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JOHN STEVENS
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THE HISTORY
CHARLES THE V

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CHARLES THE V.

Q. 12



T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F

C H A R L E S the Vth

Emperor and King of SPAIN, the Great
HERO of the *House of Austria* :

C O N T A I N I N G

The most Remarkable Occurrences that happen'd
in the World for the space of 56 Years, all
Nations being in a greater or less measure en-
gag'd in the Contests and Confusions of those
Times; and giving an Account

- I. How the *House of Austria* first came to the Crown of *Spain*, and whence the present Contests between the Emperor and King of *France* had their original.
 - II. Of the Rebellion of the Commons of *Spain*, and the true Causes and Success of it.
 - III. Of the Wars with *France*, and taking that King Prisoner.
 - IV. Of the Sacking of *Rome*.
 - V. Of the Reformation, and Wars which ensu'd on that account.
 - VI. Of the Revolutions and Troubles in *Denmark* and *Sweden*, on account of Religion.
 - VII. Of the Affairs of *England*, and Marriage of King *Philip* and *Mary* Queen of *England*.
 - VIII. Of the Wars with the *Turks*.
 - IX. Of the taking of *Tunis*, and other Places on the Coast of *Africk*, with the unfortunate Expedition of *Argiers*.
 - X. Of the Conquest of the vast Kingdoms of *Peru*, and *Mexico*, in *America*. And
- Lastly, Of the most Heroick Action of that Emperor's Life, his voluntary resigning up all his vast Dominions, and retiring to a Monastery.

Written in *Spanish* by *D. F. Prudencio de Sandoval*,
Bishop of *Pamplona*, and Historiographer to King
Philip III. of *Spain*; made *English*
By Capt. JOHN STEVENS.

L O N D O N : Printed for *R. Smith* at the Angel and Bible
without *Temple-Bar.* MDCCLIII.

To His GRACE

J A M E S

Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant
tenant of Ireland, &c.

My Lord,

I should be wholly at a loss how
 to account your Grace, did I present you
 with a Work of another nature; but the
 Martial Spirit that reigns through this
 whole Book emboldens me to apply such
 Noble a Person, who has made War
 Exercise and Delight. It is my Misfor-
 tune to be incapable of giving the World
 the true Idea of your Grace's Qualities;
 but at the same time my Happiness
 your Name is above it; and as it were
 needles to describe the light of the sun,
 so visible to all the Universe; so will
 it be to place your Actions, so publicly
 perform'd on the Theatre of Mars, where
 all Constancy have been the Spectators.
 Where the subject is above Paragrick,
 Eloquence is at a loss, and the plain lan-
 guage

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 Guaymas á la Bibliótega
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To His GRACE

JAMES

Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, &c.

My Lord,

I Should be wholly at a loss how to accost your Grace, did I present you a Work of another nature; but the Martial Spirit that reigns throughout this whole Book, emboldens me to approach so Noble a Person, who has made War his Exercise and Delight. It is my Misfortune to be incapable of giving the World the true Idea of your Grace's Character; but at the same time my Happiness is, your Name is above it; and as it were needless to describe the Light of the Sun, so visible to all the Universe; so will it be to blazon your Actions, so publickly perform'd on the Theatre of Mars, where all *Christendom* have been the Spectators. Where the subject is above Panegyrick, Eloquence is at a loss, and the blunt Language

DEDICATION.

guage of the Camp is as harmonious, as the lofty Figures of the Schools. Mean Souls are the proper Object of Flattery; they have no real Value, and are therefore glad to be footh'd into some opinion of themselves; the Great, the Noble are rais'd high above it; they are so far from coveting what may seem more than their due, that they can scarce hide their Blushes at the bare relation of their Merit.

I have resolv'd, my Lord, to confine my self to the narrow bounds of an Epistle. I will not run out to play the Historian, your Grace's Life will require a Pen as able as our Author *D. Prudencio de Sandoval*; nor can I presume to act the Orator, your Praises will demand another *Pliny*. Were I fitly qualify'd with Words, I had rather employ them to obtain my Pardon for this Presumption, and yet I come with Confidence, without making that acknowledg'ment; because, tho' the Volume be small, the Contents are great, noble, and worthy You. No less than *Charles V.* that mighty Emperor, and King of *Spain*, the Honour of the House of *Austria*, the Soul of War, the Conqueror of Kings, the Dread of *Infidels*, and, to be short, the Glorious Hero, who in Person Travell'd over the better part of *Europe* spreading the Terror of his Arms, and by his Commanders into all the

four

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four parts of the known World, subduing both the North and South *America*; this Glorious, this Renowned Monarch is now presented to your Grace, suing for your protection to these small remains of him, and all his much admir'd Actions.

