

his want of Health render'd him incapable of being longer serviceable to them; and lastly, submissively begging pardon, if he had wrong'd any Man. Then he turn'd to his Son *Philip*, and in very affectionate Terms, charg'd him to be loving to his Subjects, careful of the Government, and above all, to be zealous for the Catholick Faith so religiously maintain'd by his Fore-fathers. Thus ended his Speech, for he was not able to stand any longer, wanting Spirits to utter his Words; and his Face, with standing so long, was as pale as Death; so that his Strength quite fail'd him. It is wonderful he should be so spent at the Age of 55 Years, by which we may perceivè how insupportable the Care and Fatigues were that he underwent. The whole Company could not forbear bursting out with Tears, and the Emperor join'd with them, saying, *Farewel, dear Children, Farewel; my very Soul earns for you.*

6. The Emperor having perform'd his part, *James Masius Sindick* of *Antwerp* made a florid Oration in the name of all the States, the Heads whereof were, That tho' they were very sensible of the loss they should have of his Imperial Majesty, whose Name alone was able to protect and defend them, yet they were most ready in all points to submit to his will, and therefore they acknowledg'd his Son *K. Philip* as their Sovereign and natural Lord, and would ever honour and obey him, as became loyal and dutiful Subjects: That they humbly begg'd he would charge his Son *K. Philip* not to forsake them till the War was ended; and humbly thank'd him for his more than fatherly Advice, promising they would ever be zealous for the Catholick Religion, and execution of Justice: Then wishing him and *Q. Mary* a prosperous Voyage, he concluded his Speech. Then *K. Philip* kneelt down before his Father, and having accepted of his Renunciation in very submissive terms, stood up again, and excus'd himself to the States, for that he spoke not *French* enough to deliver his Thoughts to them, and therefore reserv'd it to *Anthony Perenot* then Bishop of *Arras*, afterwards Cardinal of *Granvel*, who in few words as-

Continuation of the same.

General

sur'd them of K. *Philip's* Affection towards them, and of his resolution to maintain the Catholick Religion, and their Liberties, and so he concluded. Next Q. *Mary* took her leave of the States, begging pardon for any Mistake she might have committed in the Government, and promising ever to bear them all possible Affection. *Masius* return'd Thanks in the name of the States for her good Government, and promis'd they would not only continue Loyal, but in all things endeavour to comply with the good Advice given them in the Emperor's Name. Thus they broke up the Assembly, and on the 27th of *October* the States meeting again took the Oath of Allegiance to K. *Philip*, and he reciprocally Swore to maintain their Laws, Liberties, and Franchises. The Emperor sign'd a solemn act of Renunciation, by which he made over to his Son, all the Dominions of the Low-Countries, absolving all his Subjects of the Oath of Allegiance they had taken to himself, and investing all the Right and Sovereignty in K. *Philip*.

Renuncia-
tion of the
Crown of
Spain.

7. Soon after, the Emperor desiring to be quite eas'd of the Weight of the Government, which lay so heavy on his Shoulders, and to seek after a better Kingdom, call'd together all his *Spanish* Servants into his Bed-Chamber, he being then a-Bed, and acquainted them with his Resolution of resigning the Kingdoms of *Spain*, as he had done the Dominions of *Flanders*, that he might end his Days in peace, thanking them for their faithful Service, and offering either to carry them over with him into *Spain*, or prefer them with his Son. They return'd Thanks; some Wept, but more study'd how they should advance their Interest with the young King. We mention'd before how the Truce was concluded with *France* for five Years, and upon what Terms, wherefore it will be needless to repeat it. But this Cessation gave his Imperial Majesty an opportunity to embark for *Spain*; for the War with the Pope did not trouble him, whilst he was not assisted by *France*, or any other powerful Prince, tho' he carry'd himself more Lostily than became his Character or Age;

Imprisoning all the Cardinals that were of the Emperor's Faction; and not only them, but *Garcilasso de la Vega*, the Imperial Embassador at *Rome*. On the 16th of *January* 1556, His Majesty pass'd the Act of Renuciation of the Crown of *Spain*, and all its Dominions, to his Son *Philip*, in the presence of *Francis de Erasso* his Secretary, and all the Spaniards then at *Brussels*. The Instrument being of too great an extent for this Book, and not material, may be seen at large in *Sandoval* Pag. 815. Vol. 2. He only reserv'd to himself the Right of judging and determining the Cause of *D. Ferdinand Gonzaga*, which *D. Francis Pacheco de Toledo*, and *D. Bernard de Bolea*, were gone to *Milan* to Examine, shewing the great Affection he bore that worthy Gentleman, for good Services he had done him. His Majesty writ to all the Lords, Spiritual and Temporal of *Castile* and *Aragon*, giving them an account of all that had befallen him since he left *Spain*, and the reasons that had obstructed his returning thither in so many Years, which were the Wars in *Germany* and with *France*; and acquainting them, That being now Old, Sickly, and Spent, he had resolv'd to resign those Kingdoms to his Son, earnestly requesting of them, That they would approve of his Resolution, and be as good and loyal Subjects to his Son as they had been to him. *K. Philip* writ also, confirming the power his Sister *Joanna* had from his Father and him to Govern those Kingdoms. When these Letters came to *Valladolid*, where the Court then was, with the Princess *Joanna*, and her Son Prince *Charles*, on the 8th of *March* 1556, at five in the Evening they rais'd the Standards for *K. Philip*, which was done by Prince *Charles* in the following manner.

