

find'd their Marches, till the *French* Encamp'd on an advantageous Ground two Leagues from *Pamplona*, thinking themselves safe, as having a Wood before them, which the *Spaniards* could not pass without great Danger; and in case the worst should happen, the *French* had *Pamplona* to retire to. The Duke of *Naxara* having weigh'd all Circumstances, took his March through the Wood, but quite another Way than the Enemy imagin'd; for he made a Compass of Two Leagues, and came out to Encamp just between *Pamplona* and the *French*, which was a bold Action; yet as such it daunted the Enemy, who thought of nothing less than seeing them in that Place, for there was but a League distance between the Two Camps. This made *L'Esparre* resolve to give the Battle immediately, as well because he could not get off with Safety, as because the *Spaniards* were tir'd with a long March, and his Men fresh. The *Spaniards* drew up, but the *French* gain'd an advantageous Ground for their Artillery, whence they did great Execution, and made a Body of 500 Foot retire, till the Admiral came in with a Body of Horse and brought them again to the Charge, or else all had been lost. On the other Side, a Body of *French* Horse gave such a furious Charge upon a Body of Foot, as put them in Disorder and they were ready to fly, till the Constable with the *Spanish* Horse falling upon those *French*, kill'd or took most of them. In the mean while a Battallion of Foot perceiv'ing the harm the Enemies Cannon did, ran bravely up to it, and routing 1000 *Gascons* that had the Guard, made themselves Masters of it, which so generally dismay'd the *French*, that in less than Two Hours time they left the Field, and a compleat Victory to their Enemies. *Michael de Perea* a young Gentleman rushing boldly into the Thiek of the *French* gain'd the Royal Standard, and brought it off, which the Emperor afterwards added to his Paternal Coat of Arms. Of the *French* about 6000 were kill'd, *L'Esparre* their General with several Persons of Note, and all the Artillery was taken. This Battle was Fought on a Sunday being the last Day of *June* 1521, in the Plain call'd *Nbáyn* a League from *Pamplona*, and the same distance from *Zubiza*. After this Victory not only *Pamplona*, but all the Kingdom was

French  
 roused.

recover'd with as little Opposition as it had been lost; Only St. *John de Pied de Port* held out 20 Days, and was then taken by Storm, many of the Defendants put to the Sword, and their Governor Hang'd, because he had Deserted from the *Spanish Service*. All things being restor'd to Peace; the Duke of *Najara* was dismiss'd, and *D. Francis de Zuniga* Earl of *Miranda* left Vice-roy of *Navarre*, with a compleat Force to secure the Country.

Dyet of  
Wormes.

4. Whilst these things were acting in *Spain*, the Diet of the Empire met at *Wormes*, where there was much Controversie with *Martin Luther*, concerning his New Opinions in Religion; but nothing was concluded, *Luther* standing stiff to his Doctrine, and the Emperor commanding him to Depart the City, which he accordingly did. By the way, he contriv'd that some of his own Friends should Seize and Carry him away, giving it out that he was Murther'd by the Emperor's Order; which done, he privately retir'd to *Alstadt*, where he lay conceal'd 8 Months, his Disciples all that while aspersing his Imperial Majesty with the Odium of the Murther, which wrought so well, that the Emperor was in danger of being daily affronted. *Luther* call'd his Retirement *Pathmos*, pretending God had there reveal'd great Secrets to him, as he had done to St. *John* in that Island. These Matters of Religion have been so often handled by several Authors, that there needs no further mention of them here; nor indeed do they properly belong to this Work, no further than as the Consequences of them came afterwards, to affect the Emperor in the Wars they caus'd, which shall be Treated of at Large. After the Dyet broke up, the Emperor was present at the Marriage of the Arch-Duke his Brother with *Anne* Sister to *Luis* King of *Hungary*, the said King *Luis* at the same time Marrying *Mary* Sister to the Emperor. At this time, dy'd Monsieur de *Chievers* the Emperor's great Favorite, of whom Mention has been made before, and the Duke d' *Arscot* succeeded him as prime Minister.

Emperor  
and Pope  
in League.

5. His Imperial Majesty having try'd all possible means to reduce the King of *France* to Reason, and have Satisfaction for the Damages done in *Flanders* and *Navarre*, finding him fix'd in his ill Designs, and contriving further Mischief, resolv'd to right himself by

by force of Arms. To this purpose he entred into a League with Pope *Leo*, who among many other Reasons moving him to it, was most powerfully led by the hopes of recovering *Parma* and *Plasencia* which belong'd to the Church, and were then in the Hands of the *French*. *Ferome Moron* who had been Secretary to the Duke of *Milan*, and was then Banished that State by the *French*, held Intelligence in all the Cities of it among the principal Inhabitants, in Order to a general rising for expelling those haughty Masters. He gave the Pope an account of his Proceedings, that he might with some Forces second the attempt of the Natives. In order to it, *Prosper Colonna* the Emperor's General, the Marquis of *Mantua* Commander of the Pope's Forces, and the Marquis de *Pescara* Viceroy of *Naples* met near the River *Lenca*; but finding their Forces did not amount to above 8000 Men, they sent into *Germany* to raise 4000 *Germans* and 2000 *Grisons*. Mean while, *Monsieur de Lautrec* Governor of *Milan* for the *French*, having some Intimation of the design'd Insurrection, seiz'd several Persons, some of whom he Rack'd, and Executed others, which together with the Sums of Money he extorted from the Cities to raise Men for the Defence of the State, rendred him and his Nation extreamly odious to those People. The State of *Milan*, we shall have so much Occasion to speak of, lies in the middle of that Part of *Italy* formerly call'd *Lombardy* from the *Longobards*, is Water'd by the River *Po*, and Borders on the State of *Venice*, the *Grisons*, the *Swiss*, *Piemont*, *Genoa* and *Parma*. The City of the same Name is of a vast Extent, for it contains 96 Parishes, besides Collegiate Churches, 46 Monasteries of Men, and 30 of Nuns, Two prefectships of the *Humiliati*, others of Orders of Knights, several Hospitals and above 60000 Inhabitants. *John Galeazzo* was the first Duke, who dy'd in 1402. leaving his Dominions to his Children. After them, *Francis Sforzia* usurp'd that Dukedom, and left it to his Heirs, till in the Year 1499 they were expell'd by *Luis* King of *France*, claiming that Dominion in Right of his Grandmother *Valentina* Daughter to *John Galeazzo*. This was the beginning of the long strife that ensu'd about that Dukedom, whereof we shall have much Occasion to Treat.



Parma Besieged and relieved.

6. The 4000 Germans above-mention'd being in a very short time come to the Confederate Camp, it was resolv'd immediately to Besiege *Parma*, and in order to it, *Prosper Colonna* cross'd the River *Parma* that runs through the City, and Posted himself near the Walls. The Battery began to Play on the 8th of *September*, and the lower part of the City was entred by Assault, the *French* retiring to the other and diligently Fortifying the Banks of the River. Mean while *Monsieur de Lautrec*, being in Care for his Brother who was in *Parma*, March'd with all Expedition to the Relief of the Place with 20000 Men, *Trivulce* the *Venetian* General hastening another way to Join him with 8000 Foot and 1500 Horse. Upon their approach, *Prosper Colonna* tho' the *Marquis de Pesara* oppos'd it, rais'd the Siege, and drew off to *Berselo*, where he continu'd some time. *Lautrec* being much superior in Strength to the Confederate Army, after relieving *Parma*, endeavour'd to draw them to a Battel, till understanding the *Cardinal of Sion* had join'd them with 10000 *Swiss* rais'd by the Pope; he alter'd his Method, and thought good to stand upon the Defensive. In Order to it, he caus'd the Works at *Milan* to be repair'd with all possible diligence, and posted himself along the River *Adda*, which *Prosper Colonna* must of necessity pass if he would March to *Milan*, stretching out his Troops along the Banks, securing all the Boats, and casting up Works in all convenient Places. The Confederate Army being come to the River, and perceiving the Precautions us'd to prevent their passing, *John de Urbina* a Famous *Spanish* Collonel, finding a Boat some Fishermen had, went over in it with 30 Musketeers, and others following in another Boat, they kept the Forces posted to oppose them in play, till 5 *Spanish* Companies being wasted over, they gain'd a House the *French* had Fortifi'd, and the Horse having found a Ford, tho' somewhat Dangerous, they made their way over the River. *Lautrec* understanding that the *Imperialists* had gain'd the Pass, order'd all his Troops to March with expedition to *Milan*, and put them all into that City, which he Fortifi'd with the greatest Diligence imaginable. He being gone, *Prosper Colonna* had leasure to pass over his Army without any Opposition.

7. *Prosper*

7. Prosper perceiving the Enemy was gone, march'd immediately after him, and receiving Information by the way of the Conſternation they were in at *Milan*, advanc'd towards that place without looſing time. At *Vicentino*, the *Spaniſh* Foot attack'd a Trench and Baſtion, the *Venetians* were to have defended to ſtop their Paſſage, and made themſelves Maſters of it, taking *Trivulce* the *Venetian* General, who came to encourage his Men. *Lautrec* underſtanding what had hapned, fled haſtily out of *Milan*, and the Imperial Army poſſeſs'd it ſelf of that noble City without the Loſs of a Man. *Pavia*, and moſt of the other Places of that State preſently ſubmitted, and there remain'd only the Caſtle of *Milan* then accounted impregnable. *Lautrec* march'd with all ſpeed to *Cremona*, whence he ſent Orders to *Frederick Bozulo* who was at *Parma* with a good Body of Foot to repair to him, and tho' afterwards he ſent a Counter-Order it came too late, for as ſoon as *Bozulo* was out of the City, *Rober de S. Severino*, who had marry'd the Pope's Niece, ſecur'd it for his Holineſs. Mean while the Marqueſs of *Peſcara* laid Siege to *Como*, and having made a Breach, the Place capitulated for the Garrifon to march out Bag and Baggage, and the Security of the Inhabitants, yet notwithstanding the Capitulation, the *Spaniards* broke in and plunder'd both the Citizens and Soldiers. Pope *Leo* dying ſome Days before, the Cardinals *Medicis* and of *Sion* went away to *Rome*, and the Confederate Generals being ſenſible, they ſhould ſoon want Money to pay their Men, diſmiſs'd the *Swiſs*, who began already to deſert to the *French*. Next the *Grifons* march'd away, and the *Italian* Troops were ſent with the Marqueſs of *Manina* to *Placentia*. The *Spaniards* and  *Germans* that remain'd were canton'd along the River *Adda*, both to cover the Country againſt the *French*, and that they might live on the Country till their Pay came. But that they might not be altogether idle, they laid ſiege to *Alexandria*, where the Garrifon making a Salley, were repuls'd and ſo hotly purſu'd, that the Confederates entred the Place with them, which was thus unexpectedly taken.

