

the *Tuesday* before, and attended by all the Nobility: First went the Marques of *Monferrat* with the Scepter; next the Duke of *Urbino* with the Sword; next the Duke of *Bavaria* with the Globe, and next the Emperor the Duke of *Savoy* with the Crown. All these Dukes were Habited almost alike, with long antique Robes, and ducal Coronets on their Bonnets. The Emperor being come to a Chappel, erected at the side-Door of the Church, was there receiv'd by the Clergy in procession, took an Oath to defend the Church and Catholick Faith, and then was stripp'd of his Royal Robes, and had a Cloak and Surplice put on him, like one of the Canons of the Church of *S. Mary de Torres* of *Rome*, and was made a Canon of it, as former Emperors us'd to be. This done he went on, and being got into the Church where the Cardinals receiv'd him, part of the Gallery he had just gone over sunk, and many of the Guards fell through and were hurt, but only one *Flemish* Gentleman kill'd. Some superstitious *Italians* said, *The breaking of the Gallery behind him portended that the way was cut off, and no more Emperors should be Crown'd in Italy.* The Emperor coming to another Chappel on the left Hand, which represented that of *S. Gregory* in *S. Peters* at *Rome*, had his Canons Habit taken off, and was dress'd like a Deacon, having a *Dalmatica* and *Maniple*, and over all the Imperial Mantle. Then he went before the High Altar, and leaning on his Breast against a place rais'd, continu'd so till the Litany was ended, after which the Cardinals had him to a Chappel on the left Hand of the high Altar, representing that of *S. Maurice* in *S. Peters* at *Rome*, where Cardinal *Farnesius* anointed him with Holy Oil on the Back and right Shoulder. Thence he return'd to the High Altar, and having made his Obedience to the Pope, who was Vested ready to say Mass, knelt down in his place. His Holiness went up to the Altar and began the Mass, and having Incens'd, the Emperor went up and gave him the Kiss of Peace, and kiss'd the Veile he had on his Shoulders, over the Pontifical Vestment; which done, they went down and sat on each side the Altar.

tar. Then the Princes, who carry'd the Regalia, deliver'd them to a Cardinal in order, and he lay'd them on the Altar; after which the *Venetian* Ambassador gave the Pope Water to wash his Hands. The Epistle being ended, which was sung by two Cardinals, by the one in Latin, and by the other in Greek, according to antient Custom, the Emperor went and knelt down before the Pope, and a Bishop bringing the Sword, deliver'd it to the Cardinal Deacon who serv'd at Mass, from whom the Pope took it ready drawn, and having bless'd it put it into the Emperor's Hands, saying, *Receive the Sword the Holy Gift of God, wherewith thou must overcome and humble the Enemies of the people of the God of Israel.* This said, the Deacon took the Sword again, return'd it to the Scabbard, and gave it again to the Pope, who, assisted by the two Cardinals, girt it about the Emperor, and he rising drew it, and made three flourishes, every time, turning the edge downwards, after which he return'd it into the Scabbard again, and knelt down as he was before, Next the Pope gave him the other Regalia in the same order as they had been brought, saying a prayer to each. The Emperor being Crown'd stoop'd to kiss the Pope's Foot, and went to sit down on his Imperial Throne, at which time the Cannon fir'd, all sorts of Musick play'd, and there re-sounded vast Acclamations of the people. The Gospel was sung by two Cardinals in Greek and Latin, as the Epistle had been. The Pope went on with the Mass, at the Offertory the Emperor made his Offering, gave the Pope the Host upon the Paten, and Wine and Water for the Chalice, the King of *Hungary's* Ambassador gave Water to wash his Hands. The Emperor went back to his Seat, where he continu'd till after *Agnus Dei*, he return'd to the Altar, gave the Pope the Kiss of Peace on the Face and on the Breast. His Holiness left the blessed Sacrament on the Altar with the Cardinals, went to his place by the Altar, and the Emperor to his, and kneeling both of them ador'd the blessed Sacrament. Then the Cardinal Subdeacon took the Sacrament in two Hosts, one large, and one small on the Paten, and turning to the people, deliver'd it to the Cardinal Deacon, and he took the Chalice, and both of them went to the Pope. The Pope, assisted by both Cardinals, took the Paten, and breaking, the bigger Host receiv'd one part, and drank the Chalice, the other pieces of the great Host he gave to the Cardinals, and communicated the Emperor with the lesser Host. Mass ended, the Pope and Cardinals put on lighter Copes, and with his Imperial Majesty went down out of the Church into the great Piazza or Square. There His Holiness mounted a Horse-back, the Emperor offering to hold his Stirrup, and then took the Horse by the Head-

stall

shall, and advanc'd three or four Steps, till the Pope would permit him to go no further. Then delivering the Regalia, except the Crown to those that brought them, he mounted too, and rode on the Pope's left Hand under a rich Canopy, carry'd by two Gentlemen of *Bolonia*. The manner of the procession was thus; first went the Servants of Cardinals, Princes and Prelates, then the Popes and Emperors all richly attir'd, then the forty Tribunes of *Bolonia*, the Doctors of the Colledges, the Governor, and other Officers with their usual Guard, and the Cantaloners of Justice in Armour, carrying the Standard of *Bolonia*; next follow'd the Standards of the Pope, the Emperor, and the City of *Rome*, with abundance of Trumpets and other Musical Instruments; then four white Palfreys of the Pope's, and after them four of the Pope's Bed-Chamber, with four Cardinals Caps: Then follow'd the College of Consistorial Advocates of *Rome*, that of the *Cubicularij*, the *Acolites*, Priests of the Pope's private Chappel, the Auditors of *Rota*, the Sub-deacon's with the Popes Cross, some on Mules, some on Horses, and then the blessed Sacrament, as is usually carry'd when Popes travel. Before it went a Sub-deacon on a Mule with a great ChristalLanthorn, and a lighted Candle in it, another with the Popes Cross, and then a palfrey under a rich Canopy, a Bell about his Neck and 8 or 10 Attendants about, one of whom led it by the Bridle. On the Saddle was fixt a small casket cover'd with Cloth of Gold, in which was the blessed Sacrament, and before it twelve lighted Flambeaux: After this follow'd all the persons of Note of all Nations, most richly Accouter'd; next the Macebearers and Kings at Arms, belonging to the Emperor, Kings of *France* and *England*, and Duke of *Savoy*, admitted as King of *Jerusalem*. The Emperor's Heralds scatter'd Money Coin'd for that purpose, bearing on one side His Majesties Effigies, circumscrib'd *Carolus, Quintus Imperator*, and on the Reverse his device, which was two Pillars, with the Motto *Plus Ultra*, and the Year of our Lord 1530: Then follow'd the Cardinals by two and two, the Princes afore mention'd with the Regalia, except the Crown which was on the Emperor's Head; who, as was said, came last with the Pope under a Canopy. About the Pope were his Esmyers, and about the Emperor 30 young *Spaniards* a Foot, the Sons of the Prim Nobility: Behind them came the Embassadors of Princes, inferior Prelates, and four Companies of the Emperor's Men at Arms. In this State they march'd through some of the principal Streets of the City, which were all richly adorn'd, and so throng'd it was hard to get through. Being come to a place where the Streets parted, the Emperor struck off to the Church of *S. Dominick*, which was to represent *S. John Lateran*

Lateran at *Rome*, whether the Emperors us'd to go after being Crown'd, and his Holiness went away to his Palace. At *S. Dominicks*, the Emperour was receiv'd in Procession by the Canons of *S. John Lateran*, who were come to that purpose from *Rome*, and so conducted to the high Altar. Having perform'd this Ceremony, and Knighted many Gentlemen of all Nations he return'd with the same pomp to his Palace, where he was saluted with Cannon and Small-shot, chang'd his Apparel, and Din'd at a Table by himself, the Princes that had carry'd the Regalia, din'd at another below him. That Night, and some Days following, there was extraordinary Rejoycing in *Bolonia*; and thus ended the Coronation of *Charles V.*

7. The Emperor after his Coronation, never attempted any of those things the Princes of *Italy* had apprehended he would undertake against them, but remain'd satisfy'd with the restitution the *Venetians* made of his Towns in *Apulia*, without asking any more of them, settled Duke *Sforcia* in the Dukedom of *Milan*, sending *Antony de Leyva* to secure him in the possession of that State. To this Commander he gave the City of *Monza* and other Rewards for his good Service. Colonel *John de Mercado* was made Governor of the Castle of *Milan*, and *D. Lorenzo Manuel* of *Como*. *D. Lope de Acuna* was sent with some Forces to *Siena*, to quell the Divisions that were in that Republick. His Imperial Majesty labour'd to reconcile the Pope and Duke of *Ferrara*, which he did for that time; and lastly he apply'd himself to fulfil his word, as to the restoring his Holiness's Family to *Florence*; which he perform'd, giving them the Sovereignty of it, notwithstanding the *Florentines* offer'd to pay him 500000 Ducats composition. and to be under his Protection; but he chose to punish their Insolencies to the Family of the *Medicis*, and make good his promise to the Pope.

Barbarussa
takes Pe-
non.

8. It is impossible in such variety of Matter to mention every thing in its place; the Emperour's Coronation was not fit to be dismember'd, and therefore some things have been postpon'd, which are now to be related. *Barbarussa*, of whom we before gave an account, being rais'd from so mean a Degree

Degree to be King of *Algier*, never ceas'd to scour the Coasts of *Spain* and the Islands belonging to it, and at last resolv'd to employ his whole Force against a small Fort call'd *Penon*, built on a Rock, almost joining to the Land of *Algier*. He beset it by Sea and Land, battering it, and giving several Assaults.

