

*Gauntlet*: As *Avila* was labouring to get him up, one *Pita*, a Man at Arms of *Galicia*, came by, and assisted him, but as the King rose, he took off his Jewel of the Order of *St. Michael*, that hung at his Breast by a small Gold Chain, for which the King offer'd him 6000 Ducats, but he was resolv'd to carry it to the Emperor. When the King was got up, some Musqueteers hap'n'd to pass by, who would have kill'd him, not believing him to be the King, had not *Monsieur de la Motte*, who follow'd the Duke of *Bourbon*, come that way. He perceiving there was a Contention among the Horse and Foot, the former *defending*, the other *indeavouring to kill him*, desir'd to see him, which as soon as he did, he fell upon his Knees, which the *Spanish* Soldiers perceiving, they were convinc'd he was the King. Then *James d'Avila* took off his Helmet, and the King going to wipe the Sweat off his Face, blooded it a little, because his hand was hurt, which made many believe he had been wounded in the Face, but it was a Mistake. Many other Soldiers came about him, and took the Feathers he wore on his Crest, others cut Bits of his Coat, like Relicks, to carry away as Memorials, so that in a short time they left him no Coat. He behav'd himself all this while with much Undauntedness, seeming to be pleas'd at what the Souldiers did.

II. The Squadron of Men at Arms, and the *Swiss*, Rout of Commanded by *Monsieur d'Alencon*, who, as was said, the *French* had broke the *Italians*, seeing their Army Routed, gather'd all that fled that way, and took the Road toward *Vigevano*, a good Town 18 Miles from *Pavia*, where many of the *French* Nobility had left their Equipage under a good Guard. Many got to the Bridge, which was defended by *Guevara*, a *Spaniard*, then in the *French* Service, who having receiv'd as many as he could, seeing the *Imperialists* draw near, broke the Bridge, and made his way to *Turin*, and thence to *France*. A great number, who could not come time enough to the Bridge, or miss'd the way to it, took the River, which being then swollen, they all perisht in it. *Henry* King of *Navarre* seeing all lost, betook himself to Flight, and was pursu'd by a Man at Arms, call'd *Ruy Gomez*, *Christopher de Cortesia* a light Horseman, and *John de Perzia* a Foot Souldier, who came up with him one after another, not knowing who he was, but supposing he must

must be some Person of Quality by his rich Accoutrements, these Three took him, and the Marquis of Pescara gave 1000 Florins in Gold to each of the Horse-Men, and 800 to the Foot Soldiers for him, giving Bond besides to Pay 3000 Florins more to each of the Horse-Men, at a certain Day, which he not performing, Rui Gomez afterwards su'd his Heirs for that Summ. Many of the French fled towards Milan, most of whom were kill'd by the Country People, who assembled in Troops for that Purpose, and many Women were observ'd to be among them. The News being spread Abroad, that the King was Taken, several French Gentlemen who might have got off, came in and surrendred themselves Prisoners; saying, *They would not return into France leaving their King in Captivity.* The Imperial Generals being inform'd where the King was, came to him, and paid him all the Respect imaginable, he ever behaving himself with much Prudence and Magnanimity. At last came the Duke of Bourbon, who alighting, would have kiss'd his hand, but the King would never consent to't, whereupon, the Tears standing in his Eyes, he said, *If Your Majesty had follow'd my Advice in some things, You had not been now in this Condition, nor had the Plains of Italy been stain'd with the Blood of the Nobility of France.* To which the King in some Disorder answer'd, *Patience, since Fortune does not favour.* This done, the King was Mounted, and they all mov'd together towards Pavia, but as they came near the Gate, the King stopping his Horse, desir'd of the Generals, *That they would not put so great an Affront upon him, as to carry him Prisoner into that place, which he had so long Besieg'd & with so great a Power, without being able to take it.* Upon this it was resolv'd, *He should be quarter'd in a Monastery without the Walls, the Guard of him being committed to the Lord Alarcon, the Army taking up its Lodging in the French Tents.* The King of Navarre was put into the Castle of Pavia, where he continu'd a long time; till he Brib'd a Servant belonging to the Marquis del Gasto, and fled with him into France. Next day after the Battle a Country Fellow came into the Camp, demanding a Reward, *Because, as he said, he had kill'd the Prince of Scotland.* This Prince, when the Battle was lost, put on a Green Coat a Servant of his wore, and throwing away his Helmet, took the Way for-  
wards

wards. Not far from the Field of Battle, he met a Company of Peasants, who were there, expecting to fall upon whosoever was Beaten, he desir'd one of them to shew him the way to *Vigeven*, and he would reward him. One offer'd his Service, and the Prince going before, the more to oblige the Fellow, told him who he was, promising to make his Fortune, if he would go into his Country with him, or else to give him 200 Ducats as soon as they came to *Vigeven*, where his Equipage was, and in Earnest he gave him a Gold Chain. The Treach'rous Peasant, when they came to a Bogg, bid him, *strike over it*, which, as soon as he attempted to do, his Horse sunk in up to his Belly, and then the Clown coming behind with a Sword, cleft his Skull, which done, he came away, to demand his Reward, shewing the Chain, as a Token of the Truth of his Assertion. The Reward this perfidious Wretch receiv'd, was such as he deserv'd, for *he was Hang'd*. The dead Prince's Body was taken up, and deposited in a Monastery in *Pavia*, till it could be convey'd into his own Country.

12. The Army continu'd in that place 5 or 6 days. *The Booty*, The Booty of all sorts was of incredible Value, and a *Prisoners* vast quantity of Provisions was found in the *French* and *Slain* Camp. All Prisoners that were below Ransome were soon dismiss'd, and some light Horse sent along to secure them from the Peasants. Some of the Imperialists follow'd the chase as far as *Milan*, where they were enrich'd with the Plunder of the *French* and revolted *Milanese*s, the City declaring for its Duke, others had the same Success at *Vigeven*, where they found great Wealth. The Principal Men kill'd on the *French* side were *Francis*, Brother to the Duke of *Lorrain*, *Monsieur de la Tremouille*, the Admiral of *France*, *Galeas de S. Severin*, Master of the Horse, the Marshalls *Chabanès* and *Foix*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, Count *de Tourre Bussy d'Amboise*, the Baron *de Buzancois*, *Beaupreau*, *Morosin*, first Querry, and about 8000 men. The Prisoners were King *Francis*, the King of *Navarre*, the Count *S. Paul*, *Luis*, *Monsieur de Nevers*, *Fleuranges*, Son to *Robert de la Marc*, the Marshal of *Montmorenci*, *Laval*, *Brion*, *Lorges*, *la Rochepot*, *Monteian*, *Annelot*, *Imbercourt*, *Frederick Bossolo*, *la Roche du Main*, *la Mailleraye*, *Montpesat Boisi*, *Courton*, *Langey*, and very many more of Great Quality. The

The Duke of *Milan* soon came to the Camp, and would not have seen the King, but that he was perswaded to it by the Generals. Expresses were immediately sent into *Spain*, as also to the Pope, *Venetians*, and other States of *Italy*, of whom great Sums of Money were extorted under Colour of Friendship, so that all the Army receiv'd Three Months pay: The *Germans* were sent home, and the King was put into the strong Castle of *Picquillon*, where he was kept under a strong Guard of *Spaniards*, where he continu'd till the Emperors Orders came for carrying of him into *Spain*, as was afterwards done.

### C H A P. XIII.

*The French quite expell'd Italy, Conditions of Peace offer'd on both sides, King Francis carry'd into Spain, a great Conspiracy against the Emperor Disappointed, Discoveries in America, and Conquest of Peru.*

Duke of  
Albany  
expell'd  
Italy.

I. THE Duke of *Albany*, who as was said before; had been Detach'd from the *French Army* for the Kingdom of *Naples* receiv'd the News of the Defeat at *Pavia* and Imprisonment of the King, when he was near *Rome*, and preparing to make his Entry into that City. The Nobility of *Naples* had provided a Force to oppose him, and the Duke of *Sessa* and Family of the *Colonna's*, had also gather'd Forces against him. The dismal News of the Kings misfortune made all the Favourers of the Duke fall off, and he himself Dismay'd and knew not what Course to take, but resolv'd to March off the best he could with his Men, but the *Colonna's* and other *Imperialists* pursuing him close, kill'd and took many of his Men, and possess'd themselves of all his Baggage and Cannon, he himself with such as could follow him escaping to *Civita Vecchia*, where *Andrew Doria* was with the *French Fleet*, who receiv'd and carry'd him and his Company into *France*, so that now there was not a Town, nor Body of Men in all Italy for the French.

When

2. When the News of the Victory at *Pavia* was brought to *Madrid*, the Emperor was weak and spent by his Quartan Ague, and such was the greatness of his Soul, that he never alter'd his Countenance, nor gave the least Token of Joy; but withdrew into a Private Oratory, where he continued an Hour giving Thanks to God. The Court was soon fill'd with Nobility and Foreign Ministers coming to Congratulate this Success, yet at his coming out to them he continu'd the same Calmness, and attributed all to God, nor did he ever suffer any Publick Rejoicing to be made at Court, or in any Part of the Kingdom, but only Thanksgiving in the Churches, and his Letters to the Grandees to acquaint them with this great News, he expresses his greatest Satisfaction is in the Hopes that this Success may give a lasting Peace to *Christendom*. See the Letter to the Marquis of *Denia* brought by the Author, Page 652. Dated *March* the 15th, 1525. Several great Councils were held to debate what was to be done with the King, where the Three Principal Opinions deliver'd were: *First*, That he should be kept in perpetual Imprisonment, but with all Respect imaginable. The *Second*, That he should be set at Liberty, upon his engaging and giving Security never to make War. The *Third*, That he should be set at Liberty with as much speed, and upon the best Terms that could be had. Many besides insisted, that the Emperor ought to make his Advantage of the late Success, to revenge himself on the King of *France*, ordering his Forces on all sides to invade *France*, then in a Consternation for the loss of its King, and so considerable a part of the Nobility as had been kill'd or taken. The Emperor was sensible how much this Advice was for his Interest, but it was not his Inclination to make War on Christians; nor did he aspire to the universal Monarchy, as his Enemies have falsely insinuated, as plainly appears by his Behaviour at this Time; for instead of making the Advantage he might have done of so great a Victory, he made overtures of Peace, order'd his Army in *Ialy* to keep in its Quarters, and commanded that none of his Forces on the other Frontiers of *France* should invade upon pain of Death. Besides, he sent to several Princes, exhorting them not to molest the *French* Dominions, and appointed *Adrian de Croy* a Knight

The Empe-  
rors beha-  
viour upon  
the News  
of the Vi-  
ctory at  
*Pavia*.

a Knight of the Golden Fleece, to go comfort the King. As soon as the Emperor made his intention known, the Council began to draw up the Conditions upon which the King was to be set at Liberty, and *Adrian de Croy* had it in his instructions, to acquaint him, that nothing could retard his Delivery, and giving Peace to *Christendom*, but the not complying with them. He was also order'd, in his way, to visit the King's Mother, to shew her his Instruction, to give her to understand, she must not expect her Son's Liberty, unless that were fulfill'd. It was nevertheless resolv'd, that the Emperor, tho' he sent a Message by word of mouth, should not write to the King till he had first receiv'd a Letter from him, but that he should answer one deliver'd him from the King's Mother by this Messenger above-mention'd. The Letters from the Queen to the Emperor, and his Answer, only contain: the first, a request of *Good Usage*, and that he might be restor'd to Liberty, and Peace concluded; the latter, the Emperor's assurances of doing all in his power that shall tend to the releasing of the King, and making an advantageous Peace for all *Christendom*. They are both at large to be seen in our Author, page 653, & 654. neither of them is Dated.

