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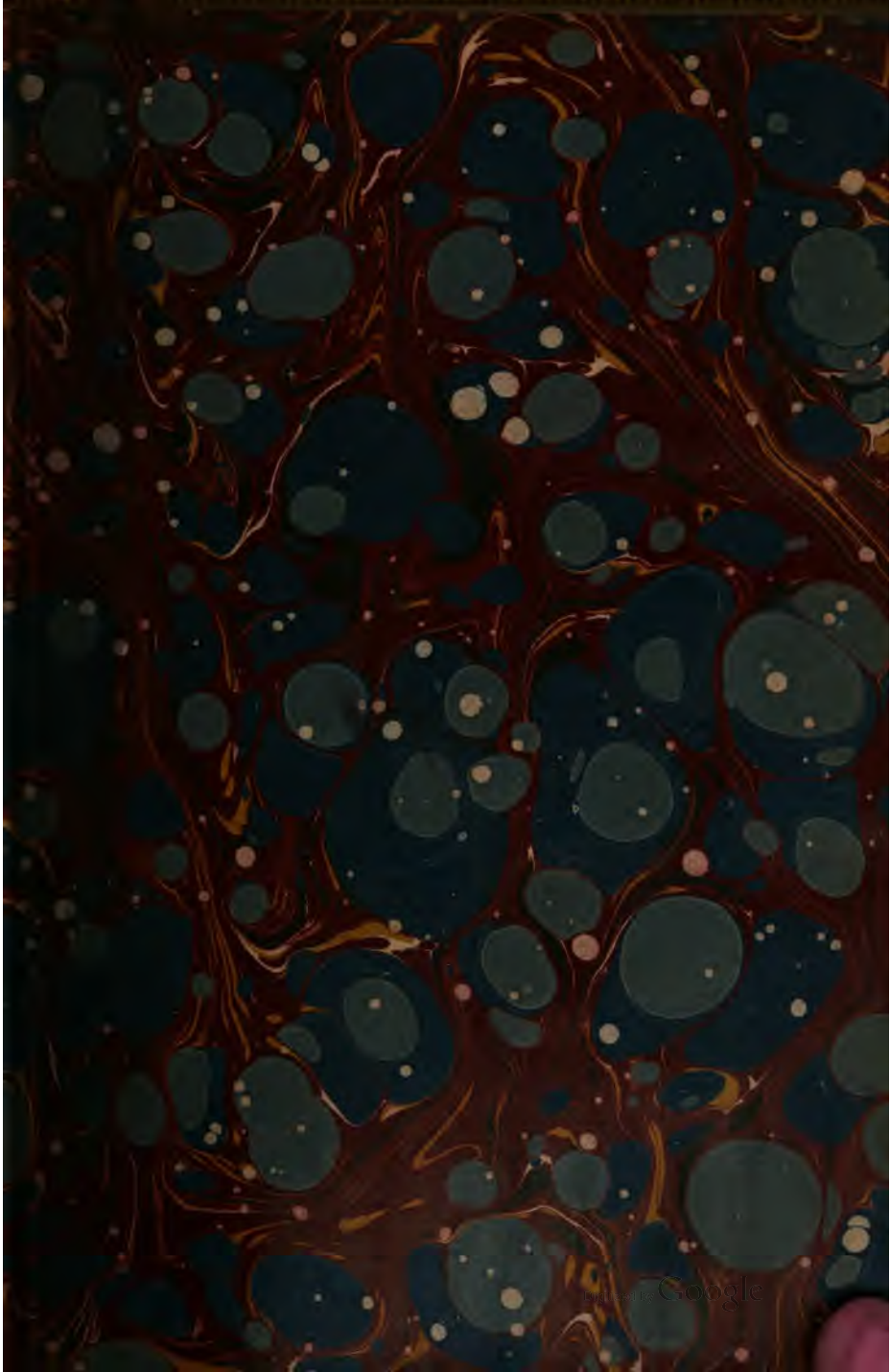
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POEMS
ON
INTERESTING EVENTS
IN THE REIGN OF
KING EDWARD III.
WRITTEN,
IN THE YEAR MCCCLII.
BY
LAURENCE MINOT.

WITH
A PREFACE, DISSERTATIONS, NOTES,
AND
A GLOSSARY.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY T. BENSLEY,
FOR T. EGERTON, WHITEHALL.

1795.

P R E F A C E.

THE neglect which writers of genius are occasionally condemned to experience, as well from their contemporaries as from posterity, was never exemplified, perhaps, in a more eminent degree than by the poet whose works are now offered to the public. His very name appears totally unknown to Leland, Bale, Pitts, and Tanner: it is mentioned, in short, by no one writer, till late in the present century, nor is found to occur in any catalogue: while the silence of the public records would induce us to believe that the great monarch whom he has so eloquently and earnestly panegyriced was either igno-

rant of his existence or insensible of his merit*.

That these equally elegant and spirited compositions were at length retrieved from the obscurity in which they had been for ages interred was owing to a whimsical circumstance, which it may not be impertinent to relate. The compiler of the Cotton catalogue (printed at Oxford in 1696), or some person whom he employed, had contented himself with describing the inestimable volume (GALBA E. IX.) which contains some of the most precious relics of ancient English poetry in these words: "CHAUCER. *Exemplar emendate scriptum.*" The manuscript,

* Of this monarch, who gave to Chaucer an office in the customs, upon condition that he wrote his accounts with his own hand, it has already been observed, that, "though adorned with many royal and heroic virtues," he "had not the gift of discerning and patronizing a great poet." Tyrwhitts Chaucer, Appendix to the preface, p. xxviii.

it must be confessed, is very *fairly*, and also pretty *correctly* written, (if either be the meaning of *emendate*,) but owes not the smallest obligation to the great poet whose genuine works might, naturally enough, have been expected to occupy the whole. The indolence of our catalogue-maker being equal to his ignorance, readily converted the name of RICHARD CHAWFER, scrawled, perhaps by some former proprietor of the volume, on a spare leaf, into that of GEOFFREY CHAUCER, the supposed author of its contents. To this fortunate blunder, however, (if a blunder there was to be,) we are indebted for our acquaintance with the name and writings of LAURENCE MINOT, whom one of a different nature might have consigned to perpetual oblivion. The late ingenious and industrious mister Tyrwhitt, in preparing materials for his admirable edition of *The Canterbury tales*, consulted the manuscript for the purpose of

collating an *accurate* copy of his favourite author. His disappointment, which may be easily imagined, would be very speedily converted into the most agreeable surprise, on finding himself thus unexpectedly introduced to the acquaintance of a new poet, anterior, perhaps, to that favourite in point of time, and certainly not his inferior with respect to language. In consequence of this happy discovery, the name of LAURENCE MINOR (which he himself has luckily taken care to preserve) was first ushered into the modern world by a note to the learned "Essay on the language and versification of Chaucer."

A copy of these poems having been communicated to mister Warton of Oxford, some extracts from them appeared, with sufficient awkwardness indeed, in the third volume of *The history of English poetry*, published in 1781. Those extracts, however, are

by no means undistinguished by the general inaccuracy which pervades that interesting and important work. Its author, confident in great and splendid abilities, would seem to have disdained the too servile task of cultivating the acquaintance of ancient dialect or phraseology, and to have contented himself with publishing, and occasionally attempting to explain, what, it must be evident, he did not himself understand. That an English writer of the first eminence should never have heard of the name of **BALIOZ** must excite surprise: and yet this appears to have been the case of our poetical historian, who, in his, certainly bold, but not less erroneous, attempts to elucidate one of the following poems, makes "Edward **THE BALIOLFE**" to mean "Edward **THE WARLIKE**," that is, "Edward **THE THIRD**," who "is introduced," he says, "by Minot, as resisting the Scottish invasion in 1347 [1346] at Nevil's cross near

Durham:"* though every child might be expected to know that this monarch was, upon that occasion, at the siege of Calais; and, in fact, he is, in the very poem alluded to, expressly stated to be "out of the londe." With respect to the age of the manuscript, which the same gentleman attributes to the reign of Henry VI. he was probably misled by the person who transmitted the poems, as it may very fairly be referred to that of Richard II. though some pieces, it is true, are inserted by a later hand, and of a more modern date.

* *This* is well known to be the northern corruption of *de*: hence *the Bruce, the Baliol*, of the Scottish poets. See Barbour's *Life of Bruce*, passim. Thus, also, *Philippe de Valois* is here called "*Philip the Valas*." The name of *Baliol* was frequently written *Bailolf* or *Bailliof* in the age of our poet. In Moreses *Nomina nobilium equitumque sub E. I.* 1749, we find "sir Thomas de *Bailolf*;" and in a list of Durham knights, in the time of Henry III. preserved in an ancient MS. in the auditors-office, Durham, (called *The Boldon-buke*, from its containing a copy of that record,) "sir John de *Bailliof*, sir Hugh de *Bailliof*, sir Eustace de *Baillof*." Blind Harry, the Scottish Homer, calls John de *Baliol*, "*Jhon the Balzoune*."

That these poems were written, or at least completed, in the beginning of the year 1352 (according to the present file), is not a mere circumstance of probability, but may be clearly demonstrated by internal evidence and matter of fact. The latest event they commemorate is the capture of Guifnes-castle, which happened, according to Avesbury, on saint Vincents day, the 22d of January, 1351-2; and it is manifest that the concluding poem, of which that capture is the subject, was written in "winter", (February, most likely,) while the fact was recent, and the captors were in possession of the place, which, we learn from Stow, they did not long occupy *. The fact, indeed, might have been

* Stows account, whencesoever he had it, is not every where very clear. If Avesbury be right, and the ambassadors from the earl of Guifnes did not arrive in London before the day of St. Maurice the abbot, which is the 15th of January, John de Doncaster must have kept possession till the following year (1352-3); which is highly improbable.

inferred from other circumstances: that the duke of Lancaster, who is familiarly mentioned by that title, was only so created the 6th of March 1350-1; and that some great events quickly succeeded the year 1352, which, as our author has not celebrated nor alluded to them, it may be presumed he did not live to witness. Minot, of course, is to be regarded as a poet anterior not only to Chaucer, who, in 1352, was but 24 years of age, and had not, so far as we know, given any proofs of a poetical imagination, but also to Gower, who, though he survived that writer, was probably his senior by some years. He cannot, at the same time, be considered as the first of English poets, since, not to mention the hermit of Hampole, the prolixity of whose compositions is compensated more by their piety than by their spirit, he is clearly posterior to Robert Mannyng (or of Brunne); whose namesake of Glouces-

ter is, in fact, the Ennius of this numerous family.*

It seems pretty clear, from our authors dialect and orthography, that he was a native of one of the northern counties, in some monastery whereof the manuscript which contains his poems, along with many others in the same dialect, is conjectured to have been written; and to which, at the same time, it is not improbable that he himself should have belonged. Chance, however, may one day bring us somewhat better acquainted with his history.

* How long Mannyng was employed upon his translation of Langetoft does not appear; but that he had not finished it in 1337 is clear from a passage in p. 243 of the printed copy: and, indeed, he, elsewhere, expressly tells us,

“ Idus that is of May left i to write this ryme,
B letter & Friday bi ix. that zere zede prime.”

(p. 341.)

The dominical letter, as Hearne observes, should be D: so that the poet finished his work, upon which he had probably been engaged for some years, on Friday the 15th of May, 1339.

The creative imagination and poetical fancy which distinguish Chaucer, who, considering the general barbarism of his age and country, may be regarded as a prodigy, admit, it must be acknowledged, of no competition; yet, if the truth may be uttered without offence to the established reputation of that preeminent genius, one may venture to assert that, in point of ease, harmony, and variety of versification, as well as general perspicuity of style, Laurence Minot is, perhaps, equal, if not superior, to any English poet before the sixteenth, or even, with very few exceptions, before the seventeenth, century. There are, in fact, but two other poets who are any way remarkable for a particular facility of rimeing and happy choice of words: Robert of Brunne, already mentioned, who wrote before 1340, and Thomas Tusser, who wrote about 1560.

As to what concerns the present publication, it may be sufficient to say, that the poems are printed, with scrupulous fidelity, from the only manuscript copy of them known to exist, of which even the evident corruptions, though unnoticed in the text or margin, are not corrected without being elsewhere pointed out to the reader, in order that he may decide for himself upon the necessity or propriety of the correction. All abbreviations, indeed, have been entirely discarded; as hath likewise the character *y*; the improper representative, though peculiar, perhaps, at that period, to the northern scribes, of the Saxon *þ*. The letter *z*, however, is retained; a retention which can require no apology, after the respectable examples of a Ruddiman and a Percy; notwithstanding they may have been ranked, among "ignorant editors," for the preservation of "this stupid

blunder."* Its power, at the same time, is, in these poems, everywhere that of the modern *y* consonant; though, on many occasions, it is the substitute of *gh*.

It may be requisite to apprise the reader, that our author, like Chaucer, and, perhaps, other poets of the same age, makes occasional use of the *e* feminine, which renders it necessary, in pronunciation, to divide, in some cases, what, in others, is a single syllable: a liberty upon which the metre and harmony of his lines will now and then be found essentially to depend. Thus, for instance, in page 1, line 8, the word "dedes" is to be pronounced, as a disyllable, "dedés"; though, in the very next line but one, it is equally requisite to be pronounced as a monosyllable.

* See *Ancient Scottish poems*, 1786, p. 520. The ascription made in the same page, that the letter *z*, "in the old editions," is "carefully distinguished from the" *y* consonant, in the manner there described, seems to be hazarded without the slightest authority or foundation.

In the same predicament are "Scottés" (p. 3. l. 5.) and "Scottes" (p. 4. l. 4.) and "bowés" (p. 20. l. 10.) and "bowes" (p. 23. l. 4.) The use of the acute accent, which has been introduced in a few instances of proper names, may, perhaps, be thought no less proper in the case spoken of; but, beside that there is only a single manuscript, the writer of which, not having received the terrible injunction layed upon *Adam scriviniere**, was possibly unaware of the poets intention, one must not forget the sentiment of a most ingenious and accurate person upon this subject: that "a reader, who cannot perform such operations for himself, had better not trouble his head about the verification of 'an ancient author.'"* It may, therefore, be deemed sufficient to add, in the words of the same excellent critic, that "the true *e* feminine is

* See Urrys *Chaucer*, p. 626.

† *Canterbury tales*, iv. 95.

always to be pronounced with an obscure evanescent sound, and is incapable of bearing any stress or accent." *

The NOTES which accompany these poems are given chiefly from some ancient manuscript, from the old English translation of Froisart, an almost contemporary writer, and from the chronicles of Fabian, Holinshed and Stow; but more especially from that of Froisart, the extracts from which, though occasionally prolix, as it is a book of great rarity, may be excused, if not welcomed, by most readers, on account of their novelty. The language of this translation, however obsolete it may now appear, was doubtless esteemed perfectly elegant at the court of king Henry the eighth; it being the work of a very eminent and accomplished nobleman of that period.

* The latter is never implied by the acute accent ' ; but Urry, out of ignorance, adopted the grave accent ` , which always requires it.

As the general information which appeared necessary to illustrate the two principal subjects of Minots poetry, his heroes wars with Scotland and with France, was thought too long for the notes, it has been thrown into the form of DISSERTATIONS. This, however, being an after-thought, has occasioned some repetitions, which the reader is desired to pardon.

No word of the least difficulty has been intentionally omitted in the GLOSSARY; though many words, peculiar to our author, are necessarily submitted to further investigation; as it seems no part of an editors duty to save his readers the trouble of guessing at the meaning of expressions for which they cannot possibly be more at a loss than he is himself.

INTRODUCTORY
DISSERTATIONS.

I.

ON THE SCOTISH WARS OF KING EDWARD III.

THE male line of the royal family of Scotland having become extinct by the death of Alexander III. in the year 1285-6, and the young queen, Margaret of Norway, his granddaughter, the only surviving descendant of Henry prince of Cumberland, eldest son of David I. dying, an infant, in 1290, several persons, in different rights, layed claim to the crown; and the regency of Scotland, either unable or unwilling to decide the contest, solicited the assistance of king Edward I. This monarch, powerful, ambitious and politic, readily accepted the office of arbitrator; but, previously to a decision upon the claims of others, he thought it necessary to

determine a claim of his own, which was, to be superior and lord paramount of the kingdom of Scotland; a claim which the competitors, whether through ignorance, timidity, or prudence, unanimously acknowledged; and, in that character, they obliged themselves, by a solemn instrument, to submit to his award: the regency and baronage of Scotland, at the same time, not only surrendering the kingdom, but doing homage and swearing fealty, as to their liege lord, in order to enable him, as he pretended, to carry it the more effectually into execution. This meeting was held, by adjournment, at a small village on the north side of the Tweed, opposite to the castle of Norham, in the beginning of June 1291, and was further adjourned to the 2d of August in the same year; when the claims were to be received by commissioners named for the purpose, who were to report the result to Edward. The competitors, accordingly, at this adjourned meeting, delivered in their claims, which amounted to thirteen; but, most of them being very frivolous, they were, by different means, finally reduced to two: those of John de Baliol and Robert de

Brus, or Bruce, both powerful barons as well in England as in Scotland; Baliol being the grandson of Margaret, the eldest daughter of David earl of Huntingdon, second son of David I. and Bruce the son of Isabel, the second daughter of the same nobleman. The sole question, therefore, left to the decision of Edward, was whether the issue of an elder sister, more remote in one degree, was to be preferred to the issue of a younger sister, nearer in one degree; and his definitive judgement was, that Baliol should have seisin of the kingdom of Scotland, saving the right of the king of England and his heirs. Seisin being accordingly delivered, Baliol was crowned at Scone on the 30th of November 1292, and on the 26th of the following month did homage to his liege lord at Newcastle upon Tyne. This adjudication of the English monarch, however unsatisfactory in its consequences, was self-evidently just; and, supposing with the learned and ingenious Ruddiman, the Scots of that period to have thought otherwise, namely, that the child of a younger daughter was to be preferred, in an indivisible inheritance, to the grandchild of

an elder, they must certainly have been very confused and inconsequential reasoners.

In the year 1295, Baliol, who had been repeatedly cited before the English parliament, on the complaint of his own subjects, and seems, in short, to have had his patience completely, and, perhaps, intentionally, wearied out by the domineering insolence of his lord paramount, entered into an alliance with Philip the fair king of France, and committed some petty devastation upon the English borders. Edward, glad of his vassals rebellion, immediately took Berwick; and, (Baliol having formally renounced his allegiance,) by his general the earl of Warren, defeated the Scots at Dunbar. The castles of Roxburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling, speedily surrendered; and, to conclude, Baliol, on the 2d of July 1296, in the most humiliating manner that could be devised, expressed contrition for his offences; and resigned his crown, kingdom, and people into the hands of his liege lord, who once more received the fealty of his Scottish subjects, as their immediate and lawful sovereign.

In the following year (1297) the Scots,

under the command of the illustrious William Wallace, defeated the English in repeated engagements, and drove them out of the country. Edward again invaded it, and again, after a spirited opposition, reduced it to subjection. Baliol, whom he had retained in custody from the time of his resignation, was now sent over to France, and delivered into the hands of the pope's nuncio, to be disposed of at his holiness's pleasure. The younger Bruce, who had been chosen one of the guardians of Scotland, in the name of his father's rival, and had surrendered himself to the English, dying in 1304, was, with Edward's consent, succeeded in his Scottish inheritances by his eldest son.

Edward seemed now to have attained the summit of his ambitious views: but the calm was transient and delusive. Four months sufficed to overthrow a system, which, it has been observed, "the incessant labours of fifteen years had established by dissimulation, craft, and violence, with a waste of treasure, and the effusion of much blood."

On the 10th of February 1305-6, Robert

Bruce, grandson to the competitor, arrived in Scotland; and, having appointed an interview with John Comyn, lord of Cumbernauld, a nobleman of the first consequence in that kingdom, in the church of the minorites at Dumfries, stabbed him before the high altar. The immediate causes of Bruce's leaving the English court, of his requesting this conference, and of its violent issue, are not known. It is, however, highly probable that he came down resolved to assert his pretensions to the Scottish crown, and, naturally anxious to attach to his party the most powerful baron in his realm, had proposed terms, the rejection of which gave rise to an altercation, which terminated in his opponents death. But, whatever was, in fact, the subject of the conversation, to which no third person appears to have been privy, it is certain that Bruce, though excommunicated as a sacrilegious murderer, did not think it necessary to publish his vindication. He was probably satisfied in having got rid of one whose friendship he found it impracticable to obtain, and whose enmity might have

furnished an insuperable barrier to his attempt.*

On the 27th of March 1306, Bruce was solemnly crowned at Scone; and, on the 7th of June 1329, dyed in the full and peaceable possession of that sovereignty which he had struggled through numerous difficulties, and against the most potent enemies, to restore and establish.

Previously, however, to this event, Edward II. the son and successor of Edward I. (who dyed on his expedition against Scotland, the 7th of July 1307) after a turbulent and disgraceful reign, had, in January 1326-7, been formally deposed from the sovereignty, by the queen and her faction, who had placed his crown on the head of the young prince of Wales, now Edward III. and a treaty of peace between the two kingdoms had been concluded at Northampton in April 1328; of which one article was that Joan, sister to the English monarch, should

* The notion, entertained by lord Hailes and others, that Comyn, in right of his mother, Marjory, sister to Baliol, had himself some contingent pretensions to the crown, seems destitute of foundation.

be given in marriage to David the only son of the king of Scots. This marriage having accordingly taken place, David II. and his queen (he being in his 8th year and she about the same age) were crowned at Scone; on the 24th of November 1331.

John Baliol, who dyed in France in 1314, had left an elder son, Edward, the heir of his pretensions; and this youth the king of England had, in 1330, taken under his protection, and formally permitted to reside there for a twelvemonth.

Though, by an express article in the treaty of Northampton, no restitution was to be made by either sovereign of inheritances which had fallen into his hands by the forfeiture of former proprietors, an exception was introduced in favour of Thomas lord Wake, Henry de Beaumont, and Henry de Percy, who were to be restored to the estates of which the king of Scots, by reason of the war between the two nations, had already taken possession. This article had been fulfilled with respect to Percy, and Edward had repeatedly, though ineffectually, demanded its performance in favour of Wake and Beau-

mont. These noblemen, therefor, in conjunction with the other disinherited barons, having prevailed upon young Baliol, who arrived very opportunely for their purpose, to head the enterprize, determined to invade Scotland. Edward, however, who affected publicly to oppose a design which he privately countenanced, would not suffer them to enter that kingdom by the English marches; as such a measure would have been in open violation of the peace of Northampton, of which he appeared very tenacious. They, therefor, changed their plan to an invasion by sea, and, having embarked with their forces in the Humber, landed at or near Kinghorn, in the firth of Forth, on the 6th of August 1332. The earl of Fife, who opposed their landing with a few hasty levies, being quickly defeated, Baliol marched to Dunfermline, and attacking the Scottish army under the command of Donald earl of Mar, the new regent, obtained a victory, which to the English was as easy and honorable, as to the Scots it is, even by their own historians, allowed to have been bloody and disgraceful. The regent, whose ignorance appears to have

been the chief cause of this national disaster, with many other noblemen, perished in the conflict. Baliol entered Perth on the following day, and, a blockade formed by the earl of March being abandoned, within three weeks after his landing perceived himself in the peaceable possession of a kingdom, and was formally crowned at Scone on the 24th of September. The king of England now thought it prudent, "for the safety of the realm," to draw near the Scottish frontiers; and, while he remained at York, received; from the grateful Baliol, an instrument, executed at Roxburgh-castle, whereby he acknowledged Edward for his liege lord, and covenanted to put him in possession of the town of Berwick, and of other territory on the Scottish marches: offering, moreover, to marry the young queen, to increase her jointure, and to provide for the dethroned monarch as his said liege lord should advise; and engaging to serve in all his wars, with two hundred men at arms, for a year together, at his own expence. Edward, in return, was to guarantee the possession of Scotland to this mushroom monarch. In the

mean time the friends of the young king were not idle: for, on the 16th of December following, while Baliol was indulging in the sweets of sovereignty at Annan, he was suddenly attacked by the earl of Murray and others, at the head of a party of horse, and escaped with great difficulty into England; his brother, and several other persons of distinction, being slain in his defence. Here he renewed his engagements to Edward; and, by the assistance he received, was enabled to return into Scotland, and quarter himself in the neighbourhood of Roxburgh. The Scots, upon Baliol's flight, having made some inroads upon the borders, the English monarch now formally proclaimed that they had violated the peace of Northampton; and, being resolved, he said, to chastise their outrages, and to seek redress for the injuries which he pretended they had done him, ordered an army to assemble at Newcastle upon Tyne: desiring, at the same time, that public prayers might be offered for his success: a piece of superstition or hypocrisy which Christian sovereigns take particular care never to neglect when they are engaged in the prosecu-

tion of an unjust war. He layed 'sieve' to Berwick, before which Baliol, who had made him a present of it, had already arrived, with his forces, in the beginning of May 1333; and, the regent attempting to relieve the town, a general engagement ensued, at Halidon-hill, in which the Scots were defeated with prodigious slaughter; whereupon the town and fortrefs of Berwick were immediately surrendered. The young king and queen, who had hitherto resided at Dunbarton castle, were now conveyed into France; and Baliol again held parliaments, in one of which the treaty of Roxburgh was ratified, and the town, castle, and territory of Berwick annexed for ever to the English crown. He, shortly after, surrendered the forests of Jedburgh, Selkirk, and Ettrick, the counties of Roxburgh, Peebles, Dumfries and Edinburgh, and the constabularies of Linlithgow and Haddington; and, on the 18th of June 1334, did homage, and swore fealty, to his liege lord, for the kingdom of Scotland, at the town of Newcastle upon Tyne. The partisans of David, however, soon exerted themselves in such a manner as to oblige Baliol to

implore, in person, the protection of his feudal sovereign, who, in December 1334, invaded the country; an invasion which was repeated in the following year. There would seem to have been a contest between this mock-monarch and his liege lord which of them could most effectually waste and destroy a kingdom, which neither had any longer a hope to enjoy peaceably.* The war was carried on with various success till May 1341, when (Baliol having previously withdrawn into England) David and his queen arrived from France. The Scots now began to retaliate on the English frontiers; and, in 1346, while Edward was prosecuting his wars in France, David, at the instigation, it is said, of king Philip, whom the English monarch had already charged with aiding the Scots contrary to the conditions of a subsisting truce, assembled a formidable army, and, penetrating into the bishopric of Durham, pitched

* Another pretender, according to Wyntown, started up in the person of John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, only brother to the king of England, whom, in the heat of their altercation upon the subject, he slew with his own hand. (See B. VIII. c. xxx.)

his camp in the neighbourhood of that city, on the 16th of October. The archbishop of York (William de la Zouche), Henry de Percy, and Ralph de Nevill, under a commission from the regency, headed the English army; and, in an engagement which ensued, called *The battle of Nevils-crofs*, the Scots were routed with great slaughter, and their king, after a gallant resistance, taken prisoner: nor, though occasionally permitted to visit his dominions, was he finally released till the 3d of October 1357, after a captivity of eleven years.

Baliol, who had served in the English army at the battle of Durham, and, from king of Scotland, condescended to become governor of Berwick, seeming now completely sick of sovereignty, made an absolute surrender to Edward, in consideration of 5000 marks and an annuity of 2000*l*. as well of his private estates in Scotland as of his nominal kingdom, delivering seisin of the former by a clod of earth, and of the latter by the royal diadem, and inserting in the instrument of surrender a clause of warranty for himself and his heirs against all mortals for ever.

This farcical scene passed at Roxburgh-castle, while Edward, it seems, lay at Bamburgh in Northumberland; and the phantom of departed royalty, who appears, throughout the process of this political drama, the tool of the more crafty and ambitious Edward, retired into England, where he continued in obscurity till the time of his death, which happened in 1363.