Martin de Vargas the Governor, who had but 150 *Spaniards* in Garison, and little Ammunition, sent to acquaint the Emperor, who was then at *Barcelona*, and desire Supplies; but he taken up with greater Affairs, forgot it; and those that ought to have done it, never put him in mind. Thus Powder fell short in the Fort, which *Barbarussa* perceiv'd, because the Besieg'd fir'd but sparingly. Nevertheless he offer'd the Besieged honourable Conditions, which they refusing, on the 21th of *May* 1529, he gave a general Assault with 5000 *Turks*, and after a vigorous Opposition, enter'd the place, Killing all within it, except 25 Men and 20 Women, who remain'd in Slavery. He caus'd the Fort to be raz'd, and in the place of it made a curious Garden for his Diversion. *Barbarussa* was the Refuge and Head of

all the *Barbary* Pyrates, and held Correspondence with the *Moors* of the Kingdom of *Valencia*, in order to Transport them into *Barbary*. To this effect he sent *Haradin Cachidiablo* with 11 Sail upon that Coast, who scour'd the Sea for three Months, till the time appointed by the *Morisco's* was come; and at last, on the 18th of *October* at Night, cast Anchor in the River *Altea*, landed 600 *Turks*, and march'd with them to *Parcent*, where he gather'd all the *Moors*, with their Wives, Children, and Wealth. Thence he sent 200 Men to *Murlo*, who did the same, and by break of Day he had got together about 600 Souls, and abundance of Wealth, for every one of them carry'd all they could. This done, he assaulted the House of *Peter Perandreo*, Lord of *Parcent*, who with seven Men defended it 9 Hours, till the *Infidels* getting upon the House, broke in at the top, plunder'd it, and took *Peter Perandreo* and his seven Men, and so put off to Sea with all he had got. *Perandreo's* Son us'd all possible means to ransom him, going for that purpose to *Venice*, thence to *Ragusa*, then returning to *Marseilles*, where *Barbarussa*



russa was at that time, and resolving to go to *Constantinople*; but at last understood that his Father was Dead there, upon which he return'd home.

9. *Roderick de Portundo* returning from *Genoa*, whether he had attended the Emperor to guard the Coast of *Spain*, receiv'd Intelligence, that *Cachidiablo* infested the Seas, and therefore taking 150 Men in at *Jvizza* to reinforce 8 Gallies he had with him, he sail'd away to the Island *Formentera*, where he found the *Infidel*, who presently fled. *Portundo*, tho' advis'd to the contrary, as being too weak, pursu'd with much eagerness, and so came up with the Enemy, when four of his Gallies were so far astern, that they could yield him no assistance. The *Infidel* made use of this Advantage, and falling on, took the 5 foremost Gallies, tho' they defended themselves with much Bravery; then pursuing the other three, took one, the other two made their escape. This hapned on the 25th of *October* 1529. *Barbarussa* puff'd up with his Success, sent to invite *Synan the Jew*, a most famous Pyrate, who was at *Gelves*, to come and join him. He did so, and several more of the same stamp resorting to him, *Barbarussa* found he had sixty Sail of all sorts, with which he propos'd no less than to take *Cadiz*. In order to it, *Hali Caraman* was sent to *Sargel* with 25 Sail for Provisions and Ammunition. About the same time *Andrew Doria* was sent out by the Emperor against *Barbarussa* with 38 Gallies, who at *Majorca* understood that the Enemy had 60 Sail; but the one half was at *Argier*, the other at *Sargel*. He set sail for *Sargel*, where *Hali* was, who being surpriz'd, landed all his *Christian Slaves*, which were about 800, and clapt them into Dungeons, thinking to secure them because they were worth much Money; then he sunk all his Vessels that they might not be carry'd off, turn'd the Inhabitants out of the Town, and threw himself with his *Turks* into the Castle. *Andrew Doria* enter'd the Port without any opposition, took the Fort, and sent *George Palavizzino* with 3 Companies of *Italians* to relieve the Captives. They were brought to the Gallies, but the Soldiers falling to plunder the Town, *Hali* Sally'd out of the Castle upon them with his *Turks*, took the Commander with about 60 of his Men, and kill'd about 400. *Doria* after this, durst not attempt the Castle, but put to Sea with his Captives, 2 Gallies, and 6 or 7 small Vessels. *Barbarussa* was much concern'd at this Loss, because it broke his design upon *Cadiz*, and in revenge, exercis'd his Cruelty upon such *Christians* as he had, impaling *Dominick Portundo*, running Canes between the Nails and the Flesh of others, trampling some to Death with Horses, Beheading 17 *Christian Slaves*, who would have yielded 15000 Ducats, and cutting Capt. *Martin de Vargas* Limb from Limb.

C H A P. XIX.

A full Account of the Florentine War, which City is reduc'd, made a Dukedom, and given to Alexander de Medicis. The Emperor in Germany, Diet at Ausburg, Troubles caus'd by the Lutherans; the two young Princes of France Ransom'd.

THE Florentine War having been carry'd on by the Emperors Generals, and with his Forces, deserves a particular Relation, which we will give in the next place; but as briefly as may be, without omitting any thing that is material. The Imperial Forces were Commanded by the Prince of Orange; the chief Commander of the Florentines, was Malatesta Baillon, and under him Francis Carduchi, and ten others. The Prince would fain have gain'd Baillon to him; but he was resolute to Die for his Country, as he did. He advis'd the Florentines to keep the War at a distance, maintaining the Towns that were farthest off; but the other Commanders, who were of a contrary Opinion, prevail'd. The Prince of Orange having taken other places in Umbria, sat down before Hespelo, the peculiar Estate of Baillon, which the Spaniards assaulted, and were Repuls'd with the loss of their famous Collonel, John de Urbina, who receiv'd a Musket-Shot in his Face, of which he Died in a few Days; however the Place surrendred upon Articles, which were not perform'd. Next Perugia submitted and was deliver'd to the Pope; so that all Umbria was now reduc'd. Cortona stood one Assault, but submitted

mitted before the second: So did *Arezzo*, and other places, not daring to hazard the Fury of the *Imperialists*, who advanc'd to the City of *Florence*, putting it into such a Consternation, that the Inhabitants began to run out at the other end, but that *Baillon* encourag'd them, posted his Garrison, planted his Artillery, and provided all things for a vigorous Defence. There was a hot Dispute between both Parties about a Hill, call'd *Giramont*, which commanded the City; but at last the *Imperialists* prevail'd, and made themselves Masters of it. The Emperor's Army consisted of about 20000 *Italians*, and 6000 *Spaniards* and *Germans*, all old Soldiers, besides those that came afterwards, under the Command of the Duke of *Wittenberg*, and *D. Peter Velez de Guevara*. The *Florentines* being recover'd after their first Fright, had conceiv'd great hopes, that the *Turks* having invaded *Austria* the Emperor would be forc'd to withdraw his Army from them; but this hope soon fail'd them, when they heard the *Turks* were retir'd; however, they held their Resolution, and not only the Commonalty, but the Gentry rail'd publicly at the Pope and his Family, and even the Pulpits did not spare him. The *Florentine* Youth, Commanded by *Stephen Colonna*, made many Sallies upon the Besiegers, of which *Jovius* and *Guicciardin* give a large Account. But their Numbers decreasing, they sent to *Napoleon Ursini*, a powerful Man and great Enemy to the Pope, to come to their Assistance; but *Alexander Vielli* sent by the Prince of *Orange*, met and routed him, taking several Colours and abundance of Arms. *Lastra*, a strong Town, was well Garrison'd by the *Florentines*, who from thence receiv'd considerable supplies of Provisions, 2000 *Spaniards* and *Germans* were sent to attack this place, which after two Repulses, they carried and plundered, and routed a Party that came to relieve it. The Siege began to grow grievous to the *Florentines*, and to add to their Fear, News was brought that fresh Regiments of *Germans* were marching over the *Alps*, and new Supplies of *Spaniards* coming with a train of Artillery to batter the City. This mov'd them to propose

pose sending Embassadors to the Pope to make their Submission; but *Raphael Ieronimo* so manag'd the Business, that this Design was laid aside, and the multitude grew so inrag'd against his Holiness, that they hang'd some that durst but speak well of him, and among them a Franciscan Friar. In the Spring of this Year 1530, the *Florentines* resolving to endure the utmost Extremities, raiz'd their Suburbs, and threw up strong Works against the Artillery that was come over the *Apennine* Mountain. D. *Peter de Guevara*, who brought with him seven Companies of new Rais'd *Spanish* Foot (observe that these Companies consisted of between two and three Hundred Men each) arriv'd in the Camp before the Artillery, on the 15th. of *January*, and the *Marquess del Gasso* broke some of these Companies, because they refus'd to go over into *Germany* with the Emperor, choosing rather to stay in the Army before *Florence*, in hopes of Plunder. After many Losses, it was again propos'd in the City, to send Embassadors to the Pope; but *Malatesta Baillon*, and other Officers who were not for Peace, so contriv'd it, that a parcel of Mean Fellows were sent with Commissions very defective, which offended his Holiness and made them be Laugh'd at.

2. On the sixth of *May* the *Florentines* made a great Sally upon the *Spanish* Quarter, in three Bodies, one of which charg'd them in Front, another in the Rear, and the third on the Flank. The *Spaniards* behav'd themselves to admiration, till the Prince of *Orange* sent *Andrew Gastoaldo* with the *Italians* that were nearest at hand, who charg'd those that Flank'd the *Spaniards*. Then the *Germans*, and the Horse came to their Relief, and so, after a desperate Encounter, the Besieg'd were Repuls'd with the loss of 500 Men, tho' some will have it to be 1000. This Disaster no way discourag'd *Baillon* and his Party, who wanting Money, seiz'd all the Wealth of the Churches, as did Captain *Ferruchi* a *Florentine*, who Commanded at *Volterra*, sparing nothing, tho' never so sacred. In the mean while the Prince of *Orange* sent a Party of *Spaniards* and *Italians* to take in *Epoli*, which they batter'd and took the second

A great
sally.

Assault they gave it. Thence both Nations went and fate down before *Volaterra*, and having batter'd the Works, were Repuls'd in four several Assaults, with the loss of many Men, and among them the Renowned Spaniard *D. James Sarmiento*. Thus they were forc'd to raise the Siege and return to the Camp much enrag'd and out of Countenance. On the 15th. of *July* the *Florentines* made another Sally under the Command of *Stephen Colonna*, upon the *German* Quarter, those People being discompos'd with the great heat. They divided themselves into four Bodies, taking several ways to enclose the Besiegers on all sides, and were so far successful as to surprize them; but Count *Lodron* gathering 2000 of his *Germans* in the place of Arms stood the shock unmov'd, and so Repuls'd the Besieged with great Loss to them, killing several Men of note among them, and wounding *Stephen Colonna* with a Pike in the Mouth, and through the Thigh with a Halberd, which threw him down off the Works into the Ditch.