Conditions  
proposed to  
the Empe-  
ror.

3. Before *Monsieur de Croy* saw the King of France or his Mother, they had resolv'd to send the Archbishop of *Embrun* to the Emperor, to Treat about the King's Liberty, and accordingly the King's Mother writ to the Emperor to send him a Pass, which was readily granted. In the mean while the King sent *Monsieur Brion* to the Emperor with a Letter writ with his own hand, in which he desires him to expedite his Deliverance, and to do it on such Terms, as may be Honourable to them both. The Letter at large is in the Author, p. 655. without Date. The Conditions propos'd to the King of France in the Instruction *Monsieur de Croy* carry'd, were, First, That an Universal Peace for all *Christendom* be establish'd, each Prince giving Security for Himself and his Allies, and forgiving past Injuries. 2dly, That they both employ their Forces against the Infidels, each sending 5000 Foot, and 2000 Horse, and endeavour to bring other Christian Princes into the League. 3dly, That the Dauphin *Marry, Mary, Daughter* to the King of Portugal and *Queen Ellenor*, and as a Portion both Princes Renounce all Claims they have upon one another's Dominions. 4thly, That

the King of France restore the Dutchy of Burgundy, with all its Dependencies, as also the City of Terovenne, the Town of Hedin, and all the Earldom of Artois. 5thly, That the Duke of Bourbon, and all his Adherents, be restor'd to their entire Possessions, and the Duke be stil'd, King of Provence. 6thly, That Satisfaction be given to the King of England. 7thly, Again, Restitution of all that follow'd the Duke of Bourbon be restor'd. 8thly, That the Prince of Orange, D. Hugo de Moncada, the Lords of Bonse & Autroy be set at Liberty, and the Prince of Orange restor'd to what was taken from him in the War in Britany. 9thly, That several other Persons therein nam'd be restor'd. 10th, That after the Peace there be a Free Trade between the Subjects of both Crowns. 11th, That before the King be set at Liberty, he cause this Agreement to be ratify'd in all the Parliaments. 12th, That the King, when set at Liberty, shall raise this Accord, and cause the Dauphin his Son to do it when he comes to the Age of Fourteen.

4. The Emperor had Summon'd the Cortes or Parliament to Meet, before he receiv'd the News of the King of France his Imprisonment; at them there was a great Concourse not only of Nobility and Clergy, but of Foreign Ministers from several Courts. Many good Laws were there Enacted, particularly against Vagabonds, Blasphemers and Gypsies. The States address'd the Emperor, that he would be pleas'd to Marry the Princess Elizabeth of Portugal, tho' the English Embassadors press'd for him to take to Wife their Princess Mary, afterward Wife to his Son Philip the II. A Supply was given the Emperor of 200 Millions of *Maravedies*, which is 104166 l. 13 s. 4 d.<sup>1</sup> At this same

Conditions  
offer'd by  
the King.

time came to Court Monsieur de Brion, before-mention'd sent by the King of France, and some overtures of Peace were made, but nothing was solidly Debated. At length D. Hugo de Moncada, who had been set at Liberty by the King of France his Order, brought Letters from him and the Lady Regent, containing Proposals to this Effect. 1st, That the Emperor's Sister Eleanor, Queen Dowager of Portugal, promis'd to the Duke of Bourbon, be Marry'd to the King of France, and Mary Daughter to the said Queen, to the Dauphin. 2dly, That the Emperor give the Dutchy of Burgundy in Dowry with his Sister. 3dly, That the King of France would renounce all Claim to the Dutchy of Milan, as also

to the State of *Genoa*, and to the Kingdom of *Naples*, and to all Debts due from the same. 4thly, That he renounced all Sovereignty over *Flanders* and *Artois* and would oblige the States of *France* to consent to and Confirm it. 5thly, That he would deliver up *Hedin* & *Tournay*, in the Condition they were in, and take an Oath never to lay any Claim to them. 6thly, That for the Lands along the River *Somme*, which the Emperor pretend'd did belong to the Earldom of *Artois*, he would pay what should be agreed upon between the Emperor and his Mother. 7thly, That when the Emperor went to be Crown'd, or was engag'd in any War, he would Pay half the Charge of his Army, and Serve in its Person. 8thly, That if the Emperor would go into *Italy* by Sea, he would send his whole Fleet to *Barcelona* to attend him. 9thly, That he would Pay all such Summs as the Emperor was indebted in to the King of *England*, to the full satisfaction of that King. 10thly, That he would restore the Duke of *Bourbon*, and give him his Daughter in Marriage, with such a Portion as became a Princess, and if he went not himself in Person upon any Occasion with the Forces he had promis'd to assist the Emperor, the said Duke should have the Command of them, and all Offences past be forgotten. 11thly, That he would give sufficient Security for the Performance of these Articles, and the Parliament of *Paris* should ratifie them.

King  
Francis  
carry'd in-  
to Spain.

5. The Emperor answer'd, that he would not loose his Right to *Burgundy* upon any Account whatsoever, but expected it intire as his Great Grand-Father Duke *Charles* had it; that for *Naples*, the King of *France* had no Title to it, and therefore nothing to Renounce, and as touching his Sister *Ellenor*, he would not agree to her Marriage without the Consent of the Duke of *Bourbon*. The King made other offers of Money, but the Emperor would hearken to nothing that was not the restoring of *Burgundy*. Thus the time was protracted till the King grown weary of his Confinement, press'd the Viceroy of *Naples*, that he would not carry him into that Kingdom as was intended; but rather into *Spain*, where he might Treat personally with the Emperor. The Viceroy approv'd of his Proposal, thinking it might be much to his Advantage, if he were Instrumental in promoting the Peace of *Christendom*, by bringing

bringing those Two Monarchs to Confer together. Having therefore order'd all things for his Voyage, without acquainting any Body with his Design, but giving out that he would carry the King to *Naples*, he Embark'd with him on the Coast of *Genoa*, with 17 Gallies well Mann'd with *Spaniards*, and contrary to the expectation of all Men steer'd his Course for *Spain*, where he touch'd at *Palamos*, *Colivre*, and *Barcelona*, and at last Landed at *Valencia*. Thence they travell'd by Land to *Requena*, whether, *D. Francis Ruiz* Bishop of *Avila* was come, with many other Persons of Quality from the Emperor, to Conduct and Welcome the King. From *Requena* he went to *Guadalaxara*, where the Duke del *Infanto* treated him Nobly, and thence to *Madrid*, where he was lodg'd in the Castle, and continu'd there till set at Liberty. *Ferdinand d' Alarcon* was left to Guard him, and he was Treated, as became so great a Prince, for he was suffer'd to take the Air abroad, and to Hunt as often as he pleas'd. When the King came into *Spain*, the Emperor held the Cortes or Parliament at *Toledo*, which were mention'd before, and his Court was full, not only of his own Nobility, but with the Embassadors of several Princes, *Charles de Lannoy*, Viceroy of *Naples*, having left the King at *Madrid*, repair'd to *Toledo*, and was honourably receiv'd. Then the Emperor sent to Compliment the King, and to assure him of his good intentions towards him; but the Emperor being resolv'd to have the Dukedom of *Burgundy* restor'd to him, and the King being very positive to the contrary, the Debate held longer than the King could have wish'd.

The better to carry on the Treaty, a Truce was agreed upon betwixt the 2 Crowns, for 8 Months, to commence in *June*, and the Emperor granted to the Lady *Margaret de Alençon*, Sister to King *Francis*, to come into *Spain*, to Visit him, and manage his Affairs. After the Cortes had made several Good Laws, and granted the Emperor the Subsidy before mention'd, they broke up, and his Imperial Majesty went away to *Segovia*, where he had a Noble Reception, where having spent a few days, he remov'd to *Buytrago*, to take the Diversion of Hunting. At the same time the King of *France* fell sick, as was thought, for Grief of his Confinement, and at a place call'd *S. Augustin*, 6 Leagues from *Madrid*, the Em-

peror receiv'd an Expreſs from *Ferdinand d' Alarcon*, giving him an Account *that the King's Life was in danger*. Upon this Advice the Emperor reſolv'd to viſit and comfort him, and accordingly ſet forward immediately, came to *Madrid* that Night, being the 28th of *Septemb.* and went in his Riding-Habit to ſee the King, who ſeem'd to be much better when they acquainted him with the Emperor's coming. The Emperor took off his Hat as ſoon as he came into the Room, and going to the Bed, embrac'd the King, who rais'd himſelf up to receive him, ſaying, *Sir, Here is your Slave*. No, ſaid the Emperor, *My good Brother and Friend at full Liberty*. The King reply'd, *No, I am your Slave*. And the Emperor rejoin'd again, *You are my Friend, at full Liberty, and my good Brother*. After this they diſcourſt ſome time, the Emperor adviſing him *to be of good comfort, to take care of his Health, and be aſſur'd all things would go well*. After which he withdrew to another Apartment in the Caſtle, and the King found himſelf much better. Next day the Emperor gave him another Viſit. The ſame Day *Madam d' Alenſon* came to *Madrid*, whom the Emperor went out to meet and conducted her to her Brother, where he left them together, after many kind Expreſſions, and went away to *Toledo*. There he receiv'd the Pope's Legate *Salviati*, and renew'd the Treaty with him and the King of *France's* Siſter, but they could not come to any Agreement. The great Maſter of the Knight of *S. John of Jeruſalem*, *Philip de Liſle Adam* who had been expelled *Rhods* by the *Turks*, came to *Toledo* with ſeveral of his Knights, and was well receiv'd by the Emperor, who beſtow'd the *Iſland of Malta* on the Order, where it has continu'd ever ſince. It was propos'd by the Pope's Nuncio, that the Emperor ſhould by Force of Arms, put his Holineſs in poſſeſſion of the City of *Rezzo*, and Town of *Ruberia*, withheld from him by the Duke of *Ferrara*. To which the Emperor answer'd, *That might be better done in a peaceable manner*, which Answer was not acceptable to the Pope's Nuncio.

