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Audley Family History

The Seal of {ZA27} Sir James Audley (c1322 – 1369)
The Hero of the Battle of Poitiers (19th September 1356)

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Revisions

Date	Details
18 July 2019	First Issue
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Introduction

{ZA27} Sir James Audley (c1322-1369), the hero of the Battle of Poitiers (1356) and a founder Knight of the Order of the Garter has been frequently confused with {ZA13} Baron James Audley (1312 -1385), to such an extent that {ZA13} Baron James Audley has been widely quoted as being Baron Audley, the hero of Poitiers, and a Founder Knight of the Garter. Whilst a number of

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published documents have now correctly identified that there were two distinct people called James Audley (they shared a common great grandfather), a lot published information records that the Coat of Arms used by {ZA27} Sir James Audley as being 'Gules Fretty, or'. This is clearly not correct as 'Gules Fretty, or' is the Coat of Arms of the Barons Audley and would have been used by {ZA13} Baron James Audley (1312 -1385) and NOT by {ZA27} Sir James Audley (c1322- 1369). The purpose of this document is to record what I believe is the Coat of Arms that would have been used by {ZA27} Sir James Audley at the Battle of Poitiers.

The information in this document is based on the publication 'Memorials of the Most Noble Order of The Garter ...etc...etc' by George Frederick Beltz and published in 1841. I believe that G.F. Beltz was the first person to demonstrate that Sir James Audley, the hero of the Battle of Poitiers must be a different person than Baron James Audley. In Appendix 9 of Beltz's book is a transcript (in French) of a Manuscript dated 1360 that is in 'The Royal Library of MSS' at Paris now called ; The National Library of France (BNF) and underneath the transcription is an image of the seal on that manuscript, which unfortunately is indistinct.

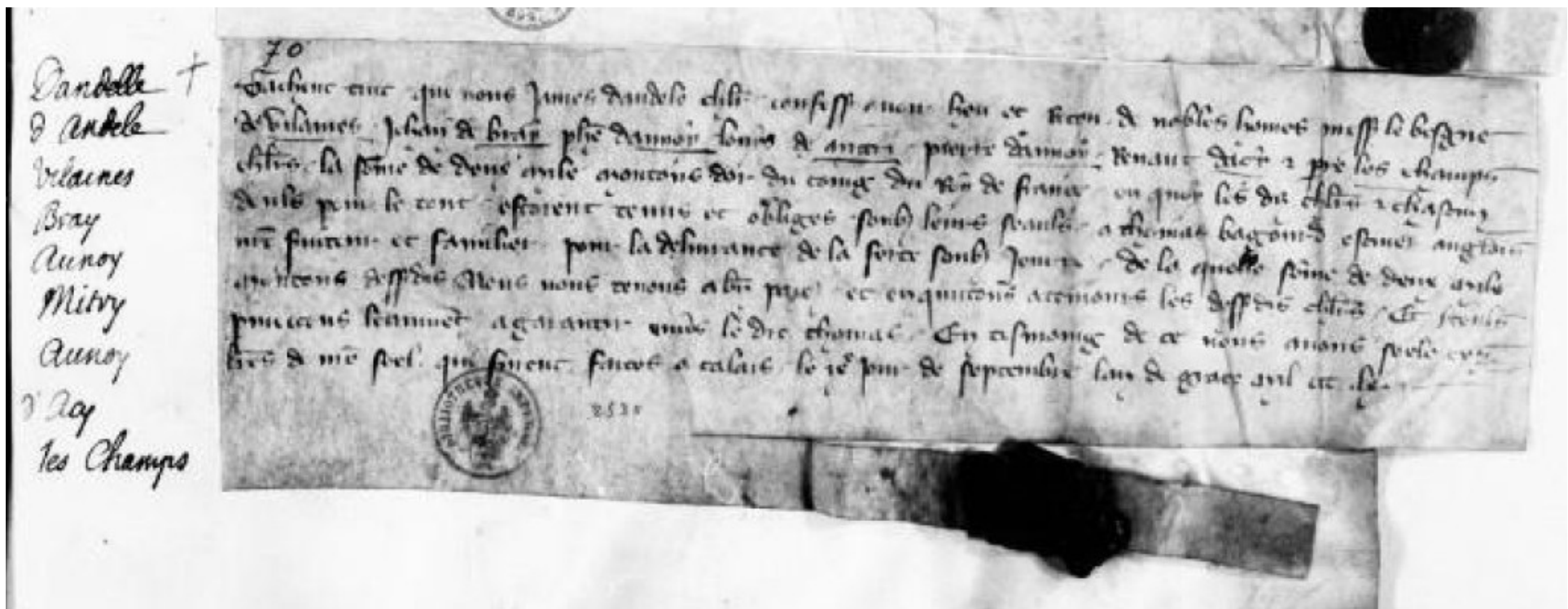
I believe the Coat of Arms on that seal, and in the Beltz publication is the Coat of Arms of Sir James Audley the hero of the Battle of Poitiers.