Edward, now become the immediate and absolute sovereign of Scotland, displayed his affection for his new subjects by a fresh inroad and more extensive devastation; being "resolved," he said, "inviolably to maintain the ancient laws and the usages of that kingdom." The English, however, were soon driven out of the country, and the liege lord and assignee of Baliol finally "expressed his willingness to enter into a treaty with the Scots, not only for the ransom of their king, and for a cessation of hostilities, but also for a perpetual peace."*

* See the *Annals of Scotland*, by Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes). Edin. 1776-9, 2 vols. 4to.

II.

ON THE TITLE OF KING EDWARD III. TO THE CROWN OF FRANCE.

ON the death of Charles the fair, king of France, the last of the three sons and successors of Philip the fair, in 1328, (his wife, Joan d'Evreux, being left pregnant,) the office of regent was claimed by Edward III. king of England, then a youth of 15, in right of his mother Isabel, only sister of the deceased monarch; his claim being opposed by that of Philip, son of Charles, of Valois, younger brother of Philip the fair. This contest (which involved, in fact, the right of succession to the crown itself, in case the child of which Joan was then pregnant should, as it did, happen to be a daughter), was, by the French peerage, decided in favour of the latter, who, in virtue of that decision, on the delivery of the queen-dowager, succeeded to the vacant throne. In any other country than France the claim of Edward must un-

questionably have been preferred to that of Philip; but by an ancient and established custom of that kingdom (usually called the Salic law) females were incapable of inheriting the crown; and, consequently, Isabel, having no right in herself, could not possibly, as was contended, transmit any to her son. This consequence, however, was denied by Edward, who insisted, that, although females were personally excluded, such incapacity did not reach their male descendants; and that he, as the nearest male in blood, ought to be preferred to Philip, who was very far removed. But the argument, if well-founded, clearly proved too much to be of any service to the English monarch, since the male issue of the daughters of former kings must inevitably have been preferred to him. Those writers who have argued against the existence or force of the law itself have fallen into a similar dilemma; since, it is evident, allowing the descent of the crown to females, that the pretensions of Edward, however preferable to those of Philip, must have been postponed to the right even of Blanch the new-born daughter of the late

king. The validity, therefor, of the Salic law was necessarily admitted by both parties; the only disagreement between them arising from its construction. The fallacy of Edwards claim is manifested by his own arguments: since, in the first place, if the right of the mother were nothing, she, whether living (as she then was) or dead, could transmit none to the son; and, secondly, if she had a right capable of transmission, the male issue of Joan daughter of Lewis Hutin, of Joan daughter of Philip the long, and of Blanch daughter of Charles the fair, were clearly to be preferred to the male issue of Isabel the sister of those monarchs. It is, therefor, impossible to conceive a claim more frivolous and worse supported than that of Edward to the crown of France. However, as the reasoning of kings is said to consist in force, to that species of logic the disappointed monarch, as soon as he found it convenient, was determined to resort.

Soon after the coronation of Philip of Valois (*A. C.* 1329), Edward, who held the duchy of Aquitaine and county of Ponthieu as a vassal to the crown of France, was sum-

inoned to do his fealty for those provinces. This threw him into a great dilemma; for, if he should refuse the required homage, he must inevitably forfeit his territories, which he did not at that period think himself strong enough to defend; and, if he performed it, he would, by acknowledging the superiority of Philip, appear to renounce his pretensions to the kingdom itself. Out of this difficulty he was extricated by a salvo worthy of his claim: he protested, in a council of his peers, that whatever he was about to perform or promise in France would be done against his will, and to the end only that he might preserve his provinces in that kingdom; of which, after a trifling objection as to the nature of the homage, he received the accustomed investiture.

In the year 1236, after the conclusion of the Scottish wars, Edward began to think it time that he should convince Philip of his superior right to the throne of France by force of arms. To this project he is generally thought to have been determined by the inflammatory eloquence of Robert earl of Artois, a French refugee, who; to gratify a per-

sonal pique against his sovereign, scrupled not to endeavour the destruction of his country; but there can be little doubt that Edward was sufficiently inclined to the measures he adopted without such diabolical instigation. With this view he formed alliances with many illustrious potentates on the continent; amongst whom were the duke of Brabant, the marquis of Juliers, the earls of Gelderland and Hainault, the archbishop of Cologne, and, finally, the emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, who created him vicar of the empire throughout France, which gave him a colourable authority over his German confederates. James Arteville, likewise, a brewer of Ghent, who had acquired the management of the turbulent Flemings, brought that powerful nation into the league; and, in order to avoid the penalty or reproach of taking up arms against *the king of France*, with whom they had lately concluded a treaty of peace, persuaded Edward to assume that title: but which, it is said, the monarch, as if conscious of the flagrant injustice of the usurpation, was not prevailed on to do without hesitation and difficulty. He now, however, sent

the duke of Brabant and marquis of Juliers in formal embassy to Philip to demand a resignation of the crown; he published manifestos, and wrote letters to the pope: the former, of course, Philip declined, and the latter he refuted or replied to. The two first campaigns, if Edwards' invasions of France may be so called, passed without any action of importance; and a truce, on the intercession of the countess of Hainault, the mother-in-law of Edward and sister of Philip, was agreed to by these rival monarchs. In the mean time, Edwards' German allies, disappointed probably in their too sanguine expectations of English gold and French plunder, gradually fell off; and even the emperor, at the instance of Philip, revoked the title of imperial vicar.

On the expiration of the truce, the war was renewed with increased vigour, and the successes of the campaign were crowned by the bloody victory of Crécy, and the long-expected surrender of Calais. A new truce was now concluded on, through the mediation of the pope's legates, during which Philip of Valois died, and was succeeded by his

son John, who, on a renewal of the war, was made prisoner at the battle of Poitiers in 1356. This event was followed by another truce for two years; and Edwards terms of pacification, though accepted by his royal captive, being rejected, as dishonorable and injurious, by the dauphin and states of France, he, in 1359, prepared for a new invasion of that unfortunate kingdom, which accordingly took place; but, becoming sensible that the success of his arms answered no other purpose than to depopulate one country and impoverish the other, he was induced to listen to more reasonable proposals, and a peace was, at length, concluded, on the 8th of May 1360, of which the principal conditions were, that king John should be set at liberty, on payment of three million crowns of gold; that Edward should for ever renounce all claim to the crown of France, as well as to the provinces of Normandy, Maine, Touraine and Anjou, possessed by his ancestors; in lieu whereof he was to receive certain other districts, together with the towns of Calais, Guisnes and Montreuil, to be held, along with Guienne, in absolute sovereignty: but John, finding

insuperable difficulties to occur in fulfilling the conditions of the peace on his part, gave a singular proof of monarchical good faith, by returning to his former lodgings in the Savoy, where he dyed on the 8th of April 1364.

The power and possessions of the English every day yielding to the prudence of the new king, Charles V. and the conduct of his brave constable, Du Guesclin, Edward thought fit to resume the empty title of king of France;* but, after sending repeated though ineffectual levies into that kingdom, was at length obliged to conclude a truce with the enemy, "after almost all his ancient possessions," says Hume, "had been ravished from him,

* This title has since continued a part of the royal stile, and, by an act of parliament, made in the 35th year of Henry VIII. was "united and annexed for ever to the imperial crown of his highness's realm of England:" as if it consisted with the peculiar morality of kings and nations to perpetuate, with ostentatious and insulting formality, an instance of usurpation and injustice which had been the means of converting an unnatural hatred into a national virtue, of waiving millions of treasure, and of spilling oceans of blood. It has now, indeed, lost its baneful influence, and is become perfectly insignificant and contemptible.

except Bourdeaux and Bayonne, and all his new conquests, except Calais." Having survived his eldest son, the black prince, about a year, he expired on the 21st of June 1377, in the 65th year of his age and the 51st of his reign.*

* See *Schoepfiani commentationes historicae & criticae. Basilicae*, 1741. 4to. *caput V.* and Humes *History of England*, volume II.

POEMS.

I.

LITHES, AND I SALL TELL ZOW TYLL.
THE BATAILE OF HALIDON-HYLL.

TRÉW king, that fittes in trone,
Unto the i tell my tale,
And unto the i bid a bone,
For thou ert bute of all my bale:
Als thou made midelerd and the mone,
And bestes and fowles grete and fmale,
Unto me fend thi focore sone,
And drefce my dedes in this dale.

B

In this dale i droupe and dare,
For dern dedes that done me dere ;
Of Ingland had my hert grete care,
When Edward founded first to were :
The Franche-men war frek to fare
Ogaines him, with scheld and spere ;
Thai turned ogayn, with fides fare,
And al thaire pomp noght worth a pere.

A pere of prise es more sum tyde
Than al the bofte of Normondye :
Thai fent thaire schippes on ilka fide,
With flesch and wine, and whete and rye ;
With hert and hand (es noght at hide)
For to help Scotland gan thai hye :
Thai fled, and durst no dede habide,
And all thaire fare noght wurth a flye.

For all thaire fare, thai durst noght fight,
For dedes dint had thai flike dout ;
Of Scotland had thai never fight,
Ay whils thai war of wordes stout :
Thai wald have mend tham at thaire might,
And befy war thai thareobout.
Now god help Edward in his right !
Amen ! and all his redy rowt !

His redy rout mot Jhefu fpede,
And fave tham both by night and day;
That lord of hevyn mot Edward lede,
And maintene him als he wele may.
The Scottes now all wide will fprede,
For thai have failed of thaire pray;
Now er thai dareand all for drede,
That war bifore fo stout and gay.

Gai thai war, and wele thai thocht
On the erle Morré and other ma;
Thai said it fuld ful dere be boght,
The land that thai war flemid fra.
Philip Valays wordes wroght,
And said he fuld thaire enmys fla:
Bot all thaire wordes was for nocht,
Thai mun be met if thai war ma.

Ma manafinges zit have thai maked,
Mawgre mot thai have to mede!
And many nightes als have thai waked
To dere all Ingland with thaire dede:
Bot, loved be god! the pride es flaked
Of tham that war fo stout on ftede;
And fum of tham es levid all naked,
Nocht fer fro Berwik opon Twede.

A litell fro that forfaid toune,
 Halydon-hill that es the name,
 Thare was crakked many a crowne
 Of wild Scottes, and alls of tame ;
 Thare was thaire baner born all doune ;
 To mak slike bofte thai war to blame :
 Bot nevertheles ay er thai boune
 To wait England with forow and schame.

Shame thai have, als I here fay ;
 At Dondé now es done thaire daunce,
 And wend thai most another way,
 Even thurgh Flandres into France :
 On Filip Valas fast cri thai,
 Thare for to dwell and him avaunce ;
 And nothing lift tham than of play,
 Sen tham es tide this fary chance.

This fary chaunce tham es bitid,
 For thai war fals and wonder fell ;
 For curfed caitefes er thai kid,
 And ful of trefon, futh to tell.
 Sir Jon the Comyn had thai hid,
 In haly kirk thai did him qwell ;
 And tharfore many a Skottis brid
 With dole er dight that thai most dwell.

Thare dwelled our king, the futh to faine,
With his menzè, a litell while;
He gaf gude confort, on that plaine,
To all his men about a myle.
All if his men war mekill of maine,
Ever thai douted tham of gile;
The Scottes gaudes might nothing gain,
For all thai stumbilde at that stile.

Thus in that stowre thai left thaire live,
That war bifore so proud in prese.
Jhesu, for thi woundes five,
In Ingland help us to have pese!

II.

NOW FOR TO TELL ZOW WILL I TURN OF [THE] BATAYL OF BANOCBURN.

Skottes, out of Berwik and of Abirdene,
At the Bannokburn war ze to kene;
Thare flogh ze many fakles, als it was fene,
And now has king Edward wroken it, i wene:
It es wroken i wene, wele wurth the while;
War zit with the Skottes, for thai er ful of gile.

Whare er ze, Skottes of Saint-Johnes-toune?
The bofte of zowre baner es betin all doune;
When ze bofing will bede, fir Edward es boune
For to kindel zow care, and crak zowre crowne:
He has crakked zowre crowne, wele worth the while;
Schame bityde the Skottes, for thai er full of gile.

Skottes of Striflin war steren and stout,
Of god ne of gude men had thai no dout;
Now have thai the pelers priked about,
Bot at the laft fir Edward rifild thaire rout:
He has rifild thaire rout, wele wurth the while;
Bot ever er thai under bot gaudes and gile.

Rughfute-riveling, now kindels thi care,
 Bere-bag, with thi bofte, thi biging es bare ;
 Fals wretche and forsworn, whider wiltou fare ?
 Busk the unto brig, and abide thare :
 Thare, wretche, faltou won, and wery the while ;
 Thi dwelling in Dondé es done for thi gile.

The Skotte gafe in burghes, and betes the fretes,
 All thise Inglis-men harmes he hetes ;
 Fast makes he his mone to men that he metes,
 Bot fone frendes he findes that his bale betes :
 Fune betes his bale, wele wurth the while ;
 He ufes all threting with gaudes and gile.

Bot many man thretes and spekes ful ill,
 That sum tyme war better to be stane-still ;
 The Skot in his wordes has wind for to spill,
 For at the last Edward fall have al his will :
 He had his will at Berwik, wele wurth the while,
 Skottes broght him the kayes, bot get for thaire gile.

III.

HOW EDWARD THE KING COME IN BRABAND,
AND TOKE HOMAGE OF ALL THE LAND.

GOD, that schope both fe and fand,
Save Edward king of England,
Both body, saul and life,
And grante him joy withowten strif;
For mani men to him er wroth,
In Fraunce and in Flandres both:
For he defendes fast his right,
And tharto Jhesu grante him might,
And so to do, both night and day,
That yt may be to goddes pay.

Oure king was cumen, trewly to tell,
Into Brabant for to dwell;
The kayser Lowis of Bavery,
That in that land than had no pere,
He, and als his fons two,
And other princes many mo,
Bischoppes and prelates war thare fele,
That had ful mekill werldly wele,
Princes and pople, ald and zong,
Al that spac with Duche tung,

All thai come with grete honowre,
 Sir Edward to save and focoure,
 And proferd him, with all thayre rede,
 For to hald the kinges stede.
 The duke of Braband, first of all,
 Swore, for thing that might bifall,
 That he fuld, both day and night,
 Help fir Edward in his right,
 In toun, in feld, in frith and fen ;
 This fwoe the duke and all his men,
 And al the lordes that with him lend,
 And tharto held thai up thaire hend.
 Than king Edward toke his rest,
 At Andwerp, whare him liked best ;
 And thare he made his moné playne,
 That no man fuld say thareogayne ;
 His moné, that was gude and lele,
 Left in Braband ful mekill dele ;
 And all that land, untill this day,
 Fars the better for that jorney.
 When Philip the Valas herd of this,
 Tharat he was ful wroth, i wis ;
 He gert assemble his barounes,
 Princes and lordes of many tounes ;
 At Paris toke thai thaire counsaile,
 Whilke pointes might tham moste availe ;

And in all wise thai tham bithoght
 To stroy Ingland, and bring to noght.
 Schip-men sone war efter sent,
 To here the kinges cumandment ;
 And the galaies-men also,
 That wist both of wele and wo.
 He cumand than that men suld fare
 Till Ingland, and for nothing spare,
 Bot brin and fla both man and wife,
 And childe, that none suld pas with life :
 The galay-men held up thaire handes,
 And thanked god of thir tithandes.
 At Hamton, als i understand,
 Come the gaylayes unto land,
 And ful fast thai flogh and brend,
 Bot noght so mekill als sum men wend ;
 For or thai wened war thai mett
 With men that sone thaire laykes lett.
 Sum was knokked on the hevyd,
 That the body thare bilevid ;
 Sum lay stareand on the sternes ;
 And sum lay knokked out thaire hernes :
 Than with tham was none other gle,
 Bot ful fain war thai that might fle.
 The galay-men, the futh to fay,
 Most nedes turn another way ;

Thai focht the fremis fer and wide,
 In Flandres and in Seland fyde.
 Than saw thai whare Cristofer stode,
 At Armouth, opon the flude;
 Than wen thai theder all bidene,
 The galayes-men, with hertes kene,
 Eight and forty galays and mo,
 And with tham als war tarettes two,
 And other many of galiotes,
 With grete noumber of smale botes;
 Al thai hoved on the flode,
 To stele fir Edward mens gode.
 Edward oure king than was noght there,
 Bot sone, when it come to his ere,
 He sembled all his men full still,
 And said to tham what was his will.
 Ilk man made him redy then,
 So went the king and all his men
 Unto thaire schippes ful hastily,
 Als men that war in dede doghty.
 Thai fand the galay-men, grete wane,
 A hundereth ever ogaynes ane;
 The Inglis-men put tham to were,
 Ful baldly, with bow and spere;
 Thai slogh thare of the galaies-men,
 Ever sexty ogaynes ten;

That sum ligges zit in that mire,
 All hevidles withowten hire.
 The Inglis-men war armed wele,
 Both in yren and in stele;
 Thai faght ful fast, both day and night,
 Als lang als tham lasted might;
 Bot galay-men war so many,
 That Inglis-men wex all verry:
 Help thai foght, bot thar come nane,
 Than unto god thai made thaire mane.
 Bot, fen the time that god was born,
 Ne a hundreth zere biforn,
 War never men better in fight
 Than Inglis-men, while thai had myght;
 Bot, sone all maistri gan thai mis.
 God bring thaire faules untill his blis!
 And god asfoyl tham of thaire fin,
 For the gude will that thai war in! Amen.
 Liftens now, and leves me,
 Who so lifes thai fall se
 That it mun be ful dere boght,
 That thir galay-men have wroght.
 Thai hoved still opon the flode,
 And reved povex men thaire gude;
 Thai robbed, and did mekill schame,
 And ay bare Inglis-men the blame.

Now Jhesu save all England,
And blis it with his haly hand! Amen.

EDWARD, oure cumly king,
In Braband has his woning,
With mani cumly knight;
And in that land, trewly to tell,
Ordains he still for to dwell,
To time he think to fight.

Now god, that es of mightes maste,
Grant him grace of the haly gaste,
His heritage to win;
And Mari moder, of mercy fre,
Save oure king and his menze
Fro sorow, schame and fyn.

Thus in Braband has he bene,
Whare he bifore was seldom sene,
For to prove thaire japes;
Now no langer wil he spare,
Bot unto Fraunce fast will he fare,
To confort hym with grapes.

Furth he ferd into France,
God save him fro mischance,
And all his cumpany!

The nobill duc of Braband
With him went into that land,
Redy to lif or dy.

Than the riche floure de lice
Wan thare ful litill prife,
Fast he fled for ferde;
The right aire of that cuntre
Es cumen, with all his knightes fre,
To schac him by the berd.

Sir Philip the Valayse
Wit his men in tho dayes,
To batale had he thoght;
He bad his men tham purvay,
Withowten lenger delay,
Bot he ne held it nocht.

He broght folk, ful grete wone,
Ay fevyn ogains one,
That ful wele wapind were;
Bot sone when he herd ascry
That king Edward was nere tharby,
Than durft he nocht cum nere.

In that morning fell a myft,
And when oure Inglifs-men it wift,
It changed all thaire chere;

Oure king unto god made his bone,
And god sent him gude confort fone,
The weder wex ful clere.

Oure king and his men held the felde
Stalworthly, with spere and schelde,
And thocht to win his right,
With lordes, and with knightes kene,
And other doghty men bydene,
That war ful frek to fight.

When fir Philip of France herd tell
That king Edward in feld walld dwell,
Than gayned him no gle;
He traifted of no better bote,
Bot both on hors and on fote
He hasted him to fle.

It semid he was ferd for strokes
When he did fell his grete okes
About his pavilyoune;
Abated was than all his pride,
For langer thare durft he nocht bide,
His boft was broght all doune.

The king of Beme had cares colde,
That was ful hardy and bolde,
A stede to umfride;

[He and] the king als of Naverne
War faire ferd in the ferne
Thaire heviddes for to hide.

And leves wele it es no lye,
The felde hat Flemangrye
That king Edward was in,
With princes that war stif ande bolde,
And dukes that war doghty tolde,
In batayle to bigin.

The princes that war riche on raw
Gert nakers strike, and trumpes blaw,
And made mirth at thaire might ;
Both alblast and many a bow
War redy railed opon a row,
And ful frek for to fight.

Gladly thai gaf mete and drink,
So that thai fuld the better fwink,
The wight men that thar ware.
Sir Philip of Fraunce fled for dout,
And hied him hame with all his rout:
Coward, god giff him care !

For thare than had the lely-flowre
Lorn all halely his honowre,
That so gat fled for ferd ;

(17)

Bot oure king Edward come ful fill,
When that he trowed no harm him till,
And keped him in the berde.

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IV.

LITHES, AND THE BATAIL I SAL BIGYN
OF INGLISCH-MEN AND NORMANDES IN THE SWYN.

MINOT with mowth had menid to make
Suth sawes and sad for sum mens sake;
The wordes of fir Edward makes me to wake,
Wald he salve us sone mi forow suld flake;
War mi forow flaked sune wald I fing:
When god will fir Edward sal us bute bring.
Sir Philip the Valas cast was in care,
And said fir Hugh Kyret to Flandres suld fare,
And have Normondes inogh to leve on his lare,
All Flandres to brin, and mak it all bare;
Bot, unkind coward, wo was him thare,
When he failed in the Swin it sowed him fare;
Sare it tham smerted that ferd out of France,
Thare lered Inglis-men tham a new daunce.
The burjase of Bruge ne war nocht to blame,
I pray Jhesu save tham fro sin and fro schame;
For thai war sone at the Sluse all by a name,
Whare many of the Normandes tok mekill grame.

When Bruges and Ipyre hereof herd tell,
 Thai sent Edward to wit, that was in Arwell;
 Than had he no liking langer to dwell,
 He hasted him to the Swin, with fergantes snell,
 To mete with the Normandes that fals war and fell,
 That had ment, if thai might, al Flandres to quell.
 King Edward unto sail was ful fune ðight,
 With erles and barons, and many kene knight;
 Thai come byfor Blankebergh on saint Jons night,
 That was to the Normondes a well fary fight;
 Zit trumped thai and daunced, with torchesful bright
 In the wilde waniand was thaire hertes light.
 Opon the morn efter, if i suth say,
 A mery man, fir Robard out of Morlay,
 At half-eb in the Swin foght he the way,
 Thare lered men the Normandes at bukler to play;
 Helpid tham no prayer that thai might pray,
 The wreches es wonnen, thaire wapin es oway.
 The erle of Norhamton helpid at that nede,
 Als wise man of wordes, and worthli in wede.
 Sir Walter the Mawnay, god gif him mede!
 Was bold of body in batayle to bede.
 The duc of Lankaster was dight for to drive,
 With mani mody man that thoght for to thrive;
 Wele and stalworthly stint he that strive,
 That few of the Normandes left thai olive;

Fone left thai olive, bot did tham to lepe,
 Men may find by the flode a hundred on hepe.
 Sir Wiliam of Klinton was eth for to know,
 Mani stout bachilere broght he on raw ;
 It femid with thaire schoting als it war snaw,
 The boft of the Normandes broght thai ful law ;
 Thaire boft was abated, and thaire mekil pride,
 Fer might thai nocht fle, bot thaire bud tham bide.
 The gude erle of Glowceter, god mot him glade !
 Broght many bold men with bowes ful brade ;
 To biker with the Normandes baldely thai bade,
 And in middes the flode did tham to wade ;
 To wade war tho wretches casten in the brim,
 The kaites come out of France at lere tham to swim.
 I prays John Badding als one of the best ;
 Faire come he sayland out of the futh-west,
 To prove of tha Normandes was he ful prest,
 Till he had foghten his fill he had never rest.
 John of Aile of the Sluys, with scheltron full schene,
 Was comen into Cagent, cantly and kene ;
 Bot sone was his trumping turned to tene,
 Of him had fir Edward his will, als i wene.
 The schipmen of Ingland failed ful swith,
 That none of the Normandes fro tham might skriith :
 Whofo kouth wele his craft thare might it kith ;
 Of al the gude that thai gat gaf thai no tithe.

Two hundreth and mo schippes in the sandes
 Had oure Inglis-men won with thaire handes ;
 The Kogges of Ingland was broght out of bandes,
 And also the Cristofir, that in the streme standes ;
 In that stound thai stode with stremers ful stil,
 Till thai wift ful wele fir Edwardes will.
 Sir Edward, oure gude king, wurthi in wall,
 Faght wele on that flude, faire mot him fall !
 Als it es custom of king to confort tham all,
 So thanked he gudely the grete and the small ;
 He thanked tham gudely, god gif him mede !
 Thus come our king in the Swin till that gude dede.
 This was the bataile that fell in the Swin,
 Where many Normandes made mekill din ;
 Wele war thai armed up to the chin,
 Bot god and fir Edward gert thaire bofte blin ;
 Thus blinned thaire bofte, als we wele ken :
 God asfoyle thaire sawls ! fais all Amen.

V.

HERKINS HOW KING EDWARD LAY
WITH HIS MEN BIFOR TOURNAY.

Towrenay zow has tight
To timber, trey and tene ;
A bore with brems bright,
Es broght opon zowre grene ;
That es a femely fight,
With schilterouns faire and schene :
Thi domes-day es dight,
Bot thou be war, I wene.

When all yowre wele es went
Zowre wo wakkins ful wide,
To fighting er ze sent
With forow on ilka fyde ;
Ful rewofful es zowre rent,
All redles may ze ride ;
The harmes that ze have hent
Now may ze hele and hide.

Hides and helis als hende,
For ze er cast in care,
Ful few find ze zowre frende,

For all zowre frankis fare.
Sir Philip fall zow schende,
Whi leve ze at his lare?
No howes now thar zow bende,
Of blis ze er all bare.

All bare er ze of blis,
No boft may be zowre bote,
All mirthes mun ze mis,
Oure men fall with zow mote,
Who fall zow clip and kys,
And fall zowre folk to fote;
A were es wroght, i wis,
Zowre walles with to wrots.

Wrote thai fal zowre dene,
Of dintes ze may zow dowt;
Zowre biginges fall men brene,
And breke zowre walles about.
Ful redles may ze ren,
With all zowre rewful rout;
With care men fall zow ken
Edward zowre lord to lout.

To lout zowre lord in land
With lift men fall zow lere;
Zowre harmes cumes at hand,

Als ze fall hafly here.
Now frendſchip fuld ze fande
Of fir Philip zowre fere,
To bring zow out of band,
Or ze be broght on bere.

On bere when ze er broght,
Than cumes Philip to late;
He hetes, and haldes zow noght,
With hert ze may him hate.
A bare now has him foght
Till Turnay the right gate,
That es ful wele bithoght
To ſtop Philip the ſtrate,
Ful fill:
Philip was fain he moght
Graunt fir Edward his will.

If ze will trow my tale,
A duke tuke leve that tide,
A Braban brwed that bale,
He bad no langer bide;
Giftes grete and ſmale
War ſent him on his ſide;
Gold gert all that gale,
And made him rapely ride,
Till dede;

In hert he was unhale,
He come thare moſte for mede.

King Edward, frely fode,
In Fraunce he will nocht blin
To mak his famen wode,
That er wonand tharein.

God, that reſt on rode,
For ſake of Adams ſyn,
Strenkith him main and mode,
His reight in France to win,

And have!

God grante him graces gode,
And fro all fins us ſave! Amen.

VI.

HOW EDWARD AT HOGGES UNTO LAND WAN
AND RADE THURGH FRANCE OR EVER HE BLAN

MEN may rede in romance right
Of a grete clerk that Merlin hight;
Ful many bokes er of him wreten,
Als thir clerkes wele may witten;
And zit, in many prevé nokes,
May men find of Merlin bokes.
Merlin said thus, with his mowth,
Out of the north into the fowth
Suld cum a bare over the se,
That suld mak many man to fle;
And in the se, he said ful right,
Suld he schew ful mekill might;
And in France he suld bigin
To mak tham wrath that er tharein;
Untill the se his taile reche sale
All folk of France to mekill bale.
Thus have i mater for to make,
For a nobill prince sake:
Help me god, my wit es thin!
Now LAURENCE MINOT will bigin.