Famine. Famine began to pinch in *Florence*, so that all Horses, Asses, Dogs, and Cats were eaten; some lovers of their Country were for a surrender; and his Holiness had given Command, that his Country should be spar'd; but the Multitude was of another Mind, and resolv'd either to destroy their Enemy, or perish. In order to it, they agreed to make one general Sally upon the Besiegers, and that it might be the more successful, sent Orders to *Francis Ferrucci* to gather all the Troops at *Pisa*, and in that Neighbourhood, and march to *Florence*, intending, as soon as he was in sight, to make their Sally, and so charge the Enemy altogether. *Ferruchi* gather'd near 4000 Foot and 800 Horse, and set forward; but the Prince of *Orange*, who had intelligence of the Design, went out with a Body of *Italians* and *Germans* besides some Men at Arms, and light Horse, having at the same time given Directions to *Fabritius Maramalai* and *zle ander Vuelli*, with their *Italians* to trace the Enemy, and be in a readiness when he should Charge them. Near the Town of *Gavignano* the Horse Engag'd, and the *Imperialists* being within reach of the Enemies Musketers, began to give

give way, when the Prince of Orange advancing to bring them on again, was shot with two Musket Bullets through the Body, and fell down Dead, upon which his Horse fled outright, some of them carrying the News of his Death to the Camp. Ferrucci's Men thought the Victory their own, when the Germans advanc'd with their Pikes, Charg'd and alter'd the success of the Day, forcing Ferrucci to retire to *Gavignano*, where *Maramaldo* and *Vitelli* then fresh come up, receiv'd and routed his Troops, Killing him in revenge of the Death of the Prince of Orange. This Battle was Fought on the third of *August*, and *Sandoval* would ascribe the Honour of the Victory to 300 Spaniards dropt out of the Clouds, as the *Italians* ascribe it to *Maramaldi*; but the *German*s were in Truth the Men that bore the Brunt of the Action. The Prince of Orange his Body found stript by a French-Man, was wrapp'd in a Blanket and thrown cross a Horse, like a slaughter Beast, in which manner it was carry'd to *Pistoia*. A dismal Spectacle representing the uncertainty of mortal Life. This Prince was of the Noble Family of *Chaalon*, about thirty Years of Age, Brave, Generous, and well belov'd of the Soldiers. Besides him, near 2000 Men were Kill'd on each side. The News of this Overthrow no way discourag'd the *Florentines*, who were still eager for Sallying; but their Commander oppos'd it, which made them suspect that *Baillon* would betray them, and they had thoughts of securing him. These Disorders grew to such a head, that *Baillon* stabb'd a Senator sent to depose him from his Command, and turn'd the Cannon of a Bastion against the City to defend himself. After much Confusion the Multitude ran from one Extream to another; for whereas nothing would serve before but they must Sally and Die: Now they cry'd to submit to the Emperor, and *Baillon* was employ'd to treat with the D. *Ferdinand de Gonzaga*, who succeeded the Prince of Orange in the supream Command. The Capitulation was soon agreed upon, the principal Article whereof was, That the Emperor should settle the Government of *Florence* as he thought fit. Accordingly his Imperial Majesty at *Ausburg*

Prince of
Orange
Kill'd.

Florence
surrender'd.

erected it into a Dukedom, and bestowed it on *Alexander de Medicis*, Nephew to Pope *Clement* the VIIth. Son to a Nephew of *Laurence de Medicis*, who once call'd himself Duke of *Urbino*, and Grandson to *Peter de Medicis*, who was Kill'd in the *French* Service in the Battle of *Garellano*, and was Brother to Cardinal *John de Medicis*, afterwards Pope *Leo* the Xth. On this *Alexander*, and the Heirs of his Body, or for want of them, the nearest of Kin, his Imperial Majesty bestow'd the Dukedom, and he was accordingly put into possession of it.

*Mutiny
in the Camp*

3. On the twenty ninth of *August*, before the City was deliver'd, there happen'd so great a Mutiny in the Imperial Camp, that all had like to have been lost. The Quarrel was between the *Spaniards* and *Italians*; the former say these had Kill'd four of their Men, the latter urge the others had Murder'd two of theirs; whatsoever the Quarrel was, both Parties drew out and Charg'd one another like mortal Enemies. The *Spaniards* were inferior in number, and must consequently have the worst of it; but that the *Germans* took their part, and with their assistance the General parted the Fray, after many were kill'd on both sides. In *April*, this Year the Decrees of the Diet at *Spire*, concerning Religion, were publish'd in *Germany*, which the *Lutherans* not liking, the Duke of *Saxony*, the Lantgrave of *Hesse*, the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, and fourteen Hanse Towns protested against them, whence the Name of *Protestants* was given them. These *Germans* often met to settle Religion, but they were of so many different Opinions, they would agree about nothing; yet whatever they once broach'd, they would never go from it. Thus much in short concerning them at present, to give some light to a great deal there is to say in the Years 1546, 1547, and those that follow. We left the Emperor in *Bolozia* ready to depart for *Germany*; but before he set out he writ to the Constable of *Castile*, giving him an account of all that had past, and of his design to go into *Germany* to curb the *Lutherans*, and repulse the *Turks*, and then return with all possible speed into *Spain*; it is dated the seventh of *March*

Protestants

in *Bolonia*. On the twenty second he set forward, was Nobly Entertain'd at *Mantua*, by the Marquis of that place, whom he created a Duke; then crossing the *Venetian Territories*, he pass'd over the *Alps*, and came to *Inspruch*, where he was met by his Brother the King of *Bohemia*, and many *German Nobles*. They travell'd from thence through *Bavaria*, being magnificently receiv'd in all places, and came to *Ausburg* on the 18th of *June*, where all the Princes, who came to be present at the Diet, went out a Horse back to meet him, and alighting, kiss'd his Hand; the Archbishop of *Mentz* making a Speech for them all to welcome him, which was answer'd in the Emperor's Name by the Count Palatine. Then they mounted again and went towards the City, being met by all the Inhabitants in a War-like manner, with twelve pieces of Cannon before them; next the Musketeers, then the Tradesmen, then the Merchants, then 2000 Pike-men, then a Body of Horse, then another parcel of Citizens richly Clad, and the Gentry in Armour: After these another Company of Merchants, next to them the Cooks and Victualers, and last of all 2260 Souldiers in Pay, as well Horse as Foot. At the Gate the Magistrates receiv'd his Imperial Majesty, and conducted him under a Canopy, to a great Square, where he was met with the Archbishop and Clergy with another Canopy, and so attended to the Church, where, having Pray'd, the Emperor went away to his Palace.

4. The Diet was open'd on the 20th. of *July*, and *Frederick* Count Palatine made the Speech for the Emperor, recommending to them Unity in Religion, and in their Councils to oppose the *Turks*. When he had done, several Learned Men spoke to the same purpose; but the *Lutherans* were more intent upon presenting their Memorials, and had Preachers of theirs ready to speak to the matter; which business took up much time. In *September*, his Imperial Majesty in the Field Knighted his Brother King *Ferdinand*, and several other Persons of Note. At this Diet the *Lutheran* Princes presented to the Emperor the Confession of Faith, which took its Name of the place, and is still call'd the *Ausburg*

Emperor
goes to Ger-
many.

Diet at
Ausburg.

burg Confession. His Imperial Majesty would not Read it, but order'd Learned Men to approve what was Good and Orthodox in it, and to confute what savour'd of Heresy; which was accordingly done, and their Answer was publickly Read, and approv'd by all the Catholick Princes. Tho' the mortal Enemies of the Emperor have endeavour'd to blast his Reputation, by charging him with favouring the *Lutherans*, with not being sincere towards the Pope, and with opposing the Peace with *France*, yet such as will take the pains, may be convinc'd of the contrary, by the Authentick Copies of his most private Letters to his Embassadors, where he speaks his most secret Thoughts, and which are much more to be Credited, than the bare Assertions without any proofs of Authors known to speak maliciously of this mighty Monarch: These Letters too long to be inserted in this small Volume, may be seen scatter'd in many parts of *Sandoval*, and particularly to this purpose in the second Vol. page 109, &c. But to give one instance of his Zeal for Religion; one of the Protestant Princes in the Diet of *Ausburg*, railing unmannerly against the Catholick Church; His imperial Majesty was so provok'd, that forgetting his Dignity, he started up, clapt his Hand to his Sword, and had made an Example of that hot *German*, had not his Brother, King *Fredinand*, witheld him. In his Letter to his Embassador at *Rome*, he presses for a general Council to settle the Affairs of Religion; the whole Business of *Florence* he refers to his Holiness's Direction, and prescribes all methods for perpetuating the Peace among Christians. After this on the 30th. of *October* his Imperial Majesty sent D. *Peter de la Cuena* his Lord Steward to *Rome*, to urge the calling of a general Council, the present Necessities of the Church absolutely requiring it, and alledges a great many Reasons to induce his Holiness, to grant it, which our brevity will not admit of, but may be seen in *Sandoval*, Vol. 2. Page 119.

Diet
breaks up.

5. The Emperor offended at the proceedings of the *Lutherans* order'd certain Articles to be drawn up and deliver'd to them, containing what they were

to observe upon pain of his Displeasure, enjoying them by the middle of the following *April*, to deliver in their Resolution under their Hands, of what they design'd to do, in order to conforming with the Catholick Church, and that in the mean while they presume not to Print any Book containing new Doctrine, nor compel any person to follow their Sentiments, and particularly that they do not uphold the Anabaptists or Sacramentarians. The *Lutherans* went away dissatisfied. Then an Edict was published, forbidding all persons to embrace the new Opinions, or such as had been formerly Condemn'd, and so the Diet broke up, on the 19th. of *November*, 1530. His Imperial Majesty went away for *Cologne*, where he appointed the Electors to meet in *January* following to choose a King of the *Romans*; but in *December* the *Lutherans* assembled at *Smalcalde*, where they enter'd into a League to defend one another, sending their Deputies to invite other Princes to joyn with them; of which we shall have more occasion to speak. On the last Day of *November*, *Margaret of Austria*, Daughter to the Emperor *Maximilian*, Aunt to *Charles V.* and Widdow of Prince *John*, the only Son of their Catholick Majesties, died at *Mechlin*, at the Age of 52 Years, and having govern'd the low Countries, 23. *Mary*, Queen Dowager of *Hungary*, Sister to the Emperor succeeded her in the Government.

