

THE STORY OF THE NATIONS

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The Story of the Nations.

MEDIÆVAL FRANCE.



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WALLS OF CARCASSONNE.

MEDIÆVAL FRANCE

FROM THE REIGN OF HUGUES CAPET
TO THE BEGINNING OF THE
SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY

GUSTAVE MASSON, B.A.

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DE FRANCE, ASSISTANT MASTER AND LIBRARIAN OF HARROW SCHOOL

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To

MY FRIEND AND COLLEAGUE,

M. GUSTAVE RUAULT,

THE FOLLOWING VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED,

GUSTAVE MASSON.



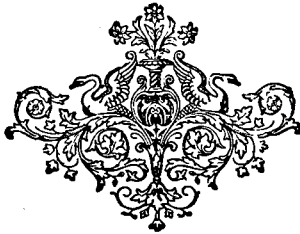
PREFACE.

"THE story of a nation," we conceive, is read, not only in its political annals, in the records of the battle-field, and the details of treaties of peace; but in its social life, in the development of commerce, industry, literature, and the fine arts. Accordingly, whilst attempting throughout the following pages to give the history of Mediæval France, we have allowed a large share to what may be called the intellectual side of the subject, more especially to the formation and progress of national literature. Without pretending to exhaust the topic, we have illustrated it by extracts from several authors, accompanied, whenever necessary, by a translation in English. The reader will thus be able to follow at the same time the development of the language; and the glossary at the end of the volume will help him to understand the archaisms used in the original passages quoted in the text.

We have consulted the best sources for the preparation of this work, especially the histories of Messrs. Michelet, Duruy, Bordier and Charton, Demolins, and

Chéruel ("Dictionnaire des institutions, mœurs et coutumes de la France"), and we trust that it may not be found unworthy of the series of which it forms a part.

GUSTAVE MASSON.





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996 Hugues Capet <i>d.</i>	996 „ at Saint Denis.	
1031 Henry I. <i>Æ.</i>		
1095 Preaching of the Crusade.	1095 „ at Clermont.	
1097 Nicæa taken by the Crusaders.		
1098 Battle of Dorylæum.		
1099 The Crusaders take Jerusalem.		
1100 Godfrey of Boulogne <i>d.</i>		
1108 Philip I. <i>d.</i>		1108 Aimon, Abbot of Fleuri <i>d.</i>
1112 King Henry of England captures and puts to death Hèleie, Count of Mans.		1112 Robert Wace <i>Æ.</i>
	1115 Peter the Hermit <i>d.</i> The Monastery of Clair- vaux founded by St. Bernard.	
1119 Battle of Brenneville lost by Louis VI.		
1124 War between France and Germany.		
1137 Louis VII. <i>Æ.</i>		
1143 The Town of Vitry burnt.		
1147 Second Crusade preached.	1140 Abbey of La Trappe founded in France.	
1148 Sieg ^s of Damascus by the Crusaders.		1147 Giraud le Roux, <i>troubadour, Æ.</i>
1149 Louis VII. returns to France.		
1150 Henry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, Maine, and Touraine.		1150 Villehardouin <i>d.</i> Arnaud, Daniel, <i>troubadour, Æ. cours d'amour.</i>

- 1152 Suger *d.*
 1179 Louis VII. visits as a pilgrim the tomb of Thomas à Becket.
 1180 Philip Augustus *d.*
 1187 Saladin takes Jerusalem—formation of *communes*.
 1188 Third Crusade. The tax called Saladin's tithe (*dime Saladine*) imposed.
 1190 The Kings of France and England go to the Crusade. The walls and gates of Paris are built.
 1191 Philip Augustus returns to France.
 1196 Marriage of Philip Augustus and of Agnès de Méranie.
 1207 War between England and France. Agnès de Méranie *d.*
 1207 John, King of England, summoned to appear before an assembly of the French peers. His estates in France confiscated.
 1210 Crusade against the Albigenses.
- 1213 Battle of Muret, won by Simon de Montfort.
 1214 Battle of Bouvines.
 1215 Louis IX. *d.* of France *b.* *Magna Charta.*

1210 Otho IV. excommunicated by Innocent III. Council of Paris condemns the metaphysical works of Aristotle to be burnt.

1180 Robert Wace *d.*

1191 Chrestien de Troyes *d.*

1201 Thibaut de Champagne *d.*

1203 *Bible* Guiot de Provins published.

1213 Villehardouin *d.*

1215 Cathedral of Reims consecrated. Statutes given to Paris Univ.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

1216 Invasion of England by Philip Augustus.

1218 Simon de Montfort *d.*

1222 Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, *d.*

1223 Louis VIII. King of France.

1226 Louis IX. (*Saint Louis*) & regency of
Blanche of Castile.

1234 Louis IX. marries Marguerite of Provence.

1242 Battle of Taillebourg.

1248 Louis IX. goes to the Crusade.

1249 Damietta taken by the French.

1250 Louis IX. defeated and taken prisoner at
the Battle of Mansurah.

1252 Death of Blanche of Castile.

1254 Louis IX. leaves Palestine.

1258 Estienne Boileau, Provost of France.

THE CHURCH.

1216 The Order of the Dominicans approved by the Pope.

1218 The study of Civil Law prohibited in the University of Paris—Canon Law alone allowed.

1226 National Council in Paris.

1237 The Carthusian Order of Monks in France.

1252 Foundation of the Monastic Order of *Servites* in France.

1256 The Augustinian Order of Monks established in France.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

1222 Joinville *d.*

1240 Adam de la Halle *d.*

1250 Marcabrus, *troubadour*, *f.*

1260 Guillaume de Lorris *d.*

- 1264 Battle of Lewes. The King of France arbitrates between Henry III. and the Barons.
- 1270 Louis IX. *d.*
- 1278 Pierre de la Brosse hanged in Paris.
- 1282 "The Sicilian Vespers."
- 1285 Philip IV. *Æ.*
- 1297 The French invade Flanders.
- 1301 Revolt at Bruges.
- 1302 Battle of Courtrai.
- 1303 Peace between the French and the Scotch.
- 1304 Battle of Mons-en-Puelle.
- 1308 The States-General at Tours approve the prosecution against the Templars.
- 1314 Jacques de Molay and a large number of Templars burnt alive in Paris (March).