Milan taken by the Confederates.

So Como,

And Alexandria.

War in Flanders.

8. Whiſt the War was thus hot in *Italy*, the Armies were not idle in *Flanders* and *Spain*, of both which we muſt next give an Account. Count *Naffau* laid ſiege to *Meſeres* upon the River *Maefe*, and after lying before it

five Weeks, was forc'd to break up, the wet Season destroying abundance of his Men. That siege being rais'd, his Imperial Majesty order'd *Tornay* to be invested, and Count *Nassau* to lye with another Army about *Valenciennes* to cover the Siege, and soon after came thither in Person to add Life to the Undertaking. But understanding that King *Francis* was advancing with 50000 Men to relieve *Tornay*, it was thought convenient his Majesty should retire leaving the Command of the Army to his Generals. King *Francis* with that great Power came and show'd himself before *Valenciennes*, and so return'd home without doing any thing, which the Emperor understanding, he order'd Count *Nassau* to go reinforce the Siege of *Tornay*. This was done so effectually, that the Place surrendred, about the same time that *Prosper Colonna* took *Milan*, and the Emperor having no Enemy in the Field put his Army into Winter Quarters, and went himself to *Brussels*, where he kept his *Christmas*. At the same time these things were doing in *Flanders* and *Italy*, the King of *France* taking his Advantage of the Disorders in *Spain*, endeavour'd to gain some considerable Advantage on that side. Accordingly about the End of *September*, the Admiral of *France* with a considerable Army entred *Navarre* by the way of *Roncesvalles*, took the Fort of *Perol*, and that of *Maya*, and when it was expected he would have march'd to *Pamplona*, he suddenly turn'd off into the Province of *Guipuscoa*, and sat down before *Fuenterabia*, where *James de Vera* an old Soldier was Governour. As soon as the Cannon could be planted the Battery began and continu'd with such heat, that there being no leisure to repair the Mischief it did, the Place was surrendred after it had held out 10 or 12 Days. This done the Admiral put a good Garrison with all Necessaries into the Place, and return'd into *France*, it being now the dead of Winter. About the latter end of this Year dy'd Pope *Leo* the 10th. and *Adrian* Cardinal of *Tortosa*, and Governour of *Castile* was chosen in his Place. The News of his Exaltation was brought to him to *Vitoria*, where he also receiv'd *D. Lope Hurtado de Mendoza*, who came to compliment him on that Account from the Emperor.

in Spain.

Pope Adrian.

1522.  
War in  
Italy.

9. As soon as the Season was fit to take the Field in the Year 1522, both Parties began to provide for War, but

but particularly in *Lombardy* the greatest Efforts were made, there being little Action in other Parts more than barely Defensive. The Emperor had order'd 4000 *Germans* to Recruit his Army in *Milan*, besides, that *Francis Sforcia* on whom he had bestow'd the Investiture of that State, was to March with another Body. But before these Forces could join, *Lautrech* had receiv'd 18000 *Swiss*, who join'd him at *Cremona*, besides, whom he had a good Body of *Venetians*, 5000 *Gascons*, and as many *Italians*, 1000 Men at Arms, or *Cuirassiers*, and near 1000 Light Horse. *Prosper Colonna* knowing how much the Enemy exceeded him in Power, bent all his Care upon securing *Milan*, till such Time as the Duke of *Milan* and Marquess of *Manua* could join him. All his Horse he dispos'd of between the Rivers *Adda* and *Tesin*, put Garrisons into *Novara*, *Alexandria*, *Pavia*, *Plasencia*, and other Places, and shut himself up in the City of *Milan* with 4000 *Spaniards*, 9000 *Germans*, 2000 *Italians*, and 1500 Horse, having well fortify'd the Place, and provided that no Provisions might be put into the Castle, which was held for the *French*. Monsieur *Lautrech* march'd with all Expedition to *Milan*, not doubting to regain it in as short a Time as he had lost it. He hop'd some Commotion would have been made by the Inhabitants, and therefore thought presently to have given an Assault; but understanding that Men, Women, and Children were all unanimous to defend the Place, he Encamp'd and kept his Men close. Several small Actions pass'd between both Parties daily, in which there was nothing remarkable; but that one Day *Marc Antony Colonna* Brother to *Prosper*, and serving in the *French* Army, was kill'd by a Cannon-shot from the Trenches. *Lautrech* was in hopes that the Soldiers in *Milan*, would soon Mutiny for want of Pay, knowing the returns from *Naples* were not sufficient to pay the *Spaniards*, and that he himself had so fleec'd the People of *Milan*, that he thought their Contributions could never satisfie the other Forces; yet the Industry of *Ferome Moron* made all Things easie, and the People were willing to part with all the Mony they had, in hopes Duke *Sforcia* would be restor'd, and to prevent the return of the *French*. Their General being inform'd, that a Body of Foot was coming out of *France*

to join him, sent *Frederick Boffolo* with 400 Horse, and 7000 Foot to conduct them. By the way *Boffolo* batter'd *Novara*; and after Two Repulses took it by Storm, then having join'd the *French* Foot he was sent to meet, return'd with them to the Camp. At the same Time Duke *Francis Sforcia* with 6000 *Germans*, advanced from *Pavia*, and being met by *Prosper Colonna* got safe into *Milan*, where he was receiv'd with extraordinary Joy by all the People as their lawful Prince.

French  
routed in  
Milan.

10. *Lantrech* understanding there was but a small Garrison left at *Pavia* with the Marquis of *Mantua*, broke up from before *Milan*, where he had no hopes to succeed, because of the Supply of *Germans* before-mention'd; and march'd with all speed to Besiege that Place. The Generals in *Milan* seeing his Design, sent Three Companies of *Spaniards*, and some *Corficans* to reinforce the Marquis, with Orders to use all Diligence to get into that Place; which they perform'd with extraordinary Bravery, fighting their way thro' the midst of the Enemy. No sooner were they in, but the *French* began to batter the City with such Fury, that in a short Time they made a Breach of 30 Paces, which the Defendants secur'd casting up New Works, and repulsing the Besiegers with considerable Loss. It hapned at the same Time, that great Rains fell, so that the River *Tesin* was not navigable by Reason of the Floods, and the COUNTRY People could not come to the Camp to Sell their Provisions, whence ensu'd a very great Scarcity of Provisions. The Danger of losing *Pavia* made *Prosper Colonna* with all his Forces advance as far as the *Park*, resolving to give the Enemy Battle, tho' Inferior in number. Whilst the Horse skirmish'd on both sides, *Lantrech* remov'd his Camp to *Landriano*, and thence to *Monza*, which the *Imperialists* look'd upon as flying; because it was Reported, the *Swiss* began to Desert for want of Pay. It was Reported at the same Time, that *Lantrech* was march'd away to meet the Money sent him from *France*, and that he kept his Men together in hopes of it. *Archibisop Visconti* was sent to *Basto* with 500 Foot and some Light Horse to intercept the Money, which so daunted those who had the Care of it, that they durst not set forwards from *Acona*. Upon this, the *Swiss* as soon as they came to *Monza*, demanded leave to re-  
turn

turn home, or at least to Eight immediately; which tho' *Lautrech* look'd upon as a hard Imposition on him, yet by the Advice of his Council, he was forc'd to accept of Fighting, lest the *Swiss* leaving him he should be drove quite out of *Italy*. Nor was *Prosper* less Jealous, that the Enemy had taken that Course in order to slip by, and get before him to *Milan*, which made him turn back with speed, and Encamp within a League of that City facing the Road, where he could discover the Enemy in the Meadows, between whom and him there was a large Trench that serv'd to Convey Water to the Orchards. There he took his Post, as having the Advantage of Ground in case the Enemy resolv'd to Attack him, and for his greater Security brought 6000 Foot from *Milan* to reinforce his Camp. On the 27th of *April*, *Lautrech* being come to *Bicoque*, advanc'd with his Army covering all the Plain, having order'd the *Swiss* to attack the *Spaniards* and  *Germans* in Front, whilst the *Venetians* with Part of his Men at Arms charg'd them in Flank, and the *Gascons* and rest of the *French* Men at Armes fell upon the Rear, the greatness of his Army allowing of this Division. *Prosper Colonna*, an Experienc'd Old Commander, fore-seeing what might happen, had so dispos'd his Troops, that there was a Body ready on the Flank, and another in the Rear to receive the Shock. The *Swiss* as had been appointed, gave their first Charge upon the *Spaniards*, who suffer'd them to Advance so near, that when they Fir'd a compleat Volley of great and small Shot, about 2000 of them fell, which so discourag'd those People, that inclining to one side they pass'd the Trench and fell upon the *Germans*, who receiv'd them with such Resolution, that with the Assistance of the *Spaniards*, they put them to Flight in such Disorder, that they quite broke the 2d Line of their own Men coming up to their Rescue. Nothing was omitted by the *French* General, who took all possible Care to see his Orders executed in the other Parts, but the Success prov'd alike every where, the Duke of *Milan* coming up in Time with 6000 Men, and making a great Slaughter of Two Bodies, that came from the Right and Left to fall in upon the Rear. Thus being Repuls'd and Hew'd down on all Sides, the *French* and *Swiss* drew off, leaving as is Reported near

10000 Men kill'd upon the Spot, and retir'd with their Artillery to *Monza*, where *Lautrech* continu'd but one Night, and march'd away next Morning to *Trezo* upon the River *Adda*, from which Place his *Swiss* return'd home, as did several *French* Gentlemen.

11. These Disappointments made *Lautrech* retire to *Lodi*, which he thought to fortifie, that it might be as it were a Barrier to secure *Cremona*, where he intended to take up his own Quarters till he should receive Succours from *France*. His Design being known in the *Imperial* Camp, the Marquess of *Pescara* halted away with the *Spanish* Foot and some Horse, thinking to prevent him, tho' too late, for the *French* were got in already. However, they having had no leisure to fortifie or secure themselves, he immediately gave an Assault, which was so vigorously pursu'd, that the Enemy quitted the Walls and ran out at the further side of the Place, not stopping till they came to *Cremona*. Having with such ease made so considerable a Conquest, *Prosper* resolv'd to lose no Time, but to March directly and Besiege *Lautrech* in *Cremona*. He seeing *Lodi* was lost, and *Picquignon* a small but strong Place had surrendred, would not stay to be shut up in *Cremona*, and therefore took his way with a Party sufficient for his Security, through the *Venetian* Territories, and *Swisserland* into *France*, leaving a strong Garrison in the City. Yet that avail'd little, for *Prosper* sending to summon it, after some short Debate, it was Agreed; That if within 40 Days a *French* Army able to take some considerable Place did not come into the *Milanese*, then the Garrison should be Conducted to *Susa* with their Arms, Bag, and Baggage; but at the same Time should be oblig'd to deliver up all the strong Holds the *French* were possess'd of in *Lombardy*, except the Castles of *Milan*, *Cremona*, and *Novara*, and Hostages were given for Performance. This put an End to all Action, the *French* having now no Force to appear abroad, and a Truce being concluded upon the Terms here mention'd. It was therefore resolv'd in the *Imperial* Army to March away immediately to *Genoa*, which the Family of the *Fregosos* held for the *French*; having expell'd the *Adornos*, who took Part with *Spain*. The Army came before the City, and sent in a Summons to *Octavian Fregoso*, who relying on the Forces

Cremona  
Articles.

