

of the Enemy, who could never break it. The Confederates recruiting, not only drove the *French* from *Ravenna*, but, the Country joining with them, out of all *Italy*, where they had nothing left them but the Fort of *Genoa*, and Castle of *Milan*. At the same time, King *Ferdinand* marching to invade *France*, as he had agreed with the Pope, caus'd his Army to take its way through the Kingdom of *Navarre*. King *John d' Albret* was in League with *France*, and therefore refus'd the *Spanish* Forces passage through his Country, but he having no Troops to oppose them, they not only made good their way, but conquer'd and subdu'd the whole Kingdom, without the least opposition. This done, the Duke of *Alva* the *Spanish* General, march'd into *France* by the way of *S. John de Pied de Port*, thinking to join the *English* sent to his Assistance, but they pretending a Mutiny put to Sea, and return'd home. The *French* under the Command of *Monsieur de la Palisse* entred *Navarre*, hoping to recover that Kingdom, but having lain 27 Days before *Pamplona* and lost many Men, return'd home in *November*, without doing any thing. Thus the Kingdom of *Navarre* was subdu'd, and in the Year 1515. the Cortes of *Castile* annex'd it to that Crown.

21. The warlike Pope *Julius* the 2d. dy'd in *February* 1513. Cardinal *Medicis* succeeded him, by the Name of *Leo* the 10th. and renew'd the Confederacy with the Emperor and Catholick King; but the *Venetians* broke off and join'd with the *French*. King *Ferdinand* fell sick in *March*, as is thought of a Potion the Queen his Wife gave him in hopes to get Children, but prov'd his Bane, for he never recover'd it. The *French* again attempted the Recovery of the State of *Milan*, but were beaten out of *Italy* by the *Swissers*. *Henry* the VIIIth. of *England* who was in League with *Ferdinand* came over into *Flanders* with an Army, and took from the *French* *Tournay* and *Terovenne*. Mean while *D. Ramor de Cardona* carry'd on the War in *Italy* against the *Venetians*, and having in vain besieg'd *Padua*, travers'd all the rich Dominions of that Republick on that side, burning and destroying whatsoever was in his way, till he came to the opposite Bank to the City of *Venice*, from whence he cannonaded it for some time, and tho' he did little harm, yet the Terror and Disgrace was great.

Whilst the *Spanish* Army lay there, that of the *Venetians*

com-

War in
Venice.

commanded by *Bartholomew Alviano* posted it self on the other side the River *Brenta* to cut off the *Spaniards* return home, but *D. Raimund de Cardona* finding a Ford above them, pass'd it in the Night, and escap'd that Danger. *Alviano* failing of his first Design, drew back to *Vinzenza* then ruin'd by the War, and working with incredible diligence broke up the Ways, and entrench'd his Army, securing all the Passes, through which the *Spanish* Army must of necessity march to *Verona*, planting his Cannon so advantagiously, that when they came up, he play'd upon them as long as the day lasted; which oblig'd the Foot to lye down upon their Faces, and the Horse to retire to hollow Grounds and the Shelter of Trees. The Viceroy as soon as it was dark, drew off in silence, designing to turn back, and make his Way over the Mountain of *Bassano*, but being got out of the narrow Passes, which were near the Enemy, he halted in an open Plain. *Alviano* had no mind to follow the *Spaniards*, knowing their own wants would destroy them in their March over the Mountains, but the *Venetian* Proveditor *Loredano* did so insult, saying, he would suffer the Enemy to escape, that he was forced to march after them contrary to his own Judgment. He sent his light Horse before, to attack them in the Rear if they continu'd their March, who fell upon the *German* Horse, and were bravely repuls'd by them, till *Alviano* coming up with fresh Troops the *Germans* were beaten back in their turn. Then the main Bodies of Foot came to the Charge; which was so furiously given by the *Spanish* and *German* Infantry, that the *Venetians* were broke the first shock, and the Horse being forsaken by their Foot, tho' they show'd extraordinary Bravery were forced to fly. Of the *Venetians* 5000 were kill'd, and 24 Field-pieces taken. This Battle was fought on the 7th. of *October*, 1513.

1514.

22. In 1514. a Truce for a Year was concluded betwixt *France* and *Spain*. *Henry* King of *England* press'd to have Prince *Charles* marry his Sister *Mary*, he being then but 14 Years of Age, but the Match being put off, she was given to *Lewis* King of *France*, who enjoy'd her not long, for he dy'd within a very short time. Howsoever this Match produc'd a Peace betwixt *France* and *England*. *Francis de Valois*, who had marry'd the Daughter of King *Lewis*, succeeded him, and presently propos'd

to give his Sister in law *Renata* in Marriage to Prince *Charles*, to gain his Friendship by this Alliance, but it came to nothing.

23. Prince *Charles* being now in his 15th. Year, and of a pregnant Wit, and excellent natural Parts, his Grandfather *Maximilian*, and Aunt *Margaret* surrendered up the Government of the *Low Countries* into his Hands, which was presently notify'd to all Christian Princes. Mean while, the Catholick King never rested in one Place, tho' very sickly, for it had always been his Custom to be moving up and down. It being known in *Flanders*, that the Catholick King was dangerously ill, Prince *Charles* sent *Adrian*, Dean of *Lovain* his Preceptor, and a Man of singular Virtue and good Parts into *Spain*, with full Commission to have a share in the Government of *Castile*, in case *Ferdinand* happen'd to dye, before he came over himself. The Catholick King was much displeas'd at his coming, and could hardly be brought to consent to see him, so jealous was he of keeping his Power, when dropping into the Grave: In *January* 1516. he was with much difficulty convinc'd that his End drew nigh, for he was so fond of Life, that till then he could not be prevail'd upon to prepare for Death, nor would he so much as see his Father Confessor, who often endeavour'd to get Admittance. At last God touch'd his Heart, he sent for his said Confessor, and receiv'd the Sacraments and Rites of the Church, the Consequence whereof was, that he sent for many wise Members of his Council, and desir'd them to advise him, whether he had not better leave the Dominions of *Spain* to his Grandson *Ferdinand* who was present, then to Prince *Charles*, who perhaps would not come over to govern himself. They all unanimously beg'd of him, that he would not go about to put Prince *Charles* by his Right, which must produce great Disorders, Wars, and all the Calamities that attend them. Then by their Advice he made his Will, by which he left his Bastard Son *D. Alonso* of *Aragon* Archbishop of *Zaragoza*, Governour of the Kingdom of *Aragon*; and Cardinal *Nuncios* of the Dominions of *Castile*. during the young King's absence. The Mastership of the three Military Orders, which he had design'd for Prince *Ferdinand* he also left to Prince *Charles*, giving the

1515.
P. Charles
governs
Flanders.

K. Fer-
dinand's
Will.

Generalife

the other in lieu thereof a Revenue of 50000 Ducats a Year in *Naples*.

1516.

His Death.

23. All things thus settled, he dy'd on the 23th. of *January* 1516. in a poor Inn of the Village of *Madrigalejo*. His Disease was a Dropsie, tho' many believ'd, the Potion *Queen Germana* gave him to make him get Children, had destroy'd the Constitution of his Body. He was short and thick, skilful at his Weapons, particularly a horseback, wise, patient in Hardship, of a clear Judgment and sedate Understanding, fortunate, a Lover of Justice, mild, easie of Access, and courteous. He order'd his Body to be bury'd at *Granada*, forbid the People wearing Serge on their Heads for Mourning, and letting their Beards grow, order'd 10000 Masses to be said for him, 1000 poor to be cloath'd, 5000 Ducats to be distributed among his Servants, 6000 Ducats for Redemption of Captives, Marrying of Fatherless Maids, and Relief of poor that could not beg, left Assignments to pay his Debts, gave the Crowns of *Aragon*, *Sicily*, *Naples*, *Navarre*, and other Dominions to his Daughter *Queen Joanna*. Much more his Will contain'd, the principal Matter whereof was mention'd before, the rest being Legacies and Things of small moment, not worth enlarging upon. An Astrologer or Wizard, had told him he should dye at *Madrigal*, for which Reason he would never go to that Town, tho' he had two Bastard Daughters there Nuns, whom he lov'd entirely. The Prediction was fulfill'd at *Madrigalejo* in the 64th. Year of his Age, and 42th. of his Reign.

P. Ferdinand.

24. In regard there is much to be said in this History concerning Prince *Ferdinand*, it will not be amiss in this Place, to give some short Account of him at once, that the Reader may be better acquainted, when he shall find mention of him in the Sequel. He was born at *Alcala* in the Year 1503. thence was remov'd to be bred at *Segovia*, and then to *Arcvalo*, where he continu'd but till the following Year 1504. when his Grandmother dy'd, and left the Government to her Husband, King *Ferdinand*; who gave him able Governours, and Servants, and settled his Abode at *Simanca*. There he was kept till his Father King *Philip* dy'd, when they, who had the keeping of him, carry'd him away to *Valadolid*, where he was receiv'd

receiv'd with great Joy. King *Ferdinand* being restor'd to the Government after the Death of his Son-in-law *Philip*, he took the Prince to him, being very fond of the Child, as generally Grandfathers are, and carry'd him about, wheresoever he went. Nay, he once design'd and had so order'd it, to leave him all the Dominions of *Spain*, excluding his Elder Brother the Rightful Heir, but that he was dissuaded from it at his latter End. The Prince was of a graceful Presence, a good Complexion, well-shap'd, straight, and upright, his Hair very fair, and orderly, his Lips thick, his Face full, his Nose short but handsome, his Eyes large and beautiful, his Countenance pleasing. His Wit and Quickness of Apprehension was above his Age, his Memory extraordinary. He would bear Hardship, could dissemble, lov'd Hunting, was a strict Observer of Justice and Truth, but no way generous, affected some Arts, as Painting, Graving, and above all casting, particularly of great Guns, and trying of them. He delighted to hear History read, especially Feats of Arms, was so bold that he fear'd nothing, would eat too much, delighted in mad People and strange Birds, was rather weak than strong, and had such witty Expressions when a Child, that all Persons admir'd him, yet when grown up a Man he had nothing of it. His particular Actions we shall treat of upon occasion, as they concern the History we have in hand.

