

TREATY

Charles IX (1550–1574), King of France (1560–1574)
and Elizabeth I (1533–1603), Queen of England (1558–1603)

Troyes, 11 April 1564

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

The Most Christian King of France, Charles, the ninth of that name, and the most Serene Queen of England, Elizabeth, having been desirous, out of their Christian piety and charity, and their royal magnanimity and sincerity, to restore and confirm ancient friendship, peace, and concord (that was interrupted by war) for the honour and glory of Almighty God, the benefit and interest of all Christendom, and the common safety, interest, and advantage of their kingdoms and subjects, the foresaid King and Queen have commissioned and delegated—viz., the Most Christian King on his part the Reverend Father in God, Jean de Morvilliers, Bishop of Orleans,¹ one of his Privy Counselors,; and the noble and excellent Jacques Bourdin,² knight, Siegneur de Villeines, likewise one of his Privy Council and Secretary of State; and the most Serene Queen of England for herself and in Her Name the excellent gentlemen Nicolas Throckmorton,³ knight, one of the Gentlemen of her Bed-Chamber and a counselor, and Thomas Smith,⁴ likewise a knight, ambassador and plenipotentiary residing in France.

Which ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, by virtue of their commissions and instructions, met together and treated concerning the composing of differences, restoring and confirming peace in many and different conferences held by them; and at length, by the goodness of God, they established and agreed to peace, concord, perpetual and inviolable friendship between the Most Christian King and the most Serene Queen, upon the laws, conditions, articles, and form following.

- I. It is agreed, accorded, and concluded that there shall be a true, firm, solid, sincere, perpetual, and inviolable peace, friendship, union, confederacy, league, mutual good understanding, and true concord, by sea and land and in all places, to endure in all future ages, between the foresaid Most Christian King of France and the most Serene Queen of England, their heirs, and successors, viz., the Kings of France and England, and all their subjects and vassals whatsoever, living in all succeeding future times, and their kingdoms, countries, lands, dominions, cities, castles, territories, places, and towns, and their subjects, vassals, and confederates.
- II. It is agreed, etc. that neither of the foresaid princes, their heirs, or successors shall in a hostile manner invade, or suffer to be invaded or attacked by their subjects, the kingdoms, countries, lands, islands, dominions, or any other places whatsoever at present possessed by either of them.
- III. It is agreed, etc. that neither of the foresaid princes, their heirs, or successors shall lend or give directly or indirectly, any help, armed men, or assistance, by deed, word, counsel, or assent, upon any pretence whatsoever, to any other prince, of whatever degree, state, or condition he be, or with whatsoever bond of affinity or consanguinity he be tied, or with whatever dignity he shine, or to any country, people, or nation, invading or endeavouring to invade either of the foresaid princes, or their kingdoms, lands, islands, countries, or dominions now in the possession of either of them.
- IV. It is agreed, etc. that if anything be attempted, acted, or done against the force and effect of the present treaty of peace and friendship, by sea or land or in fresh water, by any subject, vassal, or ally of either of

¹ Jean de Morvilliers (1507–1577), Bishop of Orleans

² Jacques Bourdin (–1567), Seigneur de Villeines, Secretary of State for the Marine and Foreign Minister (1558–1567)

³ Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (c. 1515–1571), M.P. (1545–1567) and Ambassador to France (1559–1564)

⁴ Sir Thomas Smith (1513–1577), M.P. and Ambassador to France (1562–1566, 1572)

the aforesaid princes; yet this peace or friendship shall remain in full force notwithstanding, and the persons attempting or doing damage shall be punished for such attempts and damages, and no other.

- V. It is agreed, etc. that so long as this peace and friendship shall remain entire and un-violated, all and singular the inhabitants of both the said Kingdoms, of whatsoever dignity, state, and condition they be, and of all the lands and dominions which now are or shall be afterwards in the possession of either of the foresaid princes, may receive and do one another all the mutual offices of friendship, and may freely, safely, and securely travel and sail to and fro, by sea and land and in rivers, and contract, buy, and sell, and remain there as long as they will, and go from thence when they please; and may bring in or transport without passport, license or special permission whatever they shall purchase, buy, or acquire by art, pains, industry, labour, or any other just means to their own countrymen or foreigners wherever they please, without any letter, impediment, or hindrance.
- VI. It is agreed that for the free intercourse of merchants and merchandises of both princes, during the foresaid peace, no ship of war shall go out, or be permitted to go out, of the sea-ports of the Kingdoms of France and England till she has first given what caution and surety she can in the hands of the Admiral of France, or his deputy, or the ordinary judge of that place for the ships of France; and the Admiral of England, or his deputy, or the officers of those ports for the ships of England, that they shall not invade, molest, plunder, or injure the subjects of both princes, or of either of them, nor their allies, on penalty of confiscation of the ships and corporal punishment, with restitution of all goods and making good of all damages to the persons injured.
- VII. It is agreed, etc. that neither of the foresaid princes shall receive, keep, or harbor, or suffer his subjects to receive, keep, or harbor, any rebels or traitors to the foresaid princes, or to either of them, or such as are guilty of treason; nor in any wise give advice, help, favor, or assistance to any such rebels or traitors who shall come into any place subject to the said princes, or either of them; but in twenty days after either of the princes has been required by letters from the other prince, that prince to whom the rebels or traitors belong shall *bona fide* give up, restore, and deliver, or cause to be restored and delivered up, all and singular of them to the bearer of these letters, or to any other named and deputed in these letters.
- VIII. It is agreed, etc. that no letters of reprisals, mark, or counter-mark shall be issued out of the Chancery, or any other court of either of the foresaid princes, unless against capital delinquents, their goods, and factors, and this only in case of denial of manifest justice, which will sufficiently appear by letters of summons and requisition, as is required by law.
- IX. It being the firm resolution and sincere intention of both sides that this present peace and friendship should remain firm, entire, and un-shaken, as well between the said princes as between their subjects, it is agreed, concluded, and ordered, for the removing all manner of occasions of difference which may arise on either side from the taking of ships, arms, instruments of war, provisions, merchandises, or other movable goods formerly committed by the subjects of either prince, that it shall not be lawful for either of the foresaid princes, or the subjects of either of them, to demand or require anything or bring or begin any dispute or action at law against one another in the name, on the account, occasion, or pretence of taking, plundering, robbing, or detaining of ships, arms, instruments of war, merchandises, victuals, provisions, or any other movable goods, from 1 September 1562 till the day of the publication of the present peace; but that all such complaints, demands, disputes, and actions shall cease, be buried, and forgot, and be held and esteemed to be extinct.
- X. And to what concerns the French and English detained prisoners on both sides; it is agreed that the ambassadors and plenipotentiaries respectively, residing as well at the court of the most Christian King as at that of the most Serene Queen of England, shall amicably and kindly treat with the foresaid princes concerning the setting at liberty the foresaid captives, as is just and becoming the greatness and excellence