Forces he had, and Succours expected from *France* made no Account of it, only endeavour'd to delay Time; that the Army might be forc'd from the City for want of Provisions, which are scarce in those Parts, the Country about being Mountainous and Barren. The Marquess de *Pescara* understanding the Drift, lost no Time but planted his Cannon, and having made a small Breach, on the 30th of *May* gave an Assault, so vigorously carry'd on by the *Spaniards*, that they entered, and made themselves Masters of the Place, which was Plunder'd, and the Booty being extraordinary great, *Prosper Colonna* order'd that no Man should be made Prisoner, and led the Army out of the Place the next Day. Count *Peter* of *Navarre* who was in the *French* Service, and had come to the Relief of *Genoa* with Two Gallies, was taken, but he recover'd his Liberty this Time, to be taken again at *Naples*, and End his Life in a Prison. Tho' the Emperor being now possess'd of *Genoa* might have secur'd it for himself, yet he chose to restore it to its Liberty, only leaving the Family of the *Adorno's* to govern with such a Garrison, as they thought fit. *Prosper* return'd with his Army to the *Milaneze*, where according to what had been stipulated, *Cremona* and all other Places were surrendred to him except the Castles of *Milan*, *Novara*, and *Cremona*. This done, *Prosper* to lessen the Expence, dismiss'd part of the *German* Soldiers, and put the *Spaniards* into Winter Quarters.

*Genoa* taken and plunder'd.

12. Notwithstanding the taking of the Island of *Rhodes* by the *Turks*, do not directly belong to this History; yet, because the Emperor sent Succours thither tho' too late, and in regard it so generally concern'd all *Christendom*, it will not be amiss to give a Brief Account of it. *Solyman* the Great Emperor of the *Turks* was so puff'd up with the Conquest of *Belgrade* in *Hungary*, and Grand *Cairo* in *Egypt*, that he thought of nothing less than subduing all *Christendom*. In order to it, he first bent his Designs against *Rhodes*, because the Knights of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, then possess'd of that Island, and in continual War with him, were a great hindrance to the Trade of *Constantinople*, taking abundance of Ships bound thither from *Egypt*, the Coasts of *Asia*, and all the other Islands. To make sure of his Enterprize, he gather'd an Army of 200000 fight.

*Rhodes* taken by the *Turks*.

fighting Men, and a Fleet consisting of 400 Sail, whereof 120 were Gallies, 60 Brigantines, 40 Great Men of War, the rest Transport Ships and Pyrates. This Fleet arriv'd at *Frisco*, Four Leagues from the City of *Rhodes* on *Midsummer* Day. *Philip Villiers* the great Master had taken all the Precautions for his Defence, his Mony and the shortness of the Time would allow; fortifying the Place, drawing a Chain a-cross, and sinking several Vessels at the Mouth of the Harbour to hinder the Enemies approach on that Side, laying in Stores of Ammunition and Provisions, and filling up the number of his Troops. In the Garrison were 5000 *Rhodians*, and 600 Knights, besides their Servants. The Great Master sent to all the Princes of *Christendom* for Succours, but without success. In fine, the *Infidels* landed, and rais'd Two Great Mounts to over-look the City, planting their Cannon on them, then carry'd on their Approaches, and by continual Battery made a large Breach. *Pyrrhus Bassa*, having carry'd on the Siege Two Months, *Solyman* came thither in Person, and Summon'd the Great Master to Surrender upon advantageous Terms, which he offer'd, as beginning to despair of the Success, there being great Scarcity of Provisions in his Camp, and Multitudes dying of the Flux, and swellings in the Face. Supplies coming to him out of *Asia*, and the Besieg'd being resolute to hold out to the Last, he determin'd to hazard all, rather than undergo the shame of a Disappointment. Thus the Siege was continu'd for the space of Six Months; during which Time the *Infidels* gave 15 General Assaults, and were Repuls'd with incredible Loss. At last, the Great Master having done all that was in the Power of Man, with the Consent of all his Knights and Officers of Note, surrendred; Capitulating for all Persons that would have Liberty to depart with their Goods, and the *Turks* not to enter the Place, till all the Knights were out. This hapned upon *Christmases* Eve, in the Year 1522. A very small number of the Garrison surviv'd, and of the 600 Knights only 100; of the *Turks* 80000 Soldiers, and 25000 Pioneers are said to have Dy'd. *Philip Villiers* the Great Master with 100 Knights arriv'd at *Civita Vecchia*, and went thence to *Rome*, to treat with Pope *Adrian* about fixing the Order in some other Place.

The

The Pope dying, he went over into *Spain* with 40 Knights, where the Emperor in the Year 1524 or 25, gave them the Islands of *Malta* and *Gozo*, and the Town of *Tripoly* in *Barbary*. The Knights settled their abode at *Malta*, where they have continu'd ever since, being themselves known by the Name of that Island. It is Four Leagues over in the widest Place, Six in Length, and almost 20 in Compass, yet such as it is, contains 20000 Inhabitants. Its distance from *Cape Passaro* in *Sicily* is about 30 Leagues, and 60 from *Tripoly* in *Barbary*. The People are but Poor, the Women Hand-some, the Men Jealous, the Country is Healthy and Fruitful, bearing much Cotton, and not subject to Frost or Snow. The excellent Hony it produces from Thime and Violets, gave Occasion to believe it was thence call'd *Melina*. But enough of this Digression, let us return to the principal Subject of the History.

Malta:



JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

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

CHAP.

## C H A P. XI.

*The Emperor in Spain, Rebellion of Majorca suppress'd, a Notable Duel, Bourbon goes into the Emperors Service, Actions of English and Flemmings in France, French expell'd Milan, Fuenterabia recover'd, Marseilles Besieg'd, the Siege rais'd.*

*The Empe-  
tors Voy-  
age to  
Spain.*

1. **T**HE Emperor having resolv'd to go over into Spain, where his Presence was of mighty Importance; he fitted out a Fleet of 150 Sail, in which were 4000 Germans he carry'd for his Guard; committed the Care of the Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Austria*, as his Vicar, and the Government of the Low-Countries to his Aunt the Lady *Margaret*. On the 24th of *May* 1522 he set out from *Brussels*, went thence to *Nieuport*, then to *Dunkirk*, and so to *Calais* then in the Hands of the *English*, where his Fleet expected him, as did the *English* Embassadors, and several Persons of Quality of that Nation. The next Day being the 28th he went Aboard, and in Four Hours time Sail'd to *Dover*, and Travell'd thence to *London*, being receiv'd at all Places with the greatest Magnificence that can possibly be conceiv'd. At *London* he continu'd all the Month of *June*, receiving most Noble Entertainment from King *Henry* and Queen *Catherine* who was his Aunt. Here the League against *France* was renew'd, and for a further Confirmation of it, they agreed the Emperor should Marry the Princess *Mary* King *Henry's* Daughter, then but Seven Years Old; that his Imperial Majesty should contribute to the King 130000 Ducats a Year towards the Charge of the War, till the Marriage was Consummated, or Lands to that Value were Conquer'd in

France.

France. All things thus concert'd, the Emperor left London on the 4th of July, and on the 16th landed at Santander in Spain. Here he receiv'd the News that during his stay in England, D. Beltran de la Cueva, who Commanded on the Frontiers of Spain, had routed a considerable Body of the Enemy near Bayonne; after which he took the Castle of Beaubie, and plunder'd S. Jean de Luz. The Earl of Miranda at the same time had recover'd the Fortress of Maya in Navarre. These Successes together with his Majesty's happy Arrival; fill'd the Kingdom with Joy, and the Constable and Admiral who were at Vittoria hasten'd to Santander to welcome their King, who receiv'd them with the Favour and Affection they had deserv'd; Pope Adrian having before taken Ship at Tarragona, and being on his Voyage to Rome. From Santander his Majesty went to Palencia, where he continu'd 15 or 20 Days, and sent away the 4000 Germans he brought to S. Sebastian to Serve against the French. Besides those Men, he brought over a good Train of Artillery, whereof there was then much want in Spain; it consisted of 74 Guns of several Sizes, and 9 empty Carriages, the whole Drawn by 2128 Mules, to which belong'd 1074 Drivers. On the 26th of August the Emperor made his Solemn Entry into Valladolid, where all the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry came to kiss his Hand; then he went to Visit his Mother at Tordesillas, paying her all the Respect of a Son, and finding she was quite besides her self return'd to Valladolid.

2. About this same time that is in September, there happen'd such a terrible Earthquake in the Kingdom of Granada, as the like had never been known; for it utterly ruin'd the City of Almeria, and threw down all the Buildings for some Miles about. At Baeza and Guadix it did some harm but not considerable; it level'd some Hills and threw up others, discovering new Springs, and choak'd up several old ones. The whole Island of Majorca was now in Rebellion; one Calon a Dresser of Hogs-skins to carry Wine in being the Ringleader: His Majesty sent over a new Governour with some Forces to reduce those People. He Landing overthrew them in Two pitch'd Battels, which made all the open Country submit; and the Gentry who before stood Neuter came in to his Assistance. Ten

Earth-  
quake.

Rebellion  
in Majorca

c2.

Thousand of those that had submitted were added to the other Forces, and all of them together lai'd Siege to the City of *Majorca*, which the Rebel *Calon* obstinately defended; and the more to Strengthen himself secur'd all the Gentry, and considerable People whom he suspected to be Loyal, with their Wives and Children, many of whom he executed publickly in the Market-Place, and Beheaded and Strangled others in the Prison. At length Hunger beginning to pinch, the Rebels Capitulated, the Viceroy granting a general Pardon only excepting 12 Persons, whom they were to deliver up to him, which was accordingly done, *Calon* being one of them. They were all led through the great Streets of the City, and then in the Market-Place their Flesh torn off with hot Pincers, which done they were Quarter'd, their Quarters set up, and their Goods Confiscated. Thus was that Island reduc'd to its Duty.

Fuenterabia Besieg'd by the Spaniards.