7. *Madam d' Alenſon* finding no Succes in her Negotiation, reſolv'd to return home; but viſiting her Brother, ſhe concerted with him, that he ſhould make his Escape, diſguis'd like a Black, that carry'd Wood into his Chamber for the Fire, leaving the ſaid Black in his Bed.

K. Francis  
attempts  
to Escape.

Bed. This Design was discover'd to the Emperor, by a Frenchman of the King's Bed-Chamber, who had receiv'd a Cuff from Monsieur de la Rochpot, and knew not how to Revenge himself. Care was taken to Disappoint the King, and no more said of it. This Design failing, the Treaty was again set on foot, the King at last consenteth to restore Burgundy, but demanded the E. Sister Ellinor in Marriage, and with her the Counties of Ma-lon and Oser, which was consented to, the Emperor giving the Duke of Bourbon the Investiture of Milan, in satisfaction for the Loss of his Sister, which had been promis'd to him. Ever since the Viceroy brought the King of France into Spain, the Duke of Bourbon had conceiv'd a mortal hatred against him, as if he had design'd to rob him of his Share of the Honour gain'd in that Action. The Enmity continu'd some time, and they endeavour'd to do one another all the Harm they could, but at last the Emperor reconcil'd them, tho' in reality it was only superficially. The Pope and Venetians were highly displeas'd at the carrying the King into Spain, believing the Emperor design'd to make him a perpetual Prisoner, and aspir'd to the Universal Monarchy. All the other Princes of Italy, and the King of England, were affected with the same Jealousie, and therefore easily agreed to oppose the Emperor, and oblige him to set the King at Liberty; nor was his Mother wanting to sollicite them on his Behalf, that with their United Power they might compel him, through Fear, to do what he refus'd to grant by fair means.

The Duke of Milan forgetting all the Obligations he ow'd the Emperor, because a Sum of Money was demanded of him to defray the Charge of the War, which had been made to establish him, was easily drawn into this League against his Benefactor. The Confederates the better to carry on their Designs, propos'd to the Marquis of Pescara, that they would make him King of Naples, and General of the League, if he would join with them, and so order Affairs, as they might cut off the Imperial Army. He kept them in Hand, as if inclin'd to admit of the Proposals, till he had acquainted the Emperor with the whole Affair, who being unwilling to break first, order'd him to be upon his Guard, to go on in that Manner of Dissimulation, the better to discover the Designs of his Enemies; but not

*A great  
Conspiracy  
against the  
Emperor  
frustrated.*

to innovate any Thing, till the Confederates had given open Provocation. They fearing, least the Emperor and King of *France* should agree before they had executed what they had in Hand, made haste to raise Men and prepare for War; and being now in a readiness acquainted the Marquis, who still kept them in Suspence. He seeing the Day was now appointed for the Conspiracy to break out, there being no longer Time to Dally, communicated the whole Affair with *Antony de Leyva*, who is said to have known it by another way, and to have acquainted the Emperor with it before the Marquis. They Two, and the other *Imperial* Commanders having taken their Measures they were to go upon, the Marquis writ to *Jerom Moron* the Duke of *Milan's* Secretary, who was the Contriver of all this Plot, to come to him speedily to *Novara* to put what they had Concerted in Execution. *Moron* suspecting nothing came, as he us'd to do, and was presently Arrested, a Confession of the whole Contrivance extorted from him, and he deliver'd to *Antony de Leyva*, who was order'd to carry him to *Pavia*, and secure that City. Several Parties were sent at the same Time to possess themselves of other Places in the Dukedom, and the Marquis with the rest of the Army possess'd himself of *Milan*, besieging the Duke in the Castle, which he refus'd to surrender, pretending to justify himself. The Confederates were much surpriz'd when they understood what had happen'd, and every one of them endeavour'd to clear himself of the Imputation of that Conspiracy.

8. The Marquis of *Pescara* presently sent Advice to the Emperor of what he had done, desiring him to order Duke *Sforcia* to deliver the Castles of *Milan* and *Cremona*, and to give him leave to take *Parma* and *Plasencia* from the Pope, as being concern'd in the Conspiracy. The Emperor, tho' satisfy'd with what was done, would not proceed further against the Duke, till legally Convicted, and was unwilling to break with the Pope; but rather at his Request granted the Investiture of *Milan* to the Duke of *Bourbon*, (as was hinted before) in Case Duke *Sforcia* dy'd. In *November*, this Year was concluded the Match between the Emperor, and the Princess *Elizabeth* Daughter to *Emanuel* King of *Portugal*. This same Year dy'd the Marquis of *Pescara*

*cara* at *Milan*, and was buried at *Naples*. *D. Alonso de Avalos* his Nephew, and *Marquis del Gasto* succeeded him in the Title; and in the Command of the Army in Conjunction with *Antony de Leyva*, till the Emperor appointed the Duke of *Bourbon* Captain General. The Body of King *Philip* the First, which his Wife Queen *Joanna* had kept 20 Years with her at *Tordefillas*, was now Bury'd at *Granada*. In *Germany*, *Thomas Muncer*, once a Priest, and follower of *Luther*, falling off from him set up a New Opinion of his own, the Professors whereof were since call'd *Anabaptists*. This Man pretending to Revelations, drew after him 300000 of the Peasantry, promising to exempt them from paying Taxes to their Sovereigns, or Rent to their Landlords. This Multitude in several Bodies plunder'd the Country and made great Havock, but at last they were in several Battles routed and cut to Pieces, by *Truczes* General of the League of *Suabia*, and the Duke of *Guize* in such sort, that few of that vast Number escap'd. In *October*, the *Marquis de Mondejor* Captain General of the Kingdom of *Granada*, passing over to *Africk* with a Fleet to gain the Fortrefs of *Penon de Velez*, was Repuls'd by the *Moores*, many of his Men kill'd, and no fewer taken.

Anabaptists.

9. During the Time of the Rebellion, before spoken of in the Kingdom of *Valencia*; the Rebels in spight to the Gentry, because the *Moores* paid double the Rent of Lands that Christians did, forced all those *Infidels* to be baptized. After all was pacify'd, the *Moores* return'd to their Old Sect, which giving great Scandal, it was Decreed in a great Consultation of Learned Men, that since they made no Opposition when Baptized, they ought to be compell'd to live as Christians, and several Divines were appointed Commissioners to see it perform'd. The Apostate *Infidels* to the number of 15 or 16000, rather than comply, fled to the Mountain call'd *Bernia*, and there made themselves strong, continuing there from *April* till *August*, when perceiving that Forces were gathering against them, they came down and submitted upon Assurance of Pardon. The Emperor not satisfy'd with this gave strict Orders, that all the *Moores* in that Kingdom should be Baptiz'd, and at that Time there were reckon'd to be in it but 22000 Christians, and 26000 Moorish Families. The Conver-

Rebellion and Conversion of Moores.

sion began in the City *Valencia*, where the *Infidels* being  
 but few in number, there was no difficulty in baptiz-  
 ing them. But at *Almonacir*, they shut the Gates  
 and stood upon their Guard, so that the Place was for-  
 mally Besieg'd, from the 20th of *October* till the 14th  
 of *February*, when the Place was entered by Force; the  
 Ring-leaders executed, the rest Baptiz'd, and the Walls  
 thrown down. The Lord of the Town of *Cortea* going  
 thither with 17 Gentlemen to see his *Infidel* Convert-  
 ed, was by them Murder'd with all his Company. On  
 the 23d of *November*, the *Moors* of the *Vales of Utiq*  
 and *Almonacir*, and of the Country of *Segorbe*; and a-  
 long the River *Manuedre* betook themselves to the  
 Mountain *Ospadan* with their Wives and Children; re-  
 solving to Die rather than turn Christians. Queen  
*Germana*, who then Govern'd that Kingdom, sent the  
 Duke of *Segorbe* 3000 Men, to reduce the *Infidels*, but  
 this small Party could neither beat them out of that  
 Place of Strength, nor Guard all the Avenues to it, so  
 that they were supply'd with Provisions by the other  
*Moors*, and coming down in Parties did much harm  
 Plundering and Burning the Country. To endeavour  
 to prevent these Mischiefs, the Train'd Bands of *Valencia*  
 took the Field, but neither then was any thing  
 done, till the Emperor order'd 4000  *Germans*  that were  
 then at *Perpignan* to march with all speed against the  
 *Infidels* . These joining 6000 *Spaniards* who were there  
 before, and dividing themselves into Twelve Battali-  
 ons, began to climb the Mountain, the *Moors* reso-  
 lutely defending it, so that they kill'd 62 *Christians*, of  
 of whom 33 were  *Germans* , yet by Three in the After-  
 noon the Top of the Mountain was gain'd with great  
 slaughter of the  *Infidels* . The *Spaniards* kill'd none but  
 Old Men and Women, taking the others for their Slaves,  
 but the  *Germans*  in revenge for their Companions that  
 been kill'd spar'd none, so that above 5000 were put  
 to the Sword. Thus ended the Conversion of the  
*Moors* in the Kingdom of *Valencia*.

Discover-  
 ties in A-  
 merica.

10. In the Fourth Chapter of this Book, we gave an  
 Account of the Discovery and Conquest of the King-  
 dom of *Mexico*, in the Year 1520, and this Year 1525  
 furnishes a Subject no less glorious in the Kingdom of  
*Peru*; the Relation whereof must be deliver'd with as  
 much Brevity as may be, the Actions of this mighty  
 Emperors

Emperor's Life being indeed too great for so small a Volume. *Christopher Columbus* in his Second Voyage having discover'd the Continent, in that part call'd the Province of *Peria*, left no Colony there, but brought back the News, to incourage the *Spaniards* to extend their Conquests. The first Planters there were *James de Neinessa*, and *Alonso de Hojeda*, who built the Town call'd *Nuestra Señora la Antigua del Darien*, or in short, *Darien*. For several years nothing known of the South Sea, till *Blasco Nunez de Balboa*, quarrelling with some *Spaniards* about dividing of Gold, given them by a *Cacique*, whose Name was *Panquiaco*, he promis'd to shew them where there was Gold enough to satisfie their Avarice, who shew'd him the Way over the Mountains, from the Tops of which he discover'd the South Sea, and went down to it in the Year 1513. He presently sent the Catholick King an Account of what he had Discover'd, and soon after *Peter Arias de Avila* went over thither with 1500 Men in 42 Ships. He sail'd from *Spain* in the Year 1540, and arriving at *Darien* in time, built the Towns of *Nombre de Dios* and *Panama*, the one on the North, the other on the South Sea. The South Sea being once discover'd, all endeavours were us'd to find a Passage to it out of the North Sea, that there might be a Direct Course to the *Molucco* Islands; whence the *Portuguese* bring Spice, sailing about thither Eastward.

