

Rôles Gascons :

C 61/106 Gascon Roll for the 1st year of the reign of Henry IV 1399-1400

118 24 Mars 1400 . Westminster . *For the men of the land of Labourd* .

Confirmation for 20 years, at the request of the king's subjects of Labourd, of ordinances 'taken by the good men of the parishes of Labourd already confirmed by John of Gaunt, then duke of Aquitaine more than four years ago: 'the good men of Labourd are to be the king's liegemen, they have sworn to each other to obey the king's bayle of Labourd who will swear to them to be a good ruler; they have sworn to each other to do justice with the bayle against noble men, evildoers, or nobles supporting evildoers, and, with the bayle, to denounce and seize evildoers; they are to choose each year two men per parish to be summoned in court by the bayle three times a year, to enforce these laws.'

By the p.s.

1. A French translation of a lost Gascon original.

2. This was during Gaunt's stay in Aquitaine in 1395.

3. Ordinances published in Rymer, Foedera, Conventiones... Tomi III, Pars IV (La Hague, 1740), pp. 180-1. A commentary on them is in Yturbide, P., 'L'ancienne "Armandat" du Pays de Labourd', *Revue internationale des études basques* (1907), pp. 469-80. Downloadable at: <http://www.euskomedia.org/PDFAnlt/riev/01/01469480.pdf> Another commentary is in Lafourcade, M., 'Une confrérie originale au Moyen Âge: l'Armandat du Pays de Labourd', *Lapurdum* II (1997), pp. 293-301. Downloadable at: <http://lapurdum.revues.org/1825> See a related entry in [entry in C 61/109](#).

C 61/107 Gascon Roll for the 3th to the 5th years of the reign of Henry IV 1401-1404 :

Introduction

More information is to be found in this roll about the Basque province of Labourd. Johan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée, obtained from the king the right to raise the height of his fortalice of Saint-Pée to about double the height allowed by local custom⁶. This same lord was at the head of the *armandat* of Labourd⁷, a local assembly in charge of controlling crime in this province through promulgating regulations⁸.

Bayonnais citizens³. In fact, the king ultimately wanted to reward Auger by granting him for four years the baylie of Labourd, for himself and his three brothers, to be held by each of them alternatively for one year⁴.

14 March 1401 . Westminster . For Auger de Lehet and some others .

2
1

Pardon to Auger de Lehet ; Johan-Martin [de Lehet], lord of Lehet ; of the land of Labourd as well as to Peyroton de Lehet ; Sanchot [de Saint-Pée], son of Sancto Petro, de Auger de Saint-Pée¹ ; Johan d'Arguie² ; Juan Hona Aldatz ; [the] bort bastard of Mesquita Amézqueta³ ; Juan, lord of Gaztelu⁴ ; Esteben de Belay ; la Gur Pascalot de Legure⁵ ; Esteban de Ondárroa ; Pey de Belay ; Saubat de Serres ; Harges, del Pey de Hargues⁶, for their entry by force of arms into Bayonne. As some burgesses of Bayonne had illegally taken power in this city, had arrested, and secretly delivered to the enemy, men who were bringing the king's letters patent, had taken the castle and had established men-at-arms in it, at their wages . Therefore, in order to ensure that the place remain in the king's allegiance, Auger de Lehet and Johan-Martin and their supporters from Bayonne and Labourd, had taken over all the burgesses and inhabitants of Bayonne for a whole day, entering the city with the king's banner, proclaiming the king's name, in order to confort the king's liege men; but dispute had followed, even if everybody was then in the king's allegiance. Afterwards, the archbishop of Bordeaux⁷, Hugh le Despenser, kt., Henry Bowet, doctor in both laws, constable of Bordeaux, the king's proctors, had enforced a truce (*sufferencia*) until 8 September 1401 and had ordered that everyone might return to Bayonne and resume possession of his goods, except for 20 men, as is fully explained in the proctor's articles. Some of these 20 men appeared in the king's court, but some of them refused to do so. *

By p.s.

1. From a cadet branch of the lords of Saint-Pée . The elder branch of the Saint-Pée having merged by mariage with the Guipuscoan family of Amézqueta.

2. From a family of Ustaritz also known as *Arquier* (in Basque *Arkhi*).

3. Maybe Juan Hona Aldatz and the bastard of Amézqueta was one single person.

4. The medieval tower of Gaztelu still exists at Etxalar (Navarre, Spain).

5. There was a house of Legure at Sare where was based the Lehet (or Lahet) family. See Orpustan, J.-B., *Les noms des maisons médiévales en Labourd, Basse-Navarre et Soule* , (Saint-Étienne de Baïgorry, 2000), p. 214.

6. Belay, Serres and Hargues were obviously Gascons and probably citizens of Bayonne.

7. Francesco Ugucione .

8. For the petition of Auger de Lehet and his companions that resulted in this response, see TNA, E 28/9 or E 28/27, no. 40.

Same as above.

Order to the great seneschal of Aquitaine (*senescallus maior*), the seneschal of the Landes, the mayors and prévôts of Bordeaux, Bayonne, Dax and Saint-Sever, the castellans of Leo Mauléon and Guiche, the bayle of Labourd and all the other king's officers and nobles of the duchy to not to arrest Auger de Lehet and his followers (mentioned in the previous entry entry) and let them enjoy the privileges of Bayonne and resume possession of their goods according to the king's letters.

C 61/114, 1 Henry V (1413-1414) :

Introduction

Two entries deal with complaints of the city of Bayonne. The first concerned the toll granted at Guiche, on the river Adour, to Carlos de Beaumont by Henry IV. Bayonne, united with other places situated on the course of the river Adour because Dax and Saint-Sever had complained to Henry IV about this new toll. Henry V appointed two Gascon commissioners to hear and conclude this trial.¹⁰ The second concerned the fortalice built illegally, in the opinion of the men of Bayonne, by their neighbour the lord of Espelette.¹¹

12 July 1413 . Westminster . For **Carlos de Beaumont** .

Commission of *oyer and terminer* to judge in appeal to both Master Bertran d'Aste, doctor of canon law, judge of the court of Gascony, Cerpot Guilhem Sarpout, judge of the king's high council of the city of Bordeaux.¹² Furthermore, the king firmly orders them, if they do not reach an agreement between both of them, they must make inquiries and later certify the king without delay before the 1 May 1414 concerning the articles mentioned below, so that the king may put an end to this appeal:

1. first, if the new toll of Guiche is prejudicial to the franchises, liberties and privileges of the cities of Bordeaux¹³, Bayonne, Dax, the town of Saint-Sever and their regions around them, and to the prejudice of the merchants coming with their goods and leaving these cities, and they might stop coming there because of this new toll;
2. for what reasons;
3. if this toll is levied within the borders of the toll of the castle of Bayonne and the jurisdiction of the city of Bayonne;
4. if this new toll is situated in the jurisdiction and territory of the Guissen castle of Guiche;
5. how distant the river [Adour] is from the castle of Guiche;

6. if this new toll has been created against the franchises and liberties of these cities, and especially Bayonne, and to the prejudice of the tolls of the king's castle of Bayonne, of the places of Sordua Sorde, Peyreforard¹ Peyrehorade, Fastingues Hastingues and the Aquen² castle of the city of Dax;
7. if the castle of Guiche has jurisdiction and lordship on the river Adour and if the merchants coming with their goods on this river to Bayonne and returning from there are compelled to pay this new toll;
8. if Carlos de Beaumont abuses his right in this levy beyond Henry IV's grant.

Order to the seneschal of Aquitaine, the king's council of this duchy and all the king's officers to obey and attend them in this matter.

On 22 August 1409, Henry IV had granted by his letters patent to Beimont Carlos de Beaumont, castellan of Mauléon,³ at his supplication, for his lifetime, to receive in person or through his proctors a toll levied on the goods passing through the river Adour and the fishery of Guiche: 5 *hardis guyennais* for each load (*sumagium*) of cloth or other good, 2 *hardis guyennais* and half for each pipe of wine, 7 *hardis guyennais* for each barrel of woad⁴, 2 *hardis guyennais* for each cartload (*carectata*) of iron, half of a *hardi guyennais* for each head of cattle, 2 *hardis guyennais* and half for each quintal of iron, 5 *hardis guyennais* for each piece (*tractus*) of leather, each *hardi* is worthing half penny (*obolus*), if it not at the prejudice of anyone who has franchises or tolls in these regions. And thereafter, the mayor, échevins, jurats, consuls and hundred peers of the city of Bayonne appealed to Henry, complaining that this new power was to their prejudice, and the jurats and community of Saint-Sever and the jurats and community of the city of Dax have joined this appeal. Bayonne, Saint-Sever and Dax have pursued this appeal before Henry IV, and now have supplicated the king to appoint commissaries to issue a final decision.⁵

1. Guilhem Mayral alias Sarpout.

2. It probably means judge of the superior court of Aquitaine.

3. The mention of Bordeaux is perhaps a mistake.

4. See the related entry entry in C 61/112.

5. Woad (called in French *guède* or *pastel des teinturiers*) was produced in the region of Toulouse and was brought by road and via the river Adour to the port of Bayonne in order to be exported.

6. See an almost similar entry in entry in C 61/115. See the related entries entry in C 61/112, entry in C 61/116.

23 August 1413 . Westminster . *Concerning a fortalice to be destroyed if etc. .*

Order to Thomas [Beaufort], earl of Dorset, the seneschal of Aquitaine, the seneschal of the Landes, the castellan of Mauléon, the mayor of Bayonne, the prévôt of Bayonne and the bayle of Labourd, three of them or two of them to go towards the fortalice of stone the lord of Espelette, esquire¹, has recently built near Bayonne without the king's licence, and if this fortalice

7. Anna de Curton, daughter of Arnaut de Curton, lord of Curton, married Carlos de Beaumont in 1407. See Jaurgain, J. de, 'Les Beaumont-Navarre. Notes historiques et généalogiques', *Revue internationale des études basques*, 3 (1909), p. 52, n.9. Download in:
<http://www.euskomedia.org/PDFAnlt/riev/03/03046062.pdf>

8. Some important remains of the medieval castle of Guiche are still extant.

9. Same entry as entry in C 61/112.

10. The places under French authority.

11. Same entry as entry in C 61/111. See the related entries entry in C 61/111, entry in C 61/112, entry in C 61/116.

C 61/115, 2 Henry V (1414-1415):

10 July 1414 . Westminster . *Concerning an appeal heard* .

Commission of *oyer and terminer* to judge in appeal to John St John, kt, mayor of the city of Bordeaux, Master Johan du Bourdiéu, judge of the king's high council¹, Thomas Felde, dean of Hereford, doctor of laws², Master Bertran d'Aste, doctor of canon law³, judge of the court of appeal of Gascony, Cerpot Guilhem de Sarpout⁴, judge of the king's high council of the city of Bordeaux.⁵ Furthermore, the king orders them - five, four, three or two of them - to call before them the parties, and if they do not reach an unanimous agreement on a final sentence, they must certify the king before 1 May 1415 about their inquiries concerning the articles mentioned below, so that the king may put an end to this appeal:

1. first, if **the new toll of Guiche** is prejudicial to the franchises, liberties and privileges of the cities of Bordeaux⁶, Bayonne, Dax, the town of Saint-Sever and of their districts, and to the prejudice of the merchants coming with their goods and leaving these cities, and who might stop coming there because of this new toll;
2. for what reasons;
3. if this toll is levied within the limits of the toll of the castle of Bayonne and the jurisdiction of the city of Bayonne;
4. if this new toll is situated in the jurisdiction and territory of the castle of Guiche;
5. how distant the river [Adour] is from the castle of Guiche;
6. if this new toll has been created against the franchises and liberties of these cities, and especially Bayonne, and to the prejudice of the tolls of the king's castle of Bayonne, of the places of Sorde, Peyrehorade, Hastingues and the castle of the city of Dax;
7. if the castle of Guiche has jurisdiction and lordship on the river Adour and if the merchants coming with their goods on this river to Bayonne and returning from there are compelled to pay this new toll;

8. if **Carlos de Beaumont** abuses his right in this levy beyond Henry IV's grant.

Order to the seneschal of Aquitaine, the king's council of this duchy and all the king's officers to obey and attend them in this matter.