C H A P



C H A P. II.

The Government of Spain settled, Charles proclaim'd King, Rebellion in Sicily, War in Navarre, Troubles in Castile, Account of Barbarussa, and Actions of Spaniards in Africk, the Cardinal's Government, who Monsieur de Gevers was, Rise of Martin Luther.

1596.
The Intro-
duction.

I. AS soon as King *Ferdinand* was dead, such of his Council and Principal Officers as were present, met in the same Monastery, and sent two of their Number, to acquaint the Dean of *Lovain* the Prince's Embassador, and bring him thither. They travell'd all Night, and return'd with him in the Morning to *Madrigalejo*, where the Catholick King's Will was open'd, and the Embassador demanded a Copy of it, which was given him, and he sent it away by an Express to *Flanders*. Then the King's Body was convey'd to *Granada*, nobly attended, and there bury'd, as became so great a Prince. I have hitherto set down many things, which seem not particularly to belong to this History, but serve as a Foundation, for the better understanding what follows, yet it has bin done with all possible Brevity, because the Matter was somewhat Foreign. Now we shall treat more at large of those things, which peculiarly belong to this Mighty Prince, and endeavour as much as may be, without swelling into too great a Volume, to display his Glorious Actions. I have spar'd no Cost or Labour, to get Original Papers and Records for ascertaining the Truth of what I write, which others, who have handled the same Subject had not, yet will I not, as some do, pretend to dive into the Hearts of Princes to discover their Intentions, and the Secrets of their Thoughts

out

out of Affection or Malice, without any other ground for what they say, but their bare Conceits and Imaginations.

2. The Catholick King's Body being interr'd, those of the Council that continu'd together, sent Orders to all the Magistrates to follow their Employments and secure the Peace till the Prince's Mind were known, and to acquaint Cardinal *Ximenes* that he was constituted Governour till his Arrival. This done, the Cardinal, the Embassador and Conicil met at *Guadalupe*, where some Difference arose concerning the Government, the Embassador pleading Prince *Charles's* Commission, and the Cardinal King *Ferdinand's* Will, which agreed with the Queen's, as also *de Deans* being a Forreigner, and therefore unfit to govern by the Fundamental Laws of the Nation. At last they agreed they should both govern jointly with equal Power, and sign all Orders, and that their Residence should be at *Madrid*, a Town belonging to the Arch-bishop; because all the Kingdom was full of Tumult and Disorder, which was accordingly done. The Grandees were offended, that a Friar inferior to them in Birth, and a Stranger, of no greater Quality than he, had possess'd themselves of the Government, and therefore deputed the Duke *del Infantado*, the Constable; and Earl of *Benevente* to go to the Cardinal and ask of him by what Authority he govern'd the Kingdom; he answer'd, By the Catholick King's; and they replying, It was not in his Power to appoint a Substitute; the Cardinal carry'd them out to a Balcony, and causing some Cannon that was about his House to be fir'd, said, "By this Commission the King gave me I govern, and will continue so to do till our Sovereign Lord the Prince comes to discharge me." This Answer did not please them, and the Affairs of the Kingdom seem'd to carry an ill Aspect. *D. Peter Portocarrero* had rais'd some Troubles at *Llerena* in order to make himself Master of the Knights of *Santiago*, and the *Alcalde Villafania* was sent against him by the Council. At the same time *D. Peter Giron* eldest Son to the Earl of *Urena* who had marry'd the Lady *Mencia de Gusman*, Sister to the last Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, and to the present Duke, with the Assistance of his Father and of the Duke of *Arcos* rais'd Men and be-

siég'd the Town of *San Lucar*, pretending that Estate belong'd to him in Right of his Wife, because the present Duke was born of a second Wife, who *D. Peter Giron* said was not lawfully marry'd, being too near akin to him. Forces were sent against him, but it was needless, for having lain but 3 or 4 Days before the Town without doing any thing, he drew off and dismiss'd his Troops. Yet there were many Tumults in *Sevil* betwixt the two Parties. These and such like Disorders oblig'd the Council to write a Letter to the Prince, desiring his speedy coming over to put a stop to the growing Evils, and assuring him of their Fidelity. As soon as the Prince receiv'd the News of his Grandfather's Death, he caus'd his Obsequies to be perform'd with great Solemnity, which being ended, he was by a King at Arms proclaim'd King, together with his Mother Queen *Joanna*.

Charles
proclaim'd
King.

3. The Prince writ to the Council of *Castile*, assuring them he would come over with all possible speed, and exhorting them to be assisting to the Cardinal in the publick Administration, and to give entire Credit in all things to his Ambassador *Adrian Dean* of *Louvain*. He also writ to the Cardinal recommending the Care of the Government to him, to Queen *Germana* comforting, and assuring her of all Honour and Respect, and to Prince *Ferdinand* with Promise that he would be to him a Brother and a Father. The Council answering Prince *Charles* his Letter, acquainted him with the Insurrection of *D. Peter Giron*, and how it was suppress'd, desiring that he will not countenance, or pardon such Offenders, but make Examples of them, and then advise him not to take the Title of King, as long as his Mother lives. While this was transacting by Letter, the Cardinal suppress'd many Employments at Court, and retrench'd Pensions for the Increase of the King's Revenue. This he did with such absolute Power that many withdrew dissatisfy'd from Court, and some ambitious Persons went over to *Flanders*, to gain the Prince's Favour. Those Men made it their Business to perswade him to take upon him the Title of King, so did the *Flemmings* and Emperor *Maximilian*, who prevail'd with the Pope to give him that Title. Hereupon Prince *Charles* wrote a Letter to the Governours, and Council, and to all prime Magistrates requir-

requiring them to proclaim him King, since the Pope and Emperor own'd him as such, and thought it most convenient he should be so call'd. The Cardinal, and Dean of *Lovain* upon this assembled all of the Council and Nobility that were then at *Madrid*, and Doctor *Corvajal* one of the Council made a Speech urging several Reasons, why it was of absolute necessity to proclaim him King, tho' his Mother was living, she being quite distracted. The Admiral and Duke of *Alva* were against his being stil'd King whilst his Mother liv'd. The Marquess *de Villena* said, That since the King did not ask their Advice, he would not give him any. Others follow'd the Cardinal's Opinion, who almost in a Passion, said, they had as good quite disown his Power as refuse him the Title of King, and therefore immediately order'd the Corregidor, or Supream Magistrate of *Madrid* to Proclaim him, which was accordingly done, and Orders sent to all Cities, Towns Courts, and Noblemen throughout the Kingdom to own him as such. Tho' all Persons whatsoever submitted to this Order, yet very many were against it in their Hearts, some because they favour'd Prince *Ferdinand*, others because they mislik'd a Prince who had never been in *Spain*, and others for more private Ends. It was a great Mercy of God, that the Grandees did not countenance any Rebellion, for if they had, the young King had met with many Difficulties before he had been settled in the Throne. Prince *Ferdinand* tho' young was not void of Ambition, and if any Body had supported him, would not have refus'd to stand up for King, or at least for Governour. Besides, tho' the Queen was distracted, yet several Persons resorted to her, and inculcated so much that she conceiv'd great Displeasure against her Son, and as long as she liv'd would never call him any thing but Prince.

4. When King *Ferdinand* dy'd *D. Hugo de Moncada* was Viceroy of *Sicily*; and resided at *Palermo*. There the Earls of *Camerosa* and *Golisano* incens'd the multitude against him, and having done it slipt away out of the Town. No sooner were they gone, but the Rabble rose and besieg'd the Viceroy in his Pallace; which stood upon the Edge of the Sea, and he having no means to defend himself, got into a Boat, and so aboard

Rebellion
in Sicily

a Ship, which carry'd him to *Messina*. The multitude after his Departure finding no opposition, broke into the Pallace, plunder'd it, and let loose the Prisoners. King *Charles*, who was then in *Flanders*, hearing of this Mutiny, sent the Earl of *Monteleon* Viceroy into *Sicily*, but the Rebels convey'd 40 Armed Men into a Church to murder him, and conceal'd another Man in the Bellfrey to ring the Alarm Bell. The Viceroy having Notice of it, took the Man that was to ring the Bell, forbearing to go to Church, but durst not execute the 40 Men, as Friends advis'd him. After Even Song, those 40 Men went away to the Cathedral, where they murder'd an old Citizen before the High-Altar, then shouting along the Streets, and gathering a great Rabble, they came to the Pallace, plunder'd it, kill'd *John Thomas Paternion*, and secur'd the new Viceroy. This done, they ransack'd many Houses, and murder'd several Persons. Seven Days after they releas'd the Viceroy, as standing no longer in fear of him. All the Heads of the Mutineers met every Day, and consulted how to make themselves Masters of the Castle upon the Sea; but some of the Nobles seeing the Disorders daily increase, took up Arms, and breaking in upon them, kill'd three, and secur'd one, which encourag'd others to joyn with them; so that about 30 more were apprehended, and the Mutiny ceas'd. As soon as Prince *Charles* was inform'd of the Rebellion in *Sicily*, he order'd the Earl of *Potencia* and *Ferdinand Alarcon*, to go over from *Naples* into *Sicily*, with 5000 Foot and 200 Horse, which they did, and marching from place to place, executed above 30 of the Heads. The Duke of *Sessa*, Embassador at *Rome*, understanding that Cardinal *Volterre* had sent *Francis Imperatore* to *France*, with Letters to that King, in order to deliver up *Sicily* to him, had him seiz'd by the way, and sent to the Viceroy of *Sicily*, who having examin'd him on the Rack, found that Cardinal *Volterre*, the Earl of *Camarata*, the Treasurer *Vincencio*, *John Vincencio*, and others, had agreed to betray *Sicily* to the *French*. All the Conspirators were secur'd, convicted and executed, and Complaint being made to the Pope against the Cardinal, he was apprehended, and kept close Prisoner in the Castle of *St. Angelo*. The Earl

of *Camarata* dy'd very penitent, and his Son soon follow'd him, for grief of his Father's Disaster.