- 1285 Bull "*Clericis laicos.*"
- 1297 Pope Boniface VIII. excommunicates the Colonna family.
- 1300 The Celestine Order of Monks established in France.
- 1301 Bull "*Ausculta, fili.*"
- 1302 Bull "*Unam Sanctam.*"
- 1303 Arrestation and death of Pope Boniface VIII.
- 1304 Pope Benedict XI. *d.*
- 1314 Clement V. *d.*

- 1262 "*Jeu du mariage ou de la feuillie,*" composed by Adam de la Halle.
- 1264 Vincent de Beauvais *d.*
- 1270 "*Établissements de Saint Louis*" published.
- 1284 "*Jeu de Robin et de Marion,*" by Adam de la Halle.
- 1286 Adam de la Halle *d.*
- 1303 The Company (dramatic) of the *Basoche* established.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

- 1314 Philip the Fair *d.* States-General (August).
 1315 The serfs emancipated on the royal dominions. Enguerrand de Marigny *d.*
- 1328 Battle of Cassel gained by Philip VI.
 1336 The Flemings supported against the French by Edward III.
 1337 Beginning of the Hundred Years' War.
 1340 Naval battle near Sluys; the French defeated by the English. Truce of four years.
 1341 War for the succession of Brittany.
 1344 Renewal of the war between France and England.
 1346 Battle of Cressy.
 1347 Siege of Calais, and its surrender to the English.
 1348 The Black Plague. The Jews persecuted.
 1349 Viennese and Montpellier ceded to the French.

THE CHURCH.

- 1317 The Benedictine abbey of Saint Papoul Condom, Maillezais, Tulle, Sarlat, Montauban, Vabres, and Castres erected into bishoprics.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

1319 Joinville *d.*

1337 Froissart *d.*

1341 Royal decree restraining the licentiousness of stage-players.

1347 William of Ockham *d.*

1350 Philip VI. *d.*

1356 Battle of Poitiers. John, King of France, taken prisoner and sent to England.

1358 Treaty of Calais. Etienne Marcel. The *Jacquerie*.

1360 King John returns to France. Treaty of Brétigny.

1364 Battles of Cocherel (May 6) and of Auray (Sept. 29). Charles V. *l.*

1367 Battle of Navarette. Duguesclin made prisoner.

1376 Edward, Prince of Wales (the Black Prince) *d.*

1377 Edward III., King of England. Olivier de Clisson invades Brittany.

1380 Duguesclin *d.* Charles V. *d.*

1382 Battle of Roosebeke. The *Maillotins*.

1392 Murder of Olivier de Clisson.

1407 Murder of the Duke of Orléans.

1351 "*Mystère des enfants d'Aimeric de Narbonne*," acted.

1352 "*Moralité du mauvais riche et du laidre*," acted

1360 Buridan *d.*

1364 A university founded at Angers.

1378 "*Mystère de la prise de Jérusalem*," acted.

1380 "*Mystère de la Passion*," acted.

1382 Nicolas Oresme *d.*

1390 "*Jeu des sept vertus*," acted.

1392 Earliest composition of the "*Farce de Patelin*."

1395 "*Mystère de Griselidis*;" royal decree against stage-players.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

- 1408 Valentine of Milan *d.* Peace of Chartres.
 1410 Civil War in France. The *Bourguignons*
 and the *Armagnacs*.
 1415 Battle of Azincourt (October 23).
 1418 The *Armagnacs* massacred in Paris.
 1419 The Duke of Burgundy murdered at Mon-
 tereau.
 1420 Treaty of Troyes.
 1421 Battle of Baugé.
 1422 Henry V. *k.* of England, *d.* at Vincennes,
 near Paris. Charles VI.
 1423 Battle of Crevant.
 1428 The French defeated at Verneuil (Aug. 16)
 by the Duke of Bedford.
 1429 Battle of the Herrings. Joan of Arc obliges
 the English to raise the siege of Orléans.
 1431 Trial and death of Joan of Arc.
 1435 Treaty of Arras.
 1436 Paris recovered by the French.
 1437 Siege of Montereau. Charles VII. enters
 Paris.
 1440 The *Praguerie*.
 1444 Truce of Tours between France & England.
 1449 Renewal of hostilities.
 1450 Battle of Formigny—the English defeated.
 Agnès Sorel *d.*

THE CHURCH.

- 1408 The Pope excommuni-
 cates the King of
 France.

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

- 1440 Arnoul and Simon Gréban *fl.*
 1449 Pierre Blanchet *d.*
 1450 "*Mystère des actes des apôtres.*"
 Gréban. acted.

1451 The English evacuate part of France.
Campaign in Guienne.

1456 Jacques Cœur *d.*

1461 Louis XI. *A.*

1464 "*Ligue du bien public*" against Louis XI.

1465 Treaties of Conflans and of Saint Maur.

1467 Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, *d.*

1468 Revolt of inhabitants of Liège. Louis XI. at
Péronne.

*

1476 Battle of Granson. Charles the Bold de-
feated.

1477 The Duke of Burgundy slain at Nancy.

1479 Battle of Guinegate.

1483 Louis XI. *d.*

1484 The States-General assemble at Tours.

1488 Battle of Saint Aubin du Cormier.

1492 Brittany united to the French Crown.

1494 Italian Campaign by Charles VIII.

1495 Battle of Fornovo between Charles VIII.
and the Venetians.

1498 Charles VIII. *d.*

1499 Milaness invaded by the French.

1459 "*Mystère de la destruction de
Troie*," by Jacques Mirlet.

