasted alofe lyke a hauke that liketh not her prate. The kyng of Englande still kept on his journey till he came to the bridge of sainte Marce, where he founde aboue .xxx. M. frenchemen and there pit- ched bys felde, lokyng surcly to be set on and fought withall. Wherfoze to encorage his capitaines the moze, he dubbed certain of his hardy & baleant gentlemen knyghtes, as Iohn lord Ferrers of Groby, Reignold of Greystocke, Piers Tempest, Christopher Hoziby, Thomas Pike- ring, Williã Huddleston, Iohn Hozbalton, Henry Woztmer, Philip Halle & Williã his brother, & Jaques de Ormẽd & diuerse other. But when he saw y the frenchemen made no semblance to fight, he departed in good ordre of battail by the toune of Amiece to a toune nere to a ca- stle called Bowes, and there late two daies, euery hoire lookyng for battail. And from thence he came nere to Corby where he was staied that night by reason that the comẽ people and pepsauntz of the countree

*by waye of passage
to passage
destroyed*

*the passage called
Blanchetaque
where the French were
arrayed*

*not for forward
the French*

Assembled in greate nombze and the men of Armes of the garrison of Cozby skinned wyth hys armie in the moynng, which taryng was to hym bothe ioyous and profitable, for there he discomfited the crew of hozmen & drave the rustical people euen to their gates, & also found there the same daye a shalow fozde betwene Cozby & Peron, whiche neuer was espied before. At the whyche he, his armie & cariages the nyght ensuyng passed the greate riuer of Some without let or daungier, the moze after saint Lukes daye, determined withall diligence to passe to Calais, and not to seke for battail except he wer thereto constrained & compelled, because that hys armie by sickenesse was soze minished and appaired, for he had onely two. M. hozlemen and. xij. M. Archers, bill men and of all sortes. The Englishemen were afflicted in this iourney with an hundred discomodities, for their vitaille was in maner al spent, and newe they could gette none, for their enemies had destroyed all the cozne before their comyng: Rest they could take none, for theyr enemies wer ever at hande, daily it reined and nightly it rained, of fuel was skacenes and of fluxes was plenty, money they had ynough but comfozte they had none. And yet in this greate necessitee the poze folkes wer not spoyled nor any thyng wythout payment was of the extorted, nor great offence was doen except one, whiche was that a foolishe souldier stole a pyre out of a churche and vnreuerently did eat the holy hostes with in the same conteigned. For whiche cause he was apprehended, and the kyng would not once remoue till the vessel was restozed & the offender strangled. The people of the countrees there aboute hearyng of hys straight iustice & godly mynd, ministered to hym bothe vitailles & other necessaries, although by open proclamaciō they wer therof prohibited. THE Frenche kyng beyng at Roan, hearyng that the kyng of Englande was passed the water of Some, was not a litle discontente, and assembled his counsaill to the numbze of. xxxv. to consult what woulde be doen, the chief wherof were the Dolphyn hys sonne whose name was Lewes, calling hymself kyng of Cicile, the dukes of Berry & Britayn the erle of Dantieu the kynges yongest sonne and diuerse other, wherof xxx. agreed that the Englishemen should not departe vnfoughten with all, and five wer of the contrary opinion, but the greater numbze ruled the matter. And so Hountioye kyng at Armes was sent to the kyng of Englande to defie hym as the enemye of Fraunce, and to tell hym that he should shortly haue battail. Kyng Henry soberly answered: Syr myne entent and desire is none other, but to do as it pleaseth almighty, God and as it becometh me, for surely I wyll not seke your Maltre at this tyme, but if he or his seke me I wil willyngly fight with him. And if any of your nacion attempt once to stoppe me in my iourney toward Calais, at their reoperdy be it, and yet my desire is that none of you be so vnaduised or hatebrained as to be the occasion that I in my defence shall colour and make redde your tawny grounde with the deathes of your selves and the effusion of Chyristen blood. When he had answered

2000 hozmen 1300 archers
2 ft. in length
12.5 in. in diameter
5.7 in. diameter
magnifying power of
affinity

2000 hozmen 1300 archers
2 ft. in length
12.5 in. in diameter
5.7 in. diameter
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2000 hozmen 1300 archers
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affinity

ced the harauld, he gaue to hym a great reward & licenced him to depart
WHEN the Lordes of Fraunce heard the kyng of Englandes aunswere, it was incontinent proclaymed, that all men of warre should resort to the Constable of Fraunce to fight with the kyng of Englande and hys puissaunce. Wherupon all men accustomed to beate Armes and desirous to wyne honoz through the realme of Fraunce drewe toward the felde. The Dolphyn soze desired to bee at that battaile, but he was prohibited by the kyng hys father, likewise Philip erle of Charolous sonne to the Duke of Burgoyne would gladly haue been at that noble assemble if the duke his father woulde haue suffred him, but many of his men stalle awaye and went to the Frenchemen.

THE kyng of Englande informed by his espialles that the daye of battaile was nerer then he looked for, dislodged from Bomperes & rode in good arrate through the faire plaine beside the towne of Blangy, whete to the intent that his armie should not be included in a straight or driuen to a corner, he chose a place mete and conueniente for two armies to darraigne battaile betwene the townes of Blangy and Agincourte, where he pight his felde

THE Constable of Fraunce the Marshall, the Admirall, the Lordes Rambahures Master of the Crossebowes and diuerse lordes and knyghtes pitched theyr banners nere to the banner royall of the Constable in the Countee of saint Paule within the territory of Agincourte by the whyche wate the Englishemen must nedes passe toward Calais. The Frenchemen made greate fires aboute their banners, and they were in numbze had. lx. M. hozlemen, as their owne historians and wyters affirm, beside footemen pages and wagonets, and all that night made greate chere and were very merry. The Englishmen that night sounded their trompettes and diuerse instrumentes Muscicall with greate melody, and yet they were bothe hungry, wery, soze traueiled and muche vexed with colde diseases: Howbeit they made peace with God in confessyng their synnes, requiryng hym of help and receiuyng the holy sacramente, euery man encouragynge and determinyng clerely rather to die then either to yelde or flie.

NOVV approched the fortunat fatee daie to the Englishemen and the infest and vnlucke daye to the Frenche nobilitie, whyche was the five and twenty daye of October in the yere of our Lorde Jesu Chyriste a thousande foure hundred and fiftene, beyng the Fridaye and the daye of Crispin and Crispinian. On the whyche daye in the moynng, the Frenche menne made thre battailes: In the vaward were eight thousande Healmes of knyghtes and Esquiers and foure thousande Archers and fiftene hundred Crossebowes, whyche were guyded by the Lorde Delabret Constable of Fraunce, haupng wyth hym the dukes of Orleans and Burbone, the erle of Cleve and Richmond the Marshall Bonciquart and the Master of the Crossebowes, the Lorde Dampier Admirall of Fraunce and other capitaines. And the erle of

So place appointed for battail

by the responses of the Frenchmen

The Englishmen sounded their trompettes

The battaile of Agincourte

So Carraige of daye
rounde rounde 1415

Can Dolme and other the kynges officers with .xviij. C. men of Armes
wer ordred for a wyng to that battail. And the other wyng was guided
by sir Guyhard Dolphyn and sir Clugnet of Zabaut and syr Lewes
of Burbon wpth .viiij. C. menne of Armes, of chosen and elect perlones.
And to bzeake the host of the Englishmen wer appointed sir Guyllia
of Sauéleus with Hector and Philip hys brethren. Ferry of Maylley
and Allen of Gaspanes with other .xiiij. C. men of Armes. In the middle
ward wer assigned as many perlones or mo as wer in the foremoste bat-
tall, and therof was the charge comitted to the dukes of Barre and Al-
lenson, therles of Neuers, Wawdemont, Blamoüt, Salynge Graunt-
pree and of Rouilly. And in the reerward were al the other men of Ar-
mes, guided by the eyles of Harle Dampmarctyne, Jawquenberge
and the Lorde of Lourrey Capitayne of Arde, who had with hym men
of the frontiers of Bolonoys.

VHEN these battailes were thus ordred, it was a gloriose syght
to behold the, and surely they wer esteemed to be in numbze sixe times as
many or moze then was the whole compaigny of the Englishmen wpth
wagoners, pages, and all. Thus the Frenchmen wer every man vnder
his banner onely waityng for the bloudy blast of the terrible trompet,
and in this ordze they continued restyng themselves and reconcilyng e-
very one to other for all olde rancors and hatredes whych had been be-
twene them till the houre betwene .ix. and .x. of the daye. Duryng whych
the season, the Constable of Fraunce sayed openly to the capitaynes in
effecte as foloweth.

FRENDES and companions in armes, I cannot but bothe reioyce
and lament the chances & fortunes of these two armies whiche I openly
ly se and behold with myne eyes here presente. I reioyce for the victorie
whych I se at hand for our part, and I lament and sorow for the misery
and calamitee whych I perceiue to approche to the othez side: for we
cannot but be victours and triumphat conquerors, for who saw euer so
flourisshyng an armie within any chrestian region, or such a multitude
of valiaunt perlones in one compaignie. Is not here the flower of the
Frenche nacion on barded horses with sharpe speares and dedly wea-
pons. Are not here the bold Britons with fiery handgones and sharpe
swerdes. Se you not present the practised Dickardes with strong and
weightie Crossebowes. Beside these, we haue the fierce Zabanders &
strong Almaines wpth long pykes and cuttyng slaughmesses. And on
the other side is a smal handfull of poze Englishmen which are entred
into thys regon in hope of some gain or desire of profite, whych by re-
son that their bitaill is consumed & spent, are by daily fampn soze weke-
ned, consumed & almost without spirtes: for their force is clerly abated
and their strength vtterly decayed, so y or the battailes shall ioyne they
shalbe for very feblenes vanquished & ouercom, & in stede of men ye shal
fight with shadowes. For you must vnderstand, y kepe an Englishman
one moneth from hys warme bed, fat befe and stale drynke, and let him
that

*the oration
of the Constable
of France*

*the oration
of the Constable
of France*

*the oration
of the Constable
of France*

that season fast colde and lustre hunger, you then shall se his courage a-
bated, hys bodye was leane and bare, and euer desirous to retorne
into hys own countrey. Experience now declarerh thys to be true, for
if famine had not pinched them, or colde wether had not nipped them
surely they would haue made theyz progresse farther into Fraunce, and
not by so many perilous passages retired towarde Calays. Suche
courage is in Englishmen when saye wether and bitaile folow them,
and suche weaknes they haue when famine and cold befe and trouble
them. Therfore now, it is no mastery to vanquish and ouerthrowe
them, beyng bothe wery & weake, for by reason of feblenes and faintnes
their weapones shall fal out of their handes when they pzofer to strike,
so that ye may no easeliter kyll a poze shepe then destroye them beyng
alredy sicke & hungerstaruen. But unagyn that they wer lusty, strong
and couragious, and then ponder wisely the cause of theyz comyng hi-
ther, and the meanyng of theyz enterpryce: fyrst their king a yong strip-
lyng (moze mete for a tenice playe then a warlike campe,) claimerh the
croune, scepter and souereigntie of the very substance of the Frenche
nacion by battaile: then he and hys entende to occupy this countrey in-
habite this lande, destroy our wiues and childzen, extinguthe our blud
and put our names in the blacke boke of obliuion. Wherfore remem-
bre well, in what quarel can you better fight then for the tuicion of our
natural countrey, the honoz of your pzince, the surety of youre childzen
and the sauegard of your land and liues. If these causes do not encou-
rage you to fight, beholde befoze your eyes the tentes of your enemies,
wpth treasure, plate & Jewels wel stuffed and richely furnished, whych
pray is surely yours if euerly man strike but one stroke, besyde the great
raunsones whych shalbe paid for riche, capitaines and welthy priso-
ners, whych as surely shalbe yours as you now had them in your pos-
session. Yet thys thyng I charge you wpthal, that in nowise the kyng
him selfe be killed, but by force or otherwise to be apprehended & taken
to the entent that wpth glorie & triumphe we may conuey hym openly
through the noble cite of Paris to oute kyng and Dolphyn as a testi-
mony of our victorie & witness of our noble act. And of thys thyng you
be sure, that if they cannot, and to yelde to our fight, of necessity they
shalbe compelled. Therfore good felowes take courage to you, the vi-
ctory is yours, the gaine is yours & the honoz is yours without greate
laboure or muche losse.