3. *Fuenterabia* had been some time block'd up by *D. Beltran de la Cueva*, and the Emperor being inform'd that the *French* were drawing together a great Army to relieve that Place, then much distress'd for want of Provisions, order'd the Viceroy of *Navarre* to repair thither with all the Forces he could gather. The same Orders were sent to the Governour of *Biscay*, 3000 *German*s went to Reinforce them, and the Prince of *Orange* follow'd with the Guards and abundance of Gentry. These Forces made the *French* Commanded by *Monsieur de la Palisse* very cautious of Approaching, tho' not so much, but that they made several Attempts to put in Relief, and daily Skirmishes happen'd. At length the *French* being above 10000 Strong, March'd resolutely towards the Town, and the *Spaniards* advanc'd to meet them; but the former winding about the Mountains avoided Fighting, and put 40 Cows and as many Hogs into the Place, retiring there in good Order; but being met with on the Ridge of a Hill, they could not avoid coming to a small Engagement, in which about 400 of them were kill'd. Whilst this Action happen'd Ashore, the *French* Fleet attempt'd to put in Succors by Sea, and would have compass'd it, had not a sudden Storm dispers'd them in such Manner, that some were Cast away, and others forc'd into the Ports of *Spain* where they were taken. Notwithstanding

Notwithstanding this ill Success they fitted out another Fleet; but to as little Effect, for only a few Men got into the Town in Boats with as much Provision as they could carry on their Backs, most of the Ships being either taken by the Spanish Fleet, or Sunk from the Forts on the Shore. The Governor of *Fuenterabia* being in great Distress, sent a Letter to Monsieur de la *Palisse*, acquainting him with his Condition; and appointing a Signal of Firing Three Guns from the Fleet, in Case he was in a Condition to Relieve him: That General being Reinforc'd with 10000 Foot, made the Signal, Advanc'd towards the Place with 20000 Foot, 2000 Horse, and 30 pieces of Cannon. The Spaniards who had mov'd to Meet him, finding his Power so increas'd, drew off in time, and left the Passage free to *Fuenterabia*. Monsieur de *Lude* the Governor was brought out in Triumph with all his Garrison; and a new one, with all Necessaries, put into the place. Some days after the Spanish Army being reinforc'd, resolv'd to give the Enemy Battle, which they, having done what they came about, resolv'd to avoid, and accordingly march'd away at Night without Beat of Drum, leaving abundance of Wine behind 'em in their Camp.

4. This Year 1522, in *December*; there hapned a notable Duel, the Circumstances whereof being very Remarkable, the Reader will find some Diversion in the relation of it. *D. Peter Torrellas* and *D. Jerome Ansa*, two young Gentlemen, great Friends, and in some measure Relations, upon some Words fell out, and Challeng'd one another. Accordingly they went out with only their Swords, and being both good Fencers, fought a considerable time without giving or receiving any Wound. At last *Torrellas's* Sword dropt out of his hand, upon which he said *D. Jerome I Yield, but beg you will not tell any body what has pass'd between us, which if you will not grant, kill me upon the Spot, for I had rather dy than live in Disgrace.* *D. Jerome* swore he would not reveal the Secret to any living Creature, and this done, they embrac'd one another, and return'd home good Friends. Within a few Days, this Quarrel, and the Event of it, became a Town-talk, and some young Gentlemen made Sport at it. *Torrellas* complain'd that *Ansa* had broke his Oath, and he swore he had not open'd his Mouth about it, but that the Curate of a Village, looking after his Cattle;

A Notable  
Duel:

had seen and heard them; and told the Story to others. *Torrellas* examin'd the Priest, found his Account did not hang well together, that he was a great Friend to *Ansa*, and therefore did not believe what he said. Upon this he charg'd *Ansa* again with *Breach of Faith*, and tho' the other deny'd it, at last it came to a Challenge. They Petition'd the Emperor to assign the Place and Weapons for Combat, according to the Laws of *Aragon* and *Castile*. He refer'd them to the Constable, who not being able to reconcile them, appointed the Great Square in *Valladolid*. There the Space of 50 Paces in length, and 39 in breadth was Rail'd in. At the two ends of the Lists were two small Scaffolds erected, one for the Emperor, and the other for the Constable, and two on the sides, for the Kindred of the Combatants. The Emperor held a Gold Rod which he was to throw down when he would have the Combat cease. The Guards stood round the Rails, and the Constable took his Seat on the other Scaffold. The Challenger entred the Lists first, accompany'd by several Noblemen, and a Herald before him, then came his Adversary in the same manner. Being call'd before the Constable, they both Swore to fight fair, without any Fraud or base Practice, then the Arms of them both were weigh'd, that they might not be heavier one than the other, and they went back to two Tents, pitch'd for that purpose, to Arm themselves, a Gentleman of the contrary Party standing by each, to see he put on no other Armour but what was given him. The Crier having Proclaim'd Silence, *Torrellas* came out Arm'd with a Battle-Ax in his hand, and Sword by his side, and the Constable ask'd him, *Who he was?* and *What he came for?* to which having answer'd, he went to the end of the Lists, which done, *Ansa* perform'd the same Ceremony. At the 2d Sound of the Trumpet the two Combatants met, and fought a considerable time, giving one another mighty Blows with their Battle-Axes till they broke them, and then clos'd, endeavouring to throw one another. The Emperor thinking they had done enough to save their Honour, threw down his Golden Rod into the Lists, and then 30 Gentlemen ran in and parted them, tho' with some difficulty they were bent upon killing one another, and each pretended to have the better. Yet his Majesty said, *they had both done bravely, and neither was overcome; and there*

therefore order'd the Constable to *make them Friends*, but they were so obstinate, that he turn'd them out of the Lists in a Passion, and his Majesty appointed them to be secur'd in two distant Forts, and after long Imprisonment, they were reconcil'd from the Teeth outwards, but never sincerely.

5. The Emperor had been long intent upon concluding a League with his Brother the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, the Duke of *Milan* and *Venetians*, for the Defence of *Italy*, which was at last concluded, the beginning of this Year, and afterwards the Pope, King of *England*, Duke of *Mantua*, and States of *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Pisa* and *Luca* came into it. Each of the Confederates was by it oblig'd to furnish a certain Proportion of Troops for the Defence of *Italy*. If any one of them dy'd, the others were to continue the League in respect of him, as if he were still living. Any other Prince might be admitted within a Year. Any Controversie arising between 'em, was to be decided by Course of Law, not by Force of Arms. Yet tho' this League was concluded against *France*, no Army appear'd in the Field for 6 or 7 Months after, and consequently the Action was very inconsiderable. The Emperor appointed *Prosper Colonna* his General in *Italy*, which the *Marquis de Pescara* resenting, he went away into *Spain*, and visiting his Imperial Majesty at *Valladolid*, made his complaint, was favourably receiv'd, and well pleas'd with the gracious Answer he receiv'd. All hopes of Peace with *France* being laid aside, the Emperor order'd 6000 *Germans* to march into *Italy* and join his other Forces and the *Spaniards* Pope *Adrian* carri'd out of *Spain*. The King of *England's* Troops were to act in conjunction with his Imperial Majesties in the *Low Countries*, but did little. *D. Antony de Zuniga*, Grand Prior of the Knights of *S. John*, was appointed Viceroy of *Catalonia*. Part of the *Spanish* Foot that were at *S. Sebastian* being order'd thither in their way through *Valladolid*, they fell out with the *Flemings*, and running to Arms, would have Butcher'd all the Strangers in the Town; had not the *Spanish* Nobility and Gentry interpos'd, for which some of them were Executed the next day. Money, the Sinews of War being wanting, the Emperor assembled the *Cortes* or Parliament at *Palencia*, *Cortes* of where they readily granted him a Supply of 400000 *Castile*. Ducats, to be rais'd at three times. Among other Laws

Enacted there, one was, *That all Natives, not being Ser-vants, might wear Swords.* After the *Cortes* broke up, the Emperor resolving to enter *France* by the way of *Navarre* in Person, Summon'd all the Nobility and Gentry to attend him, and set out from *Valladolid*, which the King of *France*, who was then ready to pass over the *Alps*, understanding, he alter'd his Resolution, and thought better to stay at home, and secure his own, than hazard all by aiming at another's Right. Upon this Consideration he gave the Command of his Army in *Italy* to the Admiral of *France*. Another Reason that oblig'd King *Francis* to lay aside his intended Journey, was the Conspiracy of *Charles Duke of Bourbon*, who being his near Kinsman, but highly disoblig'd, because that Account was not made of him as was due to his Birth, had laid a Design, with the assistance of the Emperor and King of *England*, to Usurp the Crown of *France*. This Practice being discover'd to King *Francis*, he visited the Duke, told him what he had heard, but without seeming to give Credit to it, and therefore desir'd him to attend him in his Expedition to *Italy*. The Duke, pretending Indisposition, promis'd to follow the next day, but laid hold of that opportunity to make his Escape into *Italy*, where he afterwards serv'd the Emperor, and continu'd a Mortal Enemy to *France* till his dying day.

Duke of  
Bourbon.

Duke of  
Milan  
wounded.

6. In the State of *Milan* Duke *Sforzia* riding out, was on a sudden set upon and wounded in the Shoulder by *Boniface Visconti*, who being well Mounted made his escape. Several Persons were apprehended upon Suspicion, that this Design lay deeper, and many would have it to be a practice of the *French*; tho' others affirm, *Boniface* did it to revenge a private Grudge of his own, so that no further certainty of the Design can appear. In the mean while, the Admiral of *France* had pass'd the *Alps* with 30000 Foot and 4000 Horse, and was marching with all speed through *Piemont* into *Lombardy*. This was at the beginning of *September*, when the Emperor was come to *Logrono* on the Frontiers of *Navarre*, whence he proceeded to *Ramplona*; but Money falling short, and the Plague raging in his Army, he dismiss'd the greatest Part of the Forces, leaving the rest under the Command of the Constable of *Castile*, to whom we shall return anon.

In

In *Flanders*, the *English* and *Flemmish* Troops being <sup>English</sup> 30000 Foot and 6000 Horse, ravag'd all the Country <sup>and Flem-</sup> before them, and meeting no Opposition broke through <sup>mings in</sup> *Picardy* into the *Isle of France*, till they came within <sup>France.</sup> 11 Leagues of *Paris*, which put that City into a great Consternation; but the *French* Troops assembling from all Parts, they fearing least their Retreat should be cut off, hasted back into *Flanders* without having done any Thing considerable. A *French* Soldier taken in a Skirmish promis'd the Governor of *Flanders*, if he would give him his Liberty, so to dispose Things at *Hedin*, that he would in a dark Night have that Place betray'd to him. The Governor giving Credit to his Words let him go, and he inform'd *Pontdormie* the *French* Governour in those Parts with what he had promis'd, who dispos'd all Things for cutting off the *Imperialists*, and then the Contriver of this Project return'd to give an Account of what he had done. Three Thousand Men were sent with him to surprize *Hedin*, and he led them into the Mouth of the Cannon and small Shot ready to Discharge on them, and a Party of Horse to cut off their Retreat. However, some Chambers that had been Buried under Ground to blow up the *Imperialists*, flying back upon the *French* broke their measures, killing *Pontdormie* and his Kinsman *Canaple*, and by that means the *Flemmings* had leisure to get off, and return home with the loss of about 100 Men.