1475 The sees of Marseilles,
Saint Pol, Toulon, and
Orange form the eccle-
siastical province of
Avignon.

1476 The *Basochians* allowed to re-
sume their performances.

1483 Rabelais *b.*

1491 Meilin de Saint Gelais *b.*

1492 Marguerite de Valois *b.*

1495 Clément Marot *b.*

POLITICAL EVENTS.

- 1500 Insurrection of Milan.
 1501 The kingdom of Naples invaded by the French and Spaniards.
 1503 Battles of Cerignola, Seminara, and Garigliano. The French driven from Italy.
 1504 Truce between France and Spain.
 1508 Treaty of Cambrai.
 1509 Battle of Agnadello.
 1510 Cardinal d'Amboise *d.*
 1512 Battle of Ravenna. Gaston de Foix *d.*
 1513 The Swiss defeat the French at Novarra.
 1514 Anne of Brittany *d.*

THE CHURCH.

- 1503 Pope Alexander VI. *d.*
 1513 Pope Julius II. *d.*

SCIENCE AND LITERATURE.

- 1503 Michel de l'Hospital *d.*
 1507 The "*Mystère de la Passion*," printed in Paris.
 1509 Calvin *d.* Etienne Dolet *d.* Martial d'Auvergne *d.* Philippe de Commines *d.*
 1513 Jacques Amyot *d.*

XXX

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.



SOURCES TO CONSULT ON THE HISTORY OF FRANCE FROM HUGUES CAPET TO LOUIS XII.

THE CAPETIANS.

- 1 Glaber (Raoul), *d.* about 1046. His chronicle extends from 900 to 1044.
- 1 Richer, 10th century. "Richeri Historiarum," IV. libri, 888—995. Invaluable for the history of that time.
- 1 Helgaud, *d.* 1048? "Epitome vitæ Roberti regis," 997—1031. Written in a detestable style, and too much as a panegyric; but interesting.
- 1 Adalbéron, Bishop of Laon, *d.* 1030? 1031? Satirical poem inscribed to the king.
- 1 Eudes, monk of the Abbey of St. Maur des Fossés. Life of Bourchard (Burckhardt), Count of Melun and Corbeil, 950—1058.
- 1 Hugues de Sainte Marie, monk of Fleury (St. Benoît-sur-Loire), 11th century. "Chronicon Floriacense," —1108.
- 1 Hugues de Poitiers, 12th century. "Histoire du Monastère de Vézelay," Books ii.—iv., 1140—1167. Interesting details.
- 1 Guibert de Nogent, 1053—1124. "Gesta Dei per Francos" (History of the First Crusade); "de vitâ suâ." One of the best of mediæval chronicles.
- 1 Guillaume de St. Thierry. } Life of St. Bernard, abbot of Clair-
- 1 Arnaud de Bonneval. } vaux, 1091—1153.
- 1 Geoffroi de Clairvaux. }
- 1 Rigord, *d.* 1207? "Life of Philip Augustus," 1165—1208. For the history of the first thirty years of the reign this work is incomparably the best.
- 1 Guillaume le Breton (*Guilielmus Brito*), 1150?—1226. Continuation of the previous work, 1208—1223. "Philippidos," libri xii., an historical poem of great interest.
- 1 Nicolas de Bray, 1160?—1230? "Gesta Ludovici VIII." Historical poem.

- 1,2 Guillaume de Nangis. "Chronicon," from the creation of the world to 1301, continued by other monks of Saint Denis to 1368.
- 1 Pierre de Vaulx-Cernay, 13th century. Chronicle of the war against the Albigenses.
- 1 Guillaume de Puy Laurens, 1210?—1295. Chronicle of the war against the Albigenses.
- 1 Simon de Montfort. Under that name a chronicle exists called "Des gestes glorieux des Français," 1202—1311.
- 1 Guillaume de Tyr, 1130?—1190? "Historie des Croisades," 1095—1184. Most interesting.
- 1,2 Ernoul and Bernard le trésorier. Chronicle, 1201—1231.
- 1 Albert (or Albéric) d'Aix, 12th century. "Chronicon Hierosolymitanum," 1095—1120.
- 1 Raimond d'Agiles. Interesting account of the First Crusade, 1096—1100.
- 1 Jacques de Vitry, *d.* 1240. "Historia Orientalis, Historia Occidentalis."
- 1 Raoul de Caën, 12th century. "Gesta Tancredi," —1105. (First Crusade.)
- 1 Robert le Moine, 1055—1122. "Historia Hierosolymitana." (First Crusade.)
- 1 Foulcher de Chartres. "History of the Crusades," 1095—1127.
- 1 Odon de Dueil, *d.* 1162. Wrote a history of the expedition of Louis VII, in Palestine, 1146—1148.
- 1,2 Orderic Vital, 1075—1142. His ecclesiastical history abounds in interesting details on the state of society in the 11th and 12th centuries.
- 1 Guillaume de Jumièges, 11th century. "Historia Normannorum," 850—1137.
- 1 Guillaume de Poitiers, 11th century. "Gesta Gulielmi Ducis" (William the Conqueror), —1070.
- 3 Guillaume Anelier. History of the war in Navarre, 1276, 77.
- Published separately. } "Grandes Chroniques de France," 376—1381.
- 2,4,5,6 Geoffroi de Villehardouin, 1155?—1213. "La Conqueste de Constantinoble." The earliest chronicle written in French, 1198—1207.
- 4,6 Henry de Valenciennes. Continues Villehardouin's chronicle.
- 3 Cuvelier, 14th century. A metrical history of Duguesclin.
- 6 "Chronique Métrique de Saint Magloire, 1223—1292.
- 6 "Chronique Métrique d'Adam de la Halle," 1282?
- 6 Guillaume Guiard, 13th century. "La Branche des royaux Lignages." A rhymed chronicle, 1165—1306.
- 6 Godefroi de Paris. "Chronique Métrique de Philippe le Bel," 1300—1316.