This document contains:

- An image of the original Manuscript taken from Clairambault volume 39 folio 2905 (the manuscript at the bottom of folio 2905). This has been taken from a pdf file of Clairambault 39 which can be freely downloaded from the website of the National Library of France.
- A transcript of the Manuscript (in French) taken from Beltz's publication
- A translation of the Manuscript from Beltz's publication using an online transcription application with corrections by a fellow member of the 'Guild of One Name Studies'
- A copy of the image of the seal taken from Beltz's publication

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The Original Manuscript



The transcript made in 1841

Sachent tuit que nous James Daudele chevalier confess' avoir heu et receu de nobles homes Mess' le Besgue de Vilaines, Jehan de Bray, Philippe Daunoy, Louys de Mittri, Pierre Daunoy, Renaut Dacy, et Pierre les Champs, chevaliers, la somme de deux mile moutons d'or du coing du roy de France, En quoy les diz chevaliers et chascun deulx pour le tout estoient tenus et obligés soubz leurs seaulx a Thomas Bagourd escuier anglois ñre serviteur et familier pour la delivrance de la Ferté soubz Jeurre, de laquelle sōme de deux mile moutons dessus dis nous nous tenons a bien paiez et en quictons a toujours les dessus dis chevaliers et yceulx promectons liaument a garantir envers le dit Thomas. En tesmoing de ce nous avons seele ces lrēs de ñre seel qui furent faites a Calais le ix^e jour de Septembre lan de Grace mil cclx.

Translation to English

(with the help of a member of the Guild of One- Name Studies)

Let it be known that I, James Daudele (Audley), knight, acknowledge having received from the noble men, Messieurs (plural of Monsieur) le Besgue de Vilaines, Jehan de Bray, Philippe Daunoy, Louys de Mittri, Pierre Daunoy, Renaut Dacy, and Pierre les Champs, knights, the sum of two thousand “moutons d’or”¹ from the coin of the King of France², By which, the said knights, and each of them for the whole, would be held to account and obliged under their seals, to Thomas Bagourd, the English esquire, servant, well known to me for the release (or rescue) of La Ferté Sous Jouarre, By this said sum of two thousand “moutons”. I agree to properly pay, and in discharging forever my debts to the above knights, I promise faithfully to guarantee this to the said Thomas. In testimony of this I have sealed, with my seal, these letters, which were made in Calais on the ninth (IX^e) day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand CCCLX (i.e. 1360)

Interpretation of Original Manuscript

In ‘Histoire de Charles V’ by R Delachenal (See AppendixC) published in 1909 Tome (volume) II page 214 note 4 makes reference to 2,000 ‘Mutons d’or the coin of king John (Jean). For the delivery of Fertè sous Jourre. This foot note is referenced from the paragraph from pages 212 to page 215 inclusive.

Within the paragraph referred to above is the statement. ‘On the 13th of May, according to the regent's confession and perhaps on his order, a convention was passed between the representatives

¹ A Mouton d’Or was a French coin, also known as an Agnel:

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agnel_\(coin\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agnel_(coin))

More details about ‘Mutons d’or’ appendix A

²A list of the French Kings of the period are recooded in Appendix B

of the Paris municipality on the one hand, the Count of Warwick and the Capital of Buch (the Capital of Buch is a person)on the other, for the immediate redemption. at a price of 24,000 gold crowns to be paid before the feast of St. John the Baptist, from a certain number of fortresses, which in the north, east, and south-west hampered the communications of Paris the most with the rest of the kingdom. They were Herella, Neuville-en-Hez, Pont Ste Maxence, Lihus, Farcheville, Itteville, Boissy-le-Sec, Chevreuse, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre.’.