5. In *March*, the Governors of *Spain* receiv'd Intelligence, that some Forces of King *John d' Albret* were marching towards *Navarre*, which put them into much Confusion, because that Kingdom was not in a Condition to oppose the Enemy, and the Viceroy there had no Interest among the People, After many Debates, several refusing it, the Duke of *Naxara* accepted of that Command, which disoblig'd the Constable of *Castile*, who was of another Faction. Mean while, the Marshal *D. Peter of Navarre*, who was in the Service of King *John*, entred *Navarre* by the way of *Valderroncal*, with 1000 Foot and some Horse, but Colonel *Ferdinand de Villalva* meeting him with a much less number, routed and took him Prisoner. He was close confin'd for some years, and at last, is said, to have murder'd himself. King *John d' Albret* and *Catherine* his Queen dying soon after, the Troubles on that side were at an End, with much more Ease than had been expected.

6. King *Charles* was impatient to go over into *Spain*, but was forced to defer it, because there was no settled Peace with *France*, as well on Account of what had hapned in *Navarre*, as because the Emperor *Maximilian* had invaded *Milan*, then in the Hands of the *French*, tho' he return'd without doing any thing. This oblig'd the young King to retard his Journey, and in the mean time, the Nobility at his Court, seeing him inclin'd to Warlike Exercises, endeavour'd to divert him with Tilting, and such like Sports. Whilst they liv'd thus pleasantly in *Flanders*, there grew many Discontents in *Spain*, the Grandees disdain'd, as has been said, to obey a Friar and Clergy-Man, not so well born as they. The Cardinal to curb them, resolv'd to arm the Commonalty, and order'd that every City and Town, should keep a certain number of Horse and Foot well disciplin'd; granting them that serv'd some Priviledges upon that Account. He also attempted to cut off the Revenues and Pensions, the Knights of Military Orders enjoy'd from their said Orders, and would have coin'd Money, had he not been dissuaded by the Council. This Order at first sight

Mighty
Mutinies.

appear'd beneficial, but was afterwards found pernicious, because all idle Persons betook them to Arms, and committed many Outrages; and the Taxes they were exempt from paying, fell the heavier upon others. Several Cities foreseeing this Inconveniency, petition'd against the Ordinance; among them were *Salamanca*, *Burgos*, *Leon*, and above all *Valladolid*, which not only petition'd; but insisted on it, and openly resisted. A Captain being sent thither to raise 600 Men, all the People mutiny'd, and would have murder'd him, had he not hid himself in the Monastery of *S. Francis*, whence he made his Escape to *Madrid*, and acquainted the Cardinal with it. At *Salamanca*, *Avila*, *Segovia*, *Toledo*, and other Places, the Captains rais'd their Men quietly, but the News coming of what was done at *Valladolid*, the People turn'd them out, and sent the Cardinal word, they would do as *Valladolid* did. The Cardinal gather'd what Forces he could, with a Design to reduce *Valladolid* by force, which the Citizens hearing they all arm'd themselves, rais'd the Country about them, kept Watch and Ward, and fill'd up their Muster Rolls to 30000 Fighting Men, breaking into open Rebellion, and so continu'd till the following Year. Many of the Nobility, as the Admiral of *Castile*, the Earl of *Benavente*, the Constable of *Castile*, Marquess of *Astorga*, Duke of *Alva* and others, openly supported the Rebels, which was the occasion this Ordinance was recall'd afterwards, to the good Fortune of *Spain*, for had the People been us'd to handle Arms, when the next Rebellion broke out in 1519. and the following Years, it had been a difficult Matter to quell them.

Spaniards
slain in
Africk.

7. In September this Year, the Spaniards who guard-
ed *Penon* in *Africk*, sent Advice that *Barbarossa* had
possess'd himself of *Argier*, and therefore they desir'd
Succours, being apprehensive he would fall upon them.
James de Vera, an old Souldier, was sent with 8000
Men, either to take *Argier*, or bring it to composi-
tion, as it was before. He landed, summon'd the Place,
and encamp'd, but observing no Discipline, *Barba-*
russa, who had taken Notice of his Negligence, fell up-
on him so unexpected, that he slew 3000 of his Men,
took 400, and the rest got aboard as fast as they could.

Having

Having made mention of *Barbarussa*, it will not be amiss, to give some short Account of his Original and Rise. One *Mahomet*, an *Albanese* Renegado, who had serv'd the *Turk*, fled for some Crime to *Mitilene*, where he marry'd a Christian Woman, by whom he had *Barbarussa*, and bred him a Seaman. He left his Father, and went away to *Constantinople*, where he was made Boatswain of a Galley, which was taken by the Knights of *Rhodes*, and he return'd naked and poor to the *Port*. There he went aboard a small Galley, sent out by private Men a Pirating, and having murder'd his Commander, ran away with the Galley, and a small Brigantine that follow'd it. Having committed this Villany, he durst not stay in the *Turk's* Dominions, but touching at *Mitilene*, took his three Brothers aboard, making *Haradin* Captain of the Galliot. Sailing thence near *Negropont*, he took a *Turkish* Galliot, and near *Lippari* a *Spanish* Ship, in which were 330 *Spaniards*, 20 of them Horse, then a rich *Dutch* Fly-boat, and after it one of the Pope's Gallies, and four Fishing-Boats, and one Galliot on the Coast of *Spain*. Then sailing over to *Barbary*, he laid his Design against the strong Town of *Bugia*, being assist'd by the King of *Tunis*, but as he was viewing the Place, a Cannon Ball took off his Arm, for which Reason, he was ever after call'd, *One Arm'd Barbarussa*. This oblig'd him to quit the Siege at that time, but he soon return'd again stronger, and batter'd the Place many Days, before which he lost 500 Men, and at last was forc'd to desist. He had burnt his Fleet when he landed, and being now in a desperate Condition, poor and abandon'd, *Benalcadi*, a *Moor*, took Compassion of him, and carry'd him to a Village of his, where he continu'd, till the *Algerines* weary of their Subjection to the *Spaniards*, sent and invited him to their Town, to deliver them from that Slavery, which he accepted, and being come thither was immediately proclaim'd King. Soon after he took the City of *Tunis*, and so came to be King of *Algier* and *Tunis*. The City of *Tremezen* was divided into Factions, the weaker call'd *Barbarussa* to their Assistance, and he laying hold of that Opportunity made himself Master of the Place, murder'd those that had call'd him in, and tyranniz'd over the others.

Nine Months after, fearing some Conspiracy, he gave out he would resign the City to its right Owner, and upon that pretence, got together about 70 of the Principal Men into his House, put them all to Death, plunder'd many Houses, and said, he did it, that they might not rebel against him, as they had against their lawful Sovereign. Those that fled, had recourse to the Governour of *Oran* for Succours, who lent them 300 *Spaniards*, with which Supply they besieg'd *Barbarussa*, and he seeing himself distress'd, sent to his Brother *Haradin* at *Algier* for Relief. *Haradin* sent him 600 Men, which being known at *Oran*, 600 *Spaniards* were sent out against them. They made the Infidels retire to *Alcalde Benmarax*, where the Christians kept them in, but were by them surpriz'd, and 400 of them kill'd and taken. Upon the first Notice of this Disaster, Colonel *Argore* marched from *Oran* with 2000 Foot and some Horse, the *Turks* submitted themselves to him, but some Quarrel arising, they were all cut off to a Man, and among them *Barbarussa's* Brother *Mabomes*. The Colonel immediately march'd to *Tremezen*, and so hotly press'd the Siege, that *Barbarussa* with his Friend *Benalcadi*, a number of *Turks* and all his Treasure, stole out of the Town at a Postern. *Argore* understanding it, pursu'd him 30 Leagues, took all his Treasure, kill'd him, and brought away his Head to *Oran*. Thus ended that cruel Enemy of *Christendome*, in the Year 1518. His Brother *Haradin*, what by Force, and what by Art, establish'd himself in *Algier*, and was receiv'd as King, what further relates to this barbarous Corsair, who became the Terror of all those Coasts; shall be said in its proper place.

*William de
Croy.*

8. Kingdoms are often ruin'd, because Kings rely too much on their Favourites, as may appear by the Rebellion that hapned in *Spain*, through the excessive Avarice of *William de Croy*, Lord of *Gevers* and Duke of *Arscot*, Governor to the young King *Charles*, and his great Favourite. This *William de Croy* was descended from the Kings of *Hungary*, and gave their Arms with only a small distinction. As to his Person, it was graceful, his Judgment clear, well-speaken, vigilant and industrious in Business, very sedate,

sedate, and patient, excessively ambitious, and above all measure given to Avarice. He bought the Place of Chamberlain of Prince *Chimay*, and being once about the young Prince's Person, omitted nothing that might gain his Favour, so that when Prince *Charles* took upon him the Government of *Flanders* he had the whole Ascendant over him. Yet he ever made it his Business, to use the Prince to the Affairs of Government, and render him capable of them. That very Year, Prince *Charles* entred upon the Government of the *Netherlands*, he perswaded him to hold a Chapter of the Order of the Golden Fleece, where many undeserving Persons were admitted to that Honour, which brought much Odium and Disgrace upon *William de Groy*, of whom we shall have much Occasion to speak hereafter, and therefore the Reader will not be displeas'd with this short Digression, to show who he was. At the Beginning of the Year 1517. the Emperor *Maximilian* came into *Flanders* to visit his Grandson *Charles*, and settle Affairs that he might come over into *Spain*, where his Presence was much wanted. In order to secure all behind, Peace was concluded with the *French King* at *Noyon*, whercof the Principal Conditions were,

1. That the Difference about the Kingdom of *Naples*, should be left to Arbitration.
2. That King *Charles* should pay the King of *France*, 100000 Ducats yearly, on Account of *Naples*.
3. That King *Charles* should marry the Lady *Louisa* then a Year old, or if she dy'd, any other that should be born to the King of *France*, or in default of them his Sister-in-law *Renata*.
4. That the Emperor should deliver up *Verona* to the *Venetians*, they paying him 200000 Ducats at two Payments.