FROM HUGUES CAPET TO LOUIS XII. xxxiii

- 2.4.5 Le Sire de Joinville, 1224—1319. "Vic de Saint Louis." Charming by its style, its grace, and its simplicity.
 2.6 Jean Froissart, 1337—1410. Chronique, 1326—1400. The chronicler *par excellence*.

THE VALOIS.

- 2.4.5 Christine de Pisan, 1363?—1431. "Le Livre des faits et bonnes mœurs du sage roy Charles (V.)." Authentic and interesting, but too pompous in style, 1336—1380.
 2 "La Chronique du bon Duc Louis de Bourbon," 1360—1410.
 4.5 "Le livre des faits du bon Messire Jean le Maingre, dit Mareschal de Boucicaut," 1368—1421.
 3 "Chronique du Religieux de Saint Denis," 1380—1422.
 4 Jean Juvéna des Ursins, 1388—1473. "Histoire de Charles VI., roi de France," 1380—1422.
 2.6 Enguerrand de Monstrelet, 1390?—1453. Chronique, 1400—1444. Tedious when compared to Froissart, but valuable for its accuracy and completeness.
 2.6 Lefèvre de Saint Rémy, 1394—1468. Mémoires, 1407—1435.
 2.4.5 Pierre de Féniens. Mémoires, 1408—1425.
 4 "Journal d'un bourgeois de Paris sous le règne de Charles VI.," 1408—1422.
 7 Guillaume Cousinot. "Chronique de la Pucelle," 1422—1429.
 7 Pierre Cochon, —1443. "Chronique Normande," 1418—1430.
 7 Jean Chartier, —1462. "Chronique de Charles VII.," 1422—1461.
 4.5 Th. Godefrol. "Histoire d'Artus III., Duc de Bretagne, Comte de Richemont, et connétable de France," 1413—1457.
 4.5 Th. Godefroi. "Mémoires relatifs à Florent, Sire d'Illiers."
 4.6 "Journal d'un bourgeois de Paris sous le règne de Charles VII.," 1422—1449.
 4.5 Olivier de la Marche, 1426—1502. Mémoires, 1er et and livres, 1435—1488.
 4.5 Olivier de la Marche. "S'ensuyt l'état de la maison du Duc Charles de Bourgogne, dit le Hardi, 1474.
 2.5.6 Jacques du Clercq, 1420—, seigneur de Beauvoir en Ternois. Mémoires, 1448—1467.
 2.6 Mathieu d'Escouchy (or de Courcy). Chronique, 1444—1461. Continuator of Monstrelet.
 2.4.5 Philippe de Commines, 1445—1509. Mémoires, 1464—1498. The first French author who has written history with the depth and sagacity of a man accustomed to political life.
 4.5 "Chronique Scandaleuse," 1460—1483. On the life of Louis XI. Does not deserve the title under which it is known.
 2 Thomas Basin, 1412—1491. 2 "Histoire de Charles VII., et de Louis XI." Written in Latin; most valuable.

XXXIV SOURCES FOR HISTORY OF FRANCE.

- 3 Jean Masselin, —1500. "Journal des états généraux de 1484."
4,5 Guillaume de Villeneuve. Mémoires, 1494—1497. Very curious memoirs.
4,5 Jean Boucher, 1476—1550? "Panégryrique du Chevalier sans reproche," 1460—1525.
2,4 "Le Loyal Serviteur." Très joyeuse, plaisante, et récréative histoire du bon chevalier sans paour et sans reproche, 1476—1520. A masterpiece.
6 George Chastellain, 1403—1475. "Chronique du bon chevalier Jacques de Lalaing," 1430—1453.
6 George Chastellain. "Déclaration de tous les hautz faitz et glorieuses adventures du duc Philippe de Bourgogne," 1464—1470.
5 Jean Molinet, —1507. Chronique, 1470—1506.

THE VALOIS-ORLÉANS.

- 4,5 Robert de la Marck, seigneur de Fleuranges, 1491—1537. "Histoire des choses mémorables advenues du règne de Louis XII. et François I.," 1499—1521. Interesting memoirs, but written too much in a *fanfaron* style.

The foregoing list comprises the *principal* chronicles and memoirs published in the collections edited by:—1. M. Guizot. 2. *Le Société de l'histoire de France*. 3. The French Government ("Documents inédits"). 4. MM. Michaud and Poujoulat. 5. MM. Petitot and Monmerqué. 6. M. Buchon. 7. M. Jannet ("Bibliothèque Elzévirienne").





**CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF ALL THE CHAN-
CELLORS OF FRANCE FROM THE BEGIN-
NING OF THE CAPETIAN DYNASTY TO
THE REIGN OF LOUIS XII.**

- HUGUES CAPET.** Adalbéron, Archbishop of Reims—Gerbert, Archbis-
hop of Reims—Réginald, Bishop of Paris—Rotger,
Bishop of Beauvais.
- ROBERT.** Abbo, Bishop—Francon, Bishop of Paris—Arnulphus,
Archbishop of Reims—Baldwin—Fulbert of Char-
tres.
- HENRY I.** Gervais, Archbishop of Reims (1059, 1065)—Baldwin
(1061—1067)—Peter, Abbot of Saint Germain
(1067—71)—Guillaume (1073)—Godfrid (1075—92)
—Roger of Beauvais (1070, 1080, 1105)—Ursion
of Senlis (1090)—Hubert (1091, 92)—Hambaud
(1095)—Arnulphus (1097)—Gislebert (1095, 1105)
—Etienne (1106, 1108).
- LOUIS THE FAT.** Etienne (the same as above, 1108—1116—Etienne de
Garlande (1116, 1125, 1133)—Fulchrade (1119)—
Simon (1125, 1133)—Hugues (1129)—Algrin (1134,
37).
- LOUIS THE YOUNG.** Algrin (the same as above, 1150)—Noël, Abbot of
Rebais (1139, 40)—Cadure (1140—1147)—Lideric
(1142)—Barthélemy (1147)—Baudouin (1147)—
Simon (1150, 1153)—Hugues de Champfueri, Bis-
hop of Soissons (1150, 51, 69, 72)—Roger (1154)—
Hugues de Puisceaux (1178, 79).
- PHILIP AUGUSTUS.** Hugues de Puisceaux (as above, to 1185)—Hugues de
Béthisy (1185, 86).
- LOUIS VIII.** Guérin (1186—1226).
- LOUIS IX.** Guérin (abdicates in 1227, then a vacancy occurs—
Philip d'Antogny—Jean Allegrin (1240? vacancy
in 1248)—Nicolas de Canis (1249)—Gilles, Archbis-
hop of Tyre (1258)—Jean le Court d'Aubergenville.