None so proper a Patron for the Life of *Charles V.* as your Grace, who, despising Dangers, has so often appear'd in Arms, in Defence of his Progeny the House of *Austria*, who has Inherited his Martial Spirit, and who has vy'd with him for Generosity and Greatness of Mind. His Age and this seem to run parallel in all the Bloody effects of War, and You to cope with him in sharing all the Perils and Toils of that Heroick Exercise. No Reading can so well amuze your leisure Moments, as the relation of such great and martial Exploits. Here, like *Alexander*, you may please your self with a greater *Achilles* than the Conqueror of *Troy*. It may be objected, he wants a *Homer* to sing his Praises; but the defect of a fabulous Poet is more than recompenc'd by a faithful Historian; Truth here supplies the place of Fiction; and a glorious Monarch, Born to Empire, and Conqueror of Empires, appears instead of a petty *Grecian* Prince, who has made so great a Noise for subduing one only City.

This, my Lord, may be a subject worthy your Grace's Entertainment, in that



DEDICATION

little leasure you can procure amidst such great Employments. I dare not mention what is done in translating and contracting this from the Voluminous *Spanish*, being but too sensible how unworthy it is of your Patronage on that account, but must plead the Merit of the Historian *D. Prudencio de Sandoval*, and the dignity of the subject he handles. This alone shall make my Apology, and I shall confide in your Grace's innate Goodness for my Defence, as well knowing that true Generosity looks upon the sincerity of the intention, tho' the performance falls much short of expectation. With this assurance I lay my small Offering at your Grace's Feet, fully satisfy'd your noble Spirit will not deny it a favourable Acceptance, nor me the Honour of calling my self,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

John Stevens.

THE HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE OF AUSTRIA
UNDER THE REIGN OF CHARLES V. EMPEROR OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE
AND KING OF SPAIN, &c.
BY JOHN BISHOP, BISHOP OF CHERCHESBY.
LONDON, Printed by J. Sturges, in Pall-mall, 1717.

P R E F A C E.

IT seems altogether needless to say any thing in behalf of the subject of this History. The Emperor Charles V. is a Hero too well known not to be welcom in all Languages, and this time seems more particularly to require an Account of him. He was the greatest Monarch of the House of Austria; which, tho' it had long before been in possession of the Empire, without any interruption in Elections, yet in him first came to the Hereditary Succession to the Crown of Spain. The Pretensions to that Kingdom having at this time involv'd the better part of Europe in a Bloody War, the Houses of Austria and Bourbon resolving to decide their Tit'es by the Sword, we shall here see the Original whence the first of them derives its Claim; we shall see the Martial Exploits of many Years betwixt France and Spain on the like Pretensions to the Dukedoms of Milan and Burgundy, and shall find in them the Seeds of all the fatal Fars of those two Nationsever since. And to say the truth, this may pass for a general History of the World during

The Preface.

this Emperor's time ; for under him hapned the great Changes in Religion, which cost many Thousands of Lives in Germany, Sweden, and Denmark ; France never enjoy'd much Rest, taking all Advantages against him ; England at times espous'd both Parties, Italy was wasted on account of Milan, and Hungary was powerfully Defended against the mighty Armies of Solyman the Magnificent ; the Coasts of Asia and Africk were Infested by the Christian Fleets, Tunis was taken, and Argier in vain Besieg'd ; but above all, the noblest part of America was subdu'd in the great Empires of Mexico and Peru, by the Armies of this most Glorious Monarch. The whole course of his Life was a continu'd Series of Noble and Heroick Actions ; but that which crown'd them all, was his last and greatest, when after so many Victories, and such immense Conquests, he overcame himself, and voluntarily resign'd so many Kingdoms he was possess'd of, retiring to live poor in a Monastery among religious Men.

