

In *September*, this Year, the King of *France* sent the Archbishop of *Bourdeaux* his Embassador, to the Emperor, to perswade him again to deliver his two Sons upon some reasonable Ransome. His Imperial Majesty was much offended, and Answer'd, That tho' the King pretended his Subjects would not permit him to deliver up *Burgundy*; yet no Man could hinder him from delivering himself up a Prisoner again, as he had sworn to do, and as his Predecessor King *John* had done, when releas'd by the *English* upon the same terms: Besides this Answer in publick, he took the Embassador aside and told him the King his Master had done *Lasche* and *Meschantement*, that is, False and Basely, which were the very words we mention'd before, the King had bid him use if he did not perform the Treaty. King *Francis* to justify himself, writ to all the Princes of Christendom excusing his Conduct, and caus'd an Apology to be Printed and dispers'd abroad, call'd *Apologia dissuasoria Madritia conventionis*, or, an Apology to dissuade the Observation of the Treaty of *Madrid*. The substance of this Apology was, That the King charg'd the Emperor with breaking the Treaty of *Noyon*; invading the Dutchy of *Milan*, refusing the acknowledgement to the Crown of *France* for the Earldoms of *Flanders* and *Artois*, drawing the Duke of *Bourbon* into Rebellion, and invading *Provence*. That these Motives induc'd him to march into *Lombardy*, where he was taken and carry'd Prisoner into *Spain*, and being threaten'd with perpetual Imprisonment, had been forc'd to accept of such unjust Conditions, as the Emperor was pleas'd to impose on him, and which he could not be bound to observe, as having before protested, that if he were compell'd to unreasonable Terms, he must of necessity break them, and having sworn at his Coronation, not to alineate any thing belonging to the Crown of *France*. That yet to save his Conscience, he had propos'd it to the great Men and Councillors of his Kingdom, who all declar'd, he could in no wise perform such unreasonable Articles. That the Parliaments would admit of no such Alienation, and all the People of *Bur-*

The  
French  
Apology.

Generalife

*gundy* exclaim'd against it. And that the Prince's his Friends and Confederates were all of the same Opinion; and therefore he had been oblig'd for his own Defence, to enter into a strict Alliance with them. Then he calls upon all Christian Princes, imploring them not to see Him and his Children wrong'd, and so concludes: But not one word of his Oath to return to Prison upon non-performance. See the Apology more at large in *Sandoval*, page 763, &c.

Answer  
to the Apo-  
log.

6. The *Imperialists* were not wanting in setting out a large Answer to this Apology, retorting on the King all he charg'd upon the Emperor. First, as to breach of Faith they prove it upon the King, in the Treaties of *Paris* and *Noyon*, as the case was decided by the King of *England*, when at *Calis* he was constituted Umpire, to adjudge which of the two had infring'd the Articles of those Treaties, and the King of *England* absolutely declar'd against *France*. Then they bring many instances of the King's unjust Proceedings, as his agreeing with Pope *Leo X.* to divide the Emperor's Dominions in *Italy*, his encouraging the Rebels in *Spain*, his invading *Flanders* and *Navarre*, and much more to the same purpose. As for *Milan*, they urge the King of *France* had first commenc'd the War without any right to that Dukedom, which is undoubtedly a Fief of the Empire. In relation to *Flanders*, they plead the Imperial Dignity takes off all acknowledgment of Superiority to another; besides that the fealty for those Provinces was unduly introduc'd by *Philip I.* Concerning the Duke of *Bourbon*, that no promises from the Emperor, but the King's refusing to do him Justice, oblig'd that Prince to fly to his Imperial Majesty's protection. That the Earldom of *Provence* of right appertains to the Emperor, and not to the King, and so the Earldom of *Anjou*. That the King had not been conquer'd by Fortune, but by dint of Valour, convey'd into *Spain* at his own request, treated there as if in his own Kingdom, and had himself there propos'd to yield up all his pretensions in *Flanders*, *Milan*, *Genoa*, and *Naples*, and in lieu of *Burgundy*, to Conquer *Florence* and *Venice* for

for the Emperor, and to bear half charge in the Emperor's Wars, and serve him in Person. That he was never threaten'd with perpetual Imprisonment, but had liberty to walk abroad and Hunt. That the King understanding the Designs were carrying on against the Emperor, had endeavour'd to make his escape, which yet his Imperial Majesty took no notice of, only ordering he might be more strictly observ'd. That the Protestation mention'd in the Apology, was never made. That all Conditions, provided they be possible, ought in Justice to be perform'd; besides that the Emperor ask'd no more than what was his due, and at the same time gave him in Marriage his Sister, who next his Brother, was Heiress to all his vast Dominions. That the Parliament of *Paris* acted like Flatterers, in telling him he was not bound to the Observation of the Treaty. That what was requir'd of him, and he had sworn to perform, was no Alienation, but Restitution. That the *Burgundians* mention'd in the Apology, had been instructed what they were to say before the Emperor's Embassadors. This, and much more to this effect, the curious Reader may see in *Sandoval*, as above, immediately after the Apology.

7. The King of *France*, in his Letter to the Princes of the Empire, dated the 6th of *October* 1526, grants Liberty for their Expresses to pass through *France* into *Spain*, laments the Desolation of *Hungary*, and danger of *Germany*, caus'd by the discord among Christian Princes, complains of the Emperor, desires them to use their Interest to incline him to Peace, and justifies all his own proceedings. In fine, the Letter is so worded, that any Person unacquainted with the History of those Times, reading it, would think the Emperor guilty of many Faults, and King *Francis* a most zealous Man for the good of Christendom. The Pope at the same time threatn'd loud. and thundr'd out Excommunications, which, tho' they terrify'd some, yet others made less account of them, as proceeding from a person so prejudic'd. On the 23d of *June* 1526, Pope *Clement* writ again to the Emperor, but his

King  
Francis  
his Letter.

Letter being much to the same purport of his other Messages before mention'd, and the Emperor's Answer not unlike those already recited; and having already too long taken up the Readers Attention with these Messages and Apologies, I will omit them, referring, the Reader who is curious to see such Authentick Testimonies to *Sandoval*, Page 788, &c. where, besides these, are the Emperor's Letters to the College of Cardinals, and Princes of the Empire.

8. The Emperor's Affairs at this time seem'd to be but in an ill posture, because he had always entertain'd thoughts of Peace, and therefore had but a weak Army in *Italy*. On the other side the King of *Navarre* rais'd Men to recover his Kingdom. The Confederate Army in *Italy* was reported to be 60000 strong; the *Milanejes* worn out with so many Wrongs done them, were ready to declare for the Enemy, and King *Francis* rais'd Forces to assist the *Navarrois*, and invade the Low-Countries. These Considerations oblig'd the Emperor to send Orders to the Archduke his Brother, to raise some *German* Troops and send them into *Italy*. In the mean while the Duke of *Urbino*, General of the Confederates, who lay with their Army to cut off Provisions from *Milan*, sent *Malatesta Baillon* with 8000 Foot, and some Horse to reduce *Cremona*, where the Castle held for Duke *Sforcia*. *Baillon* having Batter'd the place, gave two Assaults, and was repuls'd both times with great loss, so that he durst not make any further attempt; but the Duke of *Urbino* coming with the whole Army to carry on the Siege, the Garrison was forc'd to Capitulate, to march out with all the marks of Honour, if not releiv'd in ten Days, which was accordingly perform'd, and Duke *Sforcia* put into possession of that place. About the same time the Out-laws of *Siena*, which place was then under the Emperor's protection, having gather'd 6000 Men with the Assistance of the *Pope* and *Florentines*, ravag'd all the Country, and at last fate down before the City; but the Besieg'd making a vigorous Sally, routed their Enemies, and for that time deliver'd themselves from Oppression. Now also *D. Hugo de Moncada* who

Cremona  
taken by the  
Confederates.

JUNTA DE ANDRÉS

who came with the Character of the Emperor's Embassador, arriv'd at *Rome*, and finding nothing to be done there, but that his Predecessor, the Duke of *Sessa*, was gone thence, he left that City too, and went away to *Naples*. As soon as he was gone the Pope began to persecute the Family of the *Colonna's*, because they sided with the Emperor, and rais'd Men in the Territory and City of *Rome*. *D. Hugo* to put a stop to his proceedings, and give some diversion to the Confederates in *Lombardy*, resolv'd to carry the War to the Pope's own Door, and in order to it, consulted with Cardinal *Colonna*, and *Charles de Lanoy*, Viceroy of *Naples*. Among them they gather'd 1500 Foot, and as many Horse, and march'd towards *Rome* with all speed, sending out Parties before to prevent any Intelligence might be given of their march, and by this means came to *Rome* in the Morning by break of Day unperceiv'd, and entering at the Gate of *S. John Lateran*, cry'd *Liberty, Liberty*. The Pope hearing the Alarm, fled with all that were about him to the Castle of *S. Angelo*, *D. Hugo* march'd through the City, and passing the River, possess'd himself of the *Vatican* Quarter, and sacred Palace, which the Soldiers plunder'd; as also *S. Peters*. The Pope being sensible he had no Provisions to hold out in the Castle, had a Conference with *D. Hugo*, and agreed upon these Articles, That there should be a Truce between the Pope and the Emperor for four Months. That he should withdraw his Army out of *Lombardy*. That he should pardon the *Colonna's*: And that *D. Hugo* should immediately withdraw his Forces and return to *Naples*, which he accordingly did; but the Pope perform'd not on his side, which cost him dear. At this time Dy'd *D. Lewis de Cordova*, Duke of *Sessa* the Spanish Embassador at *Rome*. This account of the Action in *Rome Sandoval* here justifies against *Iovius*, who represents it in a very odious manner. See in the Author Page 806,

D. Hugo  
de Mon-  
cada en-  
ters Rome  
with For-  
ces.

9. The Action above mention'd only serv'd to exasperate the Pope, who pretending to observe the Truce agreed upon, recall'd his Forces out of *Lombardy*, and yet order'd 4000 Men more to be rais'd, which

Pope a-  
gainst the  
Colonna's.

which being done, he fell upon the Lands of the *Colonna's*, tho' pardon'd by the Capitulation, burnt and destroy'd 14 Towns of theirs, Excommunicated and Depos'd the Cardinal, and would have gone further yet, but that at the same time the Viceroy of *Naples* and *Ferdinand de Alarcon* arriv'd at *Gaeta* with 37 Ships, and 7000 *Spaniards* and *Germans* aboard them, tho', as was said before, they had by the way sustain'd some loss, meeting the Pope's and *French* Gallies. This being made known to the Pope, he drew back his Forces about *Rome*, and the Viceroy joining those of *D. Hugo de Moncada* and the *Colonna's*, which altogether made up 20000 Men, march'd towards that City, which the Pope abandon'd, fearing to be there. The Duke of *Bourbon* was then at *Milun* with 15000 Men; and the *Florentines* fearing him, offer'd 500000 Ducats for him to take them under his Protection; but he threaten'd to Plunder *Florence*, unless they would give him a Million. The Viceroy advancing into the Lands of the Church, laid Siege to *Fronsobona*; but the Pope having considerably increas'd his Army, sent to Relieve that place; which was accordingly done, the Viceroy not thinking convenient to hazard a Battle. Thence the *Imperialists* march'd and encamp'd at *Esperano* near the Frontiers of *Naples*, but in the Ecclesiastical Territory, and the Pope posted his Army at *Posea*, five or six Miles from the others; it being now the latter end of *November*, they both intrench'd, and no considerable Action was perform'd.