XXXVI LIST OF CHANCELLORS OF FRANCE.

- Bishop of Evreux (1258, 1260, vacancy in 1259)—Simon de Brie (Pope under the name of Martin IV. 1261)—Philippe de Caturc (1269)—Mathieu de Vendôme, Abbot of Saint Denis—Simon de Clermont.
- PHILIP III.** Pierre Barbet, Archbishop of Reims (1270, vacancy in 1271, 73, 74, 79)—Henry de Vézelay (1279)—Pierre de Challon (1281—83).
- PHILIP IV.** Jean de Vassaigne (1292, died in 1300)—Etienne de Sousy (1292, 1302, 1304)—Guillaume de Crespy (1293, 96)—Pierre Flotte (1300—1302)—Pierre de Belle-Perche, Bishop of Auxerre (1306, 1307)—Pierre de Grès—Guillaume de Nogaret (1307)—Gilles Aycelin, Archbishop of Narbonne (1309—1313)—Pierre de Latilly (1313—14).
- LOUIS LE HUTIN.** Etienne de Mornai (1314—16).
- PHILIP V.** Pierre d'Arablai (1316, 17)—Pierre de Chappes (1321)—Jean de Cherchemont (1320).
- CHARLES IV.** Pierre Rodier (1320—23)—Jean de Cherchemont (1323—28).
- PHILIP VI.** Mathieu Ferrand (1328)—Jean de Marigny, Archbishop of Rouen (1329)—Guillaume de Sainte Maure (1329—34)—Pierre Rogert (since Clement VI., 1334)—Guy Baudet, Bishop of Langres (1334—38)—Etienne de Vissac (1338)—Guillaume Flotte (1339—47)—Firmin Coquerel, Bishop of Noyon (1347)—Pierre de la Forêt, Cardinal (1349—57).
- JOHN II.** Pierre de la Forêt (1359)—Fouquet Bardoul—Gilles Aycelin de Montagu (1357, 1360)—Jean de Dormans, Bishop of Beauvais (1361).
- CHARLES V.** Jean de Dormans (till 1317)—Guillaume de Dormans (1371)—Pierre d'Orgemont (1380).
- CHARLES VI.** Milon de Dormans, Bishop of Beauvais (1383)—Pierre de Giac (1388)—Arnaud de Corbie (dismissed in 1398, reinstated 1400—1405; dismissed again, reinstated, exercises 1409; abdicates in 1412)—Hier de Martreuil (?)—Nicolas du Bois, Bishop of Bayeux (1398—1400)—Jean de Montagu, Archbishop of Sens (1405—1409)—Henri de Laistre (1413, 1418—20)—Henri le Lorgne de Marie (1413—1418)—Jean le Clerc (1420—25).
- CHARLES VII.** Louis de Luxembourg (1424—1435, named by Henry VI. as well as the next)—Thomas Hoo (1436—39)—Robert le Maçon (named by the Dauphin, 1418, 1419—21)—Martin Gouges de Charpaigne, Bishop of Clermont (1421—38)—Renaud de Chartres, Archbishop of Reims (March 28, August 6, 1424.

LIST OF CHANCELLORS OF FRANCE. XXXvii

	1428—45)—Guillaume Juvénal des Ursins (1445—1461).
LOUIS XI.	Pierre de Morvillier (1461—1465)—Guillaume Juvénal de Ursins (1472)—Pierre d'Oriole (1483).
CHARLES VIII.	Guillaume de Rochefort (1492)—Adam Fumée (1494)—Robert Briçonnet, Archbishop of Reims (1495—97)—Gui de Rochefort.
LOUIS XII.	Gui de Rochefort (as above till 1507)—Jean de Gannay (1512)—Etienne Poncher (1515).

THE PARLIAMENT.

The Supreme Court of Law in France held its sittings, first at intervals, afterwards (reign of Charles V.) permanently; was re-organized by Philip the Fair (edict of 1302), and subdivided according to the nature of the duties it had to discharge.

1. Political functions—belonged to the Council of State (*Conseil d'État, Grand Conseil, Conseil Étroit*).
2. Judicial functions—belonged to the Parliament proper, divided into three Courts

}	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. <i>Chambre des requêtes</i>, tried cases brought directly before the Parliament. b. <i>Chambre des enquêtes</i>, tried cases about which appeal had been made to Parliament. c. <i>Grand Chambre</i> or <i>Chambre des plaidoiries</i>, decided cases examined in the first instance by the <i>Chambre des enquêtes</i>.
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3. Financial functions—belonged to the *Chambre des comptes*.

Number of persons composing the Parliament under the reigns of Charles VII., Louis XI., Charles VIII., and Louis XII. :—

1. Twelve Peers of France.
2. Eight Masters (*Maîtres des requêtes*).
3. Eighty Councillors, both laymen and ecclesiastics.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENTS.

Toulouse created in 1302		Dijon created in 1477
Grenoble " " 1453		Rouen " " 1499
Bordeaux " " 1462		Aix " " 1501

GENEALOGY OF THE CAPETIAN KINGS OF FRANCE TO THE
REIGN OF LOUIS XII.