On 22 August 1409, Henry IV had granted by his letters patent to Carlos de Beaumont, castellan of Mauléon, at his supplication, for his lifetime, to receive in person or through his proctors a toll levied on the goods passing through the river Adour and the fishery of Guiche: 5 *hardis guyennais* for each load (*sumagium*) of cloth or other good, 2 *hardis guyennais* and half for each pipe of wine, 7 *hardis guyennais* for each barrel of woad⁸, 2 *hardis guyennais* for each cartload (*carectata*) of iron, half of a *hardi guyennais* for each head of cattle, 2 *hardis guyennais* and half for each quintal of iron (*quintallum ferri*), 5 *hardis guyennais* for each piece (*tractus*) of leather, each *hardi* is worthing half penny (*obolus*), if it not at the prejudice of anyone who has franchises or tolls in these regions. And thereafter, the mayor, échevins, jurats, consuls and hundred peers of the city of Bayonne appealed to Henry, complaining that this new power was to their prejudice, and the jurats and community of Saint-Sever and the jurats and community of the city of Dax have joined this appeal. Bayonne, Saint-Sever and Dax have pursued this appeal before Henry IV, and have now supplicated the king to appoint commissaries to issue a final decision.⁹

1. It probably means judge of the superior court of Aquitaine.

2. He was dean of Hereford from 1404 to his death in 1419. See Horn, J.M., *Fasti Ecclesiae Anglicanae 1300-1541: volume 2 - Hereford diocese*, (London, 1962):

3. he was a canon of Bordeaux (1398-1422) and had been the official of the archbishop, Lainé, F., *Diocèse de Bordeaux. Fasti Ecclesiae Gallicanae*, 13, (Turnhout, 2012), no. 97, p. 280.

4. Guilhem Mayral alias Sarpout. Canon of Bordeaux (1410-20, vicar of the archbishop (1410), *ibidem*, pp. 316-7, no. 237

5. It probably means judge of the superior court of Aquitaine.

6. The mention of Bordeaux is perhaps a mistake.

7. See the related entry entry in C 61/112.

8. Woad (called in French *guède* or *pastel des teinturiers*) was produced in the region of Toulouse and was brought by road and via the river Adour to the port of Bayonne in order to be exported.

9. An almost similar entry, excepting for the names of the commissaries and the deadline of the inquiry, is in entry in C 61/114. See also the related entries entry in C 61/112, entry in C 61/116.

17 July 1414 . Westminster . For Johan de Doazit, kt .

Elevation, because of the good service of Johan de Doazit, kt, to the king and his predecessors, particularly in the retinue of Thomas [Beaufort], earl of Dorset, of him as **baron of Doazit**, to be held forever by him and his successors with the jurisdiction of the barony of Doazit situated within his hereditary land.

By K

For Johan [d'Amézqueta], lord of Saint-Pée

23 August 1414 . Westminster .

Grant for life to Johan [d'Amézqueta], lord of Saint-Pée , kt , of 20 m. each year out of the right of shipwreck (*de fortuniis costere maris*) on the coast stretching from Capbreton ¹ to Fons Arabia Hondarribia , ² , to be received from the constable of Bordeaux by equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas. ³

By p.s.

1. Before 1400, the mouth of the river Adour , called bocau (nowadays 'Boucau') in Gascon, was at Capbreton. This mouth moved c.1400 to Vieux-Boucau , but the traditional jurisdictional border remained at Capbreton.

2. Hondarribia is the current official Basque name of this town most often known as Fuenterrabía in Spanish or Fontarrabie in French.

3. 29 September.

25 Same as above.

Order to the constable of Bordeaux to pay to Johan [d'Amézqueta] these yearly 20 m. from this right of shipwreck

C 61/116, 3 Henry V (1415-1416) :

Introduction.

This short roll of five membranes, in common with the first two rolls of the reign of Henry V, deals largely with confirmations of acts issued by his father. Hence the powerful Navarrese lord Carlos de Beaumont was confirmed in several lucrative grants, particularly the toll levied on the river Adour at Guiche, despite earlier opposition in 1413 of the community of Bayonne allied with other communities situated on the course of this river

5 February 1416 . Westminster .

Order to the king's lieutenant in the duchy of Aquitaine , the seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable of the duchy and the king's councillors of the duchy , and also his fiscal procurator and all the king's officers in the duchy to allow Carlos de Beaumont, alférez of Navarre ,

and his son **Carlos [de Beaumont]**, to whom Henry IV has granted by his letters patent **for their lives the baylie and jurisdiction of Labourd with all the profits pertaining to them**, to have and occupy this office without impediment according to these letters and the confirmation of the current king. He also orders that they deliver to them without delay any receipts or levies due to them. ²

1. On 18 July 1404, see entry in C 61/109.

2. For related entries, see entry in C 61/90, entry in C 61/90, entry in C 61/107, entry in C 61/107, entry in C 61/107, entry in C 61/109, entry in C 61/109, entry in C 61/111, entry in C 61/114.

37 **8 February 1416 . Westminster .**

Order to the king's lieutenant in the duchy of Aquitaine, the seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable of the duchy and the king's councillors of the duchy, and also his fiscal procurator and all the king's officers in the duchy to allow Carlos de Beaumont, alférez of Navarre, to whom Henry IV has granted for life by his letters patent, at the supplication of Beaumont, castellan [of Mauléon], to receive in person or through his proctors a toll levied on the goods passing through the river at the fishery of Guiche situated near the castle of Guiche: 5 *hardis guyennais* for each load (*sumagium*) of cloth or other good, 2 *hardis guyennais* and half for each pipe of wine, 7 *hardis guyennais* for each barrel of woad ², 2 *hardis guyennais* for each cartload (*carectata*) of iron, half of a *hardi guyennais* for each head of cattle, 2 *hardis guyennais* and half for each quintal of iron, 5 *hardis guyennais* for each bundle (*tractus*) of leather, each *hardi* is worthing half penny (*obolus*), as it is contained in Henry IV's letters and the current king's confirmation, to permit him and his proctors to levy this toll without impediment. ³

1. See the entry entry in C 61/112.

2. Woad (called in French *guède* or *pastel des tinturiers*) was produced in the region of Toulouse and was brought by road and via the river Adour to the port of Bayonne in order to be exported.