*Ferdinand Magellanes*, by the *English* commonly call'd *Magellan*, a *Portuguese*, undertook to find out this Passage, and being furnish'd with 5 Ships, sail'd from *S. Lucar de Barrameda*, on the 20th of September 1519, and after suffering much by Strefs of Weather, and Mutineers, and being forsaken by one of his Ships which return'd home, he fell into the Streight of his Name, which in some places is not above a League and a half over, tho' above an Hundred in length. Being out of the Streight he steer'd North-West, and after 40 days sail discover'd abundance of small Islands, and landed on the Island of *Zebut* or *Subo*, where *Magellan* preach'd the Holy Faith, and converted the King, Queen and all the Islanders, who perswaded the People of a neighbouring Island to do the like. This encourag'd *Magellan* to hope he might convert the rest of them, but landing in order to it, on the Island *Maulan*, he was there kill'd by the *Indians* on the 27th of April 1521. After this the new-converted King repenting, invited 30 *Spaniards* to Dinner, and there murder'd them. The rest, who were not above 150, repair'd to 2 of their Ships, and leaving the other two sail'd away, touch'd at *Borneo*, and from thence turn'd back to *Tidore*, whither they came in November 1521, and loading with Spice the Ship, call'd *Victoria*, held on her Course, and turning the Cape of Good Hope,

*Hope*, arriv'd safe at *S. Lucas de Barrameda*, on the 6th. of September 1522, being the first that ever sail'd round the World; the Commander's Name was *John Sebastian Cano*. Thus much of the Streights of *Magellan*; now to return to the Continent of *America*.

II. After the Town of *Panama* was Built, many Discoveries in South America. Spaniards sail'd thence Northward to the Provinces of *Nicaragua* and *Guatimala*; but none Southward till in the Year 1525; Three Rich Inhabitants of *Panama*, which were *Francis Pizarro*, *James de Almagro*, and *Ferdinand de Luque* resolv'd to Discover towards the South, hoping to find great Riches under the Line. They agreed that *Francis Pizarro* should go upon the Discovery, and accordingly he set out the first time with 120 Men, and discover'd about 700 Leagues. Attempting to Land, the *Indians* oppos'd him, kill'd several of his Men, and wounded him in seven Places, so he return'd to *Panama* ill pleas'd having got nothing but Blows. Yet he concluded the Country was Rich, because the *Indians* he Fought with, had abundance of Gold about them, and were adorn'd with Pearls of Value. *James de Almagro* went out to seek *Pizarro* before his return, and coming to *S. Johns River*, lost an Eye there in a Battle. Afterwards the Two Partners met at *Chinchama* near *Panama*, gave one another an Account of their Misfortunes, and set out again with 200 Men upon their Discovery. They met with a People so Barbarous, that they would not allow them to Water, but wounded some of them. However they resolv'd to make War upon those Rich and Bold *Indians*, tho' most of the Men were against it, yet the Commanders prevail'd, *Pizarro* was left there, and *Almagro* sent to *Panama* for more Men and Warlike Stores. He soon return'd with 80 Men more and some Horse. This encourag'd *Pizarro's* Followers, and not liking the Place they were in to Plant, they went further to *Camarez*, where the *Indians* were so full of Gold, which was their chief Aim, that they resolv'd to settle there; but the *Indians* made such vigorous Opposition, that *Almagro* was forc'd to return to *Panama* for more Men, and in the mean while, *Pizarro* took up in an Island which he call'd *del Gallo*, or of the Cock. The Men misliking this undertaking, sent their Complaints to the Governor of *Panama*, who order'd that none should be forced to go with *Almagro*, so that he could not get a Man, and those with *Pizarro* should have Liberty to return if they pleas'd, which they all did to 13, who stuck by him with one Ship. With these he went almost in despair to the Island *Gorgona*, thence to the Coast near *Tangarara*, thence to *Montape*, thence to *Chira*, and lastly to the Vale of *Tumbex*, where he set Ashore; *Peter de Candia* who went up the Valley till he discover'd a state-

ly Pallace, belonging to the Kings or Ingas of *Cuzco*, the Capital of all those large Provinces. *Pizarro* inquir'd into the Nature and Riches of the Country, and leaving Two of his Companions there to learn the Language, return'd to *Panama* well satisfy'd, resolving to go over with all Speed into *Spain*, to beg of the Emperor the Conquest of those Countries, which he call'd *New Castile*, or by another Name *Peru*, because the River which Parts them from the other Provinces before discover'd is so call'd. *Pizarro* had spent 3 Years in these Discoveries, and spent so much Money, that he and his Companions could scarce defray his Voyage into *Spain*. At length they set him out with a 1000 Ducats, & he came into *Spain*, got a Grant to Discover and Govern those Provinces with the Title of *Adelantado*, that is Lieutenant, and Captain-General of *Peru*, and immediately several Persons of Note flock'd to him, through Covetousness of the vast Wealth, he told them was to be had. He set out well pleas'd from *Sevil* with this Company, and with Three Brothers, *Ferdinand*, *John*, and *Gonzalo Pizarros*, and *Martin de Alcantara* his half Brother by the Mothers Side.

12. *Pizarro* returning to *Panama*, *Almagro* was offended that he had got all for himself, tho' *Almagro* had shar'd in the Danger and Expence, and whatsoever *Pizarro* could say to Excuse himself, they continu'd Enemies as long as they liv'd; and not only so, but after their Deaths, their Parties continu'd by the Names of *Pizarrists* and *Almagnists*. Some superficial Reconciliation being made for the present, Two Ships were fitted out with 150 Men, with which *Pizarro* Sail'd for *Tumbez*, where the *Indians* had kill'd the 2 Men left there. The Weather would not permit *Pizarro* to land at *Tumbez*, and therefore he sail'd on towards the River *Penis*, and came to *Coaque*, a Town of Note, where many of his Men fell sick of the Small and Great Pox, of whom some dy'd, and others remain'd very deform'd, but they took all patiently, because of the great Wealth they found. Here some Recruits came to *Pizarro*, from *Nicoragua*, with whose assistance he made himself Master of the Island *Puna*, but 12 Leagues distant from *Tumbez*. By Prisoners taken here he understood that one *Momant* had the Sovereignty of all that Coast for 1200 Leagues, as far as *Chili*, and had his Residence at the City *Cuzco*; many other Particulars were told him, but what pleas'd him most was, That he understood the Two Brothers *Guatear* and *Atabaliba* were at War for the Crown, which might prove a great advantage to him. He sent some of the Prisoners to tell *Atabaliba* he would assist him against his Brother, with them went 3 *Spaniards*, who were presently sacrific'd to the Idols. This made him Sail over to *Tumbez*, where having vanquisht *Atabaliba's* Governour,

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he built the Town of *S. Michael*, the first the Christians had in those parts, seated on the Banks of the River *Chirra*, in the Province of *Tangarare*. Then he advanc'd into the Country to fall upon *Atabaliba*, who was in the Vale of *Caxamalca*. By the way Messengers came to him from *Guaxcar*, to desire his Friendship, and others from *Atabaliba*, to forbid him going farther upon pain of Death. To the former he gave a pleasing Answer, but told the latter he could not avoid Proceeding, being sent by the 2 greatest Princes of the World, the Pope and the Emperor, to treat about important affairs, many more Messages pass'd to the same effect, & *Pizarro* advanc'd to *Caxamalca*, where he did not then find *Atabaliba*, but the next day he came attended with a multitude of *Indians*, thinking to sacrifice all the *Spaniards*. They were drawn up ready to receive him, & after some words had pass'd between 'em, the *Christians* fir'd & fell on, which so surpriz'd the *Indians*, they knew not which way to turn themselves. *Pizarro* broke thro' them, & pull'd down their King, who was carry'd on mens shoulders, his men presently fled, & the *Spaniards* pursu'd 'em till night, killing abundance, without the loss of a Man. This hapned in the year 1533. Next day the *Spaniards* plunder'd the *Tambo* of *Caxamalca*, that is, the King's Pallace, and the Baths where *Atabaliba* had been taking his Pleasure, and found Infinite Wealth. *Atabaliba* was put in Chains, & profer'd for his Ransom to give as much Gold and Silver as would fill a large Room up as high as he could reach with his hand standing a Tiproe. The Condition was accepted, but tho' abundance came in daily, all being too little to fill that vast Room, the *Spaniards* divided it among 'em, and each Horsemans share came to 8900 *Pesos* of Gold, each being 16 Royals or 8 Shillings, & 260 Marks in Gold, each Mark is 8 Ounces. Every Foot Soldier had half as much as a Horseman. The Commanders had some 30 others 40000 *Pesos* a man. *Pizarro* had over and above his share, the Seat *Atabaliba* fate upon the mens shoulders, which was of Beaten Gold, and weigh'd 25000 Ducats. *Almagro* hearing of *Pizarro*'s Success went to *Caxamalca*, where *Pizarro* honestly gave him his share, and they were Friends for some time, and both of 'em sent away *Ferdinand Pizarro* with a 5th of the Booty for the King, and to carry him the News of what had been done. *Atabaliba* being afterwards accus'd by an *Indian*, who serv'd as Interpreter, for designing to make his escape, and destroy the *Spaniards*, was formally try'd, condemn'd and executed, but with how much Justice, may be gather'd from the miserable ends, all that had a hand in his death came to. The *Indian* Interpreter was Hang'd, *Pizarro*, *Almagro* and the rest, were some of 'em Executed, and others Stabb'd. After killing the King, *Pizarro* set out towards *Cuzco*, by the way defeated a great number of *Indians*, receiv'd *Mango Inga*, Brother to *Atabaliba*, & declar'd him K. but Tributary to Spain.

At *Cuzco* no Opposition was made, but a much greater quantity of Gold & Silver found, than had been before, for there were Temples cover'd with great Plates of Gold, Tombs cover'd with Silver & full of Treasure. *Sebastian de Benalcazar* with 200 Foot & 40 Horse, overthrew another Body of *Indians* & took the City *Quito*. Several other Battles were fought, in which the *Indians* were always worsted, & *Pizarro* grew daily Stronger, great Numbers resorting to him out of *Spain*, & and from other parts of the *West-Indies* upon the Fame of the vast Riches of *Peru*. This put *Pizarro* & his Companions in a Condition to Build Towns, *James de Mora* founded that of *Truxillo* & *Pizarro* that call'd *las Reyes* or the Kings on the Banks of the River *Lima*, which is now the Metropolis of those Countries.