KYNG Henry also lyke a leader & not like one led, like a souereigne
and not like a souldior ordred hys men for hys most aduantage lyke an
expert capitaine and a couragious warricr. And fyrst he sent pziuely
Carchers into a low medowe whiche was nere to the foremost of hys
enemies, but seperate wpth a great ditch, and were there commaunded
to kepe them selues close tyl they had a token to them geuen to shote at
their aduersaries. Beside this, he appointed a valuarde, of the whych
he made capitayne Edward duke of York whych of a haute courage
had

*Right oration of
the constable against
the english army
most couragous
first affirminge the
english army was able*

*Prudence of desfering
of the bloud*

*Wylliam the first
of England the conqueror*

had of the kyng requyred and obtayned that office: and wpyth hym were the lordes Beaumont, Wyloughby and Fanhope, and this battaile was all archers. The middle ward was gouerned by the kyng hym self with hys bzother the Duke of Gloucester, & the erles Marshall, Oxford and Suffolke, in the whych wer al the strong bilmen, The Duke of Exeter vnckle to the kyng led the rereward, whiche was mixed bothe with archers & bilmen. The hozlemen like wynges went on euery side of the battaile. When the kyng had thus ordzen his battaile, like a puissaunt coqueroz without feare of hys enemies, yet cōsidering the multitude of them farre to excede the smal nombze of hys people, doubtyng that the Frenchemen would compass and belet hym aboute, and so fight wpyth him on euery side, to thentent to vanquy the power of the frenche hozlemen whyche might breake the ordze and arraye of his Archers, in whom the whole force of the battaile did consist and in maner remayne he caused stakes bound with yron sharpe at both endes of the length of v. or. vi. fote, to be pitched befoze the Archers and of euery side the fote men like an hedge, to the entent that if the barde hozles ranne rashely vpon them, they might shortly be gozed and destroyed, & appointed certayne perlones to remoue the stakes when the Archers moued, and as tyme required: so that the fotemen were hedged about wpyth the stakes, and the hozlemen stode like a bulwerke betwene the and theyz enemies without the stakes. This deuice of fortifyng an armye was at thys tyme fyrst inuented, but sence that tyme, they haue imagined caltrapes, harowes and other new trickes to defende the force of the hozmen so that if the enemies at auenture runne against theyz engines, either sodenly theyz hozles be wounded wpyth the stakes, or theyz feete hurt wpyth the other engines, so that of very necessite for paine, the sely poze bestes are compelled to fal and tumble to the ground. When he had ordzen thus his battailes, he left a smal company to kepe hys campe & baggage, and then calling his capitaines and soldours about hym, he made to them an heartie Oracion in effect as foloweth, sayng.

VVEL BELOVED frendes and countymen, I exhort you hearte ly thynke and conceiue in your selues that thys daye shalbe to vs all a day of toy, a day of good lucke and a day of victozy: For truly if you well note and wisely considze all thynges, almighty God vnder whose protection we be come hither, hath appoincted a place so mete and ape for our purpose as we our selues could neither haue deuised nor wished whyche as it is apt and conuenient for our smal nombze and litle armye so is it vnprofitable and vnmete for a great multitude to fight or geue battaile in: and in especial for suche men in whom is neither constant faith nor securitie of promise, whiche persons be of God netther fauored nor regarded, nor he is not accustomed to ayde and succoure suche people whyche by force and strength contrary to right & reason detaine and kepe from other their iust patrimony and laful inheritance, wpyth whyche blotte and spotte the frenche nacion is apparantly defyled and

A notable order of the armye of Henry the fifth

The order of the armye of Henry the fifth

The oracion of kyng Henry the fifth

and distained: so that God of hys iustice wyl scourge and afflicte them for their manifest iniuries and open wzonges to vs and oure realme dayly committed and done. Therfoze puttyng your onely trust in hym, let not theyz multitude feare your heartes, nor their greate nombze abate your courage: for surely old watpke fathers haue bothe said and wrytten that the moze people that an armye is, the lesse knowledge the multitude hath of materiall scates or politique practises, whyche rude rusticall and ignorant persons shalbe in the felde vnto hardy captaines and lusty men of warre a greate let and soze impediment. And though they al were of like pollicy, like audacitie and of one vniforme experyence in martiall assayes, yet we ought neither to feare them nor once to shrinke from them, considering that we come in the right, which cust of God is fauored, set furth and auanced: in whyche good and iust quarrel all good perlones shal rather set bothe theyz feete forward, then once to turue theyz one heile backward. For if you aduenture your liues in so iust a battaile & so good a cause, whyche way soeuer fortune turue her whele, you shalbe sure of fame, glozy and renoune: If you be victoys and ouercome your enemies, your strength and vertue shalbe spred and disperled thzough the whole worlde: If you ouerpressed with so great a multitude shal happē to be slaine or taken, yet neither reproche can be to you ascribed, either yet infamy of you reported, considering that Hercules alone was not equiuolent vnto .iiij. men, nor a smal handfull is not equal to a greate nombze, for victozy is the gift of God and consisteth not in the puissaunce of men. Wherfoze manfully set on your enemies at theyz fyrst encountre, strike with a hardy courage on the false hearted Frenchemen, whom your noble auncestours haue so often ouercome and vanquished. For surely they be not so strong to geue the onfet vpon you, but they be much weaker to abid your strength in a long fight and tyzed battaile. As for me I assure you al, that Englynd for my person shal neuer paye raunson, nor neuer Frencheman shal triumph ouer me as his capitain, for this day by famous death or glorious victozy I wyl wyne honoz and obtaine fame. Therfoze now toyously prepare your selues to the battaile and couragiously fyght wpyth your enemies, for at thys very tyme all the realme of Englande prayeth for our lucke and prosperous succes.

WHILE the kyng was thus speakyng, eche armye so maligned and grudged at the other beyng in open sight and euident apparence, that euery man cried furth, furth, forward forward. The dukes of Clarence, Gloucester and York were of the same opinion, thinkyng it moste conuenient to marche toward theyz enemies wpyth al speede & celeritie, least in prolongyng of tyme and arguyng of opinions, the frenche armye might moze and moze increace & hourly multiply. Howbeit, the kyng tattered a whyle least any ieopardy were not forlone, or any hazard not pzevented.

THE Frenchemen in the meane season litle or nothyng regardyng the

materiall martial

At the end of Henry the fifth's oracion

the small nombze of thenglish nation, wer of such haute courage and proud stomackes that they toke no thought for the battaile, as who saye they wer victours and ouercomeys befoze any stroke was stricken, and laughed at the Englishmen, and for very pryde thought them selues lifted into heauen wyllyng and boastyng that they had thenglishmen enclosed in a straight, & had ouertome & taken the without any resistance. The capitaines determined howe to deuide the spoyle: the souldiours plaided the Englishmen at dite: the noble men deuised a chasior howe they might triumphantly conueigh kynge Henry beyng captiue to the cytie of Paris, coying to theyz souldiours; haste your selues to obtaine spoyle, glozy and honoz, to the entent that we may study how to geue you thankes for the great gites and rewardes which we hope to receiue of your great liberalitie. The folishe folpe of this vaine solace brake out so farre, that messengers were sent to the cyties and townes adioynnyng, willyng them to make open playes and triumphes, (as though that the victozy were to them certaine and no resistance could appeare) and also to geue God thankes for their prosperous act and notable dede, not remembryng that the whirlewynd shortly with a puffed blew awaye all their folishe ioy and phantastical braggyng.

Of thys doynge you may gather, that it is as muche madnes to make a determinate iudgement of thinges to come, as it is wisdomie to doubt what wyl folowe of thynge begone. I may not forget how the Frenchmen beyng in this pleasaunt pastyme, sent a herault to kynge Henry to inquryze what ransome he would offre, and how he answered that within .ii. or .iii. houres he hoped that it should so happen that the Frenchmen should comen rather with thenglishmen howe to be redeemed, then the Englishmen should take thought how to pay any ransome or money for theyz deliuerance: asserteinyng them for him selfe that hys dead cacion should rather be their pray, then hys liuyng body should pay any ransome. When the messenger was departed, the Frenchmen put on theyz healmettes and set them in ordze vnder their banners, ryche-ly armed and gorgeously trapped, and caused theyz trumpettes to blowe to the battaile.

THE Englishmen perceiuyng that, sette a lytle forwarde, befoze whom there went an olde knight called by Thomas of Herpyngham, a man of great experiance in warre, with a wardez in his hand, and when he cast by his wardez al the army shouted, at the which the Frenchmen muche maruelled, but that was a signe to the Archers in the medowe, whiche knowing the token, shot wholly altogether at the vaward of the Frenchmen. When they perceiued the archers in the medow, who they saw not befoze, and sawe they could not come to them for a ditche, they with al hast sent on kynge Henryes forwarde, but oz they ioyned, the archers in the forefront and the archers on the side whiche stode in the medow, so wounded the fotemen, so galled the hozles and so combrzed the men of armes that the fotemen durst not go forwarde, the hozmen rane in

*A triumph of the
Englishmen before
Paris*

*The Frenchmen
before Paris*

In plumpes without ordze, some ouerthrew his felow, and hozles ouerthrew their maisters: So at the fyrst ioynnyng, as the Frenchmen were clearely discouraged, so thenglishmen were muche chered. When the French vaward was thus discomfited, the English archers cast away theyz bowes & toke into theyz handes axes, malletes and swordes, billes and other weapons, and therewith slewe the Frenchmen tyll they came to the middleward. Then the kyng approched and encoraged his souldiours, that shortly the second battaile was ouerthrowen and disperced not without greete slaughter of men: howbeit diuers beyng wounded were releued by theyz varlettes and coueghed oute of the felde, for the Englishmen so soze labored with fightyng and slayng, and wer so busy in takyng of prisoners that they folowed no chace, nor would once breake out of y battaile. The Frenchmen strongly withstode the fearrenes of the thenglishmen whē they came to hady strokes, so that the fight was very doubtfull & perilous. And when one part of the French hozsemen thought to haue entred into the kynges battaile, they were wyth the stakes ouerturned and either slaine oz taken,

THVS this battaile continued .iii. long houres, some strake, some defded, some foynd, some trauerfed, some kylled, some toke prisoners, no man was idle, euery man fought either in hope of victozy oz glad to saue hym selfe. The kyng that day shewed hym selfe lyke a valiaunt knight, whyche notwithstanding that he was almoste felled with the duke of Alanson, yet wyth plain strength he slew .ii. of the dukes company and felled the duke: but when the duke would haue yelded hym, the kynges garde contrary to the kynges minde outragiously slew hym. And in conclusion, myndyng to make an ende of that dayes iozney, caused hys hozsmen to fetch a compasse about & to ioyne wyth hym against the reeward of Fraunce: in the whych battaile were the greatest nombze of people. When the Frenchmen perceiued hys entent, they wer suddenly amaled and ranne away lyke shepe without aray oz ordze.

When the king perceiued the banners cast doune & the aray was clerely broken, he encoraged his souldiours and folowed so quickly that the Frenchmen turnyng to flight, ranne hither and thither not knowyng whyche way to take, castyng awaye theyz armure and on theyz knees desired to haue theyz liues saued. In the meane season while the battaile thus continued and that thenglishmen had taken a great tobyze of prisoners, certain Frenchmen on hozsbacke wherof were captaines Robert of Bozneuile, Rikflart of Clamas and Alambert of Agincourt and other men of Armes to the nombze of .vi. C. hozsmen: whyche fled fyrst from the felde at theyz fyrst commyng, and hearyng that the English tentes and pavilions were farre from the army wythout any great nombze of keepers oz persons mete and conuenient, for defence, partly moued and spyrred with coueteous desire of spoyle and pray, and partly entenyng by some notable act to reuenge the damage and displeasure done to them & theirs in battaile the same day, entred into the kynges campe beyng

*The Englishmen
before Paris*

*The Duke of Alanson
slain*

*The reeward of
France*

*The reeward of
France*

Byng hadde of men and fortified with barlettes and lackeyes, and the
spoiled hales robbed tentes, brake up thelles & caried awaie carketes
and flewe such servants as they could find in the tentes & pavillions.
For the whiche act they wer long imprisoned and sore punished and like
to have lost their lives if the Dolphyn had longer lived.

WHEN the King by a feareful messenger was of this evil act to daun-
ly advertised, and when the outcry of the lackeyes and boyes which rane
abrope for feare of the robbers was heard into the felde, saying that the
Frenchmen had robbed all the tentes and lodgynges of the English
men, he leavyng least his enemies being disperled and scattered abroad
should gather together againe and begynne a new felde: and doubtyng
rather that the prisners would never be an aide to his enemies or very
enemies to him if he should suffer the to live, contrari to his accustomed
gentlenes & pitie he commanded bi the sounde of a trompet that every
man upon paine of death should incontinently sleigh his prisoner. When
this dolorous decre and pitiful proclamacion was pronounced, pitie it
was to se and lothsome it was to behold how some Frenchmen wer so-
daimly stiked with daggetts, some wer bzained with polaxes, some wer
slaine with malles, other had theyz throtes cut and some their bellies
paunched: so that in effecte haupng respecte to the greate nombze, few
prisoners or none were saved.

WHEN this lamentable manslaughter was finished, the Englishmen
forgetting their woundes and hurtes and not remembryng what paine
they had sustained all day in fightyng with their enemies, as men that
were freshe and lusty, ranged them selues again in aray both prest and
souldiers to abide a newe felde, and also to invade and newly to set on theyz
enemies, and so couragiously they set on the earles of Harle & Faucon-
brige and the lordes of Louvay and of Thyne, whiche with vi. C. men
of armes had all day kept together and slew them out hand.

When the kyng had passed through the felde & saw neither resistance
nor apparauce of any Frenchmen sayng the dead cozles, he caused
the retrayte to be blowen, and brought al his army together about. iiii.
of the clocke at after noone. And fyrst to geue thankes to almightie
God geuer & tributoz of this gloriouse victozy, he caused his prelates &
chapelaines fyrst to syng this psalme In exitu Israel de Egipto, &c. com-
maundyng every man to knele doune on the ground at this vers.
Non nobis domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam, which is to say
in English, Not to vs lord, not to vs, but to thy name let the goz be ge-
uen: whiche done he caused Te deum with certaine anthemes to be song
geuyng laudes and praisynges to God, & not boastyng nor braggyng
of him selve nor his humane power.