(THE LETTERS *b. d. k.* STAND RESPECTIVELY FOR *born, died, king.*)

HUGUES LE GRAND, L'ABBÉ, Count of Paris and of Orléans, Duke of Neustria, Burgundy, Aquitaine,
and France, *d.* 956.

HUGUES CAPET, *b.* (?) 941, Duke of France, Count of Paris and of Orléans, 960; *k.* 987; *d.* 996.

ROBERT II., *b.* 970; *k.* 996; *d.* 1031.

HUGUES LE GRAND, *b.* 1007; *d.* 1025.

HENRY I., *b.* 1005; *k.* 1031; *d.* 1060.

PHILIP I., *b.* 1053;
k. 1060; *d.* 1108.

HUGUES LE GRAND, *b.* 1027, Count of Vermandois
(stem of the second branch of the Counts of Vermandois).

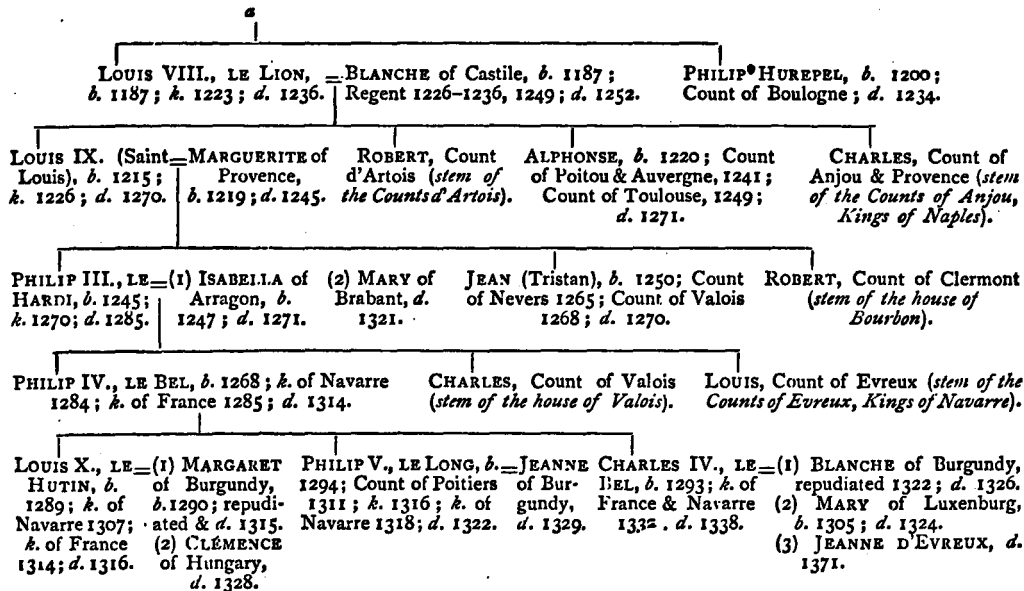
LOUIS VI., LE GROS, *b.* 1078; Count of Vexin 1092; *k.* 1108; *d.* 1137.

LOUIS VII., LE JEUNE, *b.* 1120; Duke of
Aquitaine, *k.* 1137; *d.* 1180.

ROBERT, Count of Dreux,
(stem of the Counts of Dreux).

PHILIP II., AUGUSTUS, = (1) ISABELLA of Hainault, (2) INGELBURGE of Denmark, (3) AGNES DE MÉRANIE,
b. 1165; *k.* 1180; *d.* 1223. | *b.* 1170; *d.* 1190. *d.* 1236. *d.* 1201.

a

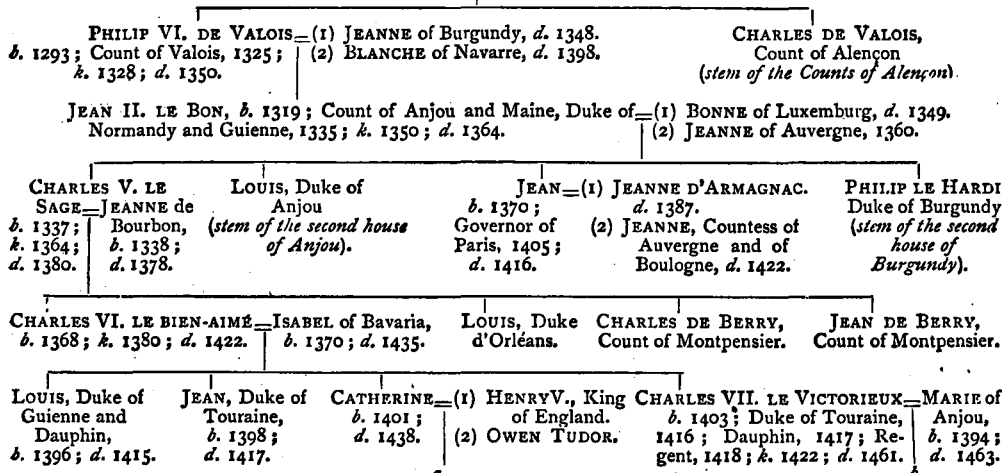


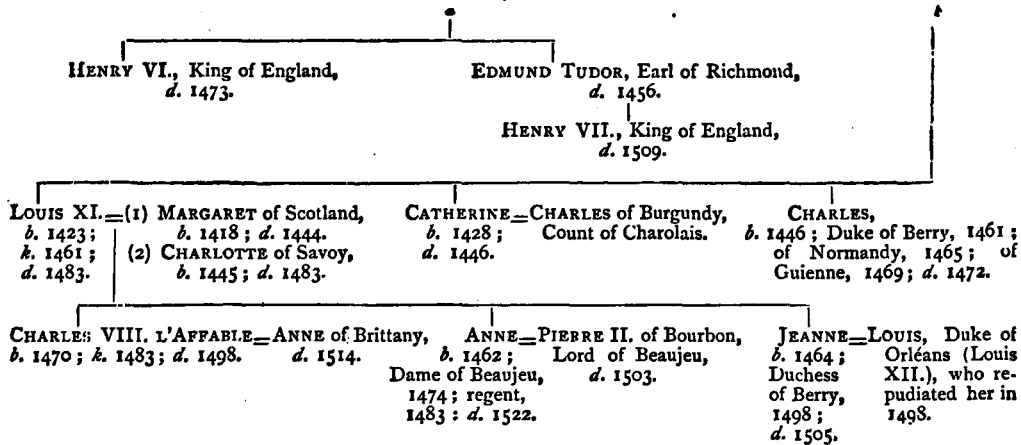
GENEALOGY OF THE CAPETIAN KINGS OF FRANCE.