A BORE es broght on bankes bare,
With ful batail bifor his brest,
For John of France will he nocht spare,
In Normondy to tak his rest,
With princes that er proper and prest :
Alweldand god, of mightes maste,
He be his beld, for he mai best,
Fader and fun and haly gaste!

Haly gaste, thou gif him grace,
That he in gude time may bigin,
And send to him both might and space,
His heritage wele for to win ;
And sone asfoyl him of his fin,
Hende god, that heried hell !
For France now es he entred in,
And thare he dightes him for to dwell.

He dwelled thare, the futh to tell,
Opon the coste of Normondy ;
At Hogges fand he famen fell,
That war all ful of felony :
To him thai makked grete maistri,
And proved to ger the bare abyde ;
Thurgh might of god and mild Mari,
The bare abated all thaire pride.

Mekill pride was thare in prese,
Both on pencell and on plate,
When the bare rade, withouten rese,
Unto Cane the graytheft gate;
Thare fand he folk bifog the zate
Thretty-thowfand ftif on ftede:
Sir John of France come al to late,
The bare has gert thaire fides blede.

He gert blede if thai war bolde,
For thare was flayne and wounded fore
Thretty-thowfand, trewly tolde,
Of pitaile was thare mekill more;
Knightes war thar wele two fcore,
That war new dubbed to that dance,
Helm and hevvyd thai have forlore:
Than misliked John of France.

More misliking was thare then,
For fals trefon alway thai wrought;
Bot, fro thai met with Inglis-men,
All thaire bargan dere thai boght.
Inglis-men with fite tham foght,
And haftily quit tham thaire hire;
And, at the laft, forgat thai noght,
The toun of Cane thai fett on fire.

That fire ful many folk gan fere,
When thai se brandes o ferrum flye ;
This have thai wonen of the were,
The fals folk of Normundy.
I fai zow lely how thai lye,
Dongen down all in a daunce ;
Thaire frendes may ful faire forthi
Pleyn tham untill John of France.

Franche-men put tham to pine,
At Cresfy, when thai brak the brig ;
That saw Edward with both his ine,
Than likid him no langer to lig.
Ilk Inglis-man on others rig,
Over that water er thai went ;
To batail er thai baldly big,
With brade ax, and with bowes bent.

With bent bowes thai war ful bolde,
For to fell of the Frankifch-men ;
Thai gert tham lig with cares colde,
Ful fari was fir Philip then.
He saw the toun o ferrum bren,
And folk for ferd war fast fleand ;
The teres he lete ful rathly ren
Out of his eghen, i underftand.

Than come Philip, ful redy dight,
Toward the toun, with all his rowt,
With him come mani a kumly knight,
And all umfet the bare about.
The bare made tham ful law to lout,
And delt tham knockkes to thaire mede;
He gert tham stumbill that war stout,
Thare helpid nowther staf ne stede.

Stedes fstrong bilevid still
Bifide Cresfy opon the grene;
Sir Philip wanted all his will,
That was wele on his sembland fene.
With spere and schelde and helmis schene,
The bare than durft thai noght habide:
The king of Beme was cant and kene,
Bot thare he left both play and pride.

Pride in prese ne prais i noght,
Omang thir princes prowde in pall;
Princes fuld be wele bithoght,
When kinges fuld tham tyll counfai call
If he be rightwis king, thai fall
Maintene him both night and day,
Or els to lat his frendschip fall
On faire manere, and fare oway.

Oway es all thi wele, i wis,
 Franche-man, with all thi fare ;
Of murning may thou never mys,
 For thou ert cumberd all in care :
With speche ne moght thou never spare
 To speke of Inglis-men despite ;
Now have thai made thi biging bare,
 Of all thi catell ertou quite.

Quite ertou, that wele we know,
 Of catell, and of drewris dere,
Tharfore lies thi hert ful law,
 That are was blith als brid on brere.
Inglis-men fall zit to-zere
 Knok thi palet or thou pas,
And mak the polled like a frere ;
 And zit es Inghland als it was.

Was thou noght, Franceis, with thi wapin,
 Bitwixen Cresfy and Abvyle,
Whare thi felaws lien and gapin,
 For all thaire treget and thaire gile ?
Bischoppes war thare in that while,
 That songen all withouten stole :
Philip the Valas was a file,
 He fled, and durft noght tak his dole.

Men delid thare ful mani a dint
 Omang the gentill Geneuayse;
Ful many man thaire lives tint,
 For luf of Philip the Valays.
Unkind he was and uncurtayse,
 I prais nothing his purviance;
The best of France and of Artayse
 War al to-dongyn in that daunce.

That daunce with trefon was bygurd,
 To trais the bare with fum fals gyn :
The Franche-men said, All es wun,
 Now es it tyme that we bigin;
For here es welth inogh to win,
 To make us riche for evermore:
Bot, thurgh thaire armure thik and thin,
 Slaine thai war, and wounded fore.

Sore than fighed fir Philip,
 Now wist he never what him was best;
For he es cast down with a trip,
 In John of France es all his trest;
For he was his frend faithfulest,
 In him was full his affiance:
Bot fir Edward wald never rest,
 Or thai war feld the best of France.

Of France was mekill wo, i wis,
And in Paris the high palays:
Now had the bare, with mekill blis,
Bigged him bifer Calais.
Heres now how the romance fais,
How fir Edward, oure king with croune,
Held his fege, bi nightes and dais,
With his men bifer Calays toun.

VII.

HOW EDWARD, ALS THE ROMANCE SAIS,
HELD HIS SEGE BIFOR CALAIS.

CALAIS MEN, now may ze care,
And murning mun ze have to mede;
Mirth on mold get ze no mare,
Sir Edward fall ken zow zowre crede.
Whilum war ze wight in wede,
To robbing rathly for to ren;
Mend zow fone of zowre misdede,
Zowre care es cumen, will ze it ken.

Kend it es how ze war kene
Al Inglis-men with dole to dere;
Thaire gudes toke ze albidene,
No man born wald ze forbere;
Ze spared noght, with fwerd ne spere,
To stik tham, and thaire gudes to stele;
With wapin and with ded of were,
Thus have ze wonnen werldes wele.

Wefeful men war ze, i wis,
Bot fer on fold fall ze nocht fare,
A bare fal now abate zowre blis,
And wirk zow bale on bankes bare.
He fall zow hunt als hund dofe hare,
That in no hole fall ze zow hide ;
For all zowre fpeche will he nocht spare,
Bot bigges him right by zowre fide.

Bifide zow here the bare bigins
To big his boure in winter-tyde,
And all bityme takes he his ines,
With femly fergantes him bifide.
The word of him walkes ful wide,
Jhefu, fave him fro mischance!
In bataill dare he wele habide
Sir Philip and fir John of France.

The Franche-men er fers and fell,
And mafte grete dray when thai er dight;
Of tham men herd flike tales tell,
With Edward think thai for to fight,
Him for to hald out of his right,
And do him trefon with thaire tales ;
That was thaire purpos, day and night,
Bi counfail of the cardinales.

Cardinales, with hattés rede,
War fro Calays wele thre myle,
Thai toke thaire counfail in that stede
How thai might fir Edward bigile.
Thai lended thare bot litill while,
Til Franche-men to grante thaire grace;
Sir Philip was funden a file,
He fled, and faght noght in that place.

In that place the bare was blith,
For all was funden that he had foght;
Philip the Valas fled ful fwith,
With thê batail that he had broght:
For to have Calays had he thought,
All at his ledeing loud or fill,
Bot all thaire wiles war for noght,
Edward wan it at his will.

Lystens now, and ze may lere,
Als men the futh may understand,
The knightes that in Calais wêre
Come to fir Edward fare wepeand,
In kirtell one, and fwerd in hand,
And cried, Sir Edward, thine [we] are;
Do now, lord, bi law of land,
Thi will with us for evermare.

The noble burgafe and the beft
Come unto him to have thaire hire;
The comun puple war ful preft
Rapes to bring about thaire fwire:
Thai said all, Sir Philip oure fyre,
And his fun, fir John of France,
Has left us ligand in the mire,
And broght us til this doleful dance.

Oure horfes, that war faire and fat,
Er etin up ilkone bidene,
Have we nowther conig ne cat,
That thai ne er etin, and hundes kene,
All er etin up ful clene,
Es nowther levid biche ne whelp,
That es wele on oure fembland sene,
And thai er fled that fuld us help,

A knight that was of grete renowne,
Sir John de Viene was his name,
He was wardaine of the tounne,
And had done Ingland mekill schame.
For all thaire bofte thai er to blame,
Ful stalworthly thare have thai strevyn,
A bare es cumen to mak tham tame,
Kayes of the toun to him er gifen.

The kaies er zolden him of the zate,
Lat him now kepe tham if he kun ;
To Calais cum thai all to late,
Sir Philip and fir John his sun :
Al war ful ferd that thare ware fun,
Thaire leders may thai barely ban.
All on this wife was Calais won ;
God fave tham that it fo gat wan !

VIII.

SIR DAVID HAD OF HIS MEN GRETE LOSS,
WITH SIR EDWARD, AT THE NEVIL-CROSS.

SIR David the Brufe
Was at distance,
When Edward the Baliolfe
Rade with his lance;
The north end of Ingland
Tched him to daunce,
When he was met on the more
With mekill mischance.
Sir Philip the Valayse
May him nocht avance,
The flowres that faire war
Er fallen in Fraunce;
The floures er now fallen
That fers war and fell,
A bare with his bataille
Has done tham to dwell.

Sir David the Brufe
Said he fulde fonde
To ride thurgh all Ingland,

Wald he nocht wonde ;
At the Westminster-hall
Suld his stedes stonde,
Whilsoure king Edward
War out of the londe :
Bot now has fir David
Mifsed of his merkes,
And Philip the Valays,
With all thaire grete clerkes.

Sir Philip the Valais,
Suth for to fay,
Sent unto fir David,
And faire gan him pray,
At ride thurgh Ingland,
Thaire fomen to slay,
And said none es at home
To let hym the way ;
None letes him the way,
To wende whore he will :
Bot with schiperd-staves
Fand he his fill.

Fro Philip the Valais
Was fir David sent,
All Ingland to win,

Fro Twede unto Trent ;
He broght mani bere-bag,
 With bow redy bent ;
Thai robbed and thai reved,
 And held that thai hent ;
It was in the waniand
 That thai furth went ;
Fro covaitife of cataile
 Tho schrewes war schent ;
Schent war tho schrewes,
 And ailed unfele,
For at the Nevil-cros
 Nedes bud tham knele.

At the ersbisfchop of Zork
 Now will i bigyn,
For he may, with his right hand,
 Asfoyl us of fyn ;
Both Dorem and Carlele,
 Thai wald nevir blin
The wirfchip of Ingland
 With wappen to win ;
Mekil wirfchip thai wan,
 And wele have thai waken,
For fyr David the Brufe
 Was in that tyme taken.

When fir David the Brufe
Satt on his ftede,
He faid of all England
Haved he no drede;
Bot hinde John of Coupland,
A wight man in wede,
Talked to David,
And kend him his crede:
Thare was fir David
So dughty in his dede,
The faire toure of Londen
Haved he to mede.

Sone than was fir David
Brought unto the toure,
And William the Dowglas,
With men of honowre;
Full fwith redy fervis
Fand thai thare a fchowre,
For firft thai drank of the fwete,
And fenin of the fowre.
Than fir David the Brufe
Makes his mone,
The faire coroun of Scotland
Haves he forgone;
He loked furth into France,

Help had he none,
Of fir Philip the Valais,
Ne zit of fir John.

The pride of fir David
Bigon fast to flaken,
For he wakkind the were
That held him self waken;
For Philyp the Valaife
Had he brede baken,
And in the toure of Londen
His ines er taken:
To be both in a place
Thaire forward thai nomen,
Bot Philip fayled thare,
And David es cumen.

Sir David the Brufe
On this manere
Said unto fir Philip
Al thir sawes thus fere :
Philip the Valais,
Thou made me be here,
This es nocht the forward
We made are to-zere ;
Fals es thi forward,

And evyll mot thou fare,
For thou and fir John thi fon
Haves kافت me in care,

The Scottes, with thaire falshede,
Thus went thai about
For to win Ingland
Whils Edward was out;
For Cuthbert of Dorem
Haved thai no dout,
Tharfore at Nevel-cros
Law gan thai lout;
Thare louted thai law,
And leved allane.
Thus was David the Brufe
Into the toure tane.

IX.

HOW KING EDWARD AND HIS MENZE MET WITH THE SPANIARDES IN THE SEE.

I wald nocht spare for to speke,
Wist i to spede,
Of wight men with wapin,
And worthly in wede,
That now er driven to dale,
And ded all thaire dede,
Thai fail in the see-gronde
Fiffches to fede;
Fele fiffches thai fede,
For all thaire grete fare:
It was in the waniand
That thai come there.

Thai failed furth in the Swin,
In a fomers tyde,
With trompes and taburns,
And mekill other pride;
The word of tho weremen
Walked full wide;

The gudes that thai robbed
In holl gan thai hide ;
In holl than thai hidid
Grete welthes, als i wene,
Of gold and of filver,
Of skarlet and grene.

When thai failed westward,
Tho wight men in were,
Thaire hurdis thaire ankers
Hanged thai on here ;
Wight men of the west
Neghed tham nerr,
And gert tham snaper in the snare,
Might thai no ferr ;
Fer might thai nocht flit,
Bot thare moft thai fine,
And that thai bifore reved
Than moft.thai tyne.

Boy with thi blac berd,
I rede that thou blin,
And sone fet the to scribe,
With forow of thi fyn ;
If thou were on Ingland,
Nocht faltou win,

Cum thou more on that cofte
Thi bale fall bigin:
Thare kindels thi care,
Kene men fall the kepe,
And do the dye on a day,
And domp in the depe.

Ze broght out of Bretayne
Zowre custom with care,
Ze met with the marchandes
And made tham ful bare;
It es gude refon and right
That ze evill misfare,
When ze wald in Ingland
Lere of a new lare:
New lare fall ze lere,
Sir Edward to lout,
For when ze stode in zowre frenkith
Ze war all to ftout.

X.

HOW GENTILL SIR EDWARD, WITH HIS
GRETE ENGINES,
WAN WITH HIS WIGHT MEN THE CAS-
TELL OF GYNES.

WAR this winter oway,
Wele wald i wene
That fomer fuld schew him
In schawes ful schene;
Both the lely and the lipard
Suld geder on a grene.
Mari, have minde of thi man,
Thou whote wham i mene;
Lady, think what i mene,
I mak thee my mone;
Thou wreke gude king Edward
On wikked fyr John.

Of Gynes ful gladly
Now will i bigin,
We wote wele that woning

Was wikked for to win:
Crift, that fwelt on the rode,
For sake of mans syn,
Hald tham in gude hele
That now er tharein!
Inglis-men er tharein,
The kastell to kepe;
And John of France es so wroth
For wo will he wepe.

Gentill John of Doncaster
Did a ful balde dede,
When he come toward Gines
To ken tham thaire crede;
He stirt unto the castell
Withowten any stede,
Of folk that he fand thare
Haved he no drede;
Dred in hert had he none
Of all he fand thare;
Faine war thai to fle,
For all thaire grete fare.

A letherin ledderr,
And a lang line,
A small bote was tharby,

That put tham fro pine;
The folk that thai fand thare
Was faine for to fyne ;
Sone thaire diner was dight,
And thare wald thai dine ;
Thare was thaire purpose
To dine and to dwell,
For trefon of the Franche-men,
That fals war and fell.

Say now, fir John of France,
How faltou fare,
That both Calays and Gynes
Has kindeld thi care?
If thou be man of mekil might,
Lepe up on thi mare,
Take thi gate unto Gines,
And grete tham wele thare ;
Thare gretes thi gestes,
And wendes with wo,
King Edward has wonen
The kastell tham fro.

Ze men of Saint-Omers,
Trus ze this tide,
And puttes out zowre paviliownes

With zowre mekill pride;
Sendes efter fir John of Fraunce
To stand by zowre fyde,
A bore es boun zow to biker,
That wele dar habide ;
Wel dar he habide
Bataile to bede,
And of zowre fir John of Fraunce
Haves he no drede.

God save fir Edward his right
In everilka nede,—
And he that will nocht fo,
Evil mot he spede;—
And len oure fir Edward
His life wele to lede,
That he may at his ending
Have hevin till his mede.
A M E N.

ORIGINAL READINGS,

CORRECTED IN THE IMPRESSION.

- Page 7. Line 9. Skottes.
8. 11. trely.
13. 14. forow and schame.
14. 19. whe.
22. mornig.
23. Igliff.
24. fhanged.
15. 5. Stalwortly.
23. fur.
16. 2. feld? ferene.
19. 5. Nomandes.
23. 22. zow.
28. 17. misliling.
30. 20. tyll] toll.
31. 3. murnig.
33. 2. tha.—*As this word has already occurred for the (see p. 20) it may possibly be right.*

Page 34.	Line 2.	murnig.
35.	12.	segantes.
40.	15.	flay.
45.	17.	werkmen.
46.	2.	gan thai it hide.
	20.	tho.
51.	9.	Haveves.

N O T E S.

Page 1.

I. **THE BATAILE OF HALIDON-HYLL.]** Of this battle (fought the 19th of July 1333) the following particulars are extracted from an old manuscript in the Harleian library (number 4690).

“ Att that tyme itte befell thatt king Edwarde of Windefore helde his parlement atte the Newe Castell uppe Tyne, for diverse deseses thatt weren in thatt countre; and thenne thider to him come fir Edwarde Bailolle king off Scottelond, and to him he dude homage and feute for the reme off Scottelonde . . . Thanne fir Edward of Bailoll towke his leve off king Edwarde, & went ayenne into Scottelonde, and was so grete a lorde, & so moche had his wille, that he touke no hede to hem that halpe him in his quarelle; werefore thei wente thennes fro him & dwelleden in her owne londe, and lyveden with her rentes in Scottelonde. And itte was not longe after thatte the king of Scottelonde wente fro thennes he was at thatt tyme to the towne of Amande*, and ther he towke his

* Annan.

sojourne, and thider comen to him a companie off knightes & mighty squieres, & yelde ham to him, and made him bel continuaunce; and so thei baren ham to him thatte is truste was fulliche in ham: and as sonè as the treitours perceveden that he truste on hem, thei assembled 1. orped men, and wolde have sleine him; butte by the grace of godde he brake a walle off his chaumber, and ascaped her tresoune, as godde wolde; butt alle his folke werenne ysleye: & so with grete paine he come to the towne off Cardioile*, and there abode, gretely discomforted: and this aventure befelle him in the vigille off the concepcioune off our lady. And thenne the king of Scottelond sende to the king of Englonde howgh treitouresly he was put to schame in litell wile by his owne lieges, to the whiche he trustedde gretely; and therefore he praiedde the king of Englonde, for the love of godde, thatte he wolde helpe him & meynteine ayenste his enemys. Thanne the king of Englonde, havynge despyte of that tresoune, behete him gode focour, and sente to him that he schulde holde him in pees in the cete off Cardioille into the tyme thatte he had gadredde his power. And thenne king Edward of Englonde made a counseill atte London, & lete assemble his folke in diverse schires of Englonde, and wente towards

* Carlile:

the towne of Berwike uppon Twede; and thider come to him king Edwarde off Scottelonde, with his power, to besege the towne; and there thei sette a faire towne & pavylounes, and lete dyche itte welle alle aboute hem, so thatte thei hadde no drede of the Scottes, and made meny asfautes with gonnes and engines to the town, werewith thei destroieden meny menne, & threw a downe many houfes to the pleine erthe: nottewithfounding, the Scottes defendedde welle the towne, so thatte the king might not come thereynne a grete wile. But the kingges tweyne befegede the towne so long that hem failed vitale; and also thei were so forwacched thatte thei wiste notte watte to do; but by ther comen asfente thei lette crye on the walles that thei mighten have pees off Englischemenne; and so thei praiden the kingges off her grace, and askeden treues for viii. daies, in thatte cove- nant, iff thei werre notte rescowed by the parties of her towne towarde Scottelonde, & off the Scottes, withynne the same viii. daies, that thei schulde yelde hem, bothe towne & manne, to the kingges; and to holde that cove-naunte thei proffered the ii. kingges xii. hostages oute off the towne. Wanne the hostages weren deliveredde to the kingges, thei of the towne senten to the Scottes to telle hem of her mischieff; and thenne the Scottes come thider prively, and passeden the

water of Twede to the bought of goddes house ; and sir Willam Dikkette, atte that tyme chieff stywarde of Scottelonde, with other Skottes, put hemself in perell off her lyffe atte thatt tyme ; for thei passeden over the water ther that there stode a brigge som tyme, & the stoncs wer coveredde with the water, and many off her company weren adreinte ; but the forseide sir Willam passed over, & many other off his companie, and come to the Englishe schippes ; and there in a barge of Hulle he slowe xvi. menne ; and then thei entreden in to the towne of Berwike bi water. Weresore the towne helde hem for rescowed, & askede ayen her hostages : and the king off Englund sent hem to seine that thei haked her hostages with wrong ; for the Scottes entred the towne by the parties off the towne towarde Englonde, and the covenante was betwene ham that the towne schulde be reskewed towarde the parties of Scottelonde ; and therefore the king commaunded hem to yelde uppe the towne, or he wolde flee the hostages ; and the Skottes seiden that the towne was reskewede welle ynough ; and therto thei wolde holde ham. Than was the king righte wrothe ; and anone he towke oon off the hostages, that hete sir Thomas of Seeton, the sone off sir Alifaunder Seton, wiche was wardeine of Berwikke ; and this sir Thomas was parson off Dunbar ; and he towke

him firfte of alle the hostages * ; and then the king fente hem worde thatt every day he wolde take too off the hostages, and do to ham alle the defaffe that he mighte, if thei wolde not yelde him the town; and fo he wolde teche hem to kepe her covenauantz. And whan thei off the towne herd thefe tidingges, thei were wonder fory, and fenten ayenne to the king off Englonde, prayynge him to graunte hem other viii. daies off refpite, with foche covenauante, thatt iff ii. c. men of armes might paffe by hem & entre in to the towne bi ftrengethe, to vitaille ham, thatte thanne the towne fchulde be holde refkewedde; and iff xxi. or xxii. or mo weren fleye off the ii. c. before feide, that the town fchulde notte be holde refkewedde: and to this the king accordedde, & towke other xii. hostages. And in the mene wile, on feinte Margareteis eve, in the yere off grace a m^l. ccc. & ‘ xxxiii.’ the Scottes come oute off Scottelonde feraly, in iiiii. wingges, welle araied in armour, to mete with king Edwarde of Englonde and king Edwarde off Scottelonde with a grete power aboute even-fong tyme. And at that fam tyme was a grete flode on the water off Twede, that no man might paffe that water on horfe ne on fote, & that water was betwene Englonde and the

* *Subintelligitur*—and hanged him. The execution took place in the fathers fight.

ii. kingges ; & then the Scottes aboden, hoping that by her strengthe the Engliſchemen ſchulden be flaine with fighting, or elles be adreinte ; but ; worſchipped be god, the falſe Scottes faileden off her purpoſe The erle of Dunbar, keper of the caſtell of Berwikke, halpe the Scottes with l. men off armes. Sir Aliſaunder Seton, keper off the town of Berwike, halpe the Scottes with an hundred men off armes : and the comens off the town with iiii.c. men of armes, x.m^l. & viii.c. fote menne. The ſom of erles & lordes amownteth lxxv. The ſom off bachelers newe dubbed, a c. & xl. The ſom off men off armes, iii.m^l. vi.c. xlii. The ſom of comineres, iiii.ſcore m^l. & ii.c. The ſom total off alle the pepelle amownteth, iiii^x.m^l. xv.m. & v.c. & v.* And theſe forſeide lxxv. grete lordes, with iiii. bateilles, as it is before deſcribedde, come alle afote ; and king Edwarde off Englonde and king Edwarde off Skottelonde had well paired her folke in iiii. bateilles on fote, alſo to fighte ayenſte her enemys. And then the Engliſche mynſtrelles beten her tabers, & blewen her trompes, and pipers pipeden loude, and made a grete ſchoute uppon the Skottes. And then hadde the Engliſche bachelers eche off hem ii. wingges off archers, which atte thatte meting mightly drewen her bowes, & made arowes flee

* Theſe numbers appear to be inaccurate.

as thik as motes on the sonne beme; and so theie smote the Skottes that thei fell to grounde by many m^l. and anone the Skottes beganne to flee fro the Englischemenne, to save ther lyves. Butt wanne the knaves & the Skottische pages, that weren behinde the Skottes to kepe her horses, seyen the discomfiture, thei priken her maisters horses away to kepe hemselfe from perelle; and so thei towke no hede off her maisters. And then the Englischemen towken many off the Skottes horses, and priken after the Skottes, & slewe hem downerighte: and there men mighte see the nowbell king Edwarde off Englonde, & his folke, hough mannefully thei chafeden the Skottes; weroff this romance was made.

THERE men mighte well see
 Many a Skotte lightly flee,
 And the Englische after priking,
 With scharpe swerdes them striking,
 And there her baners weren founde,
 Alle displayedde on the grounde,
 And layné starkly on blode,
 As thei had fought on the flode.
 Butt the Skottes, ille mote thei thee!
 Thought the Englich adreint schulde be,
 For bicause thei mighte not flee,
 Butte iff thei adreinte schulde bee.

Butte thei kepte hem manly on londe,
 So thatte the Scottes might nott stonde,
 And felde hem downe to grounde,
 Many thowfandes in thatte founde ;
 And the Englischemen purfuyed hem so
 Tille the flode was alle agoo.
 Alle thus the Skottes discomfite were
 In littell tyme with grete feere.
 For non other wise dide thei stryve
 But as xx. schepe among wolves fyve;
 For v. off hem then were
 Ayenste an Englichman there :
 So there itte was welle femyng
 That with multitude is no scomfiting ;
 But with god, fulle of mighte,
 Wham he will helpe in trewe fighte.
 So was this, bi goddes grace,
 Discomfiture off Skottes in that place,
 That men cleped Halidown-hille,
 For there this bateill befelle,
 Atte Berwike beside the towne
 This was do with mery fowne,
 With pipes, trompes, and nakers therto,
 And loude clariounes thei blew also.
 And there the Scottes leyen dede,
 xxx.m^l. beyonde Twede,
 & v.m^l. tolde thereto,
 With vii.c.xii. and mo ;

& of Englischemen but sevenne,
 Worschipped be god in hevenne !
 & that wer men on fote goyng,
 By foly of her owne doyng.
 On seinte Margeteys eve, as y yow tell,
 Befille the victory of Halidoune-hille,
 In the yere of god almightè
 A m'.iii.c. and ' iii.' and thritty.
 Atte this discomfiture
 The Englich knightes towke her hure
 Of the Skottes that weren dede,
 Clothes & haberjounes for her mede;
 And watteever thei might finde
 On the Skottes thei lefte not behinde ;
 And the knaves, by her purchas,
 Hadde there a mery solas,
 For thei hadde, for her degree,
 In alle her lyffe the better to be.
 Alle thus the bateille towke ending ;
 But y canne not telle off the yen going
 Off the too kingges, were thei become,
 & wether thei wenten out or home :
 But godde; thatte is heven king,
 Sende us pees and gode ending !”