6. The King of *France* being very desirous to obtain his Children's liberty us'd all possible means to gather their Ransome, and paid off the Summs due to the King of *England*, and the time of the Exchange drawing near, he would have had it done by the way of *Perpignan* and *Saulses*, which the Emperor was willing to condescend to; but the Constable of *Castile*, who had the Custody of the Princes oppos'd it, because of the length of the way, and danger of their being rescu'd on the Frontiers of *France*. For these Reasons and others, it was agreed they should be deliver'd on the River *Bidasao*, by *Eventeravia*, where they had been receiv'd, and they being in order to it; brought from *Pedraca* to *Gumiel*, were left there till the Constable and

Princes
of France
Ransom'd.

Lewis

Lewis de Praet, a Fleming of the Emperors Bed-Chamber and Privy Council, went to treat with two *French* Commissioners about the manner of making the Exchange, with whom they agreed upon the following Articles, 1. That all Forces whatsoever on both sides, be withdrawn ten Leagues from the place of Delivery, and come no nearer to it in ten Days before and after it. 2. That on the Day of Delivery no *French* come nearer than *Bayonne*, till the Princes be at *S. Jean de Luz*, except only such as are here named. 3. That only 700 Foot to be dispos'd of, as hereafter is mention'd, shall remain within ten Leagues of the place, and fifty Men in the Castle of *Euenterabia*. 4. That twelve Persons be sent from each side, to see there be no Forces, nor numbers of People gather'd together. 5. That there be but twenty Men in the Garrison of *Beobia*. 6. That for the more convenient exchanging the Princes for their Ransome, there be a great Float moor'd in the middle of the River, with a Barrier across it, and a *Spaniard* and *Frenchman* be sent to view it, who are to continue there till the Exchange be made. 7. Two great Boats shall be appointed one to carry the Money, the other the Princes; and this, that it may not be lighter than the other, is to carry an equal weight of Iron; these Boats to be search'd by Gentlemen sent from each side. 8. That each side shall have 700 Horse and Foot at equal distance from the Water. 9. That there be Men on both sides, without any Armes, to Load and Unload the Money. 10. That there be fifteen Men sent over from each side, the *Spaniards* to have the Custody of the Money, and the *French* to see the young Princes are brought to be exchange'd. 11. That the number of persons in each Boat be equal, and so the Weapons they carry. 12. That all these Persons shall come out of their Boats upon the Ponton in the River, and there exchange Boats, the *French* going into that where the Princes are, and the *Spaniards* into that of the Money. This is the substance of the principal Articles, the rest being of less Note; and what is more of these was nothing but formality of words. After agreeing upon all these Articles, many others

Difficultie

difficulties occur'd as a dispute about the fineness of the Gold, adjusted with much difficulty, then the Constable fell sick, which retarded the Execution. At length on the first of *July* the Constable by reason of his weakness being carried in a Chair, the exchange was orderly perform'd on the Ponton, as was mention'd above, both parties returning to their own side well satisfy'd. After the Princes were exchange'd Queen *Ellenor* the Emperors Sister, who as has been mention'd had been contracted to the King of *France*, was carry'd over in another Boat to the *French* side to consummate the Marriage with that King, which was perform'd at *Bourdeaux*, where he receiv'd her and his two Sons with extraordinary Joy.

7. *Ferdinand*, Brother to the Emperor, was at *1531. Cologn* elected King of the Romans on the Eve of *Ferdinand* the *Epiphany*, in the year *1531*, and on the *11th* of *King of the* *January* was with great solemnity Crown'd at *Romans.* *Aquisgran* with the Silver Crown of *Charlemain*, kept in that City, as a great Relick, and put on his Robes. He had the year before been Crown'd King of *Bohemia*, and was now attended by a numerous train of *Bohemians*, *Moravians* and *Silesians*, who endeavour'd to set off this Solemnity with great expences, as did the *Germans*, *Italians* and *Spaniards* of the Emperors retinue. His Imperial Majesty Knighted a great many Gentlemen with the old rusty Sword of *Charlemain*. After the Solemnity was over, the Emperor us'd all his endeavours to unite the Princes of Christendom in a League against *Soliman* the great *Turk*, whose mighty Power threatned all Christendom. On the *14th* of *January* the Citizens and Magistrates of *Cologn* took an Oath of Fidelity to the King of the Romans, and the next day the Emperor set out for *Brabant*, with his Sister Queen *Mary*, and the King of the Romans for *Austria*. In the mean while the Kings of *France* and *England* began to combine against the Emperor, the former out of Envy to his greatness, the latter because being then in Love with *Anne* of *Bullen*, and designing to be divorced from Queen *Catharine*, he fear'd his Imperial Majesties Resentment,

ment, but these things broke out later. In *Germany* the *Lutherans* continu'd their Assemblies to Confe-
derate against the Emperor, who oppos'd their de-
signs, and sollicit'd Forreign Princes and States to
joyn with them. His Imperial Majesty perceiving
that the Consultations tended to an open Breach,
found it not convenient to leave *Germany* in that
condition, and therefore writ to the Council of
Spain, acquainting them with the necessity of his
stay, to defend the Catholick Religion, to oppose
the *Lutherans*, and make head against the *Turk*.
The Council highly applauded his Majesties Zeal,
but at the same time advis'd him not to expose his
Person to dangers, but rather to return to *Spain*,
whence orders might be given as well, for obviat-
ing those Evils that threatned. This they repeated
in two severall Letters, and in the last advise him
not to give way in any thing to the *Lutherans*, but
to reduce them entirely to the Church, or punish
them.

8. In *Spain* the Empress spent most of the Sum-
mer at *Avila*, and in *September* remov'd to *Medina*
del Campo, with the Prince and Princess *Mary*, who
was afterwards Empress. In *October* dy'd *Lewisa* of
Savoy, Mother to King *Francis* of *France*, and on
the 3d of *December* the Emperor set forward from
Flanders towards *Germany*, bestowing the order of
the Golden Fleece by the way at *Tournay* on sever-
al Persons of Quality, to fill up the number of some
deceas'd. This year was very fortunate to Pope
Clement, because his Nephew *Alexander de Medicis*
was created Duke of *Florence*, as was hinted be-
fore, and he reduced under his Dominion the City
of *Ancona*, which before was in the Nature of a
Commonwealth. About this time there was brought
to his Holiness a wonderful Man, who would live
Fifteen or Twenty days without eating any thing
whatsoever. The Pope said an Army of such
Men would be very serviceable. A curious *Spaniard*
who observ'd this and all that was remarkable in
his time, says, that at *Moral*, a Village in the
Territory of *Maderuelo* in *Spain*, there was then
living a Rich Countryman, who tho' he had Cattle
of

Two not-
able Men.

of his own, never eat Flesh, nor drank Wine, nor ever wore Hose, or Cap. The Diet of the Empire was appointed to meet at *Spire*, but the Emperor diverted by urgent affairs could not be there by the day prefixt; and the King of the Romans considering the danger that threatned his Dominions and all the Empire, writ to him, advising and praying that he would make all possible speed into *Germany*, and adjourn the Diet appointed for *Spire* to meet at *Ratisbon* on the Feast of the *Epiphany*, the following year, which was accordingly done, as we shall see in its place. In *Holland* and *Zealand* on the 2d of *November* there began such a terrible Storm of Rain, Wind, Thunder and Lightning, that the like had never been seen, and all People thought Heaven and Earth would come together. When this Tempest began to cease, the Sea swell'd, and rowling Mountains of Water broke down the Dikes, bore all before it, and drowned all the Country for many Leagues, in which infinite numbers of People and Cattle perish'd, and besides a great many Villages, several good Towns, and Three Cities were left quite under Water, so that nothing but the Tops of the Steeples remain'd in sight. Within Two Months of this Inundation there happen'd a most astonishing Earthquake in *Portugal*, principally about *Lisbon* and *Santarem*, by which many Persons were kill'd, and some Ships cast ashore. It lasted so long about *Lisbon*, that the People durst not live in their Houses, but tho' it was Winter lay in Tents about the Fields, and so did the King and Queen, and yet so were afraid the Earth would swallow them. It continu'd Eight days, and the report was that Fifteen Hundred Houses were overthrow'n in *Lisbon*. After it follow'd a destructive Plague. On the Thirteenth of *July* this year the Empress who govern'd *Spain*, receiv'd Letters from the Viceroy of *Naples* giving an account that it was suspected the *French* were in League with the *Turks*, and that a Hundred and Fifty Sail of the latter had been seen on the coast of that Kingdom near *Taranto*, and had landed Men in *Apulia*, and taken *Castro* a small Town. These News alarm'd

Miserable
Inundation.

mbra y Generalife

alarm'd *Spain*, fearing the *French* would make their advantage of the approach of the Infidels, and therefore the Empress writ to the Grandees of *Castile* acquainting them with it, and desiring they would be in a readines to oppose the Common Enemy.

C H A P. XX.

The Diet at Ratisbon, Solyman invades Hungary with a mighty Army; the Emperor with 120000 Men at Vienna; nothing done on either side; the Emperor in Italy, and returns to Spain; Doria his Actions in Greece: He relieves Goron Besieg'd by the Turks. Anabaptists at Munster suppress'd.

1532.

Diet at Ratisborn.

I. HIS Imperial Majesty was still at *Brussels*, in *January* 1532, where he receiv'd Intelligence from several Hands, that *Solyman* the great *Turk* was setting out a mighty Fleet to infest the Coasts of *Italy*, and at the same time gather'd an Army of 300000 Men to overrun *Hungary*, and make himself Master of *Vienna*. At the same time the *Lutherans* carry'd on their Designs confederating, as was said before, among themselves, and engaging the Kings of *France* and *England* to support them against the Emperor. These mighty Dangers oblig'd him to call a Diet to meet at *Ratisbon*, where necessity extorted from him a Compliance with the Protestants, which his Enemies have falsely represented as a voluntary favouring of them. It was agreed that they should have the free exercise of their Religion, till such time as a general Council, or National Synod were conven'd, where all things should be settled.

settled for a lasting peace. This Accommodation was call'd the Interim, and upon it the Protestants all consented to assist the Emperor against the *Turk*; of whose Expedition into *Hungary*, the causes that mov'd him to it, and the event of it, I will here give a particular Account, as being a matter wherein the Emperor *Charles* the Vth. the subject of this History is so much concern'd.