10. In *Lombardy*, when the Pope had withdrawn his Forces from *Milan*, the other Confederates did the same, upon the News that *George Fronsberg* was marching into *Italy* with 12000 *Germans*, The *Venetians* drew off to cover their own Dominions, and the *French* to the Bank of the River *Adda*, to streighten the *Imperialists* in *Milan*, and hinder the passage of *Fronsberg* and his *Germans*. The Duke of *Urbino* did all he could to obstruct their passing the *Po*, but could not prevail, tho' he lost many Men, and among them *John de Medicis*, kill'd by a Musket-ball. *Fronsberg* encamp't near *Plasencia* and *Parma*,  
being

Germans  
come into  
Italy.

being supply'd with Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, by the Duke of *Ferrara*. He being so posted, the other Imperial Generals prepar'd to take the Field and join him, so that the War was now vigorously carry'd on, which the Emperor finding himself weak, had before endeavour'd to protract. But being now superior in Strength, declar'd he would never desist, till the King of *France* perform'd what he had Sworn; and therefore he order'd the *Dauphin* and Duke of *Orleans* to be convey'd to the Castle of *Pedraza*, and there kept close.

II. Whilst these things were doing in *Italy*, the Emperor continu'd at *Granada*, making the best provision he could for War, and at the same time listening to the Proposals of Peace made by the King of *England*, who offer'd to be Mediator. But there being no Sincerity in their Words, all these Overtures came to nothing. *Ferdinand* Archduke of *Austria* succeeding King *Lewis* in the Throne of *Hungary*, as having Marry'd his Sister, the Emperor writ to the Princes of the Empire, to be assisting to him against the common Enemy. His vast Expences in so many parts, had oblig'd him to anticipate his Revenues; and therefore to obtain some supply, he appointed the *Cortes* to meet at *Valladolid* on the 20th of *January* the following Year. In order to meet them, he set forward from *Granada* on the 10th of *November*, and was very long on the way, by reason of the great Rains and Snows that fell this Year throughout all *Spain*, the Winter proving the severest that had been known, so that there were mighty Floods, and much Sickness ensu'd. In *Germany*, *Luther* gain'd many Followers; and therefore the Emperor, as well to settle the Affairs of Religion, as to oppose the *Turk*, order'd the Diet to meet at *Spire*, and that in it no Innovation should be made in point of Religion; yet a Decree pass'd, giving leave to all *Germans* to Believe as every one pleas'd. At this Diet the King of *France* renew'd his Complaints against the Emperor, offering powerful Assistance against the *Turks*, if his Imperial Majesty were brought to a Peace; who was not wanting to Justifie himself before that Assembly.

This

This same Year 1526, *Elizabeth* Queen of *Denmark*, and Sister to the Emperor, dy'd at *Brussels*, leaving a Son not long liv'd and two Daughters, of which *Dorothy* Marry'd *Frederick* Count-Palatin of the *Rhine*, and *Christina* was first Wife to *Francis Sforcia* Duke of *Milan*, and after him to the Duke of *Lorraine*. This Year also, the Emperor going a Hunting, lost himself on the Mountains of *Granada* in pursuit of a wild Boar; and coming by Night to a Village of *Moriscoes*, was by one of them, for a Reward, conducted to *Granada*, where Lights were hung out in all places to show him the way.

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## C H A P. XVI.

*The Cortes of Castile refuse the Emperor Supplies; the War in Italy; Rome taken and sack'd by the Imperialists; Imprisonment of the Pope; Actions of Lautrec in Italy; the whole manner of the Challenge between the Emperor and the King of France.*

1. **T**HE Emperor, as was said in the last Chapter, set forward from *Granada* on the 10th of *November* 1526, and was a long time on his Journey, by reason of the badness of the Weather, and that the Empress was with Child. He at length came to *Valladolid*, with his whole Court, on the 14th of *January* 1527; after which, there were such prodigious Floods, as had not been seen in *Spain* in the memory of Man. The mighty Snows that fell in *October*, *November*, and *December*, thawing, with much Rain in *January*, so swell'd the Rivers, that the *Pisuerga* at *Valladolid* came up to the Walls, a great part of the Bridge of *Gabazon* was carry'd away, and much more Harm done. At *Burgos*, a great part of the City was under Water, two Bridges, a Tower, and many Houses were carry'd away, and several People drown'd. The Conitable of *Castile*, and other Gentlemen, sav'd the Nuns of two Monasteries, who had otherwise perish'd. The Loss sustain'd here was prodigious, and proportionable to it in many other parts of *Spain*. On the 11th of *January*, the

1527  
Emperor at  
Valladolid

Floods.

*Cortes*

*Cortes* met at *Valladolid*, as had been appointed, and unanimously agreed to give His Imperial Majesty no Money; which he perceiving, without the least discontent, dismiss'd them. Only the Religious of the Order of *S. Benedict* presented him with 12000 Pistoles. The next Day after the meeting of the *Cortes*, which was the twelfth of *February*, the Emperor sent for the Embassadors of the Pope, *France*, *England*, and *Venice*; and in the presence of several Great-men of his Court, shew'd how unjust their manner of proceeding was, since they press'd him to enter upon a Treaty of Peace, when none of them had sufficient Commission from their Masters to Treat, and therefore he requir'd them to procure sufficient Powers, and make such Overtures as might demonstrate they meant to deal sincerely, or else the World would be sensible the Calamities a War must cause would lie at their door. Here let us leave the Emperor, to return to the Actions in *Italy*.

2. We left the Viceroy of *Naples* at *Esperano*, five Miles from the Pope's Army, and the Duke of *Bourbon* preparing to take the Field: Accordingly, in *January* 1527, he march'd out with the *Germans* and *Spaniards*, leaving sufficient Garisons in *Milan* and *Pavia*; and passing by *Plasencia*, which the Confederates had secur'd, advanc'd to *Florenzola*, to join *Fronsperg* and his *Germans*, taking several Places of small note, but durst not attempt *Bologna*, because the Marquis de *Saluzzes* was got in with all his Forces. The Confederates would not venture to give him Battle, but endeavour'd to cut off his Provisions, and protract Time, hoping want of Necessaries and Money would produce some mutiny. In the mean time, the Pope had sent the Count of *Vandemont* of the House of *Anjou* and *Horace Baillon*, with a considerable Force to Invade the Kingdom of *Naples*, running along the Coast in the *French Fleet* Commanded by *Andrew Doria*; they landing at several places, took *Salerno*, and other Towns, and drove *D. Hugo de Moncada* back into *Naples*, whence he came to oppose them. This being told the Duke of *Bourbon*, and seeing his Army began to be Mutinous for

The War in  
Italy.



## The HISTORY of

for want of Pay and Provisions, he resolv'd to march towards *Rome* to Relieve *Naples*, and by the way to punish the *Florentines* for adhering to the Pope, where he might get Money enough to pay his Army. The *Florentines* understanding his design, offer'd to put themselves under his Protection, paying 50000 Ducats for it, but he demanded a Million. These things being made known to the Pope, he earnestly press'd the Viceroy to come to an Accommodation; who believing the Emperor desir'd nothing but Peace, readily gave ear to it, and they soon concluded a Truce on these Articles: That both the Pope and Viceroy should withdraw and disperse their Armies: That the Duke of *Bourbon* should not advance towards *Florence* or *Rome*, but continue in *Lombardy*: That the *Florentines* should pay the 50000 Ducats. This was Sign'd on the 15th of *May*, and the Pope withdrew and dispers'd his Forces. The Duke of *Bourbon* would not stand to this Agreement, because it was concluded without Consulting him, he being the Emperor's Lieutenant and Captain-General. He therefore left *Anthony de Leyva* in the State of *Milan* with 3000 *Germans*, 1500 *Spaniards*, 2000 *Italians*, and some Horse, and mov'd towards *Florence*; which the Duke of *Urbino* perceiving, he hasten'd to prevent him, and got into *Florence* with the Confederate Forces. The Duke disappointed of his design at that place, leaving his heavy Cannon at *Siena*, Travell'd Day and Night till he came within sight of *Rome*, where the Pope had gather'd about 6000 Men of his late scatter'd Troops, and commanded the Townsmen to be in Arms. On the 5th of *May* in the Afternoon, *Bourbon* came before that Imperial City, and encamp't on the Mountain call'd *Sancto Spirito*, or of the Holy Ghost, sending his *Germans* down to the Wicket of the same name. All that Night was spent in contriving where to give the Assault, and making Scaling-Ladders for six Men to mount a-brest. The Imperial Army, according to the best computation, consisted of 30000 Fighting Men, *Germans*, *Italians*, and *Spaniards*. Next Day, being *Monday* the 6th of *May*, the Army was drawn out to give the Assault, and

Rome taken and sack'd.

so eager were the Soldiers that they press'd for the Signal, which once given they ran on as if nothing had stood in their way: Nor were the Defendants less Resolute; so that there ensu'd a bloody Conflict, many falling on both sides. In the heat of the Action the Duke of *Bourbon* appearing to encourage his Men where the greatest danger threatn'd, was shot with a Musket Bullet into the Thigh next the Belly, so that he presently fell, and Dy'd within an Hour. However, the Assault was vigorously carry'd on, and the Suburb enter'd, whence the Pope with 17 Cardinals, and the *English, French* and *Florentine* Embassadors fled to the Castle of *S. Angelo, Rensso de Ceri* following them with 500 Men of the Garrison. After a considerable slaughter, and much pillaging, the Soldiers being now refresh'd, the Prince of *Orange*, who Commanded upon the Death of *Bourbon*, beat to Arms, and driving the Guards from the Bridges, broke into the City. In both the Attacks 5000 of the Defendants were reported to have been kill'd, and the whole City plunder'd, without sparing Churches, Monasteries, or Church-men, which Ungodly Work was carry'd on for seven Days. This was the Consequence of *Clement VII.* ambitious practices, but without the Consent or knowledge of the Emperor.