7. In *July* this Year 1523. the Castle of *Milan* was surrendred to the Duke, for the *French* Garrison being much weakned by Sickness, and despairing of Relief Capitulated, and march'd away; so that when the Admiral of *France* came thither with his Army, it was too late. *Prosper Colonna* hearing of his Approach with <sup>French re-</sup> 30000 Men, took the Field, thinking to make good <sup>turn to</sup> all the Passes upon the River *Tessin*, because the *Venetians* and other Confederates having fail'd of sending their Forces in due Time, he was not in a Condition to give the Enemy Battle. He order'd *Antony de Leyva*, who was about *Asse* and *Alexandria*, to join him with all his Forces, and to send Two Thousand Men that were in *Alexandria* to *Cremona*, as being a Place of more Consequence. Duke *Sfortia* was left in *Milan* with 4000 *Spaniards*, and as many *Germans*, all the Horse posting themselves along the River *Tessin*, which the <sup>Enemy</sup>



Enemy must pass to come to *Milan*. An Hundred *Spaniards* were sent to give the *French* some check in passing the River *Avia*, which they did to Admiration, keeping them a great while in Play, and at last retir'd to their Army. This done, the Waters being very low, and consequently little likelihood of hindring the Enemy from passing the River, *Colonna* retir'd in good Order to *Milan*, and the Admiral without any Opposition pass'd the *Tesin*. *Antony de Leyva* with some Troops was sent to secure *Pavia*. Upon *Prosper* retiring to *Milan*, the City was in such a Consternation, that had the *French* laid hold of the Opportunity then offer'd, they might have entred it without the loss of a Man; but the Admiral spending, or rather trifling some Days along the River; *Colonna* had leisure to repair the Works about the City, and raise the Spirits of the Townsmen, so that they all took Arms and resolv'd to stand upon their Defence. This done, he sent the necessary Orders to *Antony de Leyva*, and the Marquess of *Mantua*, the Popes General, for protracting the War, till the *Venetian* and other Confederate Forces could join him, and he be in a Condition to take the Field: The Admiral coming before *Milan*, and Understanding he had let slip his Opportunity, instead of attacking the City, drew back and encamp'd a Mile from it, between the Roads to *Lodi* and the River *Tesin*, intending to block up the City. From hence he sent *Peter Bayard* with 8000 Men, and Ten Pieces of Cannon to take in *Lodi*, which being forsaken, he put a Garrison into it, and being join'd by *Rence de Cere* a Roman Baron, who brought him 4000 *Italians*, he resolv'd to attempt *Cremona*, where the Castle was still held for the *French*, but those in the Town had taken Care to throw up strong Works between themselves and it. Three Days he batter'd the Place, and having made a breach of 30 Paces resolv'd to attack it, but the continual Rain that fell for Four Days together obstructed, and want of Provisions, which were cut off by the *Venetian* and *Imperial* Armies, oblig'd him to draw off and return to the Admiral, who order'd him to take his Post at *Monza*, on the other side of *Milan*, which caus'd that Place to suffer much want, being shut up on both Sides. Nor was this all, for the *French* having destroy'd the Mills, there was no grinding of  
Corn.

Corn, and therefore above 100000 Persons for a whole Week eat no Bread, till they had made Hand-mills that supply'd them. *Prosper* being quite spent with Sick-ness, and having acquainted the Emperor with it, his Majesty order'd *Ferdinand de Alarcon* to come from *Naples* to his Assistance, till *Charles de Lanoy* Viceroy of *Naples* came with the other Forces. *Alarcon* coming to *Milan* at the beginning of *November*, began to give the necessary Orders, where *Colonna* by Reason of his Indisposition could not attend, and first drew up a Mount so high that it over-look'd all the *French* Camp, where planting some pieces of Cannon he did them much harm, and continually haras'd them with real and false Alarms. *Antony de Leyva* from *Pavia* took Care to cut off the Enemies Provisions, which reduc'd the Admiral to the necessity of joining his Forces, and therefore order'd *Bayard* to come to him from *Monza*, by which means the City was left open on that side to receive Supplies from the Country. This Design of starving the City failing, the Admiral attempted to have it betray'd to him, and had agreed with an English to give him Admittance, but the Conspiracy being timely detected, the Traitors were deservedly executed. Nothing succeeding, Winter being advanc'd, for it was the latter End of *November*, and the Viceroy of *Naples* drawing near, the Admiral, who had spent Two Months in vain before the City, drew off his whole Army and retir'd to *Biagras*.

8. In the mean while Pope *Adrian* dying, Cardinal *Julius de Medicis*, Nephew to *Leo* the 10th was chosen Pope, and took the Name of *Clement* the 7th; but being press'd to confirm the League concluded by *Adrian* his Predecessor against *France*, would give no positive Answer. *Charles de Lanoy* Viceroy of *Naples* had us'd all possible Diligence to assemble his *Spanish* and *Italian* Troops, in Order to relieve *Milan*; where as soon as he arriv'd, that famous Commander *Prosper Colonna* Dy'd. The Viceroy prevail'd with the *Venetians* to join their Forces to those of the Emperor, at least till 6000 *German*s he had order'd to be rais'd should join him, so did the Horse belonging to the Church commanded by the Marquess of *Mantua*, and then he pressed the *Florentines*, *Sienseses*, and *Lucans* to pay their Quota's of Mony agreed upon by the League. It was

now

1524.  
Bayard  
yoused.

now the beginning of the Year 1524. when all the *Imperial* Forces being join'd, the *Marquess de Pescara* with 3000 Foot, and *John de Medicis* with some Horse were sent by Night to surprize *Bayard*, who was Quarter'd in a Town call'd *Rebec*, with 3000 Foot and 500 Horse, about a League distant from the Admiral, and Four from *Milan*. The Viceroy follow'd with the rest of the *Imperial* Army, and the *Marquess* coming upon the Enemy before he was discover'd, and giving a furious Charge, put them into such a Consternation, that they made but little Opposition, but Fled, leaving all their Baggage, and several of their Number slain. This Advantage gain'd, the Confederates return'd to *Milan*, where they spent but a few Days, and then on the 5th or 6th of *February*, the whole Army advanc'd towards the Enemy. That very Day the Army march'd out, the Duke of *Bourbon*, by the Emperors Order join'd it, with the Title of his Majesties Lieutenant. They took up their Quarters at *Binasio* Ten Miles from *Milan*, and about Four or Five from *Biagras*, where the *French* lay, who made not any Motion, as if they were inclinable to a Battle. Whereupon having provided for the Security of *Milan*, the whole Army pass'd the River *Tesin*, on the 2d of *March* cut off the Enemies Provisions, lodg'd at *Gambala*, and took *Garlasco* and *S. George*; the first secur'd their own Provisions coming from *Pavia*, and the latter obstructed the supplying of the Enemies Camp. This made the Admiral, after putting a Garrison into *Biagrasso* to remove his Camp over the River to *Vegeven*. Here the *French* say, they offer'd Battle, but the *Spaniards* say, they could never draw them to it, which is most likely; because a few Days after the latter took *Sartirana*, and the *French* shut themselves up in *Novara*, expecting the Supplies that were to come to them. The *Imperialists* remov'd to *Camarino*, and by that means obstructed the Supplies that were to come out of *Piemont* to the Admiral. At the same Time *John de Medicis* took *Biagrasso* by Storm, and then possessing himself of the Pass through which 6000 *Grisons* were to break into the *Venetian* Territories, made them return to their own Homes. No hopes remaining now, but in a Body of 12000 *Swiss*, that were marching to join the *French*, the Admiral remov'd from *Novara* to meet them, and march'd to-

Admiral  
drove out  
of Italy.

wards

wards *Romagnan*, the *Imperialists* keeping continually in their Rear, where they did great Execution, insomuch that the Admiral labouring to keep his Men in good Order was shot through the Arm, which oblig'd him to leave *Bayard* and *Vandenesse* to bring up the Rear, where they behav'd themselves most gallantly, but were both kill'd. Thus the *French* continu'd retreating, and the *Imperialists* pursuing them, till they pass'd the Mountains through the *Valdesasso*, and the *Swiss* by *Val de Augusta*. Some of their Cannon was taken, the rest the *Swiss* carry'd off with them. Thus ended that mighty Expedition of the Admirals, to the great Satisfaction of Monsieur *Laurech*, whom the Admiral had affronted for loosing the Battle of *Bicoque*, whereas he now return'd home beaten without fighting, and yet with the loss of most of his Army, and part of the Cannon and Baggage. After his Departure, the Garrisons of *Lodi* and *Alexandria* capitulating to return Home, deliver'd those Places; and thus the whole State of *Milan* was restor'd to Duke *Sforcia*.

9. Whilst these things were doing in *Italy*, the Emperor as was said before, had given the Command of the Army in *Catalonia* to the Constable of *Castile*, ordering him to break into the Province of *Bearne*, which was done with much difficulty; the *Alps* at that time which was *November* 1523 being almost impassable. Several Towns of smaller Note were there taken without any Opposition, only *Sauveterre* the Metropolis of the Province, being well Garrison'd held out some Days, till a Breach being made the Garrison Capitulated. Here the Troops of *Aragon* Commanded by D. *Charles de Pomar* join'd the Constable, who having plunder'd all the Country, and lain Four Days before *Bayonne* without any Success, receiv'd Orders from his Imperial Majesty to March back, and sit down before *Fuenterabia*, whence he was not to stir till he was Master of it. Accordingly he came before it about the latter end of the Year, where the Army continu'd all that cold Season, which cost the Lives of many Men; but about the beginning of the Year 1524, the Emperor sent fresh Supplies, with which the Works were vigorously carry'd on, and a Battery planted against the weakest Place in the Wall. At the same time, the Constable held Intelligence within with *Peter of Navarre* Son to the

Spaniards  
enter  
France.

the Famous Man of that Name, who dy'd a Prisoner in *Spain*. This his Son was in the *French Service* with about 500 *Navarrois*, and being desirous to be Reconcil'd to his Prince corresponded with the Constable. One *Franget* a Gentleman of a good Family, and ever accounted a Soldier was Governor of the Place, who dismaying at the discovery of this Correspondence, and the *Spaniards* finding out the weakest Place of the Wall, Capitulated to March out with Bag and Baggage, and be conducted to *Bayonne*, but without any Marks of Honour. Upon these Terms the Town was deliver'd, *Peter of Navarre* restor'd to the Emperor's Favour, and the Garrison conducted into *France*. There *Franget* the Governour being tax'd with Cowardice for delivering that strong Place, before any Necessity forc'd him, was on a publick Scaffold at *Lions* degraded of his Gentility, his Arms craz'd, and he declar'd no better than a Peasant.