The English historians are thought to have exaggerated the number and carnage of the enemy. They are compared by one old author to a swarm

of locufts, and their lofs, in killed, is generally flated at upward of thirty thoufand. " He flew of them," fays Fabian, " as testifieth divers writers, feven earles, nine hundred knightes and banerettes; foure hundred efquiers, and upon thirty two thoufand of the common people; and of Englifhmen were flaine but onely fiftene perfons."—Froisfart has a chapter upon the fiege of Berwick, but takes not the leaft notice of this great and bloody battle.

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L. 4. *Of wild Scottes, and alls of tame.*] Thefe "wild Scottes" were the inhabitants of the highlands and western iles, of Galloway, and other parts; thofe, in fhort, who adhered to the ancient drefs or manners, and Irish or Pi&ctifh language. The "tame" Scots, of courfe, were the lowlanders, who fpoke Englifh.

L. 10. *At Dondé now es done thaire dawice.*] The authors allufion is to the battle of Duplin, (a village in the neighbourhood of Perth,) fought the 12th of Auguft 1332, in which an army of forty thoufand Scots, under the command of Donald earl of Mar, regent, (who was flain in the conflict,) were completely and difgracefully overthrown; with great eafe, and prodigious slaughter, by Edward Baliol, and the disinherited Englifh barons. (fuch, that is, as had loft their Scot-

tish possessions) with their followers, to the amount of about three thousand men. Duplin, however, is at a considerable distance from Dundee; but the engagement might have obtained a name from the latter place, by reason of Baliols fleet being stationed there; he and his forces having been previously landed at Kinghorn. See the "Annals of Scotland," by lord Hailes.

L. 21. *Sir Jon the Comyn, &c.*] Sir John Comyn of Badenoch, a powerful Scottish baron, in the English interest, was slain by Robert Bruce, afterward king of Scotland, at a private conference between them, in the friery-church, Dumfries, on the 10th of February 1305-6. The immediate motive to this act of violence has not transpired; though historians seem as confident in their guesses as if they had been actually present at the interview.

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II. [THE] BATAYL OF BANOCBURN.] This battle was fought on the 24th of June 1314, between the English and Scottish armies, headed by their respective sovereigns (Edward II. and Robert Bruce); in which the English were completely defeated. Bannockburn is in the shire of Stirling.

Saint-Johnes-toune.] Perth, of which Baliol took possession the day after the battle of Duplin.

III. HOW EDWARD THE KING COME IN BRABANT,

AND TOKE HOMAGE OF ALL THE LAND.]

“ The kyng of Englande,” according to Froisfart, whose relation is here transcribed, “ made great purveyances; and whan the wynter was pased he toke the fee, well acompanied with dukes, erles, and barownes, and dyvers other knyghtes; and aryved at the towne of Andewarpe, as than pertayninge to the duke of Brabant. Thyther came people from all partes to fe hym, and the great estate that he kept. Than he sent to his cofyn the duke of Brabant, and to the duke of Guerles; to the marques of Jullers, to the lorde Johan of Heynalt, and to all such as he trusted to have any conforte of; sayng howe he wolde gladly speke with theym: they came all to Andewarpe bytwene Whytfontyde and the feest of saynte Johan. And whan the kyng had well feasted them, he desyred to knowe their myndes, whanne they wolde begynne that they had promysed; requiryng them to dyspatche the mater brevely; for that intente, he sayd, he was come thyder, and had all his men redy: and howe it shulde be a great damage to hym to deferre the mater long. These lordes had longe counsell among them, and fynally they sayd: Syr, our

commynge hyther as nowe was more to se you than for any thyng els: we be nat as nowe purveyed to gyve you a ful answere. By your lycence, we shall retourne to our people, and cume agayne to you at your pleasure; and thanne gyve you so playne an answere that the mater shall nat rest in us. Than they toke day to come agayn a thre wekes after the feest of saynt John . . . So thus these lordes departed, and the kynge taryed in the abbay of saynt Brunarde, and some of the Englysshe lordes taryed styll at Andewarpe, to kepe the kynge company, and some of the other rode about the countrey in great dyspence . . . The day came that the kynge of Englande loked to have an answere of these lordes; and they excused them, and sayd howe they were redy and their men, so that the duke of Brabant wolde be redy for his part; sayeng that he was nere than they . . . Than the kyng dyd so muche that he spake agayne with the duke, and shewed him the answere of the other lordes, desyring him by amyte and lynage that no faut were founde in him; sayeng how he perceyved well that he was but cold in the mater; and that, without he wer quicker, and dyd otherwise, he douted he shulde lese thereby the ayde of all the other lordes of Almayne through his defaulte. Than the duke sayd, he wolde take counsayle in the matter; and whan he

had longe debated the mater, he sayd he shulde be as redy as any other; but firste, he sayd, he wolde speke agayne with the other lordes; and he dyde sende for them, desyryng them to come to hym wher as they pleased best. Than the day was apointed about the myddes of August, & this counsell to be at Hale, bycause of the yong erle of Haynalt, who shulde also be ther, and with hym sir Johan of Heinalt his uncle. Whann these lordes were all come to this parlyament at Hale, they had longe counsayle togyder; finally they sayd to the kyng of Englande: Syr, we se no cause why we shulde make defyance to the Frenche kyng, all thynges consydred, without ye can gette thagrement of themperour; and that he wolde commaunde us to do so in his name. The emperour may well thus do, for of long tyme past there was a covenant sworne and sealed that no kyng of Fraunce ought to take any thyng partyning to thempyre, and this kyng Phylippe hath taken the castell of Crevecure in Cambreyfis, and the castell of Alves in Pailleull, and the cytie of Cambray: wherfore themperour hath good cause to defye hym by us; therefore, sir, if ye can get his acord, our honour shal be the more: and the kyng sayd he wolde folowe their counsayle. Than it was ordayned that the marques of Jullers shulde go to themperour, and certayne

knyghtes and clarkes of the kynges, and some of the counfell of the duke of Gwerles. But the duke of Brabant woulde send none fro hym ; but he lende the castell of Lovayne to the kyng of Englande to lye in. And the marques and his company founde the emperour at Florebetche, and shewed hym the cause of their commyng. And the lady Margarete of Heynault dydde all her payne to further forthe the mater, whom sir Lewes of Bavyer than emperour had wedded . . . And the emperour gave commysion to four knyghtes and to two doctours of this counfell to make kyng Edwarde of Englande his vycarre generall throughout al the empyre ; and therof these sayd lordes hadde instrumentes publyke, conformed and sealed suffyciently by the emperour . . . And than about the feest of all sayntes the marques of Juliers and his company sent worde to the kyng how they had sped. And the kyng sent to hym that he shulde be with hym about the feest of saynt Martyne ; and also he sent to the duke of Brabant to knowe his mynde, wher he wolde the parlyament shuld be holde ; and he answered at Arques, in the county of Loz, nere to his countrey. And than the kyng sent to all other of his alyes, that they shulde be there ; and so the hal of the towne was apparelled and hanged, as though it hat ben the kynges chamber. And there the

kyng fatte crowned with geolde v. fote hygher than any other: and there openly was rede the letters of themperour, by the which the kyng was made vycare generall and lieftenaunt for the emperour, and had power gyven hym to make lawes, and to mynistre justyce to every person in themperours name, and to make money of golde and fylver. The emperour also there commaunded by his letters, that all persons of his empyre, and all other his subgiettes shulde obey to the kyng of England his vycare as to hymselfe, and to do hym homage . . . And whan all this was done the lordes departed, and toke day that they shulde all appere before Cambray thre wekes after the feest of saynt Johan, the whiche towne was become Frenche: thus they all departed, and every man went to his owne." (Froisfarts chronicle, translated by sir John Bouchier lord Berners, 1525, fo. b. l. volume i. chap. 32, 34.)

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L. 15. *And thare he made his moné playne.*] "Kynge Edward, as vycare of thempyre, went then to Lovayne to the quene, who was newly come theyder out of England, with great noble-nesse, and well accompanied with ladyes and domofels of Englande. So there the kynge and the quene kepte their housé ryght honorably all that wynter; and caused money, golde and fylver,

to be made at Andewarpe, great plentie." (Froisfarts chronicle.)

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L. 3. *Schip-men sone war after sent, &c.*] "The Frenche kyng on his part had set Genowayes, Normans, Bretons, Pycardes, and Spanyardes, to be redy on the see to entre into Englande asfone as the warre were opened." (Froisfart, vol. i. c. 35.)

L. 13. *At Hamton, &c.*] "Asfone as fir Hewe Quyriell, [r. Quyriett] fir Peter Babuchet, and Barbe Noyre, who lay and kept the streightes 'bytwene' England and Fraunce with a great navy, knewe that the warre was opyn, they came on a sonday in the forenoone to the havyn of Hampton, whyle the people were at maffe; and the Normayns, Pycardes, and Spanyerdes entred into the towne, and robbed and pyllled the towne, and slewe dyvers, and defowled maydens, and enforced wyves, and charged their vessels with that pyllage; and so entred agayne into their shyppes; and whan the tyde came they disancred, and sayled to Normandy, and came to Depe; and there departed and devyded their boty and pyllages." (Froisfart, vol. i. chap. 37.)

L. 25. *The galay-men, &c.*] "Kyng Philyppe," says Froisfart, "greatly fortyfyed his navy that he hadde on the see, wherof syr [Hewe] Kiry[ett],

[sir Peter] Babuchet, and Barbe Noyre were captaines : and they had under them a great retinue of Genowaies, Normayns, Bretons, and Picardes. They dyd that wynter great damage to the realme of England. Somtyme they came to Dover, Sandwyche, Winchelse, Haftinges, and Rye : and did moche sorowe to thenglishemen, for the were á great nombre, as a xl. m. men. Ther was none that coude ysfue out of England, but they were robbed, taken or slayne : so they wan great pylage, and specyally they wan a great shype called Christofer, laden with wolles, as she was goyng into Flaunders; the whiche shype had coste the kyng of England much money ; and all they that were taken within the shippe were sleine and drowned : of the which conquest the Frenchemen wer right joyouse." (Chap. 44.)

The account given of this affair by Fabian is more particular than Froisfarts.

“ In the xiii. yeare [1338], kyng Edward with quene Philip hys wyfe, for moore asfured stablissement of amitie, to be had betwene him and the Hollanders, Scalanders, and Brabanders, passed the sea in the beginninge of the moneth of ‘ Julye,’ & sayled with a goodly companye into the cuntry of Brabant, the queene then being great with childe, where of the earle of Brabant he was honorably received, &c. . . . In this passetyme,

the Frenche king had sent dyvers shyppes unto the sea with men of warre, for to take the Englyshe marchauntes and other that came in theyr course. And so befell that they encountred with two great shippes of England, called the Edwarde and the Christopher, the whiche (as testifieth the French chronicle) were freyt with great riches, and also well manned. Anone, as either was ware of other, gones, and shot of longe bowes, and arblasters, were not spared on nother side, so that betwene them was a cruell fyght, but not egall: for of the French men wer xiii. sailes great and smal, & of the Englyshmen but five, that is to meane, these two foresaid great ships, two barckes and a carvell, the which thre smal ships, escaped by their deliver sayling, and the two abode & fought beyonde ix. houres, so much that there were slaine upon bothe parties above sixe hundred men; but, in the end, the said two ships wer taken, and brought into the French kinges streames, & many of the Englyshmen that were wounded cast into the sea." (P. 206.)

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L. 21. *Furth he ferd into France, &c.*] "Asfone as kyng Edward had passed the river of Lescaute*, and was entred into the realme of Fraunce, he . . . went and lodged in thabbey of mount faint Martyn, and there taryed two dayes, and his people

* The Scheld.

abode in the country, & the duke of Brabant was lodged in thabbey of Vancelliz . . . And the next day on the mornyng the kyng departed from Mount Saynt Martyn . . . and so than they entred into Vermandoys, and toke that day their lodgyng be tymes on the mount Saynt Quintyne in good order of batayle . . . Than the lordes toke counfell what way they shulde drawe, and, by thadvyce of the duke of Brabant, they toke the way to Thyreraffe, for that way their provisyon came dayly to them. And they determyned that if kyng Phyllyppe dyd followe them, as they supposed he wolde do, that than they wolde abyde hym in the plane felde, and gyve hym batayle. Thus they went forthe in thre great batayls: the marshalles and the Almaynes had the first, the kyng of Englande in the myddle warde, & the duke of Brabant in the rerewarde. Thus they rodde forthe, brénnyng and pyllyng the country a thre or foure leages a day, and ever toke their logynge betymes. And a company of Englyshmen and Almaynes passed the ryver of Somme, by the abbey of Vermans, and wasted the country al about. An other company, wherof sir Johan of Heynault, the lord Faulquemont, and sir Arnold of Bacquehen were chefe, rode to Origny Saint Benoyfte, a good towne; but it was but easely closed: incontynent it was taken by asfaut, and

robbed, and an abbey of ladyes vyolated, and the towne brent. Than they departed, and rode towarde Guys and Rybemont, and the kynge of Englande lodged at Vehories, and ther taryed a day, and his men ranne abrode, and dystroyed the cuntry. Than the kynge toke the way to the Flammengerie, to come to Lefche in Thyerassé, and the marshals and the byshoppe of Lincolne with a fyve hundered speres passed the ryver of Tryfague, and entred into Laonnoys, towarde the lande of the lorde of Coucey, and brent Saynt Gouven, and the towne of Marle. And on a nyght lodgedde in the valley besyde Laon, and the nexte day they drewe agayne to their hooft; for they knewe by some of their prisoners, that the Frenche kyng was come to Saynt Quyntines with a c. thousand men, and there to passe the ryver of Somme. So these lordes in their returnyng brent a good towne called Crecy, and dyverse other townes and hamelettes therabout . . . The kynge of Englande departed fro Sarnaques and went to Muttrell; and ther loged a nyght; and the next day he went to the Flamengery, and made all his men to loge nere about hym, wherof he had mo than xl. thousande; and there he was counselled to abyde kyng Philyp, and to fyght with hym. The French kyng departed fro Saynt Quyntines; and dayly men came to him fro all partes,

and so came to Vyronfosse. There the kyng taryed, & sayd howe he wold nat go thens tyll he had fought with the kynge of Englande, and with his alyes, seyng they were within two leages togyther . . . Thus these two kynges were lodged bytwene Vyronfosse and Flamengery, in the playne feldes, without any advauntage. I thynke ther was never sen before so goodly an assemble of noble men togyder as was there. Whanne the kyng of England, beyng in the chapell of Thyerasse, knewe how that king Philyppe was within two leages, than he called the lordes of his host togyder, and demaunded of them what he shuld do, his honour saved, for he sayd that his entencyon was to gyve batayle. Than the lordes behelde eche other, and they desyredde the duke of Brabant to shewe first his entent. The duke sayd that he was of the accorde that they shulde gyve batayle, for otherwyse, he sayd, they coude nat depart, savyng their honours; wherfore he counsayled that they shulde sende herauldes to the Frenche kyng, to demaunde a day of batayle. Than an heraulde of the duke of Guerles, who coude well the langage of Frenche, was enformed what he shulde say, and so he rode tyll he came in to the Frenche hooft. And 'than' he drewe hym to kyng Philyppe and to his counsayle; und sayde, Sir, the kyng of Englande is in the felde, and desyreth to have batell, power

agaynst power : the whiche thyng kyng Philyppe graunted, and toke the day, the Friday next after; and as than it was Wednesday. And so the haraude retourned, well rewarded with good furred gownes gyven hym by the French kyng and other lordes, bycause of the tidynges that he brought. So thus the journey was agreed, & knowledge was made therof to all the lordes of bothe the hooftes, and so every man made hym redy to the mater . . . Whan the Friday came in the mornyng, both hooftes aparelled themselfe redy, and every lorde harde masse among their owne companyes, and dyvers wer thriven. First we woll speke of thorder of thenglyshmen, who drewe them forwarde into the felde, and made iii. batels a fote, and dyd put al their horses and bagages into a lytell wood behynde them, and fortesyed it. The first batel ledde the duke of Guerles, the marques of Nuffe, the marquyes of Blaquebure, sir Johan of Heynault, therle of Mons, therle of Savynes, the lorde of Faulquemont, sir Guyllam du Fort, sir Arnolde of Baquehen, and the Almayns; and amonge them was xxii. banners, and lx. penons in the hole, and viii.m. men. The seconde batayle had the duke of Brabant, and the lordes and knyghtes of his country . . . The duke of Brabant had xxiiii. baners, and lxxx. penons, and in al vii.m. men. The iii. batayle

& the gretteft had the kyng of Englande, and with hym his cofyn therle of Derby *, the byshoppe of Lynecolne, the byshoppe of Durame, therle of Salifbury, the erle of Northampton and of Glocetter, therle of Suffolke, fir Robert Dartoyfe, as than called erle of Rychmont, the lorde Raynolde Cobham, the lorde Perfy, the lorde Roofe, the lord Montbray, fir Lewes and fir Johan Beauchampe, the lord Dalawarre, the lorde of Laucome, the lorde Basfet, the lorde Fitzwater, fir Water Manny, fir Hewe Haftynges, fir Johan Lyle; and dyvers other that I can nat name, among other was fir Johan Chandos, of whom moche honour is spoken in this boke. The kyng had with hym xxviii. baners, and lxxx. penons, and in his batale a vi. m. men of armes, and vi. m. archers; and he had fet an other batell as in a wyng, wherof therle of Warwyke, therle of Penbroke, the lorde Barkly, the lorde Multon, and dvyerse other were as cheyfe, and they were on horsbacke. Thus, whan every lorde was under his banner, as it was commaunded by the marshals, the kyng of England mounted on a palfray, accompaned all onely with fir Robert Dartoyfe, fir Raynolde Cobham, and fir Water of Manny, and rode along before all his batels, and right swetely defyred all his lordes and other, that they

* Afterward duke of Lancaster.

wolde that day ayde to defende his honoure ; and they all promysed hym so to do. Than he returned to his owne batell, and set every thing in good order, and commaunded that non shuld go before the marshals baners.

“ Nowe let us speke of the lordes of Fraunce what they dyd. They were xi. score baners, iiii. kynges, v. dukes, xxvi. erles, and mo than iiii.m. knyghtes ; and of the commons of Fraunce mo than lx.m. The kynges that were there with kyng Philyppe of Valoys, was the kyng ‘ of Be-hayne,’ the kyng of Naverre, and kyng Davyd of Scotland ; the duke of Normandy, the duke of Bretayne, the duke of Bourbon, the duke of Lorraine, and the duke of Athenes. Of erles: therle of Alanfon, ‘ brother’ to the kyng, the erle of Flaunders, therle of Heynalt, the erle of Bloys, therle of Bare, therle of Forestes, therle of Foyz, therle of Armynack, the erle Dophym of Auvergne, therle of Vandosme, therle of Harrecourt, therle of Saynt Pol, therle of Guynes, therle of Bowlongne, therle of Rousfy, therle of Dampmartyn, therle of Valentynois, therle of Aucer, therle of Saucerre, therle of Genue, the erle of Dreux and of Gascongue, and of Languedoc. So many erles and vycuntes that it were longe to reherfe. It was a great beauty to beholde the baners and standredes, wavyng in the wynde ; and horses

barded ; and knyghtes and squyers richely armed. The Frenchemen ordayned thre great batayls ; in eche of them fyftene thousand men of armes, [and] xx.m. men a fote.

“ It myght well be marveyledde, howe so goodly a fight of men of warre, so nere togyder, shulde depart without batayle. But the Frenchmen were nat al of one accorde, they were of dyvers opynyons. Some sayde, it were a great shame and they fought nat, seyng their ennemys so nere them, in their owne countre, raynged in the felde ; and also had promysed to fyght with them. And some other sayd, it shulde be a great folly to fyght, for it was harde to knowe every mannes mynde, and jeopardy of treason. For, they sayd, if fortune were contrary to their kyng, as to lese the felde, he than shuld put all his hole realme in a jeopardy to be lost ; and though he dyd dysconfet his ennemes, yet for all that he shuld be never the nerer of the realme of Englande, nor of such landes parteynyng to any of those lordes that be with hym alyed. Thus, in strivyng of dyvers opynyons, the day past tyll it was past noone ; and then sodenly there started an hare among the Frenchmen ; and such as sawe her cryed and made gret brunt, wherby suche as were behynde thought they before had ben fightyng, and so put on their helmes, and toke their speres in their handes : and

fo there were made dyvers neue knyghtes; and specially therle of Heynalt made xiiii. who were ever after called knyghtes of the hare. Thus that batell stode styll all that Friday. And besyde this stryfe bytwene the counsellours of France, there was brought in letters to the hooft, of recommendation to the Frenche-kyng, and to his counsell, fro kyng Robert of Cicyle; the which kyng, as it was sayd, was a great astronomyre, and full of great science. He had oftentymes fought his bokes on the state of the kynges of England and France; and he founde by his astrology, and by thenfluens of the heavens, that if the French kyng ever fought with kyng Edwarde of England, he shuld be disconfited: wherfore he, lyke a king of gret wysdome, and as he that douted the peryll of the Frenche kyng his cosyn, sent oftentymes letters to king Philyppe, and to his counsayle, that in no wyse he shulde make any batayle agaynst thenglyshmen, where as kyng Edwarde was personally present. So that, what for dout, and for such writyng fro the king of Cecyle, dyvers of the great lordes of Fraunce were fore abasshed; and also kynge Philyppe was enfourmed therof. Howebeit yet he had great wyll to gyve batayle, but he was so counselled to the contrary, that the day pased without batell, and every man withdrew to their lodgynges. And whan the erle of

Heynalt sawe that they shuld nat fight, he departed with all his hole company, and went backe the same night to Quesnoy. And the kynge of Englande, the duke of Brabant, and all the other lordes, returned and trusted all their bagagis, and went the same night to Davesnes in Heynalt. And the next day they toke leve eche of other; and the Almayns and Brabances departed, and the kynge went into Brabant with the duke his cofyn. The same Friday that the batell shulde have ben, the French kynge, whan he came to his lodging, he was fore dyspleased, bycause he departed without batayle. But thay of his counsayle sayde, howe right nobly he had borne hymselfe, for he had valyantly purfued his enemies, and had done so muche that he had put them out of his realme; and how that the kyng of England shulde make many such vyages or he conquered the realme of Fraunce. The next day kyng Philyppe gave lycence to all maner of men to depart, and he thanked right courtesly the gret lordes of their ayde and focour. Thus ended this great journey; and every man went to theyr owne." Froisart, vol i. chap. 39, &c. This was in 1339.

V. LITHES, AND THE BATTAIL I SAL BEGYN
OF INGLISSE MEN AND NORMANDES IN
THE SWYN.]

“ Nowe lette us . . . speke of the kyng of Eng-
lande, who was on the see to the intent to arryve
in Flaunders, and so into Heynalt to make warre
agaynst the Frenchmen. This was on Mydfomer
even, in the yere of our lord m.ccc.xl. all then-
glyffe flete was departed out of the ryver of Tames,
and toke the way to Sluse. And the same tyme
bytwene Blaqueberque and Sluse on the see was
sir Hewe ‘ Kyryett,’ sir Peter Bahuchet, and Barbo-
noyr : and mo than six score great vesfels besyde
other, and they were of Normayns, Bydaulx, Ge-
nowes, and Pycardes; about the nombre of xl.m.
There they were layd by the Frenche kyng, to de-
fende the kyng of England passage. The kyng
of England and his came saylyng tyll he came be-
fore Sluse; and whan he sawe so great a nombre of
shippes that their mastes semed to be lyke a great
wood, he demaunded of the mayster of his ship
what peple he thought they were; he answered
and sayde, Sir, I thynke they be Normayns layd
here by the Frenche kyng; & hath done gret
dyspleasure in Englande, brent your towne of
Hamton, and taken your great shyppe the Chrys-
tofer. A, quod the kinge, I have longe defyred to

fyght with the Frenchemen, and nowe shall I fyght with some of them, by the grace of god and saynt George, for truly they have done me so many dysplefurs that I shall be revenged & I may. Than the king set all his shyppes in order, the gretteft before, well furnished with archers, & ever bytwene two shyppes of archers he had one shypp with men of armes; and than he made an other batell to ly a lufe with archers to confort ever them that were moost wery, yf nede were. And there were a great nombre of countesses, ladies, knyghtes wyves, & other damofels that were goyng to se the quene at Gaunt: these ladies the kyng caused to be well kept with thre hundred men of armes, and v.c. archers.

“ Whan the kyng and his marshals had ordered his batayls, he drewe up the scales and cam with a greater wynde, to have the vantage of the sonne. And so at last they tourned a lytell to get the wynde at wyll: and whan the Normayns sawe them recule backe, they had marvell why they dyde so. And some sayd, They thinke them selfe nat mete to medyll with us; wherfore they woll go backe. They sawe well howe the kyng of England was there personally, by reason of his baners. Than they dyd appareyle their flet in order, for they wer sage and good men of ware on the see; and dyd fet the Christofer, the which

they had won the yer before, to be formast with many trumpettes and instrumentes : and so set on their ennemies. There began a fore batell on bothe partes : archers and crosbowes began to shote, and men of armes aproched and foughte hande to hande ; and the better to come togyder, they had great hokes, & grapers of yron to cast out of one shyppes into another, and so tyed them fast togyder. There were many dedes of armes done, takyng and rescuyng agayne. And at last the great Christopher was first won by thenglyssmen, and all that were within it taken or slayne. Than there was great noyse and cry, and thenglyssmen aproched and fortified the Christofer with archers, and made hym to passe on byfore to fyght with the Genoweyes. This batayle was right fierse and terryble ; for the batayls on the see ar more dangerous and fierfer than the batayls by lande : for on the see ther is no reculyng nor fleyng, there is no remedy but to fight, and to abyde fortune, and every man to shewe his prowes. Of a trouthe sir Hewe 'Kyriett,' and sir [Peter] Bahuchet, and Barbe-noyer were ryght good and expert men of warre. This batayle endured from the mornyng tyll it was noone, & thenglyssmen endured moche payne, for their ennemies were foure agaynst one, and all good men on the see. Ther the kyng of England was a noble knight of

his owne handes, he was in the flouer of his yough. In like wyse so was the erle of Derby, Pembroke, Herforde, Huntyngdon, Northampton, and Gloucester, fir Raynolde Cobham, fir Rycharde Stafford, the lorde Percy, fir Water of Manny, fir Henry of Flaunders, fir Johan Beauchamp, the lorde Felton, the lorde Brasse-ton, fir [John] Chandos, the lorde Delawarre, the lorde of Multon, fir Robert Dartoys, called erle of Rychmont, and dyverse other lordes and knyghtes, who bare themselves so valyantly, with some socours that they had of Bruges, and of the countrey thereabout, that they obtayned the vycorie. So that the Frenchmen, Normayns, and other were dysconfetted, slayne, and drowned : there was nat one that scaped, but all were slayne. Whane this vycorie was atchyved, the kyng all that nyght abode in his shyppe before Sluse, with great noyse of trumpettes and other instrumentes. Thyder came to fe the kyng dyvers of Flaunders, suche as had herde of the kynges commyng, &c." Froisart, vol. i. c. 50.

" The French king being advertised that the king of England meant shortlie to returne into Flanders with a great power, in purpose to invade the realme of France on that side, assembled a navie of foure hundred shippes under the leading of three expert captains of the warres by sea, as

fir Hugh Kiriell [r. Kirielt], fir Peter Bahuchet, and a Geneweis named Barbe-noir, appointing them to the coasts of Flanders to defend the king of England from landing there, if by any meanes they might. These three capteins or admerals came and laie with their ships in the haven of Sluise, for that it was supposed the king of England would arrive there, as his meaning was indeed. Whereupon, when his men, ships, and provisions were once readie, in the moneth of June [1340], he tooke the sea with two hundred saile, and directing his course towards Flanders, there came unto him the lord Robert Morley, with the north navie of England, so that then he had in all about three hundred saile, or (as other saie) two hundred and three score.

