

ed, the siege of Orleans raised and the town delivered from the English; secondly, that the King would be crowned at Rheims; thirdly, that Paris would be restored to his dominions, and fourthly, that the Duke d'Orleans should be brought back from England. And I who speak, I have in truth seen these four things accomplished."

Bedford, the hope of the English army in France, died in 1435; the next year Paris was restored to the French as foretold by Jeanne to the judges, and within about 20 years after her death Normandy was totally lost by the fall of Cherbourg in 1450. In 1453 the English lost their last foothold except Calais.

How like a Biblical story the following account, testified to by Brother Pasquerel: "On the 3rd day we arrived at Orleans where the English held their siege right up to the bank of the Loire; we approached so close to them that French and English could almost touch one another. The French had with them a convoy of supplies; but the water was so shallow that the boats could not move up-stream, nor could they land where the English were. Suddenly the waters rose and the boats were then able to land on the shore where the French army was. Jeanne entered the boats with some of her followers and thus came to Orleans." No wonder that the English in their war with France, were eager to destroy such a valiant woman as this who had heaped disasters upon their heads and predicted more to come. And so at last they contrived to bring her to the stake to be burned as a witch and heretic, a fate often in later times reserved for the victims of religious hate and fanaticism, but not so in this case, for England and France held the one religion when the tragedy occurred. And Jeanne d'Arc's execution as a heretic was unique, among other things, in that on the morning of her execution, she received absolution and Holy Communion at the hands of the Church and seemingly with the knowledge of the judge who read her sentence of excommunication.

The official report of the Trial and Condemnation as well as subsequent Rehabilitation of Jean of Arc, written in the Latin text, was first published by Quicherat, who discovered it about the middle of the last century buried in the archives of France. This rescued document was rendered into English for the first time by T. Douglas Murray in his "Jeanne de Arc, Maid of Orleans", published in 1902.

The many sittings held by the Judges who tried and sentenced Jeanne d'Arc to imprisonment and subsequently handed her over to