The young King accepted of this Peace, to facilitate his Journey into *Spain*, as did the Emperor, as well to finger so much Money, as because he could not maintain *Verona*; yet it lasted not long through the Fault of the *French King*, as will appear in its place. All things being settled on that Side, the Emperor return'd to *Germany*, and the King leaving his Aunt *Margaret* to govern *Flanders*, went away to *Middleburg*, where he had a Fleet of 80 Sail to carry him to *Spain*, but the contrary Winds kept him there many Days.

1517.

Peace
betwixt
France and
Spain.

Valladolid
reduc'd.

9. *Valladolid* still continu'd in Rebellion at the Beginning of the Year 1617; the other Cities had submitted, and suffer'd the Men to be rais'd, that Mutiny began about. But the King himself writing to them, and the Governour's consenting they should be exempt from those Levies, and granting others their Demands, they at last laid down their Arms, and submitted themselves. The Dean of *Lovain* sent Complaints, that the Cardinal allow'd him no share in the Government, therefore in Order to lessen his Power, the King sent over *Monsieur Laffau* with Commission to be a third Governour, that so the two might counterbalance the Greatness of the other. Yet the Cardinal valu'd not both of them, but rul'd all with absolute Authority, and tho' afterwards a fourth Commissioner was sent, he carry'd it from them all; so that he alone sign'd all Orders, and they could not prevail to have any part in the Authority, which was highly resent'd in *Flanders*, as afterwards appear'd. About this time, there hapned a great Contention between *D. James de Toledo*, Son to the Duke of *Alva*, and *D. Antony de Zuniga*, Son to the Duke of *Bejar*, about the Grand Priorship of the Military Order of *St. John*, both of them pretending Right to it. The King order'd the Governours to give it for *D. Antony*, but the Duke of *Alva* and his Party prepar'd to stand upon their Guard, and openly rail'd at the Cardinal, who would execute the King's Orders. The Cardinal prevented him, sending Forces which secur'd the Town of *Consuegra*, and deliver'd it to *D. Antony*. This put not an End to the Quarrel, which continu'd till the King came into *Spain*, and divided the Priorship between the two Competitors, giving *D. Antony* a Recompence for what he took from him. For all this, the Order own'd no Prior but *D. James*, and the Enmity increas'd daily between the two Houses, till *D. James* being at his Command on the Frontiers about *Perpignan*, dy'd suddenly, which put an End to their Strife.

The Cardi-
nal's great
Power.

Arrive of
the Flem-
ings.

10. Before the King came into *Spain*, many *Spaniards* went over to him into *Flanders*, either to get Employments where they were not known, being of base Extraction, about private Business, or else to rise by doing others ill Offices, and railing. These first stirr'd

stirr'd up the Avarice of the *Flemmings*, exciting them to expose all Places to Sale. Nay, some of them would have perswaded the King to create a new Council in *Castile*, and remove the old, which consisted of Wise and Experienced Persons, bred under that subtle King *Ferdinand*. And tho' *Monsieur de Gevers* was against it, yet many Places of great Note were bought. *John Savage* the Chancellor, manag'd all this Affair underhand, by means of one Doctor *Suquette* his particular Friend. The King was wholly ignorant of it, yet by the by to secure his Favour, they supply'd him with part of the Profit. This ran so high, that some of the great Offices of the Kingdom, and Seats in Council were sold, and a Privy Councillor went about in *Monsieur de Gevers* his Name, to perswade all that had considerable Employments at Court, to compound to be continu'd, which many to save Trouble did, and 20000 Ducats were rais'd for *Monsieur de Gevers*. The Council understanding it, writ at large to the King, complaining of that irregular Proceeding, and begging his Majesty would put a Stop to it, before the Consequences grew fatal. This good Advice took no effect, for when Princes are led away by their Favourites, they neither see nor hear; and Petitions are generally refer'd to those very Men, against whom they are presented. The Chancellor abated nothing of his Avarice, and when the King came over to *Spain*, he expos'd all things to Sale, insomuch, that it was reported, he had gather'd, and sent into *Flanders*, 50000 Ducats in four Months stay he made, which occasion'd the Troubles that ensu'd in *Spain*. But at this time, the King's absence was of very dangerous Consequence, for the Earl of *Urena* was at variance with the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, and would not try his Cause according to Law, but by the Sword; because his Son *D. Peter Giron* was a Man of Courage, bold and resolute. They had abus'd his Majesty's Officers, and were in open Rebellion, therefore the Council writ to his Majesty at large, pressing his speedy Coming, because the State of Affairs requir'd his Presence, and particularly the Practices of the Earl of *Urena* in *Andaluzia*, call'd for a speedy and powerful Redress. This Letter came to the King, when he was



was ready to set forwards, and made him hasten his Journey. The Governors of *Spain* continu'd at *Madrid*, but could not agree among themselves, and the Cardinal was indispos'd. The Marquess *de Villena* seeing the Kingdom in such Disorder, came to *Madrid*, pretending to assist the Cardinal, but in reality to solicit for the Earl of *Urena*, which he did so effectually, that he reconcil'd the Cardinal and him; the Earl came to Court, and all his past Offences were put up. At this time Pope *Leo* the Tenth created 20 Cardinals, of which number was *Adrian* Dean of *Lovain*, one of the then Governors of *Spain*, and afterwards Pope.

Martin Luther, an *Augustin* Friar, began this Year to spread abroad his new Doctrine, and because he and his Followers occasion'd mighty Trouble to the Glorious Monarch *Charles* the Vth. and have a great Share in this History, I will not think much to give some short Account of him at once, till the time; that the spreading of his Principles embroil'd the Empire and all *Europe*. He was born at *Eisleben* in *Saxony*, on the the 11th. of *November* 1485. being *S. Martin's* Day, of whom he took that Name. Having study'd his Philosophy, he apply'd himself to the Law, but being terrify'd by a Thunderbolt, or Flash of Lightning that fell just by him, he quitted the World, and became a Friar of the Order of *S. Augustin*; where he study'd Divinity, and always affected to start new Opinions. He was subject to Convulsion-Fits, or the Falling-Sickness, but some, who knew him well, said, he was possess'd, and he seem'd to own it, when preaching one Day, he said, he knew the Devil, and had eaten above a handful of Salt with him. After this, he was remov'd to *Wittenberg* to teach Philosophy, and having taken his Degree of Doctor, by the Duke of *Saxony's* Favour, was promoted to be Professor of Divinity, and, having a pleasant Knack of Preaching, rather Wit and Raillery than sound Doctrine; he gain'd great Applause. *Luther* being now in such Esteem, it hapned, that Pope *Leo* the Xth. granted certain Indulgences, and appointed the Cardinal *Albertus* Archbishop of *Mentz*, his Commissary General throughout *Germany*. The Cardinal, for what Reason

son is not known, committed the Preaching and Publishing of these Indulgences to the *Dominican Friars*; whereas before that time, those of *S. Augustin* always had the Preaching of the Crusade. This so incens'd them, that *John Stapucius* Vicar General of that Order, and *Martin Luther* began to rail openly at the Cardinal, and at last *Luther* with the same Liberty, inveigh'd against the Indulgences themselves. Then he set up 95 Propositions offering to maintain them, and not content with that, writ a Book in Defence of them, dedicating and submitting it to the Pope. This was his beginning, and *John Frederick* Duke of *Saxony* took his Part so obstinately, that he lost his Dominions on that Account, but his great Motive was the seizing the Revenues of the Church, as the Rabble's was the rifling of Churches. I will say no more of *Luther* in this Place, because we shall often have Occasion in due time, to speak of his farther Progress.



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

C H A P.

CHAP. III.

King Charles comes into Spain, holds the Cortes or Parliament of Castile and Aragon, is sworn King by those People, the Catalonians and Valencians, is elected Emperor, Original of the Rebellion in Valencia, that in Austria, Actions of the Moors.

15
Charles
comes into
Spain.

I. IN August 1517. the Governors with Prince Ferdinand remov'd from Madrid to Aranda, where they receiv'd Orders from the King, to dismiss all the Servants about the Prince, and put others in their Places, for that they encourag'd him to aspire to the Crown, and made Interest for him: The Prince let fall some Words when his Servants were remov'd, that declar'd his ambitious Thoughts, and the Servants put away, were most of them afterwards engag'd in the following Rebellion. On the 12th. of August, the King went aboard, and had an indifferent good Voyage, but that by the way, the Ship that carry'd his Horses took Fire, and in it were burnt 22 Pages and the Yeoman of the Stirrup. The 13th. Day, the Fleet put into *Villa Viciosa* in *Asturias*, the King was nobly entertain'd by the Gentry there, but the Country being barren, he went away to *S. Vincente de la Barquera*, where he continu'd some Days. Cardinal *Ximenes* was indispos'd at the Monastery of *Aguilera*, and there being some Difference betwixt him and the Council, they left him. The King order'd them to return to him, which they did. Several Persons of Note set out an Order to attend the King at *S. Vincent*, but he order'd them to come no further than *Aguilar del Campo*, because the Country being poor could not supply the Company that re-
forted

sorted to him. Those that came out of *Flanders*, endeavour'd all they could to retard the King's Journey, fearing the Cardinal and *Spanish* Nobility would govern the King, and put them by; therefore they kept him back, hoping the Cardinal would dye, and they should be deliver'd of that Danger. At *Aguilar del Campo*, the Nobility petition'd the King, to be admitted to serve the Employments they had in his Court, but he put them off till they came to *Valladolid*. In his way thither he visited his Mother at *Tordesillas*. Being near *Valladolid* he sent two Letters, one to the Cardinal and the other to the Council, ordering them to meet him at *Majados*; and in that to the Cardinal he said, he would then give him his *Quietus*; which Affront after such faithful Service, so affected the Cardinal, that his Fever increasing, he dy'd a few Days after, and was bur'y'd at *Alcala* in the Colledge of *S. Ildefonsus*, founded by himself. He erected many other Structures, and was a Man excellently qualify'd, and just, tho' he might err as Man. There is a particular History of his Life, as he has well deserv'd.