“ The French navie laie betwixt Sluise and Blancbergh, so that when the king of England approched, either part defcried other, & therewith prepared them to batell. The king of England staied, till the funne, which at the first was in his face, came somewhat westward, and so had it upon his backe, that it should not hinder the fight of his people, and so therewith did set upon his enimies with great manhood, who likewise verie stoutly incountered him, by reason whereof infused a sore and deadlie fight betwixt them. The navies on both sides were divided into three bat-

tels. On the English part, the earles of Gloucester, Northampton, and Huntington, who was admerall of the fleet that belonged to the cinque ports, and the lorde Robert Morley, admerall of the northerne navie, had the guiding of the foreward, bearing themselves right valiantlie, so that at length the Englishmen having the advantage, not onlie of the sunne, but also of the wind and tide, so fortunatlie, that the French fleet was driven into the freights of the haven, in such wise that neither the souldiers nor mariners could helpe themselves, infomuch that both heaven, sea, and wind, seemed all to have conspired against the Frenchmen. And herewith manie ships of Flanders joining themselves with the English fleet, in the end the Frenchmen were vanquished, slaine and taken, their ships being also either taken, bowged, or broken.

“ When night was come upon them, there were thirtie French ships that yet had not entred the battell, the which fought by covert of the night to have stolne awaie, and one of them being a mightie great vesfell, called the James of Deepe, would have taken awaie a ship of Sandwich that belonged to the prior of Canterburie: but by the helpe of the erle of Huntington, after they had fought all the night till the next morning, the Englishmen at length prevailed, and taking

that great huge ship of Deepe, found in hir above foure hundred dead bodies. To conclude, verie few of the French ships escaped, except some of their small vesfels, and certeine gallies with their admerall Barbe-noir, who in the beginning of the battell got fourth of the haven, advising the other capteins to doo the like, thereby to avoide the danger which they wilfullie imbraced. There died in this battell, fought (as some write) on midsummer-daie, in the yeare aforesaid, of Frenchmen to the number of 30000, of Englishmen about 4000, or (as other have that lived in those daies) not past 400, amongst whom there were foure knights of great nobilitie, as sir Thomas Monhermere, sir Thomas Latimer, sir John Boteler, and sir Thomas Poinings.

“ It said also, that the king himselfe was hurt in the thigh. The two English ships that had bene taken the yeere before, the Edward and the Christopher, were recovered at this time, amongst other of the French ships that were taken there. Sir Peter Bahuchet was hanged upon a crosse pole fastened to a mast of one of the ships*. Through the wilfulnesse of this man, the Frenchmen re-

* Fabian says that both “syr Nicholas Buchett” (as he calls him) “and syr Hugh Querett, in despite of the Frenchmen, were hanged upon the sayles of the shippes, which they wer taken in.”

ceived this losse (as the French chronicles report) bicause he kept the navie so long within the haven, till they were so inclosed by the Englishmen, that a great number of the Frenchmen could never come to strike stroke, nor to use the shot of their artillerie, but to the hurt of their fellows. Howsoever it was, the Englishmen got a famous victorie, to the great comfort of themselves, and discomfort of their adversaries. The king of England, after he had thus vanquished his enemies, remained on the sea by the space of three daies, and then comming on land, went to Gant, where he wes received of the queene with great joy and gladnesse." Holinsheds chronicle, 1587, vol. ii. p. 358. See also Fabians, 1559. p. 211.

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L. 14. —*for Robard out of Morlay.*] Robert lord Morley, admiral of the north navy of England; dyed in France, 1361.

L. 21. *The erle of Northampton.*] William de Bohun, created earl of Northampton in 1339; dyed in 1359.

L. 23. *Sir Walter the Mawney.*] Sir Walter Manny, a native of Hainault, and the hero of a romance in real life. See Froisfarts chronicle, throughout. In performance of a promise he had made "before ladyes and demofelles er he came out of Englande," he "made the first journey

into France," burnt a town, took a castle, and returned as if he had been taking a morning's ride. Another time, in the course of an after-dinner conversation, in a besieged town, he proposes to issue out and break down a great engine; which is instantly done, with equal gallantry and judgement. King Edward and the prince of Wales fought under his banner at the battle of Calais. He dyed, full of glory and honour, in 1371, and was buried in his own foundation of the Charter-house.

L. 25. *The duc of Lancaster.*] Henry (surnamed *de Grismond*, otherwise *au tort col*, or wry neck) then earl of Derby, who, succeeding to the earldom of Lancaster on the death of his father, in 1345, was, on the 6th of March 1351, created duke of Lancaster. He dyed in 1360, and was buried in the church of the college and hospital of the New-works, at Leicester, which he had founded. He was a brave and fortunate commander, and makes a great figure in Froisfarts chronicle; being at the same time of a mild and generous disposition, and so much beloved by the people as to be usually called *the good duke of Lancaster*. His piety, which may be now thought the least advantageous part of his character, procured him, if not actual canonization, at least the title of saint, a circumstance unnoticed by historians*.

* "Testimonia 'Laurentii Divianensis,' de præcipuis Car-
melitane religionis fautoribus, scil. . . . SANCTO HENRICO

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L. 3. *Sir Wiliam of Klinton.*] Sir William Clinton, created earl of Huntington in 1338, dyed in 1354.

L. 9. *The gude erle of Glowceter.*] Hugh Despenser; dyed in 1350.

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L. 3. *The Kogges of England . . .*] This seems the proper name of the ship. The word *coggis* is used by bishop Douglas in the sense of *boats* or *pinnaces*:

“ And sum with airis into the *coggis* small
Ettilit to land.”

The latter are now called *cocks* or *cock-boats*. The original word *cog* or *cogue* is still, in Scotland, the name of a wooden vessel used for supping or drinking out of. *The Koggis of England* is perhaps the identical ship which Stow calls *the blacke Cocke*. In 1340, the earl of Gloucester, being to go to sea in the king's service, had two ships assigned to him out of the royal navy, *viz.*

PRIMO DUCE LANCASTRIÆ.” MSS. Har. 1819. fo. 13. The house of Lancaster, indeed, was peculiarly distinguished by *the odour of sanctity*; the miracles of his uncle, St. Thomas, were long celebrated; and that his descendant, Henry VI. was not raised to the same honour, is solely ascribable to the avarice of his immediate successor of the same name.

“ the S. Mary Cogg, and the Cogg of Clyne.”
(Dugdales *Baronage*, i. 395.) The *Cristofsr* has
been already mentioned.

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VI. HERKINS HOW KING EDWARD LAY
WITH HIS MEN BIFOR TOURNAY.]

The king and his allies laid siege to Tournay on
the of July, 1340, and raifed it, by reason
of a truce agreed upon between him and king
Philip, on the of September in the same year.
See Froisfarts chronicle, volume i. cc. 53, &c.

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L. 13. *To stop Philip the strate:*

Ful fill.] This species of
verse, which was probably common enough in
our authors time, though perhaps confined to
popular compositions, now lost, is introduced,
for the sake of ridicule, no doubt, by Chaucer in
his *rime of sire Thopas*. Mr. Tyrwhitt, who had
not observed the present instance, nor met, it
seems, with any other, is very much at a loss to
account for it. See his “Notes on *The Canter-*
bury tales” (iv. 37).

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L. 18. *A duke tuke leve that tide.*] Froisfart af-
fords no ground to accuse the duke of treachery
or defection: he merely says that, on raising the

siege, " the Brabances departed quickly, for they had 'great' desyre therto." Indeed it was said that the besieged, whom the king thought to famish, " founde somme courtesy en theym of Braubaunt, in sufferynge vytayles to passe throughe their hooft into the cytie: and they of Brusfels and Lovane were fore wery with taryeng there so long, & they desyred the marshall of thost that they might have leave to retourne into Brabant. The marshall sayde, he was well content; but than they must leave all their harnes behynd them: with the which answere they were so ashamed that they never spake therof more." It is, however, highly probable that the duke, who was one of the king of Englands commisioners to treat of the truce, might be particularly eager to have it concluded; since the king " departed fore agaynst his mynde, if he myght have done otherwyse, but in maner he was fayne to folowe the wylles of the other lordes, and to byleve theyr counsayls."

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L. 1. *Men may rede in romance right*

Of a grete clerk that Merlin bight.] Merlin, surnamed Ambrosius, the son of an incubus, is a prophet and enchanter in the fabulous history or romance, professed to have been translated of the ancient British language (but perhaps writ-

en in original Latin) by Jeffrey of Monmouth, afterward bishop of St. Asaph, about the year 1125. Vortegirn, king of the Britons, having been spectator of a battle between two dragons, commands honest Ambrose to tell him what it portended: upon which he, bursting into tears, delivers, at some length, the suggestions of his prophetic spirit, in the course of which he says: "From Conan shall proceed a warlike boar, that shall exercise the sharpness of his tusks within the Gallican woods. For he shall cut down all the larger oaks, and shall be a defence to the smaller. The Arabians and Africans shall dread him; for he shall pursue his furious course to the farther part of Spain." See *The British history*, translated by Aaron Thompson, 1718, p. 212. The author chooses to apply this image to his hero, whom he frequently, both in this and the following poems, calls *a bore* or *the bore*.

There was also another Merlin, surnamed *Silvestris*, or *Caledonius*, who prophesied of king Charles II. under the figure of a boar. See *British and outlandish prophecies*, by Thomas Pugh, gentleman, 1658, 4to. p. 153.

Many copies of these prophecies, considerably differing from each other, are still extant, both in French and Latin; but it would be a matter of difficulty, perhaps, to find the identical authority

vouched by our author*. It may, however, be deemed sufficient for the present purpose, to cite the character of his hero from certain "Prophecies of Merlin," evidently composed in their own time, as extant in the Cotton MS.

"Efter the gayt † fall cum a lyon,
 That in hert ful fers and fell fall be fun;
 His bihalding fall be ful of petè,
 His sembland to feke rest lyk kind fall be,
 His breft alswa fall be slokening of threst,
 Untill all lufes pefe and rest,
 His tong fall speke wordes all of lewtè,
 His bering like a lamb meke sal be;
 He fall have trey and tene in bigining,
 To chistise misdoers of wrang lifing;
 And als thurgh felnes sethin fall he feke,
 Till he have made the folk als lamb to be meke.
 He fall be cald in the werld, als wide als it es,
 Bare of hele, of nobillay, and of felnes.
 Als a lamb fall he [be] milde and meke,
 And unto rightwisnes ay fall he feke.

* That part of Robert Mannyngs translation of Peter Langtofts chronicle which contains the British history has not been published; nor does the work exist in MS. elsewhere than in the Inner-Temple library. He may probably give the prophecy more in our authors manner.

† Edward II.

This ilk beste that es the bare named biforn
 Cumes out of Windesfore, thare beste he born.
 Whetand his tuskes fall that ilk bare
 Fare thurgh foure landes thar he come never are;
 And evermore his jorney ever ilka dele
 Sall he do hardily, nobilly and wele ;
 Till the burgh of Jerusalem and to the haly land,
 Sall he find none ogains him to stand.
 Spayne fall trembill for tene and for care,
 Aragowne fall have drede and dout of the bare.
 In France fall he sett his hevid biforn ;
 His tail fal rest in Yngland, whare he was born ;
 He fal whet his tuskes on Paris zates ;
 Almayn fal be ful ferd for his lates.
 He fall gar revers and mani grete flode
 Be rinand with hernes and with rede blode.
 The greses that er grene fal he rede make ;
 Mani man for the bare fal trembill and quake.
 In alkins landes win fall the bare
 That any of his eldres has losed are.
 So nobil and so doghty fall the bare be
 That he fall or he dy were corons thre.
 Underlout fall he mak ilk outen land
 To be at his will and bow till his hand.
 Wele more fall the bare conquer and win
 Than ani did bifore of all his end kin.
 All lordes fall him lout without ani lese,
 And than fall his land be in swith gude pefe:

Sethin in a fer land end fall he,
And for his nobilles be graven bitwen kinges
thre."

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L. 3. *For John of France will be noght spare.]*
John of France is John duke of Normandy, son
to king Philip, whom he succeeded on the 23d of
August, 1350.

L. 15. *For France now es be entred in.]* "Whan
the kyng of Englande," says Froisfart, "ar-
ryved in the Hogue Saynt Waft*, the kinge ys-
sued out of his shyppe, and the fyrst fote that he
sette on the grounde, he fell so rudely that the
blode brafte out of his nose: the knyghtes that
were aboute him toke him up, and sayd, Sir, for
goddess sake, enter in agayne into your shyp, and
come nat a lande this day; for this is but an evyll
sygne for us. Than the kyng answered quykely
and sayd, Wherfore this is a good token for me,
for the lande desyreth to have me. Of the whiche
answere all his men were ryght joyful: so that day
and nyght the kyng lodged on the sandes, and
in the mean tyme dyscharged the shyppes of their
horfes and other bagages. There the kyng made
two marshals of his hooft, the one the lorde God-
fray of Harecourt, and the other therle of War-
wyke, and the erle of Arundell constable. And

* La Hogue.

he ordayned that therle. of Huntyngdon shulde kepe the flete of shyppes with c. men of armes, and foure c. archars. And also he ordeyned the batayls, one to go on his ryght hande, closynge to the see syde, and the other on his lefte hande, and the kynge himselfe in the myddes, and every nyght to lodge al in one felde. Thus they sette forth as they were ordayned; and . . . [after taking, robbing, or burning the townes of " Harflewe, Cherbourg, Mountbourg, Quarentyne," and "many other townes in that country," and lastly, " a great towne called Saynt Lowe,"] the kynge went towarde Cane, the whiche was a greater towne, and full of drapery, and other marchauntysse, and ryche burgeses, noble ladyes and damosels, and sayre churches, and specially two 'great' and ryche abeys, one of the Trynytee, another of saynt Stephyn; and on the one syde of the towne one of the fayrest castells of all Normandy, and capitayne therin was Roberte of Blargny, with thre hundred Genowayes; and in the towne was therle of Ewe and of Guynes, constable of Fraunce, and therle of Tankervyll, with a good nombre of men of warre. The king of England rode that day in good order, and logedde al his batayls togyder that night, a two leages fro Cane, in a towne with a lytell havyn called Haustreham; and thyder came also all his navy of shyppes, with therle of

Huntyngdone, who was governour of them. The constable and other lordes of France that nyght watched well the towne of Cane, and in the mornynge armed them, with all them of the towne. Than the constable ordayned that none shulde ysfue out, but kepe their defences on the walles, gate, bridge, and ryver, and lette the subbarbes voyde, bycause they were nat closedde, for they thought they shulde have ynough to do to defende the towne, bycause it was nat closedde but with the ryver. They of the towne sayde howe they wolde ysfue out, for they were stronge ynough to fyght with the kyng of Englande. Whan the constable sawe their goodwyls, he sayde, In the name of god, be it; ye shall not fyght without me. Than they ysfued oute in good order; and made good face to fyght, and to defende theym, and to putte their lyves in adventure.

“ The same daye thenglysh men rose erly, and appayrelled them redy to go to Cane: the kyng harde noyse before the sonne-ryfinge; and than toke his horse, and the prince his son, with sir Godfraye of Harcourt, marshall and leader of all the hoost, whose counsaile the kyng moche followed. Than they drewe towarde Cane with their batels in good aray; and so aproched the good towne of Cane. Whanne they of the towne, who were redy in the felde, sawe these thre batayls

commyng in good order, with their baners and standerdes wavyng in the wynde, and the archers, the which they had nat bene accustomed to se, they were fore afrayd, and fledde away towarde the towne, without any order or good aray, for all that the constable coulde do: than the Englyshmen pursued them egerly. Whan the constable, and the erle of Tankervyll sawe that, they toke a gate at the entry, and saved themself and certayne with them; for the Englyshmen were entred into the towne. Some of the knyghtes and squyers of Fraunce, suche as knewe the waye to the castell, went thyder, and the captayne there received them all, for the castell was large. Thenglyshmen in the chafe slewe many, for they toke none to mercy. Than the constable and the erle of Tankervyll, beyng in the lytell towre at the bridge fote, loked alonge the strete, and saw their men slayne without mercy, they douted to fall in their handes. At last they sawe an Englyshe knyght with one eye, called sir Thomas Holande, and a fyve or fixe other knyghtes with hym; they knewe them, for they had sene them before in Puce, in Grenade, and other vyages: than they called to sir Thomas, and sayde howe they wolde yelde themselfe prisoners. Than sir Thomas came thider with his company, and mounted up into the gate, and there founde the sayde lordes with

xxv. knyghtes with them, who yelded them to sir Thomas, and he toke them for his prisoners, and left company to kepe theym; and than mounted agayne on his horse, and rode into the streates, and saved many lyves, of ladyes, damosels, and cloysterers fro defoylynge, for the soudyers were without mercy. It fell so well the same season for thenglyfshmen, that the ryver, whiche was able to bere shyppes at that tyme, was so lowe that men went in and out befyde the bridge. They of the towne were entred into their houses, and cast downe into the strete stones, tymbre and yron; and slewe and hurte mo than fyve hundred Englyfshmen, wherwith the kyng was fore displeased. At nyght whan he hard therof, he commaunded that the next daye all shulde be putte to the swerde and the towne brent; but than sir Godfray of Harecourt sayd: Dere sir, for goddes sake, asfwage somewhat youre courage; and let it suffyce you that ye have done. Ye have yet a great voyage to do, er ye come before Calys, whyder ye purpose to go; and, sir, in this towne there is moche people, who wyll defend their houses; and it woll cost many of your men their lyves, er ye have all at your wyll; wherby, paraventure, ye shall nat kepe your purpose to Calys, the whiche shulde redowne to your rech. Sir, save your people; for ye shall have nede of them or this moneth passe;

for i thinke verely your adversary kynge Phylippe woll mete with you to fyght, and ye shall fynde many strayt passages and rencounters. Wherefore your men, and ye had mo, shall stande you in gode stede: and, sir, without any further sleynge, ye shall be lorde of this towne, men and women woll put 'al' that they have to your pleasure. Than the kyng sayd, Sir Godfraye, you ar our marshall; ordayne every thyng as ye woll. Than sir Godfray, with his baner, rode fro strete to strete, and commaunded in the kynges name, non be so hardy to put fyre in any house, to sleet any persone, nor to vyolate any woman. Whan they of the towne hard that crye, they receyved the Englyshmen into their houses, and made them good chere; and some opnyed their coffers, and badde them take what them lyst, so they myght be asured of ther lyves: howebeit there were done in the towne many yvell dedes, 'murders' and robberyes. Thus the Englyshmen were lordes of the towne thre dayes, and wanne great richeffe, the which they sent by barkeffe and barges to Saynte Savyoure, by the ryver of Austrehen a two leages thens; where as all their navy lay. Than the kyng . . . departed fro the towne of Cane, and rode in the same maner as he dyde before; brennyng and exilyng the countrey." (Vol. i. cc. 122, &c.)

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L. 24. *The town of Cane thai set on fire.*] This is a mistake, as appears from the precedeing extract. After leaving Caen, the king burnt the town of "Gyfors, Saynte Germaine in Laye, Mountjoy, Saynte Clowde, Petit Bolayne by Parys, and the quenes Bourge." On quitting the vicinity of Paris he hanged twenty of his men for seting fire to the fair and rich abbey of Saint Mesme near to Beauvais, the suburbs of which town were burnt, as was also the town of Poys. See Froisfart, vol. i. c. 125.

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L. 10. *At Cresfy when thai brak the brig.*] No particular mention is made by Froisfart of the breaking of this bridge; he only says that "the kyng of Englande being at Araynes wyft nat where for to passe the Some, the which was large and depe, and all briges were brokin, and the passages well kept."

L. 14. *Over that water er thai went.*] "Whan 'the Frenche kyng' was at Amyense he had ordayned a great barowne of Normandy, called sir Godmar du Fay, to go and kepe the pasfade of Blanche Taque, where the Englyshmen must passe, or els in none other place: he had with hym m. men of armes, and fixe thousand a fote, with the Genowayes; soo they went by Sayntę

Reyngnyer in Ponthieu, and fro thens to Crotay, whereas the pasfage lay. And also he had with hym a great nombre of men of the countrey, and also a great nombre of theym of Mutterell; fo that they were a twelfe thousand men, one and other. Whan the Englyfhe hooft was come thyder, fir Godmar du Fay araunged all his company to defende the pasfage. The kyng of Englande lette nat for all that, but whanne the fludde was gone, he commaunded his marshall to entre into the water, in the name of god and faynt George. Than they that were hardy and coragious entred in bothe parties, and many a man reverfed: there were some of the Frenchmen of Arthoyes and Pycardy that were as gladde to juft in the water as on the drye lande. The Frenchemen defended fo well the pasfage at the ysfuyng out of the watter, that they had moche to do: the Genowayes dyde them great trouble with their crosbowes. On thother fyde the archers of Englande shotte fo holly togyder, that the Frenchmen were fayne to gyve place to the Englyfshmen. There was a fore batayle, and many a noble feate of armes done on both parties: finally thenglyfshmen pafsed over, and assembled togyder in the felde. The kynge and the prince pafsed, and all the lordes: than the Frenchmen kept none array, but departed he that might best. Whan fir Godmar fawe that discon-

fyture, he fledde and saved hymselfe : some fledde to Abvylye, and some to Saynte Raygnyer. They that were there a fote coude nat flee, so that there were slayne a great numbre of them of Abvylye, Muttrell, Arras, and of Saynt Reygnier : the chafe endured more than a great leag. And as yet all the Englysshmen were nat passed the ryver, certayne currours of the kyng of Behayne, and of sir Johan of Heynaultes, came on them that were behind, and toke certayne horses and caryages, and slewe dyvers, or they coude take the passage." Froisart, vol. i. c. 127.

L. 21. *He saw the town o ferrum bren.*] Our author is still speaking, it would seem, of the town of Cane; for, if he means the town of Cresfy, he must have been misinformed, as Crotay seems to have been the only place burnt after the king passed the river. He arrived on Friday the 14th of August, 1346, in the neighbourhood of Cresfy, where he encamped : the king of France lying with a great army at Abbeville.

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L. 1. *Than come Philip ful redy dight, &c.*] This is the famous battle of Cresfy, of which Froisarts account, though somewhat prolix, is very curious and minute. " On the Fridaye, as i sayde before, the kyng of Englande lay in the felde; for the contrey was plentyfull of wynes and other vy-

taylor; and yf nede had bene they had provyfyon
 folowynge in cartes and other caryages. That
 nyght the kynge mad a supper to all his chefe
 lordes of the hooft, & made them good chere:
 and whan they were all departed to take their
 rest, than the kynge entred into his oratorie, and
 kneled downe before the auter, praeng god de-
 voutly, that if he fought the next day that he
 might achyve the journey to his honour. Than
 aboute midnyght he layde hym downe to reſte;
 and in the mornynge he roſe betymes, and harde
 maſſe, and the prince his ſonne with hym; and
 the moſte parte of his company were confeſſed and
 houſeled: and, 'after' the maſſe ſayde, he com-
 maunded every man to be armed, & to drawe to
 the felde, to the ſame place before apoynted. Than
 the kynge cauſed a parke to be made by the wode
 ſyde, behynde his hooft; and there was ſet all
 cartes and caryages, and within the parke were
 all their horſes, for every man was afote: and
 into thys parke there was but one entry. Than
 he ordayned thre batayls. In the firſt, the yonge
 prince of Wales, with hym the erle of Warwyke
 and Canforde, the lorde Godfray of Harecourt,
 ſir Reynolde Cobham, ſir Thomas Holande, the
 lorde Stafforde, the lorde of Mauny, the lorde
 Dalaware, ſir Johan Chandos, ſir Bartylmewe de
 Bomes, ſir Roberte Nevill, the lorde Thomas

Clyfforde, the lorde Bouchier, the lorde de la Tumber, and dyvers other knytes and squyers that i can nat name: they were an viii. hundred men of armes, and two thousande archers, and a thousande of other, with the Walfshmen: every lorde drue to the felde apoynted, under his owne baner and penone. In the second batayle, was therle of Northampton, the erle of Arundell, the lorde Roffe, the lorde Lygo, the lorde Wyloughby, the lorde Basfet, the lorde of Saynt Aubyne, fir Loyes Tueton, the lorde of Myleton, the lorde de la Sell, and dyvers other, about an eight hundred men of armes, and twelf hundred archers. The third batayle had the kynge: he had fewyn hundred men of armes and two thousande archers. Than the kyng lept on a hobby, with a whyte rodde in his hand, one of his marshals on the one hande, and the other on the other hande: he rode fro renke to renke, desyringe every man to take hede that daye to his right and honour. He spake it so swetely, and with so good countenance and mery chere, that all such as were disconfyted toke courage in the fayeng and heryng of hym. And whan he had thus vifityed all his batayles, it was then nyne of the day: than he caused every man to eate & drynke a lytell, and so they dyde at their leafer; and afterwarde they ordred agayne their bataylles: than every man lay downe

on the yerthe, and by hym his falet and bowe, to be the more fresher whan their ennemyes shulde come.

“ This Saturdaye the Frenche kyng rofe betymes, and hard masse in Abvyle, in his lodgyng in the abey of Saynte Peter ; and he departed after the sonne-risyng. Whan he was out of the towne two leages, aprochyng towarde his ennemyes, some of his lordes sayde to hym : Sir, it were good that ye ordred your batayls, and let all your fotemen passe somewhat on before, that they be nat troubled with the horsemen. Than the kyng sent iiii. knyghtes, the Moyne Battell, the lorde of Noyers, the lorde of Beaujewe, and the lorde Dambegny, to ryde to avyewe thenglyfthe hoste: and so they rode so nere that they myght well se part of their dealyng. Thenglyfthemen sawe them well, and knewe well howe they were come thyder to avieu them: they let them alone, and made no countenance towarde them, and let them retourne as they came. And whan the Frenche kyng sawe these foure knyghtes retourne agayne, he taryed tyll they came to hym; and sayd, Sirs, what tydynges? These four knyghtes eche of them loked on other, for there was none wolde speke before his companyon. Finally, the kyng sayd to Moyne, who pertayned to the kyng of Behaygne, and had done in his

dayes somoch that he was reputed for one of the
 valyanteft knightes of the worlde, Sir, speke you.
 Than he sayd : Sir, I shall speke, sith it pleafeth
 you, under the correction of my felawes : fir, we
 have ryden and fene the behavyng of your en-
 nemyes, knowe ye for trouth, they are rested in
 thre batayls, abydinge for you. Sir, I woll coun-
 fell you, as for my parte, favyng your displea-
 fure, that you and all your company rest here and
 lodg for this nyght ; for or they that be behynde
 of your cōpany be come hyther, and or your
 batayls be fet in good order, it wyll be very late,
 and your people be wery and out of array ; and
 ye shall fynde your ennemys freshe and redy to
 receyve you. Erly in the mornynge ye maye or-
 der your bataylles at more leafer, and advife your
 ennemies at more delyberacion, and to regarde
 well what way ye wyll asfayle theym ; for, fir,
 surely they woll abyde you. Than the kynge
 commaunded that it shuld be so done. Than his
 ii. marshals one rode before, another behynde,
 sayenge to every baner, Tary and abyde here, in
 the name of god and saynt Denys. They that
 were formaft taryed ; but they that were behynde
 wolde nat tary, but rode forthe, and sayd howe
 they wold in no wyse abyde tyll they were as ferre
 forward as the formaft. And whan they before
 sawe them come on behynde, than they rode for-

warde agayne; so that the kyng nor his marshals coude nat rule them. So they rode withoute order in good araye, tyll they came in fyght of their enemyes. And asfone as the formaft sawe them, they reculed than backe without good araye: wherof they belynde had marvell, and were abasshed, and thought that the formaft compani had ben fightyng: than they myght have had leafer and rome to have gone forwarde if they had lyst. Some went forthe, and some abode styll. The commons, of whome all the wayes bytwene Abvyle and Cresfy were full, whan they sawe that they were nere to their ennemies, they toke their swerdes, and cryed, Downe with them, let us sle them all. There was no man, though he were present at the journey, that coude ymagen or shewe the trowth of the yvell order that was amonge the Frenche partie; and yet they were a marvelous greate nombre. That i wryte in this boke, i lerned it specyally of the Englyshmen, who well behelde their dealyng; and also certayne knyghtes of fir Johan of Henaultes, who was alwayes aboute kyng Philyppe, shewed me as they knewe.