13. A longer Volume than this we have in hand, would not suffice to contain the particulars of all actions in this Conquest, for after subduing the *Indians*, there were as bloody Wars among the *Spaniards*, as if they had been the most mortal enemies. The ground of these Civil Wars was the King's constituting *J. de Almagro* Marshal and Governor of 100 Leagues along the Coast, South of what *Pizarro* had discover'd. As soon as this Commission came, *Pizarro* & *Almagro* began to vary, but were soon reconcil'd, and they again renew'd their Partnership. This done, *Almagro* went away to discover the Coast of *Chili*, towards the Streight of *Magellan*. In the mean while *Ferdinand Pizarro* in *Spain*, obtain'd of the Emperor several Grants for his Brother, and had him created Marquis of *Atabillas*. According to the distribution of the Country made by his Majesty, *Cuzco* came to fall within *Almagro's* Lot, which upon that account, he demanded, and *Pizarro* refus'd to part with; thus the old Animosities were renew'd, and to such a pitch, that they both gather'd Forces, and made open War. This began 1536, and lasted till they destroy'd one another, for 1000 *Spaniards*, and above 1500000 *Indians* are said to have perisht in these Broils. At first *Almagro* possess'd himself of *Cuzco*, where he took *Ferdinand* & *Gonzalo Pizarro*, whom he had tho'ts to put to Death, but was prevail'd with to forbear. In 1538 they fought another Battle, in which *Almagro* was taken, & *Pizarro*, to put an end to this contention, formally try'd, condemn'd & executed him, anno 1540. He left the K. his Heir, and was of such obscure Parentage, that no body could ever tell who his Father was, nor could he write or read. *Ferdinand Pizarro* was sent for into *Spain*, for having put him to Death, and kept a long time Prisoner at *Medina del Campo*, but at last releas'd. In 1541 *J. de Almagro*, Son to him that was executed, *J. de Rada*, and some of their friends, reveng'd his Death, cutting the Marquis *Pizarro* in pieces in the City de *las Reyes*. This *Francis Pizarro* was Bastard Son to Capt.

*Gonzalo Pizarro*, his Mother laid him at the Church Door, he liv'd miserably in his Childhood, and was not taught to Read nor ever could do it. His Father taken pitty on him, set him to keep Hogs at *Truxillo* where he was Born, some of them happening to be lost he durst not go home, but ran away to *Sevil*, and thence over to the *West-Indies*, where he had the rise we have mention'd, and was the Richest private Man in the World. As soon as the Conspirators had murder'd *Pizarro*, they declar'd the Young Man *James de Almagro* Governor, till the K. should order otherwise. In short, he & his play'd the Tyrants, designing to make him K. and absolute Lord of it. The Emperor sent the Licentiate *Christopher Vaca de Castro* his Governor to reduce that Kingdom, who was forc'd to raise Forces, because Young *Almagro* would not submit himself. They came to a Battle near *Chupas* on the 15th of *Septemb.* 1542. *Almagro* was beaten, fled to *Cuzco*, his own Officers apprehended him, & *Vaca de Castro* executed him & many of his followers. *Vaca de Castro* continu'd peaceably in the Government of *Peru* a Year and half, still *Blasco Nunez Vela* a Gentleman of Quality of the Town of *Anlas*, was sent thither as Viceroy. Of him & the Rebellions in *Peru*, we shall speak hereafter.

#### C H A P. XIV.

The Articles of Peace Concluded at Madrid, betwixt France & Spain, the King of France Marries the Emperor's Sister, & is set at Liberty, the Emperor Marries the Princess of Portugal, proceedings concerning the *Monsebes*.

1. AT the beginning of the Year 1526, the Commendary *Herrera* return'd from *Rome*, bringing Letters from *Pope Clement* the 7th, written with his own Hand, in which he labour'd to clear himself of the Imputation of having any hand in the Conspiracy against his Imperial Majesty, & rejecting all the Fault on the *Marquis of Pescara* & *Ferome Moron*. He also intreated the Emperor to Pardon Duke *Sforcia* & restore him to his Dominions. The Emperor knowing the Duke would ascribe the Benefit of his Liberty to the Intercession of the *Pope* & *Venicians*, & not to his Mercy, made little account of their fair Words. The K. of *Fr.* was now brought to consent to the Restitution of *Burgundy* for purchasing of his Liberty; & only insisted, that it could not be perform'd, till some time after he was at Freedom, because his People would never deliver it whilst he continu'd a Prisoner; & for Security of Performance, he was to deliver to the Emperor his Two Eldest Sons as Hostages. The Emperor thought good to take the Advice of his Council upon so Important an Affair; but finding their Opinions vary'd and could not be reconcil'd,

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he resolv'd to Conclude & Release the King upon such Terms as could be had. Accordingly the Treaty was Concluded & Sign'd on the 14th of *January* 1526 at *Madrid*, by which perpetual Peace & Amity was establish'd betwixt the Emperor *Charles* the Vth, & *Francis* the 1st King of *France*; which far from being observ'd; was the cause of the Mischiefs, & Slaughter we shall find in the Sequel of this History. Now for as much as the Ensuing War was ground on this Treaty, I will set down the Substance of all the Articles, that the Reader may thereby Judge on which Side the greatest Right was.

*Articles of Peace between France and Spain, Concluded at Madrid on the 14th of January 1526.*

**In the Name of God;** It is Agreed, That there be a sincere and perpetual Peace and Amity between the aforesaid mighty Monarchs, the Emperor, and King of France; their Heirs and Successors, Subjects and Allies, to be hereafter particularly nam'd, &c.

1. That there be free Trade and Commerce between the Subjects of both Crowns, and that neither side be oblig'd to Pay any other Customs or Impositions, than such as were in use before the War, and that the Sea be clear'd of Pirates, and all Commissions to Privateers be made void.

2. That there be free Trade and Commerce between the Subjects of both Crowns, and that neither side be oblig'd to Pay any other Customs or Impositions, than such as were in use before the War, and that the Sea be clear'd of Pirates, and all Commissions to Privateers be made void.

3. That the King of France within six Weeks after he is set at Liberty, do restore to the Emperor the Dukedom of Burgundy, and all other the Lands and Possessions the Lord Charles Duke of Burgundy was possess'd of at the Time of his Death; and to which the Lady Mary Grand-mother to the Emperor was Heiress, but was outed by Luis the Eleventh King of France, and that the said Dukedom of Burgundy with all its Dependancies be freely restor'd to the said Emperor for Him, and his Heirs, Males or Females to enjoy for ever, with any Dependance on, or Acknowledgment to the Crown of France; which Restitution is to be made in the most Authentick Form, so that neither the Present King of France, nor any of his Successors may ever lay any Claim to the said Lands, and the Subjects be for the Future Absolv'd and Discharg'd of their Allegiance to that Crown.

4. That, forasmuch as the King of France alledges the Agreement aforesaid cannot be perform'd till he is at Liberty, therefore the said King shall be set at Liberty on the 10th of March next ensuing, but at the same moment of Time, he shall deliver as Hostages for his Performance his Two Eldest Sons, that is, the Dauphine and Duke of Orleans, or else only the Dauphine, and 12 Noblemen of France nam'd by the Emperor. It being left to the Lady Regents choice to deliver either the Two Sons, or one and the 12 Noblemen, who shall remain as Hostages, till the King has caus'd this Treaty to be ratify'd by the States General of France, by the several Parliaments, and by the

the Chamber of Accounts at Paris. This Ratification to be within Four Months after the King is set at Liberty, and the Emperor to swear that when perform'd he will deliver up the Hostages, but at the same Time the Duke of Angoulesme Third Son to the King of France to be put into his Imperial Majesties Hands. And in Case the Dukedom of Burgundy be not restor'd within six Weeks, nor the Ratifications are Exchang'd as aforesaid, within Four Months, in either of these Cases, the King presently shall return where the Emperor shall be at that Time, and there deliver himself up a Prisoner of War, as he is at present, which done, the Emperor shall Discharge the Hostages aforesaid.

5. To prevent all Occasion of War and Discord between the Two Crowns for the Future, his most Christian Majesty for himself and his Heirs renounces, and resigns up to the Emperor, all Pretensions of Right or Claim, he or they can have to any of the Countries or Dominions now in the Possession of his Imperial Majesty, and namely the Kingdom of Naples, the States of Milan and Genoa, and Earldom of Aste. His most Christian Majesty in like manner for himself and his Heirs and Successors makes over to the Emperor and his Heirs for ever the Cities of Arras, Tournay, and Tournasses, and the Towns of Mortain, and S. Maure, with his Right to the Chastelanies of Lisle, Doway and Orchies, and to the Town and Castle of Hedin. And the Emperor, his Heirs and Successors shall for ever be exempt and free from any Homage or Fealty to the Crown of, on Account of the Earldoms of Flanders and Artois, or of any other Lands, the said Emperor is now, or shall be possess'd of by Virtue of this Treaty. And his Imperial Majesty for himself and his Successors renounces all Pretensions, or Right he or they may claim to any other the Dominions of France, and namely the Chastelanies of Peronne, Mondidiet, Roye, the Earldoms of Boulogn, Guines and Ponchieu, and the Towns, and Cities on the Banks of the River Somme.

6. That there be a League offensive and defensive between the Two Crowns.

7. That for further Security of the Peace his most Christian Majesty Marry Ellenor the Emperors Eldest Sister, and Widdow to the King of Portugal.

8. That the Portion of the said Queen Ellenor be 20000 Crowns.

9. That the Emperor over and above gives the said Queen, and the Heirs of her Body, for ever the Earldoms of Masconoy and Auxeris, and the Lordship of Valsobrenne with their Dependencies.

10. The said Queen renounces all Claims or Pretensions, by Right of Inheritance from her Grand-father Maximilian the Emperor, her Father Philip and her Mother Joanna King and Queen of Castile, saving only the said Queens Collateral Right of Succession, in Case the Emperor and Arch-Duke Ferdinand her Brothers should Die without Issue.

XI. The said Queen shall have of her Brother Jewels, to the value of 50000 Ducats, to remain to her and her Heirs General.

XII. If the said Queen have Children by the most Christian King, the Eldest Son shall have the Dukedom of *Alencon*, with other Lands adjoyning, to the value of 60000 Livers *per Ann.* and shall inherit from his Mother the Earldoms and Lordships of *Masconnoys*, *Auxerroys*, and *Valsobrenne*; and other younger Sons shall have Dukedoms and Earldoms equal to those by the first Queen, and the Daughters Portions as is usual for Daughters of *France*.