3. *Rome* thus reduc'd, the Castle of *S. Angelo* was Besieg'd, and the Pope held out some Days before he would give ear to any Agreement, expecting the Duke of *Urbino* would come to his Relief; which accordingly he did, and the *Imperialists* march'd out as readily to give him Battle. A Letter writ from *Rome* at that time says, the Duke of *Urbino* was utterly Routed; yet *Peter Mexia* and other Authors say, there was no Battle fought, but that the Duke having continu'd some Days within 6 or 7 Miles of *Rome*, and finding no disorder in the Imperial Army as he had expected, march'd away. As soon as he was gone, the *Imperialists* return'd into *Rome*, where they found the Citizens with 8000 other Men in Arms, in order to cut off the *Imperialists*, with the assistance of the Confederate Army, but these Forces were easily Routed. The Pope see-

The Pope  
secur'd.

ing

ing no hope left, obtain'd an Interview with the Viceroy of *Naples*, who was come to *Rome*, and after much debate they agreed, That the Pope should pay 400000 Ducats for the Ransome of those that were in the Castle, which he deliver'd up immediately, and put himself into the Hands of the *Imperialists*, and also the Castle of *Civita-ecchia*, and that of *Ostia*, with its Port, and the Cities of *Plasencia*, *Parma* and *Rheggio*. This done, *Ferdinand de Alarcon* was left in the Castle of *S. Angelo*, to secure the Pope till the Emperor's Will were known, which was done with all possible Respect and Honour. This News being brought to *Florence*, the People mutiny'd crying, *Liberty*, and turn'd out of the City all the Family of the *Medicis*, and their adherents, declaring for the Emperor, who receiv'd advice of what had happen'd at *Valladolid*; and tho' the success of his Forces could not but be pleasing to him, yet he was much concern'd for the Sacking of *Rome*, Imprisonment of the Pope, and Death of the Duke of *Bourbon*; Therefore he immediately writ to the Pope offering him his Friendship, as also to several Princes to justify his proceedings. At the same time he sent Orders to his Generals to set the Pope at Liberty, yet so that he might not become an Enemy, which much perplex'd them, not knowing how to secure him when out of their Hands. In the mean while the Churches were shut up throughout *Italy*, a great Plague rag'd at *Rome*, which swept away 500 in a Day, and the sacred Pallace was Burnt, with the Library, which was of a prodigious value, and all the Records. These misfortunes oblig'd the Pope to remove to *Gaeta* in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and ten Leagues from *Rome*, which obstructed his being set at Liberty till the 8th of *November* 1527. Two Days before the Pope remov'd, *Charles de Lanoy*, Viceroy of *Naples*, Dy'd at *Rome* of the Plague, and *D. Hugo de Moncada* succeeded him, which was no way pleasing to the Pope, because of the Differences that had been formerly between them. In consideration of *Lanoy's* great Services, the Emperor gave his Son the Principalities of *Salmona*, and the Family still continues.

Plague at  
Rome.

4. Some small time before this War, when no Man imagin'd any Danger could threatn'd *Rome*, there appear'd in that City a Man not known to any Body further, than that he was an *Italian*, and his Name *John Baptist*. His Habit and Life were very penitential, for he wore only a loose Garment of Sack-Cloath next his Skin, went bare Foot, fed poorly, and lay on the Ground. This Man went about the Streets of *Rome*, calling to the people to mend their Lives, for the Wrath of God was coming upon that City: Day and Night he repeated this in all places, was cast into Prison, and all to no purpose; for still he continu'd in the same tone, and held it till the City was taken and plunder'd. Whilst what we have mention'd happen'd at *Rome*, *Antony de Leyva* was not idle in *Lombardy*, for understanding that Duke *Sforcia* with his own and some *Venetian* Troops, intended to possess himself of *Marignano*, which is but ten Miles from *Milan*, he march'd out with what Forces he could make to that place, which the Duke perceiving he quitted his design. After this *Leyva* receiving information that *James de Medicis* lay at *Casal*, 12 Miles from *Milan*, he came upon him there unexpected at break of Day, and forcing the place, took or kill'd most of his Men.

5. On *Tuesday* the 21st of *May*, this Year 1527, Philip II: the Empress was deliver'd at *Valladolid* of a Son, afterwards famous enough by the Name of *Philip II.* King of *Spain*. The Emperor when the Infant was brought to him said, *God make you a good Christian. I beg of God that he give you his Grace. May it please God to enlighten your Understanding, that you may know how to govern the Kingdoms you are to inherit.* This said, he went away a Foot, tho' it then Rain'd, to *S. Pauls* Church, to return Thanks to God. Against the 5th of *June*, when the Prince was to be Baptiz'd, there was a Gallery built, reaching from the foot of the Stairs of the House, where the Empress lay, to the high Altar of *S. Pauls* Church, and most richly adorn'd with Flowers, Trees, Pictures, Plate, and several Triumphal Arches, in which were Concerts of Musick. All the Nobility then at Court attended

attended the young Infant, as did *Ellenor* Queen of *France* his God-mother, and he was Christn'd by the Archbishop of *Toledo*, assisted by the Bishops of *Osma* and *Palencia*, all in their Pontificals. The Ceremony of the Church ended, one of the Kings at Arms cry'd out, *Hear, Hear, Hear, Philip, by the Grace of God, Prince of Castile, &c.* The *Thursday* following there was a sport us'd in *Spain*, perform'd by the Gentry, representing a skirmish with Canes instead of Spears, all richly Accoutr'd, well Mounted, and in bright Armour, and besides they kill'd several Bulls. When the Empress was Church'd, the publick Rejoycings were renew'd, but soon after *Valladolid* and the Country about growing sickly, the Court remov'd to *Palencia*.

Discovery  
of Witches.

6. Because the Relation is somewhat strange, I will here breifly insert what happen'd this Year in *Navarre*, concerning the discovery of a number of Witches. Two young Girls not above eleven Years of Age, of their own accord appear'd at *Pamplona*, before the Council of that Kingdom, offering, if they might have their pardon, to discover many horrid Criminals that deserv'd to be punish'd. The pardon was accordingly granted, upon Condition they should make a full discovery, and then they own'd they were Witches, with many more, whom they could know by seeing their left Eye. One of the Council was appointed to go about the Country with these two Girls, and a good Guard of 50 Men to apprehend the Witches. At every Town they came to the Girls were shut up, and all the Women, of whom the Magistrates had any suspicion, being seated in a-row, differently Habited and Veil'd, so that nothing but their left Eye was to be seen, one of the Girls was brought out, and looking steadily on every Womans Eye, mark'd out which were Witches and which not; then the other being brought by her self pointed out the same, without ever making a mistake: And thus above 150 persons were convicted of being Wizards and Witches. When apprehended they all confess'd, and their depositions all agreed, owning, that when any Woman was admitted into their Society,

Society, she had presently an *Incubus* allotted her, and was directed how to renounce the Catholick Faith: That done, they all made a Ring, and there appear'd in the midst of them a black Buck-Goat walking about and making a humming Noise, to which they all Danc'd, and then had a Collation of Bread, and Cheese, and Wine; but before Eating, they all Kiss'd the Goat under the Tail; then every one of the Witches got a-top of her Devil, who took the shape of a Buck-Goat, and flew away thro' the Air: But first they anointed themselves with an Ointment made of a Toad, a Crow, and other things. To prove this, the Judges allow'd one of the Witches to anoint herself, she did so, ran down the Wall of the House half way with her Head downwards, and then mounted into the Air and flew away. A Reward was promis'd to any that should bring her again, and certain Shepherds found her in a Meadow. Being askt, How it came to pass she had not made her Escape? She answer'd, That her Master would carry her but three Leagues, and left where the Shepherds took her up. There were many young Girls not above 11 or 12 Years of Age among them; and it was found they had kill'd some People, and done other Mischiefs. Much more they discover'd, but this may suffice for our purpose.

The King of *France* was not more concern'd at the taking of the Pope, than he was pleas'd at the Death at the Duke of *Bourbon*, whom the Parliament of *Paris*, on the 27th of *July*, declar'd guilty of High-Treason, confiscating his Estate, and ordering his Arms to be raz'd out in all places. At the same time, the King of *England*, by means of the Cardinal of *York*, join'd in League with him of *France*, engaging to furnish a Summ of Money monthly towards the War, without regarding that his Embassadors were then at *Valladolid*, offering his Mediation for concluding a Peace; and what is more, the Emperor declar'd to them, That tho' his Army was then Victorious in *Rome*, he would, in respect to the King of *England*, recede from the Article touching the restitution of *Burgundy*, which was the whole matter objected to obstruct the Peace, and accept of

League betw  
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and Pavia.

the sum of Money offer'd by the *French King* to *Charles de Lanoy* for the Ransom of his Sons, which was two Millions of Crowns, provided the other Articles of the Peace were observ'd. All this could not move King *Henry* from his Alliance with *France*, believing the Emperor could never withstand so many Enemies; and therefore a powerful Army of *French Swiss*, and *Germans* was sent into *Italy*, under the Command of *Francis Odette de Foix*, commonly call'd *Monsieur de Lautrec*; who joining the *Venetians*, march'd towards *Alexandria*, where *Anthony de Leyva* had left a good Garison of *Germans*, and was himself withdrawn to *Milan*, being himself unable to keep the Field against so great a Power, and the Imperial Troops at *Rome* refusing to stir till they were paid. In the way to *Alexandria*, the *French* plunder'd *Bosco*, and thence sent *Cesar Fregoso*, a Banish'd *Genoese*, to possess himself of *Genoa*, which the Citizens Mutinying he perform'd; expelling the Family of the *Adornos* and the *Spaniards*, and then *Lautrec* Invested *Alexandria*, and Battering it three Days without intermission, made so great a Breach, that the Garison being unable to repair or make it good, was forc'd to Surrender, and the Place was deliver'd to the Duke of *Milan*.