3. See the related entries entry in C 61/112, entry in C 61/114.

38 **8 February 1416 . Westminster .**

Order to the king's lieutenant in the duchy of Aquitaine, the seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable of the duchy and the king's councillors of the duchy, and also his fiscal procurator and all the king's officers in the duchy to allow Carlos de Beaumont, alférez of Navarre, to whom Henry IV has granted for life by his letters patent on 10 June 1407, letters the current king confirms, the land of Noaillan with all the lands, tenements, revenues pertaining to it and with all the lands and revenues which were owned for life by Johan de Cantiran in the city of Bordeaux and in the towns and parishes of Mérignac, Bègles, Villeneuve[-d'Ornon] and Cadaujac and others in the duchy, in the same way that Johan de Cantiran held them during his lifetime. Henry

IV furthermore granted to Beaumont for his lifetime the custom on the wine called *issac* of Bordeaux after the death of Radegonde Béchet, lady of Morthemmer who held this custom for life according to a grant of Richard II. Henry IV also granted to Beaumont the licence to bring and carry, himself or his attorneys, 120 tuns of wine coming from the rebel places of the duchy² without paying any tithes or custom at the castle of Bordeaux or elsewhere and without bringing any wheat with this wine, and with priority before any others who had such licence, in the same way as Guilhem de Thouil, former clerk of the city of Bordeaux, had for life by the king's grant. Beaumont had to render each year for 20 years 100 *fr.* at Easter and Michaelmas by equal portions; to have and enjoy these grants.³

1. See the entry entry in C 61/111.

2. The places under French authority.

3. See the related entries entry in C 61/111, entry in C 61/112, entry in C 61/114.

C 61/117, 4, 5 and 6 Henry V (1416-1419):

Introduction.

Military matters are not often recorded in the Gascon Rolls, but we learn that in December 1416, a **troop led by the lord of Saint-Pée**, one of the main lords of Labourd, and Menauton de Sainte-Marie (from Bayonne) was to be taken to England along with two masters of Saint-Sever who were capable of building siege engines. These engines were presumably intended to be employed in Henry V's invasion of France in August 1417.² Diplomatic exchanges between England and Navarre, perhaps linked to Henry's plans, are demonstrated by the Navarrèse diplomatic mission led by a secretary of the king of Navarre which passed through Bayonne.³

Concerning transportation for the lord of Saint-Pée

30 30 December 1416 . castrum... Kenilworth Castle .

Order to the mayor, prévôt and jurats of the city of Bayonne, to ensure the transport (*eskippamentum*) [by sea], upon receipt of these letters, of the lord of Saint-Pée and Menauton de Sainte-Marie summoned by the king in England **with a retinue of men-at-arms and crossbowmen as well as their horses, goods, equipment and victuals.**

The king will satisfy reasonably the masters and mariners embarked for this transport to England.

By K.

1. Johan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée.

31 Same as above.

19

Order to the prévôt and worthy men (*probi homines*) of Saint-Sever, to send two masters who make war siege machines (*ad balistas de calebe*) ¹ **in the retinue of the lord of Saint-Pée** ² who has to come soon in the kingdom of England. The king will satisfy them in such way they will regard themselves as satisfied.

By K.

1. This is a siege machine called *calabre* or *caable* and more often known in French as *pierrière* and in English as a trebuchet.

2. Johan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée.

For Carlos [de] Beaumont.

55 **10 August 1417** . Westminster .

10
Order to the seneschal of Aquitaine, the mayor of the city of Bordeaux, the king's council in Bordeaux and all the king's officers in Aquitaine to permit without impediment Carlos de Beaumont, alférez of Navarre, to have and enjoy the lands and the wine custom according to the king's letters. On 10 June 1407, Henry IV had granted to Beaumont by his letters patent, confirmed by the current king, the land of Noaillan with all the lands, tenements, and revenues pertaining to it and with all the lands and revenues which were owned for life by Johan Cantiran in the city of Bordeaux and in the towns and parishes of Mérignac, Bègles, Villa de Nauve Villenave[-d'Ornon] and Cadavnach' Cadaujac and others in the duchy, in the same way as Johan de Cantiran held them during his lifetime. The king furthermore grants to Beaumont for his lifetime the custom on the wine called *issac* of Bordeaux after the death of Radegonde Béchet, Mortemer lady of Morthemmer who held this custom for life according to a grant of Richard II. Henry IV also granted to Beaumont the licence to bring and carry, him or his attorneys, 120 tuns of wine coming from **the rebel places of the duchy**³ without paying any tithe or custom at the castle of Bordeaux or elsewhere and without bringing any wheat with this wine, and with priority before any others having such licence, in the same way as Tolleo Guilhem de Thouil, former clerk of the city of Bordeaux, had for life by the king's grant. Beaumont had to render each year for 20 years 100 *fr.* at Easter and Michaelmas by equal portions. Letters attested by John [of Lancaster], duke of Bedford, keeper of England.⁴

55.1

Same as above.

Similar letters to the constable of Bordeaux.

1. See entry in C 61/111.

2. On 29 June 1413 entry in C 61/114.

3. The places under French authority.

4. See the related entries entry in C 61/111, entry in C 61/112, entry in C 61/114, entry in C 61/116.

C 61/119, 1 Henry VI (1422-1423) :

90 12 April 1423 . Westminster . Concerning confirmation for **[Johan] de Saint-Pée** .

Inspeximus and confirmation, with the advice of the king's great council, of some letters of Henry V :

6 February 1418 . Falaise .

Grant for life to **Johan [d'Amézqueta]**, [lord] of Saint-Pée , kt , of the town , baylie , jurisdiction and toll of Hastings with its appurtenances, to be held in the same way as the late Pons [VII], Casteilhon lord of Castillon , held them for his life. ¹

6 February 1418 . Falaise .

Grant for life to **Johan [d'Amézqueta]**, [lord] of Saint-Pée , kt , of the prévôté and toll of the city of Dax with the right of herbage (*herbagium*) and herding (*guidonagium*) of this city with its appurtenances, to be held in the same way as the late Pons [VII], lord of Castillon , held them for his life. ²

By p.s.

1. They were granted for life to Pons VII de Castillon (d. en of 1417 or in early 1418) on 7 December 1408: entry in C 61/112 . This act has not been copied in the Gascon Roll (C 61/117) for this period.

2. Richard II had granted the reversion of these offices to Pons VII de Castillon after the death of Guillaume de Montendre who was the current holder of this office. This grant was confirmed by Henry IV on 13 December 1401: entry in C 61/109 . This act has not been copied in the Gascon Roll (C 61/117) for this period.

C 61/125, 11 and 12 Henry VI (1432-1434) .