This mighty Prince, so successful in his Life, so happy in his Death, was no less fortunate in an Historian. D. F. Prudencio de Sandoval, Historiographer to King Philip III. of Spain, and Bishop of Pamplona, who undertook to write his Life, and has perform'd it so successfully, as to receive the applause and approbation of all that are acquainted with him. He had, whilst living, the reputation of

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of a Person of singular Probity of Life. He was excellently quallify'd for an Historian, being a just impartial Man and lover of Truth, and of extraordinary Natural Parts, improv'd by the best Education and abundance of Learning. But the better to enable him to compile his Work, he had encouragement from the King, and by that means the command of all Archives, Records, and Original Papers, that might any ways be a help to him, as sufficiently appears by a vast number of them inserted in his History. Nor was this all, for living under Philip II. and III. the Son and Grandson of Charles V. he was acquainted with several persons of Note, who had liv'd under that Emperor, and were Eye-witnesses to many things he delivers. With these helps, and Writing for Spain, where such a History was much coveted, he compos'd two large Volumes in Folio, a Work universally coveted and esteem'd by most ingenious persons that understand the Spanish Tongue.

There is no doubt but some would have been pleas'd to have seen this Noble History entire in English, but those being the lesser number there was no means of giving them that satisfaction, the Charge of Printing such great Volumes being excessive, and the Buyers at that rate too few. This was the Reason of Abridging, that since he could not appear in his full proportion, we might at least have Charles V. in Miniature. The Case is the
same

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same in this small Volume in respect of the great ones; those treat of things at large, and with the minutest Circumstances; this represents the same in little, but yet as Lively, for here is nothing material retrench'd, but all things brought into a smaller compass. However, for the Satisfaction of the Reader it will not be amiss, to show how so small an Abridgment can contain all the substance of two large Volumes. It is therefore first to be observ'd, That the Spanish is Printed in a very large Character, in so much, that one Sheet of this small Letter contains at least four of the other. Besides, Sandoval, as a Learned Man, dilates and runs out upon Actions, for the Ornament of his History, which may be truly represented in much fewer words. He having the advantage, as was said before, of Original Papers and Records, for the greater Authority, has inserted them at length, filling many Pages with them, when the Matter contain'd in them might be comprehended in a few Lines. To instance some particular Matters, either left out or abridg'd, will not be unpleasing; and it must be observ'd, that every Chapter of the Translation contains a Book of the Original. In the very first Book the Matter which is only an Introduction to the Life of our Hero, is brought into much less Room, yet so as to shew the posture of Affairs in the World, before he came to make so great a Figure in it. The Rebellion in Spain is handled at large, yet so that

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many very minute Matters are pass'd by, and abundance of Letters left out, which would only have serv'd to fill up Paper. In Articles of Peace, or in any other Agreement, as particularly concerning the Ceremony of exchanging the King of France's two Sons, when left Hostages in Spain, for releasing of him, the Matter is briefly compriz'd in few Lines, without inserting the great bulk of Words, which in those Cases are us'd for Form, and would here be of little or no use. Long Speeches, Discourses and Dialogues between great Men, all which, for the most part, having never been penn'd upon the spot, are fram'd into the Language of the Historian, upon a general information of what pass'd on those occasions, are reduc'd to that primitive simplicity of relating the subject Matter discuss'd or deliver'd, without lashing out into formal Harangues. In several Books the description of Triumphal Arches erected at Sevil to receive the Emperor, Reflections on the League between the Princes of Italy and Kings of France and England, long Letters to several Persons, a Treaty betwixt the Emperor, France and England, which came to nothing, tedious proceedings and Letters concerning the Challenge betwixt the Emperor and King of France, and a Discourse of the Duty and Priviledges of Heralds omitted, and only hints given of what is in them material. Miracles are every where left out, and in all places

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places where there happen to be Repetitions, either through oversight, or to remind the Reader of any Matter, they are quite cut off; as are sometimes long Lists of Names, which would be no advantage to the English Reader. The Justification of the Florentine War, an account of a Spanish Soldier call'd John de Urbina; several solemn Receptions of the Emperor; Reflections on several Persons; Instructions to Embassadors; Relations of Matters somewhat forreign from this History, and many other things too long to mention particularly, are brought into few Words, so that they are intelligible and not tedious. In fine, all possible Care has been taken to omit or retrench nothing of the material and solid part of History. and to lop off only as much as might be spar'd without any blemish to the main Body. It must also be observ'd, that tho' it was said a Chapter of the English had been made out of every Book of the Spanish, yet the 21st Chapter contains not only the 21st Book, which had not substance enough, but part of the 22d Book, which continues the Relation begun in the other, and therefore ought not to be divided.

N. The IId. Book ought to begin at the Seventeenth Chapter.

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P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
 CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

THE
HISTORY

OF THE

Most Victorious and Mighty

Monarch,

CHARLES the Vth.