2. Upon the Death of *Lewis*, King of *Hungary*, *John Sepusius Vayvode* of *Transilvania* laid claim to ^{Call of} that Crown, but being routed and expell'd both ^{the Tur-}ish War. Countries. by King *Ferdinand*, he fled into *Poland*, and there friendly entertain'd for a considerable time, by *Ferome Lasco*, a *Polish* Noble Man, with whom he consulted how he might recover that Crown he aspir'd to. *Lasco* advis'd him to have recourse to *Solyman* the great *Turk*, profering to go himself as his Embassador to him; which he accordingly did, as was thought, with the Consent and Recommendation of *Sigismund*, King of *Poland*. *Solyman* undertook his Protection, and resolv'd to go himself in Person, to put his new tributary King into Possession of his Dominions. King *Ferdinand* understanding what was carrying on against him, sent an Embassador to the *Turk*, with offers of little less subjection and acknowledgement than the other; but he was scornfully rejected, and commanded to depart *Constantinople* immediately with a Declaration of War against his Master. In 1529, *Solyman* having gather'd a numerous Army at *Sophia*, came thither in person, and was met by his new Vassal, *John Sepusius*, whom he receiv'd favourably. Then he entr'd *Hungary*, by the way of *Belgrade*, and coming to *Buda*, found it abandon'd by the Inhabitants, there being no Garrison in the place, but only 700 *Germans* in the Castle, under the Command of *Thomas Nadaffi*, who defended it till his Soldiers bound him Hands and Feet and surrendr'd the Place, Articling for their Lives. *Solyman* understanding what they had done, caus'd them all to be cut in pieces, and gave *Nadaffi* his Liberty. From *Buda* *Solyman* advanc'd towards *Austria*, and ruining all the Country wherever he came, at last
fate

fate down with his whole Power before *Vienna*, about the middle of *September*, having been much retarded by the great Rains. King *Ferdinand* had put 20000 Men into *Vienna*, under the Command of *Lewis Count Palatine of the Rhine*, and *Nicholas Solme*, a brave Commander, who had plenty of Ammunition, with 100 Pieces of large Cannon, and 300 of Small. What sav'd the Besieged, was, that *Solyman* had no heavy Cannon for Battery, having lost it in a River, upon an attack *Wolfgang* an *Hungarian* Noble made upon their Army. However he had such abundance of small Guns, and Muskets, and shot such clouds of Arrows up into the Air, which fell into the Streets of the City, that there was no safety in going from one House to another. The want of Battering Pieces made the *Turks* fall to undermining, but the Besieg'd never fail'd to countermine and disappoint all their Works. However some Breaches they made, and gave several Assaults, in all which they were vigorously repuls'd. *Solyman* finding all his attempts prov'd fruitless, and the Winter now drawing on, broke up the Siege and drew off in a rage, destroying all the Country wherever he came, and carrying away above 40000 Persons into miserable Captivity. At *Buda* he Crown'd *Sepusius*, and left a considerable Force to support him, promising to come again speedily to his aid with a greater Power.

Preparations against the Turks.

3. This year 1532 the Emperor being at *Ratisbon*, receiv'd Advice that *Solyman* was marching towards *Hungary* with such a Numerous Army that some computed it at Five, others at Three, but the most moderate at 200000 Fighting Men, besides 120 Battering pieces. Before he entred *Hungary*, King *Ferdinand* sent Embassadors with Rich Presents, and Proposals to endeavour to retard his Progress, but he order'd the Embassadors to follow and see whether he was going, by which it appear'd that nothing could divert him from pursuing his design, which was to make himself Master of *Vienna*. The Emperor apply'd himself to all Christian Princes for Aid against the Common Enemy, promising to employ all his Forces and expose his own Person for

for the Publick safety. To be as good as his word he sent orders to the Marques *del Gasto* to gather all the *Spanish* Foot, and raise what *Italians* the time would permit, and with them speedily to repair to *Vienna*. *Andrew Doria* was commanded with the Fleet under his Command to the Coast of *Greece*, to meet the Enemy, and 12000 old *German* Souldiers were taken into pay. The King of *France* would contribute nothing towards the War, his Inclination lying another way. The King of *England* was buzy with his new Wife, and overturning Religion. The *Pope* indeed did all that in him lay; for being exhausted with the charge of the *Florentine* War, which had cost him above a Million of Ducats, he rais'd a fifth of all Ecclesiastical Revenues, which amounted to a vast Sum, and sent Cardinal *Hypolito de Medicis* his Nephew with it to *Ratisbon*. Besides many Gentlemen Volunteers that went with the Cardinal, he receiv'd into his pay 8000 *Hungarian* Light Horse, and caus'd a Crucifix to be Embroider'd on their Standards. The *German* Princes and States all sent their quotas to the Emperors Assistance, but *Sandoval* here forgets to mention them. *Solyman* now drawing near to *Hungary*, *John Sepusius* sent his Friend *Aloisius Gritti* to lay Siege to *Gran*, a City Ten Leagues from *Buda*, on the Road to *Vienna*. He having Batter'd the Citadel some days, the Garrison sent for Succours to *Presbourg*, whence an Officer was sent down the *Danube* with 60 Boats, and posted himself in the Island of *Comorra* expecting to be re-inforced. *Gritti* having advice of this approaching supply, went out to meet it, and the Commander of it more boldly than discreetly offering to give him Battle, was defeated, 50 of his Boats taken, and he with the rest made his Escape. *Gritti* return'd to the Siege, and the place being impregnable by force, resolv'd to starve it. Before this Place was taken, the Marques *del Gasto* pass'd over the *Alps* with 20000 Foot, who mutiny'd by the way, but he appeas'd them by fair means, he might have 30000 *Italians*, but that he had little Money to pay them. After him follow'd *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, with about 2000 Light Horse, and lastly the Duke of *Ferrara* with another parcel, and some *Spaniards* and *Greeks*. At the same time his Imperial Majesty set forward from *Ratis-*

Gran
Besieged.



del Gasto with the Foot and Horse-Guards, two days after came the Cardinal, Bishops, and Clergy, then the Emperor, and lastly the Duke of *Alva* with the *Spanish* Horse, and *German* Foot. In this manner he entred *Italy*, without going through any Town of the *Venetians*, and arriv'd at *Mantua* on the 7th of *November*. On the 20th of *December* he set out from thence to *Bolonia*, where the Pope expected him. The Cardinals of *Tournon* and *Grammont* were there solliciting the Pope in the Name of the King of *France*, to oblige the Emperor to withdraw the *Spanish* Forces out of *Lombardy*, alledging that unless it were done he could not continue the Peace, by which it appears that he only study'd to disarm the Emperor that he might recover his Losses. Nor did his Holiness and his Imperial Majesty well agree, for the Emperor was for a General Council to settle the Affairs of *Germany*, and the Pope delay'd time, discovering his Inclination to *France*. At the same time the *Venetians* pretended they were willing to preserve the peace, but said they could not deny assisting the Duke of *Milan*, if he should stand in need of it. This they did to insinuate to the King of *France*, that he might hope they would joyn with him upon occasion, and to keep the Emperor in awe that he might not despise *France*, all which tended to keep a Ballance in *Italy*, that neither Prince might grow too powerful and make himself Master of it. It was also reported, that the *French* and *Venetians* had advis'd *Solyman* not to Fight, for fear if he were beaten the Emperor should be too hard for them both. After much debate a new League was concluded between the Pope and Emperor for a year and a half, in which the Dukes of *Milan* and *Ferrara* were included. One of the Principal Articles was, That his Imperial Majesty should withdraw his Forces out of *Lombardy*, every one of the Confederates paying down 25000 Ducats to *Antony de Leyva*, who was to remain in *Milan* with a competent Number of *Spaniards* to secure the peace. Thus the Imperial Troops departed *Lombardy*, some for *Coron*, others for *Sicily*, and others disbanded. Cardinal *Colonna*, who was Viceroy of *Naples* dying about this time, *D. Peter de Toledo* Marques of *Villafraanca* was appointed to succeed him. The Kings of *France* and *England*, being

being offended at the proceeding of the Pope had an Interview at *Calais*, where they concluded a League against the Emperor.

6. Whilst the Emperor was employ'd at *Vienna* making head against the *Turk*, *Andrew Doria* was sent with the Fleet, under his Command, consisting of 44 Galleys, and 35 great Ships, besides some small ones to infest the Coasts of *Greece*, and either Fight the Enemies Fleet, or take some place of note that might be a footing to carry the War into those parts. He took aboard 10000 *Spaniards*, *Italians* and *Germans*, and at *Zant* met the *Venetian Fleet*, whose Admiral sent to offer him Provisions and their Harbours, but at the same time gave advice to the Infidels, who were in the Gulph of *Arta*, who presently put to Sea, not daring to stand the Incounter. Having miss'd of that prey *Doria* Steer'd away for *Coron*, a Town built on a jutting out of the Land almost encompass'd by the Sea, divided into two parts, the one Inhabited by the *Greeks*, the other by the *Turks*. The Port is small, but safe. This place he besieg'd by Sea and Land, raising Two Batteries on the Shore, and playing upon it from his Ships and Galleys. After Two small Breaches made the *Italians* gave one Assault, and the *Spaniards* another, but were both repuls'd with considerable loss. But those that batter'd from the Sea, made a more successful Attack possessing themselves of that part of the Town where the *Greeks* Inhabited, where they threw up Works that Night to secure themselves and annoy the Besieg'd. The next day 700 *Turkish* Horse came to relieve the place, but were so bravely receiv'd by the Besiegers, that a great number of them were kill'd, and the rest put to flight. Among the dead was their Commander, whose Head being cut off and shewn to the Besieged, they surrendered upon condition, The Garrison might march out with Bag and Baggage, and such of the *Greeks* as would follow them. Thus *Coron* was taken on the 21st of *September*, 32 Years after the *Venetians* lost it to the Infidels. *Doria* imagining that all the *Morea* dreaded his Fleet, neglected to raise a Fort, as he was advis'd, on the Port of *Coron*, and to attempt *Navarrino*, choosing to go away to *Patras*, which the *Turks* were abandoning. Therefore leaving 2500 *Spaniards* with the *Greeks* to

Doria's
Actions in
the Morea.