XIII. If the King die before the Queen, she shall remain posselt of a Jointer of 60000 Francs *per Ann*.

XIV. And the said Queen surviving the King shall have liberty to depart out of *France*, whethersoever she shall think fit, carrying with her her Jewels and Moveables, and shall enjoy her Jointer as above.

XV. For a further tie, *Francis* Dauphin of *France*, shall marry the Princess *Mary* of *Portugal*, Daughter to the above mention'd Queen *Ellenor* and King *Emanuel*.

XVI. At twelve Years of Age the said Princess shall be carry'd into *France*, and be maintain'd till that time, at the cost of King *Francis*, as becomes the Wife of the *Dauphin*.

XVII. The King of *France* shall use all his endeavours to oblige *Henry d'Albret* to quit the Title of King of *Navarre*, and to renounce all his Right to that Crown, which if he shall refuse to do, then the said King shall neither directly nor indirectly give him any Assistance against the Emperor. And the said King shall further use all his Endeavours, that after the Death of *Charles* Duke of *Guelders*, the said Dukedom of *Guelders*, and County of *Zutphen* be deliver'd into the Emperor's possession, but in case, having us'd his Endeavours to this purpose, he shall not prevail, then he obliges himself not to give the said Duke any Succours whatsoever, but rather to send 4000 Foot and 300 Men at Arms, maintain'd at his own Cost, to the Assistance of the

Emperor against him. And in case the said Duke *Charles* should leave any Issue Lawfully Begotten, the Emperor obliges himself to make Provision for them.

XVIII. The said King shall not any ways favour or support *Ulrich* Duke of *Wirtemberg*, nor *Robert de la March*, or their Children; but on the contrary, if they should raise any War against the Emperor, the said King shall be oblig'd to assist him, according to the Tenor of the League defensive, nor shall the King protect any Prince in *Italy*.

XIX. The King shall furnish a Fleet at his own Cost, to carry the Emperor out of *Spain* into *Italy* to be Crown'd, but the Emperor shall put aboard his own Soldiers and pay them. Moreover he shall pay towards the Emperor's Expence 200000 Crowns, besides six Months Pay for 6000 Foot, when the Hostages above spoke of are restor'd.

XX. The Emperor having oblig'd himself in the last War to pay to the King of *England* 133305 Crowns Yearly, in lieu of the Pension that King had from *France*, the King of *France* obliges himself to pay the said King all Arrears due to him on that account, and absolutely to clear his Imperial Majesty of that Debt.

XXI. The principal design of this Treaty being to establish an universal Peace among Christians, and to carry on some great Enterprize against the *Turks* and *Hereticks*; His Holiness shall be intreated to appoint a Time and place for a general Assembly of the Embassadors of all Christian Princes, to meet and confer about the means of carrying on a War against the aforesaid Enemies of the Church: And in case the *Turk* before this can be concluded, should invade Christendom, the Emperor and most Christian King, shall joyn their Forces either by Land or Sea, and move joyntly in Person against the common Enemy.

XXII. Within six Weeks at furthest, after the King shall be set at liberty, he shall restore *Charles* Duke of *Bourbon*, and his Friends, Followers and Allies, to all their Possessions, Lands, Moveables, and Writings that have been taken from them, and a  
general

general amnesty shall be granted for all Offences past, and all process against any of them stopt.

XXIII. That all Prisoners taken on both sides, be set at liberty without any Ransom.

XXIV. That both Monarchs be oblig'd to deliver up any Rebels, or Out-laws that shall fly to their Dominions, whensoever they shall be demanded: But as for those who have, during the late War, been in Rebellion in the States of *Milan*, *Genoa*, and *Aste*, they shall be pardon'd and restor'd to their Estates, unless convicted of some other hainous Crimes, besides that act of Rebellion, and then that Prince in whose Dominions they are, shall, upon proof of their Guilt, command them to depart his Territories within a Month, whereof if they fail, they shall be deliver'd up to their Sovereign.

XXV. That all Prelates, Clergy-men, Noblemen, Towns, or Bodies Corporate, in either the Dominions of *France*, or the Emperor shall by this Treaty, be restor'd to their Possessions, Priviledges, Immunities, and all other Rights they enjoy'd before the War.

XXVI. That the King of *France* shall confirm and ratifie all the Priviledges and Immunities the People of *Spain* can prove to have been granted to them by his Predecessors; and Judges shall be appointed to decide all Controversies about Wrongs done before the War broke out.

XXVII. That whereas King *Francis* and his Predecessor, prohibited the vending any Cloaths of *Catalonia*, *Roussillon*, or other the Dominions of the Crown of *Aragon* in *France*, or so much as carrying them through his Territories, it be now allow'd the subjects of the said Crown of *Aragon*, to carry their Cloaths through *France* into any other Dominions, but not to sell any there; nor shall any other Customs or Duties be exacted from them, than what they pay'd twenty Years ago.

XXVIII. That the Lady *Margaret* Archdutchess of *Austria*, Dowager of *Savoy*; and Aunt to the Emperor, be restor'd to the Earldom of *Charalois*, and Lordships of *Noyers* and *Chinon*, taken from her

during the War, which she shall enjoy during her Life, and after her they shall devolve to the Emperor, his Heirs and Successors. And for the profits of the said Lands receiv'd by his most Christian Majesty, he shall pay to the said Princess the sum of 250000 Livres.

XXIX. That whereas Queen *Germana*, Dowager of *Aragon*, affirms, that the Towns and Lands of *Marsegni*, *Tursen*, *Gaverdey*, and *Gabaret*, &c. were adjudg'd to her by a decree of the Parliament of *Paris*, and the said Lands are withheld from her by *Henry d'Albret*, his most Christian Majesty shall take care to see her put in possession of them.

XXX. That *Philibert* Prince of *Orange* be restor'd to his said Principality of *Orange*, and to the Lordships of *Dampierre*, *Tretes*, *Masafon*, and *la Perreire* in *Dauphine*, and to the right he pretends to Lands in *Brianny*, and elsewhere, as his Title shall be made out in due course of Law.

XXXI. That *Philip de Croy* Marquis of *Areschot* be restor'd to all Lands, Lordships, and Possessions, fallen to him by his Father, Mother and Uncle, and to all he was posselt of before the War.

XXXII. That the Princess of *Chinay* be put in possession of all the Lands she can make out her just claims to.

XXXIII. That Count *Henry* of *Nassau*, Marquis of *Cenece*, have right done him as to part of his Wife's Portion, and the King be oblig'd to pay him what shall appear to be due.

XXXIV. That *Astolphus* of *Burgundy*, Admiral of *Flanders*, be allow'd to sue for his pretensions in *Cambresi*, as he did before the War.

XXXV. That the Lord *de la Chaulx* be reimburs'd the Money he was forc'd to pay for the Ransome of his Sons, who being Students in the University of *Paris*, ought not to have been detain'd.

XXXVI. That *William de Vergi*, Baron *Dannrech*, be allow'd to sue for the Lordship of *S. Diser* in *Perchoys*, to which he pretends a right.

XXXVII. That the Lords *de Fresnes*, *Gavres*, *Adrian de Croy*, *de Reulx*, *de Meleny*, and *de Spinay* be restor'd to the possessions they enjoy'd before the War.

XXXVIII. That

XXXVIII. That at the request of the King, the Marquis de Saluzzes his Mother and Sisters, and Frederick Beauje be restor'd to their Possessions; but any other that pretends a better Title to those Lands, shall have the liberty to try his Title at Law.

XXXIX. That the Bishop of *Grace* be restor'd to his Bishoprick, and all other Rights; and that all who are concern'd in the Murder of his Brother, be punish'd.

XL. That the Lord of *Luz* be restor'd to his Estate, and have right done him, as to his other Pretensions.

XLI. That in this Peace and Alliance shall be included, the Pope, the Kings of *England*, *Hungary*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Portugal*, and *Scotland*, *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Austria*, the Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, Electors and other Princes of the Empire, and Leagues and Cantons of *Germany*, and others that may be mention'd within six Months.

XLII. That the King of *France* shall ratify this Treaty in the first Town of *France* he comes to after being set at Liberty, and shall oblige the *Dauphin* to do the same when he comes to 14 Years of Age.

XLIII. That the Emperor and King of *France*, when he is set at Liberty, shall solemnly Swear to observe all the Articles of this Treaty.

XLIV. That this Peace be proclaim'd in the Dominions of both Their Majesties, on the 15th of *February* next ensuing.

To the due performance of which Treaty, the Most Christian King accordingly, and the Embassadors on both sides solemnly Swore. Concluded at *Madrid*, on Sunday the 14th of *January* 1526, Sign'd Francis, Charles de Lanoy, D. Hugo de Moncada, John Aleman, Francis Archbishop of *Embrun*, John de Silva, Chabat.

2. The Solemnity of Swearing was perform'd, the Archbishop of *Ambrun* saying Mass, and the King and Embassadors taking an Oath upon the holy Evangelists, and by the holy Sacrament of the Altar. Besides, the King of *France* promis'd upon the Faith of a Prince, and of a Christian, to return into *Spain* and deliver himself up a Prisoner within six Months, in case he could not fulfil what had been

K. Francis  
Marries th<sup>e</sup>  
Emperor's  
Sister.

Converses  
with the  
Emperor.

agreed upon; but no part of it was afterwards observ'd. Five or six Days after, *Charles de Lanoy* Viceroy of *Naples*, was privately Contracted to the King by Commission from *Q. Ellenor*, and then to Her, by Commission from the King. This done, the Emperor went again to Visit the King, who came out to receive him, and they were both Lodg'd in the Castle, where they continu'd two Days in a very familiar manner, with great outward tokens of Friendship. The Peace being proclaim'd, King *Francis* and Queen *Ellenor* met at *Illescas*, where they were Marry'd, but did not Bed together, parting two Hours after. The Emperor and King remain'd some Days after together, till at last these two Monarchs set out from *Torrejon de Velasco*, and coming to a Cross where the Roads part, one for *Illescas*, and the other for *Madrid*, to which two places they were design'd, the Emperor took King *Francis* aside, and askt him, Whether he was fully resolv'd to perform all that had been agreed between them? The King answer'd, He was resolv'd to fulfil the whole, that no-body would hinder him, and if he did not, the Emperor might look upon him as *Lasche*, & *Meschant*; that is, a false and base Person. These words are here particularly mention'd, because they gave occasion to Challenges which afterwards pass'd between them. Having thus discours'd a short time, they took off their Hats, saying, *God keep you Brother*. The Emperor went away to *Toledo*, and the King to *Madrid*, whence he continu'd his Journey to *Fuenterabia*, and so into *France*.