8. *Antony de Leyva* understanding that *Genoa* and *Alexandria*, with other places of less note were taken by the *French*, gather'd the greatest Force he could from *Como*, *Luca*, and *Rezzo*, and shut himself up in *Milan*, making all necessary provisions to Defend himself, and sending *Lewis Barbiano*, with the Forces he brought out of *Alexandria*, to secure *Pavia*. *Lautrec* not caring to have to do with *Antony de Leyva*, march'd by within two miles of *Milan*, and laid Siege to *Pavia*; where having made a Breach, the Besieged sent out to Capitulate; but the *French* enrag'd that their King had been taken before the Place, gave the Assault, enter'd the City, Butcher'd abundance of the innocent Inhabitants, plunder'd not only the Houses, but the Churches and Monasteries, and would have utterly ruin'd that Place, had not *Lautrec*, after eight Days barbarous Ravage, put an end to it. Duke *Sforcia*, after the taking

taking of *Pavia*, would fain have perswaded *Laureo* not to depart *Lombardy* till he had reduc'd *Milan*; but he pretending to rescue the Pope, had bent his Thoughts against *Naples*; and hurry'd on by his Fate, would give no ear to the Duke; but leaving him and the *Venetians* to Block up *Antony de Leyva*, march'd away to *Plasencia*, where the more to strengthen his Party, he enter'd into an Alliance with the Duke of *Ferrara*, and Marquis of *Mantua*. Yet he was forc'd to make some stay here; for as soon as he was gone from *Milan*, *Antony de Leyva* took *Biagrassa* by Storm, which oblig'd him to send Count *Peter* of *Navarre* with a considerable part of his Troops to recover that Place: Where we must leave them for the present.

9. All this while the Embassadors of the Confederates were in *Spain*, endeavouring to amuse the Emperor with Overtures of Peace, but still innovating, and protracting time, their design being only to keep the Emperor in play, till they had made their Advantage. The Proposals made on both sides were many and various; but the Allies meaning nothing less than Peace, it was impossible any thing should be concluded, and therefore at length they all demanded leave to return to their Masters; to which the Emperor answer'd, That as soon as his Embassadors, then residing in *France*, *England*, and *Venice*, were brought to places where they might be exchange'd, he would willingly dismiss them. But the King of *France* having receiv'd the news of the Pope's being set at Liberty, sent express Orders to his Embassadors to depart the Emperor's Court, that his King at Arms might formally Challenge the Emperor, the Pope's Imprisonment being one of the most plausible pretences for this Challenge, which I will be somewhat particular in, as having all the original Papers that concern it out of the Secretaries Office. On the 22th of *January* 1528, the Emperor being then at *Burgos*, Guienne a French King at Arms, and *Clarencieux* an English one, demanded Audience of His Imperial Majesty, which was granted them that same morning between 10 and 11. At that time the Emperor came out into a great Hall, where the

Kings at Arms were with their Coats of Office thrown over their left Arms. The Emperor being seated, they came up to the lowest of the Steps on which his Chair was lifted, and *Clarencieux* in the Name of both, askt of His Imperial Majesty, That according to ancient Custom, their Privileges might be observ'd, and they be assur'd of their safety and good treatment when they had deliver'd the Messages they had from their respective Masters. The Emperor having assur'd them that their Privileges should be observ'd, *Guienne* the *French* King at Arms read a long Paper, containing in substance a Declaration of War and Defiance, alledging for his reasons, That the Emperor's Forces had taken the Pope and kept him Prisoner; That he refus'd to restore the King of *France* his Children, and did not pay the King of *England* the Money he ow'd him. See the the original Paper in *Sandoval*, Vol. 1. Pag. 838. The Emperor answer'd upon the spot, That the King of *France*, as being his Prisoner, ought not to Challenge him; That he was as much concern'd as any Man for the seizing of the Pope; That the King's Children were his Hostages, and his Embassadors knew it was not his fault they were not set at Liberty; That he never deny'd his Debt to the King of *England*; and, That the King at Arms should give him that Paper, because it was long, and he would answer to it particularly. Then *Guienne* put on his Coat of Office; *Clarencieux* the *English* King at Arms spoke much to the same effect; and the Emperor answer'd as before. After which, *Clarencieux* put on his Coat of Office, as *Guienne* had done, and gave in Writing what he had deliver'd by word of mouth. The Emperor gave his Secretary strict charge, That the Kings at Arms should be taken care of, and no Affront offer'd them. On the 27th of *January*, the Secretary sent for the said Kings at Arms, and deliver'd to each of them his Answer in Writing; being, as to the substance, to the same effect as what the Emperor said by word of mouth; only recriminating the violation of the Peace on them, vindicating the Emperor's Proceedings more at large; and shewing that the Pope be-  
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ing actually then at Liberty, the main pretence of the Challenge was fallen to the Ground.

10. It was before mention'd that when the Emperor and King of *France* parted after the Treaty of *Madrid*, his Imperial Majesty told the most Christian King, that if he did not perform what was agreed between them, he would declare he had done *Laschement* and *Meschantement*, that is, *Falsely* and *Basely*, which words accordingly the Emperor spoke to the *French* Embassador at *Granada*, bidding him acquaint his Master with them, that since he was not as good as his Word, he might see the Emperor was. Now when the King at Arms deliver'd the Challenge at *Burgos*, his Imperial Majesty taking him aside, bid him know of his Master whether his Embassador had acquainted him what he said to him at *Granada*. The King at Arms giving the Embassador Notice of what the Emperor said, he writ a Letter to the Emperor, desiring his Imperial Majesty to give him these words under his Hand, because, tho' he had sent an account of them into *France*, he could not at present so precisely remember them, as he ought, which he could not so well answer to his Master, and therefore begg'd to have them in Writing. The Emperor accordingly return'd an Answer with those very words, which having been made known to the King of *France* by *Guienne* his King at Arms, he sent back the said *Guienne* into *Spain*, who came to *Monzon*, where the Emperor then was on the 7th of *June* 1528, and the next Day being introduc'd before his Imperial Majesty, deliver'd into his Hands a written Challenge, in which the King of *France* gave the Emperor the Lye, and demanded Field of Battle to fight him Hand to Hand. Then *Guienne* went out, and returning, deliver'd another Writing to the Secretary of State, containing a Vindication of King *Francis* his proceedings, and charging all the Faults before mention'd on the Emperor, much to the same purport, as we have before seen, mention'd on occasion of these Disputes. *Guienne* having deliver'd these Papers, would charge himself with no Answer, saying, he had orders to receive none, unless it were the Emperor's

peror's security for the Field of Battle, to which the Emperor said, he would not refuse the Combat, but that it belong'd not to the King of *France* to prescribe him Laws, and therefore he would send an Answer by a King at Armes of his own, which said, he dismiss'd *Guienne*, who was safely reconducted back to the Frontiers, and generously treated as he own'd himself.

11. Then the Emperor order'd *Burgundy* his King at Arms with all possible speed to repair to the presence of *Francis* King of *France*, and deliver to him a Writing, wherein he charges that King again with all his breach of Faith, repeats the afore-mention'd Words, that he had done *Laschement* and *Meschantement*, and appoints the middle of the River which parts *Spain* and *France* between *Fuenterabia* and *Andaye*, where the King was exchange'd for his two Sons, as the fittest place for their Combat, the Weapons to be appointed and security on both sides to be given when they are nearer together. Besides this, *Burgundy* was charg'd with a Paper in Answer to that deliver'd by *Guienne* to his Imperial Majesty's Secretary, which he in like manner was to deliver to the Secretary of *France*, being like that, nothing but Justification and Recrimination, whereof we have had too much already. *Burgundy* waited at *Fuenterabia* fifty Days for his safe Conduct, and having at last receiv'd it, set forwards and came to *Estampes*, about 14 Leagues from *Paris*, on the 2d of *September*, and was there met by *Guienne* King at Arms, who told him the King was then abroad a Hunting, conducted him to *Longemeau*, but would not suffer him to go to *Paris* till the 9th of *September*, when he was conducted to that City. Having there obtain'd admittance to the King's presence, His Majesty would not allow him to speak or read the Emperor's Answer, but still pressing for the security for Combat, which *Burgundy* still offer'd to produce, without hearing what *Burgundy* had to say, went away and left him, and tho' the King at Arms us'd the proper means to be heard, after that the King never would, and so he return'd into *Spain* as he came. *Burgundy* having made his report before  
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the Council of *Castile*, it was there resolv'd, That the Emperor had done as became a Prince and a Gentleman, and therefore was not oblig'd to take any further notice of the Challenge, since the King of *France* had not acted as became him, refusing to hear the King at Arms, who carry'd the Security he demanded, and an Answer to all his Papers. Copies of all the whole proceeding were sent by the Emperor, together with his Letters, and the Resolution of the Council of *Castile* to all the Grandees, Prelates, and Cities of *Spain*, to acquaint them with the fairness of His Majesty's Proceedings. And here let us conclude this Chapter, referring the Reader who desires to see these Proceedings at full length taken from original Records, to the last Book of *Sandoval's* first Volume, whereof they fill the greatest part, and are too tedious for this Work. This Year also dy'd the Emperor's Son *John*, an Infant, and the Emperor held the Cortes at *Madrid*, where Prince *Philip* was Sworn Heir of *Castile*.

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 C H A P. XVII.

The French Invade Italy with a mighty Army; lay Siege to Naples, where most of them Perish; they are no more Successful in Lombardy; Genoa made a free State; Articles of Peace concluded on between the Emperor and France.

1. BY what has been said, the Reader may judge, who it was that refus'd the Combat, whether King *Francis* the Challenger, or the Emperor who was Challeng'd. In fine, they never met in their Persons, nor was it fit they should; but their Armies Fought their Quarrel with the utmost Bravery. *Lan-trec*, under pretence of Rescuing the Pope, was bent upon the Conquest of the Kingdom of *Naples*; whether he march'd, taking *Aquila* in his way, and leaving *Rome*. Many places sent him the Keys before he came near, and the whole Kingdom must have follow'd the Example, had not the Pope underhand supply'd the *Spaniards* and *Germans* with Money,



which encourag'd them to take the Field on the 17th of *February* 1628. Their whole Force was but 12000 Foot, and scarce 1500 Horse; the rest being either gone Home with their Booty, or Dead of the Plague. They march'd towards *Troya* in *Apulia*, that Country being proper for them to subsist till they had gather'd a better Army. *Lautrec* came and encamp't within four miles of them, and then drew nearer, till withing Cannon-shot, where he routed 300 Imperial Horse, and offer'd a Battle to the whole Army, which it had been a madness to accept of, the *Imperialists* being then but 21000 strong, and the *French* 60000, as the *Spaniards* report; but the *French* Authors do not mention above 35000. The Numbers being so unequal, the Imperial Camp broke up by Night without beat of Drum, and march'd away to meet *D. Hugo de Moncada* with the Forces under his Command; which done, they retir'd to *Naples*, whether they came about the middle of *March*, and took the necessary Precautions for the security of that Place. No sooner were they remov'd, but all the Province of *Apulia*, except *Manfredonia* and the City of *Melfi*, in which was the Prince of that Name with 2000 *Italians*, submitted to the *French*; who laying Siege to *Melfi*, after a vigorous Defence made by the Besieged, had it surrender'd to them.