Embassy  
from per-  
sia.

10. In *March* this Year, the Emperor remov'd his Court from *Vitoria* to *Burgos*, where he receiv'd an Embassador from the *Sophi* of *Persia*, who sent to join in League with him against the *Turk*. *Ferdinand Magallanes* having discover'd the Streight of his Name, and through it, sail'd to and discover'd the *Molucco* Islands, his Imperial Majesty had order'd a Fleet to be fitted out in order to conquer them, but the King of *Portugal*, pretending they fell within the Limits of his Jurisdiction, the *Spaniards* and *Portugueses* having by the Pope's Authority divided the World betwixt them, to avoid Contention, a great meeting of able Cosmographers was held at *Elvas*, commission'd by both Princes to determine within whose Limits the said Islands fell. Much time was spent among them in Debate, and nothing concluded, whereupon some time after, to prevent a War, the King of *Portugal* lent his Imperial Majesty a considerable Sum of Money by way of Mortgage, so that he was never to be disturb'd in the quiet Possession of those Islands, till the Money was repaid, which has not been to this day. The Emperor, after some stay at *Burgos*, remov'd to *Valladolid*, where it was concluded that his youngest Sister, the Princess *Catherine*, should Marry King *John III.* of *Portugal*, by whom she had a numerous Issue, but outliv'd them all, tho' Seven of her Sons were Sworn Heirs to

to that Crown. The Germans that had serv'd at the Siege of *Fuenterabia*, were Commanded to the County of *Roussillon*, to defend the Frontiers about *Perpignan* and *Saulses*.

II. Charles Duke of *Bourbon*, who, as was said before, fled out of *France*, and came over to the Emperor's Service, after the *French* were expell'd *Milan*, advis'd the Imperial Generals to make an Irruption into *France*, perswading them there were many of his Party in the Kingdom, who, when once they saw him at the Head of an Army, would Declare for him, and that it would be an easie Matter to make themselves Masters of *Marseilles*. It being resolv'd in a Council of War to follow his Advice, 5000 *Spanish*, 7000 *Germans*, and 5000 *Italian* Foot, with 1000 Horse, were appointed for this Expedition, under the Command of the Marquis de *Pescara*. The Viceroy of *Naples*, with the rest of the Forces, was to remain in *Piemont* to defend *Italy*. *Bourbon* and *Pescara* pass'd the *Alps* with the Army at the Valley of *Geneva*, having sent their heavy Cannon to *Savona*, for *D. Hugo de Moncada*, who commanded the Gallies of *Naples* to carry it by Sea. Being come to *Nice* they Victuall'd that place, and *Villafranca*, and waited some days for the Gallies which were not yet arriv'd. There they saw a Vessel, taken by *Andrew Doria*, then in the *French* Service, in which was the Prince of *Orange*, who brought the Emperor's Orders, which before he was taken, he cast into the Sea, ty'd to a Bullet. The Army and Artillery being join'd, they advanc'd towards *Marseilles*, without meeting any opposition, because the King of *France* had put all the Force he could make there into *Marseilles* no other place thereabouts being tenable. The Lord of *Brion* and *Renso de Cervi*, a *Roman* Gentleman, Commanded in the Place, which was invest'd on the 19th of *August*. In the City was a strong Garrison, with Plenty of Provisions and Ammunition, the Works about it were many, and those good, defended by an incredible number of Cannon, its Scituation is on a Craggy Rock, for the most part incompass'd with the Sea. At the Mouth of the Harbour are Two high Cliffs, with Forts on them, and several Pieces of Cannon. The first thing the Marquis of *Pescara* did, was to make himself Master of *Toulon*, a Port not far distant from *Marseilles*, which

Imperialists  
lifts in  
France.

Marseilles  
Besieg'd.

which he kept all the time the Siege lasted, to secure any Vessels that came to him. This done, he open'd his Trenches near the Hermitage of *S. Lazarus*, on a rising Ground, all the Country round about being small Valleys and Hillocks, and having carry'd them on close to the Works, not without much opposition, the Besieged making a Brave Defence, in one Night they rais'd a Battery, on which were planted 8 whole Cannon, 2 Culverins; and 8 Demi-Cannon: Next Morning the Battery began to Play, and held on furiously till 3 in the Afternoon, at which time one of the Besieged on the Wall scoffing at the Besiegers, the Cannon which ceas'd not to Batter the Wall furiously, being levell'd to that place where he stood, made such Havock in the Stones, that he was toss'd, after an unaccountable manner, quite out of the Works, where he fell senseless, but without any hurt. Two Soldiers ran and brought him to the *Marquis of Pescara*, whom he inform'd, that within the Breach there was a great Mine to Blow them up, in case they gave an Assault, and the Streets of the Town all lin'd with Musketeers in the Houses, and Cannon at the end of them. This, and the News that the King of *France* was Marching with a Powerful Army to Relieve the City, put the *Marquis* into such a Consternation, that the next Morning he broke up the Siege, and burying his heavy Cannon, marcht away with such Precipitation, that they scarce rested Day or Night, and in 25 Days they spent between *Marseilles* and *Milan*, they never lay still but one. Being come into the State of *Milan*, they put 3000 Men into *Pavia*, under the Command of *Antony de Leyva*, and sent away an Expres to the Emperor, acquainting him with the present Posture of Affairs. The King of *France* follow'd with a powerful Army, but his Actions and Misfortune there, require another Chapter.

Siege  
rais'd.

## C H A P. XII.

*The King of France enters Italy, takes Milan, and lays Siege to Pavia, several small Actions of the Imperialists, they are Reinforc'd by 12000 Germans, the Battel of Pavia, the French routed, King Francis Taken with many Men of Note, and many more Slain.*

1. **K**ING Francis being ready to set forward, and considering the hazard of War, he appointed his Mother the Lady of *Luisa* Governess of the Kingdom, giving her full Power to Act as absolutely as he could himself. The causes he alledg'd for his expedition into *Italy*, were the wrongs he pretended had been done him for some Years past by the Emperor and his Allies, who had taken from him the Dukedom of *Milan*, and Lordship of *Aste*, and plunder'd the great City of *Genoa*, driving his Forces out of all those Places. Which Reasons oblig'd him to go in Person to recover his Right, and therefore he thought fit to commit the Government of the Kingdom during his absence, to his Mother the Lady *Luisa*. Having thus settled his Affairs at home, he March'd with all possible expedition towards *Lombardy*, leading 6000 *Suiss*, 6000 *Germans*, 10000 *French* and *Italians*, 2000 Men at Arms, and 2000 Archers. With this Force he pass'd the *Alps*, Marching directly towards *Milan*, which he hop'd to possess himself of before the *Imperialists*, who as was said before, were Marching with Precipitation could come to relieve it.

2. *Charles* of *Lanoy* Viceroy of *Naples*, receiv'd the News of the King of *France's* Approach at *Aste*, where he had been all the Summer. Thence he sent *Antony de Leyva* to raze the Castle of *Novara*, and advis'd the Duke of *Milan*, who was then at *Piscignion* to throw himself into that City, which he and most of the Inhabitants had forsaken, because of the Plague that rag'd in it. But the Duke despairing of being able to defend *Milan*, chose rather to stay where he was.

King  
Francis  
Marches  
inso Italy.

bra y Generali

Proceed-  
ings of the  
Imperia-  
lists.

From

From *Novara*, *Antony de Leyva* hastened to secure *Pavia*. The Viceroy stay'd at *Aste* till he understood the King of *France* was come to *Turin*, and the Duke of *Bourbon* to *Alva*, when finding all the Country in confusion upon the Approach of the *French*, he remov'd to *Alexandria*, where having left 2000 *Italian* Foot in Garrison, on the 20th of *October* at Night he March'd to *Pavia*, there to receive the Duke of *Bourbon* and Marquis of *Pescara*, who came thither the next Day; where understanding the Duke of *Milan* was at *Piageto*, and had Writ to the *Milanefes* to make the best Terms they could with the *French*, they sent to him to come to *Pavia* to Consult about the Defence of that State. The *Imperial* Commanders were at a stand, perceiving the *Venetians* did not assist them, and that they had not a sufficient Force to oppose the King of *France*, who was reported to be at that time 45000 Strong, and therefore they resolv'd to leave *Antony de Leyva* with 6000 Foot and 200 Men at Arms in *Pavia*, and to March themselves with the Duke to Defend *Milan*. The Approach of the *French* admitting of no delay, they March'd the 22th of *October*, tho' the Men were half Starv'd and Bare-Foot'd, and quarter'd that Night at *Charela*, and *Binasco* in the way to *Milan*. That Night some *Milanefes* who sided with the *French*, fell upon the Stragglers that were left behind, either because they were Tir'd or Sick and cut off many of them. Next Day the Army set out in the Morning, and that Night got into *Milan* without any Opposition, taking up their Quarters at Pleasure, because there were Houses enough and but few Men. The Duke came not, *Ferdinand Castinot* who had Charge of the Artillery sending him Advice, that the *French* were all upon the Banks of the River *Tesin*, and he therefore retir'd with his Charge to *Pavia*. This caus'd the *Imperial* Commanders to conceive a jealousy of the Duke, that he held some Correspondence with the *French*, and the more because at *Milan*, they found all the Works in a ruin'd Condition, and no Provisions, but the Natives in a strange Consternation. Besides at the same time, the *Imperialists* entred the City at the *Roman* Gate, some advanc'd Troops of the *French* got in at the other end through the Gate call'd *Barcelina*, and took up their Quarters in the Neighbouring. Both Parties being

tir'd,

Tir'd, and the Night Dark and Cold, no Action pass'd between them, but the next Morning the Imperial Generals seeing no possibility of securing the Place, above 11000 of the Inhabitants being destroy'd by the Plague, and knowing the Castle accounted impregnable, was well provided, they resolv'd to March away, and secure *Lodi* and *Cremona*, which was accordingly put in execution, the *Marquis de Pescara*, with 200 *Spaniards*, repulsing the *French*, who thought to obstruct or retard their March, which they continu'd to *Marignano*, ten Miles from *Milan*, and as many from *Lodi*. Before they could reach this place, the *Milanese's* before mention'd, who serv'd under the *French*, fell upon some Advanc'd Parties of Foot, of whom they kill'd many, and took 50 Prisoners. After a few Hours rest, at *Marignano* they pass'd the River *Lambra*, at Midnight over a Bridge at the Town, which they broke to prevent any Pursuit, and so came undisturb'd to *Lodi*, which is on the River *Adda*, and incompass'd with Morasses, that render it inaccessible, especially to Horse, except by the Three Roads that lead to *Milan*, *Pavia* and *Cremona*, which are but narrow. Finding this City very ill provided, and worse fortify'd, and supposing the King of *France* would pursue them without intermission, as indeed he ought to have done, they cross'd the River the next day, and quarter'd themselves in the Country of *Giaradada*. From hence the Duke of *Bourbon* went away through the *Venetian* Territories into *Germany*, there, with the assistance of the King of the *Romans* to raise some Forces.