Introduction.

The Basque Johan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée (in Labourd), to whom the king had given the prévôté of Dax and the baylie of Hastings, was accorded the legitimation of his son Augerot de Saint-Pée for his good service. The latter became one of the main leaders of the Anglo-Gascon resistance against the 'French' in the south of the duchy until his death in 1450.¹⁶

For Johan de Saint-Pée, kt.

15 20 November 1432 . Westminster .

Grant at the king's pleasure, with the advice and assent of the king's council, to Johan de Saint-Pée, 1 kt, from the land of Labourd, of the prévôté of the city of Dax and the baylie of Hastings with their revenues, to be held by himself or a sufficient deputy or sufficient deputies, whose expertise be verified by the seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable of Bordeaux and the mayor of Bordeaux, or one of them. Johan de Saint-Pée has shown to the king and his council that the king father Henry V had granted him these prévôté and bailie, with confirmation of the current king,² and that he has to dwell in Labourd, which is situated at the borders with the kingdom of Spain, for its maintenance [in the king's obedience].³

By p.s.

1. Johan (or Juan) d'Amézqueta.

2. In 1418 and 1423, see entry in C 61/119 .

3. See the related entry entry in C 61/127 .

16 Same as above

Order to John Radcliffe, kt, seneschal of Aquitaine, to deliver the prévôté and baylie to Johan de Saint-Pée or his deputy or deputies.

By p.s.

32 20 February 1433 . Westminster . For Augerot de Saint-Pée .

Letters of legitimation granted to Augerot de Saint-Pée, illegitimate son of Johan [d'Amézqueta], lord of Saint-Pée in the march of Labourd, allowing him to succeed to his father's movable and immovable goods and lordships before any other person as if he was his father's legitimate son. Johan d'Amézqueta has supplicated the king, as he and his predecessors have always faithfully served the king and his ancestors kings of England, and highly desired to have an heir permitting the survival of his name and coat of arms, but was not able to have children from a legitimate union, and he fears that some people of the kingdom of Castile¹ provoke unrest against his will because they claim to be his kinsmen. He has an illegitimate son named Augerot de Saint-Pée and wants him to succeed before any other to all his lands, lordships possessions, movable and immovable goods.²

By p.s.

1. Johan d'Amézqueta was the son of Pedro Lopez d'Amézqueta (d. c. 1392), lord of Amézqueta in Guipúzcoa who married c. 1370 Johana de Saint-Pée, the heiress of the lordship of Saint-Pée.

2. The petition of Johan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée, that lay behind this entry is TNA, E 28/54/58.

13

C 61/127, 15 Henry VI (1436-1437) :

Introduction.

This was not the only bone of contention. The Landaise fortress of Gamarde granted to the Gascon Landais Sansson de Monbrun in 1430,¹³ and previously conquered from French partisans, was governed by the English captain James Harsage, who was also the lieutenant of the castle of Dax. The king granted the latter, probably to compensate him for the loss of this fortress, possessions that the late Mathiu de Habas, citizen of Dax, owned at Talence near Dax, and the baylie of Capbreton.¹⁴

The Landes province was particularly valuable in the reduced Anglo-Gascon duchy of Aquitaine as it was almost the only region where the English government could find lands to grant to faithful Gascons or Englishmen who were in Gascony. Hence Loys Despoy obtained the confiscated lordship of Doazit from its legitimate heir the lord of Viella, as the latter was a French partisan and former captain of Montargis (near Paris).¹⁵ **Augerot de Saint-Pée, a future die-hard leader of the English party in the region, was**

allowed to succeed after his father's death in the prévôté of the city of Dax and the baylie of Hastings.

For Sansson de Monbrun.

7 26 February 1437 . Lambeth Manor .¹

Grant once again at the king's pleasure to Sansson de Monbrun of the **lordship and fortalice of Gamarde** in the seneschalcy of the Landes . Formerly the king had granted him on 7 July 1430 this lordship and fortalice, then occupied by the king's enemies, and having an annual value of 20 *l.* of the English money. And after this grant, this fortalice of Gamarde was besieged by the king's seneschal of the Landes and Monbrun was in this seneschal's company at his own expense during all this siege until its submission to the king's obedience. Thereafter, Monbrun has requested to the seneschal of the Landes the execution of the king's letters patent, but this seneschal has refused to deliver Gamarde to him, so Monbrun has requested the king to make remedy for this.

By p.s.

1. *Extractus* is written in the margin.

2. See entry in C 61/123 .

8 Same as above

Order to the seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable of Bordeaux and the seneschal of the Landes to deliver to Sansson de Monbrun the **lordship and fortalice of Gamarde** according to the king's letters.

By p.s.

18 Same as above

Order to the seneschal of Aquitaine and the constable of Bordeaux to deliver these offices to John Par or his deputy.

22 15 April 1437 . Kennington manor . *Concerning*

22 15 April 1437 . Kennington manor . *Concerning pardon for Bertholomiu de Sault* .

Pardon granted to Bertholomiu de Sault otherwise known as Dubiéla for the murder of Johan Durrieu , for all the penalties against his body and goods, restoring him his good reputation, and

Grant for life to Augerot de Saint-Pée, for the good service he did to the king in its wars, of the prévôté of the city of Dax and the baylie and toll of Hastingues with their revenues, to be held after the death of his father Johan de Saint-Pée to whom Henry V had previously granted them for life. ¹ Johan de Saint-Pée has supplicated the king to grant them after his death to Augerot de Saint-Pée, his only son.

By p.s.

1. On 6 February 1418, see entry in C 61/119.

C 61/128, 16 Henry VI (1437-1438)

34 11 July 1438 . Westminster . For the city of Bayonne .

Grant at the king's pleasure to the governor (regens) of the council of Bayonne and the community of Bayonne of the assize with all its profit in the same way the king's predecessors had granted to the community of Bayonne, so that they keep the sums of money coming from this assize and be able to pay the expenses caused by the war in the future, any prosecution made before by any king's subjects of England in order to nullify this assize notwithstanding. The king has learned by a supplication of the governor (regens) of the council of Bayonne and the community of Bayonne that this city has incurred certain large expenses because of the wars, and the sieges and conquests of Gamarde and Rion, and the resistance of the king's enemy Rodrigo[de Villandrando], and they have expended sums of silver money in which they are indebted to several merchants because of 600 men-at-arms and more being at sea for the city to fight the Spanish .