(THE LETTERS *b. d. k.* STAND RESPECTIVELY FOR *born, died, king.*)

B. VALOIS BRANCH.

CHARLES DE VALOIS, son of Philip le Hardi and Isabel of Arragon,
b. 1270; Count of Alençon and Valois, 1285; d. 1325.





GENEALOGICAL TABLE.

C. BRANCH OF VALOIS—ORLÉANS.

LOUIS XII., LE PÈRE DU PEUPLE, Grandson of Charles V. = (1) JEANNE of France.
b. 1462; Duke of Orléans, 1466; Governor of Paris, 1483; (2) ANNE of Brittany, *b.* 1476; *d.* 1514.
 and of Normandy, 1491; Duke of Milan, 1494; *k.* 1498; (3) MARY, daughter of Henry VII., King of England,
d. 1515. *b.* 1496; *d.* 1534.

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A TABULAR VIEW OF THE STATES-GENERAL FROM THEIR COMMENCEMENT TO THE REIGN OF LOUIS XII. INCLUSIVE.

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TABLE OF THE STATES-GENERAL.

DATE.	KING.	PLACE OF MEETING.	PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.
1302 (April 10)	Philip the Fair	Paris.	Pope Boniface VIII. having asserted in the Bull <i>ausculta fili</i> the absolute supremacy of the Pope, this pretension was condemned by the States-General.
1308 (April)	—	Tours.	The conduct of the king with reference to the Knights-Templar is approved.
1317 (February)	Philip V.	Paris.	The Salic law by virtue of which women are declared incapable of reigning, is confirmed.
1351 (February)	John	—	The States-General grant a subsidy for carrying on the war against the English.
1355 (April 2)	—	—	The States-General of the "Langue d'oil" votes fresh subsidies, but reserve for themselves the right of superintending the administration and outlay of these funds, delegating for that purpose a commission of nine members (<i>généraux et superintendants</i>). On the 10th of December the king, agreeably to the wish of the States, issues an edict in thirty-three articles, thoroughly reforming the administration.—Salt-tax is established, as also a tax of eight <i>deniers</i> per <i>livre</i> on all articles sold.
1356 (March)	—	—	Second session of the States-General. The two taxes above mentioned are suppressed and replaced by an income-tax, so clumsily assessed that it weighed more heavily on the poor than on the rich.

1356 (October)	--	--	The popular party (Robert le Coq, Etienne Marcel, &c.) insists upon reforms, but Dauphin contrives to postpone these, and dismisses the States, promising at the same time to summon them again shortly.
1357 (February)	--	--	Subsidies granted for the payment of 30,000 men. In return, the deputies insist upon the dismissal of twenty-two of the Dauphin's ministers and friends, and upon the creation of a council of reform. The Dauphin publishes an edict in thirty-six articles for the carrying out of necessary improvements, but it has no effect.
1357 (November)	--	--	The States-General are again convened by the Dauphin, and without any result.
to 1358 (January)			
1358 (May)	--	Compiègne.	A fresh edict of reform is issued in twenty-eight articles.
1359 (May)	--	Paris.	General amnesty proclaimed by the Regent. The Treaty signed by King John with the English is annulled. Subsidies granted.
1363 (November— December)	--	Amiens.	Subsidies granted. Another edict of reform (December 5th).
1369 (May 9)	Charles V.	Paris.	Threatened rupture between France and England. The king's conduct approved.
1382 (April)	Charles VI.	Compiègne.	The States-General had only one sitting. Application for money made by the king.
1413 (January)	--	Paris.	Statement of grievances on the part of the deputies. Subsidy asked for by the king. Edict for the police of the kingdom (<i>ordonnance Cabochienne</i>) published on the 25th of May, annulled on the 5th of September following.

DATE.	KING.	PLACE OF MEETING.	PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.
1420 (December 6—10)	Charles VI.	Paris.	The States-General, at the request of the king, sanctions the treaty of Troyes.
1423 (January)	Charles VII.	Bourges or Selles in Berry.	A grant of 1,000,000 francs made by the States.
1428 (October)	—	Chinon.	The States demand the reform of the <i>chambre des comptes</i> and of the inferior Law Courts, appeal to the patriotism of all the feudal lords, and grant a subsidy of 400,000 <i>livres</i> .
1434 (April)	—	Blois? Tours?	No details.
1435 (February)	—	?	This assembly seems to have consisted chiefly of deputies of the Langue d'oc. Subsidies voted.
1439 (October—November)	—	Orléans.	Negotiations with the English sanctioned. Funds granted for the re-organization of the army which was new modelled, and made permanent by an edict published on the 2nd of November.
1440 (September)	—	Bourges.	The States-General discussed exclusively religious questions, and chiefly the Papal schism. They pronounced for Eugénie IV. against Felix V.
1468 (April)	Louis XI.	Tours.	On the necessity of putting down abuses and of maintaining the unity of the kingdom.
1484 (January)	Charles VIII.	Tours.	The votes are taken by <i>nations</i> (France, Burgundy, Normandy, Aquitaine, Langue d'oc, Langue d'oïl). The regency is given to Madame de Beaujeu.
1501? 1502? (January)	Louis XII.	Blois.	No details.
1506 (May)	—	Tours.	The title, "Father of the People," voted to Louis XII.; he is requested, and consents to give his only daughter Claude in marriage to Francis, Duke d'Angoulême, heir to the throne.