Cardinal
dyes.

2. At *Majados* the Council met the King, and were admitted to continue in their Places, and on the 18th of *November*, he made his solemn Entry into *Valladolid*. Upon the Death of Cardinal *Ximenes*, the King confer'd the Archbishoprick of *Toledo* upon *William de Croÿ* Bishop of *Cambray*, which was much resent'd, it being the best Jewel of the Crown. But the King was now not above 17 Years and a half old, tho' of an excellent Disposition, yet others govern'd him, and particularly *Monsieur de Gevres*, who in what related to *Spain*, was guided by the Bishop of *Badajoz* and other *Spaniards*, who had more Ambition than Honesty. About the latter End of this Year 1517. *Adrian* Dean of *Louvain* receiv'd his Carninal's Cap, sent him by Pope *Leo*. At the same time, the Cortes or Parliament was summon'd, to meet at the Beginning of the ensuing Year. Embassadors came now from all Courts in *Christendom*, to Congratulate the King's Happy Arrival, but the *French* went further, and demanded the Restitution of the Kingdom of *Navarre* to *Henry d' Albret*, Son to King *John d' Albret*. The King answer'd them in

The King
govern'd by
others.

general

general Terms to gain time. About *Christmas* there was an extraordinary Tilting, at which several Gentlemen were wounded, and 12 Horses kill'd; these Sports and Pleasures ended in a Plague, whereof 30 or 40 dy'd in a Day, and whatever House it got into the whole Family was swept away.

Cortes of
Valladolid

3. By the 4th. of *January*, 1517. all the Members of the Cortes or Parliament were come to *Valladolid*, and met in the Monastery of *S. Paul*. Their chief Business was to consider, whether Prince *Charles* should be admitted as King whilst his Mother liv'd, and in case he was, that the Oath of Allegiance should not be taken to him, till he had sworn to the Articles pass'd in the Cortes in the Year 1511. The first Day they met, the *Flemish* Chancellor, and another *Flemish* Doctor sat there by Commission, which was ill taken, and the whole Assembly declar'd against Foreigners sitting among them. Whereupon one *D. Zumel* who was their Speaker was threatned, and ill us'd by the Chancellor and his Creatures; but the whole Assembly resent'd it, and petition'd, that the King would swear to keep the Priviledges of the Kingdom, and that their Members might not be molested. After this, the King went in Person to the lower House, where the Bishop of *Badajoz* made a Speech for him, giving an Account of his whole Life, and what Leagues he had made with Christian Princes, and Lastly, requiring them to take the Oath of Allegiance to him. *Dr. Zumel* as Speaker for the rest, return'd Thanks for the Speech, and said, they were ready to take their Oath, provided his Highness would first swear to preserve their Liberties. After which, most of the Members took the Oath of Allegiance, but some still refus'd. Then the King swore to preserve their Ancient Rights and Priviledges; but did not mention that Article about not giving Employments to Strangers. *Dr. Zumel* several times urg'd to have that Article particularly express'd. The King answer'd, This is it I swear, meaning what he had sworn before; so that Matter remain'd undecided. Then the Nobility was requir'd to take their Oath, but among them all, only the Duke of *Najara* offer'd to do it presently, the rest refus'd, being affronted, that it had been first tendred the Com-

mons, whereupon the Business was put off till the Sunday following. Mean while Doctor *Zamel* solicited those that had not taken their Oath, to stand out till the King had sworn to the Articles insisted upon. The Business was bandy'd with much Heat on both sides, and at last, the King promis'd to keep his Oath in the Sense they desir'd it. Some would have this Compliance recorded, but he grew angry and said, What he had done was enough. With this all the Lords Spiritual and Commons submitted, and took the Oath of Allegiance. This done, the Commons made a florid Speech to his Majesty, expressing the Duties of the Regal Authority, recommending the strict Execution of Justice, and good Choice of Ministers under him. Then they begg'd his Royal Assent to these following Proposals. 1. That his Mother Queen *Joanna*, should be serv'd and attended as became her Dignity. To which his Answer was, that he thank'd them, and they should find he made that his chief Care. 2. That he would be pleas'd to marry as soon as might be, to continue his Succession in the Kingdom. *Answ.* That he would consider of it, and do as was most for his Honour and the good of the Kingdom. 3. That Prince *Ferdinand* might not depart the Kingdom, till he was marry'd and had Children. *Answ.* That he would take care of his Brother, as was most for the Benefit of the Kingdom. 4. That he would confirm the Laws, Customs and Liberties of the Countrey, and lay no new Impositions. *Answ.* That he would keep his Oath, and lay no new Taxes. 5. That he should not bestow Preferments on Strangers, or naturalize them, that he should recall any Letters of Naturalization already past, and command the Archbishop of *Toledo*, to come over and spend the Revenue of that Church there. 6. That all Embassadors should be Natives. 7. That his Servants should be *Spaniards*. 8. That he would be pleas'd to speak *Spanish*. 9. That he would not alienate the Revenues of the Crown, and would do Justice to any that shall ask it. 10. That he would press the Pope about a particular Affair, relating to the Church of *Murcia*. 11. That he would make no Governour of the Fortress of *Lara*, because it belong'd to the City of *Burgos*.

12. That he would order the *Monteros* of *Espinosa*, to have their Priviledge of guarding his Person secur'd to them. 13. That he would not suffer *Arevalo* and *Olmedo* to be alienated from the Crown. 14. That Towns which had compounded for their Taxes should continue in that Nature, and others might be allow'd to compound, at the Rate they then pay'd. 15. That no Reversions of Places be granted. 16. No Money carry'd out of the Countrey. 17. That the Law of Appeals be granted in all cases. All hitherto were granted, save this last Proposition which was rejected. 18. That no Horses be carry'd abroad. 19. That playing at Dice be prohibited. 20. That all *Noli prosequi's* be surceas'd. 21. That all Courts and their Officers be oblig'd to receive no more than the establish'd Fees, and that they be call'd to account every two years for the Execution of their Offices, and Complaints hear'd against them. All granted. 22. That no Lodgings might be taken up by the Harbingers where the Court was. This rejected. 23. That he would order the Clergy should have Liberty to make Wills, else the Pope would have all the Wealth of the Kingdom. 24. That no Person should give any Estate real to the Church. 25. That the Kingdom of *Navarre* may continue annex'd to the Crown of *Castile*. 26. That no Cattle be carry'd out of the Kingdom. 27. That the New Taxes be taken off. Many more Articles there were to the Number of 74, besides private Requests, all too tedious to insert, and not material, to which the King answer'd very graciously. *F. Antony Guevara* says, the Subsidy the Cortes granted his Majesty was 150 Millions of *Maravedies*. *Peter Mexia* says 600000 Ducats. The first Sum amounts but to 78125 Pounds English, the second to 180000. *Monteros de Espinosa* mention'd in the 12th. Article are as ancient as Earl *Sancho* of *Castile*, who being deliver'd from a Conspiracy by two Servants in his Family, gave them and their Heirs for ever, the Priviledge of being the King's immediate Guards about his Person and Bed. The last Thing the King did at the Cortes, was to appoint the Marquess of *Denia* Governor of the Queen's Family, and of the Town where she resided, in which Employment he continu'd as long as he liv'd, which

was

was till the Year 1537. and then the Marquess his Son succeeded him. This done, the Cortes were dismiss'd.

4. On the 14th. of *March*, there was a Royal Tilt-
 ing at *Valladolid* of 25 *Spaniards* of Quality against as
 many *Flemmings*; many were thrown and 7 kill'd, A Feast of
Tilting.
 which makes good the Saying, *That this Exercise*
is not sharp enough to be practis'd in earnest, but too
rough in jest. The King himself ran against *Charles*
de Lany his Master of the Horse, and at four Cour-
 ses broke 3 Lances, tho' not full 18 Years of Age.
 It is reported, that *Charles* the Vth. was so Excellent
 a Horseman, and so notably Expert at handling his
 Weapons, that when in Proceſs of Time he would
 come disguis'd to share in some of these Sports he
 was presently known. Having visited his Mother, and
 paid all Respect due to Queen *Germana*, he resolv'd to
 set forwards towards *Aragon*, to hold the Cortes of
 that Kingdom, and cause them to take the Oath of
 Allegiance to him. At the same time he took Or-
 der for sending his Brother *Ferdinand* into *Flanders*,
 not thinking it safe to keep him in *Spain*, and ac-
 cordingly he was sent away in a few Days, with an
 Honourable Retinue. Then the King set forward,
 and arriv'd at *Zaragoza* on the 15th. of *May*, where
 he was receiv'd with all possible Demonstrations of
 Joy. The People inutter'd, because Prince *Ferdinand*
 was sent away before the King was marry'd and had
 Children. Many complain'd that Monsieur *de Gevres*
 and the Foreigners govern'd the King, and accus'd
 that Favourite of Avarice. They said the King was
 harsh, and no Lover of *Spaniards*. Much more shall
 be said on this Subject, as the Cause of the ensuing
 Rebellion. Neither Favour nor Prejudice shall pre-
 vail with me to deviate from the Truth, but I shall
 impartially relate what I find upon undeniable Proof,
 and in *Peter Mexia* the Emperor's Historiographer,
 Monsieur *de Gevres* was a Wise Man and Faithful to
 his Prince, and did him considerable Service, but
 this does not exempt him from the Imputation of Ava-
 rice. Yet I shall not follow *Mexia*, because he seems
 to be somewhat partial, but rather the Account left
 by *F. Antony de Guevara*, who was a Person of Quality
 and a Religious Man; and therefore, it is to be sup-

pos'd, he spoke the Truth without Partiality. The King can't be blam'd because he was young, and when he came to riper Years, gave sufficient Demonstrations of his Affection to the *Spaniards*, besides that he never had any Favourite, but what well deserv'd to be so.