‘The Hundred Years War’by Jonathan Sumption Volume II ‘Trial by Fire’ Chapter X ‘Unfinished Business 1360 -1364’ pages 455 & 456 has the following:

After the conclusion of the treaty of Brétigny, Edward III left the Earl of Warwick in France to see to its observance. Warwick was the first of many Englishmen to learn how difficult it was to enforce the King’s will on his subjects in France. In May 1360 he negotiated the voluntary departure of the ten major garisons of the Île de France and Beauvaisis in return for the global sum of 24, 000 florins. A substantial part of this was paid. But onlythe four smallest garrisons left on time. John Fotheringhay refused to abandon Pont-Sainte Maxence on the Oise in spite of the confiscation of his assets in England and Brittany. The officers of the Capital de Buch declined to leave Clermont-en-Beauvaisis, although he was to have half the promised 24,000 florins. At la Ferté-sous-Jouarre on the Marne, James Audley’s captain, an English squire called Thomas Bagworth, refused to recognise Warwick’s authority. He embarked embarked on a series of fresh destructions around Meaux,untik the communities of the region agreed to buy him off for more. The garrisons of these places, and three other fortresses of the Beauvaisis clubbed together to extract an extra 17,000 old écus from the French government vefore they would go away.

Based on the interpretation of the manuscript together with the two histories of the 100 years war one French and one English. It is concluded that the original manuscript must be a ‘receipt’or acknowledgement from Sir James Audley for money paid by the French, for the English to leave the fortress at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and that the seal on the original document must be that of Sir James Audley the hero of the battle of Poitiers.

The seal

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Based on the above information it is believed that the above image of a seal is that attached to the image of the manuscript above and it is concluded that the coat of Arms contained within the above seal is the coat of arms that would have been used by {ZA27} Sir James Audley (c1322 - 1369) The Hero of the Battle of Poitiers (19th September 1356)

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Appendix A “Muton’s d’or”

According to Wikipedia:

An angel, aignel, angeld’or or muton d’or was a French gold coin, invented by Louis IX of France in the 13th century. The first known examples were struck under Philip the Fair from 26th January 1311 onwards.

The obverse of the coin showed the Paschal Lamb or Agnus Dei, which gave the coin its name. The reverse showed a Gothic cross. The last agnells were struck under Charles VII of France I the 15th century

The image below is of an image of a ‘Muton d’or of the reign of king Jean II (1350 -1364)



Appendix B Kings of France (1350 -1380)

John (Jean) II the Good (22nd August 1350 - 8th April 1364)

Jean II was captured at the Battle of Poitiers (19th September 1356). The Treaty of Brétigny was drafted and signed on 8th May 1360 and ratified as the Treaty of Calais on 24th October 1360. Note the Manuscript with James Audley’s seal is dated 6th September 1360.

Charles V the Wise [son of John II] (8April 1364 - 16th September 1380)

Appendix C ‘Histoire de Charles V’ par R Delachenal published 1909.

This Appendix contains a transcription (in French) and a translation into English of every paragraph from both volumes of ‘Histoire de Charles V’ by R Delachenal, published in 1909 that contains a reference to James Audley.

Tome (volume) I (1338- 1358)

Page 240

Transcription

Les Francais laisserent beaucoup de morts illustres sur le champs du bataille; il en faut nommer au moins un ici: le Duc Pierre de Bourbon, le père de la dauphine. Le nombre des prisonniers fut considérable aussi. Si dans cette journée, quelques Anglais, comme James Audley, se signalèrent par un folle bravoure, les Gascons firent, moins bruyamment, d’aussi bonne besogne. Leurs instincts guerriers eussent suffi à les entrainer au plus fort de la mêlée, mais, par surcroît, la fortune leur offrait un aubaine inespérée, qu’ils ne laissèrent pas échapper. La plupart des prisonniers de marque tombèrent entre leurs mains et ne recouvrèrent la liberté qu’en payant d’énormes rançons. Presque tous furent rachetés pour le compte du roi d’Angleterre. Il s’en fallut de peu que le roi de France lui-même ne fût pris par les Gascons; du moins, revindiquèrent-ils pendant au certain temps cette capture, et l’un d’entre eux mit une singulière obstination à faire valoir ses droits personnels.

Translation

The French left many illustrious dead on the field of battle; he must name at least one here: the Duke Pierre de Bourbon, the father of the Dauphine. The number of prisoners was considerable too. If, on that day, some Englishmen, like James Audley, reported themselves by a mad bravery, the Gascons did not work so noisily. Their warlike instincts would have sufficed to drag them to the height of the melee, but, besides, fortune offered them an unexpected windfall, which they did not allow to escape. Most of the distinguished prisoners fell into their hands and recovered freedom only by paying huge ransoms. Almost all were bought on behalf of the King of England. It was very soon that the King of France himself was taken by the Gascons; at least, they revived during the time of this capture, and one of them put a singular obstinacy to assert his personal rights.