By p.s.

1. The Anglo-Gascons besieged Gamarde in July 1435. See TNA, E 101/191/7, no. 26.

2. On him, see Quicherat, J., Rodrigue de Villandrando (Paris, 1879).

3. The Castilians.

C 61/130 Gascon Roll for the 11th to 12th years of the reign of Henry VI :

order to the seneschal of Aquitaine, all the king's officers of the duchy and to the mayor, sub-mayor, prévôt, échevins, jurats, hundred peers and councillors of Bayonne to implement this pardon. As Pélegrin de Sault, Bertholomiu's brother, appointed chancellor of the mayor of Bayonne had to enforce a sentence against Sansson de Lassus, kinsman of the late Johan Durrieu, the latter badly injured Pélegrin and even maimed him, and thereafter threatened him in front of his house. So to prevent him doing so, Bertholomiu de Sault alias Dubiéla, Jacmes de Lesbay and Domenges d'Aigues injured Johan Durrieu, who died later because of a lack of care (*ob defectum bone curie et custodie*). And Graciana de Saint-Pée, Johan Durrieu's mother, and Condessa de Caubios, his wife, his sons and daughters, and all his kinsmen and friends complained in the town hall of Bayonne, and as Bertholomiu de Sault has left Bayonne, he has been banished.

By p.s.

For James Harsage.

37 12 May 1437 . Kennington Manor .¹

16
Grant, at his request, to James Harsage, esquire, issued from England, lieutenant of the castle of Dax, who is governing the castle of Gamarde after having taken it, because it caused a lot of damage to the king's subjects, as it is situated where there is not a single king's captain and is at 80 miles of Bordeaux, without receiving for 10 years any fee or reward from the king. He has kept there 500 persons at his own cost for 9 weeks, of the lands, tithes, hereditary goods, mills and revenues of Talence which were owned by the late Mathiu de Habas, burgess of Dax, and went into the king's hands by lack of heirs.

By p.s.

1. This entry is crossed out. It is written in the margin that this entry is void because there is another one on [this Gascon Roll] in the same [regnal] year [of Henry VI].

38 18 June 1437 . Westminster .

Order to the seneschals of Aquitaine and the Landes, the constable of Bordeaux, and the mayor and prévôt of Dax to deliver to James Harsage the lands, tithes, hereditary goods, mills and revenues of Talence which were owned by the late Mathiu de Habas .

41 21 March 1437 . Lambeth Manor . *For Augerot de Saint-Pée* .

72 3 August 1441 . Westminster . *Concerning confirmation for Augerot de Saint-Pée* .

Inspeximus and confirmation of the letters patent of John [Holland], earl of Huntingdon , king's lieutenant in Aquitaine :

29 July 1441 . London .

Grant to Augerot de Saint-Pée and his heirs, in the name of Arnaut-Guilhem [de Caupenne], lord of Osserain , Bernat [de Cauna], lord of Cauna, the prévôt of Dax, and the men-at-arms of the city of Dax and of the town of Saint-Sever and others, of 1,000 *l.st.* to have and receive **from the fortalice and lordship of Gamarde and its revenues** in compensation for their expenses during the siege of Gamarde, ¹ with the proviso that James Harsage pays this sum to Saint-Pée by sufficient securities as may be agreed **between Saint-Pée and Harsage**, as Harsage has the fortalice and lordship of Gamarde by Huntingdon's grant. ² Furthermore, **Huntingdon grants to Saint-Pée the fortalice and lordship of Gamarde with its appurtenances**, to be hold by him and his heirs until he is fully satisfied of this sum of 1,000 *l.st.* , the grant to Harsage notwithstanding. With the proviso that after this sum is paid to Saint-Pée or his heirs, the fortalice and lordship of Gamarde remain in the hands of Harsage according to Huntingdon's grant. Arnaut-Guilhem [de Caupenne], lord of Osserain , Bernat [de Cauna], lord of Cauna, the prévôt of Dax, and the men-at-arms of the city of Dax and the town of Saint-Sever, as well as several other persons, being in their companies in large numbers, **have besieged at their own cost the fortalice of Gamarde** which was then occupied for a long time by the king's enemies ³ at the great damage of the king's liege men, and Gamarde was finally submitted to the king. ⁴ Thereafter, Huntingdon has granted by his letters patent the fortalice and lordship of Gamarde to James Harsage under certain conditions.

For 20 s. paid in the hanaper.

1. The Anglo-Gascons had besieged Gamarde in July 1435. See TNA, E 101/191/7, no. 26.

2. The grant of Gamarde made by the earl of Huntingdon has not been copied in the Gascon Rolls, but only the grant made to James Harsage by the king (Westminster, 16 January 1438): entry in C 61/128 .

3. A 'French' garrison of Johan IV, count of Armagnac (1418-50).

4. The siege of the fortalice of Gamarde took place between 1430 and 1437. On 7 July 1430, Gamarde was in French hands, see entry in C 61/123 , while it was governed by James Harsage "who took it" from the French in 1437 (see entry in C 61/127).

C 61/131 Gascon Roll for the 20th year of the reign of Henry VI :

For *Augerot de Saint-Pée*.

10 6 October 1441 . Westminster .

18
Confirmation of the grant made by his letters patent by John [Holland], earl of Huntingdon, general lieutenant and governor of the duchy of Aquitaine, to Augerot de Saint-Pée, kt, after the death of his father, of the right of shipwreck on the coast stretching from Capbreton to Hondarribia , which had granted by the king's ancestors to Johan [d'Amézqueta], lord of Saint-Pée, kt, father of Augerot, who held it for the last 30 years. And furthermore, the king grants to Augerot de Saint-Pée, after Huntingdon, of 20 silver *m.* each year out of this right of shipwreck.

By p.s., and for one *m.* paid in the hanaper.

1. Before 1400, the mouth of the river Adour , called *bocau* (nowadays 'Boucau') in Gascon, was at Capbreton. This mouth moved c.1400 to Vieux-Boucau , but the traditional jurisdictional border remained at Capbreton.

2. Hondarribia is the current official Basque name of this town most often known as Fuenterrabía in Spanish or Fontarrabie in French.

3. In fact 27 years as Henry V granted this for life to Johan d'Amézqueta on 23 August 1414: entry in C 61/115 .

17 6 October 1441 . Westminster .