Emperor, &c.

BOOK I.

CHAP. I.

The latter Days of Ferdinand, and Isabel or Elizabeth, King and Queen of Castile and Aragon, the Queen's Death, Philip succeeds to Castile, in Right of his Wife Joanna, He dyes, Ferdinand governs for his Daughter who is distracted, He dyes and leaves all his Dominions to his Grandson Charles.

I Write of Empires, Crowns, and Scepters, Things highly esteem'd and glorious in the Eyes of worldly Men. I treat of Wars, the Slaughter of 500000 Men, the Martial Exploits of 50 Years, the Taking of
B Kings,



Kings, the Plundering of *Rome*, the Insolencies committed against all things, as well sacred as profane, the Challenges and angry Words betwixt Princes, the Leagues, Oaths, and Treaties broken and violated, the Burning of Towns and whole Provinces, the Discovery of a new World, and Conquest of vast wealthy Kingdoms never before known, or hear'd of. Such were the Accidents, that attended the Reign of the Renowned Emperor *Charles* the Vth. Honour of the *Austrian* Family, which in him was rais'd to the Crown of *Spain*, and Sovereignty of the *West Indies*, tho' it had long before been possess'd of the Empire. Yet this glorious Diadem fate so heavy upon the head of our Hero, that in the very prime of his Age, at 33 Years, it sunk his Body into many Distempers, & at 50 he who had commanded so many Armies, and so great a part of the World, had no Command of his own Body, and yet in this weak condition, he perform'd the most glorious of Actions, by voluntarily resigning up all those Dominions, he had for so many Years defended with such unspeakable Fatigues, and Perils, which are the Subject of this History.

1. The Yoak of the *African Moors*, who had reigned in *Spain* for near 800 Years, being at length shaken off by their Catholick Majesties, *Ferdinand*, and *Isabel*, or *Elizabeth*, they by this means became Sovereigns of the greatest Part of that Continent, which is circumscrib'd by the Ocean, *Mediterranean* Sea and *Pyrenean* Mountains. Their only Son, and Heir to this Monarchy, was Prince *John*, who being marry'd to the Lady *Margaret*, Daughter to *Maximilian* the Emperor, and Arch-Duke of *Austria*, by his Wife *Mary* Empress, and Sole Heiress to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*; dy'd in the Flower of his Youth at *Salamanca*, on *Wednesday* the 24th. of *October*, 1497. and in the 20th. Year of his Age, to the unspeakable Grief of his Parents, and the whole Kingdom.

2. This Lady *Margaret* Princess of *Spain* was unfortunate, being in her Infancy contracted to *Charles* King of *France*, but without effect, and afterwards marry'd, as has been said, to Prince *John*, which Match, the very Elements seem'd to predict, would prove unhappy: for in her Passage from *Holland* to *Spain*, she was toss'd by so furious a Tempest, that several of the Ships attending

tending her perish'd, and she had ty'd to her Arms her Jewels, and an Account in Writing, who she was, that when cast upon any Shore, she might in respect to her Quality be decently interr'd. Yet she landed safe at *Santander*, and as has been mention'd, was marry'd at *Burgos*, but had little joy of her Husband. When left a Widow, she return'd to *Flanders*, and was marry'd to the Duke of *Savoy*, but had no better Fortune with him than with her first Husband, and so retir'd again to *Flanders*, which Country she govern'd many years.

3. Besides Prince *John*, their Catholick Majesties had four Daughters, *Elizabeth* the Eldest born in 1470. *Foanna* in 1479. *Mary* in 1483. and *Catharine* in 1486. The Princess *Elizabeth* was marry'd to *Alfonso* Eldest Son to *John* the 2d. King of *Portugal*, to the intent that if Prince *John* fail'd the Crown might fall to a Native, and that Kingdom, which, only remain'd separate of all that had been set up in *Spain*, might be annex'd to the rest. The Princess *Foanna* was marry'd to *Philip*, the Fair Arch-Duke of *Austria*, Son to *Maximilian* the Emperor, and the Empress *Mary* Dutcheß of *Burgundy*. Thus the Prince and Princess of *Spain* marry'd the Emperor's Son and Daughter, and by this Matching of the Sons and Daughters of *Castile* and *Austria*, the Dominions of *Austria*, *Burgundy* and *Flanders* came to be annex'd to *Spain*, because Prince *John*, as has been said dy'd without issue; and the Princess *Elizabeth*, Widow of Prince *Alfonso* of *Portugal*, and marry'd to King *Emanuel*, who was to inherit the Crown of *Spain*, and had been sworn Heireß, dy'd; leaving one only Son, call'd *Michael de la Paz*, or of the Peace; because his Father and Mother marrying, brought Peace to *Spain* and *Portugal*, and he also dy'd an Infant, as shall be shown hereafter.