8. At three in the Afternoon, on the Day aforesaid, there met in the Palace, *D. Duarte de Almeyda*, Embassador of *Portugal*; *D. Anthony de Fonseca*, President of the Council; the Bishop of *Lugo*; the Duke of *Sessa*, the Admiral of the *Indies*, the Marquis of *Mondejar*, the Earl of *Tendilla*, the Earl of *Buendia*, the Earl of *Gelves*, and many other Persons of Quality; the Courts of Justice, the President and Judges of the Court of *Chancery*, and the Contro-

Manner of
Proclaim-
ing the King

lers and Auditors of the *Exchequer*. His Highness went from the Palace to the Great Square or Market-place, attended by all these Persons, two Kings at Arms going before. In the place aforesaid was a Scaffold erected, handsomely adorn'd, with a rich Canopy, and under it an Eminence lifted three Steps above the rest, with a Chair, on which the young Prince sat: The Embassador was placed against one of the Pillars that bore up the Canopy on the Right Hand; the Prelates, Noble Men and others, below the Steps about them, and before them two Kings at Arms, and two Serjeants with their Maces. Within a little more than a quarter of an Hour came the Magistrates of the Town, bringing a Standard with the Arms of *Spain* on it, furl'd close; then the Prince stood up, and went to a Gallery there was on the Scaffold, in the middle of the place, where he caus'd the Standard to be display'd, and taking it into his Hand, with the help of D. *Anony de Rojas*, his Tutor and Steward, he said, *Castile, Castile for King Philip our Sovereign Lord*. Immediately the *Licentiate Contreras*, His Majesty's Solicitor General, demanded an Affidavit should be made of that Act. And then *Alonso de Santisbevan*, the Town Standard Bearer, took the Standard and carry'd it, attended by all the Magistrates of the Town through all the Streets, the two Kings at Arms going before, and his Highness went away to the Pallace.

9. The Emperor having resolv'd upon his departure for *Spain*, before he set out sent his Brother the Authentick Instrument of Renunciation of the Empire, pass'd the 17th of *January 1556*, and carry'd by the Prince of *Orange*. There was no reserve in it, tho' an Overture had been made that King *Philip* should be appointed Vicar of the Empire in *Italy*, which King *Ferdinand* much resented. The Emperor gave the King his Son very good Advice. *Maximilian* and his Wife Queen *Mary*, came from *Austria* to take their Leaves, and having dismiss'd the Embassadors of several Princes, His Majesty went aboard a Fleet of 60 Sail, leaving King *Philip* in *Flanders*. He put to Sea in *September* and

on the 28th of the same Month arriv'd at *Laredo*, very much weaken'd by his Distemper. From *Laredo* he was carry'd sometimes in a Sedan, and sometimes in a Horse-Litter. With him were his Sisters the Queens *Ellenor* and *Mary*. *D. Peter Fernandez de Velasco*, Constable of *Castile* and *Leon*, met and entertain'd them with extraordinary magnificence. At *Burgos* they were royally receiv'd and treated by the Constable and that City. Thence they proceeded on to *Torquemada*, *Duenas* and *Valladolid*, at which last place the Emperor would not permit any publick Reception to be made him, but had it put off for his Sisters the next Day. One thing very remarkable happen'd, which was, that the Emperor having had very fair Weather at Sea, that very Night after he Landed there arose such a Storm, as endanger'd the whole Fleet in the Harbour, and actually sunk the Ship he came in. He soon found himself eas'd of the pain of the Gout after he came into *Spain*, and having stay'd only ten Days at *Valladolid*, set out for the Monastery of *Juste* without any other attendance but two Physicians, two Barber Surgeons, and a few Servants, suffering no Person of Quality to bear him Company. Thus this mighty Monarch and invincible Warrior travell'd like a private Gentleman. As it is Natural for Men to vary in their Opinions in all cases, so there were some that blam'd him for quitting his Kingdoms and Dominions, after he had endur'd and gone through such prodigious Toils to defend and maintain them. But these were such as had not felt the least Spark of that Fire, which consumes the memory of Crowns and Scepters, and of all Worldly Felicities, and enflames the Heart with the desire of those Blessings and Favours Almighty God bestows on Contemplative Souls, delights that destroy the Sense of all Worldly satisfaction. It is worth observing how expeditious the Emperor was in quitting all he had; for on the 26th of *October* 1555, he resign'd the Low-Countries; on the 16th of *January* following, which was 1556; he gave up all the Dominions of *Spain*, and on the 17th of the same Month and Year, he parted with the

Empire to his Brother *Ferdinand*, reserving nothing for himself but only 12000 Ducats a Year; thus easing himself of the weight of so great a Monarchy; that he might be the lighter to pursue his Journey to Heaven.