Order to the seneschals of Aquitaine and the Landes, the prévôt and mayor of the city of Bayonne, the **bayle of Labourd** and all the king's officers in the duchy of Aquitaine **to**

1
deliver to Augerot de Saint-Pée this office and revenue just after the death of his father, returning the 20 silver *m.* if someone else received and receive them after the grant made to Johan [d'Amézqueta], lord of Saint-Pée.

1. *Usque huc* is mentioned in the margin at the bottom of this entry. :

John [Holland], earl of Huntingdon, king's lieutenant in Guyenne, admiral of England, Ireland and Guyenne :

8

C 61/132 Gascon Roll for the 21st to 22nd years of the reign of Henry VI :

For Johan de Saint-Pée and his son Augerot [de Saint-Pée].

9 23 October 1442 . Westminster.¹

Grant for life to Johan de Saint-Pée, kt,² and his son Augerot [de Saint-Pée], esquire, because of their good service, and because they took part in the submission to the king's obedience of the city of Dax and the town of Hastings which had previously submitted to the king's adversary of France³ when he came with a large army in the duchy of Aquitaine. ⁴of the prévôté of Dax with its toll, pasture and appurtenances, and the baylie, toll and pasture of Hastings with its appurtenances, to be held as they previously held them for their lifetime by the king's grant⁵ before the coming there of the king's adversary of France in the duchy of Aquitaine.

By K., etc., and by authority of the Parliament.

1. Extractus is written in the margin.

2. Johan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée.

3. Charles VII of France.

4. The military expedition known as the 'Journée de Tartas' of King Charles VII of France (1442). Dax submitted to Charles VII on 2 August 1442, but was soon retaken at night by a commando-style raid led by Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq with the support of the local population (24 August 1442). The Gascon Arnaut-Guilhem de Vergoignan, 'French' captain of the castle of Dax, and the 30 men-at-arms of its garrison, were taken prisoners after the assault of the castle (27 August 1442). See Official Correspondence of Thomas Bekynton, ed. G. Williams, vol. II, Memorials of the Reign of King Henry VI (London, 1872), pp. 246-7. See also Tucoo-Chala, P., 'La fin de la présence anglaise à Dax : les sièges de 1442 à 1451', Bulletin de la Société de Borda, 414 (1989), pp. 177-213.

5. Johan de Saint-Pée and his son Augerot received them for their lifetime on 21 March 1437. See entry in C 61/127.

19

10 Same as above

Order to the seneschals of Aquitaine and the Landes, the mayor and prévôt of the city of Bayonne, the mayor of the city of Dax, the bayle of Labourd and all king's officers of the duchy to deliver these to Johan de Saint-Pée and his son Augerot [de Saint-Pée] according to the king's letters.

11 Same as above

Order to the mayor and jurats of the city of Dax to obey and attend Johan de Saint-Pée and his son Augerot [de Saint-Pée] in all what pertains to the office of prévôt of Dax.

C 61/135 Gascon Roll for the 25th to 26th years of the reign of Henry VI :

Introduction :

20
—
On 18 November 1446, Johan obtained once again (see previous roll) the castellany of Mauléon in Soule and the baylie of Labourd (both in the Basque Country). However, it was a difficult task to implement these two grants **since two men with considerable local influence were in office: Luis de Beaumont as castellan of Mauléon and Augerot de Saint-Pée as bayle of Labourd.** Henry VI ordered to his major officers in the duchy to put Johan de Foix in possession of both Soule and Labourd, and also ordered the communities and inhabitants of the place and castellany of Mauléon of Soule as well as the inhabitants of Labourd to acknowledge the authority of Johan de Foix. However the powerful Luis de Beaumont obtained in 1447 a postponement of this decision: he was to keep the castellany of Mauléon until he had been satisfied of 1,000 *l.st.* of the money of England on the grounds that he and his father had built a great tower and some walls at the castle of Mauléon which had cost as much as 2,000 *l.st.* .⁷ In reality, Johan de Foix never took possession of Mauléon, and Louis de Beaumont was still castellan of Mauléon when the count of Foix Gaston IV besieged the castle and received its surrender (August-September 1449). The Beaumont grip on the "English" Basque Country was tightened by the grant of the **lordship of Garro (Labourd)** to Louis de Beaumont's bastard half-brother Guillermo.⁸

As in previous rolls too, we find some conflicting grants. On 14 June 1447, several king's officers in Aquitaine were ordered to remove Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq from the office of prévôt of Dax in order to give it to Augerot de Saint-Pée,¹¹ while three days later the king confirmed the same office to Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq and his elder son Jacmes.¹²

11 14 June 1447 . Westminster . For **Augerot de Saint-Pée** .

Order to the seneschals of Aquitaine and the Landes , the constable of Bordeaux, the mayors of the cities of Bordeaux , Bayonne and Dax and all the king's officers of the duchy to remove Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq from the office of prévôt of Dax and compel him to give up this office, and return this office to Augerot de Saint-Pée, esquire , maintaining him in this office, and ordering to those concerned to obey and attend Saint-Pée as prévôt of Dax and respond of all its rights, profits and emoluments to this latter, the other letters obtained by Saint-Cricq, the trial made about it or any other thing made against it notwithstanding. According to the supplication of Augerot de Saint-Pée the king has granted on 23 October 1442 this office of prévôt of Dax to him and his father, ¹ the late Johan de Saint-Pée, kt , for their lifetime, and then Johan de Saint-Pée died and this right remained to the sole Augerot. However, around six months later on 30 April 1443, Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq surreptitiously obtained from the king this office of prévôt of Dax, ² and Augerot de Saint-Pée has been then disturbed unjustly and against reason, particularly with trials, in the exercise of this office, and he requests the king to bring him a remedy. This latter wants to decide in Augerot's favour as he has been the first to receive this office.

By K.

1. See entry in C 61/132 .

2. See entry in C 61/132 .

12 Same as above For the same Augerot [de Saint-Pée] .

Order to the ecclesiastic men, the nobles, the mayor and community of the city of Dax, and of all the prévôté of Dax to obey and attend Augerot de Saint-Pée as prévôt of Dax or his deputies, responding to him of all the rights, profits and emoluments pertaining to this prévôté according to the king's letters, notwithstanding the letters granted to Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq or any trial made about it.

By K.