THAT night he toke restellyng of suche as he found in the Frenche
campe, and in the moynyng Mountoy kyng at armes and. iiii. Heraul-
tes came to hym to knowe the nombze of prisoners and to desire buriall
for them whiche were slaine. Befoze he could make any answer to the
Heraultes

if some pitifully
theyre

in the
theyre

in the
theyre

Heraultes, he remembryng that it is moze honozable to bee prailed of
his enemies, then to be extolled of his frendes: and he that praieth him
selve lacketh louyng neighbors: wherfoze he demaunded of the why they
made to him that request, consideryng that he knew not certapnly whe-
ther the praise & the victozy were mete to be attributed to him or to their
nacion. Oh Lozde of Mountoy kyng at Armes, thinke you vs officers
of armes to be rude and bestiall persons? If we for the affection that
we beare to our naturall countrey, woulde ether for fauoz or mede hide
or deny your gloriouse victozy: The foules of the ayer, the woymes of
the ground sedyng on the multitude of the dead carions, by your onely
puppsaunce destroyed and confounded, will beare witnesse agaynst vs,
ye and muche moze the captiues whiche be liuing and in your possession
with their woives and litle Infauntes will saie wee be open lyars and
vnttrue tale tellers: Wherfoze accozyng to the dutte of our office whi-
che is or should bee alwaies indifferently to write and truely to iudge,
we saie, Determine and affirme that the Victozy is yours, the honour is
yours and yours is the Glozpe, aduising you, as you have Manfully
gotten it, so polletikely to vse it. Well saied the kyng, sepyng this is
your Determinacion, I willingly accepte thee same, desiryng you too
know the name of the castle nere adioyning. When they had answered
that it was called Agyncourt, he said that this conflict should be called
the battaill of Agyncourte, whiche victozye hath not been obtained by
vs nor our power, but onely bi the sufferance of God for intury and
vnttrue the that we have receaued at the handes of your Prince and hys
nacion. That daie he feasted the Frenche officers of Armes and graun-
ted theym their requeste, whiche buselye soughte throughe the felde for
suche as were slaine, but the Englishmen suffred theym not to go along
for they serched with them and founde many hurt but not in teoperdy of
their life, whom they toke prisoners and brought them into their tentes.

WHEN the king of Englande had well refreshed hymself and his
souldiers and had taken the spoyle of suche as were slaine, he with hys
prisoners in good ordze returned to his toune of Calice. When tydyn-
ges of this notable victozy was blowen into Englande, solcumpne pro-
cessions and other praisynges to almightie God, with Bonafiers and
dances wer ordeigned in every toune, cite and borough, and the Waite
and the citizens of the citee of London wente the mozowe after the daie
of saint Simon and Jude from the Churche of Sancte Paule to the
church of S. Peter at Westminster in deuoute manner rendyng to god
their mooste humble and hartpe thankes for his haboundant grace and
fortunate lucke geuen and sent to the kyng their soueraigne lord.

WHEN the kyng of Englande was departed the sondaye toward
Caleis, diuerse Frenchmen repaired to the plain where the battaill was
and removed agayn the ded bodies, some to fynde their lordes and ma-
sters and them to conueygh into their countreys there too bec buried,
some to spoyle and take the reliques whiche the Englishmen had lefte

The castle of Agincourt
was named to the last

Praying for
the w. of Agincourt
the w. of Agincourt

The.iii. yere. of

behynde: for they toke nothyng but gold, siluer, felles, riche apparrell and costly armure. But the ploughmen and peylantes spoyled the dead carcasses, leuyng them neither sherte nor cloute, and so they laye stark naked till Wednesday. On the whiche daie diuerse of the noble menne wer conueighed into their countrees and the remnant were by Philip erle Charolops (soze lamentyng the chaunce and moued with pitee) att his cost and charge buried in a square plot of xv. C. yardes, in the whiche he caused to be made thre pittes, wherin wer buried by account. v. M. and viii. C. persons beside them that wer caried awate by their frenches and seruauntes, and other whiche beyng wounded to death died in Hospitalles and other places, whiche ground after was made a chutche parde, and for feare of Wolues enclosed with a high walle

AFTER this dolorous tozney and piteous, slaughter, diuerse clerkes of Paris made many lamentable verses, complayning that the kyng reigned by will, and that counsaillers wer perciall, affirming that the noble men fled against nature, and that the commons were destroyed by their prodigality, declaring also that the clergy wer dumb and durst not saie the truth, and that the humble commons duely obeyed and yet euer suffered punishment: for which cause by persecution deuine, the lesse nombre vanquished, and the great was ouercome. Wherfore they concluded that all thynges were out of ordre, and yet there was no man that studied to byng the vntuly to frame. And no metuel though this battail were dolorous and lamentable to the frenche nacion, for in it were taken and slayne the flower of all the nobilitie of Fraunce, for there wer taken prisoners.

Charles duke of Orleans nephew to the frenche kyng
Thon duke of Burben.
Thon of Craon lord of Dominart.
The Lorde of Fossenr.
The Lorde of Humiers.
The Lorde of Roze,
The Lorde of Cauny.
Sir Bozqueret lorde of Hacourt.
The lorde of Noell called the whit knight and Bado his sonne.
Lorde Boncequall Marshall of Fraunce which died in Englad

There were slaine of nobles and gentelmen.
Charles lorde Delabzeth hie Constable of Fraunce.
Jaques of Chastilon lord of Dapier Admirall of Fraunce.
The Lorde Rambours Master of the Crosbowes.

The young Lorde of Dynchy
Sir Thon Hawcozt.
Sir Arthur Bremer.
Sir Jenet of Boys.
The sone & heire of the lord Lygny
Sir Gylbert de lawney.
The Lorde Dancobe in Cernoyz and diuerse other to the nombre of fiftene hundzed knightes and Esquiers besyde the common people

Sir Guyharde Dolphyn greate Master of Fraunce.
Thon duke of Maunson.
Anthony duke of Zabât brother to the duke of Butgoy
Edward duke of Barre.

Therle

Kyng Henry the. v.

Therle Peuers brother to the duke of Butgoy.
The lord of Raynuaile.
The lord of Loguaile his brother.
The lord of Hawley & his sonne.
The lord of Sturcie.
The lord of Newfile.
The lord of Galigny.
The lord of Rocheguiche.
The vicedane of Lamoyz.
The lord de Lalignet.
The lord Bastremont.
The lord saintt Bus.
The lord of Contes and his sonne.
The lord of Hannes & his brother
The lord of Kont.
The lord of Appincort.
The lord de laurier & diuerse other whiche I leaue out for tediousnes

But surely by the relacion of the Heraltes and declaracion of other notable persons worthy of credite as Enguerrant writeth, there wer slain on the frenche parte aboue ten thousande persones wherof wer princes and nobles bearyng banners Cxxvi. and all the remnant sauyng xli. C. wer knightes, esquiers and gentelmen: so of noble men and gentelmen were slain, viii. M. iiii. C. of the whiche. v. C. wer dubbed knightes the night before the battail. Fro the felde escaped on lyue, the erle Dampmarzyn, the lorde Delatruier, Clunet of Biabant, sic Lewes of Burbon, sic Galliot of Gaules, sic Thon Dengermes and few other men of name.

of Englishmen at this battail were slayne Edward duke of Yorke the erle of Suffolke, sic Richard Bikelop & Daup game esquire, & of al other not aboue. xxv. if you will geue credite to sic the as write miracles: but other writers whom I soner beleue, affirme that there was slayn aboue. v. M. persons, whiche is not vnlke, consodring the battail was earnestly and furiously foughte by the space of thre long houres wherfore it is not in credible nor yet vnpossible but moze Englishmen then. xxv. were slain and destroyed.

THIS battail may be a miroz and a glasse to all Christian princes to beholde and followe, for kyng Henry nether trusted in the puissance of his people, nor in the fortitude of his champions, nor in the strength of his barbed hollies, nor yet in his owne pollicie, but he putte in God (which is the corner stone and immouable rocke) his whole confidence hope & trust. And he which neuer leaue them destitute that put their confidence in hym, sent to hym this glortous victory, whiche victory is almost incredible if we had not redde in the booke of kinges that God likewise had defended and aided them: that onely put their trust in hym

ground
square of
v. ag. e
plan aft
walk

lamentable
made by the parish

some
by the English

some
of fraunce

a noble number
of noble lordes
of the frenche
army

Some write
of the English
army
of the frenche
army

and committed themselves wholly to his gouernaunce.

AFTER that the kyng of Englande had refreshed hymself and hys souldiours in the Coune of Calice, and that suche prisioners as he had lette at Hatlew (as you haue heard) wer come to hym to Caleys: the. vi. day of Nouembze he with all his prisioners toke shipping at Caleys, and the same day landed at Bouer, hauynge with hym the dead bodie of the duke of York and the erle of Suffolke, and caused the Duke to bee buried at his colledge of Sodrynghey, and the erle at Chelms. In this passage the seas were so rough and troubleous that two shippes laden with souldiours apperteyning to sir Jhon Cornwell Lordes Fanhop, wer driuen into zelande, howbeyt nothyng was lost nor no person was perished. The kyng by soft tourneis with al his prisioners cam to London and so to Westminster, where he rested hymself a conuenient tyme to deliuer his prisioners to their keepers, and to se them all in safe custody. Here I might declare vnto you if I would bee tedious, and pzoize, how the Mayre of London and the Senate apparled in ozier grayned Skatlet, how. iij. C. comoners clad in beautiful Murrey well mounted and gorgeously hoxed with riche collers and greate chaynes met the kyng at Blackethe, retorsyng at his victorious returne. How the clergy of London with riche crosses, lupteous copes & Massy ceters receiued hym at. l. Thomas of Watering with solempne procession lauding and praising God for the high honor and victoizy to hym geuen & graunted: but all these thynges I omit and returne to the very matter.

WHEN the dolorous tidynge of this bloudy battaill was declared to the frenche kyng beeyng then at Roan, and with hym the Dolkphyn, the dukes of Berry and Buteyne and his second soune therle of Bontherw, if he lamented this chaunce and cursed that euill day in the whiche he lost so many noble men, no man haue maruail. And yet the dolor was not onely hys, for the ladies souned for the deatnes of theyr housebandes, the Dyphalines wept and ret their heares for the losse of theyr parentes, the sayze Damofelks desied that day in the whiche they had lost their paramours, the seruantes waxed mad for destruccio of their masters, and finally, every frend for his frende, every cosyn for his alpe, every neighbor for his neighbor, was fory displeased & grieved. Wherfore the frenche kyng and his counsell perceiuing that the warre was but newly begon, and that toward them with euill speede, determined to prouide for chaunces that might folowe, and to forsee thynges of thei sodainly happened. And first he elected his chief officer for the warres called the Constable, whiche was therle of Arminack, a wise and a politique capitain and an auncient enemye to the Englishmen, and sir Jhon of Corsey was made Master of the Crosbowes, and then they fortyfied townes & furnished garrisons. While these thynges were thus in woizyng, either for Balencoly that he had for the losse at Agincourt or by some sodayn disease, Jhon Dolphyn of Viennoys heire apparant, to Charles the frenche kyng departed out of this naturall life withoute

The kyng of some shipps from calice to westminster

Thomas of watering

the frenche kyng

the frenche kyng

the frenche kyng

issue, whiche was an happy chaunce for Robynet of Bournouille and his compaignions as you haue hearde befoze, for his deathe was their life, and his life would haue been their death.

The.iii. yere.



AFTER this notable victoizy obtained by the Englishmen & the kyng Henry was departed into England, & the frenche kyng had made newe officers in hope to releue & set vp againe the old estate of his realme & countrey, Thomas duke of Excester capitain of Hatlew accompanied with thre. M. Englishmen made a great road into Normandy, almoste to thee city of Roan: In whiche iozney he gat great habundaunce bothe of riches and prisioners. But in his returne therle of Arminack newly made Constable of Fraunce, entending in his first iozney to wyne his spurres, and in his compaignie & boue. v. M. hoxlemen, encountred with hym. The skirmishe was sore and the fight fierle, but because the Englishmen wer not able to resyste the force of the frenche hoxlemen, the Duke to saue his men was compelled to retire, as polletiquely as he could deuise: But for all that he could do he lost almost. ccc. of his foremen. The frenchemen not content with this good lucke folowed them almoste too thee Barriers of Hatlew. When the Englishmen within the toune espied the chace, they issued out in good ordze and met with their enemies, and not onely slew and toke a greate numbte of them, but also chased theym aboue eyghte miles toward the citee of Roan.