of the foresaid princes, that so their friendship may be the more strengthened and confirmed; and this shall be done within two months after the date of the present treaty.

- XI. It is agreed, etc. that all and singular the rights, actions, petitions, pretensions, and demands which either the foresaid Most Christian King or the most Serene Queen of England, or their heirs and successors, have or pretend to have respectively against one another, upon any reason or occasion whatsoever, shall remain to them safe and entire; and in like manner their exceptions and defences on both sides shall be reserved.
- XII. There are comprehended in this treaty of peace on the part of the Most Christian King Ferdinand,⁵ Emperor of the Romans and the Sacred Roman Empire; Philip,⁶ Catholic King of Spain, as also the Queen⁷ and Kingdom of Scotland, according to ancient confederacies and the perpetual rights of friendship between the Kings of France and Scotland, and their kingdoms and subjects. The Kings of Denmark⁸ and Sweden⁹ are likewise comprehended. And on the part of the most Serene Queen of England, Ferdinand Emperor of the Romans, always August, and Philip, Catholic King of Spain, according to the force and effect of treaties formerly made between the said King and Queen, and their kingdoms, lands, countries, and dominions; as also the most Serene Lady, Mary, Queen of Scotland, and her said kingdom; Maximilian,¹⁰ King of the Romans, and Philibert,¹¹ Duke of Savoy.
- XIII. It is agreed, etc. that both the foresaid princes shall cause the said peace, confederacy, and concord to be respectively published and notified at Paris and London within twelve days after the date of the present treaty, and in the ports and other remarkable places of the Kingdoms of France and England as speedily as possible.
- XIV. And that no hostility may be committed from that twelfth day either by sea or land that may do any damage to the said princes, or their subjects, it is agreed and concluded that all captures of any persons, goods, and ships that shall be made on either side after that twelfth day shall be null and void; and all depredations whatsoever committed from that time, and all damages sustained by the subjects of either prince, shall be restored and the captors and their accomplices shall be condemned and forced to make restitution by detaining their persons and goods till they have made satisfaction.
- XV. It is agreed and concluded that the said Most Christian King of France and the most Serene Queen of England shall ratify, authorize, and confirm all and singular the articles agreed in the present treaty by their letters patent subscribed by their own hands, and sealed with their own seals; and shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, *bona fide*, really, and effectually these letters of ratification conceived and drawn up in a sufficient, valid, and effectual form, viz., the Most Christian King shall thus deliver, or cause them to be delivered, into the hands of the foresaid most Serene Queen of England's ambassador residing in France with his Most Christian Majesty; and the most Serene Queen of England shall thus deliver, or cause them to be delivered, into the hands of the said Most Christian King's ambassador residing in England with her most Serene Majesty; and both of them shall faithfully observe all and singular the premises; and so soon as they are required by the ambassador or ambassadors respectively sent on both sides, and having sufficient instructions for that purpose, they shall swear thus to observe them on the Holy Gospels and in the presence of the said ambassador or ambassadors.

⁵ Ferdinand I (1503–1564), Holy Roman Emperor (1558–1564), King of Bohemia and Hungary (1526–1564), and Archduke of Austria (1521–1564)

⁶ Philip II (1527–1598), King of Castile and Aragon (1556–1598), King of Naples (1554–1598), Lord of the Seventeen Provinces (1556–1581)

⁷ Mary I (1542–1587), Queen of Scotland (1542–1567) and Queen of France (1559–1560)

⁸ Frederick II (1534–1588), King of Denmark and Norway (1559–1584)

⁹ Eric XIV (1533–1577), King of Sweden (1560–1568)

¹⁰ Maximilian (1527–1576), son of Ferdinand I; King of the Romans (1562–1564)

¹¹ Emmanuel Philibert (1528–1580), cousin of Philip II; Duke of Savoy (1553–1580)

In faith and testimony of all and every one of which premises, we, the ambassadors, deputies, and negotiators above-named, have caused this treaty, which is subscribed with our hands, to be strengthened and corroborated by affixing of our seals.

— *A General Collection of Treaties, Manifestos, Contracts of Marriage, Renunciations and Other Public Papers...* (London, 1713), II:58–64.
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