27 Same as above

Order to the inhabitants of Labourd of whatever status to admit Johan de Foix in the keepership and government of the baylie of Labourd , and they have to obey and attend him or his deputy and nobody else as they did to the previous bayles of Labourd

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holding from the king, removing any other person who dare to interfere in the government of this baylie in the future, and the king releases them from any other oath to those who previously held the baylie from the king.

28 Same as above

Order to Luis de Beaumont, alférez of Navarre, occupier of the king's castle of Mauléon of Soule, to forthwith deliver without impediment at the reception of these presents the castle of Mauléon of Soule with their arms, artillery and other equipment with the first revenues coming from it, to Johan de Foix or his deputy. In the future, he must not interfere in the government of this castle.

29 Same as above

Order to Augerot de Saint-Pée, esquire, occupier of the baylie of Labourd, to deliver forthwith without open or hidden impediment after having read these presents this baylie to Johan de Foix or his deputy, and must not interfere in the future in the government of this baylie.

33 17 June 1447 . Westminster . *For Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq* .

22
Confirmation of the grant for life to Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq, captain and prévôt of the city of Dax, because of his good service in the king's wars in the duchy of Aquitaine particularly in the submission of the city of Dax in the king's obedience, of the prévôté of Dax. Furthermore, the king grants this office of prévôt of Dax to Per-Arnaut de Saint-Cricq and his elder son Jacmes de Saint-Cricq for their lifetime. And the king also grants them the seized right and the other rights on the tithe of Saint-Paul-lès-Dax which was owned by the lord of Cauna who is now a rebel, with the lordship and revenues of Baigts in Chalosse, to be held in the same way the lord of Cauna held them.

C61/138 :

3 March 1451 . Westminster .

Order to the seneschal of Aquitaine, the constable of Bordeaux or their lieutenants, the mayor and jurats of the city of Bordeaux and the other king's officers of the duchy of Aquitaine, because of the good service the **late Augerot de Saint-Pée 1** did to the king in the kingdom of France , as well as in the duchies of Aquitaine and Normandy , to deliver to the executors of Augerot the half of the whaleboat called le George of the city of Bayonne, which was owned by Augerot when he was alive, a ship being now in the port of London , and all

For **Gracian de Luxe** . Grant for life to Gracian de Luxe, **lord of Saint-Pée** , 1 of the shipwreck on the coast of Labourd stretching from the point of the mouth (a puncto de boucawe Baione) of Bayonne 2 to Hondarribia . 3

By p.s., etc.

1. Gracian de Luxe had married Johana de Saint-Pée , legitimate daughter of Johan/Juan d'Amézqueta, lord of Saint-Pée, and half-sister of Augerot de Saint-Pée who died without heirs on 26 April 1450.
2. The port of la Pointe (in English 'The Point') - called in Gascon of the Landes coast and Bayonne le Punte - had been the outer harbour of Bayonne situated at Capbreton where the river Adour flowed into the sea until c. 1400. It had been situated just behind the mouth of the river, and there is still an open area of land in the southern part of Capbreton called 'la Pointe'. For details about it and the river Adour, see Goyheneche, E., Bayonne et la région bayonnaise du XIIe au XVe siècle. Études d'histoire économique et sociale. , thèse de l'École des Chartes, Universidad del País Vasco (Vitoria, 1990); p. 46-51. See Cuzacq, R., 'Le lit ancien de l'Adour (documents nouveaux)', Société des sciences, lettres, arts et études régionales de Bayonne , 5 (1930), p. 274 for a map of the two former mouths of the river Adour: the original mouth of la Pointe or Capbreton and from c. 1400 the mouth of the 'Vieux Boucau' (meaning in Gascon 'the old mouth'). The current mouth or 'Boucau nau' (meaning the 'new mouth') is an artificial one opened on 25 October 1578.
3. Hondarribia is the current official Basque name of this town most often known as Fuenterrabía in Spanish or Fontarrabie in French:

Source: GSR C61 138 , http://www.gasconrolls.org/fr/edition/calendars/C61_138/document.html

C61/139 (1452 – 1453) :

38 4 February 1453 . Westminster .

For the pardon of Caupenne and others . Pardon to Johan de Caupenne, lord of Cantemerle , Bertran de Caupenne , Pey Dupuch , their nephew, and Arnaut-Guilhem de Baylenx, called the Bourc de Cantermerle , 1 esquires of the duchy of Aquitaine, for the death of Ramon de Veyrines and Berdolet Dieu de Double , remitting all penalties and forfeitures both of body and goods, and reinstating their good reputations and revoking any processes begun against, this being made known to the procurator, constable, lieutenant and seneschal. The Caupennes and the others have shown how on 12 November 1452 they arrived at a place called Ludon, in the lordship of Agassac in Médoc , in the diocese of Bordeaux , where they found Ramon de Veyrines and a certain person called Berdolet Dieu de Double , with certain of their accomplices, who had previously inflicted many excesses and damage to Johan de Caupenne, his men and others of his country, and were continuing to do so, which moved Caupenne and the others to anger for these excesses, and desiring vengeance, they set upon Veyrines and Dieu de Double, and inflicted many wounds on them, killing them. The procurator fiscal of the duchy of Aquitaine , at the prompting of the constable of Bordeaux, proceeded against Caupenne and the others for the deaths, but not being able to apprehend them, he seized their goods and put them in the king's hands. The king wishes to temper justice with mercy, and realizes that a man in the grip of rage cannot control himself, and considering the good service of the Caupennes and their predecessors who were of noble birth, and of Dupuch and Baylenx in the war, grants the pardon.

By p.s., and of the date etc.

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gaifier@free.fr
Mer 23/06/2021 19:42



À : vous

-Saint-Pée (Johan d'Amezqueta, seigneur de, chevalier), E 28/42/15, (réponse le 5 juin 1423), pétition en français : « Au roy nostre souverain seigneur et a mes seignurs du conceil. Supplia humblement vostre feal lige et subgit Jehan... ».
En l'an dernier passé fut venu une nef de Bayonne qui s'échoua à St-Jean-de-Luz et ils retournèrent en Espagne et alors fut sur eux un nommé Labrit, fils d'Urtubie, accompagné de gens du pays et ils prirent les gens d'Espagne et tous leurs biens et leurs joyaux...

29

The Cite, Richard, was the first of them, there the first building the first
and first building and when they came to the first building the first
to see to the first building



25