ABOUE this ceason Sigismond Emperour of Almayue whiche had married Barbara doughter to therle of zilie colyn germanyn remoued to kyng Henry (as by the pedegree set out in the end of this boke you shall plainly perceiue) a man of greate vertue and fidelitie, whiche had nott onely long labored to set an vnitie and concord in Chzistes Church and chzistian religion, but also he sent diuers Ambassadors aswel to the frenche kyng as to the kyng of Englande, because he was farre distaunt from their countreies and regions to encrease perfight peace and reasonable vnitie. wherfore, seyng that his Ambassade broughte nothyng to conclusion he in person came fro the farthest part of Hungary into Fraunce and after into England, intending to knit together all chzistian prynces in one line and amitee, and so beeyng frendes together, to make warre and reuenge their quarrelles against the Turk the persecutor of Chzistes fathe and enemye to all chzistendome. With this noble Emperour came the Archebischoppe of Reynes and diuerse other noble men, as Ambassadors fro the frenche kyng into England. The kyng of Englande for old amitee betwene the hous of Englande and Beame, withall hys nobilitie hym receiued on Blacketh the. vii. date of Maie, and brought him through London to Westminster with greate triumphe, where Justes, tournayes and other marcpall feates were to hym with all ioye

The.iii. yere

the duke of Excester

the frenche kyng

the frenche kyng

the frenche kyng

and pleasure shewed and set furth. Duryng whiche tyme there came in to Englande Albert duke of Hollande, whiche also was frendly enter- teigned. And thece twoo princes were by thec king conueihed to Wyn- soze to S. Georges feast, and elected compaignions of thee noble ordre of the Garter, and had the coloz and habite of the same to them deliue- red, latte in their stalles all thee solempnitie of thee feaste: by thee whi- che ordze thei knowledged themselves highly honozed and muche exal- ted. After this solempne feast finished, the duke of Holland well feasted and greatly rewarded, returned into his countrey. But the Emperoz tar- ried still, neuer ceasynge too declare & perswade what vtilitie, what good- nes and what ioye mighte ensue if bothe thee realmes of Englande and Fraunce wer brought to a small concozd and perfighte vnitie. But thee euell chaunce of thee frenche nacion was to his purpose a barre and a lette, because thei were pzedestinate to suffre yet moze plagues and detrimetes of the englishe people then befoze thei had tasted. For when concozde was at hande and peace was enterpynge into the gates, a newe cause of moze discozd and disencion sodainly brake out and came to the kynges knowledge: for he beyng inforzmed of the losse of his me at the conflict late had in the territory of Roan (as you haue heard) was so displeased and vnquieted that he woulde heare of no treatye, noz haue

once this wozd peace named. THE Emperoz like a wise pzince, seynge then the aspect of the plannet reigned contrary to his purpose, ceased to talke of the matter any moze till an other daie when the conuiccion should be in moze meker si- gnes stirring to peace. And so when a meete & conuenient tyme came he broched again the vessell of concozd and amitee, & put it in so faire a cup and pzesented it wth suche pleasant woordes, that surely the kyng had tasted it sufficiently if the frenchme had not sodainly pzepared a newe at- my: for thece of Ryminacke puffed vp with his laste victozy, although the honoz wer small and the gain lesse, determined clerely to get agayne the toune of Harlewe, wherfoze as closely as he could, he gathered to- gether men in euery parte, and appoynted them all to mete at Harlewe at a daie assigned. The appoyntment was kept and the Toune was be- sieged bothe by water and lad befoze the Capitaines of the toune knewe perfightly the first mocion. For Thon Vicount Narbon Viceadmirall of Fraunce had brought the whole nauy to the riuage and thoz adioy- nyng to the toune, entenyng priuily to haue cntered into thee toune on the water side oz he had been perceiued. But his subtle ymaginacion toke no place, for thei whiche kept the wache toure, sodainly perceiuing their enemies to appoche, rang the alarum bell. The duke of Excester incontinente caused all his men to repaire to thee walles, and fortificed the gates, and dispatched a swifte Barke to kyng Henry with letters, requiring hym of ayde and succoz. Although thee frenchemen percei- ued that their woyle enterpryce was knowen, and that the toune could not be taken and sodainly stolen as thei had deuised, yet they con- tinued

The Emperour had made peace but for a newe piece of the frenchme made to Harlewe

tinued their siege both by water and by lande, and made diuerse assaul- tes, at the whiche if thei nothyng gained yet euer somewhat thei lost. When these newes were come to the eares of kyng Henry, and that hee knewe that his people were in greate teopardy excepte greate diligence were vled for their relief and deliucraunce, he without delay appatelled a greate nauy & intended in person to minister succours to his subiectes so besieged. The Emperoz Sigismond sagely diswaded him and wise- ly counsailed him not to aduventure him selfe in that iozney, but onely to send soue valiant capitain whiche thozely mighte appeare that furious & stozme & quickely to quenche that blasing flame: aduertising him that it was neither necessary noz honozabl for a pzince in whome thee whoole waight and charge of the comon welth consisteth, to aduventure and ha- zard him self in euery peril and doutfull chaunce. The kyng beyng per- suaded wth the reasonable and louing aduertisement of his frende thee emperoz, appoynted the Duke of Bedforde his Brother, accompanied wth theces of Harche, Marshall, Oxfozd, Huntynghon, Warwycke, Arundell, Salisbury, Deuonshyre, and diuerse Barons wth. C. saile to passe into Normandy for rescue of the toune of Harlewe. Whiche makynge good expediton shipped at Rye, and with a prosperous wynd and a freshe gale came to the mouth of the riuier of Seyn on the daie of the assumption of our Lady. When the Vicount Narbon perceiued the English nauy to appoche, hee geuing a token to all his company, coragiously set toward his enemies & gate the possession of thee mouth of the haue. When the duke of Bedfozd perceiued the nauy of his e- nemies to come for ward so fierly he set befoze certayn stronge and well made shippes, whiche at the first encounter vanquished and toke twoo frenche shippes (wherof the capiteines were rashe and somewhat to bold) wthal their souldiours and tackelyng. The duke folowed incō- tinently wth all his puissaunce and like a valiant capitain wth greate courage and audacitie, set on his enemies: thee fighte was long, but not so long as perilous, noz so perillous as terrible, for battalles of the sea be euer desperate, for neither the assailauntes noz defendantes loke for any refuge, noz know any backdoze how to scape out. After long fighte the victozy fell to the Englishmen, and they toke and sonke almost all the whoole Nauy of Fraunce, in the whiche were many shippes hulkes and Cartikes to the numbze of fve hundred, of the whiche. iiii. great Car- rickes were sent into England. In the same conflict were slaine of thee frenchemen no small nombze as it appered by their bodies which swar- med euery daie about the English shippes.

AFTER this victozy fortunately obtined, the duke of Bedforde sailed by water vp to the very toune of Harlewe, and without let oz im- pedymment landed and refrested it both wth vitaille and money. Whiche succozs if they were welcome to the duke of Excester his vncl, I report me to them that haue bene in necessitie and woulde haue gladly bene res- freshed.

The Emperour had made peace but for a newe piece of the frenchme made to Harlewe

The Duke of Bedford sailed by water to Harlewe

The Duke of Bedford sailed by water to Harlewe

The Duke of Bedford sailed by water to Harlewe

The Duke of Bedford sailed by water to Harlewe

The.iiii. yere. of

VVHEN the earle of Armpynacke heard that the puissaunt nauye of Fraunce was vanquished & taken, he raised hys siege befoze the toune and returned wyth smal ioy to Paris, as he that had no hope nor sawe any lykelyhod or meane to recouer again the toune of Hartlew for whyche he so sore thirsted.

AFTER this discomfiture and great losse, the fortitude & strength of the Frenchmen began to decay, & their bragging beautie began to fade. For nowe the princes & nobles of the realme fel into diuision & discorde among them selues, as who saye, that the nobilitie studyng howe to reuenge theyr olde iniuries and displeasures, refused to take payne for the aduancemēt of the publique wealth and sauegard of theyr countrey. And for priuy displeasure or couert hatred, theyr power began to waxe so slender, & theyr libertie was brought into suche a malicious diuersitie and doubtfull difference, that as hereafter shalbe shewed, it was merueil that theyr countrey was not brought to a perpetual bondage: whyche thing no doubt had folowed if kyng Henry had lenger liued in this mutable worlde. For notwithstanding that the duke of Orleans the capitaine and head of the one faction was at that tyme captiue and prisoner in England, yet there grewe so muche priuy displeasure & cankered hatred betwene Charles the Dolphyn and Ihon duke of Burgoyne, that while the one studied, compassed and deuised how to ouercome the other with armure or wyth pollicy, with dissimulacion or crafty couepaunce, euery toznetiman of their faction, & euery noble man partaker wyth the one or the other, put all theyr whole study and diligence to auance forwarde theyr sect and part, and not one of them would take hede howe to resist and refell the present icopardye whyche was commyng out of England. And as one incouenience suffred many to folow so was it in Fraunce at this time, for the French kyng was not of good memozy, the war that was toward, semed both doubtfull and perilous, the princes were vntrusty and at discord, and an hundreth mo thinges whiche might byrnyng the realme to extreme misery and vtter destruction as after you shall heare.

VVHEN the duke of Bedford had acheued hys enterpryse and performed hys comission, bothe in railyng the siege of Hartlew and vitaylyng of the toune, he with no smal nombze of prisoners and greate hauboundance of pray as wel in shippes as prouision for the sea, returned into England wyth great triumph and glozy. For that victozy he was not so much thanked of the kyng his bzoother, as lauded and praised by the Emperoz Sigismond beyng to hym a straunger, whiche layd openly, happy are thole subiectes whyche haue suche a kyng, but moze happy is the kyng that hath suche subiectes

VVHEN the Emperoure perceiued, that to moue farther a peace, was but a vayne request, and to tarpe lenger in Englande to procure an amittie was but losse of tyme, because he sawe the Englyshemens myndes sore offended wyth the last siege of Hartlew, with whyche facte, he

Kyng Henry the. v.

Forris.

he hym selfe was not welcōtent but greatly moued: Therefore leauing all treaty and perswasion, he entered into a league and amittie with the kyng of England. Whiche confederacy least it should be broken, euery of the cōtractors studied & deuised al waies and meanes possible howe to obserue it vniuolated and p̄serue it vnbroken: whiche playne meaning and true dealing was to the both after, not onely much honoz but greate comoditie. When the Emperoz had thus cōcluded a league with the kyng of England and had done al thynges in England accordyng as was thought necessary, he toke his iorney homeward into Germany, and the kyng partely to shewe him pleasure, and partely because of his owne affaires, associated him to his toune of Calice. Durynge whiche tyme the duke of Burgoyne offered to come to Calice to speake with the Emperoz and the kyng because he heard speake of the League and confederacy that was concluded betwene them. The kyng sent to the Water of Graueling the Duke of Gloucester his bzoother, and the earle of Marche to be hostages for the duke of Burgoyne, and sent also the earle of Warwicke with a noble company to cōduet him to his p̄sēce. At Grauelynge toozde the dukes met, and after salutacions done, the duke of Burgoyne was conueighed to Caleys, where of the Emperoz & of the kyng he was highly feasted and welcommed. Durynge whiche tyme a peace was concluded betwene the kyng of England & the duke of Burgoyne for a certain space, cōcerning onely the counties of Flaunders and Arthoys, for the whiche cause the French kyng and hys sonne were highly displeased. The duke of Gloucester also was receiued at Grauelynge by the earle Charoloys sonne to the duke of Burgoyne, and by him honozably conueighed to Somers & there lodged that nyght. The next day the Earle Charoloys came with diuers noblemen to visite the duke of Gloucester in his lodging, and when he entered into the chambze the Dukes backe was towarde him, talkyng with some of his seruantes, and did not se nor welcome the erle Charoloys at the fyrste entrey: but after he said to him shortly without any great reuerence or comyng toward him, you be welcome fayre coyn, and so passed fourthe his tale with his seruantes. The earle Charoloys for al his youth was not wel content, but suffred for that tyme,

VVHEN the duke of Burgoyne had done all thynges at Caleys that he came for, he after the ix day returned to Grauelynge, where the Duke of Gloucester and he met agayne, and louingly departed the one to Caleys and the other to saincte Omers: for the whiche voiage the duke of Burgoyne was suspected to be enemy to the crowne of Fraunce. After the dukes departyng, the Emperoz was highly feasted and rewarded, and at his pleasure sailed into Holand, and so roade into Beame. The kyng likewise toke ship and returned into England on Sainct Lukes euen, the yere of our Lord, 1417.

In

The earle of Armpynacke made into smale paris

Dismissed for a year

Charles the Dolphyn

Warwick in a garden

The Duke of Burgoyne returned to his country

The Emperor in the bridge entered league

The Duke of Burgoyne came to Calice

The Duke of Burgoyne suspected to be enemy

The. v. yere.



In this yere the kyng assembled together his high Courte of Parliament, and there in open Audiance made to them a Hoyle and pithy Oracion, declarynge vnto them the iniuries lately doone and committed by the frenche Nacion, he shewing also the iust and lawfull occasion of hys warres, signifieng furthermoze the great disoord and Ciuile dissencion whiche reigned amongst the Nobilitie of Fraunce, reherlyng many thynges for the whiche it were very necessary and nedefull to represser & ouercome them withal their powre & puissaunce, & that without deferring or prolongyng of tyme, desiryng the to prouide for money & treasure out of hand for the conduct & wages of souldiours, to the intent that nothyng should lacke when they should be redy to set on their enemies. His causes wer so iust and his demaundes so reasonable, that he had no sooner spoken but it was assented, and he had no sooner demaunded but it was graunted. And for to geue men a courage for to go furth, moneth was first gathered to make prouision for al thynges necessary for suche a royal voyage, for surely ther was no creature whiche with that warre was either discontented or displeased, for it semed to al me no lesse profitable then honozable, nor no lesse honozable then conuenient.