“ Thenglyshmen, who were in thre batayls lyenge on the grounde to rest them, asfone as they saw the Frenchmen aproche, they rose upon their fete, fayre and easely, withoute any hast, and aranged their batayls. The firste, whiche was

the princes batell, the archers there stode in manner of a herse, and the men of armes, in the botome of the batayle. Therle of Northampton & therle of Arundell, with the second batell, were on a wyng in good order, redy to confute the princes batayle, yf nede were. The lordes and knyghtes of France came nat to the assemble togyder in good order; for some came before, and some came after, in suche hast and yvell order, that one of them dyd trouble another. Whan the French kyng sawe the Englysshmen, his blode chaunged, and sayde to his marshals, Make the Genowayes go on before, and begynne the batayle, in the name of god and faynt Denyse. There were of the Genowayes, crosbowes, about a fyftene thousand, but they were so wery of goyng a fote that day a fix leages, armed with their crosbowes, that they sayde to their constables, We be nat well ordred to fyght this daye, for we be nat in the case to do any great dede of armes; we have more nede of rest. These wordes came to the erle of Alanfon, who sayd, A man is well at ease to be charged with suche a sorte of rascalles, to be faynt and fayle nowe at moost nede! Also, the same season, there fell a greate rayne and a clyps, with a terryble thonder; and before the rayne there came fleyng over bothe batayls a great nombre of crowes, for feare of the tempest com-

myng. Than anone the eyre beganne to waxe clere, and the sonne to shyne fayre and bright; the whiche was right in the Frenchmens eyen, and on the Englyshmens backe. When the Genowayes were assembled toguyder, and beganne to aproche, they made a great leape and crye to abasse the englyshmen; but they stode styll, and styredde nat for all that. Thanne the Genowayes, agayne the seconde tyme, made another leape and a fell crye, and stepped forwarde a lytell; and the englyshmen remeved nat one fote. Thirdly, agayne they leapt and cryed, and went forthe tyll they came within shotte: thanne they shotte fiersly with their crosbowes. Than the englyshe archers stepte furthe one pace, and lette fly their arowes, so holly and so thycke, that it fered snowe. When the Genowayes felte the arowes persyng through 'heeds,' armes, and brestes, many of them cast downe their crosbowes, and dyde cutte their strynges, and returned discomfyted. When the Frenche kynge sawe them flye awaye, he sayde, Slee these rascals, for they shall lette and trouble us withoute reason. Than ye shulde have sene the men of armes dasshe in among them, and kyled a great nombre of them. And ever styll the Englyshmen shot where as they sawe thickest preace: the sharpe arowes ranne into the men of armes, and into their horses, and

many fell, horfe and men, amonge the Genoweyes; and when they were downe, they coude nat re-lyve agayne, the preace was fo thicke, that one overthrewe another. And also amonge the Englyshmen there were certayne rascalles, that went afote, with greate knyves; and they went in among the men of armes, and slewe and murderedde many, as they laye on the grounde; bothe erles, 'barownes,' knyghtes, and squyers: wherof the kyng of Englande was after displeafed; for he had rather they had bene taken prisoners. The valyant kyng of Behaygne, called Charles of Luzenbourge, sonne to the noble emperour Henry of Luzenbourge, for all that he was nyghe blynde; whan he understode the order of the batayle, he sayde to them about hym, Where is the lorde Charles my son? His men sayde, Sir, we cannat tell; we thynke he be fyghtyng. Than he sayde, Sirs, ye are my men, my companyons, and frendes, in this journey; i requyre you bryng me so farre forwarde, that i maye stryke one stroke with my swerde. They sayde they wolde do his commaundemente; and to the entent that they shulde nat lese hym in the preafe, they tyed all their raynes of their bridelles eche to other, and sette the kyng before to acomplysse his desyre; and so they went on their enemies. The lorde Charles of Behaygne, his sonne, who wrote hymselfe kyng

of Behaygne, and bare the armes, he came in good order to the batayle, but whanne he sawe that the matter wente awrye on their parte, he departed, i can nat tell you whiche waye. The kynge his father was so farre forwarde, that he strake a stroke with his swerde, ye and mo than fought valyantly; and so dyde his company, and they adventured themselves so forwarde that they were all slayne, and the next day they were founde in a place about the kynge, and all the horses tyed eche to other . . . This batayle bytwene Broy and Cresfy, this Saturday, was ryght cruell and fell, and many a feat of armes done that came not to my knowlege. In the night dyverse knyghtes and squyers lost their maisters, and somtyme came on thenglyshmen, who receyved theym in fuche wyse, that they were ever nighe slayne; for there was none taken to mercy nor to raunsome; for so the Englyshmen were determyned in the mornyng [of] the day of the batayle. Certayne Frenchemen and Almaynes perforce opyned the archers of the princes batayle, and came and fought with the men of armes hande to hande. Than the seconde batayle of thenglyshmen came to focour the princes batayle; the whiche was tyme, for they had as than moche ado; and they with the prince sent a mesfenger to the kynge, who was on a lytell wyndmyll hyll. Than the knyght fayde to

the kynge, Sir, therle of Warwyke, and therle of Canfort, fir Reynolde Cobham, and other suche as be about the prince your sonne, ar feersly fought withall, and are fore handled : wherfore they desyre you that you and your batayle wolle come and ayde them, for if the Frenchmen encrease, as they dout they woll, your sonne and they shall have moche ado. Than the kynge sayde, Is my sonne deed, or hurt, or on the yerthe felled ? No, fir, quoth the knyght, but he is hardely matched ; wherfore he hathe nede of your ayde. Well, sayde the kyng, retourne to hym, and to them that sent you hyther, and say to them, that they sende no more to me for any adventure that falleth, as long as my sonne is alyve : and also say to them, that they suffre hym this day to wynde his spurres ; for, if god be pleased, i woll this journey be his, and the honoure therof, and to them that be aboute hym. Than the knyght returned agayn to them, and shewed the kynges wordes, the which gretly encouraged them ; and repoynd in that they had sende to the kynge as they dyd In the evenynge the Frenche kynge, who had left about hym no mo than a threescore persons one and another, wherof fir Johan of Heynalt was one, who had remounted ons the kynge, for his horse was slayne with an arowe ; than he sayde to the kynge, Sir, departe hense, for it is tyme : lese

nat yourfelfe wylfully : if ye have losse at this tyme, ye shall recover it agayne another feason. And soo he toke the kinges horse by the brydell, and ledde hym away in a maner perforce This Saturday the Englyshemen never departed fro their batayls for chafynge of any man, but kept styll their felde, and ever defended themfelfe agaynst all such as came to assaile them. This batayle ended aboute evynsonge tyme.

“ On this Saturdaye, whan the nyght was come, and that thenglyshmen hard no more noyse of the Frenchemen, than they reputed themfelfe to have the vycorie, and the Frenchmen to be dysconfited, slayne and fled awaye. Than they made greate fyers, and lyghted up torchesse and candelles, bycause it was very darke ; than the kyng avayled downe fro the lytell hyll whereas he stode; and of al that day tyll than his helme came never of on his heed. Than he went with all his batayle to his sonne the prince, and sayde, Fayre sonne, god gyve you good perfeverance ; ye ar my good son, thus ye have acquyted you nobly ; ye ar worthy to kepe a realme. The prince inclyned himselfe to the yerthe, honouryng the kyng his father. This night they thanked god for their good adventure, and made no boost therof ; for the kynge wolde that no manne shulde be proude or make boost, but every man humbly to thank

god." Froisfart's chronicle, vol. i. cc. 128, 129, 130, 131.

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VII. HOW EDWARD, ALS THE ROMANCE SAIS,
HELD THE SEGE BIFOR CALAYS.]

"Whan the kyng of Englande was come before Calys *, he layde his siege and ordayned bastides, betwene the towne and the ryver; he made carpenters to make houfes, and lodgynges of great tymbre, and fet the houfes lyke 'freetes,' and coverd them with rede and brome; so that it was lyke a lytell towne; and there was every thyng to sell, and a markette-place to be kept every Tuesdaye and Saturday, for fleshe and fyssh, mercery-ware, houfes for cloth, for bredde, wyne and all other thynges necesarie, suche as came out of England, or out of Flanders, there they myght bye what they lyst . . . The kynge wolde nat assaye the towne of Calys; for he thought it but a lost labour: he spared his peple, & his artillery, and sayd howe he wold famyshe them in the towne with long siege, without the Frenche kyng come and reyse his siege perforce. Whan the capten of Calys sawe the maner and thorder of then-glysshmen, than he constrayned all poore and meane peple to ysfue out of the towne. And on

* On the 3d of September, 1346.

Wednesyday there ysued out, of men, women and chyl dren, mo than xvii.c. and as they pasfed through the hooft, they were demaunded why they departed, and they answered and sayde, by-cause they had nothyng to lyve on. Than the kyng dyd them that grace that he suffred them to passe through his host without danger, and gave them mete and drynke to dyner, and every person ii.d. sterlyng in almes; for the which dyners many of them prayed for the kynges prosperyte.

“ Kynge Philyppe, who knewe well howe his men were fore constrayned in Calays, commaunded every manne to be with hym at the feest of Pentecost, in the cite of Amyense, or there about: there was none durst say nay . . . Whan they were all at Amyense they toke counsaile; the Frenche kyng wold gladly that the passages of Flaunders myght have ben opnyed to hym: for than he thought he might sende part of his men to Gravelyng, and by that way to refresshe the towne of Calys, and on that syde to fyght easely with thenglysshmen. He sende great mesfangers into ‘Flaunders’ to treat for that mater, but the kyng of Englande had there suche frendes that they wolde never accorde to that curtesy: than the Frenche kyng said howe he wolde go thyder on the syde towarde Burgoyne . . . Than the kyng

went to the towne of Arras, and sette many men of warre to the garysons of Arthoys . . . Than the French kyng and his company departed fro Arras and went to Hedyn; his hooft with the caryage held well in length a three leages of that contrey; and there he taryed a day, and the next day to Blangy. There he rested to take advyse what way to go forthe: than he was counfayled to go through the contrey called la Belme, and that way he toke, and with him a cc.m. one and other; and so . . . came freyght to the hyll of Sangattes, bytwene Calays and Wysfant. They came in goodly order with baners displayed, that hit was great beautie to beholde their puyfant array: they of Calys, when they sawe them lodge, it semed to them a newe siege.

“ Ye shall here what the kyng of Englande dyd . . . Whanne he sawe and knewe that the Frenche kyng came with so great an hooft to rayse the siege, the whiche had coste him so moche good, and payne of his body, and lost many of hys men, and knewe well howe he had so constrayned the towne, that hit coulde nat longe endure for defaute of vitayls, it greved hym fore than to depart. Than he advysed well howe the Frenchmen coude nat aproche nother to the hooft, nor to the towne, but in two places, other by the downes by the see syde, or elles above by the

highe waye, and there was many dykes, rockes, and marefshes, and but one way to passe over the bridge called Newlande bridge. Than the kynge made all his navy to drawe along by the coast of the downes, every thyp well garnysshed with bombardes, crosbowes, archers, springalles, and other artyllary; wherby the Frenche hooft myght nat passe that waye. And the kyng caused the erle of Derby to go and kepe Newlande-bridge with a great nombre of men of armes and archers, so that the Frenchmen coude natte passe no waye, 'without' they wolde have gone through the marshes, the whiche was unposyble. On the other syde, towarde Calays, there was a hygh towre kept with xxx. archers, and they kept the pasfages of the downes fro the Frenchmen . . . The Frenche kyng sent his marshals to advyse what way he myght aproche to fyght with the Englysshmen: so they went forthe, and whan 'they' had advyfed the pasfages and straytes, they retourned to the kyng, and sayde, howe in no wyfe he coude come to the Englysshmen, without he wolde lese his people. So the mater rested all that day and nyght after. The next day, after masse, the Frenche kyng sende to the kynge of Englande the lord 'Geffraye' of Charney, the lord Ewiface of Rybamount*, Guy of Nele,

* This nobleman was taken prisoner, in single combat, by king Edward, fighting under the banner of sir Walter

and the lorde Beajewe; and as they rode that stronge waye, they sawe well it was harde to passe that way. They prayded moche the order that the erle of Derby kept there at the bridge of Newlande, by the whiche they passed. Than they rode tyll they came to the kynge, who was well accompanied with noble men aboute hym; thanne they foure lyghted, and came to the kynge, and dyde their reverence to hym. Than the lord Ewface of Rybamount said, Sir, the kynge my mayster fendeth you worde by us that he is come to the mount of Sangate to do batayle with you; but he canne fynde no way to come to you: therefore, sir, he wolde that ye shulde apoynt certayne of your counfayle, and in lyke wise of his, and they betwene them to advyse a place for the batayle. The kyng of Englande was redy advysed to answere, and sayde, Sirs, I have well underfande that ye desyre me, on the behalfe of myne adversary, who kepeth wrongfully fro me myne herytage: wherfore i am forie. Say unto hym fro me, if ye lyst, that i am here, and so have bene nyghe an hole yere, and all this he knew right well. He

Manny, at the battle of Calais, in 1349. The night after the battle the king gave his prifoners a supper in the castle of Calais, and after supper, he gave sir Euface a chaplet of pearls from his own head, as the most valiant knight of the world, and set him free without ranfom. See Froisfart, v. 1. cc. 151, 152.

myght have come hyther soner, if he had wolde; but he hath suffred me to abide here so long, the whiche hath ben gretly to my coste and charge. I nowe coude do so moche, if i wolde, to be fone lorde of Calays, wherfore I am natte determynedde to folowe his devyfe and ease, nor to departe fro that whiche i am at the poynt to wynde, and that i have so fore defyred, and derely 'boughte:' wherfore if he nor his men canne passe this way, lette theym seke some other passage, if they thynke to come hyther. Thanne these lordes departed, and were conveyed tyll they were paste Newlande bridge: than they shewed the Frenche kyng the kyng of Englandes answere.

" In the meane seafone, whyle the Frenche kyng studyed howe to fight with the kyng of Englande, there came into his hooft two cardynalles from bisshoppe Clement in legacion, who toke great payne to ryde bytwene these hooftes; and they procuredde so moche that ther was graunted a certayne treatie of acorde, and a respyte bytwene the two kynges, and ther men, beyng there at siege and in the felde all onely. And so there were four lordes apoynted on eyther partie to counsell togyder, and to treat for peace . . . and the two cardynalles were meanes betwene the parties. 'These' lordes mette thre dayes, and many devyfes put forthe, but none

effecte . . . than the two cardynalles returned to Saynt-Omers; and whan the Frenche kynge sawe that he coude do nothyng, the next daye he dys-
 logged by tymes, and toke his way to 'Amyens,'
 and gave every man leve to depart.

" After that the Frenche kynge was thus departed fro Sangate, they within Calays sawe well howe their focoure fayled them; for the whiche they were in great sorowe. Than they desyred so moche their captayn, fir Johan of Vyen, that he went to the walles of the towne, and made a sygne to speke with some person of the hooft. Whan the kynge harde therof, he sende thyder fir Galtier of Manny, and fir Bassfet. Than fir Johan of Vyen sayd to them: Sirs, ye be ryght valyant knyghtes in dedes of armes; and ye knowe well howe the kynge my mayster hath sende me and other to this towne, and commaunded us to kepe it to his behofe, in suche wyse that we take no blame, nor to hym no dammage; and we have done all that lyeth in oure power. Now oure focours hath fayled us; and we be so fore strayned, that we have nat to lyve withall, but that we muste all dye, or els enrage for famyn; without the noble and gentyll kyng of yours woll take mercy on us, the whiche to do we requyre you to desyre hym to have pyte on us, and to let us go and depart as we be; and lette hym take the

towne and castell, and all the goodes that be therein, the whiche is greate abundaunce. Than sir Gaultyer of Manny sayde, Sir, we knowe fomewhat of the entencyon of the kyng our mayster, for he hath shewed it unto us: surely, knowe, for trouthe, it is nat his mynde that ye, nor they within the towne, shulde depart so; for it is his wyll that ye all shude put yourselfes into his pure wyll, to ransome all fuche as pleaseth hym, and to putte to dethe fuche as he lyfte: for they of Calays hath done hym fuche contraryes and dyspyghtes, and hath caused hym to dyspende foo moche good, and losfe many of his menne, that he is fore greved agaynst them. Than the captayne sayde, Sir, this is to harde a mater to us; we ar here within a small forte of knightes and squyers, who hath trewely served the kyng our maister, as well as ye serve yours. In lyke case, and we have endured moche payne and unease, but we shall yet endure asmoche payne as ever knyghtes dyd, rather thanne to consent that the worst ladde in the towne shulde have any more yvell than the grettest of us all. Therefore, sir, we praye you, that of your humylite, yet that ye woll go and speke to the kyng of Englande; and desyre hym to have pitie of us; for we truste in hym so moche gentylnesse, that by the grace of god, his purpose shall chaunge. Sir Galtier of

Manny and fir Basfet returned to the kynge, and declared to hym all that hadde bene sayde. The kynge sayde, he wolde none other wyfe, but that they shulde yelde them up symply to his pleasure. Than fir Gaultier sayde, Sir, favynge your displeasure in this, ye may be in the wronge; for ye shall gyve by this an yvell ensample. If ye sende any of us your servauntes into any fortresse, we wolle nat be very gladde to go, if ye putte any of them in the town to dethe after they be yelded: for in lyke wise they wolle deale with us, if the case fell lyke. The whiche wordes dyverse other lordes that were there present sustayned and maynteyned. Than the kynge sayde, Sirs, i wyll nat be alone agaynste you all; therefore, fir Gaultier of Many, ye shall goo, and saye to the captayne, that all the grace that they shall fynde nowe in me is, that they lette fixe of the chief burgeses of the towne 'come' out bareheaded, barefoted and barelegged, and in their shertes, with haulters about their neckes, with the kayes of the towne and castell in their handes; and lette them fixe yelde themselfe purely to my wyll, and the resydewe i wyll take to mercy. Than syr Gaultier returned, and founde syr Johan of Vyen styll on the wall, abydyng for an answer: thanne fir Gaultier shewed hym all the grace that he coule gette of the kynge. Well, quod fir Johan, fir, i

requeyte you tary here a certayne space, tyll i go in to the towne, and shewe this to the commons of the towne, who sent me hyder. Than fir Johan went unto the market-place, and founed the common bell; than incontynent men and women assembled there: than the captayne made reporte of all that he had done, and sayde, Sirs, it wyll be none otherwyse; therefore nowe take advyse, and make a shorte aunswere. Thanne all the people beganne to wepe, and to make suche sorowe, that there was nat so herd a hert, yf they had sene them, but that wolde have had greate pytie on theym: the captayne hymselfe wepte pytiously. At last the moost ryche burgeffe of all the towne, called Ewiface of Saynte-Peters, rose up and sayde openly: Sirs, great and small, greate myschiefe it shulde be to suffre to dye suche people as be in this towne, other by famyn or otherwyse, whan there is meane to save theym. I thynke he or they shulde have great merette of our lorde god, that myght kepe theym fro suche myscheife. As for my parte, i have so good truste in our lorde god, that yf i dye in the quarell to save the refy-dewe, that god wolde pardone me. Wherefore, to save them, i wyll be the first to putte my lyfe in jeopardy. Whan he had thus sayde, every man worshypped hym, and dyvers kneled downe at his fete, with fore wepyng, and sore fyghes. Than

another honeste burgeſſe roſe and ſayde, I wyll kepe company with my goſſuppe Ewface: he was called Johan Dayre. Than roſe up Jaques of Wyſfant, who was ryche in goodes and herytage; he ſayd alſo, that he wolde hold company with his two coſyns in lyke wyſe: ſo dyd Peter of Wyſfant his brother: and thanne roſe two other; they ſayde, they wolde do the ſame. Thanne they went and apparelled them as the kyng deſyred. Than the captayne went with them to the gate: there was great lamentacyon made, of men, women and chyldren, at their departynge. Than the gate was opnyed, and he yſfued out with the vi. burgeſſes and cloſed the gate agayne, ſo that they were bytwene the gate and the barryers. Than he ſayde to ſir Gaultyer of Manny, Sir, i delyver here to you, as captayne of Calys, by the hole conſent of all the people of the towne, the fix burgeſſes; and i ſwere to you truely, that they be and were to day mooft honourable, ryche, and moſte notable burgeſſes of all the towne of Calys. Wherefore, gentyll knyght, i requyre you, pray the kyng to have mercy on theym, that they dye nat. Quod ſir Gaultyer, I can nat ſay what the kyng wyll do; but i ſhall do for them the beſt i can. Thanne the barryers were opnyed, the fixe burgeſſes wente towardes the kyng, and the captayne entred agayne into the towne. Whan ſir

Gaultier presented these burgesses to the kyng, they kneled downe, and helde up their handes and sayde : Gentyll kyng, beholde here, we fixe, who were burgesses of Calays, and great marchantes, we have brought to you the kayes of the towne, and of the castell; and we submyt oure selfe clerely into youre wyll and pleasure, to save the resydue of the people of Calays, who have suffred greate payne. Sir, we besече youre grace to have mercy and pytie on us, through your hygh nobles. Than all the erles and barownes and other that were there wept for pytie. The kyng loked felly on theym, for greatly he hated the people of Calys, for the great damages and displeasures they had done hym on the see before. Than he commaunded their heedes to be stryken of. Than every man required the kyng for mercy; but he wolde here no man in that ' behalfe.' Than sir Gaultyer of Manny sayd: A, noble kyng, for goddes sake refrayne 'your' courage; ye have the name of souverayne nobles: therfore nowe do nat a thyng that shulde blemyshe your renome, nor to gyve cause to some to speke of you vyllany. Every man woll say it is a great cruelty to put to dethe suche honest persons, who by their owne wylls putte themselfe into youre grace to save their company. Than the kyng wryed away fro hym, and commaunded to sende

for the hangman; and sayde, They of Calys hath caused many of my men to be flaine, wherfore these shall dye in lyke wyse. Than the quene; beyng great with chyld, kneled downe, and fore wepyng, sayd: A, gentyll fyr, sith I pased the see in great parell i have desyred nothyng of you; therfore nowe i humbly requyre you, in the honour of the son of the virgyn Mary, and for the love of me, that ye wold take mercy of these six burgesses. The kynge behelde the quene, and stode styll in a study a space, and than sayd: A, dame, i wold ye had ben as nowe in some other place; ye make suche request to me that i can nat deny you: wherfore i gyve them to you, to do your pleafure with theym. Than the quene caused them to be brought into her chambre, and made the halters to be taken fro their neckes, and caused them to be newe-clothed, and gave them their dyner at their leser: and than she gave ech of them fixe nobles, and made them to be brought out of thooft in savegarde, and set at their lyberte. Thus the stronge towne of Calys was gyven up to kyng Edwarde of Englande the yere of our lorde god m.ccc.xlvi. in the moneth of August." Froisfarts chronicle, vol. i. chap. 133, 144, &c.

To this relation of Froisfart it may not be improper to add the discovery and reflections made, some years since, by M. de Brequigny, in conse-

quence of his researces in London, relative to the history of France, as communicated by him in a memoir to the French academy. (*Mémoires de littérature de l'académiedes inscriptions*, xxxvii. 528.)

“ I shal not examine the severall circumstances of Froisfarts relation, of which he is the only voucher. Perhaps it may be thought difficult to reconcile them with certain facts hitherto unknown, but of incontestable authenticity; which i shal content myself to report.

“ The queen, who is supposed to have been so touched with the misery of the six burgeses, whose life she had saved, did not fail to obtain, a few days after, the confiscation of the houses which John d'Aire, one of them, had possessed in Calais.

“ The greater part of the other houses were given to the English, whom Edward called thither by his letters of the 12th of August. Calais had cost him too dear; he felt the importance of such a place too much to neglect anything which might ensure its preservation. Even the habitations which he there granted to his subjects were not given without a clause of selling them to none but the English.

“ It is not, however, necessary to imagine, as one commonly believes upon the faith of histo-

rians, that every former possessor was driven out; that every Frenchman was excluded; i have seen, on the contrary, a number of French names among those of the persons to whom Edward granted houses in his new conquest. But i did not expect to find in the number of those who had accepted the favours of the new sovereign, him who appeared the most likely to disdain them, the famous Eustache de Saint-Pierre.

“ By letters, of the 8th of October 1347, two months after the surrender of Calais, Edward gave to Eustache a considerable pension, til he should provide for him more amply. The motives of this favour are the services which he owed to render, either in maintaining good order in Calais, or in watching the safety of that place. Other letters, of the same date, founded on the same motives, grant to him and his heirs the greatest part of the houses and ground which he had possessed in that city, and add to them, further, some others. That Eustache de Saint-Pierre, the man who is painted to us as immolating himself with so much generosity to the duties of subject and citizen, could consent to acknowledge for sovereign the enemy of his country, to engage solemnly to preserve for him that very place which he had so long defended against him; in fine, to bind himself to him by the strongest tie

for a noble mind, the acceptance of a favour, seems to accord little with the high idea hitherto given of his patriotic heroism.

“ His conduct, perhaps, will be attributed to the vexation excited by some discontent ; and it will be alledged that Froisfart has said, that Philip did nothing to recompense the courage and fidelity of the brave Calaisians. But Froisfart was ill-informed. We have many ordinances of Philip, by which he provides for the indemnity of the unfortunate inhabitants of Calais ; we have some which prove that this indemnity took effect ; and the kings, his succesors, John II. and Charles V. paid still more attention to them.

“ It must therefor be confessed that the glory of Eustache de Saint-Pierre is somewhat tarnished ; and, since the facts which i expose appear to impeach it, i shal make bold to draw from them the conjectures to which they give birth.

“ We have seen, by the letters of the Calaisians, that their final resolution was to fall out of their walls sword in hand, and to seek, through the English army, death or liberty. It appears evident that Eustache combated this desperate resolution. In the last council held at Calais, he rose the first, and gave his opinion, according to the relation of Froisfart himself, to surrender on the conditions which Edward dictated. He saved, by this mean,

the besieged, and spared the blood of the besiegers ; he served equally both parties. Edward had reason to take this in good part, and was willing to prove it to him by favours. He had even reasons to seek to attach to himself a man of so great weight in the city ; and he succeeded at length in forcing Eustache to be grateful. This, it appears to me, is what naturally results from the combination of the facts which i have stated."

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VIII. SIR DAVID HAD OF HIS MEN GRETE
LOSS,
WITH SIR EDWARD AT THE NEVIL-
CROSS.]

" Whan the kyng of Englande," says Froisfart,
" had besieged Calays, and lay there, than the
Scottes determynd to make warre into Englande,
and to be revenged of such hurtes as they had
taken before; for they sayde than, howe that the
realme of Englande was voyde of men of warre,
for they were, as they sayde, with the kyng of
Englande before Calys, and some in Bretaygne,
Poyctou, and Gascoyne. The Frenche kyng dyd
what he coude to styre the Scottes to that warre,
to the entent that the kyng of Englande shulde
breke up his siege, and retourne to defende his

own realme.* The kyng of Scottes made his
fommons to be at Saynt-Johans-towne, on the ry-
ver of Taye, in Scotlande: thyder came erles,
barownes and prelates of Scotlande; and there

* Thus Winton (who has a long chapter,
“ Quhen kyng David pafsyt fra hame
Till the batell of Durame”):

“ A thowfand and thre hunder yhere
And sex and fourty to tha clere,
The kyng of Frawns set hym to rafs
And set a fege befor Calays,
And wrate in Scotland till our kyng,
Specyally be ‘tha’ praying
To pafs on were in-till England;
For he fayd he fuld tak on hand
On other half thame for to warray,
Sa upon bathe halfis fuld thai
Be straytly itad: oure kyng Dawy,
That wes yhowng, stowt, and rycht joly,
And yharnyd for to se fychtyng,
Grawntyte the kyng off Frawncys yharnyng.”