Armies, the greatest perhaps that had been seen in Christendom, did not so much as look upon one another, and *Solyman* in several years after did not disturb Christendom on that side. King *Ferdinand* would gladly have perswaded the Emperor to keep his Army together, and carry on the War against *John Sepsius*, but it was not practicable, because other urgent occasions call'd his Majesty away, Winter was drawing on, and there was not a sufficient fund of Money to defray such a vast expence. However the Emperor order'd the *Italians* to stay with his Brother, under the Command of *Fabrizius Maramaldi*; which they were so ill inclin'd to, that 8000 of them Mutinying, took the way to *Italy*. This so offended the King of the Romans, that he gave orders that all the *Italians* should be kill'd in any of his Towns, and it was so well perform'd that few of them got home. Above 50 Persons of the prime Nobility of *Spain* went either through *Italy* or *France* to attend the Emperor in this Expedition, besides a greater number of the lesser Gentry, of both which sorts many encumbred their Estates to express their zeal in following his Majesty through all dangers.

5. The *Turk* being gone, and the Emperor resolv'd for *Italy*, he set out from *Vienna* on the 4th of *October*, and the same day sent *D. Peter de la Cueva* to *Rome*, to intreat the *Pope* to give him a meeting at *Genoa*, and press him to it by all means, or else his Majesty would be forced tho' against his Inclination to go as far as *Rome* to salute his Holiness. After this on the 12th of *October* his Majesty sent away an Express to acquaint his Ambassador at *Rome*; the Cardinal of *Osma*, and *D. Peter de la Cueva*; that he was drawing near to *Italy*; that they might make it known to the *Pope*, and send him an account whether his Holiness would meet him, or he be forced to go to *Rome*. They all three neglected to advertize his Majesty, whereof he afterwards complain'd, and lets them know how he had receiv'd advice from his Holiness, that he would meet him at *Bolonia*; but not knowing the day directs them to send an express with the certainty of it; that he may be there at the same time as the *Pope*. In his Journey he observ'd this method, *D. Ferdinand de Gonzaga* had the Van with the Light Horse, then follow'd the Marques

The Emperor de- parts for Italy.

bon and came to *Lintz*, whether resorted such numbers of choice Men, as had not been seen on the *Danube* in several Ages.

Solyman
in Hun-
gary.

4. *Solyman* had now entred *Hungary* with his Numerous Army; and leaving the *Danube* on the Right march'd towards *Stiria*, where he laid Siege to a little Town call'd *Gurtz*, which was so bravely defended by a bold Governour call'd *Nicolitz*, that *Solyman* compounded with him, to have the Place surrendred when *Vienna* was taken, else to be left free. At this place he dismiss'd King *Ferdinands* Embassadors with Letters to their Master and the Emperor, challenging them to give him Battle; and yet understanding what excellent Commanders and experienced Souldiers the Christian Army was compos'd of, he wheel'd off keeping at a great distance from *Vienna*, and ravaging all the Country as he went. At this time the *Spaniards* that were in *Vienna* Mutiny'd against their Officers because they commanded them into the Field, and there was much difficulty in quelling them. Forty Thousand *Turkish* Horse were detach'd from the main Body of the Army to destroy all the Country, which they did up as far as *Lintz*, where the King of the *Romans* then was; and having run above 150 Miles like an Inundation bearing all down before them, they return'd to overtake their main Body then at a great distance from them. To be the less encumber'd in their March, they Butcher'd 4000 Captives they had taken, and then divided themselves into two Bodies, taking several ways. One of these Bodies taking the shorter cut arriv'd safe in the great Camp. The other was met and routed by the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, who kill'd the 3d part of them. Those that escap'd lighted upon Count *Lodron*, and the Marques of *Brandenburg*, by whom most of them were cut off, and the small remainder to a Man perish'd by the hands of the *Hungarians*. It was debated in the Imperial Counsel of War, whether the Enemy ought to be pursu'd and forc'd to a Battle, but he being the aggressor, it was thought enough to have deterr'd him from attempting any thing, and so nothing was done on either side. The Emperor's Army was computed to consist of 90000 Foot and 30000 Horse, with an excellent Train of Artillery. Yet these Two mighty Armies,

secure *Coron*; he Sail'd thence on the fifth of *October*, and touching at *Zant*, came to *Patras*. He landed eight battering Pieces, and most of his Soldiers; for tho' the Town was abandon'd; the Natives with their Wives, Children and Goods were retir'd into a Fort they had made behind the Castle, which was strong, and well provided with Artillery. After a Breach made, the Assault was given, and the Fort enter'd and plunder'd. Then they batter'd the Castle, which had formerly been a famous Temple of *Diana*, and was now surrendr'd by the *Turks*, upon Condition all Persons should march out with their Apparel, and no Affront should be offer'd the Women. This *Andrew Doria* took special Care to see perform'd, Hanging and Beheading some Soldiers who offer'd to strip the Women, or so much as touch them immodestly, Thence he mov'd to the *Dardanel*s, two Forts upon the Mouth of the Golph of *Lepanto*. That in the *Morea* surrendr'd upon Summons, and was plundr'd by *Doria's* Men, which made six Companies of *Italians* and one of *Spaniards* mutiny, because he had not suffer'd them to pillage *Coron* or *Patras*. These ran about plundering the Villages, till *Doria* sent them a Pardon; for he had once design'd to decimate them. They being aboard he pass'd over the narrow freight, and lay'd Siege to the other Castle, which is in *Etolia*. A considerable Body of *Turkish* Horse and Foot came to raise the Siege; but Count *Sarno* drawing out four Thousand Men, repnls'd them, and the next Morning began to batter the highest Towers. Having made a Breach, the Assault was given, and the *Turks* made such a brave Resistance, that three Hundred of them were kill'd, and not one taken, for some few that escap'd the Slaughter, shut themselves up in the Magazine of Powder and blew it up, which did some harm in the Camp and aboard the Gallies. The Cannon taken there was valu'd at sixty Thousand Ducats, some pieces whereof he left at *Coron*, with the *Spanish* Garrison before mention'd, swearing he would come the next Year to relieve or carry them away. This done, he return'd to *Genoa* at the beginning of the Winter, this Year 1532.

7. The Emperor having settled the Affairs of Italy, 1535. from *Bolonia*, took his way through *Pavia*, and came to *Genoa*, where he was Lodg'd and Entertain'd in *Andrew Doria's* Pallace, who presented him with all the Furniture of his House, of a great value, but his Imperial Majesty refus'd it, bidding him let all stand till he came again. At the Isles of *Hieres* he was presented with fresh Provisions by the General of the *French Gallies*; and in *April*, 1533, arriv'd at *Barcelona*, where he was expected by the Empress and abundance of the Nobility of *Spain*. About this time *D. Alvaro Bacan*, General of the *Spanish Gallies*, Sailing over into *Africk*, took the City *One*, near that of *Tremecen*, killing six Hundred Men, besides a Thousand they made Slaves. As soon as the Pope after his taking leave of the Emperor, return'd from *Bolonia* to *Rome*; the Treaty of Marriage between *Henry*, Duke of *Orleans*, and *Catherine de Medicis*, his Holiness's Niece, was carried on with great Application and concluded. The King of *France* would have the Nuptials celebrated at *Marseilles*, and earnestly intreated the Pope to give him a meeting there, that they might more conveniently adjust Matters between them, which he granted, and set out in the *French Gallies* for that City, where he arriv'd on the sixth of *October* 1533. Extraordinary Expressions and Acts of Kindness pass'd between them, and they had many private Conferences, which held for a considerable time, and every Body judg'd would produce more Bloody Wars than what had been already, because the King aim'd at *Milan*, the Pope at *Modena* and *Rezzo*, and the Emperor had no mind to satisfy either of them in these Points. These Practices perplex'd the Emperor, and his continual Cares and Toils, made him grow Old before his time.

8. As soon as *Solyman* return'd to *Constantinople* he sent the Beg of *Gallipoli* with a Fleet, and *Zizin Bassa* with an Army to recover *Cos*, who between them shut up the place so close, that Famine began to pinch the Inhabitants and Garrison. *D. Jerome de Mendoza*, the Governor, would not hear of Articles, tho' good ones were offer'd, but found means to acquaint the Vice-Roy of *Naples* with the Danger he was in, and at the same time writ to *Andrew Doria*, putting him in mind of his Oath to relieve them in time of Need. The Emperor having receiv'd this News, sent Money and Orders to

Coron
Besieg'd by
the Turks.

Andrew Doria to make ready to relieve the place, promising *D. Alvaro de Bacan* should overtake him with twelve Gallies. *Doria* sail'd to *Naples*, where he provided his Fleet with Necessaries, being about 30 Ships and 27 Gallies. He sent before *Christopher Palavicini* in a Galley, who carried the News of his forwardness to *Coron*, making his way through the *Turkish* Fleet, and in the same manner return'd to his Commander with an Account of the Condition the place was in. *Doria* put *Machicao's* Regiment aboard his Ships, and some other Troops into the Gallies, and understanding the Danger *Coron* was in, set Sail without expecting *D. Alvaro Bacan*. Understanding at *Zant*, that the *Turkish* Fleet was greater than he had thought, he sent out a Galley to discover, which found the Enemy drawn up in Line of Battle, and confirm'd the News they had heard at *Zant*. Nevertheless *Doria* held on his Course, two great Galeons full of Guns leading the Van, next the Ships, and then the Gallies. The Infidels began to Fire upon the Christians; who, tho' they fell into disorder, got safe into the Port without Fighting. Only two Ships falling foul of one another, could not get in, which the *Turkish* Gallies Boarded and took; the *Spaniards* being in a Consternation, and many of them leaping over Board for fear; But *Doria* asham'd to have them lost in his sight, put out of the Harbour again and rescu'd them. In the mean while *D. Jerome de Mendoza* and *Machicao* sally'd out of the Town, and found the *Turks* had quitted their Camp, leaving a great deal of Baggage, and much Provision behind them, besides some Horses and three pieces of Brass Cannon. *Doria* comforted the Inhabitants for what they had suffer'd, promising the Emperor would come the following Year and Conquer the *Morea*; he left Colloniel *Machicao* there with the new com'g *Spaniards*, and Shipping of those that were there before return'd home; yet he lost three Gallies taken by *Sinan the Jew*, they staying behind to land some People and Goods in *Calabria*. After so much Money spent, and so many Lives lost in gaining and maintaining this place, it was abandon'd, the Expence of keeping it being very great, and the Advantage reap'd by it none. Besides the *Turks*, tho' at some distance, kept it block'd up; so that no Relief could

Siege
rais'd.

could be carry'd in by Land, and not only Flesh and Wine grew scarce, but even Water, the Cisterns being dammag'd with the Firing of the Cannon. All their Corn they ground in Hand Mills, and Hunger beginning to pinch, the *Spaniards* press'd their Colonel *Machicao* to march out and possess himself of *Andrusa*; which he earnestly oppos'd, not for want of Bravery, but because he was not willing to do a rash Action not justifiable in it self, and which might occasion the loss of the Place he was entrusted with. However, the Clamours of the Soldiers prevail'd, he was oblig'd to comply and march out with most of the Garrison. *Andrusa* was about nine or ten Leagues of; towards it he march'd all Night, resting the Day, and attacking it before it was Light in two places. Captain *Hermosilla* fell into the Suburb, where there were a Thousand Horse, Firing the Stables, and killing all he met. *Machicao* was not so fortunate for being discover'd, the Infidels stood upon their Guard, Shot him Dead, and Kill'd others of his Officers and Men, and *Hermosilla* not being able to come in time enough to their Rescue, they were forc'd to retire firing upon their Enemies, who pursu'd them both with Horse and Foot. They made good their Retreat, killing the Commander of the *Turks*, with about four Hundred Men, and got to *Coron* again, having lost 108 of their Number. After this, the Plague rag'd in *Coron*, and in *March* following five Ships were sent from *Sicily*, with Orders to bring away the Garrison and Inhabitants, which was accordingly done in *April*, they taking away with them the Artillery, Ammunition, and all that was worth removing and leaving the place desolate and naked. *Coron* is the Native Country of *Plutarch* the Philosopher.