In this Parliament also Ihon Duke of Bedfords was made gouernor or regent of the realme and head of the publique welth, which office he should enioy as long as the kyng was making warre on the frenche Nacion. The kyng befoze he would take hys voyage, sent the erle of Huntynghton to serche and skoure the seas, least any Frenchemen lyng in wayte for hym, might attrap him sodenly or he had any knowledge of their settyng for ward. This lusty earle called Ihon Holand, sonne to the Duke of Excestre, behedded at Circiter in the tyme of kyng Henry the fourth and colyn to the kyng with a great numbre of Shippes searched the sea from the one coast to the other. And in conclusion he encountered with .iiij. great Carickes of Jeane (which lord Jaques, the bastard of Burbon had retained to serue the frenche kyng) & set on the Harpely, the conflict was great & the fight long, but in coclusion the frenche men wer ouercome and fled, and .iii. of the greatest Carickes, with their patrones, and Honoure Jaques de Burbon their Admiral wer taken with asmuche money as should haue payed the souldiours of the whole flete for halfe a yere, and .iiij. other Carickes wer bouged and sent to the botome of the sea.

The kyng hearyng of this good chaunce, about the end of July toke his Ship at Doxtelmouth, accompanied with the dukes of Clarence and Gloucester byetherne to the sayd kyng, the Carles of Huntynghdon, Marshall, Watwike, Deuonshyre, Salisbury, Suffolke, and Somers set: The lordes Rosse, Wyllowghby, Fitzhugh, Clynton, Scrope, Martreuers, Bouchier, Ferreys of Groby and Ferreys of Chattley, Fanshope, Gray of Codnoze, sir Gilbert Umfreuile, sir Gilbert Talbot & diuers

diuers

Explained in detail the manner of the

request made for money and for the assistance

The Duke of Bedford was made

the first of the

noble of the

uers other: and so hauing the wynd and wether to his desier, he laded in Normandy nere a castle called Touque, wher he consulted with his capitaines what way was best to be taken concerning their high enterpryce.

The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodaynly stricken with a deadly feare and wer almost distracted fro their senses for dread. wherfoze like mad menne in desperacion they ranne out of their houses, townes and villages with wiues and chyldren, bag and baggage into the walled townes and fortified garrisons, carryng with theym corne, wyne and vitayle necessary for their sustenance and luyng, preparyng swordes, hachettes, crossbowes and al other weapons mete to set back and resist their enemies, sent word to Charles the frenche kyng, requyryng hym to defend and preserue his louing subiectes against theyr cruell and fierse enemies. The men of warre whiche were left in euery place to skoure the countrey, went into walled townes with the rucall companyes, to the intent to aide and assist the townes menne, for well they knewe that they were not able to resist their enemies beyng abroade in the feld. So were al the walled townes and castles in Normandy and Mayne wel furnished with men and vitayle. The names of the frenche capitaines were tedious to reherse, and therefore I ouer passe them.

When kyng Henry had taken counsel, he laied siege to the castle of Touque beyng very wel fortified both with nature and mannes arte and began to assault it: & although that they within valiantly defended it, yet by fine force he ouercame it, & toke it, and them within to mercy, & made theroof capytayne sir Robert Berkeley knight, and after determyned to besiege the strong towne of Caen, remembryng accordyng to the dutye of a good capytaine, that the Frenchemen woulde come to healpe their frenches beyng in nede and extreame necessitie: whiche thyng hee moste desired and wished. And whō purpose he set furth toward Caen after the warlikest fashon, depopulatyng the countrey, & destroyng the villages on euery part as he passed. The towne of Caen standeth in a playne fertile countrey, no stronger walled then depe ditched, wel vitayled and replentished with people. For the citizens fearyng the kynges comyng had prouided for al thynges necessary & defensible. And as soon as the kyng was come, he cast a depe trenche with a high mount to prohibite theym within the towne to haue any egress or outward passages and that done, began fierly to assault the towne. But the men of the towne wer nothyng abashed and stode manly to their defence, abydyng al chaunces which might ensue. The fight was fierce and euery man toke hede to his charge. The Englishmen studied all the waies possible to dammage their enemies, some shot arrowes, some cast stones and other shot gonnes: some brake the walles with engynes and other vndermined: some set skalpyng ladders to the wall, and othez cast in wyldesyre, euery man laboured to come to handstrokes, whiche was their desire. On the other side, the Normans threw poune great stones, barres of yron, dartes, hote pitche and burnyng bymstone and boyling lead.

Diuers

It is not necessary to say that the king of France was not able to resist the king of England in the field.

The king of France was not able to resist the king of England in the field.

The king of France was not able to resist the king of England in the field.

Diuers daies this assault continued, not to the litle losse of the Englishmen, whiche toke moze harme of the defenders then they gat hurte of the assailantes. When kyng Henry perceiued that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault, and determined by vnderminnyng to subuert and ouerthrowe the walles and towres of the toun. Wherfoze withal diligence the pponers cast trenches & the laborers broughte tymer, so that within a fewe daies the walles stode onely vppon postes, to fall when fire should be put to it. The kyng caused his people to approche the walles and to kepe the Citizens occupied, leaste either they should make a countremyne or be an impediment to his workemen and laborers. Wherfoze he caused thassaute to be cried agayn: then euery man ranne to the walles, some with skalynge ladders, some with hookes and some with cordes and plommettes, euery man desirynge to get vpp the walles and with hand to hand to grapple with his enemy. The citizens manfully defended. While the fight was quicke and ferle on both partes, the Englishmen in diuers places perced and brake through the walles, and diuers ouertures and holes were made vnder the Foundation by the pponers, by the whiche the Englishmen mighte easely enter in to the towne. The kyng hauyng compassion on the townes men, desirynge rather to haue them saued then destroyed, if they wold humbly submitte the selues to his grace, & fearyng that if the toun by fyne force should be spoyled and taken, that he should be compelled to geue it as a pray to his men of warre to be sacked and destroyed, sent them woorde by an Herault that yet the tyme of mercye and clemency if they woulde incontinently tender them selues & the toun: But they obstinately hoppyng of succour, answered that they wold stand at their defence. Then the Englishmen agayn scaled the walles and enterprised to enter through the trenches. The fight was soze by the space of an houre, the Englishmen couragiously enforced to enter, and the Normans manfully defended, but in conclusion the Englishmen obtained.

The pponers cast trenches & the laborers broughte tymer so that within a fewe daies the walles stode onely vppon postes

The kyng was possesed of the toun, he incontinently commaunded all harneys and weapons to bee brought into one place whiche with al diligence was done without any resistence.

WHEN the kyng was possesed of the toun, he incontinently commaunded all harneys and weapons to bee brought into one place whiche with al diligence was done without any resistence. Then the miserable people knelyng on their knees, holdyng vp their handes & cried mercy mercy, to whome the kyng gaue certayne comfortable wordes & bad them stand vp. And then as he was cuer accustomed to do he went on fote to the chief churche in the toun and rendred to God his mooste hearty thanks for his prosperous successe and fortunate chaunce. And yet that same night he would not slepe, but commaunded al his army to watche in aray, either leaste his men of warre in the nighte tyme myghte fal to spoyle & sacke, or els the citizens fearyng the sequele that myght ensue wold priuily steale and conueigh them selues away.

IN the mornynge he called al the magistrates and gouernours into the Senate House, wheare some for their stony stubbernes and mad obstynacye were adiudged to dye, other were soze fined and highly ransomed.

Comed. Then he callynge together his souldiozs and men of war, bothe gaue to the high laudes and prailes for their manlye doynges, and also distributed to euery man accordyng to his desert the spoyle & gaine taken of the toun & the tounelmen, chiefly because at that assault he had tried to his honor their valiant corages and vnfearefull hertes.

It is to be imagined that kyng Henry in this conflict would principally shewe aswell his owne force as the puillance and experience in warres of his nacion, ether to the intent that the Frenchmen should know that they mette with suche an enemy as both was able to inuade their countrie and defend their strength & malice, or els not obliuious that in makynge of warre euery prince muste study to obtaine fame and renoune: and as the old prouerbe saith, of a thyng well begone, succedeth a prosperous ende and a happy conclusion.

Although the toun were wonne: yet the castle whiche was strong and well fortified bothe with men and all thynges necessary for the defence, was yet in the Frenchmens possession: The capitayn where of, to thentent to shewe hymselfe valiante and not willyng to breake hys othe, neither to wauer fro hys allegeance, boasted that he would rather dye in the defence then frely yeld the castle. Kyng Henry was not minded to subuert the Castle (without whiche waie it was not easy to bee wonne) because it was beautifull and necessary, both to kepe the toun fra goynge backe, and also to defend the same when oportunitie should serue: Whiche Castle if he destroyed, he of very necessitee must agayn build and reedifie, or els another in the place. Wherfoze he sent woorde to the lord Mountayny beyng capitain, that if he would yelde the castle by a daie, he should depart without damage. And if he would be foolish and obstinate, all clemencye and sauor should be from hym sequestred. When the capitain and his compaignions had well digested his message, beyng in dispaire of confort, vpon the condicions offred, rendered the Castle and yelded themselves. And so kyng Henry obtaigned bothe the toun and castle of Caen.

The kyng had digested his message

While the kyng of England was besiegyng this toun, the Frenchmen had nether a conuenient hoste to resist their power, nor were readye or able to releue their frendes in this miserable necessite, because they had such deuision and dissencion emongest themselves, and a good cause why: for kyng Charles was of so small wit by reason of hys sickness, that he could not rule, and so he was spoyled both of hys treasure and of his kyngdome, and euery man spente and wasted the common treasure. Charles the Dolphin beyng of the age of. xvi. or. xvij. yeres onely lamented and bewailed the ruine and decaye of his countrie: he onely studied thaduancemēt of the comon wealth, and he onely deuised how to resist his enemies: but hauyng nether menne nor money, he was greatly troubled and vnquieted. And in conclusion, by the counsaill of the erle of Armyrnacke Constable of Fraunce, he founde a meane to get all the treasure and riches whiche quene Isabell his mother had

Charles the Dolphin was of the age of. xvi. or. xvij. yeres

Isabell his mother had gotten

gotten and hoarded in diuerse secreete places: and for the comon vtillite of his countrie he spent it wisely in wagynge of souldiours and preparynge of thinges necessary for y^e war. The quene forgettynge the great perell that the realme then stode in, but remembryng y^e displeasure to her by this Act Dooen, declared her sonne and the Constable to be her mortall enemies, & promised that they should be persecuted to the vttermoste. And eue for very womanlye malice, she set in the highest authoritie aboute the kyng her husband, Iohn Duke of Burgoyne geuyng hym the regimēt and direccion of the kyng and hys realme with all prehemynence and souerauntie. The Duke of Burgoyne hauynge now the sworde of authoritie, for the whiche he so sore longed, and glad to be reuenged of his old iniuries, began to make warre on the Dolphyn: and when he had once tamed and framed to his purpose this younge vnbrideled gentle man, then he determined as he might to refel and withstande the comē enemies of the realme. The same or like reason moued the Dolphyn, for he myndynge firste to represse and extincite the ciuill dissencion at home, befoze he woulde inuade forain enemies, prepared warre to subdew & destroy Duke Iho of Burgoyne as the chief hed & leader of that wicked and great mischief: wherby the realme was muche vnquieted & more decayed, and in maner brought to a finall ruyne and vtter destruccion. So Fraunce was inflamed and in euery part troubled with warre and deuision, and yet no man would ether prouide in so great a danger, nor once put furth their finger to hynder the mischief.

Kyng Henry not myndynge to lye still in Normandy, nor to leaue his enterpryce vnperformed, sent the Duke of Clarence to the sea coaste, whiche with greate difficulty gatte the toune of Bayeux. The Duke of Glocestre also with small assault and lesse defence toke the citee of Lisieux. In the meane ceason Kyng Henry taried still at Caen fortetynge the toune and the castle, & put out of the toune. xv. C. women and impotent persons, and replenished the toune with English people. While the kyng sojourned at Caen, he kepte there a solempne feast and made many knightes, and be beside that, he shewed there an example of great pitee & more deuotion. For in searchynge the castle he found there innumerable substance of plate and money belongynge to the citezens, wher of he would not suffre one peny to be touched or conueighed away, but restored the goodes to the owners & deliuered to euery mā his owne. When the fame of gettynge of Caen was blowen through Normandy, the Normans wer so sore afraied & so muche abashed that you shoulde not onely haue seen men, women & children runnyng in euery waye by great ployes fro toune to toune, not knowynge whether to flie: but also the rurall persones and husbände men draue the beastes out of the vilages into suche places where they hoped of refuge or defence: so that a man would haue thought that Normandy had sodainly been left desolate and voyde of people and catell. But when the rumoz was spred a broade of his clemency shewed to captiues and of his mercye graunted

*The quene by dooer
to murther Iho
for Iho was
plac'd Iho
Duke of Burgoyne
in the room of
Governour.*

*warre of
Iho*

*to place of
Iho*

*in the
of Iho*

to suche as submitted themselves to his grace, all the capitaines of the townes adioynynge came willyngly to his presence, offerynge to him themselves, their townes and their goodes. wherupon he made proclamation that all men which had or would become hys subiectes and swore to hym allegeance should enioy their goodes and liberties in as large or more ample maner then they did befoze. Which gentle entreteynynge and fauorable hadlynge of the stubburne Normans, was the very cause why they wer not only content, but also glad to remoue and turne from the frenche part and become subiectes to the crowne of Englande.