The same historian represents the allegation of *none being
at home to let hym the way*, to have occurred at a conference
on taking “ the pele of Lyddale:”

“ Than confalyd Willame off Dowglas,
That off weris maft wyfs than was,
To turne agayne in thair cuntre;
He fayd that with thair honeste

agreed, that, in all haste possible, they should enter into Englande. To come in that journey was desired Johan of the out isles, who governed the wilde Scottes; for to hym they obeyed, and to no many els. He came with a thre thousande of the mooste couragyoust people in all that countrey. Whan all the Scottes were assembled, they were, of one and other, a fiftye thousande fightinge menne. They coude nat make their assemble so secrete, but that the quene of Englande, who was as thanne in the marche in the north, about Yorke, knewe all their dealinge. Than she sent all about for menne, and lay herselfe at Yorke: than all men of warre and archers came to Newcastle with the quene. In the meane season, the kyng of Scottes departed fro Saynt-Johannes

Thai mycht agayne repayr ryght welle
 Syne thai off fors had tane that pelle.
 Bot othir lordis that war by
 Sayd he had fillyd fullyly
 His baggis, and thairis all twme war,
 Thai sai that thai mycht ryght welle fare
 Till Lwndyn, for in Ingland than
 Off gret mycht was lefft na man;
 For thai sayd all war in Frawns,
 Bot fowteris, skynneris, or marchawns.
 The Dowglas thare mycht noucht be herd,
 Bot on thaire way all furth thai ferd."

towne, and wente to Donefremelyne the firste daye, the nexte daye they passed an arme of the see, and so came to Estermelyne, and than to Edenbrough. Than they nombred their company, and they were a thre thousande men of armes, knyghtes and squyers, and a thretie thousande of other on hackenayes. Than they came to Rousbourge, the first fortresse Englysh on that parte; captayne there was sir Wyllyam Montague: the Scottes passed by, without any asfaut makynge; and so wente forthe brennyng and destroyenge the countrey of Northumberlande; and their curroures ranne to Yorke, and brent as moche as was without the walles, and retourned agayne to their hooft, within a dayes journey of Newcastle upon Tyne.

“ The quene of Englande, who desyred to defende her contrey, came to Newcastle upon Tyne, and there taryed for her men, who came dayly fro all partes. Whan the Scottes knewe that the Englyshemen assembled at Newcastle, they drue thyderwarde, and their curroures came rennyng before the town; and at their retournynge they brent certayne small hamelettes thereabout, so that the smoke therof came into the town of Newcastle. Some of the Englyshmen wolde aysued out to have fought with them that made the fyers, but the captayns wolde nat suffre theym

to ysue out. The next day the kyngè of Scottes, with a xl. thousande men, one and other, came and lodged within thre lytell Englysshe myle of Newcastle, in the lande of the lorde Nevyl; and the kyng sent to them within the towne, that if they wolde ysue out into the felde, he wolde fyght with theym gladly. The lordes and prelates of Englande sayd, they were content to adventure their lyves, with the ryght and herytage of the kyng of Englande their mayster: than they all ysued out of the towne, and were in nombre a twelfe hundred men of armes, thre thousande archers, and sevyne thousande of other with the Walfshmen. Than the Scottes came and lodged agaynst theym, nere togyder: than every man was sette in ordre of batayle. Than the quene came amonge her men: and there was ordayned four batayls, one to ayde another. The firste had in governaunce the bishop of Dyrham, and the lorde Percy: the seconde, the archbysshoppe of Yorke, and the lorde Nevyl: the thyrde, the byshoppe of Lyncolne, and the lorde Mombray: the fourth, the lorde Edwarde de Bayleule, captayne of Berwyke, the archbysshoppe of Canterbury, and the lorde Rose: every battayle had lyke nombre after their quantyte. The quene went fro batayle to batayle desyryng them to do their devoyre to defende the honour of her lorde the kyng of

Englande, and in the name of god every man to be of good hert and courage; promysfing them that to her power she wolde remembre them as well or better as thoughe her lorde the kyng were there personally. Than the quene departed fro them, recommendyng them to god and to saynt George. Than anone after the bataylles of the Scottes began to fet forwarde, and in lyke manner so dyd thenglyfshmen. Than the archers began to shote on bothe parties; but the shot of the Scottes endured but a short space: but the archers of Englande shot so feersly, so that whan the batayls aproched there was a harde batell. They began at nyne and endured tyll noone. The Scottes had great axes, sharpe and harde, and gave with them many great stokes, howbeit finally thenglyfshmen obtayned the place and vycorie, but they lost many of their men. There were slayne of the Scottes, therle of Sys, therle of Osfre, the erle of Patnys, therle of Surlant, therle Dastredare, therle of Mare, therle Johan Duglas, and the lorde Alysaunder Ramfey, who bare the kynges baner; and dyvers other knightes and squyers. And there the kyng was taken, who fought valiantly, and was fore hurt: a squyer of Northumberland toke hym, called Johan Coplande; and asfone as he had taken the kyng he went with hym out of the felde, with viii. of his

servauntes with hym; and soo rode al that day, tyll he was a fyftene leages fro the place of the batayle; and at nyght he came to a castell called Orgulus * . . . The same day there was also taken in the felde the erle Morette, the erle of Marche, the lord Wyllyam Duglas, the lorde Robert Vefy, the bysshoppe of Dadudam, the bysshoppe of Saynt 'Andrewes,' and dyvers other knyghtes and barownes. And there were slayne of one and other xv. thousande; and the other saved themselfe, as well as they myght. This batell was befyde Newcastle, the yere of our lorde m.ccc.xlvi. the Saturday next after Saynt Mychaell.

" Whan the quene of Englande, beyng to Newcastle, understode howe the journey was for her and her men, she than rode to the place where the batayle had bene: thanne it was shewed her howe the kynge of Scottes was taken by a squyer called Johan Coplande, and he hadde caryed away the kynge no man knewe whyder. Than the quene wrote to the squyer, commaundyng hym to bring his prifoner . . . and howe he had nat well done to depart with hym without

* What castle this was does not appear: "*Castell-or-gueilleus*" is the language of romance. Knyghton says, David was led to Bamburgh-castle, then belonging to the lord Percy.

leave . . . Whan the queenes letter was brought to Johan Copland, he answered and sayd, that as for the kyng of Scottes his prifoner, he wolde nat delyver hym to no man nor woman lyving, but all onely to the kynge of Englande, his sove-rayne lorde: as for the kynge of Scottes, he sayd, he shuld be favely kept, so that he wolde gyve acompte for hym. Thanne the quene sente letters to the kyng, to Calays, wherby the kyng was enfourmed of the state of his realme. Than the kynge sende incontynent to Johan Coplande, that he shulde come over the see to hym, to the siege before Calays. Than the same Johan dyd putte his prifoner in fave keynge in a stronge castell, and so rode through Englande, tyll he came to Dover; and there toke the see, and arryved before Calays. Whan the kyng of England saw the squyer, he toke him by the hande and sayd, A, welcome, my squyer, that by your valyantnessse hath taken myne advarfary the kyng of Scottes. The squyer kneled downe and sayde: Sir, yf god by his grace hath suffred me to take the king of Scottes by true conquest of armes, sir, i thynke no man ought to have any envy thereat; for as wel god maye sende by his grace suche a fortune to fall to a poore squyer, as to a great lorde: and, sir, i requyre your grace be nat myscontent with me, though i dyde nat de-

lyver the kynge of Scottes at the commaundement of the quene: fir, i holde of you, as myne othe is to you, and nat to her, but in all good maner. The kynge sayd, Johan, the good fer-vyce that ye have done, and your valyantness is so moche worthe, that hit must countervayle your trespassse, and be taken for your excuse; and shame have they that bere you any yvell wyll therfore. Ye shall retourne agayne home to your house; and thanne my pleasure is that ye delyver your prisoner to the quene my wyfe: and in a reward i asygne you, nere to your house, where as ye thynke best yourselfe, fyve hundred pounde sterlyng of yerely rent, to you and your heyres for ever: and here i make you squyer for my body.* Thanne, the thyrde day, he departed, and returned agayne into Englande; and whan he came home to his owne house, he assembled toguyder his frendes and kynne, and so they toke the kynge of Scottes, and rode with hym to the cytie of Yorke, and there, fro the kyng his lorde, he presented the kynge of Scottes to the quene, and excused hym so largely, that the quene and her counsell were content. Than the quene . . .

* The king made him a banneret. The £500 a year was to be paid out of the customs of London and Berwick till the land could be provided. See Stows *Annales*, 1592, p. 375. *Fædera*, v. 5.

departed fro Yorke towards London. Than the fette the kynge of Scottes in the stronge towre of London, and therle Morette, and all other prifoners; and fette good keypyng over them." (Vol. i. cc. 137, &c.)

Froisfart, in this narrative, has embraced for truth some considerable errors. In the first place, that the queen was not in the north at this period, nor had any concern whatever in the command or direction of the army, is clear from the silence of our own contemporary or most ancient historians: neither was she vice-gerent or warden of the kingdom, as he seems to suppose. Secondly, the battle was not "besyde Newcastle," but between Durham and a village called Kirk-Merrington, near twenty miles off. It is called *the battle of Nevils-croft*, from an ancient stone-croft erected by one of that family, about a mile from Durham, and demolished, by some puritanical enthusiasts, in 1569, near which was probably the heat or conclusion of the fight.* The pursuit, according to Stow, continued as far as Prudhow and Corbridge, on the north side of the Tyne.

John Copland, in taking king David prisoner,

* Modern writers suppose this croft to have been erected in consequence of the battle; whereas it was clearly a well-known station at the time.

(according to Wynton) had two of his teeth
knocked out by that monarch :

“ Jhon off Cowpland thare tuk the kyng,
Off foris noucht yholdyne in that takyng ;
The kyng twa teth owt off his hevvyd
With a dynt off a knyff hym revvyd.”

“ This battell,” says Stow, “ was fought on the
seventeenth of October [1346]. The prisoners
were conveyed to London about Christmase, Da-
vid le Bruse except, which might not travell by
reason of two deadly woundes in his head with ar-
rowes; but the second of January he was brought
up, and conveyed from Westminster to the tower
of London, in sight of all the people, and there
lodged in the blacke nooke of the fayde tower,
neere to the constables guard, there to be kept.”*
(*Annales*, 1592, p. 374.) That Edward Baliol

* David was actually delivered, at York, by *Ralph de Nevill* to Thomas de Rokeby, sherif of Yorkshire, and by him, on the 2d of January, 1346-7, delivered into the custody of John Darcy, constable of the tower of London. (*Fœdera*, v. 539.) That he was taken by Copland is certain ; but the contest or transaction between this gentleman and the queen, though adopted by Carte, Hume, and other modern historians, seems nothing more than an ill-founded report, not to believe it the invention of Froisfart, to do honour to his country-woman.

had some command in the English army at the battle of Durham is highly probable, but it cannot be accurately ascertained. See lord Hailes *Annals of Scotland*, ii. 213. Hutchinsons *History of Durham*, ii. 337.

“Cuthbert of Dorem” (p. 44) is faint Cuthbert, concerning whom see the last-mentioned work (i. 20).

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IX. HOW KING EDWARDE WITH HIS MENZE
MET WITH THE SPANIARDES IN THE SEE.]
“In the sommer ‘1350,’ variance rising betweene the fleets of England and Spaine, the Spaniards beset the Brytaine sea, with 44 great shippes of warre, with the which they sunke ten English ships comming from Gascoigne towards Englande, after they had taken and spoyled them, and thus their former injuries being revenged, they entred into Sluce in Flanders.

“King Edwarde understanding heereof, furnished his navie of fiftie shippes and pinaces, forecasting to meete with the Spaniards in their returne, having in his company the prince of Wales, the earles of Lancaster, North-hampton, Warwicke, Salisbury, Arundale, Huntington, Gloucester, and other barons and knightes with their servants and archers, and upon the feast of the decolation of S.

John, about evenfong time, the navies mette at Winchelsea, where the great Spanish vessels furlmounting our ships and foyftes, like as castles to cotages, sharply assailed our men; the stones and quarels flying from the tops, fore and cruelly wounded our men, who no lesse busie to fight aloofe with launce and sword, and with the forward manfully defend themselves; at length our archers pearced their arbalisters with a further retch then they could strike againe, and thereby compelled them to forsake their place, and caused other fighting from the hatches to shade themselves with tables of the ships, and compelled them that threw stones from the toppes, so to hide them, that they durst not shew their heades, but tumble downe: then our men entring the Spanish vessels with swords and halberds, kill those they meete, within a while make voyde the vessels, and furnish them with English-men, until they, beeing besette with darkeness of the night, could not discern the 27 yet remaining untaken: our men cast anker, studying of the hoped battell, supposing nothing finished whilest any thing remained undone, dressing the wounded, throwing the miserable Spaniards into the sea, refreshing themselves with victuals and sleepe, yet committing the vigilant watche to the armed bande. The night overpassed, the English-men prepared (but

in vain) to a new battel; but when the funne began to appeare, they viewing the seas, coulde perceive no signe of resistance; for 27 ships flying away by night, left 17 spoiled in the evening to the kings pleasure, but against their will.

“ The king returned into England with victorie and triumph; the king preferred there 80 noble ympes to the order of knighthood, greatly bewayling the losse of one, to wit, fyr Richard Goldesborough, knight.” Stows *Annales*, 1592, p. 385.

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X. HOW GENTILL SIR EDWARD, WITH HIS
GRETE ENGINES,
WAN WITH HIS WIGHT MEN THE CAS-
TELL OF GYNES.]

The best historical account of this capture seems to be that given by Stow; Froisfart and Fabian but slightly mentioning it.

“ About the beginning of Januarie [1352], the Frenchmen being occupied about the repayring of the walles of Guifnes towne, being afore that time destroyed by the Englishmen, some men of armes of Caleis, understanding their doings, devised how they might overthrow the worke, in this fort. There was an archer named John Dancaster, in prison in the castell of Guifnes,

before that time taken, who not having wherewith to pay his raunfome, was let lose, with condition that hee should worke there among the Frenchmen. This fellow chanced to lye with a laundes, a strumpet, & learned of her where beyond the principall ditch, from the bottome of the ditch, there was a wall made of two foote broad, stretching from the rampiers to the brimme of the ditch within forth, so that being covered with water it could not be seene, but not so drowned, but that a man going aloft thereon, should not bee wette past the knees, it being made for the use of fishers; and therefore in the middest it was discontinued for the space of two foote: and so the archer (his harlot shewing it to him) measured the heyght of the wall with a threede. These things thus knowen, one day slipping downe from the wall, he passed the ditch by that hidden wal, and, lying hidde in the marsh til evening, came in the night neare unto Caleis, where tarying for the cleare day, hee then went into the towne (for else he might not); here he instructed them that were greedie of pray to 'scale the castell, and' howe they might enter the same: they caused ladders to be made to the length by the archer appointed. Thirtie men conspired together, clothing themselves in blacke armour without any brightnesse, went to the castel, by

the guiding of the said John de Dancaſter, and climbing the wall with their ladders, they ſlew the watchmen, and threwe them downe headlong beſide the wall: after this, in the hall they ſlew many, whome they found unarmed, playing at the cheſſe and hazard. Then they brake into the chambers and turrets, upon the ladies and knights that lay there aſleepe, and ſo were maſters of all that was within: and ſhutting all their priſoners into a ſtrong chamber, being bereft of all their armour, they tooke oute the Engliſhmen that had bene taken the yeere before, and there kept in priſon; and after they had relieved them well with meate and drinke, they made them guardens over them that had them in cuſtodie: and ſo they wanne all the fortrefſes of the caſtell, unknowen to them that were in the towne (appointed to overſee the repayring of the broken walles) what had happened to them within the caſtell. In the morning they commaunded the workemen in the towne to ceaſe from their workes, who thereupon, perceiving that the caſtell was wonne, ſtreightwayes fledde; and the newe *Caſtilians* ſuffered the ladies to depart on horſebacke, with their apparell, writings and muniments, where[by] they ought to hold their fees: and the ſame day there came from Caleis to their ayde ſuch perſons as they ſent for, by whoſe ayde they kept the caſtell: and about three of the clocke there came two knights,

sent from the earle of Guifnes, who, demanding a truce, willed to know of them that were thus entred the castell, who they were, to whom they belonged, and by whose authority they kept the castell, so taken in the time of truce ; whereunto they answered, that being intruded, they woulde not declare to any man their purpose, till they had tryed a longer possession : and therefore, on saint Mawrice day the abbot, (the king being busie in parliament) ' some' Frenchmen, being sent from the sayde earle of Guifnes, declared, how in prejudice of the truce the sayd castell was taken, and therefore by right of mutuall faith it ought to be restored unto them. The king answered, that without his knowledge that enterprife was made, and therefore he gave commandement to his subjectes that none of them should deteyne the castell of ' Guifnes,' but deliver it unto the lawfull lordes thereof. The mesengers being returned home, and reporting what they had done, the earle of Guifnes commeth to the castell, demanding of them within, as at other times, in whose names they kept it ; who constantly affirming that they kept it in the name of John Dancaster, hee required to knowe if the same John were the king of Englands liegeman, or would obey him ; who answering that hee knewe not what mesengers had beene in England, the earle offered for the castell, besides all the treasure

found in it, many thousands of crownes or possessions for exchange, and a perpetuall peace with the king of Fraunce. To this they answered, that before the taking of that castell they were Englishmen by nation, but by their demerites banished for the peace of the king of England, wherefore the place which they thus helde they would willingly sell or exchange, but to none sooner then to their naturall king of England, to whom, they said, they would sell their castell to obtaine their peace: but if he would not buy it, then they would sell it to the king of France, or to whomsoever would give the most for it.

“ The earle being thus shifted of from them, the king of England bought it in deede, and so had that place which hee greatly desired.” *Annales*, 1592, p. 388.

L. 5. *Both the lely and the lipard.*] The author alludes to the armorial ensigns of the two kingdoms. That the LIONS in the English shield were originally LEOPARDS is a fact not to be disputed. Thus Langtoft, as rendered by his ingenious translator, Robert of Brunne, speaking of the battle of Falkirk:

“ Thei sauh kynges banere, raumpand thre
LEBARDES.”

See also Draytons *Poly-Olbion*, song the eleventh, and the learned Seldens illustrations.

GLOSSARY.

Ailed. p. 41.

Aire. p. 14. *heir.*

Albidene. p. 34. *from time to time, one after another? The word bidene is generally used for presently, in a short time, by and by, none of which senses seem to suit the present text: and the meaning is as doubtful in other places. Thus, in the ancient metrical romance of Ywaine and Gawin, MS.*

*“ His hert he has set albydene,
Whar himself dar nocht be sene.”*

Again:

*“ The king himself & als the quene,
& other knightes albidene.”*

Again:

*“ Now sal you have nocht bot their arwin,
That is the half of al bydene.”*

See Bidene. Bydene.

Alblast. p. 16. (*more properly Arblast; archalste, F. Arcu-balista, L.*) *a cross-bow; put in the text for the arbaliſter or cross-bow-man. Fabian uses Arblasters for cross-bows (see before, p. 73); as Stow does Arbalisters, in p. 140, for cross-bow-men. Thus also Robert of Brunne:*

“ That sauh an ablastere, a quarelle lets he fie.”

Ald. p. 8. *old.*

Allane. p. 44. *alone.*

Alls. p. 4. *also*. Als. p. 3. l. 4. *as*.—l. 19. *also*.

Alweldand. p. 28. *all-wielding, all-governing*.

Arc. p. 31. *ere, before*.

Afcry. herd afcry. p. 14. *heard it spoken, cryed, reported, or proclaimed*.

Asfoyl. p. 12. *absolve*.

At. p. 2. *to*.

Avance. p. 39. Avaunce. p. 4. *advance*.

Bade. p. 20. *abode*.

Balde. p. 49. *bold*.

Baldely. p. 20. Baldly. p. 11. *boldly*.

Balc. p. 1. *evil, misery, sorrow*.

Ban. p. 38. *curse*.

Bare. p. 26. *boar*. See the note.

Bavere. p. 8. *Bavaria*.

Bede. pp. 6, 19. *offer*.

Beld. p. 27. *refuge, help, protection*.

Berne. p. 16. *Bohemia*.

Bere. p. 24. *bier*. broght on bere. *dead*.

Bere-bag. pp. 7, 41. *bag-bearer, carry-sack, wallet-man*.

Froisart, describing the manners of the Scots during their military expeditions, says: "They cary with them none other parveyance, but on their horse bitwene the saddyll and the pannell they trusse a brode plate of metall, and behynde the saddyl they wyll have a lytel sacke, full of ootemele, to the entent, that whan they have eaten of the sadden flesche, than they ley this plate on the fyre, and tempre a lytel of the ootemele, & whan the plate is hote they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a crakenell or byiket, and that they eate to comforte withall theyr stomaks.

Wherefore it is no great merveile though they make greater journeys than other people do." (Vol. i. chap. 17.)

John of Hexham observes that the field where the battle of the standard was fought, in 1138, obtained the name of Baggamor, from the sacks or wallets left thereon by the enemy. (X scrip. p. 262.)

Befy. p. 2. *busy, active, officious.*

Betes. p. 7. l. 9. *beats, walks up and down: see battre les rues, battre le pavé, in Cotgraves dictionary.*

Betes. p. 7. l. 12. *amends, heals, cures.*

Bid. p. 1. *offer, prefer, put up.*

Bidene (or All bidene). p. 11. *presently, immediately.—p. 37. in process of time, or, perhaps, one after another? See Albidene. Bydene.*

Biform. p. 12. *before.*

Big. p. 29.

Big. p. 35. *build, erect.* Bigged him. p. 33. *lodged him, posted himself, made his dwelling or habitation, taken up his residence.*

Biging. p. 7. *dwelling, habitation.*

Biker. p. 20. *bicker, skirmish.—p. 51. asfail, attack.*

Bilevid. p. 10. *was left, remained.—p. 30. are left, are remaining.*

Blin. p. 21. *cease.* Blinned. p. 21. *ceased.*

Bone. pp. 1, 15. *prayer, request.*

Bot. p. 6. *both; as we should probably read.*

Bot. p. 13. *but.*

Bote. p. 15. *boot, amends, remedy, help.*

Boun, p. 51. Boune. p. 24. *ready prepared.*

Boure. p. 35. *habitation.*

Brade. p. 20. *broad.*

Brak. p. 29. *brake.*

Brandes, p. 29. *fire-brands, things on fire.*

Brens, p. 22. *perhaps Brenis, corsets; as in the ancient Scottish metrical romance of the Aunter of fir Gawane (a MS. in the editors possession, surreptitiously printed, in 1792, by John Pinkerton):*

*“ Shene sheldes were shred,
Bright brences by bled.”*

See, also, the glossary to Bp. Douglaes Virgil, in the word Byrnie.

Brend. p. 10. *burned.*

Brene, p. 23. *burn.*

Brid. p. 4. *bird.*

Brig. p. 7. *bridge.*

Brin. p. 10. *burn.*

Bud. p. 10. *behooved, must.*

Burgafe. p. 37. *burgesses.*

Burghes. p. 7. *boroughs.*

Burjase. p. 18. *burgesses.*

Busk, p. 7. *hye.*

Bute. p. 1. *See Bote.*

Bydene. p. 15. *after or beyond them? The word occurs, with an apparently similar sense, in the Aunter of fir Gawane:*

*“ Bothe the kyng and the quene,
And al the doughti bydene.”*

Again:

“ They shullen dye on a day, the doughty bydene.”

Its etymology is uncertain; the one, at least, conjectured by some (i. e. by the even, as belive, a term of similar signifi-

- ation, they think, comes from le eve,) is altogether unsatisfactory. See Albidene. Bidene.*
- Caitces. p. 4. *caitifs, wretches.*
- Cant. p. 30. *brisk, in high spirits: the word canty is still used in Scotland with this sense.*
- Cantly. p. 20. *briskly.*
- Clerkes. p. 40. *learned men.*
- Clip. p. 23. *embrace.*
- Come. p. 9. *came.*
- Confort. p. 13. *comfort.*
- Conig. p. 37. *coney, rabbit.*
- Covaitife. p. 4. *covetousness.*
- Cumand. p. 10. *commanded.*
- Cumen. p. 18. *come.*
- Dale. pp. 1, 2. *valley, used metonymically for the world or earth, which is still frequently termed a vale of misery.*
- Dare. p. 2. *stare, as one terrified or amazed? Dareand. p. 3. staring, &c.*
- Ded. p. 34. *deed.*
- Dele. p. 9. *quantity.*
- Dene. p. 23. *den, habitation?*
- Dere. p. 2. *hurt, harm, injury, trouble, vexation.*
- Dere. p. 3. *hurt, harm, vex, &c.*
- Dern. p. 2. *cruel, severe.*
- Did. p. 20. *caused, made.*
- Dight. p. 4. *dressed.—pp. 19, 22, 50. dressed, addressed, prepared, made ready. Dighes. p. 27. addresses, prepares. So, in the old romance of Syr Degore: "All thyng redy to souper he dyghte."*
- Dint. p. 2. *stroke. Dintes. p. 23. strokes.*

- Do. p. 47. *cause, make.*
 Dole. p. 4. *sorrow, grief.*—p. 31. *share, portion.*
 Domp. p. 47. *plunge, plump, fall, or be thrown.*
 Dongen. p. 29. *dung, thrown.*
 Done. p. 2. *do, cause.*—p. 39. *caused, made.*
 Dowt. p. 23. *doubt, be doubtful or suspicious.*
 Dray. p. 35. *noise, riotous mirth; destroy, F. So, in a celebrated Scottish poem :*
 “ Was never in Scotland hard nor sene
 Sic dancing and deray.”
 Drefce. p. 1. *dress, address, direct.*
 Drewris. p. 31. *jewels, ornaments of dress, things rich and valuable. Thus, in the ancient metrical romance of Ywaine and Gawin :*
 “ The lady made ful meri chere
 Sho was al dight with drewris der.”
 Eghen. p. 29. *eyes.*
 Er. p. 4. *ars.*
 Ertou. p. 31. *art thou.*
 Es. p. 2. *is.*
 Eth. p. 20. *easy.*
 Everilka. p. 51. *every.*
 Faine. p. 50. *eager.*
 Faire, pp. 16, 29. *fairly.*
 Famen. p. 25. *foemen, enemies.*
 Fand. p. 10. *found.*
 Fare. p. 2. l. 5. *go, speed.*
 Fare. p. 5. l. 16.
 Felde. p. 16. *field.*
 Fele. p. 8. *many, several.*

- Fell. p. 19. *fierce, cruel, wicked, malicious.*
- Felony. p. 27. *villainy, wickedness, malice, treason, treachery, mischief.*
- Fer. p. 20. *far.*
- Ferd. pp. 13, 18. *fared, went.*
- Ferd. pp. 15, 16. (l. 2.) *feared, afraid.*
- Ferd. p. 14. l. 24. Ferde. p. 14. *fear.*
- Fere. p. 24. *companion.*
- Ferr. p. 46. *farer, further.* The line, however, should, probably, be read:
"Flit might thai no ferr."
Ferrum. o ferrum. p. 29. *afar off.*
- File. pp. 31, 36. *a coward, perhaps, or worthless person.*
The word is also used by Robert Brunne:
"David at that while was with Edward the kyng,
Zit avanced he that file untill a faire thing."
Hearne, at random, explains it by "fool, thread, trifles."
Fine. p. 46. *end.*
- Fleand. p. 29. *fleeing, flying.*
- Fleimid. p. 3. *banished.*
- Flit. p. 46. *remove.*
- Fode. freely fode. p. 25. *freely-fed, gently-nurtured, well-bred (sub. youth, or young person); from the Saxon Focdan, to feed; a frequent expresion in old metrical romances.*
Thus, in that of Tristrem:
"Her forwen and her care
Thai with that frely fode."
Again, in Ywayne and Gawin:
"My daughter, fayrest fode olyve."