Cortes of
Aragon.

5. Some time after the King's Arrival at *Zaragoza*, the Cortes were open'd, and kept the King there eight Months. The *Flemmish* Lord Chancellor dy'd there, much hated by the *Spaniards*, and *Mercurino de Gattinara*, a great Civilian succeeded him. Many dy'd of the Plague this Year in *Spain*. The Cardinal de *Viterbo* sent by the Pope as Legate had Audience at *Zaragoza*, and propos'd to His Majesty to enter into a League against the *Turk*, and having receiv'd a satisfactory Answer return'd well pleas'd. A Match was here concluded between *Ellenor* the King's Sister, and *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*, and accordingly the new Queen was sent into that Kingdom in *November* this Year. At the same time the Peace between *France* and *Spain* was ratify'd anew, and in pursuance to it, the King paid the *French* 150000 Florins in Gold, and as a Demonstration of sincere Friendship His Catholick Majesty wore the Collar of the Order of *S. Michael* on the Feast of that Archangel, and the *French* King that of the *Golden Fleece* on *St. Andrew's* Day. But all these Demonstrations of Friendship ended in mortal Animosities. The *Aragonian* Nobility refus'd to take their Oath to the King, unless he would suffer his Brother to be sworn Heir at the same time conditionally if he had no Heir, at which he was so displeas'd that he answer'd not a Word but the Earl of *Benavente* said, It were fit to raise an Army and conquer them; to which the Earl of *Aran* reply'd in such Terms, as set the whole Palace into an Uproar, and the King had much ado to part them. The King confin'd the Nobles to their Houses, but they broke their Confinement, and meeting that Night in the Streets with their Followers 27 Men were wounded, and more Harm had been done, had not the Archbishop, and 8 of the *Grandeas* that were with him gone out and parted the Fray. After all this, the *Aragonians* comply'd, follow'd the Example of *Castile*, and took their Oath to the King together with his Mother.

6. Here the King receiv'd the News of the Death *Actions of*
of One-arm'd *Barbarussa*, and of his Brother *Haradin* the Moors,
possessing himself of *Argier*, as was said before.
Therefore he sent Orders to *D. Hugo de Moncada* Vice-
roy of *Sicily* to gather a sufficient Fleet and Forces,
and passing over into *Africk* to expel that Usurper
D. Hugo gather'd 4500 old *Spanish* Soldiers, and hav-
ing taken in some Recruits at *Bugia* and *Oran*, landed
before *Argiers*, where he took *Serrezuela*, and might
have made himself Master of *Argier* had he attack'd
it presently, but delaying 7 or 8 Days to expect the
King of *Tremezen*, who was to come to his Assistance
with a Body of Men, a sudden Storm rising beat 26
Ships to pieces upon the Shore, and in them 4000
Men were lost. *D. Hugo* gathering the small Remains
of his Wreck went to winter at *Ibisa*, where his
Men mutinying for their Pay plunder'd the Island.
Haradin enrich'd with the Booty of the *Spaniards*,
sent out some Vessels under the Command of one
Hassan to scour the Coast of *Valencia*. *Hassan* plun-
der'd the Town of *Amposta*, and return'd with a
good Booty, yet *Haradin* cudgell'd him, suspecting he
had conceal'd something of Value. Soon after *Benal-*
cadi, the great Friend to the first *Barbarussa*, having
been ill us'd by *Haradin*, came with what Forces
he could raise against *Argier*, and *Hassan* who was
sent to oppose him, joining with him to revenge
the Strokes he had receiv'd, they took *Argier*, forcing
Haradin to save his Life to put to Sea with his Wealth
aboard such Vessels as he had. In this Condition he
scour'd the Seas joining other Pirates, and robbing all
he met, till being grown strong he fate down before
Argier, and *Benalcadi* being betray'd to him, entred
the Place, and made himself King of it and of *Tunis*.
As soon as settled, he sent out the Pyrate *Cachidiablo*
with 17 Sail of small Vessels, who plunder'd some
Towns on the Coast of *Valencia*, and took several
Ships. *D. Hugo de Moncada* after his Loss at *Argier*,
thought to revenge himself on the Pyrats of *Gelvés*,
but meeting them near *Sardinia* lost two Gallies,
and was himself wounded. Rather exasperated than
dismay'd by this Misfortune, he got together 13 Gal-
leys, 70 Ships, and other Vessels, in which he had
10000 Foot, 800 Men at Arms, and 500 Light Horse,

With this Force he landed at *Gelves*, and being wounded in the Shoulder, was very near to be routed, the *Spaniards* and *Italians* flying, but the *Germans* stood till they rally'd, and then made the *Moors* turn their Backs. The *Xeque* or King submitted himself, promising to pay to the King of *Spain* 12000 Doubles a Year. This hapned in 1520, but I have joyn'd it together, that I may have no more Occasion for some time to speak of *Africk*, *Barbarussa*, or the Coast of *Spain*.

7. This Year 1518. dy'd the Lady *Claudia*, Daughter to the *French* King, to whom King *Charles* was contracted. She had a Sister not full a Year old, whom the *French* would have the King stay for, according to the Articles of Peace concluded at *Noyon*, which they themselves broke. The Popes Legate press'd for the Fleet *Spain* was to furnish for the Security of *Italy*, because *Selim* the *Turk* pust up with his Success against the Sultan of *Egypt*, threatned *Christendome*. *Maximilian* the Emperor growing old, summon'd the Electors in order to choose a King of the *Romans* to succeed him, and thought to propose his Grandson *Ferdinand*, but was diswaded from it by the Pope and others, who favour'd his Brother. The King of *France* oppos'd him with all his Power, and stood Candidate himself; but nothing was concluded at that time. From *Zaragoza* the King sent *Garzi Jofre de Loaysa*, a Knight of *Rhodes*, his Embassador to *Selim* the *Great Turk*, desiring he would not suffer the Pilgrims that went to *Hierusalem* to be molested, but the main Design was to discover the Designs of that Infidel, who answer'd, It should be done, provided the *Greeks* were not wrong'd in *Italy*, and other Parts of his Majesties Dominions.

Embassy to
the Turk.

1519.
Charles
elected Em-
peror.

8. About the Beginning of the Year 1519. the Cortes of *Aragon* breaking up, the King went away to *Barcelona*, and design'd thence for *Valencia* and other Ports, but was prevented by the News of the Death of the Emperor *Maximilian* his Grandfather, who departed this Life on the 12th. of *January* in the 63th. Year of his Age, and 25th. of his Reign. The Archbishop Elector of *Mentz* summon'd the Electors to meet at *Franckfort*, where there was mighty Contention between the Parties of the two Kings of

France

France and Spain, which retarded the Election, so that the *Interregnum* lasted 5 Months and 17 Days. During this time to determine the Strife, the Electors voted for *Frederick Duke of Saxony*, but he refusing to accept of the Dignity, and giving his Vote for *Charles King of Spain*, the rest of the Colledge follow'd him, and accordingly the said King *Charles* was declar'd Emperor on the 28th. of *June*, 1519. The new Emperor's Embassadors were immediately acquainted with his Election, and *Frederick Duke of Bavaria* appointed by the Colledge to bring his Majesty the News. But some private Persons were so expeditious, to gain the Reward of being the first Messengers of so great Joy, that they came in nine Days from *Francfort to Barcelona*, which is about 300 Leagues.

9. In *March*, the King held a Chapter of the Order of the *Golden Fleece* at *Barcelona*, and bestow'd that Honour on the Constable of *Castile*, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Vejar*, the Admiral of *Castile*, the Marquess of *Astorga*, the Duke of *Cardona*, and Prince of *Bissignano*. The Duke of *Benavente* proudly refus'd it, saying, He was too much a *Castilian* to accept of Foreign Honours. Queen *Germana* following the Advice of the Apostle, thought it better to marry than burn, and accordingly took to Husband the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, Brother to the Elector of that Name; for which she was very much censur'd; yet the King honour'd the Wedding with his Presence, to gain that Elector's Voice. The *Catalonians* not only refus'd to take their Oath to King *Charles*, but scoff'd at the *Aragonians* and *Castilians*, for having admitted him as King, whilst his Mother was yet living, but at last they submitted as well as the others. Nevertheless their Cortes or Parliament was very troublesome to the King, and much more to Monsieur de *Geuvres*, upon whom they were so severe, that he wish'd himself out of *Spain*. The *French* still insisting that the Kingdom of *Navarre* should be restor'd to *Henry d'Albret*, Commissioners met at *Montpelier* to adjust that Matter, but soon broke up without concluding any thing. On the 22th. of *August* this Year Duke *Frederick of Bavaria*, Brother to the Elector *Palatine*, came to *Barcelona*, and deliver'd his Message from the Electors to the King, by which they conferr'd the Imper-

The King
sworn in
Catalonia.

rial Honour on him. He return'd his Thanks to each of them in particular, and richly presented their Embassador. This his Exaltation was the *French King's* greatest Grievance, Envy, and Jealousie possessing his Heart, so that he could no longer suppress these prevailing Passions, but soon broke out into War, and there are sufficient Grounds to believe, he underhand blew the Coals of Rebellion, which afterwards broke out in *Spain*. Order was immediately taken throughout all *Spain*, about the manner of Writing the Emperor's Style in all publick Acts, and it was settled to be thus, CHARLES, *By the Grace of God, King of the Romans, Emperor Elect*, always *August*, and JOANNA *His Mother*, with the same CHARLES, *by the same Grace, King and Queen of Castile and Leon, &c.* And at bottom, *By His Majesty's Order, N. Secretary to His Imperial, and their Catholick Majesties.* The same Month Charles was chosen Emperor, *Soliman* Emperor of the *Turks* ascended that Throne, his Father *Selim* dying of the Plague.