4. But in the Year of Grace 1500. of the World, according to the *Hebrew* Computation, 5461. since the Flood 3805. since the Arrival of *Tubal* to people *Spain* 3663. of the *Aera* of *Cesar* 1538. since the coming of the *Goths* into *Spain* 1086, and Lastly, since the Conquest of the *African Moors* 786. *Alexander* the 6th. being Pope; in the 26th. Year of their Catholick Majesties Reign, when the *Moors* of *Alpujarras* had receiv'd the Faith, and converted their *Mosques* into Churches, the Kingdom being cleans'd of Synagogues and *Jewish*

Birth of
Charles
the Vth.

Superstition, in the great Year of the *Jubilee* at *Rome*; then to comfort *Spain* in Tears for the Loss of its Princes, Prince *Charles* of ever-glorious Memory, whose Life and Actions I have undertaken to write, was born at *Gant* upon a Monday the 25th. of *February*, and Feast of *St. Matthias*, it being *Leap-Year*, he having been begotten in *Spain*, whence his Parents went away to *Gant* not long before.

Solemn
Baptism.

5. The City of *Gant* to express its Loyalty to its Princes, built a Gallery reaching from the Palace to the Church of *St. John*, being 3500 Feet in length and 7 in breadth, supported upon abundance of stately Pillars, gilt and painted, with 40 Triumphal Arches at distances, like stately Gates, every one of them bearing the Name of a Kingdom, or State, the new born Infant was like to be Heir to. This Gallery was lighted by 700 Flambeaux artificially distributed. Besides this there was another pendent Gallery, from the Top of *St. Nicholas's* Church, and the Tower they call *Belfort*, full of Lights, as also a Ship full of Musick, and 350 Flambeaux which made the Night like Noon-day. The whole was finish'd in 13 days, at the end of which, the Prince attended by all the Nobility and Magistrates, was carry'd through this Noble Gallery to the Church by the Lady *Margaret*, Sister to *Edward* the 5th. King of *England*, and 2d. Wife to *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, Great Grand-father to the Infant. He was nam'd *Charles*, in Honour of his said Great Grandfather *Charles* of *Valois*, Duke of *Burgundy*, and created Duke of *Luxemburg*.

His Edu-
cation.

6. The Lady *Margaret*, Widow to Prince *John* of *Spain*, and the Lady *Margaret* of *Tork*, Widow to Duke *Charles* call'd the *Combatant*, had the Charge of Educating the young Duke. At 7 years of Age he was committed to the Care of *Adrian Florentius*, a Man of low Extraction, but rais'd by his Virtue, and afterwards Pope, to be instructed by him in Literature, as his Preceptor. His first Governor was the Bishop of *Besanzon*, after him *William de Croy* Marquess of *Arscot*, and others.

7. *Adrian* his Preceptor could not make him apply himself to Learning, because his Inclination was altogether bent upon Arms, and *William de Croy* his Governor is said to have indulg'd his Humour, that he might

might gain his Affections. He caus'd him to read the Histories of *France* and *Spain* in those Languages, but in an old uncoth Stile. Duke *Charles* spoke *Flemish*, *High-Dutch*, *French* and *Italian* well; but *Spanish* indifferently; till he was a Man. Some *Latin* he understood, but imperfectly, which he often repented. His youthful Exercises, besides handling of Weapons; were Wrestling, Tennis, Hunting, and all that inures the Body to hardship and makes it fit for War.

8. *Michael* Prince of *Spain* dy'd before he was two Years old, in 1500. and was bury'd in the Royal Chappel at *Granada*. By his Death the Right of Succession devolv'd upon the Princess *Joanna*, second Daughter to their Catholick Majesties; Wife to *Philip* Arch-Duke of *Austria* and Earl of *Flanders*, and Mother to the Glorious Prince *Charles* Duke of *Luxemburg*. Joanna Heiress of Spain.