3. The *Marquis of Pescara* and *Basto* were left at *Lodi* with Five Companies of *Spanish* Foot, who seeing the *French* gave them more Leisure than they had expected, us'd all possible Diligence in fortifying and providing the place, and having made a considerable Progress, they sent for Supplies of *Spaniards*, who came to them, and there they continu'd 14 Days, without hearing any Tidings of the *French*. That King having put such Forces into *Milan*, as suffic'd to Besiege the Castle, took no care to pursue his Enemy, which its thought, would have been the better Course, but made haste to sit down before *Pavia*, that *Antony de Leyva* might not have time to fortifie himself. Duke *Sforcia* understanding his Design, went down the River *Po* to *Cremona*. *Antony de Leyva* distributed the Posts, and caus'd abun-

dance of Hand-Mills to be made, in case the *French* should possess themselves of both sides of the River, that he might not be distress'd, having no Money to pay his Soldiers, he order'd the Citizens to maintain them according to their Abilities, and that he might not want Cash for other Uses, seiz'd all the Plate, as well belonging to Churches, as Seculars, and Coin'd it, with this Inscription, *The Imperialists Besieg'd in Pavia, anno 1524.* The King of *France* invest'd *Pavia* on the 28th. of *October*, and presently drew his Lines of Contravallation and Circumvallation, incamping the greatest part of his Army in a Park, inclos'd with a Wall. After making a fruitless Attack on the Bridge of the River *Tesin*, and destroying all the Water-Mills, he order'd his Cannon to be planted, and on the 6th of *November*. began the Battery. ~~November~~ 4. In the mean while the *Imperial* Generals seeing themselves forsaken by all the Princes and States of *Italy*, sent, as has been mention'd, the Duke of *Bourbon* to bring 10 or 12000 *Germans*, and what Succours he could get of the Arch-Duke *Ferdinand*. The Marquises of *Pescara* and *Basto* were to secure *Lodi* with 3000 *Spanish* Foot, 300 Men at Arms, and 300 Light-Horse. The *Imperial* Army at this time was so contemptible in *Italy*, that a Bill was put upon the Statue of *Pasquin* of *Rome*, to this effect: *Whosoever can bring Tidings of the Imperial Army, lost some days since among the Mountains on the Coast of Genoa; shall be well rewarded; Othervise they shall be lookt upon as Thieves, if they conceal it.* The Marquis de *Pescara*, who was streightned in *Lodi*, the *French* being possess'd of all the Country about it, one Night gather'd all his Men in the Castle of that place, and letting out 2000 of them with their Shirts over their Coats, because the Snow lay upon the Ground, march'd away with them to *Melza*, a Town inclos'd with an indifferent Wall and Towers, and 2 good Ditches. It is near 5 Leagues from *Lodi* above *Milan*, has about 1000 Inhabitants, and in it were *Ferome* and *James Trivulcio*, Commanders of the *Milanezes* that sided with the *French*. Neither the Deepness of the Ways, nor a River they were to Wade up to the Breast in that dismal cold Weather, discourag'd the *Spaniards*, but they follow'd their Leader, and coming to the Place before Break of Day, with the help of their Pikes, and handing one another, so many

Melza surpris'd.

many of them got upon the Wall, by that time the Centinels gave the Alarm, which was answer'd by Drums and Trumpets in the Town. The *Spaniards* who had mounted, divided themselves, one part going to break open a Gate to let in their Companions, the other advancing to engage the Enemy in the Market-place, whom they soon Defeated, killing some, and making all the rest Prisoners, for none escap'd. This done, the *Marquis* brought together all the Prisoners and Booty, and return'd with it the same day to *Lodi*.

§. At *Pavia* the King ceas'd not to Batter the Wall, Siege of Pavia and having made some small Breaches, gave several Assaults without any success, one of which lasted Severi Hours, and in it the *French* are reported to have lost 2000 men. The King finding he gain'd little by open Force, thought to have cut off that Branch of the River *Tesin* which runs by *Pavia*; but the great Rains that fell so swell'd it, that the Stream bore down all his Damms, and the Besieg'd cast up good Works on that side, that they might defend themselves, in case that Design should succeed at any other time. At the same time the Pope's Embassador was in the *French* Camp, on pretence of mediating an Accommodation, but it appear'd, that the Design was to join with them against the Emperor, for soon after the Duke of *Albany* marcht from the Camp with 10900 men towards *Naples*, and was to be join'd by the *Ursins*, and *Jeanin de Medicis*, the Pope's Nephew, with 3000 Foot, but this fell to nothing, for upon the News that the *Germans* were come into the *Imperial* Camp, the Duke return'd with *Jeanin de Medicis*, who had left the Emperor's Service to take up with the *French*. This Detachment was made, in hopes the Viceroy of *Naples* would abandon *Lombardy* to save his own Charge, but he was resolv'd to make Head against the King there, and the King was much blam'd for weakning his Army at such a time, and the consequence made it appear, that he had taken wrong Measures. However, the Siege was carry'd on with all possible Vigour, and *Antony de Leyva* did not only labour to make good his Works, but in several successful Sallies cut off a considerable number of the Enemy, Nail'd 3 Pieces of Cannon, and took 3 more. Nor was he free from trouble within, for the *German* Soldiers were ready to Mutiny for want of Pay, whom he, for the pre-

sent appear'd with Part of that we mention'd before, he had Coin'd of the Plate of Churches. After which, he found means to send an Account to the Viceroy of the Distress he was in. The Viceroy was himself in no better Condition, but having receiv'd 3000 Ducats from the Duke of *Milan*, employ'd one *Cisneros* an Ensign, who was fled for having murder'd a Soldier, to contrive the conveying of this Money into *Pavia*, for which Service he was to have his Pardon. *Cisneros* with a Soldier his great Friend, whose Name was *Romero*, pretended to Desert to the *French* on Account of the Murder, and being kindly receiv'd found an Opportunity to get into the Town with his Companion, having the 3000 Ducats upon them, sew'd up in their Doublets. With this Supply, *Antony de Leyva* pacify'd the *Germans* once more, and being Suspicious that their Colonel corresponded with the Enemy, invited him to Dinner, and there poison'd him.

Defeat of  
the Spaniards  
near  
Genoa.

6. Whilst these Things were doing at *Pavia* and about it, the Marquess *de Salusses* the Kings Lieutenant at *Savona*, understanding that *D. Hugo de Moncada* had sent the *Genoese* Fleet, to batter down one of the Gates of *Varas*, and lay ready with 4000 Men to break into that Place; hasten'd thither with what Forces the shortness of the Time would permit him to gather. His coming encourag'd the Townsmen, so that they Earth'd up their Gate almost beaten down, and the *Genoese* Fleet discourag'd at the arrival of this Succour, stood away to Sea. *D. Hugo* thus forsaken by his Fleet, began to retire towards *Genoa*; but the Marquess pursu'd him so close, Cannonading him from his Ships that he put his Forces to the Rout, and took him with a great Number of his Men Prisoners. Nor was this all, for at Sea he took Two Galleys, and the Admiral of *Genoa*, in which was a considerable Booty. The Emperor was at *Valladolid* when *Pavia* was Besieg'd, and understanding what Resolutions his Commanders had taken, gave all the necessary Orders, that they should receive Supplies of Men from *Germany*, and of Money from *Spain* and *Naples*. But in the midst of these Cares he was seiz'd by a Quartan Ague, which oblig'd him to remove to *Madrid*, but before his Departure, he sent away his Sister the Princess *Catherine* to *Portugal*, where she was Marry'd to that King. This same

same Year the *Lutherans* in *Germany*, had several Meetings in order to carry on their Designs, but being as yet not grown to so great a Head, as they did soon after, upon Orders sent them from the Emperor, to submit themselves to the Determinations of the last Diet at *Worms*, they for some time carry'd on their Projects with more Privacy.

7. Having thus concluded with the Year 1524, we now come to begin that of 1525, famous for the taking of the King of *France*, who still continu'd in his Camp before *Pavia*. Our Author says, the King at this time sent to challenge the Marquess of *Pescara* to Fight him with such a number of Forces, as he should assign, but this being below the Dignity of a King, and no other Authors making mention of it, must needs be a gross Mistake; besides, that the Marquess was not General of the Emperors Forces, but under the Command of *Charles de Lanoy* Viceroy of *Naples*, so that it could not be in his Power to accept of such Challenge had it ever been sent, which makes me believe, some of that Marquess his many Flatterers invented it, and impos'd upon the Author. By the 6th of *January* 12000 *Germans* the Arch-Duke of *Austria* had rais'd were come to the Imperial Camp, under the Command of *George of Austria*, and with them the Duke of *Bourbon*, who meeting in Council with the Viceroy, the Marquess and Duke of *Milan*, it was resolv'd to draw near to the Enemy, the better to streighten them, and endeavour the Relief of *Pavia*. The Marquess of *Pescara* having made a Speech to the *Spaniards*, encouraging them to maintain their Ancient Honour, and not to be discourag'd for want of Pay, which they should be sure of as soon as they had Defeated the *French*; it is most wonderful, that they were not only satisfy'd to stay, but offer'd what Money they had to Pay the *Germans*, and gather'd so much among them, as serv'd to give every *German* Souldier a Crown, and provide several Necessaries for the Train of Artillery, of which an exact Account was taken, that they might be repaid out of the first Money. On the 24th of *January* the Army march'd from *Lodi*, *D. Ferdinand Castriot* Marquess of *Civita de S. Angelo*, a *Greek*, descended from the Renowned *Scanderbeg*, led the Van, consisting of 500 light Horse. Next follow'd the Viceroy of *Naples*, General of all the Imperial Forces

1525.