GLOSSARY OF MEDIÆVAL WORDS.

A.

Aïssi and *Aïci* are two Provençal forms of *ici*=here; adv.
Allodial from the Teutonic *al, lod* (hence the Low L. *allodium*; Fr. *alleu*), hereditary property free from all dues.
Altra, for *autre* (L. *alter*).
Amats, Provençal for *aines* (L. *amatis*), love.
Araïre, L. *ararium* from *ager aratorius*, a ploughed field. Mod. Fr. *arpent*.
Ardoir, L. *ardere*, to burn.
Asi, he burns, consumes, from *ardoir*.
Avets, L. *habetis*, you have.
Autruï, of other, or others. Used in Old French without a preposition.

B.

Baterie (de cuisine), kitchen range, utensils.
Bible, name given during the Middle Ages to all compositions of an ethical and didactic character.
Bochu, Picard pronunciation of the adjective *Bossu*, hunchback.
Buouis, Provençal for *Bœufs*, oxen; L. *Boves*.

C.

Capdel, *capitaine*, captain. *Capdel* is Provençal.

Castoïement, *châtiment*; also *castiement* in O. F. [a book of] remonstrances, reproofs.

Cavaletisia, Provençal for tournaments. From the Low L. *caballus*, a horse.

Cendreus, base, cowards, a serf who is employed in making cinders (*cendres*) out of burnt wood.

Cervoisiers, those who sell *cervoise*, a kind of beer (*cervoise*; *cervisia* in Pliny).

Chacier, *chasse*. To go in pursuit of.

Changier, changer.

Char, chair, flesh.

Cit, celui. From the L. *ecce, ille*.

Clamour, clameur.

Cor, cœur.

C'on for *qu'on*, whom one.

Cordouaniors, *cordonniers*, shoemakers; literally, dealers in goods made of Cordova leather. Eng. *cordwainer*.

Coronies, *couronnés*, crowned [heads].

Coy, *qui*, who; *decoy*=de qui, whose.

Créans, *crôyant*, believer; hence, *mécruant*, a miscreant.

Cuiche, *couche*; *je* [me] *cuiche*, I lie down.

D.

Damage, *dommage*.

* *Déduire* (se), to enjoy one's self.
Synonym, *se divertir*.

Démence, menée; *démener*, to lead
[out of the right way].

Demour, *demeure*. *Que je demour*,
that I may remain.

Dère, précieuse. Eng. dear.

Desputizon, dispute, controverse.

Destrenchier, trancher, ecaper, dé-
capiter.

Diex, Dieu.

Doloir, souffrir, from the L. *dolor*.

Dom, the Lord. L. *Dominus*.

E.

El, le.

Emperaieur, empereur.

Enfès, enfant.

Entremist, (s), undertook.

Estuet (m'), me faut, I must.

Exhauchier, exalt. Mod. Fr. *ex-
hausser*.

F.

Fais, *faix*, *fardeau*, burden.

Fax, fais.

Feronnerie, the place where iron-
mongers have their stalls or shops.

Fou, feu.

Foux, fou.

Fremiers, fermiers.

G.

Gaaingner, Gagner.

Gente, gentil.

Gonfanon, also *Gonjonon*, flag, stan-
dard. From the Old High Ger.

Guntfano, from *Gundja*, fight,
and *fano*, banner.

H.

Hardement, hardiment.

Haus, haut.

Hloient, Haïssaient. Thus Frois-
sart: "Quand it remontroit un
homme qu'il h'oit."

Hom, *Home*, *Homo*, Homme.

Honte [faite à] Dieu [la].

I. J. K.

Istore, histoire.

Jor, jour.

Ki, qui.

L.

Lais, laisse, I leave.

Laist, laisse, leave off, desist.

Les, près, from the L. *latus*, side.

Eng. near. Thus again: *Plessis-
les-Tours*, Plessis near Tours.

Li, le, les, the.

Loer, louer.

M.

Mais, mieux. L. *magis*.

Mandic, mendiant.

Menacier, menacer.

Mengier, manger.

Mès, mais.

Mie, point. L. *mica*, crumb. "Ne
le suis mie" = I am not so at all.

Mieux, mieux.

Monges, moine. L. *monachus*.

Morveux, morveux. Eng. snotty.

N.

Nacaire. Eng. cymbals.

Nays, naïf. L. *nativus*.

Nice, difficile.

Not (il), n'y est.

O.

Orde, sale. Eng. dirty.

O:guelh, orgueil.

Ot, eut.

P.

Panches, panse. Eng. paunch.

Payx, pays.

Pris, prix.

Prisier, priser. Eng. to esteem.

Pou, peu.

Puis, put, depuis.

Q.

Quant, ce que. L. *quantum*. Eng. as much as.

Querquier, chercher.

R.

Regratiers. Eng. retail dealers.

Riens, chose. L. *Rem*.

S.

San, sens. Eng. sense.

Says, sain? L. *Sanus*.

Sen, sien. *Sen porteront*=Therefore they will carry of it.

Sente, sentier. Eng. path.

Sermonis, prêchez.

Set, sait.

Si, c'est pourquoi. Eng. therefore
Siats (qui vous), soyez.

Solacier, donner du plaisir. Eng. to solace.

Solas, plaisir. Eng. solace.

Soume, somme.

Suelh, j'avais coutume.

T.

Tolu, enlevé. L. *tollere*.

Tot, tout.

Trais, trahi.

Tristor, tristesse.

V.

Voir, vrai. L. *verum*.

Volt, veut. L. *vult*.





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