10. The Emperor had not Leisure to visit the Kingdom of *Valencia*, because his Affairs call'd him away into *Germany*, and yet he press'd to have the People there take the Oath of Allegiance to him. For the better understanding the miserable Relation we shall give of that Kingdom, it is necessary to look some years back. In the Year 1503, a *Turkish* Pirate had plunder'd a Town call'd *Cullera* on the Coast of *Valencia*, and carry'd away abundance of Captives. To prevent the like for the future, King *Ferdinand* order'd that the Commonalty, who before were unarm'd, should have Arms given them and be disciplin'd by ten and ten, under Officers of their own. Before this the Gentry only bore Arms, and oppress'd the multitude. But now the Commons being us'd to handle their Weapons, and the Gentry giving themselves up to Pleasure, the inferior sort hated them mortally, because they ravish'd the *Moorish* Women, and abus'd the Tradesmen instead of paying them. The Populacy seeing themselves thus oppress'd, advis'd with one *John Lorenzo* a Cloth-worker, a Crafty old Man, that dealt much in Prophecies and Predictions, and particularly had one, that said the *Moors* should be Masters of the Kingdom. For this reason they

Original of
the Rebel-
lion in Va-
lencia.

they resolv'd to send to the Emperor to beg leave, that they might be exercis'd in Companies of 50 Men under a Captain, to defend themselves against the *Moors* and bad Christians. The Emperor at this time was at *Barcelona*, preparing for his Departure to *Germany*, and not having time to go to *Valencia*, sent a Message to the three Estates, desiring them to take their Oath to him, because he could not come himself. The Nobility would not so much as hear of it, saying they were as good as the *Aragonians* and *Castilians*, and he might as well stay among them two Months, as he had been with the others two Years. *John Lorenzo* the Clothier, and a Weaver led all the People, and stirr'd them up to Mutiny. These two went to *Barcelona*, were well receiv'd by Monsieur *de Gevres*, and had leave to associate, and they further desiring leave to choose 13 *Sindics* to be Heads of the Association, the Emperor assign'd them *Mizer Garzes* of *Zaragoza*, and of the Council of *Aragon* to go with them to *Valencia*, and see whether what they demanded was fit to be granted. He, when there, whether through Corruption, or by Intreaty caus'd 13 *Sindics* to be chosen in his Presence. This Election was the Cause of much Mischief, for the People wanted them not to redress Grievances, but to head them in their Mutinies against the Nobility. This *Mizer Garzes* was a wicked Fellow, who rais'd a Tumult the first time the Emperor was at *Zaragoza*, and did this Mischief at *Valencia*, and was afterwards, as he deserv'd, hang'd by the Emperor's Order. Before he left *Valencia* the People associated, chose their Officers, and exercis'd on *Sundays* and Holy-Days. The Gentry complain'd to the Emperor, but Monsieur *de Gevres* thinking he had secur'd the Commons, made no Account of them, being angry that they would not take their Oath to the Emperor, who sent Cardinal *Adrian* to *Valencia* to have them swear to him, but they positively refus'd; whereupon he approv'd of the Association of the Commons, and went away, leaving the City in an Uproar. What Mischiefs ensu'd of this Association shall be related, when we speak of the Rebellion of *Castile*.

Complaints made to the Emperor. II. It was decreed at the Cortes at *Valladolid* that Foreigners should not be employ'd, nor the Revenues of the Crown rais'd. Neither was observ'd, Money was publickly carry'd out of the Kingdom, and *Flemmings* had Places bestow'd on them, which they sold. These things exasperated the People, who mutter'd with more Liberty than became them. The Farmers of the Revenue contrary to what was enacted at *Valladolid*, presently fell to advancing the Revenue. The City of *Segovia* resolv'd to oppose it, and therefore acquainted that of *Avila* with its Resolutions. That Place drew in *Toledo*, and in short, all the Towns that had Right of sending Representatives to the Cortes, resolv'd to petition the Emperor, and gave their Instructions to their said Representatives. The Earl of *Palma* Corregidor, or Supream Magistrate of *Toledo*, sent the Emperor a particular Account of what was in hand, and he immediately writ to all Towns, ordering them to defer what they had to communicate to him till his coming thither, which would be very speedily. This Advice came time enough to stop the Representatives of all Places except *Toledo*, who were already at Court, and presented their Request, notwithstanding the King's Order to the contrary. They not only represented the Grievance of advancing the Revenues, but complain'd that the King had been at no other Place in *Castile*, but only *Valladolid*, and was known to be going away for *Flanders*. His Imperial Majesty told them, he would send an Answer to the City of *Toledo* by a Messenger of his own, and so this Affair ended for that time. At the same time, that the Laity oppos'd the advancing of the Duties payable by them, the Clergy no less hotly stood up against paying the Tenths of all Ecclesiastical Revenues, granted by the Pope in Order to carry on the War against the *Turks*. Thus this turbulent Beginning of the Emperor's Reign, seem'd to presage how little Quiet he was like to enjoy, as long as it lasted.

Tumults in Austria. 12. The Emperor's Affairs in *Germany* were in no better Posture than in *Spain*, for as soon as *Maximilian* dy'd, there began to be Tumults in *Austria*, for finding that in his Will he had order'd all Publick Officers, and Magistrates to continue in their Employments, till one of his Grandsons came into the Country and

and remov'd them, those whose Ambition led them to aim at more than they had, concluded King Charles would never come out of Spain, and made little Account of Ferdinand, because he was but 17 Years of Age. Upon this, the disaffected Persons in Vienna, drawing the multitude after them, took upon them in a riotous manner, to put down those that were in Places of Trust, and Magistrates, the lower sort hoping by this means to be prefer'd. The Example of Vienna was follow'd throughout all the Country, the Supream Magistrates having no Power to curb the Popular Fury, because the Gentry who should have assisted them, sided with the Mutineers, and thus the Loyal Party was crush'd and many of them forced to fly. The Rabble having got the upper Hand in Vienna banish'd their Governors, seiz'd their Prince's Revenues, bestow'd Places of Honour, and conferr'd Benefices, and in short confounded all human and divine Laws. The chief Ring-leaders were about 60 Men of Note, as well of the Clergy as Laity, and one of them a wicked Friar, Prior of the Carthusians, who breaking his Inclosure became a Captain of Rebels, stirring up the People to all manner of Villanies. Some of the Common Council of the City join'd those 60 Heads, railing against their Sovereign, in all manner of brutal Language. Neither the Loyal nor Disaffected Party took up Arms, but us'd all manner of opprobrious Language against one another, and this lasted almost two Years; so that the Rebellion in Spain and that in Austria were much about the same time, tho' the latter began first. The Austrians had the Impudence to send to the Emperor then at Barcelona, to confirm all they had done. His Answer was such, as made them sensible he knew his Authority, as Duke of Austria, and when they heard he was chosen Emperor their Hearts began to fail them, and the Loyalists took Heart, till being inform'd of the Rebellion in Spain these last were somewhat dismay'd, and the others grew insolent again. They hop'd the Rebels in Spain would prevail and keep the Emperor off from them, which prov'd very fatal to Austria; for all things were there in Confusion, and no honest Man durst say his Soul

was

was his own. But tho' there was no Power on Earth to chastise them, God sent such a Plague among them, that multitudes dy'd and whole Towns were left desert. There was no sowing, and the Corn they had rotted, and was devour'd by Vermin. No place was free from the Plague, and yet their hardned Hearts did not relent. They continu'd in Rebellion, till the Emperor went into *Germany*, and from *Wormes* sent them new Governors, and a Letter, which alone so terrify'd them, that they submitted themselves to his Will; he ordering some of the Heads to be executed, and their Estates confiscated. This Rebellion lasted from the Year 1519 till 1521. Sure some Dæmon stirr'd up the Emperor's Subjects, for *Spain* and *Austria* were in Rebellion at once, *Sicily* before them, and others after.

13. It was always foully suspected, that the King of *France* stirr'd up the Rebellion in *Spain*, tho' never made out, but it plainly appear'd, he endeavour'd to do the Emperor all the ill turns he could. For when *D. Hugo de Moncada*, had got together a Fleet of 13 Galleys and 60 Ships, to attempt something on the Coast of *Barbary*, he sent Count *Peter Navarro*, who had taken Service under him since he was made Prisoner at the Battle of *Ravenna*, with a Fleet, to land Men near the Kingdom of *Naples*, which oblig'd *D. Hugo* to turn back to secure those Coasts. The Emperor wink'd at it rather than break the Peace with *France*, because he was press'd to go over into *Germany* to be Crown'd, and the *Spaniards* resented losing of their King so soon. He set forwards from *Barcelona*, and came to *Burgos* on the 19th. of *February*, 1520, where he was receiv'd with all imaginable Grandeur, it being the first time of his Coming thither. From this Place he issu'd his Orders, for the Cortes to meet at *Santiago* in *Gallicia* on the 20th. of *March*, that being his way to *Corunna* where he was to embark. The Favourites us'd all Endeavours to have such Representatives chosen, as would condescend to all the Emperor should propose; but the People began to be mutinous, and there was little Compliance. The King of *France* understanding the

Em-

Emperor was on his Way, order'd his Embassador to demand Hostages of him, for performance of the Article concerning marrying his Daughter, then but a Year old, and that he would restore *Navarre* to *Henry d' Albret*, Son to King *John d' Albret*, and in case he did not, declar'd the Peace of *Noyon* to be void. The Emperor being sensible this was only to pick a Quarrel, return'd a Courteous Answer, endeavouring by fair Means to preserve the Peace. He came to *Valladolid* on the first of *March*, where many of the Nobility met him, begging he would not leave the Kingdom, and *D. Peter Giron* Son to the Earl of *Urena*, a Daring Man, had the Boldness to speak to him in a disrespectful Manner, as we shall see in its Place.