Naples Besieged by the French

2. Almost all the Kingdom, except some few strong Holds, having submitted to the *French*, *Lautrec* intending to put an end to the War, sat down before the City of *Naples* with his whole Army, now much increas'd by the addition of the *Italians* that came in daily. The first Day they Invested the Place, *D. Ferdinand de Gonzaga* General of the Horse, in a Skirmish, routed 800 of them, and carry'd 200 Prisoners into the City. *Lautrec* having planted his Cannon, labour'd daily to Streighten the Besieged, that no Supplies might come to them, hoping to Starve the Place, there being no probability of taking it by force, whilst so many brave Commanders were in it. To shut up the City closer, the Gallies of *France* and *Venice* were order'd to scoure the Coast, and *Philipin Doria* Lieutenant to *Andrew Doria*, was appointed

appointed to lie at *Salerno* with eight Galleys. Thus the Emperor's Affairs in *Italy* were reduc'd to the lowest ebb they were ever at; and the worse, because his own Commanders were at variance, the Prince of *Orange* claiming the supream Command as the Emperor's Lieutenant, and *D. Hugo de Moncada* as Viceroy of *Naples*. Things being in this posture, *D. Hugo de Moncada*, with the Consent and Advice of the other General Officers, fitted out six Galleys he had and two Brigantines, thinking to surprize *Philipin* at *Salerno*; but he having notice of the Design, was upon his Guard. Nevertheless *D. Hugo* attackt him with an undaunted Resolution; but two of his Galleys did not obey Orders, keeping aloof, and yet the Fight continu'd doubtful for a great while, till three Galleys *Philipin* had order'd to keep off as a reserve came in, and falling afresh on those that were before tir'd, the two Imperial Galleys before mention'd not coming to the Relief of their Company, the four that had engag'd were overpower'd, *D. Hugo* kill'd, and all of them taken, only the two that kept off fled. Thus dy'd this Gentleman, who had serv'd with much Bravery in several Wars, but for the most part prov'd unfortunate, yet preferr'd by the Emperor, and much in his Favour. Besides him, several Persons of note were kill'd in this Action, and many brave Soldiers, in all to the number of 700. The Marquis *del Gasto* and some others were taken, and of the Enemy about 500 were slain. This Loss for the present caus'd a great Consternation in *Naples*, and sunk the Emperor's Affairs, yet it produc'd some good; for *D. Hugo* being Dead, the Prince of *Orange* had no body to oppose him, and his Orders were without controle: Besides, the Imprisonment of the Marquis *del Gasto* and others, occasion'd the bringing over of *Andrew Doria* to the Emperor's Service. Provisions being spent in the City, *D. Ferdinand de Gonzaga* was sent out with 500 light Horse, 200 Men at Arms, and 5000 Foot, to fetch in Supplies. He advanc'd by Night to a plain eight Miles from *Naples*, through a very narrow pass between two Mountains. Here he receiv'd advice, that the Enemy was marching towards him; and

and considering that the loss of those Men with him would be the loss of the City, he founded a Retreat, which was perform'd with such confusion, that the pass being choak'd with the Foot and Carriages, the *French* had time to come up and kill about 300 Men, taking 1300 Waggon; and the Slaughter had been much greater, but that the *French* did not pursue their Advantage, being stopt by 1000 *Spanish* Foot, who gaining the Hills over the Pass, fir'd down, and by that means gain'd time for themselves and their Companions to get safe to *Naples*.

Actions in  
Lombardy

3. *Antony de Leyva*, who we said was left at *Milan*, with very small Forces perform'd several notable Actions; and among the rest, marching from *Milan* with all his Troops, took *Pavia* by Storm. That done, he possess'd himself of *Biagrassa*, and then passing the River *Adda*, mov'd towards *Bergamo* a City of the *Venetians*, to favour the approach of the Duke of *Brunswick*, who join'd him there with 15000 *German* Foot, and 800 Men at Arms; but he was too much encumber'd with a Train of Artillery. They with their joint Forces laid Siege to *Lody*, which Duke *Sforcia* had so well Fortify'd and Garison'd, that they were forc'd to break up without it, being drove from before it by the Plague which rag'd in the Army, especially among the *Germans*, and by their Deserting, as well for fear of the Plague, as for want of Pay. Thus these *German* Auxiliaries return'd home at such time as the Earl of *S. Paul* came into *Lombardy* with 10000 *Swiss*, and 1000 Men at Arms, having Orders, in case the *Germans* march'd towards *Naples*, to keep upon their Heels, and second *Lautrec*, but if they staid in *Lombardy*, to join the Duke of *Urbino* General of the *Venetians*, against *Antony de Leyva*. The *Germans* being gone, *Leyva* put *Novara* and *Pavia* into the best posture of Defence he could, and return'd himself to *Milan*. The *French* and *Venetians* being now Masters of the Field, soon took *Biagrassa*, *Pavia*, and *Novara*, but not the Castle of the latter.

4. As *Philipin Doria* was refitting his Gallies after the late Fight, a Messenger come to him from *Monf. de Lautrec*, demanding the Prisoners he had taken :  
whereat

whereat he was much offended, and answer'd, That he being only Lieutenant to his Uncle, could not deliver up such Prisoners of Note, without his order, and therefore they must demand them of him. Here began his distaste to the *French*, and the *Imperialists* laying hold of the opportunity, made Overtures to him and his Uncle to come over to the Emperor's Service, which they afterwards did: But in the mean time *Philipin* carry'd away his Prisoners to *Genoa*, for fear the *Venetian* and *French* Fleets being now at hand, they might force them from him, or offer some other Affront. *Peter Lando* coming upon the Coast of *Apulia* with 20 *Venetian* Gallies, *Mola*, *Polignano*, *Monopoli*, and *Brindis* surrender'd to him, and he forbore attacking the Castle of the latter, to go away to lie before *Naples*, together with the Fleets of *France* and *Genoa*. He guarded all the Coast from *Cape Minerva* to *Gaeta*, and hang'd up at the Yard-arm any Country-people he catch'd the second time carrying Provisions into the City. Yet this did not deter the Peasants from carrying some Refreshments, for which they were well paid; and a famous Man among the *Banditti's* sent in several Supplies of Cattle, for which he was ill rewarded by a *Spanish* Governor of *Capua*, who hang'd him notwithstanding his Pardon. It was now the Month of *June*, and *Naples* had been three Months Besieg'd, when Provisions began to grow so scarce that a Pullet was worth a Ducat, an Egg a Royal, and other things proportionably, and as Famine seldom comes alone, abundance of People sicken'd and dy'd in the City. At the same time a pestilential Disease rag'd in the *French* Camp, and such Numbers were carry'd off, that the Army visibly grew thin, and those who surviv'd began to slacken in their Courage. A Mutiny in the City between the *Spaniards* and the *Germans* had like to have ruin'd all; for they were just ready to give one another Battle, had not some Persons of Note interpos'd and pacify'd them.

5. After that Storm was blown over, 800 *Spanish* Foot and 400 Horse made a Sally upon 6000 of the Enemy, who were convoying a summ of Money, and some Persons of Quality newly landed from *France*, Sally from Naples.

France, into the Camp, and put them to flight, killing about 1000, and taking almost as many Prisoners. From this time forward the Besieged began to be more successful, taking several Convoys of Provisions, as they were coming to the Enemies Camp, where vast numbers Dy'd of the Plague. *Andrew Doria* being offended at the King of France because he pay'd not his Pension, refus'd to restore *Savona* to the *Genoefes*, as he had promis'd to do, and demanded his Prisoners, made his complaint to the *Marquis del Gasto* and others of them, through whose means he enter'd into the Emperor's Service, having waited till the time for which he was engag'd to France, was expir'd, he set up *S. George* his Colours, which are those of *Genoa*, and soon after went over openly to the Emperor's Service. The Articles granted him were, That *Genoa* should be a free State, and possess'd of *Savona*. That he should be the Emperor's Captain General. That he should be allow'd 6000 Ducats a Year for every Galley he had. That the *Genoefes* should be allow'd to Trade throughout all His Majesty's Dominions. Afterwards he was made Prince of *Melfi*. Having thus chang'd party he Sail'd away to *Isola* with his Prisoners, where the *French* and *Venetian* Gallies came in sight of him, but durst not approach because of the Castle; soon after he pursu'd the *French* in their return home, and took from them some Vessels loaded with Horses, Cannon, and other Warlike Stores. Fortune began now to favour the Emperor, for the Pestilence had so weaken'd the *French* Army before *Naples*, that of 50000 who came before it, there were scarce 1000 sound Men left. Here began that contagious Distemper never before heard of, but now sufficiently known, and commonly call'd the *French-Pox*. *Laurec* himself, and several other Persons of Note, Dy'd, so that the small remains of that mighty Army broke up from before *Naples* by Night, and march'd away, yet not so secretly but that the Besieg'd understanding it, pursu'd and took many of them, among whom was the unfortunate Count *Peter* of *Navarre*, of whom more hereafter. Such as escap'd fortify'd them-

Doria  
comes over  
to the Em-  
peror.

themselves, with their General the Marquis of *Saluzzes*, in *Aversa*, where they were Besieg'd by the *Imperialists*, and surrendr'd upon these Conditions, That the Marquis, and all other Commanders, except *Guido Rangon*, should remain Prisoners. That the *French* and *Venetians* restore all places taken by them in the Kingdom of *Naples*. That all Soldiers march away without Arms or Horses. That the Officers have Mules and Horses allow'd them to ride on. That the *Italians* do not serve against the Emperor in six Months. After this happy Success the Prince of *Orange*, and other Imperial Generals, in a short time recover'd all that had been lost in the Kingdom of *Naples*, except some few Towns in *Apulia*, and on the *Adriatick* Shore, which the *Venetians* had fortify'd and supply'd by Sea, and which prov'd very troublesome to reduce.