When Kyng Henry had set Caen in a good ordre, he left there, for capitaines, the one of the toune and the other of the Castle, sir Gilbert Umfreuile erle of Kyne, and sir Gilbert Talbot: and made bailife there sir Ihon Dophane, and so departed fro Caen to Argenton which was shortly redred to hym. Then all these townes folowynge without stroke strikē yelded to hym, in whom he made capitaines these persons whose names ensue.

- At Creuly, sir Henry Canclux an Almaine.
- At Chozigny, sir Ihon Dopham to whom the toune was geuen.
- At Boyeux, the lorde Hattrauerse.
- At Argenton, the lorde Grey Codner.
- At Chamboy, the lorde Fitzghugh, and made him lord of the same.
- At Vernoye in Berche, sir Ihon Neuell.
- At Alason y^e Duke of Gloucester & his lieutenant sir Raufe Lental.
- At Ellay, sir William Hoddleston baylif of Alanson.
- At Faloyes, sir Henry Fitzghugh.
- At Cruly, sir Loys Roblet.
- At Conde Nozean, sir Ihon Fastolfe.

Diuerse townes likewise yelded to the Duke of Clarence wherin he putte these Capitaynes.

- At y^e cite of Lisieux, sir Iho Kikley
- At Cowerton, Ihon Wobyn.
- At Barney, William Houghton.
- At Chamboys, James Neuell.
- At Becheluy, the erle Marshall.
- At Harecozt, Richard Woduile esquier.
- At Sangernon, Ihon saint Albon.
- At Creuener, sir Ihon Kerby to whom it was geuen.
- At Annilliers, Robert Horneby.
- At Ragles, sir Ihon Arthure.
- At Fresheney le Vicount, sir Robert Brent.

Likewise diuerse townes in the countrie of Constantine wer surrendered to the Duke of Gloucester, where he appoynted these capitaines.

- At Caution, the lorde Botraux.
- At Saint Clow, Reignold West.
- At Maloines, Thomas Burgh.
- At Chiergurg, y^e lorde Grey Codner & after his decease, sir Walter Hungerford.
- At Dont Done, Dauy Howel.
- At the Hay Dupayes, sir Ihon Alton Bayly of Constantine.
- At Costaces, y^e lorde of Burgainy.
- At Saint Saluioz le Vicount, sir Ihon Roblet.

*A free offer of
capitaynes & strength
to the king of England*

*The morning
of the king of England*

*Argenton
to the king of England*

The. vii. yere of

At Bstozon, sir Robert Gargraue At Auranches, sir Phillip Halls
 At Hambery the erle of Suffolke, Bayly of Alanson.
 lozde of the same place by gyft. At Uire the lozde H. trauers.
 At Briqueulle, the sayed Erle by At Saint James de Bezon, &
 gift also same lozde.

When the kynge of England boanne thus in Normandy, hys nauy
 losse nothyng on the sea, but so skowred the strems that nether
 Frenchman nor Briton durst once apere, howbeit one day there arose
 so hideous a tempest and so terrible a storme, that nether cable held nor
 anker preuailed, so that yf the erles of Marche and Huntynghdon had
 not taken the hauē of Southamptō, the whole nauie had perished and
 the people had been destroyed, and yet the sauegard was straunge: for
 in the same haueu two Balyngers and two great Carickes laden with
 marchaundise wer drowned, and the broken Masse of another Caricke
 was blowne ouer the wall of Hapton (as diuerse wyters affirme) such
 is the power of the wynd, and such is the rigoure of the tempest. Whē
 the fury of the wynd was allwaged and the sea waxed calme, the erles of
 Marche and Huntynghdon passed ouer the sea with all their compainy
 and landed in Normandy marchyng towarde the kynge, befoze whom
 the Normans fled as fast as the fearfull hare dooth befoze the gredeye
 Greyhounde, or the sely Partridge befoze the Sparowhauke. And so
 they passed through the countrie destroyng of villages and takyng
 paynes tyll they came to the kyng goyng towarde Roan. Duryng this
 marciall feactes and greates conquestes in Normandy, sir Ihon Olde-
 castle Lozde Cobham whiche as you haue heard befoze was conuic-
 ted of heresy, and proclained a rebell, and vpon the same outlawed, and
 brake out of the toure, was now as his fortune chaunced apprehended
 in the Marches of Wales by the Lozde Powes, and so restored to hys
 olde lodgynge in the toure, where hys keepers looked more narrowly to
 hym then they dyd befoze. After whyche takynge, he was drawen from
 the toure on a hardell to Saint Giles felde, and there hanged in chay-
 nes, and after consumed with fire. Well nowe leauyng the matters of
 Englande let vs retorne to the affaires in Normandy.

The. vii. yere.

The. vii. yere



fter kyng Henry had thus victoriously obtained so ma-
 ny townes and so many fortresses from the possession of
 his enemies, and that his great fame and litle personage
 was the whole terror and feare of the frenche nacion, he
 ymagined with hymself that he had nothyng doen nor a-
 ny thyng gotten excepte he brought the famous citie of
 Roan beynge the Empery and diademe of the Duchy of Normandy in
 to his possession & dominion, to the whiche out of euery parte the Nor-
 mans had conueighed their money Jewelles and household stuffe: And
 whiche

Kyng Henry the. vi.

Fol. xxviij.

whiche citie sicke his firste arrival they hadde not onely walled and for-
 tressed with many rampiers & stronge bulwarke, but also with valiant
 capitaines and hardy souldiours to no small numbze. Wherfoze he set
 forward his army toward the toune called Montlarche standyng vpon
 the Riuer of Seyne. viij. mile from Roan betwene Paris and Roan.
 When the Frenchemen whych kepeth the passage heard of the kynges
 approachyng, they gathered together a great numbze of men of warre
 redy to defend and prohibite the passage, appointyng another band of
 men if they failed to kepe the farther side of the bridge and to watche
 and hourelly attend that he nether by bote nor by hessell shoulde escape
 any maner of waye. When he came to the toune, first he sette forwarde
 towarde the bridge, whiche when he sawe it so well defended that it
 would not without greates losse be obteigned, sodainly he blewe the re-
 traite and reculed almoste a myle backward, where in a pleasant place
 by the riuers side he pitched his Campe: and in the night season, what
 with botes and barges, what with hoggeshedes and pipes he conuei-
 ghed ouer the brode riuer of Seyne a greates compaignie of his armie
 without any resistauce of his enemies. For they whych wer on the he-
 therside of Seyne, thynkyng that the Englishmen had gone to conquere
 some other place folowed the not, but studied how to defend their toune
 (whiche was ynough for them to do.) When the kyng saw that his men
 wer on the other side of the water, he the next day earely returned to
 the toune and assaulted it on bothe the sides. When the inhabitantes percei-
 ued that contrary to their expectacio they wer compassed & beset by their
 enemies & sawe no hope of refuge or succoz, with humble herte and no
 great ioy rendered by the toune. And so the kyng hauyng no let or im-
 pediment determined to besege and assault the citie and castle of Roan
 for the whiche he had taken diuerse longe and tedious iornayes, & sent
 befoze hym his vncle the lozde Thomas duke of Excester with a great
 compaignie of horsmen and Archers, whiche with banner displayed
 came befoze the toune and sent to the capitaines wyndsoze a heraulte
 at armes, willyng them to deliuer the toune to the kyng his Master, or
 els he would persecute them with fire, bloud and sworde. To whō they
 proudly answered, that none they receiued of hym, nor none they would
 deliuer, except by fyne force they wer therunto copelled. And to declare
 theselues valiant capitaines & hardy men of war, there issued out of the
 toune a great band of men of armes & encoūtrede fiercely with the English
 men, whiche like men nether afraid nor astonied manfully them recei-
 ued, & with fyne force drawe them into the toune again, leuyng with the
 Englishmen. xxx. of their compaignie prisoners and ded persons. The
 duke with this good spede and proude aunswer of the frenche capitai-
 nes, returned to the kyng to whō was rendred a litle befoze the toune of
 Louyers, whiche he gaue to his said brother the duke of Clarence, whiche
 made there his deputie sir Ihon Godard knight. The duke of Exce-
 ster also had newly taken the citie of Eureux and made capitain ther
 e. iij.

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The vij. yere. of

the duke of Excester was returned to Pontlarch as you haue heard, the capitaines of Roan set fire on the suburbes, bet doune Churches, cut doune trees, brede the bushes, destroyed the vines round about the citee, to thentent that the Englishmen should haue no relief nor comfort ether of lodgyng or fewell. When the kynge heard of their dispitefull doynges, he wyth hys whole army remoued from Pontlarche, and the last daie of July came befoze the citee of Roan and compassed it rounde aboute wyth a strong siege and a fearfull assaute. The kynge laye with a greate puissaunce at the hous of Charitee on the East side of the citee, & the duke of Clarence lodged befoze the port of Caux on the West part of the citee. The duke of Excester toke his place on the Northside at the porte Denise: betwene the dukes of Excester and Clarence was appoynted the erle of Arthall euen befoze the gate of the castle, to whom wer ioyned therle of Ormond and the Lordes of Haryngton and Calbot. And from the duke of Excester toward the kynge were encamped the lordes of Rosse, Willoughby, Fitzhugh and sir William Porter with a great bande of Northrenne euen befoze the port saint Hillarij. Charles of Mortaint and Sallbery wer assigned about the Abbey of saint Katherine. Sir Ihon Grey was lodged directly against the Chapel called Mount S. Highell, sir Philip Leche treasorer of the warres kept the hil next the Abbey, & the Baron of Carew kept the passage on the riuer of Sayne, and to hym was ioyned a valiaunt esquire called Jenico, whiche twoo capitaines valiauntly kept the riuage of the water of Sayne. On the farther side of the riuer wer lodged therles of Warren and Huntynghdon, the lordes Neuell and Ferrers, sir Gilbert Umfreuile with a well furnished company of warlik souldiours directly befoze the gate called port du Pont. And to the intent that no aide shoulde passe by the riuer toward the citee, a greate chaine of yron was deuised at Pontlarche and sette on piles from the one side of the water to the other, and beside that chayne he sette by a new forced byidge, sufficient bothe for cariage and passage. At whiche therle of Warwicke whiche had gotten Dampfröt was sent to the toune of Cabdebeck standyng on the riuerside betwene the sea and the citee of Roan, whiche toune he so hardly assaulted, that the capitaines offered to suffre y Englishhe navy to passe by theyr toune wythout hurte or detriment to the citee of Roan: And also yf Roan yelded, they promised to rendre their toune without anye fayle or farther delat. And this composicion they sealed, and for perfozmaunce of the same they deliuered pledges. Thys appoyntment the Englishhe navy to the numbze of .C. sailes passed by Cabdebeck and came befoze Roan and besieged it on the water side. To this siege came the duke of Gloucester with therle of Suffolke and the lorde of Burgainy whych had taken the toune of Chierburgh and wer lodged befoze the porte of Saint Hillarij nerer their enemies by fortie rodde then anye other persones of the armie.

Durynge

Kyng Henry the. v.

Fol. xxviii.

Durynge this siege arriued at Harflew the lord of Kylmaine in Freland with a band of .xvi. hundzeth Fryshmen armed in mayle with darters and skaynes after the maner of their countrey, all talle, quicke and deliuer persons, whiche came & presented them selues befoze the kynge lyng stil at the siege: of whom they were not onely gentely entertained but also (because that the kynge was informed that the frenche kynge & the duke of Burgoyne would shortly come, and either rayse the siege or bitaile or man the toune at the North gate) they were appoynted to kepe the Northside of the army, and in especial the way that cometh from the forest of Lyons. Whiche charge the lord of Kylmaine and his copany ioyfully accepted & did so their deuoir, that no men were more praised nor did more damage to their enemies then they did, for surely their quicknes and swiftnes did more preiudice to their enemies, then their great harded hozles did hurt or damage the nimble Fryshmen. Thus was the fayre cytie of Roan compassed about wyth enemyes besieged by princes, and beset about both by water and lande, hauynge neither comfort nor aide of kynge nor dolphyn. And although the army were strong without, yet within there lacked neither hardy capitaines nor manful souldiours. And as for people, they had more then ynow, for as it was wyitten by him that knew the nombze and had no occasion to erre from the trueth, there were at the tyme of the siege within the cytie, of christen people .CC. and .x. thousand persons. Dayly were issues made out of the cytie at diuers portes, sometyme the Englishmen gate, at another tyme the frenchemen laued, somtyme neither of both either got or saued: for surely the capitaines and men of warre within the toune settynge more by honor then by life, preferring fame befoze worldly ryches, dispisyng pleasure & vilependyng fearfull heartes, swore eche to other neuer to reder or deliuer the toune while they might either hold sworde in hand or put spere in rest. The kynge of England beyng aduertised of their haute courages and high stomackes, determined to conquere them by samyne whiche would not be tamed by weapon. Wherfore he stopped all the passages both by water and lande that no bitaile could be coueighed to the cytie, he caste trenches rounde about the walles, and set them ful of stakes and defended the with archers, so that they within could haue no way out ether to inuade their enemies (or yf they coulde) to depart and relinquish their fortresse and cytie. One day tidynge wer sayned that the frenche kynge approached with all his power to raise the siege, & reskew the cytie: Wherfore kyng Henry comanded al men to lye in their harneys lest they might by some subtilite cautel be surprised vnbware and taken vnprouided. But the frenche kynge neyther came nor sent, to the great wonder of the Englishmen. This siege thus continuyng from Lammas almost to Christmas, diuers enterpryses were attempted and diuers polices wer deuised how every part might damage and hurte his aduersary and enemy, but no part muche reioysed of their gaine, Durynge whiche tyme, bitaile began

The citee of Roan besieged.