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

CHAP.



C H A P. IV.

The Original of Ferdinand Cortes the Famous Conqueror of Mexico, his Rise in the Indies, he Lands on the Continent, Builds a Town, Marches towards Mexico, Wars with the Tlascallans, is Receiv'd in Mexico, Beaten out again, Besieges and Takes the City, and Subdues all the Countrey.

I. **T**O comfort the Emperor in the midst of all these Crosses, of a War threatned from *France*; Rebellion in *Spain*, and present Tumults in *Austria*; at *Barcelona* he receiv'd the happiest News that ever Prince did, that is, of the Discovery and Conquest of *Mexico* by *Ferdinand Cortes*, whereof, because it is so Glorious a Part of the Emperor's Life, I will give the more particular Relation. Some *Spaniards* went over to the *West Indies* after their Discovery, on-ly to enrich themselves, and return home with their Wealth, others went to preach and convert those Infidels, and others, who had more ambitious Thoughts went to gain Honour and render their Names immortal. Among these last, the most Bold Adventurer, who with more than Manly Courage, durst attempt the Conquest of the Continent, (for till then only the Islands were subdu'd) was *Ferdinand Cortes*, afterwards deservedly Created *Marques del Valle*, of whom we are now to speak.

Cortes his
Original
and Rise.

2. *Ferdinand Cortes* the Son of *Martin Cortes de Monroy*, a Gentleman of good Extraction but poor, was born at *Medellin* in the Year 1485. His Parents sent him to *Salamanca* to be bred a Schollar, but he having no Inclination that way, within two Years

return'd to *Medellin*. very little advanc'd. For which reason they us'd him so severely at home, that he resolv'd to seek his Fortune in the World, and accordingly in the Year 1504. went over to the *West Indies*, where *Nicholas de Ovando*, who was his Acquaintance and Governor, entertain'd him. There having behav'd himself well in some military Expedition, he was made a Town-Clerk, which, tho' he did not well understand, was bestow'd as a Reward to get Money, in which he continu'd 5 years, gathering Wealth. After the Conquest of *Cuba*, he had Land assign'd him there, and was the first that bred Cattle, which together with the Gold he found, increas'd his Substance considerably. At this time, the Governor *James Velazquez* resolving upon the Conquest of *Yucatan*, pitch'd upon *Cortes* to command in that Expedition, and they joyn'd and became Partners in it, but soon after *Velazquez* thinking to get all to himself, would have hindred *Cortes* his Voyage, but he borrowing Money bought Ships, rais'd Men, and setting out declar'd the Undertaking was his own, and *Velazquez* had no Share in it. At the Island *Guaniganico* he muster'd his Men, found 500 Spaniards under Arms, besides some *Indian* Servants, and divided them into 11 Companies, calling himself Captain General. He had 11 Ships, in which he set up his own Arms, which were White and Blew Flames, and in the midst of them a Cross Gules with this Motto, *Friends, Let us follow the Cross, for if we have Faith, in this Sign we shall overcome.* With this handful of Men he conquer'd vast Countries, overthrew incredible multitudes, and open'd the way to Prodigious Riches. And to say the Truth, his Actions were so wonderful, that had they been told us of any Ancient Commander, we should look upon them as Fabulous. After encouraging his Men to undertake the Work they were about, rather for the Glory of God, than Desire of Wealth, he set sail from *Guaniguanico* on the 28th. of *February* 1519. and making some Stay at *Acuzamil* where he touch'd, brought all the People of that Island to embrace the Christian Faith. Thence he went over to *Yucatan*, but was forc'd back because one of his Ships leak'd. Whilst he was there a Canoo, or Boat made of one piece of Timber, came

He sets out
towards
Mexico.

over

over to him bringing a *Spaniard*; whose Name was *Hieroni de Aguilar*, and who having been cast away on that Shoar, had liv'd among the *Indians* ever since the Year 1511. This Man was of great use to *Cortes* as knowing the Language, and serving him afterwards for an Interpreter. Leaving *Acuzamil*; they put into the River *Tabasco*, and *Cortes* run up it with the lesser Vessels, because there was not Water enough for the greater. He discover'd a Town enclos'd with Wood, and loope Holes to shoot Arrows through, and many Canoes came down to fight. *Aguilar* the Interpreter offer'd Peace, but they would not hearken to it, and therefore the Place was entred by Force. It was call'd *Potonchan*. *Cortes* with his Men lay that Night in a Temple, and sent some *Indians* he had taken, to invite the *Cazique* or little King of the Place to him, but he could not be perswaded to come. The next Day *Cortes* landed 500 Men, 13 Horse, and some Pieces of Cannon. He met 40000 *Indians* and overthrew them but not without Difficulty, for 60 *Spaniards* were wounded. The *Indians* submitted, brought abundance of Provisions, and about 400 Crowns in Gold. *Cortes* preach'd to them, thousands came to see the Solemnity of *Palm Sunday* kept, expressing much Satisfaction, and owning the King of *Spain* for their lawful Sovereign. *Cortes* call'd the Town *Victoria*, and it keeps the Name to this Day. He did not like that Countrey to plant a Colony in, and therefore sail'd forward and upon *Maunday Thursday* came to *St. John de Ulva*. Before they anchor'd, two Canoes came out, enquiring who was the Commander and his Business. *Cortes* us'd them well, and bid them tell *Teudilli* the Governour of that Coast, that he came as a Friend, and brought him good News. The next Day the Men landed, and lay upon the Strand, whither the *Indians* brought Gold, Feathers, and Things of Value, which they exchange'd for Pins, Knives, Glasse, and other Baubles. *Cortes* order'd, that no Man should take any Gold, that the *Indians* might not think they came only for that. On *Easter Day* *Teudilli* came to the Camp with 400 Men, well clad after their manner, and loaded with Provisions, which he presented to *Cortes*, with some Things

40000 In-
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ed.

JUNTA DE ANDALU

of Gold of Value. Cortes gave him a Velvet Coat and some Pedlary Ware, which they made great Account of. Aguilar the Interpreter understood not his Language, but one of 20 Women the Lord of *Potonchan* gave Cortes, turning Christian and converting the rest, she was call'd *Marina*, and understanding the Language, supply'd that Defect. These were the first Christians baptiz'd on the Continent: *Tendilli* was a Subject to King *Montezuma*, the Mighty Lord of the Vast City of *Mexico Tenustitlan*. They din'd together, and Cortes order'd *Marina* to acquaint him; that he came as Embassador from the Great Emperor of the World, King of *Spain*, to convince King *Montezuma* and his People of the Error they were in, in adoring more than one God. *Tendilli* answer'd, He was glad to hear of so great a King, but could not think him equal to *Montezuma*, to whom he would send an Account of what he had seen and hear'd. He caus'd Cortes his Men, Ships and Horses to be painted on Cotton Cloths, and sent them to *Montezuma* with such Expedition, that he had them in 24 Hours, tho' 70 Leagues distant. The Messengers return'd with a Present of Gold and Cotton Cloths worth about 20000 Ducats, and this Answer, That *Montezuma* was glad to be Friend to so great a King, but that Cortes could not come to see him, because all the Way was through fierce and barbarous Nations, Enemies to the Kings of *Mexico*. This he did to put off Cortes, but it only serv'd to make Desire more eager, and therefore he reply'd, he must of Necessity see him. Whilst the Messengers went and came, he enquir'd into the Affairs of the Country, and discover'd there were great Discontents among the Great Ones, because *Montezuma* kept them under, which was no small Satisfaction to him, knowing his Siding with either Faction would be the Means to destroy them both. At length *Montezuma*'s second Answer came, which was, that Cortes must not think of seeing him, for it was not to be done, and upon this *Tendilli* call'd away his People, and left the *Spaniards* alone.

3. Cortes resolv'd to conquer that Country, and therefore with 400 Men, march'd several Leagues about; finding many Villages, which tho' forsaken by

Traffick
with the
Indians:

the Inhabitants were well stor'd with Provisions. With this Encouragement he call'd his Men together, and let them know his Design was to build a strong Town, and call it *Villa rica de la Vera Cruz*, and that he renounc'd any Power given him by the Governors of the Islands, or *James Velasquez*, taking Possession himself of that new Discovery for King *Charles*. With this the Magistrates of the new Town were appointed, and they again desir'd *Ferdinand Cortes* to be their Captain General, which he with some Counterfeit Reluctancy accepted, for he aim'd at nothing else. He march'd by Land with 400 Men, and the rest went with the Ships to the Place where the Town was to be built, which was ten Leagues distant. *Cempoallan* was a City in the Way, the Lord whereof sent the *Spaniards* an hundred Men loaded with Fowl, and desir'd them to come speedily to him, for he was very fat, and not able to meet them. *Cortes* found generous Entertainment, and the *Cazique* acquainted him, how they were oppress'd by *Montezuma*, and would be glad to take part with the great King of *Spain* against him, for tho' he was powerful, he had many Enemies, and the mighty Cities of *Tlascallan* and *Guezozinco*, would be glad to join in League against him. *Cortes* embrac'd these Overtures with much Satisfaction, and having settled Friendship with that *Cazique* went away to find his Ships, carrying along with him 8 young Maids presented him by that *Indian* Prince, one of which was his Neice. He went to another Town, where securing some of *Montezuma's* Officers, he encourag'd the People to rebel, and they sent about to stir up others, all of them choosing *Cortes* for their General, and promising to raise 10000 Men. This done, he left *Chiabuitlan*, so the last Town was call'd, and went away to the Place where his Ships lay, where they fell to Work with all possible Diligence. Here four Messengers came, with a Present worth 4000 Ducats from *Montezuma*, desiring him to release his Officers he had secur'd, and that he would have a little Patience, and Care should be taken for them to meet, as he desir'd. *Cortes* return'd an Answer by the same Messengers, and sending for the Lord of *Chiabuitlan*, show'd him how he had *Montezuma* in much Awe already; and therefore bid him be of good Cheer, and

Veracruz
built.