9. The Lives of Kings and Princes, as generally written, contain the Publick Acts in Peace and War of their Dominions, rather than their own natural or private Employments. Therefore reckoning the Life, and Reign of *Charles* the Vth, from this Year, I will briefly relate what concerns the Dominions of *Castile*, because it would be improper to pass over in silence all that pass'd between 1500 and 1518, when he came into *Spain*. This History shall reach from 1500 till 1556, when he resign'd up his Hereditary Kingdoms, and then will briefly conclude with the exemplary and penitent Life, he led in his Retirement for two Years after. Subject of this History.

10. There was no settled Peace betwixt *Maximilian* the Emperor, and *Lewis* King of *France*, but the latter coveting the Dukedom of *Milan*, and Kingdom of *Naples*, desir'd to join in League with the former, by contracting his Daughter *Claudia*, then a Child, to Duke *Charles*, as yet but a Year old. The Emperor and Duke *Philip* lik'd the Match, because *Claudia* was *Lewis's* Only Daughter, and Heiress to the Dukedom of *Brittany*. Queen *Isabel* of *Spain* was sickly, and the People earnestly desir'd to see *Philip* and *Joanna*; who were next Heirs to the Crown, and they accordingly, this Year 1501. came through *France*, where they were entertain'd by King *Lewis*, and concluded the Match for the two Children, one of the Articles of which Contract Charles contracted to the Daughter of France.

tract was; that in case the Marriage took not effect, through Default on the King of *France's* side, then the Emperor should grant the Investiture of *Milan* to his Grandson Duke *Charles*. Now the Match being afterwards broke off by King *Lewis*, it follows the Crown of *Spain* has thereby a just Title to *Milan*.

An. 1502.

Philip and
Joanna in
Spain.

11. The Princes *Philip* and *Joanna* arriv'd at *Fuen-terabia*, on the 29th. of *January* 1502. and were there receiv'd by *D. Bernard de Sandoval y Rojas*, Marquess of *Denia*, and many other Persons of Note. Their Catholick Majesties were then at *Sevil*, contriving how to clear the Kingdom of *Moors* and *Jews*. On the 7th. of *May*, the Prince and Princess arriv'd at *Toledo*, where they were met by the King and Queen, and on the 22d. of the same Month, they were sworn Heirs to the Crowns of *Castile* and *Leon*, in the Cathedral of *Toledo*, the King and Queen with many of the Nobility and Prelates, being present. Here they receiv'd the News, that the Prince of *Wales*, who had marry'd the Princess *Catherine*, was dead. After taking a Progress thro' the Country, their Majesties and Highnesses, who had parted, met again at *Madrid* in *October*.

A Duel.

12. This Year the *French* in *Naples* made War on the *Spaniards* about the Borders, but it cost them dear, and then the famous Challenge hapned at *Trana*, between eleven *French* and as many *Spaniards* a horseback, because the *French* reported, that the *Spaniards* were no good horse, but only foot. The Judges were the *Venetians*, and could not decide who had the better. The Cattle of *Saulses*, destroy'd six years before by the *French*, was now rebuilt.

1503.
P. Ferdi-
nand born.

13. King *Emanuel* of *Portugal*, become a Widower by the Death of the Princess *Elizabeth*, marry'd *Mary*, Daughter to their Catholick Majesties, and Sister to his former Wife, by whom he had several Children, the first of which born at *Lisbon* on the 25th. of *October*, and call'd *Elizabeth*, was afterwards Empress, and Queen of *Spain*. On the 10th. of *March* 1503. the Princess *Joanna* was deliver'd at *Alcala de Henares* of Prince *Ferdinand*, who was Emperor after his Brother. The *French* this Year laid siege to *Saulses*, which was rais'd by *Frederick* Duke of *Alva*, and *D. Bernard de Sandoval*, Marquess of *Denia*, left Governor there with 6000 Horse and Foot. Arch-Duke *Philip* return'd

turn'd to *Flanders* through *France*, and in his way at *Lyons*, concluded a Peace betwixt the Emperor *Maximilian*, King *Ferdinand* of *Spain*, and King *Lewis* of *France*, further ratifying the Contract of Marriage between his Son *Charles*, then not full four years of Age, and the Princess *Claudia* of *France*, not yet five.

14. On the 31th. of *March*, the Peace concluded with *France* for three years, was solemnly sworn at *Mejorada*, a Monastery of *S. Jerome* near *Olmedo*. There were great Earthquakes upon *Good-Friday*, particularly at *Sevil*, *Zamora*, and other Towns of *Castile* and *Andaluzia*, which ruin'd and overthrew many Houses, and seem'd to be a Fore-runner of the Queen's Death, who fell sick on the 26th. of *July*, and dy'd on the 17th. of *November*, at *Medina del Campo*. She was bury'd in the Royal Chappel at *Granada*. That very Day she dy'd, after Noon, *Joanna* in her own Right, and *Philip* as her Lawful Husband, were Proclaim'd King and Queen of *Castile*, in the Presence of King *Ferdinand*, whom the Queen had appointed Governor.