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The vij. yere. of

gan soze to falle within the toune, so that onely binger & water serued for drinke. If I should reherse accordyng to the wytyng of diuers authors, not onely howe deare Dogges, rattes, myse and cattes wer solde within the toune: but how gredely they were by the pooze people eaten and deuoured, and also how the people died daylye for faute of foode, and how yong infantes lay sucking in the stretes on their mothers brestes lyng dead, staruen for hunger, you would more abhorre the lothsome doynges then reioyle at their miserable mischace. The riche men wichin the toune put out at the gates the poze and indigent creatures whir he were by the englyshemen that kept the trenches beaten & driuen backe againe to the gates of the toune, whiche against them were closed and barred. So this miserable people vncomfortably forsaken and vnnaturally dispised of their owne nacion and household felowes, betwene the walles of their cytie and the treches of their enemies lay skyl crying for helpe and relief, for lacke wherof innumerable sely solles dayly died and hourelly starued. Yet kynge Henry moued with pitie & stirred with copassion in the honoz of Christes natiuitie on Christmas day refreshed all the pooze people with vitayle to their great comfort & relief: for the whiche act they not onely thanked, lauded and praised the kynge of England, but also praied to God for his preseruacion and furtherance, and for the hynderance and euill successe of their vnkynnd citizens & vncharitable country men. This miserable famyne dayly more and more encreasyng so daunted the heartes of the bolde capitaynes, & so abated the courages of the riche burgesles, and so turmeted the bodies of the pooze citezens, that the stout souldiour for faintnes coude skake welde his weapon, nor the riche marchaunt for money coude not bye a sheuer of bread: so that the cominaltie cried to the captaynes, and the nedy people besought the lordes to haue compassion on them, and to inuent some waye for their succoz and comfort. The gouernours of the toune, after long consultacion had, consideryng the great necessitie that they were in, and seying none apparence of succour or relief, determined it both necessary and conuenient to treate with the kynge of England. And so by the newyers euen ther came to the walles at the gate of the bridge diuers comissioners appoynted by the capitaynes, whiche made assigne to the Englyshemen lyng wythout to speake wyth some gentlemen or other person of auctoritie. The Earle of Huntynghdon whiche kept that part sent to them sir Gilbert Umfreuile, to who they declared that yf they might haue a guyde or a safeconduite, they would gladly speake with the kynge. Syr Gilbert promised not onely to do theyr message, but also to certifie the of the kynges pleasure & purpose. Which comunicacion ended, he repaired to the duke of Clarence and other of the kynges counsaill, aduertisyng the of the request of the citezens, which incontinent assembled the selues in the kynges lodgyng, where sir Gilbert Umfreuile wysely and soberly declared to the kynge the myndes and intentes of the citezens. The kynge like a graue prince

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Kyng Henry the v.

Fol. ccc.

consideryng that a thyng gotten without effusion of Christen bloud is both honozable and profitable, and sawe that the haute cozages of the braggyng frenchemen wer now by his hard besiegyng soze abated and almost tamed, thought it conuenient to heare their lowly petition and humble request, and so willed sir Gilbert to aduertise them that he was content to heare. xij. of them whiche should be safely coueighed to hys presence: With this answeere sir Gilbert departed and made relacion therof to the capitaynes standyng at the gate. Whiche on the next day in the moznyng appoynted, iij. knightes, iij. lerned men and, iij. sage burgesles all clothed in blacke to go to the kynge of Englad. These xij. persons wer receiued at the port sainte Hillarij by sir Gilbert Umfreuile accompanied wyth diuers gentlemen and yomen of the kynges household, comonly called yomen of the croune, and conueighed to the kynges lodgyng, who they found at Masse. When the deuine service was finished, kynge Henry gorgeously apparelled and sumptuously adorned came out of hys trauers, fiercelly and princely beholdyng the frenche messengers & passed by them into his chambre. After hym incontinently the xij. ambassadours wer conueighed, amongest who one learned in the ciuile law, more arrogant then learned, & yet not so arrogant as vndiscrete sayd these wordes. Right high and mightie prince, right noble and puissant kynge, if you wyll with your selfe diligently consider wherin consisteth the glozy of victozye and the triumphe of a conquerour, you shall plainly perceiue, that the tye of honoz is in the taming of proud men, ouercomyng of valiant souldiours and subduyng of strong cyties and populus regions, and not in slayng christen people by hunger thirst and famine, in whiche consisteth neither manhod, wit, nor pollicy. Alas, regard you your honoz, and se yonder great multitude of miserable people cryng for meat and wepyng for drinke and dyng for lacke of succour and relief - hatte glouze shall you obtayne in killyng of wretches by famyne, whiche death of all deathes is moste to be dispised and abhorred. If you wyl shewe your selfe charitable before God, or mercifull before men, let al our pooze people which wyll depart out of our cytie passe through your campe to get their liuyng in other places, and then manfully assaut our cytie, and by force (if you dare) subdue and conquere it. And if your enterprise succede fortunately (as a thinge that is very doubtfull) in this doyng you shall not onely obtayne worldly glozy and terrestrial victozy for ouercomyng the strong and puissant men of armes and the riche cytie, but also merite muche before God for deliueryng and hauyng compassion of the pooze nedy and indigent persons. When this Orator had sayd, the kynge, whiche no request lesse suspected then that whiche was thus desired, began a while to muse: And when he had wel perceiued the crafty cautell and fraudulent inuencion of the frenche messengers, he with a fierse countenance and a bolde spirit made to the this answeere sayng: Thynke you fantastical frenchemen that I am so ignozant and so brutall that I cannot perceiue

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The vii. yere of

perceiue your double dealyng and crafty conueighaunce. Judge you me so simple that I know not wherin the glozy of a coqueror consisteth. Esteeme you me so ignoraunt that I perceiue not what craftes and warlike pollices by strong enemies are to be subdued and brought to subiection. yes, yes, I am not so loiterynge a truaud as to forgette so good a lesson. And if these chinges be to you blynd and obscure I wyll declare and open them to you. The goddesse of warre called Bellona, (which is the correctrice of princes for right witholdyng or iniurie doynge, and the plage of God for euill liuyng and vntreue demeanour amongest subiectes) hath these. iij. handmaidens euer of necessitie attendynge on her, bloud, fyre, and famine, whiche thre damosels be of that force & strength that euery one of them alone is able and sufficient to turment and afflict a proud prince: and they alioyned together are of puillance to destroy the most populous countrey and most richest region of the world. If I by assaultyng of your toune should seke your bloud (although I gained as I doubt not but I should) yet my gaine wer not cleare without some losse of my people. If I set your cytie on fyre, and so consume it and you also, then haue I lost that precious iewel for the whiche I haue so sore longed and so long laboured. Therfore to saue myne owne people (whiche is one point of glozy in a capitaine) and to preferue the toune whiche is my laful and iust inheritaunce: And to saue as many of you as wil not willyngly be destroyed, I haue appointed the mekest maide of the thre damosels to afflict and plage you tyll you be bydded and brought to reason, which shalbe when it shal please me and not at your appointment: And therfore I say and affirme that the gayne of a capitaine by any of these thre handmaidens is bothe glorious, honorable and triumphant, but of all thre the yongest maide is in all chinges most profitable and comodious. Now to answer to your demaundes, as touching the poore people lyng in the ditches, I assure you I more lament your lacke of charitie toward your christen brethren and your owne nation of one language and one countrey, then I reioyce at the vndoynge of so many creatures and castyng away of so manye enemies. You like tirantes put the out of the toune to thent that I should slay them, and yet I haue saued their liues. You woulde neither geue them meat nor drinke, and yet I beyng their moztall enemy haue succoured and releued them: so that yf anye vitcharitie be, it is in you, yf anye shame or reproche be taken, receiue it youre selfe, for you be the doers. If I haue done them good let God rewarde me, for I loke of the for no thanks, yf you haue done the euill so shall you be done to. And as to suffre your poore people to passe out of the cytie through my campe, no no, I wyll not so accomplishe youre cloked requeste, but you shall kepe them styll to helpe to spend youre vitayles: And as to assault your toune, I wyl you know it that I am therto both able and willyng as I se tyme & occasion: but seyng the choice is in my hand to tame you either with bloud, fyre, or famyne, or with all, I wyll take the choice at my

Bellona, the
Goddesse of
battaile.

Bellona the goddesse
of warre hath
three handmaidens
of bloud, fyre,
and famine.

Kyng Henry the. v.

Fol. ccc.

my pleasure & not at yours. And with that the kyng with a fro wyng countenaunce departed fro them to his chambze and comaunded them to dine with his officers.

When he was departed, the frenchemen began to marueill at hys excellent wit, and to muse at the hautnes of his courage, and after they had dined and consulted together, they required once agayne to haue accesse to hys royall presence, which when it was to the graunted, they humblyng them selues on their knees besought him to take a truce for. viij. daies, in the whiche they might by their commissioners take some ende and good conclusion with hym and his counsaill. The kyng like a piteous prince rather couetyng the preferuacion of the people, then their distruction, after good deliberacion taken, graunted to the their askyng, with the whiche answer they ioyously returned.

A truce of viij. dayes
grawnted.

After their departure were appointed and set by. iij. riche tentes, the one for the lordes of Englande to consult together, & second for the commissioners of the cytie, & third for both partes to argue and debate the matter. The commissioners for the Englishe part wer the erles of Warwike & Salisbury, the lord Fitzhugh, sir water Hungerford, sic Gilbert Umfreuile, sir Thon Robert & Thon de Wasques de Almada. And for the french part wer apointed sir Guy de Buttelez &. vi. other.

Duryng this truce, euery day the commissioners met, the Englishe men accused and the frenchmen excused, the Englishmen demaunded muche, and the frenchmen professed lytle. Thus with arguyng & reasonyng the. viij. day came and nothyng was done, nor one article concluded. Wherfore the Englishmen toke doune the tentes & the frenchmen toke their leaue, but at their departyng, they remembryng them selues required the Englishe lordes for the loue of God that the truce might continue tyl the sunne risyng the next day, to the whych the lordes sone assented. When the frenchmen wer returned to Roan, sodenly in all the toune sprong a rumour that the truce was expired and nothyng determined. Then the poore people ranne about the stretes like frantike persones, shoutyng and cryng and callyng the captaines and gouernours murtherers and manquellers, sayng that for their pride & styffe stomacke al this misery was happened in the toune, threatenyng to slay them if they would not agre to the kyng of Englandes demaund and request. The Magistrates beyng amaled with the fury of the people, called al the toune together to knowe their myndes and opinions. The whole voice of the comons was to yelde, yeld, rather then starue. Then the frenchmen in the euenyng came to the tent of sir Thon Robert, requiryng him of getlenes to moue the kyng that the truce might be prolonged for. iij. dayes. The kyng therunto agreed and appointed tharchbishoppe of Cantorbury and the other. vii. before named for his part, and the citezens appointed an egal number for them. So the tentes were agayne set by, dayly was assembles and muche treaty on both parties, and on the fourth day by the helpe of God, the treaty was concluded.

concluded and finished to the great reioysyng of the pooze citezens, the copy wherof foloweth worde by worde.

The appointmentes of the yeldyng by of the cytie and castle of Roan.

*Articles for
the summe of the
the vij. yere.*

1. Firste it is accorded that Guy de Botellier capitaine of the Cytie and castle of Roan with the consent of the noble citezens & other dwellyng and beyng in the sayd cytie and castell shall yelde and deliuer into the handes of the full excellent kyng of England or other what so he be by him deputed, the cytie, & castle aboue sayd without fraude or male engine, what tyme after the middes of the .xix. day of this present moneth of January our sayd lord the kyng wyll the cytie and the castel to be deliuered vnder maner and forme within wrytten.

2. Also it is accorded that the day and houre the sayd nobles and citezens & other what so they be dwellyng & beyng in the sayd cytie & castel shall submit them in all thinges to the grace of our sayd lord the kyng.

3. Also it is accorded that from this houre vnto reall & effectuell yeldyng of the sayd cytie & castel, none of the sayd nobles or other beyng in the sayd cytie or castel shall not go out of the foresayd cytie and castel without speciall grace of our sayd lord the kyng.

4. Also it is accorded that from this houre vnto the deliuerance of the cytie, euery of the parties shall abstaine from all deedes of warre to make againe that other partie of them.

5. Also it is accorded that the foresayd nobles, citezens and other beyng in the sayd cytie & castel shall pay to our foresayd lord the kyng CCC. thousand scutes of golde, wherof alwayes two shall be worth an Englyshe noble, or in the stead of euery scute .xx. great blankes whyte or .xx. grottes. Of whiche .CCC. thousand scutes, the one halfe shall be payde to our sayd lord the kyng or to hys deputies within the cytie of Roan beforesayd the .xxii. day of this present moneth of January, and that other halfe shall be payed to our sayd lord the kyng or to his deputies in the feast of saint Mathew the Apostle next comyng that shall be the .xxiiii. daye of february next, without any vtter delay.