Volume (Tome) II (1358- 1364)

Page 160

Transcription

Tout les poussait à élargir le cercle de leurs opérations: les nécessité du ravitaillement, de plus en plus difficile dans un pays, depuis longtemps la proie des compagnies, et aussi le goût des aventures stimulé par l'exemple s'un chef de bande, Eustache d'Auberchicourt qui fut pour les Anglais un précieux aillé. Au moment ou Edouard III arrivait sous les murs de Reims, le célèbre partisan venait de s'emparer d'Attigny, ou il avait trouvé des approvisionnements considérables, notamment 3,000 tonneaux de vin. Le roi d'Angleterre et ses fils curent une large part du butin. Cette bonne aubaine accrut beaucoup prestige d'Auberchicourt; il n'eut pas de peine à entraîner les Anglais à travailler de concert avec lui et pour lui. C'est probablement à son instigation que le duc de Lancastre, le comte de Richmond et James Audley furent détachés le 29 décembre, de l'armée qui investissait Reims, et qu'ile s'avancèrent à une ou deux journées de marche dans la direction de l'est

Everything urged them to widen the circle of their operations: the necessity of supplies, more and more difficult in a country, for a long time the prey of the companies, and also the taste of adventures stimulated by the example of a band leader, Eustache d'Auberchicourt who was for the English a precious aille. At the moment when Edward III arrived under the walls of Rheims, the celebrated partisan had just seized Attigny, where he had found considerable supplies, notably 3,000 tons of wine. The King of England and his sons have a large share of the spoils. This good windfall greatly increased the prestige of Auberchicourt; he had no difficulty in training the English to work with him and for him. It was probably at his instigation that the Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Richmond and James Audley were detached on December 29 from the army which was investing Rheims, and that they advanced a day or two in the east direction

Page 212 to 215

Transcription

L'évacuation des fortresses occupées par les capitaines anglais avait été stipulée à Brétigny, mais aucune date ferme ne fixait l'époque où commencerait la libération du territoire ni le délai dans lequel elle s'achèverait. Les lettres portant (ordonnance des trêves) s'étaient bornées à édicter le maintien du statu quo, en ce qui touchait les (rançon) payaux (ennemis). Elles continueraient à être acquittées, comme par le passé, les Compagnies devant se procurer de gré à gré ce qui manquerait pour leur subsistance ou leur entretien. Le traité de paix allait plus loin. Il y est question, dans deux articles, de la délivrance des lieux forts, pris et détenus par le roi d'Angleterre, ses (sujets, adhérents ou allies). Cette délivrance s'effectuera aux (coûts et frais) d'Edouard III, mais seulement après qu'il aura été mis en possession du comté Ponthieu, du comté de Montfort, de Saintes et de toute la Saintonge, d'Angoulême et de tout L'Angoumois. A supposer longtemps encore leurs exactions. C'est dans les environs de Paris, - dans l'Ile-de-France, la Picardie et la Brie, que les habitants des villes closes, comme ceux du plat pays, paraissent avoir envisagé avec le plus d'effroi la continuation d'une servitude dont ils avaient durement pâti. Pour s'y soustraire le plus tôt possible, ils s'imposèrent de nouveaux sacrifices d'argent. Le 13 Mai, de l'aveu du régent et peut-être sur son ordre, une convention fut passée entre les représentants de la municipalité parisienne d'une part, le comte de Warwick et le cardinal de Buch de l'autre, pour le rachat immédiat, au prix de 24,000 écus d'or à payer avant la fête de Saint Jean-Baptiste, d'un certain nombre de forteresses, qui, au nord, à l'est et au sud-ouest, gênaient le plus les communications de Paris avec le reste du royaume. C'étaient la Hérelle, la Neuville-en-Hez, le Pont Ste Maxence, Lihus,

Farcheville, Itteville, Boissy-le-Sec, Chevreuse, La Ferté- sous-Jouarre. Les habitants de Meaux étaient surtout intéressés à obtenir le départ des ennemis de la Ferté- sous- Jouarre; ils se soumirent, pour l'obtenir, à de lourdes charges, mais encore insuffisantes et qui ne les présèrent pas de nouvelles vexations.