The Empe-  
ror Marries  
Elizabeth  
of Portugal

3. The time drawing near when the Emperor was to Marry *Elizabeth* Princess of *Portugal*, she was conducted to the Frontiers of that Kingdom, by the Princes her Brothers, and prime Nobility. On the Borders she was met and receiv'd by the Duke of *Calabria*, the Archbishop of *Toledo*, and many Persons of Quality, sent by the Emperor to that purpose, who conducted her to *Badajoz*, where they remain'd seven Days, being Entertain'd all that while by the City with extraordinary demonstrations of Joy. Thence they took their Journey to *Sevil*.

*Sevil*, the place appointed to Celebrate the Nuptials, and arriv'd there on *Saturday* the 3d of *March* 1526. Her Reception was such as became the Wealth and Dignity of that City, with all the Pomp and Magnificence that had been prepar'd for His Imperial Majesty. Eight Days after the arrival of the Emperess, came the Emperor, and was that same Night Marry'd by the Pope's Legate, and the Marriage Consummated to the great Satisfaction of all the Kingdom. In the mean while, the King of *France* was Travelling towards the Frontiers, to be exchange'd for the Hostages agreed upon, and several Articles were by the way adjusted, touching the Formality of making the Exchange, which are too tedious to be inserted, but the curious Reader may see them in *Sandoval*, Vol. 1. Pag. 735, 36, and 37. Being come to the place call'd *Hirunyanzu*, on the Banks of the River *Tolosa*, which parts *France* and *Spain*; the Gentlemen who attended the King, made a stand with him on the edge of the said River, so did the Lady *Lewysa* the King's Mother, with the *Dauphin* and Duke of *Orleans* on the *French* side. In the midst of the River was a large Bark moor'd fast with several Anchors: Then the King, Viceroy of *Naples*, and the number of Gentlemen agreed upon, went into one Boat, and at the same time, the *Dauphin*, Duke of *Orleans*, and Monsieur *de Launrech*, attended by an equal number, went into another; then moving equally, came both at one time to the two opposite sides of the Bark in the middle of the River, into which the King came with 12 *Spaniards*, and the Princes with 12 *Frenchmen*, exactly at the same moment. There, as had been agreed, the King was exchange'd for his two Sons; he going into their Boat, and they into his, and so landing on the opposite Shores. The King rode away with speed to *S. Jean de Luz*, and the next Day to *Bayonne*. The Viceroy deliver'd the two young Princes at *Fuenterabia*, to *D. John de Towar* Marquis of *Berlanga*, who receiv'd them for the Constable his Father; after which, *Lanoy* went over to *Bayonne*, to be present at the Ratification of the Peace, as had been stipulated. Thus was the King of *France* set

K. Francis  
set at Li-  
berty.

at Liberty, after some few Days above a Years Imprisonment. At first he shew'd some Inclination to fulfil the Capitulation, but went away to *Paris* without ratifying the Treaty, tho' the Viceroy fail'd not to press him to it.

4. The Constable of *Castile* was appointed by the Emperor to conduct his Sister towards *France*, but to keep still three Days Journey behind that King, and stop at *Victoria*, till the Viceroy of *Naples* brought him the *Dauphin* and Duke of *Orleans*, whom he was to receive of him, and deliver him the Queen to be convey'd to her new Husband the King. He going away to *Paris*, as has been said, without ratifying the Peace, and the Viceroy after him, the Constable receiv'd fresh Orders to turn back with the Queen and the two Princes to *Burgos*, where he should have farther Instructions how to proceed. He accordingly obey'd, and gave mighty Obligations under his Hand, to be faithful in keeping the two young Princes, which he dying, were renew'd by his Son the Earl of *Haro*, and the Marques of *Berlanga* his Brother. The Constable sent to intreat the Emperor to order, That all Governors of Forts where the Princes came, should resign their Governments into his Hands, and they be discharg'd of that Trust during his stay there; and that the Viceroy of *Navarre*, and Generals on the Frontiers, should allow him what Troops he demanded for their Security. Of the King of *France* he demanded 10000 Maravedies a Day for keeping of them, that is, 5*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* At *Burgos* the Constable receiv'd a Letter from His Imperial Majesty, in which he granted his Request, order'd him to come forward to *Palencia*, left it to his Discretion, whether he would carry the Princes to *Valladolid*, and charg'd him to give them all possible good Usage, but to take special care they were safe. They were remov'd to several places, and afterwards more closely confin'd on account of their Father's proceedings, of which we shall see more hereafter.

Emperor at  
Granada.

5. The Emperor continu'd at *Sevil* till the 18th of *May*, where Queen *Germana*, who had been Wife before to the Catholick King, and to the Marquis

quis of *Brandenburg*, was Marry'd to *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* Duke of *Calabria*. The City of *Granada* had intreated His Imperial Majesty to Honour it with his Presence, to which he condescended, and sent Orders for the Entertaining of his Court. In his way he pass'd through *Cordova*, *Ezija*, and *Jaen*, which places he had never been in before, and came to *Granada* on the 4th of *June* 1526, was receiv'd with great Pomp, Lodg'd in the *Alhambra*, a strong Place, formerly the Residence of the *Moorish* Kings, and seem'd to be pleas'd with this City above any other in *Spain*. Here a Petition was presented to him in behalf of the *Moriscoes*, that is, the Converted *Moors* of that Kingdom, complaining of many Wrongs done them by the Clergy, Judges, and other Officers; it troubled him much that Christians should be guilty of such Enormities; whereupon Visitors were appointed to go and enquire into the Wrongs done, and to examine how the *Moriscoes* liv'd. These Visitors executing their Commission, found there was much Injustice done to the *Moors*; and at the same time that they continu'd rank *Mahometans*; for tho' they had been 27 Years Baptiz'd, there were not 27 of them Christians, which the ancient Christians were to blame for, because they conniv'd at, and did not Instruct them. An Assembly was appointed to consider of Means to redress these Miscarriages, and at length resolv'd that the Inquisition which had been settled at *Jaen* should remove to *Granada*, to terrify the *Moriscoes* who were come thither from several parts. 2dly, That all Crimes they had committed till then should be forgiven them; but if for the future they did not amend, the Inquisition should proceed against them. 3dly, That they should not Speak *Arabick*, but *Lingua Franca*, and that all Contracts and Writings should be in *Spanish*. 4thly, That both Men and Women should leave off the *Moorish* Apparel, and be Habited like Christians. 5thly, That no Taylor or Goldsmith should for the time to come presume to cut Garments, or make any Jewels after the *Moorish* Fashion, for till then they wore no other. 6thly, That when any *Moorish* Woman was to be

Morisco's  
of Granada

Alhambra y Generalife

Deliver'd,

Deliver'd, a Christian should be by, that they might perform no *Mahometan* Ceremonies. 7thly, That there should be Colleges Erected at *Granada*, *Gnadx*, and *Almeria*, to Instruct the *Morisco* Children, because there was no relying on their Parents. The *Moriscoes* hearing of these Resolutions, particularly what concern'd the Inquisition, had a meeting among themselves, and besides their usual Taxes, presented the Emperor with 80000 Ducats. This Money, and some more given to Favourites, prevail'd so far, that His Imperial Majesty order'd the Inquisition should not Confiscate their Goods, and that they should be permitted to wear their *Moorish* Garb during his pleasure. In this City His Majesty instituted the Council of State, to Consult about the most important Affairs, relating to the Government of *Germany* and *Spain*. Several Great Men that were not nominated to be of this Council resenting it, the Emperor suppress'd it five Months after at *Valladolid*. On the 4th of *July*, at 11 of the Clock at Night, and again at 4 in the Morning, there were two shocks of Earthquakes at *Granada*. On the 15th of *September*, it was publickly declar'd at Court, That the Empress was with Child. This Year 1526, there was great plenty of Corn and Fruit, which together with the thinness of the Water about *Granada*, was the cause of some Mortality. The Emperor order'd an Hospital to be Erected in that City for Foundlings, and assign'd it a Revenue of 150000 Maravedies per An. that is, 86 l. 2 s. 6 d. Besides, he assign'd 18000 Ducats of the Monies the *Moriscoes* presented, to begin the Structure of an Apartment for him in the *Alhambra*.

## C H A P. XV.

*The War renew'd in Lombardy ; Articles of the League against the Emperor ; French Apology and Answer to it ; Cremona taken by the Confederates ; Rome enter'd by the Spaniards and Colonnas ; Germans in Italy.*

I. NO sooner was King *Francis* at full liberty in his own Dominions, but he began to Court Pope *Clement VII.* and King *Henry* of *England.* The Pope, the better to disguise his Designs, writ a Letter to the Emperor full of Friendly Expressions and Protestations, advising him to release the King of *France,* and settle the Peace of *Christendom.* But the Emperor who was acquainted with his Practices at the *French Court,* and many others, where he was stirring up the Princes of *Europe* against him, sent a courteous Answer, acquainting him with the delivery of the King, and endeavouring to satisfy him as to other points. And perceiving *K. Francis* put off the ratifying of the Treaty of *Madrid* from time to time, he sent Orders to the Viceroy of *Naples,* to press him upon that Point; and the answer the King gave, was, That he had no power to dismember any part of the Kingdom, without the consent of the whole, but desir'd the restitution of *Burgundy* might be exchange'd into any Sum of Money. This breach of Faith, put the Emperor upon seeking rather to conclude a Peace with the Pope and *Venetians,* than to enter upon any new Treaty with a Man who had so notoriously falsify'd the last. In the mean while, *Anthony de Leyva,* and *D. Alonso de Avalos,* press'd Duke *Sforcia,* who was besieg'd in the Castle of *Milan,* so that he could not hold out long. However, perceiving his Obstinacy, they resolv'd to use all possible Means to prevent his being Reliev'd, and in order to it, would oblige the

Peace broken in Milan.

the Citizens to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor ; and upon this account, as also for some Money they demanded, the business ran so high, that the Citizens took up Arms, and the Duke came out of the Castle to their Assistance. In fine, the City was in danger of being utterly Ruin'd, for 3000 Spaniards, and as many Germans, that were in Milan, committed such intolerable Outrages, that abundance of the People fled out of the City, some in Despair Hang'd themselves, and others cry'd to Heaven for redress. They humbly begg'd of the Duke of Bourbon, Anthony de Leyva, and Marquis del Gasto, to deliver him from those wicked Men. The Duke demanded 30000 Ducats, and the Milanese apprehending they should be never the better when they had given him the Sum, he wish'd the first Bullet the Enemy fir'd at him might be his Death, if he did not ease them. This Curse is said to have fallen upon him at Rome, as we shall shew in its place. Lewis Vistarini, who was in the Emperor's Service at Lodi, betray'd that City to the Venetians. At the same time, an Alliance was concluded between the Pope, Venetians, Florentines, and Duke of Milan, with the specious Title of *The most Holy League*, for the Defence and Liberty of Italy, and its Confederates. It was pretended the Emperor might come into it, but at the same time it was form'd against him. The Kings of France and England enter'd into the Alliance ; the Articles whereof it consisted, I shall here set down in substance, the whole being too tedious ; but nothing material in them shall be omitted.