9. In *August* this Year 1533, the Empress fell dangerously Ill, as appears by the Emperor's Letters to the Constable of *Castile*, but soon recover'd and went to *Alcala de Henares* with the Emperor. But the following Year 1534, on the twenty sixth of *September*, Died Pope *Clement* the VIIth. at *Rome*. He was succeeded on the fourth of *October* by Cardinal *Alexander Farnesus*, who took the Name of *Paul* the IIIrd, and immediately sent his Legates to the Emperor and King of *France*, earnestly intreating them to unite their Forces against the common

Pope *Clement* Dies.
Paul the
3d. chosen

common Enemy of Christendom. The King of *France* answer'd, That if the Emperor would grant him the investiture of *Milan*, he would in Person serve under him with all his Forces by Sea and Land. But all the World was satisfy'd this was a vain pretence, and that if *Milan* had been given him he would have aim'd at *Naples*, and at all *Italy*; for at the same time he was in League with the King of *England*, and Duke of *Guelders*, in order to make War in *Flanders*, and contriv'd how to restore K. *Henry* to the Kingdom of *Navarre*, lanch'd out much Money among the *Swiss* to gain their Affections, and was building Ships and Gallies in all the Ports of *France*. This Year the Emperor held the Cortes at *Madrid*, where, among other things, it was ordain'd, That there should be no Saddle Mules, which was done to encourage the Breed of Horses. In *England*, King *Henry VIII.* because the Pope would not allow of his Marriage with *Anne Bullen*, threw off all Obedience to him, and declar'd himself Head of the Church. In *Germany* the Landgrave of *Hesse*, a profess'd Enemy of the House of *Austria*, having privately been in *France*, and obtain'd supplies of Money of that King, rais'd Forces, and entering the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, which the Emperor had taken from Duke *Ulric*, for many hainous Crimes and Offences; overthrew the Forces of King *Ferdinand*, Commanded by the Count Palatine. He was now ready to break into *Austria*, when some Princes interposing, the King and he came to an Accommodation, by which Duke *Ulric* was restor'd to his Dutchy, to hold it of King *Ferdinand*, and only his Issue Male to inherit, for want of such to return to the House of *Austria*. This Treaty was afterwards ratify'd by the Emperor.

Antabap- 10. Among other new Opinions in matter of Religi-
tists. on, which now spread abroad, that of the *Anabaptists* took mightily with the multitude, and was the cause of much Blood shed. This Persuasion had taken Root in *Flanders* and *Holland*, whence its Professors being forc'd to fly from the Officers of Justice, who punish'd them severely; they betook themselves to *Westphalia*, and there finding the City of *Munster* full of Divisions, the *Catholicks* and *Lutherans*, each endeavouring to expel the other, privately summon'd a great Number of their Brethren to repair to that place, and being become strong enough, turn'd out both the contending Parties, making

making themselves Masters of the place, plundering the Houses of the Catholics, polluting the Churches, Robbing and Destroying Monasteries, and dragging about the Streets such as would not consent to their Antichristian Barbarities. This done, they sent Letters to invite all their Brethren that were still in *Holland* to come to *Munster*, which they call'd *The New Jerusalem come down from Heaven*, appointing them all to be on the twenty fourth of *March*, neither before nor after that Day, for so their Prophet order'd it, at a certain place half a Mile from *Munster*. These Wretches being come in great Numbers to a place call'd *Sware Water*, stay'd there, because they must not be at the place appointed before the Day prefixt by the Prophet. The People of the Province of *Overissel*, not knowing what this multitude meant, betook themselves to Arms, and seizing them, as who apprehended no such thing, relying on the Words of their Prophet, Executed some of the Ring-leaders, till having receiv'd further Orders from the Governess of the Low-Countries, they put to Death all that refus'd to abjure, dismissing such as did. The Seamen belonging to the Ships that brought them, were all set at Liberty, they unanimously declaring they knew nothing of the Design of those People, but only brought them for their Hire. Aboard the Ships was found a considerable quantity of Gold and Silver, Garments, Arms, Colours, and Barrils of Powder, but very little Provision; because, according to their Prophet, Heaven would supply their *New Jerusalem*. Those in *Munster* being disappointed of this Recruit, gather'd what Force they could in the Neighbourhood and City, and went out to attack the Bishop, who kept them block'd up. The Head of these Incendiaries was *John of Leyden*, a Taylor by Trade, who swore himself to be a Prophet, and having at first appointed a Republican Government, by degrees made himself an absolute Monarch over those his Brutish Followers. All things in the City were in common; and at every Gate of the City stood a Prophet (for they had plenty of them) Preaching and Encouraging their People to defend their *New Jerusalem*. The Bilhop and prime-Catholick Inhabitants, having gather'd the greatest Force they could, lay before the City, whence the *Anabaptists* made several sallies with various

various Successes, During this time *John of Leyden*, one Night got out of his Bed Naked and went through the Streets crying, *Behold the King of Sion*. Then returning, he counterfeited himself Dumb for three Days, at the end whereof he utter'd a thousand Impieties, calling them Revelations. Another Prophet order'd all the Books in Town, except the Bibles, to be brought into the Market Place, and there Burnt; which was accordingly done; and one *Hubert* a Smith, scoffing at their Prophecies, they Shot him, saying, *God had so order'd it*. Nor was this all, for they Murder'd fifty other Persons that did not seem to give credit to their Prophecies. It were endless to repeat their Follies and Villanies, nor does it properly appertain to this History; but it will not be amiss to observe, That when this *John of Leyden* was receiv'd as King, he made a great Supper, which ended, he sate in a Chair of State, and gave every one of his Company a morsell of Bread, repeating the Holy Words of Consecration, and the same he did at a Cask of Wine, giving all the People to drink. This worthy King and Priest had thirteen Wives, one of whom was Queen. Being well establish'd in his new Throne, he pick'd out twenty six Men, most of them run-away Friars, and sent them to Preach his Doctrine abroad, and gather Forces to raise the Blockade from before the City. The Bishop apprehended some of these Missioners and Burnt them. The Siege continued 18 Months; the place being streightned by degrees, Battered and Assaulted several times. At length, after many Difficulties, the Bishop enter'd it on the twenty fifth of *September*, and took the false Taylor Prophet, *John of Leyden*, with five of his Wives, and some others of the Heads of these Monsters, who were all Executed, as their Villanies deserv'd. The City was plunder'd, and all in it, without exception, put to the Sword. Thus much may suffice concerning the *Anabaptists*, wherein I have been the shorter, in regard the Emperor was not concern'd in reducing them, yet did not think it fit to be omitted, being a matter of such great Consequence in the Empire, and which may give some light to other Passages to be mentioed hereafter.

C H A P. XXI.

Barbaruffa made Admiral by Solyman the Great Turk, ravages the Coasts of Italy, and possesses himself of the Kingdom of Tunes, the Emperor passes over to conquer that City, an account of it and of the Forces on both sides.

1. **T**HE famous Pyrate *Barbaruffa*, of whom mention has been already made in other places, deserves to fill a particular Chapter this year 1534, because all his designs were laid against the Emperor, who alone oppos'd him and broke most of his Measures. The better to raise himself to that Grandeur he aspir'd to, he sent rich Presents to the Great Turk, and to his chief Favourite *Ibrahim* the Grand Vizier. After *Andrew Doria* had taken *Coron*, *Patras*, and the Forts of the *Dardanel*s of *Lepanto*; the Grand Vizier advis'd *Solyman* to send for *Barbaruffa* and make him his Admiral, there being none in the *Turkish* Empire at that time so fit to oppose *Andrew Doria*. This was accordingly done to the great satisfaction of that Pyrate, who leaving his Son *Hazan*, then 20 years of Age in Possession of *Argiers*, and under the direction of two trusty Friends, and having concluded a Peace with *Bensalcadi* the Moor, Lord of *Cuco*, and with the King of *France*, fitted out 7 Galleys and Eleven other Vessels, and sail'd from *Argiers* about the middle of *August*, 1533. On the Coast of *Sardinia* he met *Delizuf* a Pyrate belonging to *Gelves*, with 15 Galiots and one Galley he had taken from the *Venetians*. He desir'd him to sail along till they were past *Sicily*, for fear of meeting *Doria*, which the other consented to, then at the instigation of a Christian Captive they bore away together for the Island

Barbaruffa goes to Constantinople.