Translation

The evacuation of the fortresses occupied by the English captains had been stipulated in Brétigny, but no firm date fixed the period when the liberation of the territory would start or the time in which it would end. The letters bearing the ordinance of the truce had been confined to enacting the maintenance of the status quo with regard to the (ransom) payal (enemies). They would continue to be paid, as in the past, the Companies having to procure by mutual agreement what would be lacking for their subsistence or maintenance. The peace treaty went further. In two articles, it mentions the issue of strongholds, taken and held by the King of England, his (subjects, adherents or allies). This deliverance will be made to the costs and expenses of Edward III, but only after he has been put in possession of the county Ponthieu, the county of Montfort, Saintes and all the Saintonge, Angouleme and all The Angoumois. To suppose a long time their exactions. It is in the environs of Paris, in the Ile-de-France, Picardy, and Brie, that the inhabitants of the closed towns, like those of the flat country, seem to have considered with the greatest terror the continuation of a servitude of which they had suffered badly. To escape it as soon as possible, they imposed new sacrifices of money. On the 13th of May, according to the regent's confession and perhaps on his order, a convention was passed between the representatives of the Paris municipality on the one hand, the Count of Warwick and the capital of Buch on the other, for the immediate redemption. at a price of 24,000 gold crowns to be paid before the feast of St. John the Baptist, from a certain number of fortresses, which in the north, east, and south-west hampered the communications of Paris the most with the rest of the kingdom. They were Herella, Neuville-en-Hez, Pont Ste Maxence, Lihus, Farcheville, Itteville, Boissy-le-Sec, Chevreuse, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre. The inhabitants of Meaux were especially interested in obtaining the departure of the enemies of la Ferte-sous-Jouarre; they submitted, for the purpose, to heavy charges, but still insufficient, and which did not present them new vexations.

page 214 note 4

Transcription

La Ferté-sous- Jouarre; Seine-et Marme, arr. de Meaux, ch I. De c^{en}. Le 9 septembre 1360, James Audley donne quittance à sept chevaliers français dont le Begue de Villainnes, de la somme de 2,000 mutons d'or, du coin du roi Jean (en quoy les diz chevaliers et chascun d'euls pour le tout estoient tenus et obligés souz leurs seauls à Thomas Bagourd escuier anglais) serviteur et familier dudit James Audley (pour la deliverance de la Fertè soubz Jourre)

Translation

La Ferte-sous-Jouarre; Seine-et Marme, arr. de Meaux, ch I. From cen. On September 9th, 1360, James Audley gives a receipt to seven French knights, including the Begue de Villainnes, of the sum

of 2,000 mutons of gold, from the corner of King John (in which the knights and each of them were all held. and obliged to release their seauls to Thomas Bagourd, English escort, and servant of the said James Audley (for the delivery of the Fertè soubz Jourre)

page 256.

Transcription

Du côté des Anglais, les serments ne furent pas moins nombreux. La paix fut jurée par les trois fils d'Edouard III présents à Calais: le prince de Galles, Lionel, comte d'Ulster, Edmond, comte de Langley; par Philippe de Navarre, nommément compris au traité, les ducs de Lancastre et de Bretagne, les comtes de Stafford et de Salisbury; par Gautier de Masny, Guy de Bryan, Regnaut de Cobham, le captal de Buch, le sire de Montferrand, James Audley, Roger de Beauchamp, Rauf de Ferrers, capitaine de Calais, Eustache d'Auberchicourt, Frank de Hall, Jean de Moubray, Henry de Percy, Nicolas de Tamworth, le sire de Gommegnies, Richard de Stafford, Guillaume de Granson, Rauf Spigurnel, Gaston de Grailly et William de Burton.

Translation

On the side of the English the oaths were no less numerous. Peace was sworn by the three sons of Edward III present at Calais: the Prince of Wales, Lionel, Count of Ulster, Edmond, Earl of Langley; by Philip of Navarre, named in the treaty, the Dukes of Lancaster and Brittany, the Counts of Stafford and Salisbury; by Gautier de Masny, Guy de Bryan, Regnaut de Cobham, the Captal de Buch, the sire of Montferrand, James Audley, Roger de Beauchamp, Rauf de Ferrers, captain of Calais, Eustache d'Auberchicourt, Frank Hall, Jean de Moubray, Henry de Percy, Nicholas de Tamworth, the lord of Gommegnies, Richard of Stafford, William of Granson, Rauf Spigurnel, Gaston de Grailly and William de Burton.