15. In 1505. King *Ferdinand* being at *Toro*, many of the Nobility and Commons met there by way of *Cortes*, or Parliament, and took their Oath to the Princess *Joanna*, as Queen of *Spain*, and to her Son *Charles* as next Heir to the Crown, which put a Stop to the Troubles then growing in the Kingdom. Queen *Joanna* receiv'd the News of her being Proclaim'd in *Spain*, when she was newly deliver'd of the Princess *Mary*, afterwards Wife to the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, who being kill'd by the *Turks*, she govern'd *Flanders* many years.

1505.
Joanna
sworn
Queen.

16. *F. Francis de Ximenes* Archbishop of *Toledo*, being zealous to promote the War against the *Infidels* having receiv'd some Supply from King *Ferdinand*, sent *James Fernandez de Cordova* with Forces, who landing on the Coast of *Africk*, in three Days made himself Master of *Mazalquivir*, a good Port in the Kingdom of *Tremezen*, and remain'd Governor of the Place. King *Ferdinand* pass'd the Winter at *Salamanca*, & King *Philip* was with his Wife *Joanna* in *Flanders*, yet at that distance there broke out such Discontents between them, that *Ferdinand*, to exclude *Philip* the Crown, sent into *Portugal* to demand the Princess *Joanna*, only Daughter to *Henry* King of *Castile*, and Rightful Heiress of that

Mazalquivir taken.

Crown, whom he himself had before excluded her Right; intending now to marry and set up her Title. But the King of *Portugal* would not comply nor indeed would she her self being a very holy Woman and despising Earthly Crowns. Being disappointed there he took to Wife the Lady *Germana*, Daughter to *Gascon de Foix*, by a Sister of King *Lewis* of *France*, upon which a Peace was concluded between *France* and *Spain* for 101 years, but lasted not so many weeks.

K. Philip
in Spain.

17. The *Castilians* press'd to have their King and Queen in *Spain*. They set Sail from *Flanders* in *January* 1505, and after suffering much by Tempest at Sea, and being forc'd into *England*, where they were well entertain'd by King *Henry*, at length arriv'd safe at *Corunna* on the 26th. of *April*. On the 20th. of *June*, the two Kings and Queen met, and conferr'd together, but parted dissatisfy'd. Most of the Nobility and Gentry forsook *Ferdinand*, and follow'd the new King. One of the Causes of disagreeing was, about the manner of signing Orders, and at last, they agreed to sign *Ferdinand*, *Philip*, and *Joanna*, but this lasted not long, because *Philip* dy'd soon after at *Burgos*, whether he went against his Will to please the Queen. The Cause of his Death was, feeding too plentifully at an Entertainment, given him by *D. John Manuel* his Favourite, and using too much Exercise after it, for that very day he found himself indispos'd, and departed this Life the 7th. Day after, having reign'd in *Castile* not full five Months; and but one Year and ten Months since he was proclaim'd. He was of Person handsome, somewhat fat, witty, loving, and bountiful to Excess, so that after his Death, an Order came out in the Name of Queen *Joanna*, to recall and make void all Grants of Revenues in *Spain* made by him since his Accession to the Crown. He left Issue by his Queen *Joanna*, *Charles* of whom we are to treat, and *Ferdinand*, both Emperors; *Eleanor* first Queen of *Portugal*, and next of *France*, *Catherine* Wife to King *John* the 3d. King of *Portugal*, and *Mary* Wife to *Lewis* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. Queen *Joanna* being distracted, was kept up at *Tordesillas* as long as she liv'd, so that her Son *Charles* his Reign may be allow'd to have begun at this time, tho' under Governours, for he was in *Flanders* under the Tuition of his Aunt *Margaret*; and scarce six years of Age.