Generalife

Island *Elbe*, which they plunder'd, leaving no Soul there but the treacherous Captive with his Family and Kindred. Next they gave chace to 13 great Ships bound to *Sicily* for Corn, eight of which were taken or burnt, but here *Delizuf* was kill'd, as was believ'd by order of *Barbarussa*, a Turk being reported to have shot him from a Galliot sent, as was pretended, to assist him. Upon this several Pyrats left *Barbarussa*, fearing to meet with the like usage, which troubled him, because he was not in a condition to Fight *Doria*, should he happen to meet him. Therefore he took a compass about by *Pantulera*, Water'd at *Lampadosa*, kept aloofe from *Malta*, and had bad Weather till he came to *Santa Mavra*. There news was brought him that *Andrew Doria* had made his way through the Turkish Fleet, reliev'd *Coron* and was gone back to *Sicily*. Thus he continu'd his Course and was honourably receiv'd at *Constantinople*, where he presented *Solyman* with 200 Women Slaves, each of them carrying a Vessel of Gold or Silver, besides Beautiful Boys and Eunuchs, Rich Silks, and several Wild Beasts. Nevertheless *Ibrahim* the Grand Vizier, and *Barbarussa's* chief Friend, being then absent, *Solyman* began to grow cold towards him, several Bassaes opposing his preferment, and therefore remitted him to the Grand Vizier who was then at *Aleppo*, 250 Leagues from *Constantinople*. This was no small Mortification to the Pyrate, who shutting up 1500 Christian Slaves in the Dungeons at *Constantinople*, where many of them dy'd, undertook that long Journey by Land. *Ibrahim* did him all imaginable honour, and sent him back with Letters of recommendation to *Solyman*, and all the great Men at Court; which were so effectual, that he was made a Bassa, and Admiral of the Sea, the Great Turk with his own hand giving him a Cymiter, a Royal Standard with the half-Moon on it, and a Rod of Justice, to denote his Absolute Authority in all Ports, after which the other Bassaes put him in Possession of the Gallies.

Kings of
Tunis.

2. For the better understanding the Wars of *Tunis* we shall treat of, it is to be observ'd that *Barbarussa* carry'd with him to *Constantinople* *Muley Razit*, who aspir'd to be King of *Tunis*. *Mahomet* King of that place had Thirty Sons by 200 Wives and Concubines, as was reported to the Emperor in the year 1555, by *Muley*

Muley, Hamet's Embassador. The Eldest of these Sons was *Maymon*, the Second this *Razit* we now speak of. *Mahomet* dying *Hazzan*, or *Hassem* Murder'd, or put out the Eyes of all the Brothers he could lay hold of, but *Razit* fled to *Bizcar*, a Town far up the Country, where, tho' he had other Wives, he Marry'd the Daughter of *Xeque Abdalla*, who treated him as a King, expecting he would be so in time, and his Wife would suffer him to eat nothing till she had tasted it, for fear of Poyson. Here he rais'd a great Multitude of *Arabs*, Horse and Foot, and march'd to *Tunis*, where, to make his Interest the stronger, he again Marry'd the Daughter of *Vlat Xeque*. He lay Twenty days before the City, but tho' he routed the Forces that came out to oppose him, could not take it, and therefore burnt the plain of *Marza*, which was all *Olive-Trees* and *Orchards*, the greatest loss *Tunis* had sustain'd in many Years. Then his *Arabs* forsaking him, he fled to *Barbarussa*, and was by him, carry'd to *Constantinople*, as we have seen.

3. *Solyman* furnish'd *Barbarussa* with Eighty Gallies, *Barbarussa* Twenty Gallies, 800 *Janizaries*, 8000 *Turkish* Souldiers, *on the* and 800000 Ducats to invade *Italy*, and particularly to *Coast of* conquer *Genoa* for the King of *France*, and then to re- *Italy.* duce *Tunez*. By the way the Pyrate put a Garrison, and Artillery into *Coron*, which, as was said above, the *Spaniards* had abandon'd; at *Cesalonia* he left some Gallies that were not fit for Service, and at *Modon* receiv'd Letters from the King of *France*, which made him hasten his voyage. Near the *Far* of *Messina*, he burnt some Ships, had a Skirmish with Seven Gallies of *Andrew Doria's*, took the Town of *St. Nochito* in *Calabria*, where not one Soul of the Inhabitants escap'd. Thence he advanced to *Citaro*, where he burnt Seven Gallies of the Emperors on the Stocks, just ready to be launch'd, burnt *Piciota*, and other places, and so pass'd on to *Naples*, leaving all the Coasts in a mighty consternation. On the 7th of *August* he landed on the Island *Prochita* and plunder'd the Town, did the same at *Aspralongo*, where 2200 Captives were taken. That same Night he sent 2000 *Turks* with a Renegado for their guide to *Fundi*, which was 3 Leagues off, hoping to catch the *Lady Julia Gonzaga*, a Woman of extraordinary Beauty, to present her to the *Turk*, but she escap'd
half



half Naked, they Pillag'd the City killing all the Men, and carrying away most of the Women and Children. A Physician was taken who being out of the Town came back for his Money, which *Barbarussa* was much pleas'd at. In the mean while part of the Galleys went away to *Tarracina*, where the People being fled, they butcher'd the Sick and Aged People they found in their Beds. *Barbarussa* attempted *Itri*, tho' in vain, but spread his terror as far as *Rome*. He ran along the Coast towards *Genoa*, and being come to *Savona*, from thence sent the *Turkish* Embassador to *Marseilles*, but the King of *France* sending no Force to assist in the reducing of *Genoa*, *September* being almost spent, he went away to *Goleta* with such abundance of Booty and Captives, that his Galleys could scarce contain them.

Barbarussa
takes
Tunez.

4. On the 15th of *August* *Barbarussa* with his whole Fleet appear'd before *Bizerta*, a Town of about 800 Houses belonging to the King of *Tunez*. He sent some Servants of *Razit's* to tell the People, their King was aboard the Galleys, but sick, and they believing it turn'd out *Hazzan's* Governour, and receiv'd the *Turks*. Being possess'd of this Place he made very much of some of the principal Inhabitants of *Tunez*, who repair'd thither, carrying the News that their Rightful King *Razit* was aboard the Fleet. This put all the People into an uprore, because they mortally hated *Hazzan* for his Viciousness and Extortions, so that all he could say to convince them *Razit* was not there, and that the whole was but a design of Pyrates to Enslave and Plunder them, avail'd nothing, which he perceiving fled out of the City, leaving all his Equipage and Treasure behind, whereof he afterwards felt the want. Two Renegado *Spaniards* are reported to have much contributed to the admitting of *Barbarussa*, who entred that City in a peaceable manner, on the 22d of *August*, with about 10000 Men. As soon as the *Tunezines* perceiv'd they were impos'd upon, for that *Razit* was not there, they repented what they had done, and sending for the King, who was not gone far, took up Arms and fell upon the *Turks* with more Resolution than Conduct. The King returning they drove the *Turks* into a Tower, and were in a fair way to take it. *Barbarussa* being at his wits end to see himself Besieg'd and without any Provision.

vision. Despair gave them new vigour, and they sall'y'd out upon their Enemies killing Three Thousand of them, which made the rest fly to their Houses, there being besides the dead Five Thousand wounded, because having been taken upon a surprize none of them had any Armour. *Muley Hazzan* perceiving all was lost, narrowly made his escape with the Horse. The next day the Inhabitants thus forsaken and weakned submitted, and swore fidelity to *Solyman*, and *Barbarussa* as his Bassa. Thus the Pyrate made himself King of *Tunez*, and having settled the Government of that City, sent out his under Officers, who reduced all the Country about, except *Cartaon*, which is Thirty Leagues distant. Next he took care to fortify the *Albarabra*, to clear and sink the Channel between *Tunez* and *Goleta*, which runs winding three Leagues, and to gather all the force he could to invade *Sicily*, threatening *Naples* at the same time, which oblig'd the Emperor to take those measures against him we shall now speak of.

5. In *May* this year 1534 the Emperor remov'd from *Toledo* to *Valladolid*, and the News of the *Turkish* preparations and their progress being daily brought to him, he summon'd the Cortes to meet at *Madrid* on the 20th of *October*. In the mean while he made all the necessary preparations, but with great secrecy, against *Barbarussa*, who, as has been said, had possess'd himself of *Tunez*. To be the better inform'd concerning the posture of that Pyrates Affairs, he sent *Lewis Presendes*, a *Genoese* and great Master of *Arabick*, as a Spy into *Africk*, but it cost him his Life, for he was betray'd by a *Spanish* *Morisco* who went with him, and had his Head cut off. The Emperor in the mean while us'd all possible diligence in preparing to expell the Pyrate from *Tunez*, and that with all possible secrecy. He sent orders to *Andrew Doria*, the Viceroy of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and *Sardinia*, to the *Marques del Gasto* and *Antony de Leyva*, to gather all the Forces, Ships, Provisions, and Ammunition they could; he gather'd a great sum of Money, commanded the *Marques of Mondejar*, Captain-General of the King-

Emperor
prepares a-
gainst Bar-
barussa.

dom of *Granada*, to make preparations on that side, gave directions for raising Eight Thousand *Germans*, Eight Thousand *Spaniards*, and Eight Thousand *Italians*, and incorporating the old Souldiers of *Naples* and *Coron*, which were about Four Thousand, and not so satisfy'd pray'd the Pope, King of *France*, and great Master of *Malta* to assist him with their Gallies. That King positively refus'd, for he was then in League with the *Turk*. His Holiness promis'd to send Twelve Gallies, granted a Fourth of all Ecclesiastical Revenues to carry on the War, and sent his Imperial Majesty a Cap, and a Sword bless'd as is usual upon such occasions. These things being so far concerted the Emperor made his will, which he left seal'd, appointing the Empress Governess of his Kingdoms, and then set forwards for *Barcelona* to hasten the Equipping of the Fleet, on the last day of *February* 1535. *Barbarussa* having receiv'd Intelligence from *France* that the Emperor was preparing to go over against him in Person, dispatch'd in the first place an express to *Constantinople* to beg assistance, and set all the Christian Slaves, to the number of Nine Thousand, together with a third part of the Citizens to work every day upon the Fortifications of *Tunez*, enlarg'd and strengthened *Goleta* that it might contain a considerable Garrison, call'd to him all the Troops that were at *Argier* and *Gelves*, summon'd in the Pyrates, ask'd aid of the King of *Tremecen*, and gave pay to several Commanders of *Arabs*.

[1535.

Prepara-
tion against
Tunez.

6. That nothing may be wanting in matter of Truth in this Relation of the Expedition of *Tunez*, I will not only set it down according to the most Authentick accounts both in Print and Manuscripts, but from the Emperors own Original Letters to the Marques of *Canete*, Viceroy of *Nawarre*, in which he acquaints him with all the particulars of this Action from the first undertaking to the conclusion of it. The first that arriv'd at *Barcelona* on the 28th of *April*, 1535, was Prince *Lewis*, Brother to the King of *Portugal*, sent by that King to the Emperors assistance, with Twenty Four Caravels, one large Galleon, and two Ships bravely Mann'd, and full of