6. *Andrew Doria*, now Captain General of the Sea for the Emperor, pursu'd the *French*, as was said before, and took from them two Gallies, two Ships, and some other Vessels loaden with Corn.

Then being of Intelligence with some principal Men in *Genoa*, where the Plague had consum'd the *French* Garrison, he Landed 500 Men, and proclaiming Liberty, with the assistance of the Inhabitants, drove *Trivulce*, the *French* Governor, with the small remains of his Men into the Castle. The Earl of *S. Paul*, the *French* King's General in *Lombardy*, being inform'd of the loss of *Genoa*, halted thither with 4000 Men, hoping to recover it, but was disappointed, and so return'd to Winter at *Alexandria*. The *Genoefes* kept the Castle so streightly Besieg'd, that *Trivulce* was forc'd to surrender it up to them, and so they shook off the *French* Yoak, and have continu'd a free State to this Day. Soon after 2000 *Spaniards* newly sent over, arriv'd at *Genoa*, and there being no need of them in that City, *Antony de Leyva* sent *Lewis Barbiano* to conduct them to him, which he did, marching them thro' by ways over the tops of Mountains, where they suffer'd very much want, and many were knock'd on the Head by the Mountain People, who hated the *Spaniards* ever since they plunder'd *Genoa*. The reason of marching that way

Genova  
made a  
free State.

was

was to escape the *French* and *Venetians*, who lay in wait for them, but were disappointed, they taking a great compass through the Lands of the Church, and coming out upon the *Po*, which they cross'd without opposition, and joyn'd *Antony de Leyva*. The *French* having taken *Mortara*, and *Philip For-naello* quitted *Novari*, the *Spaniards* had only two Castles left in their possession, beyond the River *Tesin*. The Confederates therefore resolv'd to divide their Forces to cut off all Provisions from *Milan*, and so to reduce *Antony de Leyva* by Famine. The *Venetians* were to post themselves at *Casal*, and Duke *Sforcia's* Troops at *Pavia* and *Vegeven*; but the Earl of *S. Paul* with the *French* Troops, resolv'd to march a-way to recover *Genoa*, and in order to it, took his way to *Landriano*, where, sending away the Baggage and the Artillery in the Van, he staid long behind with the main Body and Rear. *Antony de Leyva* understanding he was still at *Landriano*, part of his Forces gone before, and the *Venetians* quite parted from him, set out that Night with about 10000 Men from *Milan*, and marching all Night at break of Day surpriz'd the Enemy, who expected no such Salutation, and not giving them time to range their Battle, gain'd a compleat Victory, without any Loss or Danger, *Leyva* being all the while carry'd in a Chair because he was Lame. The Earl of *S. Paul*, and many other Persons of Note, were taken, as were abundance of Horses, Cattle, Waggon, Baggage, Artillery, and Colours. This Victory gain'd *Antony de Leyva* great Reputation, which indeed he deserv'd for many more notable Exploits he perform'd; it was gain'd on the 21st of June 1529.

Peter of  
Navarres  
Death.

7. Count *Peter* of *Navarre*, who, as we said before, was taken at *Aversa*, being committed Prisoner to *Castelnovo* which he had formerly taken, was there one Morning found Dead in his Bed, and some would have it that he was stifled with his Bed-cloaths by the Governor of the Castle, to prevent his being Beheaded, as the Emperor had order'd. This Count *Peter* was well Born in *Navarre*, when young took to the Sea, was afterwards Servant to Cardinal *John* of *Aragon*

*Aragon*, then a Souldier under *Peter Montano*, General of the *Florentines*, who gave him 30 Ducats a Month, and after that 60 in the Quality of an Ingenier: Next he turn'd Privatier, then went to *Naples* and serv'd against the *French* under the Great Caprain, where he gain'd such Reputation, that he was made Earl of *Oliveto*. The rest of his Actions, and his going over to serve the *French*, have been mention'd in their proper places, so that it will be needless to make a Repetition, but so much I thought good to say upon the Death of this brave Commander.

8. Having done for this time in *Italy*, let us look back to other parts. On the 19th of *April* 1528, the Court remov'd from *Burgos* to *Madrid*; where Prince *Philip* was sworn Heir to the Crown, and the Cortes were held. In *August* the Emperor order'd the Diet to meet at *Spire*, appointing his Brother *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, *Fredrick* Count *Palatine*, *William* of *Bavaria*, and the Archbishop of *Trent* and *Hildesheim* his Vicars, or Commissioners. His Imperial Majesty having resolv'd to go over into *Italy* to be Crown'd, in *March* 1529, set forward from *Toledo* towards *Aragon*, attended by all the Nobility of *Castile*, leaving the Empress to Govern those Kingdoms, and two Wills, one in *Lain*, and the other in *Spanish*, in the Custody of *D. John de Tavira*, Archbishop of *Santiago*, and President of *Castile*. In *January*, before his Departure, the Emperor publish'd a Letter to acquaint his Subjects of *Castile* with his intended Journey, which was in order to be Crown'd, to settle the Affairs of *Italy* that requir'd his Presence, and to give Orders how to oppose the *Turk*, who was reported to be invited into *Germany* by the *French*, yet he said he would make some stay at *Barcelona*, and in case things might be dispos'd for the Benefit of *Christendom*, without his Presence in other Parts, would return from thence into *Castile*; but whether he went over into *Italy* or no, his stay should be but short. The vast Expences of the War having exhausted the Revenue, and there being great need of Money to defray the charge of the Emperor's Journey and his Coronation, he Mor-

1529.

gag'd

gag'd the *Molucco* Islands to King *John III.* of *Portugao* for 350000 Ducats. As soon as he was gone the Empress fell sick of an Ague and made her Will, but it pleas'd God she recover'd, but miscarry'd.

Emperor &  
Pope make  
Peace.

9. The News being spread abroad in *Italy*, that the Emperor was coming over to be Crown'd with a mighty Fleet, and 8000 *Spanish* Foot, and the Pope being afflicted because the Confederates flighted him, he resolv'd to accommodate matters with the Emperor, and accordingly they agreed upon the following Articles, That there be a perpetual Peace between them. That the Imperial Army have free Passage out of *Naples* through the Pope's Dominions. That the Emperor give his Daughter *Margaret* in Marriage to *Alexander de Medicis*, and with her the State of *Florence* erected into a Dukedom. That the Emperor restore to the Pope all that has been taken from him. That the Pope invest the Emperor in the Kingdom of *Naples*, he paying a white Gennet as an acknowledgement. That Duke *Sforcia* have Justice done him, &c. The Emperor swore the observation of this Treaty at *Barcelona* on the 29th of *June* 1529, and the Pope granted a Bull in the best form that could be, to enable his Imperial Majesty to hold the Kingdom of *Naples*, which was before incompatible with the Empire.

How the  
French  
Princes  
were kept.

10. It has been said before, that the two young Princes of *France*, who were Hostages for the King their Father, were deliver'd to the Custody of the Constable of *Castile*, and kept at *Vallalpando*, where their *French* Servants were taken from them and committed Prisoners to the fortrefs of *Pedraza de la Sierra*, for which I cannot assign the certain reason; but doubtless there must be a sufficient cause, or they had not been so treated; perhaps these Servants might contrive how to convey the Princes away; yet we must not insist on this, because it is only a Conjecture. In *November* 1529, the Emperor sent Orders to the Constable to allow their Preceptor to have access to the Princes for their Instruction, but always in the presence of some trusty Person. A Letter was intercepted from the Servants to the King of *France*, complaining of their hard Usage, and imploring

imploring his Compassion to exchange them for others of the Emperor's Subjects. From *Villalpando* the Princes were remov'd to *Berlanga*, and thence to *Pedraza de la Sierra*, being always maintain'd at the charge of the Constable and his Brother, for which neither the Emperor nor King of France ever made any Satisfaction. When the Treaty of Peace was set a foot at *Cambray*, the King's Mother having obtain'd the Emperor's Pass, sent a Messenger into *Spain* to visit her Grand-Children, and see what Condition they were in. This Messenger gave in a long Relation in Writing, where, after an account of his Journey, he says, he found the Princes in a Room that had but little Light, without any Hangings, where they sate on Stone Seats made in the Wall at a Window, secur'd within and without with strong Iron Bars, the Wall eight Foot thick, and the Window so high they could scarce see the Sky. Their Cloaths, he says, were very mean and old, and they had quite forgot their French. Besides he mentions many other Circumstances to show how hardly they were us'd, too long for this place. The King of France perceiving all his hopes of rescuing the Princes by force had fail'd him, thought fit to try what might be done by fair means, and therefore sent his Mother into *Picardy* to treat with *Margaret* Governess of the Low-Countries, and the Emperor's Aunt, and both of them being furnish'd with sufficient Commissions from the two Monarchs, concluded a Peace more advantagious to France than to its Allies, who loudly exclaim'd against that King's want of Faith. The Treaty was carry'd on at *Cambray*, the Pope's Nuncio being Mediator, and concluded on the last Day of *July*. Afterwards on the 4th of *August* the King of *England* was comprehended in the Peace, and on the 5th the Ladies *Margaret* and *Lewis*, and the *English* Ambassador swore the observation of the Peace in our Ladies Church, where the Dean proclaim'd it; *Te Deum* was sung, and the Kings at Arms of all three Princes scatter'd Money, saying, *Larges, Larges*. On the 9th the King came to *Cambray*, swore the observation of the Peace, and there was a great rejoycing on both sides. The Articles agreed upon were in substance as follows.



Article between the Emperor & France.

II. Articles of Peace between the Emperor and King of France, concluded on at *Cambray*, on the 5th of *August* 1529.

I. That there be a firm and perpetual Peace between the two Monarches.

II. That the Treaty of *Madrid* remain in full force, excepting only the 3d, 4th, 11th, and 14th Articles thereof, which relate to *Burgundy* and its dependencies, to which the Emperor's Title shall remain, notwithstanding it be not restor'd by the present Treaty.

III. That the King shall pay to the Emperor two Millions of Crowns in Gold for the Ransome of his Sons, whereof 1200000 down in Money, 400000 in Lands in the Low-Countries, and the other 400000 to discharge the Debt to the King of *England*.

IV. That the King of *France* shall within six Weeks after signing this Capitulation, recall all his Forces out of *Italy*.