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The LEAGUE, call'd *Most Holy*, between Pope *Clement*, the King of *France*, *Venetians*, Duke of *Milan*, and *Florentines*, against the Emperor *Charles* the Fifth.

The Preamble contains, That the Pope desiring to settle Peace in *Europe*, after the King of *France* had been set at Liberty, sent his Nuncio to him to treat of the Means; between whom, and the *Venetians*, and Duke of *Milan*, leaving allowance for the Emperor and King of *England* to come in, the said Treaty was concluded upon the following Articles.

I. **T**hat the Confederates shall Defend and Support one another against all their Enemies, not including the Dominions of the Pope or *Venetians* out of *Italy*. Articles  
the Leag  
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Holy.

II. That there be place left to come into this Alliance, first for the Emperor, the King of *England*, as Protector of the League, the Archduke of *Austria*, and other Princes of *Christendom*: But so, as the Emperor shall not be admitted, unless he restore the *Most Christian King's* Children he has as Hostages, upon a reasonable Ransom, and unless he leave the Dukedom of *Milan* to that Duke, and all other the Dominions of *Italy*, as they were before the War; and that he go not into *Italy* to be Crown'd, otherwise Attended, than as the Pope and *Venetians* shall think fit; and that he pay the King of *England* the Money he owes him within three Months after the conclusion of this Treaty.

III. That



III. That an Army be rais'd in *Italy* for the Common Defence of the Confederates, and at their common Charge, consisting of 30000 Foot, 2500 Men at Arms, and 3000 Light Horse, with a suitable Train of Artillery, of which Number the Pope to furnish 800 Men at Arms, 700 Light Horse, and 8000 Foot; *France*, the *Venetians*, and Duke of *Milan* their Proportions, and so in the Train of Artillery. The whole to be maintain'd till the Enemy is expell'd *Italy*.

IV. The King of *France* shall have a powerful Army beyond the Mountains, either to obstruct the passage of the Enemy into *Italy*, or to give him a strong Diversion in his own Dominions; and that not only by Land, but with a Fleet at Sea.

V. That the Confederates raise what *Swiss* they shall think necessary to make up the aforesaid Army, and the King be assisting to them therein.

VI. That as soon as this Treaty is ratify'd, the Emperor be requir'd to deliver the King of *France* his Children, as aforesaid; and in case of refusal, the Confederates oblige him to it by force of Arms.

VII. That the Confederates be ever oblig'd to Assist and Support one another, and to that purpose; *Italy* be oblig'd, upon occasion, to send the King 10000 Foot, and 2000 Horse; and he them the like Number when requisite.

VIII. That a Fleet be compos'd of at least 28 Galleys, besides other Ships; of which Number, His *Most Christian Majesty* to furnish 12 Galleys, the Pope 5, and the *Venetians* the rest; that the Duke of *Milan* contribute to the Charge, which may be less'n'd in case the *Genoefes* come into the League.

IX. The King of *France* promises never to attempt any thing against the Dukedom of *Milan*, but to protect and defend that Duke against all his Enemies,

Enemies, he paying the said King such a Pension as the Pope and *Venetians* shall adjudge, provided it be not less than 50000 Ducats.

X. And that this Peace may be perpetual, all Persons who have forfeited their Estates by following the King's Party, are to be restor'd.

XI. The King will Marry Duke *Sforcia* into the Royal Family of *France*, and will prevail with the *Swiss* to enter into League with him for defence of his States, the Duke paying them certain Pensions.

XII. That the Earldom of *Aste* be restor'd to his Most Christian Majesty, or at least the Government of it be conferr'd on his Son, the Duke of *Orleans*.

XIII. That *Anthony Adorno* remain posselt of the Government of *Genoa*, provided he enter into this Alliance; or that the Government of that City be alter'd, as the Confederates shall think fit, the supreme Dominion of it still continuing in the King.

XIV. In case the Emperor should not consent to the 2d Article of this Treaty; then the Confederates, as soon as they have expell'd his Forces out of *Milan*, shall employ their Army in Conquering the Kingdom of *Naples*, which shall be put into the Hands of the Pope, he paying the King of *France* 65000 Crowns in Gold yearly, for his Pretensions on that Kingdom.

XV. In case any of the Confederates fall off from this League, yet the rest shall continue firm as before. If any one Dye, his Successor may be admitted, and the Pope shall cause the College of Cardinals to approve of it.

XVI. That the Confederates take the Pope's Family into their Protection, and support them in the degree they formerly had in *Florence*.

XVII. That

XVII. That the *K. of England* be Protector of this League, and in consideration of it, the Confederates offer him and his Heirs an Estate in *Naples*, with the Title of Duke or Prince, worth 30000 Ducats yearly; and some other Estate in *Italy* worth 10000 Ducats for the Cardinal of *Tork*, for his good Service in bringing about the League.

XVIII. The Confederates cannot enter into any other Confederacies with any Princes but what are here mention'd; and if they be already in League with any, the same to be void.

XIX. That before the ratification of this Treaty, each of the Confederates name his Allies, so they be neither Subjects, nor Enemies of any of the other Princes. The Pope nam'd the *K. of England* and Marquis of *Mantua*; *K. Francis*, the Kings of *England*, *Scotland*, *Navarre*, *Portugal*, *Poland*, and *Hungary*; the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Lorrain*, and *Guel ders*, and the 13 Cantons of *Swisserland*; the *Veneti ans*, the *K. of England*, each reserving a right of naming others.

XX. That the *K. of France* six Days before every Month give Security for the payment of the 40000 Ducats he is to allow monthly towards the Charge of the Army.

XXI. That this Treaty be ratify'd within a Month, and in case the Duke of *Milan* cannot perform it, as being Block'd up, that the Pope and *Venetians* Sign for him.

Sign'd the 22th of *May*, 1526.

2. The chief Promoter of this League was Pope *Clement VII.* who besides many Benefits and Favours, was beholding to the Emperor for having always supported him against his most implacable Enemy Cardinal *Voltieri*, maintain'd him in the Government of *Florence*, and at last rais'd him to the Papal Throne. Notwithstanding all which Obligations,

Pope Cle-  
ment's In-  
gratitude.

ligations, he presently embrac'd the *French* Interest, recalling the Troops sent by his Predecessor, from the Emperor's Service, and at last openly Confederating against him. But the Pope alledg'd in his Vindication, That he had withdrawn his Forces, because the *French* were provok'd to enter *Italy*, by the Irruption made by the Duke of *Bourbon* into *Provence*; whereas the Emperor might have contented himself with expelling the Admiral out of *Italy*, without Invading *France*. All Endeavours were us'd to raise the Confederate Army in time, to Oppress the *Imperialists*, and Relieve Duke *Sforzia*; yet they were disappointed; for he was so streightly Blockt up, that being absolutely destitute of Provisions, he was forc'd to surrender the Castle of *Milan* on the 24th of *July* 1526, Capitulating to be conducted to *Como*, where he had a Garison, and to be allow'd the Revenues of that Place for his Subsistence, till the Emperor should order otherwise. But he presently went away to the Enemies Army, and entered into the Confederacy. The Confederates had set out a Fleet of 37 Galleys, and some Ships, under the Command of *Andrew Doria*, and *Peter Navarro*, who was then in the Service of *France*: These meeting with *Charles de Lanoy*, and *Ferdinand de Alarcon*, bound for *Italy*, with 30 Ships, and about 8000 Men, had a fierce Battle, in which the *Imperialists* lost a Ship or two, and were forc'd into *Corsica*, where they resitted, but could not come to Relieve *Genoa*, the Enemies Fleet lying before it, and doing much Mischief along that Coast.

3. The Emperor being at *Granada*, receiv'd the *French* Embassadors, who came to acquaint him, That it was not in the power of their King to perform the Article that concern'd *Burgundy*, and therefore demanded he would restore his two Sons for a moderate Ransom, or else he would recover them by force of Arms. At the same time, the Embassadors of the Confederates press'd him to draw his Forces out of *Lombardy*, not to carry an Army into *Italy*, and to pay the King of *England*, or else they would all make War on him. The Emperor nothing daunted, answer'd, That the Nation could

The King of  
France de-  
clares.

not hinder the King of *France* from fulfilling of Articles, especially since it had consented to them: That he ought not on any account to forsake his Wife: That the Duke of *Milan* was his Subject, and he ought to Punish him as a Rebel: That his *Spanish* Forces were well posted, since he was to go to be Crown'd in *Italy*: That he would not quit *Naples*, which was his Right on several accounts: That he would go into *Italy*, when, and in what manner it should please him, and if they all made War on him, he should be able to defend himself with the Assistance of his good Subjects, and the Help of God: And that he would pay the King of *England* with the King of *France*'s Money.

4. After *Solyman*, that mighty Emperor of the *Turks*, had subdu'd the Island of *Rhodes*, as was before mention'd, he resolv'd to extend his Conquests on the Continent; and in order to it, enter'd *Hungary* with an Army of 200000 Men. *Lewis* the young King of *Hungary*, being forsaken by all the Princes of *Christendom*, ventur'd to meet him with the Forces of his own Kingdom, being 40000 Horse and Foot, resolving to dye in Defence of his People, as he expresses it in his Letter to the Emperor, Dated the 27th of *August* 1526, being the Day before the Battle, which was Fought in the Plains of *Mohatz*, where most of his Army was Cut in pieces, and he endeavouring to escape, perish'd miserably in a Morass. Having obtain'd so great a Victory, the *Turk* immediately possess'd himself of *Buda*, and dividing his Army, sent several Bodies to Ravage *Austria*, *Stiria*, *Carinthia*, and *Carniola*, as appears by the Archduke's Letter to the Emperor, to be seen at large in our Author. The Emperor was extremely troubled at this News, and writ to all the Grandees and Prelates of *Spain*, desiring their Advice and Assistance; see this Letter at large to the Constable in *Sandoval*, which is the same taken from the Originals, as was sent to the other great Men. Next, His Imperial Majesty commanded publick Prayers to be made throughout all *Spain* for the Safety of *Christendom*, and sent his Brother 200000 Ducats as a present Supply, till he could be able to assist him with all his Forces.

*Sandoval*,  
pag. 758.

p. 560.

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