It is likewise used by Winton:

"Synne Saxon and the Scottis blude

Thog yddyr is in yhon frely fwde."

Fold. p. 35.

Fonde. p. 39. *attempt, endeavour, strive.*

Fone. p. 7. *few.*

Forthi. p. 29. *therefor, for that reason.*

Forward. p. 43. *promise, covenant.*

Founded. p. 2. *went, issued.*

Fra. p. 3. *from.*

Francis. p. 31. *Frenchman.*

Frankis. p. 22. *franks, "a denomination of French money, answering at present to the livre Tournois."*

Frek. pp. 2, 15. *perhaps, ready, eager. The word frakly (nimble, swiftly, hasty) is used by bishop Douglas.*

Frely. p. 25. *freely. See Fode.*

Frith. p. 9. *wood.*

Fro. p. 28. *from, from the time that.*

Fun. p. 38. *found.*

Funden. p. 36. *found.*

Fune. p. 7. *few.*

Fyne. p. 50.

Gaf. p. 16. *gave.*

Gafe. p. 7. *goes.*

Gafte. haly gafte. p. 13. *holy ghost.*

Gate. p. 28. *way.*

Gaudes. p. 5. *tricks. So Winton:*

"But this kyng Edward all wyth gawdys

Knakkyd Robert the Brwe wyth frawdys."

Geneuyfe. p. 32. *Genoese.*

- Gedr. p. 48. *gather, meet.*
 Ger. p. 27. *cause.* Gert. p. 9. *caused.*
 Gestes. p. 50. *guests.*
 Get. p. 7. *an interjection of contempt.*
 Giff. p. 16. *give.*
 Gile. p. 5. *guile, deceit, treachery.*
 Gle. p. 10. *mirth.*
 Gode. p. 11. *goods, property.*
 Gramc. p. 18. *harm, mischief.*
 Graythef. p. 28. *readiest, nearest, best.*
 Gude. p. 6. *good.*
 Gude. p. 12. *goods.*
 Hald. p. 9. *hotel.*
 Halcly. p. 16. *wholcly.*
 Haly. p. 13. *See Galt.*
 Hat. p. 16. *was called.*
 Haved. Haves. p. 42. *had, has.*
 Hele. p. 49. *health.*
 Hele. p. 22. *hide, conceal.* Helis. p. 22. *hide, conceal.*
 Hend. p. 9. *hand.*
 Hende. p. 22. *kind, gentle.*
 Heit. p. 22. *caught.*
 Here. p. 46. *hair.*
 Heres. p. 33. *hear.*
 Heried. p. 27. *harryed, spoiled, ravaged, plundered.* *Jesus*
Christ, after his resurrection, made a hostile descent or irrup-
tion into hell, and, armed with his cross, (the devils, terrif-
fyed perhaps by so unusual a weapon, not daring to oppose
him) carryed off a number of damned souls. See a curious

*representation of this transaction in Hearn's edition of J. de
Fordun Scotichronicon, p. 1403.*

- Hernes. p. 10. *brains.*
 Hetes. p. 7. *threatens.*—p. 24. *promises.*
 Heviddes. p. 16. *heads.*
 Hevidles. p. 12. *headles.*
 Hevyd. p. 10. *head.*
 Hight. p. 26. *was called.*
 Hinde. p. 42. *gentle, courteous.*
 Hire. p. 12.
 Hoved. p. 11. *hovered, remained.*
 Hurdis. p. 46. *ropes?*
 Ilk. p. 11. Ilka. p. 2. *each, every.* Ilk one. p. 37. *every one.*
 Ine. p. 29. *eyes.*
 Ines. p. 13. *inn, lodging, residence.*
 Inogh. p. 18. *enough.*
 Japes. p. 13. *tricks, jeers, mocks.*
 Jornay. p. 9. *journey, expedition: journée, F.*
 Kaitefs. p. 20. *caitifs, knives.*
 Kayes. p. 7. *keys.*
 Kayser. p. 8. *emperor.*
 Ken. p. 21. *know.*—p. 23. *teach.* Kend. p. 42. *taught.*
 Kenc. p. 6. *keen, sharp, fierce, cruel.* pp. 19, 20. *bold.*
 Kid. p. 4. *known.*
 Kirk. p. 4. *church.*
 Kirtell. p. 36. *tunic or waistcoat.*
 Kith. p. 20. *shew.*
 Kouth. p. 20. *could, knew, was master of.*
 Kumly. p. 30. *comely.*
 Kun. p. 38. *can, knows how.*

- Lare. p. 18. *doctrine.*
 Lat. p. 30. *let.*
 Law. p. 30. *low.*
 Laykes. p. 10. *plays, sports, pastimes.*
 Ledeing. p. 36. *leading, management.*
 Lele. p. 9. *true.* Lely. p. 28, *truely.*
 Lely. p. 47. Lely-flowre. p. 16. *the lilly or flower-de-luce :*
 (“*floure de lice*”, p. 14. *fleur de lis, F.*) *the national or*
royal shield of France being a blue field, powdered with those
flowers, since reduced to three. See p. 151.
 Len. p. 51. *lend; i. e. lend him grace.*
 Lend. p. 9. *stayed, remained. So in Ywaine and Gawin :*
“ Sir Ywaine wald no lenger lend,
But redies him fast for to wend.”
 Lended. p. 36.
 Lere. pp. 20, 23. *learn, teach. At lere them. to learn or teach*
themselves.—p. 36. learn. Lefed. p. 18. taught.
 Let. p. 40. *hinder. Letes. p. 40. stops, hinders. Lett. p. 10.*
hindered, put a stop to.
 Leve. p. 18. *believe. Leves. p. 12. believe.*
 Leved. p. 44.
 Levid. p. 3. *left.*
 Lif. p. 14. *live. Lifes. p. 12. lives.*
 Lig. p. 29. *lye. Ligand. p. 37. lying. Ligges. p. 12. lye.*
 Lift. p. 23.
 Lithes. p. 1. *listen, attend, hear, hearken.*
 Live. p. 5. *life.*
 Lout. p. 23. *honour; properly to bow.—pp. 30, 44. bow*
down, stoop.
 Lyftens. p. 36. *listen.*

- Ma. p. 3. *more.*
 Main. p. 25. Mainc. p. 5. *corporal strength, force.* main
 and mode. p. 25. *body and mind.*
 Maistri. p. 12. *force, power.*
 Maked. p. 3. Makked. p. 27. *mads.*
 Manc. p. 12. *moan.*
 Mafe. p. 35. *make.*
 Maſte. p. 13. *moſt.*
 Mawgre. p. 3. *deſpite.*
 Mede. p. 3, 24, 51. *reward.*
 Mckil. p. 20. Mckill. p. 5. *much, great.*
 Menid. p. 18. *meant, intended.*
 Menzè. pp. 5, 13. *followers, retinue: meſnie, F.*
 Middelerd. p. 1. *the earth.*
 Misliked. p. 28. *disliked.*
 Miſliking. p. 28. *dislike, diſpleaſure.*
 Mo. p. 8. *more.*
 Mode. p. 25. *mind, ſpirit. See Main;*
 Mody. p. 19. *brave, ſpirited.*
 Mold. p. 34. *earth.*
 Mone. p. 1. *moon.*
 Moné. p. *money.*
 Mot. p. 3. *may.*
 Mote. p. 23. *meet.*
 Mun. p. 3. *muſt.*
 Nakers. p. 16. *tymbals; a ſpecies of martial muſic adopted
 from the Saracens.*
 Nanc. p. 12. *none.*
 Naverne. p. 16. *Navarre.*
 Ne. p. 6. *nor.*

- Neghed. p. 46. *nighed, approached, drew near to.*
- Nerr. p. 46. *near.*
- Noght. p. 2. l. 8. *not.*—p. 10. *nothing.*—es noght at hide.
p. 2. l. 12. *it signifies nothing to conceal it.*
- Nokes. p. 26. *nooks, corners.*
- Nomen. p. 43. *took.*
- Nowther. p. 30. *neither.*
- Ogaines, p. 2. Ogains. p. 14. *against.*
- Ogayn. p. 2. *again.*
- Olive. p. 19. *alive.*
- Omang. p. 30. *among.*
- Or. p. 10. *before.*
- Oway. p. 19. *away.*
- Palet. p. 31. *head, scul, crown, pate.* Pinkerton, in one of the miserable pieces of guess-work, he is pleased to call a glossary, interprets "BREAK YOUR PALLAT,"—"CUT YOUR THROAT."
- Pall. p. 30. *fine cloth, used for the robes of kings and princes.*
"Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy,
In sceptred pall come sweeping by."
The word, at last, became significant rather of the shape than of the quality of the garment, as we sometimes read of "a pall of white silk." (See Langhams letter from Killingworth, 1575.) It is now confined to the ornamental covering of black velvet used in funeral-proceffions.
- Pay. p. 8. *content, satisfaction.*
- Pelers. p. 6. *pillars.*
- Pencell. p. 28. *a small streamer.*
- Perc. p. 8. *peer, equal.*
- Pinc. pp. 29, 50. *pain.*
- Pitaille. p. 28. *foot-soldiers: pitaille, F.*

Plate. *p.* 28. *mail, armour, as breast-plate, back-plate. Thus Spenser (Faerie queene, V. viii. 29):*

“*So, forth he came all in a coat of plate.*”

Pleyn tham. *p.* 29. *complain.*

Polled. *p.* 31. *shaven.*

Povre. *p.* 12. *poor: pauvre, F.*

Prece. *p.* 5. *prisi, crowd.*

Prest. *p.* 20. *ready.*

Priked. *p.* 6. *riden.*

Prise. *p.* 2. *price, value.—p.* 14. *prize, praise, esteem.*

Proved. *p.* 27. *strove, tried.*

Purway. *p.* 14. *provide, prepare.*

Quell. *p.* 4. *kill.*

Quite. *p.* 31. *quit.*

Railed. *p.* 16. *set, placed.*

Rapely. *p.* 24. *briskly, hastily, soon, quickly.*

Rapes. *p.* 37. *ropes.*

Ruthly. *p.* 29. *soon, quickly.—p.* 24. *eagerly, readily.*

Raw. *p.* 16. *row.*

Rede. *p.* 9. *advice, counsel.*

Rede. *p.* 46. *advise, counsel.*

Redles. *p.* 22.

Ren. *p.* 34. *run.*

Refc. *p.* 28.

Reved. *p.* 12. *robbed, taken away.*

Rig. *p.* 29. *back.*

Rightwis. *p.* 30. *righteous, just.*

Rightling. *p.* 7. *This word is used, as an adjective, by Chaucer, in his Romant of the rose, with the signification of wrinkled:*

“*Or botis rivingl as a gipe;*”

whence it may be supposed to mean, in the text, a man shri-

weled or wrinkled with hunger. It is, however, found to occur, as a substantive, in Robert Mannyngs translation of Peter Langtofts chronicle:

"Thou scabbed Scotte, thi nek thi hotte, the deuelle it breke,
It falle be hard to here Edward ageyn the speke.

He falle the ken, our lond to bren, & werre biginne,
Thou getes no thing, bot thi rivelyng, to hang ther inne."

Its meaning, at the same time, is still uncertain; but unless it exist, in other passages, as an adjective, it is most absurdly, and, at any rate, imperfectly, interpreted by Hearne, "turning in and out, wriggling." See *Rugh-fute*, below.

Rode. p. 25. rood, crofs.

Romance. pp. 26, 33. story; any historical relation in vulgar poetry. The word is frequently used by Robert of Brunne in the sense of a common history, as well as for his French original.

Rugh fute. p. 7. rough-foot, rough-footed. Our author, probably, alludes to a sort of shoes, called rullions, made by the Scots from the raw hide with the hair on. They are mentioned by bishop Douglas, in his "sevynth booke of Eneados:"

"There left fute and al thare leg was bare,
Ane rouch rilling of raw hyde and of hare
The tothir fute coverit wele and knyrt."

Blind Harry (about 1460) makes young Selby taunt his hero, Wallace, in the following terms:

"He callyt on hym, and said, Thou Scot, abyde!
Quha dewill the grathis in so gay a wyde?
Ane Ersche mantill it was thi kynd to wer,
A Scotts thewittil undyr thi belt to ber,
Rouch rowlyngs apon thi harlot fete,
Giff me thi knyff, quhat dois thi ger sa mete?"

The word Rewelyngs, in the sense of rullions or brogues, is repeatedly used by Andrew of Wyntoun.

Sad. p. 18. *serious, grave, solemn.*

Saine. p. 5. *say.*

Sakles. p. 6. *guiltless, blameless, innocent.*

Sal. p. 18. *shall.*

Saltou. p. 46. *shalt thou.*

Salve. p. 18.

Sare. p. 2. *fore.*

Sari. p. 29. Sary. p. 4. *sorry.*

Saul. p. 8. *soul.*

Sawes. p. 18. *sayings, discourses.*

Sawls. p. 21. *souls.*

Schac. p. 14. *shake.*

Schawcs. p. 48. *woods.*

Scheltron, p. 20. *a body of foot, in a compact circle; so called, it would seem, from the appearance of their shields; which, together with that of their spear-points, might also give occasion to the epithet shene or shining. See P. Langtoft's chronicle by Robert of Brunne, p. 304, and the publishers glossary.*

Schende. p. 23. *ruin.*

Sehene. p. 20. *bright, shining.*

Schent. p. 5. *ruined.*

Schilterouns. p. 22. *See Scheltron.*

Schrewes. p. 41. *villains, wretches.*

Schrive. p. 46. *confess thyself.*

Seland. p. 11. *Zealand.*

Sembland. p. 30. *semblance, appearance.*

Sembled. p. 11. *assembled.*

Sen. p. 12. *face.*

- Senin. p. 42. *after, afterward.*
Sere. p. 43. *several.*
Sergantes. p. 19. *sergeants; a sort of gens d'armes, according to M. le Grand.*
Skrith. p. 20.
Slake. p. 18. *aswage, quench.*
Slike. p. 2. *such.*
Slogh. p. 6. *slew.*
Smale. p. 1. *small.*
Snaper. p. 46.
Snell. p. 19. *keen, sharp.*
Socore. p. 1. *succour.*
Sone. p. 1. *soon.*
Sowed. p. 18.
Stalworthly. p. 15. *stoutly, vigorously, valiantly.*
Stareand. p. 10. *staring.*
Stede. p. 3. *stead, horse.*
Stede. p. 9. *stead, place, room.*
Stere. p. 6. *stern, fierce.*
Sternes. p. 10. *stars.*
Stif. p. 16. *stout.*
Stile. p. 5. *a set of steps to pass out of one field into another.*
Stint. p. 19. *stopped, ended.*
Stirt. p. 49. *started, leaped, rushed, passed hastily.*
Stound. p. 21. *space of time.*
Stowre. p. 5. *fight, battle.*
Strenkith. p. 25. *strengthen.*
Strenkith. p. 47. *strength.*
Strive. p. 19. *strife.*
Stroy. p. 10. *destroy.*

- Suld. p. 4. *should.*
 Suth. p. 4. *sooth, truth.*
 Suth. p. 18. *sooth, true.*
 Swelt. p. 49. *dyed.*
 Swink. p. 16. *labour,*
 Swire. p. 37. *neck.*
 Swith. p. 20. *quick.*
 Taburns. p. 45. *tabors, drums.*
 Tarettes. p. 11.
 Tene. p. 20. *forrow, grief, trouble, affliction.*
 Tha. p. 20. *the.*
 Thareogayne. p. 9. *thereagainst.*
 Thir. p. 10. *these.*
 Tho. p. 14. *those.*
 Tide. p. 4. *betid.*
 Tight. p. 22.
 Timber. p. 22. *destruction? The word occurs, as a verb, in
 the Aunter of fir Gawane:*
" Thus shall a Tyber untrue tymber with tene."
 Tint. p. 32. *loft.*
 Tithandes. p. 10. *tidings.*
 To-dongyn. p. 32. *lung down, overthr.wn.*
 Trais. p. 32. *betray.*
 Traifted. p. 15. *truffed.*
 Treget. p. 31. *deceit, treachery, juggleing, imposture.*
 Trest. p. 32. *trust.*
 Trew. p. 1. *true.*
 Trey. p. 22. *a word nearly synonymous, perhaps, with tene,
 (which see.) and generally used in its company. See R. of
 Brunne, pp. 235, 304; and before, p. 96.*

- Trone. p. 1. *throne.*
Trow. p. 24. *believe.*
Trus. p. 50.
Tyde. p. 2. *time.*
Tyll. p. 1. *to.*
Tyne. p. 46. *lose.*
Umfet. p. 30. *befet; a contraction, perhaps, of umbefet, a word used by Wyntown:*
 "And wmbefet the Scottis there."
Umfride. p. 16. *befride.*
Uncurtayse. p. 32. *uncourteous.*
Unhale. p. 24. *unsound.*
Unkind. p. 18. *unnatural.*
Unfele. p. 41.
Wait. p. 4.
Wakkind. p. 43. *awakened.* Wakkins. p. 22. *awakens.*
Wald. p. 2. *would.*
Wall. p. 21.
Walld. p. 15. *would.*
Wane. p. 11. *quantity, plenty. Thus in Ywayn and Gawin:*
 "Of maidens was thar so gude wane
 That ilka knight myght tak ane."
Waniand. pp. 19, 41, 45. *decrease or wane of the moon?*
Wapin. p. 19. *weapon.*
Wapind. p. 14. *weaponed, armed.*
Wappen, p. 41. *weapon.*
War. p. 6. l. 6.
Wedc. p. 19. *apparel.*
Weder. p. 15. *weather.*

- Wele. p. 3. well.—worldly wele. p. 8. *worldly wealth.*
 Well. p. 19. *very.*—p. 31. *good fortune.*
 Wen. p. 11. *go, or went. It should probably be wend.*
 Wend. p. 4. *go.*
 Wend. Wened. p. 10. *thought, supposed, conjectured.*
 Went. p. 22. *gone.*
 Wepeand. p. 36. *weeping.*
 Were. p. 2. *war.* Were men. p. 45. *men of war.*
 Wery. p. 7. *curse. So in the Aunter of sir Gawane:*
 “ But he shal wryng his honde and warry the wyle.”
 Wex. p. 12. *waxed, grew, became.*
 Whilke. p. 9. *which, what.*
 Whilum. p. 34. *sometime, formerly.*
 Whore. p. 40. *where.*
 Whote. pp. 4, 8. *woteſt, knoweſt.*
 Wight. p. 16. *strong, stout.*
 Wikked. p. 49. *difficult?*
 Wiltou. p. 7. *wilt thou.*
 Win. p. 49. *take, get.*
 Wit. p. 14. *informed?* Sent Edward to wit. p. 19. *sent to*
 inform him, sent him information.
 Withowten. p. 8. *without.*
 Witten. p. 26. *know.*
 Wode. p. 35. *mad.*
 Won. p. 7. *dwell.* Wonand. p. 25. *dwelling.*
 Wonde. p. 40. *stop, stay.*
 Wone. p. 14. *number, company.*
 Wonen. p. 29. *won, got.*
 Woning. p. 13. *dwelling, residence, habitation.— p. 48,*
 place.

Wonnen. es wonnen. p. 19. *are won, are had as easily, or are as perfectly at mercy, as an unarmed man?—p. 34—won, got.*

Worthli. p. 19. *Worthly. p. 45. worthy.*

Wreke. p. 48. *revenge. Wroken. p. 6. revenged.*

Wrote. p. 33. *undermine, overthrow, properly to root up as swine do: wrotan, Saxon.*

Wurthi. p. 21. *worthy.*

Zate. p. 38. *gate.—Note, this character (Z), at the beginning of a syllable, had, uniformly, the power of Y; in the middle of one it had, usually, that of G H: but it never occurs in the latter situation throughout these poems.*

Zere. p. 12. *years.*

Zit. p. 19. *yet.*

Zolden. p. 37. *yielded, delivered up.*

Zong. p. 8. *young.*

Zow. p. 1. *you.*

Zow. p. 6. *your.*

CORRECTIONS
AND
ADDITIONAL NOTES.

P. 6. l. 13. Striflin] *Stirling*.

P. 7. Rughfute-riveling] *delete the hyphen, and place one between Rugh and fute.*

P. 11. l. 4. Armouth] *Yarmouth, in Norfolk.*

P. 18. l. 12. the Swin] *A river or passage between the ile of Cadfand and the S. W. continent of Flanders.*

———— l. 17. the Slufe] *or the Sluys (p. 20) a sea-port, belonging, at present, to the Dutch, opposite the ile of Cadfand, in what was then the county of Flanders.*

P. 19. l. 2. Arwell] *Orwell-haven in Suffolk.*

———— l. 9. Blankebergh] *Blankenberg, a sea-port, in the county of Flanders, between Ostend and the Sluys.*

P. 20. l. 20. Cagent] *the ile of Cadfand, in the mouth of the Scheld.*

P. 27. Hogges] *or La Hogue, a sea-port-town of Normandy, about two leagues S. of Barfleur.*

P. 28. ll. 6, 11. Thretty-thowfand] *delete the hyphen.*

P. 65. l. 18. *after interview, add:*

The most authentic account of this transaction is, proba-

bly, that given by Langtoft, or his translator, each of whom was living at the time :

“ Of William haf ze herd, how his endyng was,
 Now of kyng Robert to telle zow his trespas.
 Als Lenten tide com in, Cristen mans lauh,
 He sent for Jon Comyn, the lord of Badenauh ;
 To Dounfres fuld he come, unto the Minours kirke,
 A spekyng ther thei homie, the Comyn wild not wirke,
 Ne do after the sawe of Roberd the Brus.
 Away he gan him drawe, his conseil to refus,
 Roberd with a knyve the Comyn ther he smote,
 Thorgh whilk wounde his lyve he lost, wele i wote.
 He zede to the hie autere, & stode & reited him thore,
 Com Roberdes squiere, & wonded him wele more,
 For he wild not consent, to reise no folie,
 Ne do als he ment, to gynne to mak partie,
 Ageyn kyng Edward, Scotland to dereyne,
 With werre & batail hard, reve him his demeyne.”

P. 69. l. 26. *Before Saint-Johnes-tounne, insert l. 7. and, after Duplin, add:*

Among all the English writers, historians or poets; perhaps the Scots have not a more inveterate enemy than Peter Langtoft, or his congenial translator, Robert Mannyng, who omits no opportunity of exercising his satyrical vein upon them. He even prays for their destruction, and wishes the whole country sunk to hell.

“ Jhesu so meke, i the biseke, on croice that was wonded,
 Grante me that bone, the Scottes sone alle be confonded !”

p. 282.

“ Wales, wo the be, the fende the confound ! -
Scotland, whi ne mot i fe ‘ the’ fonken to helle ground ?

P. 265.

See also p. 279, and the present glosfary, under the word
RIVELING.

The English, indeed, seem, in all ages, to have thought it
essential to the character of a good patriot to hate and vilify
their neighbours; but it is not too late, one would hope, for
them to be taught better manners.

P. 81. l. 8. kyng Robert of Cicylc.] *Concerning this sage
and scientific monarch, and of the pride which occasioned his
downfall, there is an old metrical romance, or legend, extant in
MS. Mister Warton, very strangely, supposes Robert Cicyll
(the title, he says, of an old English morality ?) a corruption
of Robert the devil.*

P. 93. l. 2. *After the parenthesis, add See also Spelmans
glosfary voce COGONES.*

P. 96. note. *Another copy of Mannyngs work, according
to Tanner, is in the archiepiscopal library at Lambeth. Both
repositories, however, are presumed to be inaccessible to all but
those peculiarly favoured by right or interest.*

P. 115. l. 4. *Insert this note: Leland, out of Scala chro-
nica, tells us expressly that “ This Charles, electid emperor,
fled at the batail of Crescy.” (Col. i. 562.)*

—l. 11. *The following note, also, should have been here inserted:*
Prince Edward, then a youth of 16, is commonly pretended
to have himself slain the king of Bohemia, and, in commemo-
ration of that event, to have adopted the badge and motto
born on that day by his royal victim, and which have been

ever since appropriated to the princes of Wales. (See Camden's *Remains*, 1674. p. 451.) This anecdote is, nevertheless, very questionable, and perhaps totally destitute of foundation. The *ostrich-feathers*, at least, were certainly the badge, not only of the black prince, but also of his two brothers, John of Gaunt and Thomas of Woodstock, and continued to be the favourite distinction of the house of Lancaster till the time of Henry VI. and even much later, as appears by the seal of the old countess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. They are likewise assumed by Richard duke of York, and his son, afterward king Edward IV. (See Sandford's *Genealogical history*, 1677.) Some person or other may, probably, be able to clear up this matter; and, at the same time, to account, upon better authority than has yet appeared, for the origin of the TWO ROSES, which make so considerable a figure in English history. Camden, it is true, in page 452 of the above work, alleges, that "John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, took a *red rose* to his device, (as it were by right of his first wife, the heir of Lancaster,) as Edmund of Langley, duke of York, took the *white rose*;" and, in the preceding page, he says that "Edmund Crouchbacke, first earl of Lancaster, used a *red rose*, wherewith his tomb at Westminster is adorned:" but, upon a pretty accurate examination of all the seals, arms, badges, and monuments, of the earls and dukes of Lancaster, published by Dugdale, Sandford, and others, it does not appear that any one of them ever used a *rose* for his device. On the contrary, as has been already noticed, the favourite cognizance of John of Gaunt, and from him, it would seem, of the house of Lancaster, was the *ostrich-feathers*; two of which

appear upon the duchy-seal to this day. The roses, therefore, of earl Edmunds tomb may have been introduced merely by way of ornament, at the fancy of the artist. That the king of Bohemia used the device in question does not, perhaps, appear from any ancient or creditable authority.

Some of our best historians (as Murimuth, Walsingham, and Knyghton) agree in stating that the king of Majorca was also killed at this battle, which the authors of the *Universal history*, for the reasons there given, pronounce a falsehood. The authentic dispatches, likewise, preserved by Robert of Avesbury (p. 136), only mention "*le roi de Beaume*;" and the silence of our author, Minot, is a corroborative testimony.

P. 140. *Add to the note*: Wallis, in his *Natural history of Northumberland*, (ii. 416.) says that Copeland, attended by only eight of his servants, carried David off in triumph to the castle of *Roxbrough*, of which he was governor. It appears, however, that this identical castle (of which, it is likely enough, Copeland had been governor, (see Lelands *Collec.* i. 558.) as he actually was afterward, (*Fædera*, v. 760.) belonged, at that time, to the king of Scots. (See Ridpaths *Border-history*, 332, 335.) Some historians, it seems, relate that the king was conveyed to *Ogle-castle*, (*Ibi.* 338.) which is very probable, as it had been lately built, and sir Robert de Ogle, the then possessor, was present at the battle, (Wallis, ii. 551.) where, in fact, he had a principal command: and thus, Froisfart, confounding *Ogle* with *orgueil*, may have created his imaginary "*chastell-orgueilleux*." Copelands own residence was, probably, at South-Copeland, by Wooller: and not at *Copeland-castle*, which, at

that period, belonged to a different name. It appears, from an excerpt in *Lelands Itinerary*, (viii. 50, b.) that he attempted the capture of king David by the advice of Thomas Carre his standard-bearer.

THE END.

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