V. That the said King shall restore the Town and Castle of *Hedin*.

VI. The said King releases all claim to any Homage for the Earldoms of *Flanders* and *Artois*, and all his pretentions to *Arras*, *Tournay*, *Tournessis*, *S. Amand*, *Martaigne*, and the Towns of *Lisse*, *Doway*, and *Orchus*, &c.

VII. That the People of *Artois* be exempt from any Tribute, or Duty payable to the Kings of *France*.

VIII. The Emperor on his part renounces all claim to any Lands in the possession of the King of *France*, particularly the Towns and Castellanies of *Peronne*, *Montdidier*, *Roye*, and the Counties of *Bolognois*, *Guines* and *Ponthieu*; as also, all Lordships on the River *Some*.

IX. That all processess lying before the Parliament of *Paris*, or other Courts there concerning Lands in *Flanders*, shall be remitted to the Emperor's Council of *Flanders*, to be decided there.

X. That Judgments given against the Emperor's Subjects be not put in Execution.

XI. The King of *France* shall in six Weeks restore to the Emperor any Towns or Castles which are in his Hands, in the State of *Milan*, as also the Earldom of *Aste*, and the Town of *Barleta*, and all others he is possess'd of in the Kingdom of *Naples*, and likewise all that was taken in the Gallies at *Portofino*, or the full value of it.

XII. As for the Duke of *Angoulesmes* residing with the Emperor, mention'd in the Capitulation of *Madrid*, that is left to the Will of the King.

XIII. As for the mutual assistance mention'd in that Treaty, it shall extend only to the defence of the Dominions of each, and he who desires it shall bear the Charge.

XIV. The

XIV. The King of *France* shall Marry the Lady *Ellenor*, as was agreed in the Treaty of *Madrid*, and the 200000 Ducats for her Portion be paid at twice, with six Months interval between each payment.

XV. Instead of what was stipulated by the Treaty of *Madrid*, the King shall furnish the Emperor with 12 Gallies, 4 of his best Ships, and 4 Galeons, all well mann'd and fitted, to Attend His Imperial Majesty over in his passage to *Italy*.

XVI. All Estates confiscate since the War, to return to their Owners, but no account to be given of Arrears of profits.

XVII. That all Privileges granted on both sides to the Subjects of each party, shall remain in full force.

XVIII. All Prisoners of War shall be set at Liberty without Ransom, except such of His Imperial Majesty's Subjects as have serv'd against him, and such persons who had before this Capitulation agreed upon their Ransom.

XIX. That the King shall no way Relieve and Support *Robert de la Marche*, or any that shall attempt upon the Castle and Dukedom of *Bouillon*.

XX. That the Heirs of the Duke of *Bourbon* be restor'd to his Estate, and he to his Honour, and so of all others that follow'd him into the Emperor's Service.

XXI. That *Philibert de Chaalons* be restor'd to his Principality of *Orange*, as also the Dutcheffs Dowager of *Vendosme* to her Estate, and so of others there nam'd.

XXII. That in this Peace are comprehended our most Holy Father the Pope, and See Apostolick, the Kings of *England*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Scotland*, &c.

XXIII. The *Florentines* to be admitted, provided they agree with the Emperor in four Months after the Ratification.

XXIV. His Imperial Majesty and the King, shall with all possible speed, ratifie and take a solemn Oath to observe this Treaty in its full extent, religiously and punctually; as also the Treaty of *Madrid*, as far as is not by this made void.

This was the substance of the principal Articles, of the Treaty of *Cambray*, much too tedious to be inserted at length, and containing nothing more that is material, but only formality of words, repetitions, and some Articles concerning private persons.

12. After the Peace was proclaim'd, the Empress at the request of Queen *Ellenor*, order'd the *French* Servants to the two Princes, who were kept prisoners, to have the liberty of the Town, their Treasurer to be permitted to go into *France*, and them to be well Cloath'd; their Lodgings handsomly furnish'd, and a *French* Gentleman that was going to them,

The young  
Princes bet-  
ter treated,

them, to have free admittance, which was accordingly perform'd, and they gave the King their Father an account of it by Letter. After this, the Emperor sent orders, That the Servants should be restor'd to the young Princes, to do their duty and attend them, and they accordingly came to them on the last Day of the Year 1529. By this Treaty it plainly appears, the Emperor was ever inclinable to Peace; because he mended the Conditions for *France*, when that Kingdom was exhausted, having lost three Armies in *Italy*; and sustain'd such Damages as made it in no Condition to Oppose His Imperial Majesty, who was then Successful in all parts. Yet *Jovius* in spite to the Emperor, who refus'd to prefer him beyond what he deserv'd, never has done Railing at him and the *Spaniards*, being a most partial Man for the *French*, because that King allow'd him a pension of 1000 Ducats a Year, for which he promis'd to make him Immortal. Before the King of *France* went from *Cambray*, he sent for the Embassadors of the Confederates, and after excusing himself for making the Peace, which he had been necessitated to, as being the only means to recover his Children, he assur'd them that he would always continue in their Alliance. And so it seems he design'd; for when he had got his Sons, he never thought of performing any one of the Articles he had so solemnly Swore to, as we shall soon see; for this was King *Francis* his fault, that he made no account of Words or Oaths. But here let us leave him to begin another Chapter.

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## C H A P. XVIII.

*The Emperor goes over into Italy, concludes a Peace with the Venetians, restores the Duke of Milan, the Ceremony of his Coronation, Actions of the great Pyrate Barbaruffa.*

*The Emperor in Italy.*

I. THE Emperor having gather'd a mighty Fleet of all sorts of Vessels in the Port of *Barcelona*, and shipp'd 8000 *Spanish* Foot aboard it, set sail from that Harbour on the 28th of *July* 1529, attended by a numerous Train of Persons of Quality, and had a good passage to *Genoa*, where he landed the 12th of *August*, and was receiv'd with great demonstrations of Joy by those people who expected his coming, as did three Legates of the Popes. With them was *Alexander de Medicis*, who was to be the Emperor's Son-in-law. The Emperor was Lodg'd in the Palace of the Seigniory,

Seigniory, and *Andrew Doria* prevail'd to have all his Retinue lodg'd gratis in the Citizens Houses, according to the Custom of *Spain*. The people were much pleas'd with the sight of the Emperor, because he was of a graceful Presence and obliging Aspect, whereas he had been represented to them, like, some of the Barbarous fierce *Huns* or *Goths*, who formerly ravag'd *Italy*. Here an Express brought the News of the Peace concluded at *Cambray*, which His Imperial Majesty ratify'd, as appears by the original Instrument kept at *Simancas*. He also receiv'd Intelligence, that Count *Furtemberg* was marching into *Italy* with 8000 German Foot, 1000 Horse, and a Train of Artillery for the Emperor's Service, which much alarm'd the Confederates, finding themselves forsaken by the King of *France*, and therefore all the Princes and States of *Italy*, except the *Venetians* and *Florentines*, sent to Congratulate his safe Arrival. The *Florentines* however sent four Embassadors to make Overtures of Peace, but they had orders not to see the Pope. These Embassadors begg'd the Emperor's pardon for having join'd with the *French*, and promis'd to behave themselves better for the future, provided His Majesty would preserve them in Liberty, for which they were resolv'd to venture their Lives and Fortunes, and all that was dear to them. The Emperor as resolutely answer'd, That they had deserv'd to forfeit their Liberty for siding with his Enemies; but yet he was willing to shew Mercy in pardoning their Treason, upon condition they restor'd the Pope and his Family to their Rights in the City; and that the best way to obtain his Favour, was to make Peace with his Holiness, and use him as their Mediator, for he was resolv'd to put him in possession of his Right, either by fair means or foul.

2. Being ready to set forward to meet his Holiness, the Emperor sent part of the *Spaniards* he brought over with him to *Milan*, and kept the rest with him. He took the way of *Plasencia*; and being ready to enter upon the patrimony of the Church, was met by three Legates of the Pope, who tender'd him an Oath, the purport whereof was, That he would never offer violence to the Church as to its Liberties; which he took, with a protestation that it should no way prejudice his right to the Cities of *Parma* and *Plasencia*, formerly Dependencies of the Dutchy of *Milan*, which had ever been a Feoff of the Empire. *Antony de Leyva* having been sent for to come to *Plasencia*, was well receiv'd by the Emperor, who would not give ear to his Advice for carrying on the War in *Italy*, being fully bent upon to leave that Country in quiet, that he might thence go into *Germany*, to settle the Affairs of Religion, much disturb'd by *Luther*, and make head against the *Turks* who had laid

Siege to *Vienna* with 200000 Men, after ravaging all *Hungary*; and tho' repuls'd, threatned to return the next Year with a greater Force. The *Lutherans* making their advantage of this power of the *Infidels*, sent their Deputies to the Emperor with a Protestation they had form'd, at which he was highly offended, order'd them to be turn'd out of his Court, and not to stay in *Italy*, which blew the Coales that afterwards set all *Germany* in a Flame. *Antony de Leyva* was sent back to the State of *Milan*, where he took *Pavia* without any opposition; and then leaving *Lewis Barbiano* with part of the Army to Command in that Dukedom, return'd with the rest of his Forces to the Emperor, to assist at his Coronation.

Peace with  
the Venetians.

3. The *Venetians*, lest they alone should be thought to obstruct the Peace of *Italy*, sent Embassadors to treat with the Emperor, who at the request of the Pope agreed with them upon these Terms, That they restore to the Pope the Cities of *Ravenna*, and *Cecena*, and he pardon them all past Offences: That they restore to his Majesty all the places they hold in the Kingdom of *Naples*, pay 2000 Pounds of Gold formerly due, and recall all that are Banish'd for siding with the Emperor: That they pay 500000 Ducats to the Emperor within ten Months, and the remainder within the Year: That the Duke of *Urbino* their General be comprehended in this Treaty: That they pardon Count *Gambara*: That there be a free Trade, and Pyrates suppress'd: That the *Venetians* enjoy all their Dominions peaceably: That the *Venetians* who have serv'd the Emperor, and have liberty to return Home, be not restor'd to their Estates, unless the Seigniorie think fit: That the Emperor and *Venetians* use all their power to settle a lasting Peace in *Italy*: That 6000 Foot, 800 Men at Arms, and as many light Horse, be always in *Lombardy* for the safety of Duke *Sforcia*: That the *Venetians* upon occasion bring a like Force into the Field for their common Security: That if any person Invade the Kingdom of *Naples*, the *Venetians* assist the Emperor with fifteen Gallies: That the Friends and Allies of both Parties be admitted into this Treaty, particularly the Duke of *Ferrara*, provided he be restor'd to the Pope's Favour. This Treaty being sign'd and ratify'd, Duke *Sforcia* was restor'd to his Dukedom, and the Emperor to shew his Favour, gave him to Wife *Christierna* the Daughter of *Christiern* the 2d King of *Denmark* by the Emperor's Sister, the young Lady being but ten Years Old. The *Venetians* restor'd the Towns they had taken from the Pope and Emperor, and thus by submitting they obtain'd Peace, which they could never have done by force. Now only *Florence* stood out, of which we shall speak in its place.