18. This Year on the 18th. of *March*, old King *Ferdinand* marry'd the young Queen *Germana*; she was not handsome, but lame, and a great Lover of Feasting. King *Ferdinand* not agreeing with his Son in law *Philip* had retir'd to his own Kingdom of *Aragon*, and thence sail'd over to *Naples*; on the way, whether he receiv'd the News of King *Philip's* Death; yet would not return presently to *Castile*, being offended at some of the Nobility, which was the Cause that great Disorders were committed in that Kingdom; and it was divided into Factions. Cardinal *Ximenes*, the Constable of *Castile* and Duke of *Najara* were appointed Governours. They summon'd the Cortes, and sent to invite King *Ferdinand* to return to the Government; which he did as soon as possible. This Year 1507. *Francis* Duke of *Angoulesme* marry'd *Claudia* Daughter to *Lewis* King of *France*; who, as has been said, was contracted to the young Prince *Charles*. In *May*, *Christopher Columbus* first Discoverer of the *West-Indies*, to whom *Spain* is indebted for those Conquests, dy'd at *Valladolid*.

1507.

19. King *Ferdinand* return'd into *Spain* in *August*, where he punish'd the Marquis *del Pliego*, who in his Absence had broke open the Prisons of the Inquisition, and seiz'd all the Duke of *Medina Sidonia's* Estate because he fled into *Portugal*. The Corsairs of *Barbary*, holding Correspondence with the *Moors* in *Spain*; did much harm upon the Coast of *Barbary*. Count *Peter Navarro* drove them back to their own Coast, where he took *Penon de Velez la Gomera* their place of Refuge, and built a Fort there putting a *Spanish* Garrison into it. This done he sail'd away to *Arzila* then besieg'd by the Infidels, whose Camp he cannonaded with such fury, that they were forc'd to raise the Siege. On the 3d. of *May*, Queen *Germana* was deliver'd of a Son, who dy'd within an hour; yet on *Midsummer-day* there was great Rejoicing upon the News, that the Princess *Catherine* the King's Daughter, Widow to Prince *Arthur* of *England*, had marry'd his Brother *Henry* the eighth King of *England*. Cardinal *Ximenes* having with the King's Consent and Assistance rais'd 7000 Men, went over with them in Person to *Africk*, and took the important Place of *Oran*, on the 17th. of *May* 1509. where he left a good Garrison, and return'd to *Spain*.

Actions
against
Moors.
1508.

1509.

Count Oran taken
Peter and Bugia.

1510. *Peter Navarro*, who had commanded under him went away to winter at *Formentera*, and having recruited his Troops, sail'd over again, and landed at *Bugia* upon the first Day of the Year 1510. and having made a breach in the Walls, took the Place by Assault, then marching up the Country defeated King *Abderhaman*, who was fled from the Town with a good Body of *Moors*, killing 5000 of them, and taking a greater Booty than had been found in the Place. This Success caus'd *Argier*, and some other Places of less Note, to deliver up the Christian Captives they had, and submit to pay an Acknowledgment to his Catholick Majesty. The Fleet being again refitted, the Count sail'd to *Tripoli* of *Barbary* with 15000 Men, who gave so furious an Assault with only scaling Ladders, that they gain'd the Walls, then broke open the Gates, and made themselves Masters of the Place, with the Slaughter of 6000 (some say 10000) Infidels. Only 300 *Spaniards* were lost. These Successes ended in a Disaster; for the Count landing 15000 Men on the Island of *Gelves*, 30 Leagues from *Tripoly*, receiv'd there a great Overthrow with the loss of 2 or 3000 of his Men, and had the Infidels pursu'd them, few or none had escap'd, because the Ships were off at Sea, and there were no Boats to carry the Men off. Nor was this the only Misfortune, for returning to *Tripoly*, he lost four Ships, and putting thence to Sea again after refitting 9 or 10 more, then landing 400 Men in February 1511. at a Place call'd *Querquenes*, an Ensign who had been affronted by his Colonel deserted to the Infidels, and bringing them down with him cut off the whole Party. This Misfortune, and want of Water, oblig'd the Count to make for *Gelves*, where the *Moors* suffer'd him to take what he wanted, and here Orders came to him from the King, to pass over with Speed into *Italy* to the Assistance of the Pope.

Affairs of
Italy.

20. The *French* being at this time possess'd of the Dukedom of *Milcn*, and State of *Genoa* in *Italy*, Pope *Julius* entred into a League with the *Venerians*, and King *Ferdinand* to expel them. In Order to it, the united Forces of the Confederates, gave the *French* Battle near *Ravenna* on the 12th. of *April* 1512. but were defeated; yet so that it is thought the Victors lost most Men, and amongst them, their young General *Monfieur de Foix*, and a Body of *Spanish* Foot march'd off in the Face of

1512.