6. Also it is accorded that all and euery horse, harneys, armures, artilleries for shot and all other habilimentes of warre longynge to souldiers or other straungers beyng in the sayd cytie and castel, shall be put together by them in two houses by our sayd lord the kyng to be assigned, & they shall be beliuered by the capitaine of the sayd cytie to our sayd lord the kyng after the middes of the .xix. day of January theruppon to be required.

7. Also it is accorded that all and euery armour, artilleries and all habilimentes of warre of the sayd castel shall be put together in one house within the same castel, and they shall be deliuered to oure sayd lord the kyng or to his deputies in that partie, the day that the same castel shall be fallen to be deliuered to our sayd lord the kyng.

8. Also it is accorded that all and euery armures, artilleries and other habilimentes

habilimentes of warre of the sayd citie or of al maner of citezens and of al other dwellyng therin, by them shall be brought and put together in one hous or mo houses there by them to be deliuered to our Lord the kyng, & by the captain of the same citie shall be deliuered to our foresayd Lord the kyng or to his deputie in what tyme the said captain by the partie of our most dourbest lord the kyng, after the middaye of this present moneth of January therupon be required, out take the armures that belonge to Marchauntes which were wonte for to sell thein ceassyng fraude and male engine. And yf it befall any marchauntes any such armures that be not theirs, vnder colour of theirs to colouren or hidē in any maner, tho armures so hid and coloured and al other what that thei been that diden, to our Lord the kyng shall be forfeited, and the body of the same marchaunt to been punished at the kynges wil.

Goodfull

Also it is accorded that in no maner shall be made, brennyng, hynderyng, harming or appairyng, wastyng or destroyng of horlle, of armures or artilleries or of anye other habilimentes of warre within the foresayd citie and castel beyng, but that all and euery wythoute fraude or male engine shall be kept whole and unhurt to oure lord the kyng as it is beforesayd to be deliuered.

Also it is accorded that al & euery chayne that were wont to be laid ouerthwarte the stretes and lanes of the sayd citie, shall be put into an hous to be turned to the profite of the citezens of the same citie.

Also it is accorded that our foresayd lord the kyng shall haue place and space of lande, of the frewyl of his highnesse to be chosen to hym a paleys to be made within the sayd citie or wythin the walles of the same citie where it shall seme moste behouefull. So neuer thelesse that yf it shall within the said place or space to be included any hous or edefice or place or ground longynge to any of the sayd citezens or dwellers of the same citie, our said lord the kyng to hym whome that suche maner of houses, edefices or places of ground longeth or appertemeth shall satisfie, & of other houses & edefices or places cogruely shall recompence.

Also it is accorded that al and euery subiectes of our sayd lord the kyng that now be or were prysoners to any persone beyng in the sayd citie and castel in their pledges, shall be vtterly fre as aneyntz their persones and the somes that they are bounde in at the day of this present date and accorde.

Also it is accorded that al and euery souldier and stranger beyng in the sayd citie and castel shall swere on the Euangelies of God befoze their departyng, that they shall not beare armes agaynst our lord the kyng or his, vnto the first day of January next to come, for no maner of commaundemēt that to them or to any of them of any maner of persone in contrary may be done and enioyned.

Also it is accorded that all and euery reliques & other goodes longynge to the Abbey of saynt Katheryn wythin the sayd citie and castel beyng al holy, shall bene deliuered to hym whome the kyng shall depute them

l. i.

a repetition of fol. xxxi.

The vij. yere. of

concluded and finished to the great reioysyng of the pooze citezens, the copy wherof foloweth worde by worde.

The appointmentes of the yeldyng by of the cytie and castle of Roan.

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be deliuered vnder maner and forme within wrytten.

2. Also it is accorded that the day and houre the sayd nobles and cite-
zens & other what so they be dwelllyng & beyng in the sayd cytie & castel
shal submit them in all thinges to the grace of our sayd lord the kyng.

3. Also it is accorded that from this houre vnto reall & effectuell yel-
dyng of the sayd cytie & castel, none of the sayd nobles or other beyng
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make againe that other partie of them.

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or .xv. grotes. Of whiche .CC. thousand scutes, the one halfe shalbe
payde to our sayd lord the kyng or to hys deputies within the cytie of
Roan beforesayd the .xxii. day of this present moneth of January, and
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ties in the feast of saint Mathew the Apostle next comyng that shalbe
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leries for shot and all other habilimentes of warre longynge to soul-
diors or other straungers beyng in the sayd cytie and castel, shalbe put
together by them in two houses by our sayd lord the kyng to be assig-
ned, & they shalbe beliuered by the capitaine of the sayd cytie to our
sayd lord the kyng after the middes of the .xix. day of January therup-
to be required.

7. Also it is accorded that all and euery armour, artilleries and all ha-
bilimentes of warre of the sayd castel shalbe put together in one house
within the same castel, and they shalbe deliuered to oure sayd lord the
kyng or to his deputies in that partie, the day that the same castel shall
be fallen to be deliuered to our sayd lord the kyng.

8. Also it is accorded that all and euery armures, artilleries and other
habilimentes

Kyng Henry the. v.

habilimentes of warre of the sayd citie or of al maner of citezens and of
al other dwelllyng therein, by them shalbe brought and put together in
one hous or mo houses there by them to be deliuered to our Lord the
kyng, & by the captain of the same citie shalbe deliuered to our foresayde
Lorde the kinge or to his depute in what tyme the said captain by the
partie of our most doubtfull lorde the kyng, after the middaye of thys
present moneth of January therupon be required, out take the armu-
ries that belonge to Marchauntes which were wonte for to sell them
ceaslyng fraude and male engine. And yf it befall any marchauntes any
such armuries that be not theirs, vnder colour of theirs to colouren or
hidē in any maner, tho armures so hid and coloured and al other what
that ther been that diden, to our Lorde the kyng shal be forgotten, and
the body of the same marchaunt to be punished at the kynges wil.

used full.

Also it is accorded that in no maner shalbe made, breuynge, hynde-
ryng, harming or appairyng, wastyng or destroyng of hozle, of armu-
res or artilleries or of any other habilimentes of warre within the
foresaid citie and castel beyng, but that all and euery wythoute fraude
or male engine shalbe kept whole and vnhurt to oure lord the kyng
as it is beforesayd to be deliuered.

10. Also it is accorded that al & euery chayne that were wont to be laid
ouerthwarte the stretes and lanes of the sayde citie, shalbe put into an
hous to be turned to the profite of the citezens of the same citie.

Also it is accorded that our foresayd lord the kyng shall haue place
and space of lande, of the frewyl of his highnesse to be chosen to hym
apaleys to be made within the sayde citie or wythin the walles of the
same citie where it shall seme moste behouefull. So neuerthelesse that
yf it shal within the said place or space to be included any hous or edifice
or place or ground longynge to any of the sayde citezens or dwellers of
the same citie, our said lord the kyng to hym whome that suche maner
of houses, edefices or places of ground longeth or appertemeth shal sa-
tisfye, & of other houses & edefices or places cogruely shal recompence.

Also it is accorded that al and euery subiectes of our sayd lord the
kyng that now be or were prysoners to any persone beyng in the sayde
citie and castel in their pledges, shalbe vtterly fre as aneyntz their per-
sones and the somes that they are bounde in at the day of thys present
date and accorde.

Also it is accorded that al and euery souldier and stranger beyng
in the sayd citie and castel shall swere on the Euangelies of God befoze
their departyng, that they shall not beare armes agaynst our lord the
kyng or his, vnto the first day of January next to come, for no maner
of commaundemēt that to them or to any of them of any maner of per-
sone in contrary may be done and enioyned.

Also it is accorded that all and euery reliques & other goodes lon-
gynge to the Abbey of saynt Katheryn wythin the sayd citie and castel
beyng al holy, shal bene deliuered to hym whome the kyng shall depute
them

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them to receyue the deliuerance of thesayde citie.

15 Also it is accorded that thesayd nobles, citezens and other wythin thesayde citie and castle beyng, shall cause thesame citie and Castle before thesaid the. xix. day of this present moneth of January sufficiently and honestly to be made cleane, and also diligently and honestly all the ded bodies now ded and to be ded vnto that day of deliuerance of the sayd citie honestly and diligently shall do to be buryed.

u. p. m. 200 for buryall of the dead

16 Also it is accorded that the forsayd nobles, citezens, & all beyng in thesayd citie and castle furth wyth shall receyue and suffre to entre into thesame citie all & euery pooze persone beyng in the dyches or aboute the dyches of thesame citie, which for penyry did go out of thesame city whome they shall be bounde to succor vnto the. xix. daye of January aboue sayd, as they wyl answer to God and to the kyng, and elles they shall receyue none other person into thesame citie or castle vnto the forsayd day without speycal lycence of our sayde lord the kyng, but yf it hadde any messenger or herauld of the party aduersary to the kyng to come to the gates or dyches of thesayd castle or citie.

17 Whiche articles and appoyntmentes as it is beforesayd, al & euery in maner as it is accorded, the forsayd capitain, nobles, citezens & other within thesaid castle and citie beyng, wel and truly wythout fraude or malengine to hold, obserue and kepe they behoten, and tho to be kept & fulfilled they bynden them. So but yf it befall our forsayd moste doubtfull lord the kyng that God forbid, to be ouercome in battayll to hym ymade by Charles his aduersary of fraunce or the Duke of Burgoyne or any other to come, the siege of our lord the kyng to remoue from the forsayd cyty, that neither the forsayd captayn ne none of the nobles, citezens, souldiours or other beyng within thefor sayd cyty and Castle shall gone out, ne no maner of help thei shall deliuer, nor leane to them againe our lord the kyng commyng in no maner wyle.

18 Also that all these appoyntmentes, couenauntes and accordes and euery of theim as it is beforesayd wel and truly and vnbroken bee kept, and for the moze suretie of thesame couenauntes and accordes, thefor sayde capytayne nobles and citezens and other abouesayde shall be taken at the time immediatly into the handes of our lord the kyng. lxxx. notable pledges, wherof. xx. shall be knyghtes and esquiers and the remanant citezens of thesame cyty, at their owne costes to be sustayned.

19 Also for the partie sothly of oure moste doubtful lord the kyng as forsayde, graciously and beningly considryng the meke submitting and yeldyng of thesame citie and Castle aboue sayd, hath graunted that all and euery person of what estate or degree or condicion that he be within thesayd cyty and castle being, except certayn persons within expressed that will become lieges and subiectes of our lord the kyng, and ferd hencefurth will dwell vnder his obedience, shall haue their heritages and goodes, moueables and vnmoueables wythin the duchy of Normandy constitute, and whiche befoze the day of these present letters by

gute

our forsayde lord the kyng to other persones haue not bene graunted, except armurs & artillaries abouesaid, making and doing for their heritages and their vnmouable goodes to our forsayd lord the kyng the service therof accustomed, or to other to whom such maner seruices of the graunt of our lord the kyng owen to long.

Also it is graunted on our lord the kynges behalfe that all the citezens and dwellers of the cite of Roan that now ben or in tyme to come shall bene, shall haue all and euery franchises, liberties and priuileges, which of worthy minde the progenitoys of our lord the kyng kyngs of Englande and Dukes of Normandy, to them and to thesaid citie were graunted in possession, wherof they weren the first day that oure forsayd lord the kyng came befoze thesaid citie. And also of oure large grace of his benignitie hath graunted, that the selve citezens and dwellers of the citie shall haue at theyr liberties, franchises and priuileges wherof they were in possession thefor sayd first day of the coming of our lord the kyng befoze the cyty, of the graunt of any of hys progenitoys kynges of fraunce whiche were befoze the tyme of Phillip de Valoys, aduersary to our sayd lord the kyng & daily wartyng vpon his realme.

Philip de Valoys aduersary to our sayd lord the kyng

Also it is graunted and accorded on our Lord the kynges behalfe, that all the straungiers souldiours and other in the forsayde citie and castle beyng at thys tyme, not willing to become lieges of our lord the kyng, thefor sayd cyty and castle so yeldyng as it is beforesayde, frely to departen, leuyng to our sayd lord the kyng all their armures, horse artillaries and other thinges and harneys and goodes, except the Normans will not be lieges of our lord the kyng, whiche all and euery shall abyde prisoners to our lord the kyng, and except Luca Italic, which also shall be prisoner of our lord the kyng, and also other whose names be not set in this boke, for it longeth not to clerkes to intermete of the.

Luca Italic

Also it is graunted on our lord the kynges behalfe, that the warr and also shrewed speches that duryng this siege the folk aboue mencyned of what condycyon that they bene agaynste hys royall persone haue done, or with defamed lypes haue spoken aganist our most darest lord the kyng, consideryng the day of pitie, mekely shall be forgoen, our take the prisoners that abouen in special be excepted.

Also it is accorded on our lord the kynges behalfe that thefor sayd souldiours and straungers by the forme of thys present treaty and accorded willunge for to departen, our Lord the kyng shall ordayne and make a safe conduyte in forme accustomed.

And so thefor sayd citie was yelden to oure soueraygne lord the kyng vpon s. Wolstones day beyng the. xix. daye of January, and then afterward he gat many strong townes and Castles as Depe, Caudebec, Torney, & many moe as shall be after wyrtten.

Loay y. lord vpon s. Wolston

When the day of appoyntment came, which was the day of s. Wolston, Sir Guy de Buttele and the burgeses of the toune in good ordre came to the kynges lodgyng, and there deliuered to hym the keys

l. ij. yeg