4. His Imperial Majesty understanding the Pope was come *Emperor at* to *Bolonia*, set out from *Plasencia*, was by the way nobly entertain'd at *Rezzo* and *Modena* by the Duke of *Ferrara*, and rested at *Castilfranco*, 15 Miles from *Bolonia*, whence he remov'd to a Monastery within two Miles of that City. That Day 24 Cardinals sent from the Pope, came to receive him, and the next Day the Senate and Gentry of *Bolonia* attended him, richly Habited and with much Musick. The Emperor made his entry into *Bolonia* about the latter end of *October*: He was all in Armour except his Head: Before him march'd four Troops of Horse, then the *Spanish* Foot, over his Head was carry'd a rich Canopy, about his Horse all the Youth of *Bolonia* a Foot, then the Magistrates. At the City Gate was the Bishop with his Clergy singing *Te Deum*. After his Imperial Majesty, follow'd the Gentry that came with him out of *Spain*, then the Imperial Standard or Eagle, and then the *Spanish*, *Flemish*, and *German* Guards of Horse. On the Emperors sides rode two Gentlemen strewing Money all the way. This procession went directly to the Cathedral, at the Gate whereof a Scaffold was crested, ascending by Steps, on which sat the Cardinals and Prelates, and at the top, in a Chair of State, the Pope in his Pontifical Habir, with his Tiara on his Head. The Emperor being come to the Scaffold, the Grandees of *Spain* ran to help him to alight, and then two Cardinals from above conducted him up. Thus met the two greatest Princes in the World, and the Emperor being come up to the Pope fell on his Knees and kiss'd his Foot: The Pope lifted him up and gave him the Kiss of Peace; then his Imperial Majesty told him, he was now come as he had long wish'd, into his presence, to settle the Affairs of Religion, and begg'd that God would prosper his Intentions. His Holiness reply'd, That he had desir'd nothing so much as that Meeting, for which he return'd Thanks to Almighty God, and hop'd all things would have a happy Issue. After some other Ceremonies, they went down Hand in Hand to the Church Door, where they parted, the Pope to his Apartment, the Emperor into the Church, whence he retir'd to his Lodgings being in the same Pallace with His Holiness, only parted by a thin Wall, in which was a private Door, that they two might meet by themselves. Thus they continu'd for some time concerting Matters of great Moment, and among the rest His Holiness obtain'd of the Emperor pardon for Duke *Sforcia*, who thereupon came to *Bolonia*, and casting himself at the Emperor's Feet, in a few words endeavour'd to vindicate himself from the aspersions laid upon him, asserting his Loyalty and Innocence. The Emperor gave him the Stile of Duke of *Milan*, and order'd a fresh Grant of it to pass, which was as

Duke Sfor-  
cia restor'd

great an Action as could be, for he gave that he had so long contended for with the greatest Princes, when there was none left to oppose him, and he might have dispos'd of it at his pleasure. After this an universal Peace was concluded between all Christian Princes and States, namely, the Pope, Emperor, Kings of *England, France, Hungary, Portugal, Scotland, Poland and Denmark*, the Dukes of *Ferrara and Milan*, and the Republicks of *Venice, Genoa, Siena and Luca*, and the *Catholick Swiss Cantons*, excluding only *Florence* and the *Lutherans*. This Peace was solemnly proclaim'd on the first of *January 1530*. An Express brought the News to *Bolonia*, that the Empress was deliver'd of a Prince, who was call'd *Ferdinand*, for which there was great Rejoycing, but he Dy'd a Child.

The Empe-  
rors Cor-  
nation.

5. As soon as *Francis Sforzia* was restor'd to the Dukedom of *Milan*, the Emperor order'd his Generals to draw his Forces out of *Lombardy*, and march them towards *Florence*. About this time His Majesty was taken ill of a Quinzy, but it pleas'd God he soon recover'd. It was much contested whether the Emperor should be Crown'd at *Rome* or at *Bolonia*, but at length it was agreed, that at the latter, and the Emperor's Birth-day, being the Feast of *S. Matthias*, when enter'd upon his 31st Year was the Day appointed for it. A Gallery was built from the pontifical Pallace to the Cathedral, for the Pope and Emperor to go without being hindred by the people, and it was most richly adorn'd. Two Days before the principal Ceremony, the Magistrates of *Morza* brought the Iron Crown, which us'd to be put on at *Milan* for the Kingdom of *Lombardy*, but was now set on his Head here. The next, which was the Coronation with the Golden Crown, was the greatest solemnity that has been seen, and being so extraordinary a Ceremony I will be somewhat particular in it, for the satisfaction of the curious Reader. Two Days before the Coronation, the Emperor was requir'd to take proof that he had been canonically elected King of the *Romans*, which being sworn by four Witnesses present at the Election, The next Day the Pope summon'd all the Cardinals to meet, and he of *Ancona* as Protector of *Spain*, presenting the above mention'd Depositions, propos'd that the Emperor might be crown'd, which was unanimously agreed to, viz. That he should the following Day receive the second Crown in the Chapel of the Apostolick Pallace, and the *Thursday* following the Golden Crown of the Empire in the Cathedral. Accordingly the next day, the Emperor, attended by all the Nobility and Prelites, set forward: Before him went the Marquis of *Astorg*, carrying the Imperial Septer; then the Marquis of *Villena* with the Sword; then *Alexander de Medecis* the Popes

Nephew; afterwards Duke of *Florence* with the Globe; then the Marquis of *Montferrat* with the Crown of *Lombardy*; next came the Emperor between two Cardinal Deacons, after him follow'd all the Court. At the Chappel Door stood the Cardinal who was to say Mass and anoint him, attended by four Archbishops, and six Bishops in their Miters and Copes. After Prayer the Chancellor of *Germany* gave the aforesaid Cardinal the Pope's Brief, requiring him to anoint His Majesty, which was Read. Then the Cardinal, after some Ceremonies, anointed him, as he knelt before the Altar, on the Back and Right Side. Then they carry'd him into the Sacristy, where, taking off his loose Garment and Cloak, they put him on a long Garment of Brocade, reaching to his Feet like a Clergy-man's Cassock, with narrow Sleeves, which he Girt about him, and over that a Cloak of Purple Brocade, with a round Hood, all like a Cope, and lin'd with Ermines. In this Garb he came out of the Sacristy or Vestry, the Earl of *Nassau* Lord Chamberlain carrying his Train, and sat down on the place rais'd for that purpose, those who had brought the Regalia sitting at some distance after they had laid them on the Altar. Now came the Pope from his Apartment to the Chappel with his Miter and Cope, as supreme Bishop, attended by all the Cardinals and Prelates. The Emperor went to the Chappel Door to meet and to do him Honour, and His Holiness made a low bow with his Head. The Mass began, the Pope and Emperor took their places; after the Epistle, four Bishops brought the Regalia to the Pope from the Altar, which he saying some Prayers bless'd; the Emperor attended by the two Cardinals, went and knelt down before the Pope who bless'd him, put the naked Sword into his right Hand saying a Prayer, then took it again and put it into the Scabbard; then he put the Scepter into his Right Hand and the Globe into his Left, then set the Crown on his Head. This done the Emperor rose up, and making a bow, return'd to his Throne. The Pope began the *Te Deum*, they both stood all the while it was sung, the Cannon was fier'd, all sorts of Musick sounded, and the Cardinal went on with the Mass. At the Offertory His Majesty deliver'd the Regalia to the Noblemen that brought them, made his Offering at the Altar, return'd to his Seat, took the Regalia again, which, at the Elevation, he return'd to the same Noblemen, and kneeling, continu'd so till after the Communion. At *Pax vobis* he went up to the Altar, gave the Cardinal the Kiss of Peace, did the same to the Pope, then receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament. After Mass the Pope gave him his Blessing, and taking the Emperor by the Right Hand with his Left, they went out of the

The Iron  
Crown.

Chappel

Chappel together, and parting by the way, each went to his Apartment. Thus ended the solemnity of this Day. The next Day being *Wednesday* was spent in preparing for the other Coronation, and there came to *Bolonia* the Duke of *Savoy*, one of the Dukes of *Bavaria*, and the Bishop of *Trent*, Embassador from the King of *Hungary*, besides great multitudes of all sorts of people to see the Coronation, because there had been none in *Italy* since the Emperor *Fredrick* Great Granfather to *Charles V.*

The Crown  
of Gold.

6. On *Thursday* the 24th of *February*, being the Feast of *S. Mathias*, the Gallery before mention'd, made from the Pallace to the Cathedral, was all cover'd with Lawrel and Ivy, and abundance of Scutcheons of the Emperor's and Pope's Arms: The Scaffolds in the Church were cover'd with rich Silks, and all the Windows of the square it stands in, hung after the same manner, and full of Ladies come from all parts to behold that sight: All the City was adorn'd in like manner, and the Inhabitants richly clad. At break of Day the *Spanish* and *German* Foot, bringing *Antony de Leyva* on their Shoulders, took their Post in the Square; where they continu'd the greatest part of the Day. Two Lions Heads fix'd on a Wall, ran with Whitewine, and an Eagle at her Breast pour'd out Red. Abundance of fine Bread, Cakes, Fruit, and Sweetmeats were thrown out of the Pallace Windows, and at one corner of the Square a whole Ox was Roasted, stuff'd with Kid, Rabbits and Fowl. Early in the Morning all the Prelates, Nobility and Gentry repair'd to the Pallace most richly clad. It being time to go to Church, the Pope was brought out on Mens Shoulders under a rich Canopy, attended by 53 Archbishops and Bishops, the whole Colledge of Cardinals, all with rich Copes and Miters, and abundance of Officers and Magistrates of *Rome* and *Bolonia*. Being thus carry'd to the High Altar he took his place, and the Office began. Whilst that was sung, and the Pope vested himself to say Mass, two of the Eldest Cardinals went back to the Pallace to conduct the Emperor. He came out with the Crown on his Head, which he had receiv'd  
the