12000  
Germans  
came to the  
Emperors  
Camp.

Order of  
the Imperi-  
al Army.

ees, accompany'd by the Duke of *Bourbon*, and several Commanders of Note, with about 200 Men at Arms. Then the Marquis of *Pescara*, General of the *Spanish* Foot, at the Head of 6000 of them. After him march'd 2000 *Italians*, all old Soldiers, and next to them the Train of Artillery, which was so inconsiderable, it consisted of only 4 Brass and 2 old iron Guns, 3 Waggon of Powder, and 2 of Ball, and 5 or 6 Carts loaded with Boats to lay Bridges where there was occasion, and with this Train 200 Pioneers, who follow'd not the Army 2 days. *George* of *Austria*, with his *Germans*, brought up the Rear. That Night the Army incamp't at *Marignano*, which is the mid-way to *Milan*, and the next day turning-short, they strook into the Road to *Pavia*, and in 2 days came to *S. Angelo*, which being a small Town, Garrison'd by the Enemy, that might hinder the resort of Provisions to the Army, the Marquis of *Pescara* having made a Breach in the Wall, entered and took it by Assault. On the 30th of *January* the Army mov'd from that place, and tho' it was but 12 Miles from *Pavia*, they spent 5 or 6 days by the way, and at last incamp't close to the *French* Army, in sight of *Pavia*, the Garrison of which place having discover'd them, gave all Demonstrations of Joy, firing all their Cannon and Small Shot, making Illuminations on the Towers, and Ringing their Bells. The *French* at the same time saluted them with above 50 Pieces of Cannon they had planted on that side to receive them, but it did no execution. The Army intrencht, and drew nearer and nearer, till they were within Musquet-shot of the Enemy, who threw up 3 or 4 Mounts, and from thence did some harm with their Cannon. Thus they spent 6 or 7 days, and Want still increas't in the *Imperial* Camp, so that every Soldier had but a small Loaf for his Allowance every Day, and the reason was, because they had no Money, for which Reason the Country brought in no Provisions.

Aliens between the Two Armies.

8. All the while the *Imperialists* lay in this Place, they ceas'd not to keep the *French* away with continual false Alarms; so that their Men being tir'd, began to make no great Account of these little Stratagem, which the Marquis de *Pescara* observing, he drew out 1400 *Spaniards*, and in the dead of the Night gave such a furious Attack upon a part of the Works, where 5 Companies

panies of *Italians* were upon the Guard, that he broke through, and piercing into the Camp kill'd many, took some Prisoners, nail'd and dismounted some pieces of Cannon, and retir'd in safety with a considerable Booty. This made the *French* more Cautious for the future, and the King resolving not to stir from before *Pavia* till he was Master of it, order'd all the Forces he had dispers'd about the Country, to repair to the Camp, and threw up great Works on that side the *Imperialists* lay. Ammunition growing scarce in *Pavia*, Captain *Francis de Haro* choosing about 30 Men of his Troop, with every one a Bag of Powder behind him on his Horse, took a Compass one Night till he fell into a great Road that comes from *Milan*, where talking *French* in the Dark with such as he met, he pass'd on undiscover'd till being near the City, he and his Company made their way to the Gate, where making a Signal agreed upon, they were admitted. *Gaspar Moyano* who was Governor of *Alexandria*, and had there a Garrison of *Italians*, understanding that 2000 Men of the Garrison of *Marseilles*, who had landed at *Savona*, were Marching to the King's Army, drew out what Force he could, and pursuing overtook them as they were passing the River *Mura*, where he put them to the Rout, took as many as he thought fit, disarm'd and stript the rest, and return'd with the Booty and Seven Colours to *Alexandria*. Besides this the Duke of *Milan* having receiv'd Information, that *John Luis Palavicino* who serv'd the *French*, was gone with 2400 to possess himself of *Cremona*, which was but weakly guarded, he sent *Alexander Bentivoglio* to secure that Place; *Palavicino* who might have secur'd himself in *Cazal* Major was not so contented, but came out to meet *Bentivoglio*, by whom he was Defeated and taken Prisoner.

9. The Two Armies had now lain close to one another above 20 Days, and the *Imperialists* having spent all their Provisions, were reduc'd to such Extremity, that half their Men were spread about the Country to get Provisions for themselves and their Companions, for in the Camp there was no Bread to give them. Being in this necessitous Condition, the General Officers met to Consult what was best to be done; but as is usual upon such Occasions, Opinions vary'd. Some were for retiring to *Cremona*, and expecting the Succours, the Emperor had promis'd others for getting into *Mi-*

Battle of  
*Pavia* resolv'd.

lan, where the Enemy had laid up great Store of Provisions, others for retiring to *Naples*, and leaving *Antony de Leyva* to make the best Terms he could; but at last the *Marquis de Pescara* gave his Opinion, that there was no safety but in Fighting, which was at last agreed to, and the Battle appointed to be the next Day, because it was the Emperor's Birth-Day. This resolution being taken, the Guards were doubled that none might go over to carry Advice to the Enemy; Captain *Arriano* took upon him to carry the News into the City and perform'd it, the Men were order'd to be in a readiness by Nine at Night; the Foreign Ministers that were in the Camp, and all the Baggage was sent away to *S. Angelo*, and then all things were dispos'd for the Battle. The first thing was the throwing down about 60 Fatbom of the Park-Wall, for the Army to March in. This Park belongs to a Monastery of *Carthusians* call'd *La Certosa*, and runs up near to *Pavia*. On one Side of it runs the River *Grabalon*, which near the City falls into the *Tesin*, the rest being inclos'd with the Wall already mention'd. In the midst of it is a good House call'd *Mirabeli*, with a large Ditch about it fill'd with the Water of a Brook that was hard by. Within the Park lay a great part of the *French* Army. At Ten of the Clock that Night, the *Imperialists* set Fire to their Hutts, which the *French* perceiving, thought they had been going off, and Orders were given to pursue them in the Morning. At break of Day the Guards were drawn off and join'd their several Bodies, and then they began to March into the Park in the following Order. The Men at Arms were divided into Three Squadrons, the first was led by the Viceroy as Captain General, and consisted of about 300 Men, the 2d by the Duke of *Bourbon*, as the Emperors Lieutenant, containing above 200 Men, and the 3d by *Ferdinand de Alarcon*, being about 200 more. As soon as in the Park, these Squadrons drew up on one Side, The *Marquis* of *S. Angelo* advanc'd with about 400 light Horse, to drive some of the Enemy out of the House of *Mirabeli*, which he perform'd and return'd to his Post. The *Spanish* Foot being about 6000, and Comanded by the *Marquis* of *Pescara* led the *Van*, next follow'd the 12000 *Germans*, and 2000 brave *Italians* brought up the Rear, conducting

ing the four pieces of Cannon before mention'd. At Sun rising they discover'd the Enemy moving towards them. The first Body of 500 Men at Arms was Com-manded by Monsieur d' *Alarcon*, and supported by 5000 *Swiss*. At a small distance from them was the King, *Henry d' Albret* King of *Navarre*, the Prince of *Scotland*, the Admiral of *France*, with many more Men of great Note, and 2000 Lances. Next follow'd about 15000 *Germans*, 10000 *Swiss*, then 15000 *Italians* and 10000 *French*. Besides these about 10000 *French* and *Italians* were left to make good the Trenches.

10. Being drawn up in this Order, the *French* plac'd 30 pieces of Cannon, besides several Field-pieces before them, and began to play upon the *Imperialists* killing some Men, which oblig'd the *Spaniards* to shift their Ground, and draw towards the House of *Mirabeli*. Monsieur d' *Alencon*, who as has been said, led 500 Men at Arms, and 5000 *Swiss* taking a Compass behind some Trees, fell into the Rear of the *Imperialists*, where meeting with the 2000 *Italians* before mention'd he fell upon, and broke them, but they tho' so much inferior in Number, made such a brave Opposition, that those who had bore them down by their Multitude, came no more into the Battle. By this time the *Imperial* Men at Arms began to Advance, and the King of *France* quitting the Advantage of his Cannon, March'd forward to meet them. The shock was great and bravely Maintain'd; but the *Imperialists* being inferior in Number, the Marquis de *Pescara* sent Captain *Quesada* with 200 *Spanish* Musketeers to their relief, who coming upon their Flank, kill'd many Men of Note, and so fright-ed their Horses, that many of them ran away against the Will of their Riders. Many that surrendred themselves Prisoners were kill'd without any Mercy, and Monsieur de *la Palisse* after Quarter given him, was basely Butcher'd. All the Emperor's principal Officers behav'd themselves with extraordinary Bravery; Among them the Marquis of *Civita S. Angelo* being in the midst of his Enemies, had the Reins of his Bridle which he had neglected to Chain out, and the Horse finding himself at Liberty, run him into the thickest of the *French*, where he was struck through the Body by the King himself. In the mean while, the Marquis of *Pescara* Advancing towards the King, Francis Brother to the

The Ar-  
mies in-  
gage.



the Duke of *Lorraine*, and the Duke of *Norfolk* oppos'd a Body of *German* Foot against him, the *Spaniards* say they were 15000, the *French* say but 5000, whom the *Spanish* Foot receiv'd with such continual peals of Shot, that after a great many had been kill'd, the rest betook themselves to Flight. Nor is it only in this Particular that the Two Nations vary, for the *French* affirm, that the whole Body of *Imperial Germans* spent their Shot upon their Men at Arms, who were abandon'd by the whole Body of *Swiss* that was to Support them, those People either taking Quarter, or making the best of their way to *Milan*. And indeed the *French* Relations have much more resemblance of Truth than the *Spanish*, which to Magnifie their own Nation, attribute all the Honour of the Day to the Marquis de *Pescara*, and his 6000 *Spaniards*, making them to Act in all Places at the same time, and leaving 12000 *Germans* as only Spectators of their Exploits. In fine, the *French* Forces had given way on all Sides only the Men at Arms, tho' faintly made some Opposition, and the whole Force of the *Imperialists* was like to fall upon them; which the King perceiving, he thought of saving himself, and in Order to it, took the way towards the Bridge over the River *Tesin*. Being almost forsaken by all his People, a stragling Musketeer Shot his Horse, and one *John de Urbieta* a *Biscainer* and Man at Arms, coming up as he fell, and clapping the Point of his Sword to his side where his Armour join'd, bid him Yield. The King being in that Danger, said, *Give me my Life, for I am the King*. Tho' it was spoke in *French*, the *Biscainer* understood it, and bid him Yield; to which he answer'd, *I Yield my self up to the Emperor*. No sooner were these Words spoke, but the *Biscainer* looking up, saw his Cornet furrounded by *French*, and in Danger, whereupon, without thinking to ask the King for any Pledge, he only desir'd him to take notice, *that he wanted a Tooth before*, and so went away to rescue his Cornet, leaving the King with one Leg under his Horse. Presently after came up to him another Man at Arms, of *Granada*, call'd *James d'Avila*, who bid him Yield. The King told him *who he was*, and that he had yielded himself Prisoner already. *Avila* ask'd him, *whether he had given any Pledge?* and being told, *he had not*, ask'd one; whereupon the King gave him *His bloody Sword and Gauntlet*.

King  
Francis  
I.  
ken.