*Hostibus evictis, hac est victoria, sese
Vincere, perduram hanc, difficilemque puta.
Hunc tamen, evicto cum sese vicerit hoste,
Victorem dixit orbis & obstupuit.*

C H A P. XXXIII.

The Monastery of Jusse, where the Emperor retir'd, describ'd; His Majesty's pious and virtuous Life there, together with his holy End; and some Heads of his Last Will and Codicil.

Description
of the Mo-
nastery of
Jusse.

I. **W**E have here a Life quite different from that we have hitherto writ, but much shorter. In the former part, we beheld the Emperor arm'd with the Glory, Wealth, and Power of the World; in order to subdue the World; here we shall see him Poor, Humble, Solitary, Sickly, and Forsaken by his own consent, the better to Conquer Heaven. His Life and Actions, during his Retirement at the Monastery of *Jusse*, were writ at large by *F. Martin de Angulo*, Prior of the Place, by order of the Princess *Joanna* his Daughter; out of which long relation, we will here insert what is most remarkable and worth observing. The Monastery of *Jusse* of the Monks of the Order of *S. Ferom*, to which His Imperial Majesty withdrew himself, is in a solitary but pleasant Place, seven Leagues from *Patencia*. The nearest Town, containing about 500 Houses, and call'd *Coacos*, is within a quarter of a League, and yet not seen from it, because of a Hill that rises between them. The Monastery is seated on the side of the Hill North of the Church that is above

above it; and on the South-side of the Church, close to it, was built His Majesty's Apartment, consisting of six Ground-Rooms, and six over them. The lower Floor was us'd but little; one of the upper Chambers was even with the high Altar, where a Door was made about six Foot wide, through which he heard Mass and the Divine Office, sometimes in Bed, and sometimes up; and that way they went in to give him the Blessed Sacrament. This Room was level with the new Cloister; so that His Majesty could go to the Cloister, and thence to the Garden, without stepping up or down. Upon the same Floor, was the Apartment for the Barbers, Watch-maker, and others of the Bed-Chamber. Next the Cloister, were all the Offices, all without the Monastery, of which he only borrow'd the Chapter Room to make a Buttery, another Room for the Apothecary, and the Strangers Apartment for the Physician, Brewers, and Bakers. He had also Gardens of his own, and at the end of them, a small Hermitage, whether he would Walk to divert himself, the way being all plain; for he had only a small Gelding, and an old Mule; and was not able to Ride, because of a Swimming in his Head.

The Emperor liv'd here so poorly, that only the Room he lay in was Hung, and that with some old black Cloth; he had but one Arm-Chair, so decay'd, that it would not have yielded Half a Crown if it were to be sold; his Habit was very poor, and always black. All he had of any value, was a little Plate, which was plain, and not gilt. His Life and Actions confirm'd the truth of what he declar'd to the Prior of *Guadalupe*, and to *F. Martin de Angulo*, in the presence of his Confessor, which was, That whilst the Empress was living, they had agreed, she should retire to a Nunnery, and he to a Monastery; but that she dying, he could not perform it sooner, without leaving all *Christendom* expos'd to inevitable Ruine, which yet he had perform'd, as soon as his Son was of Age and Capacity to Govern. *F. James of S. Peter*, his former Confessor, and a Man of singular Piety, several Years before His Majesty withdrew, told the Prior, he knew he would leave the

World,

The Empe-
ror's Po-
verty and
Humility,

World; could he do it with a safe Conscience. The Emperor himself further declar'd, That had his Health permitted, his design was to be a Lay Brother, or one of the meanest to Serve the Monastery, and not to be serv'd; and since his Infirmities would not permit, he chose to be so meanly attended; that he had no Physician, but he that belong'd to the Monastery, till he was prevail'd upon, by much opportunity, to admit of one, and some other Servants, his Distemper still growing upon him. The Visitors of the Order coming upon their Visitation, askt him, Whether he had any Complaint, or would have any thing alter'd? To which he answer'd, Desiring of them that no Women might be suffer'd to come near the Monastery; for there being a great Famine that Year, vast Numbers flock'd thither for Relief; and therefore it was order'd, that for the future the Alms of the Monastery should be distributed in the Neighbouring Villages. When the Visitors were to depart, they begg'd leave to charge him with Four Particulars they had against him. He consented, and the oldest Visitor said, They humbly besought him, in the first place, That he would not for the future give the Fryars any extraordinary Allowance at Meals. 2dly, That he would never give any Fryar Money upon any account whatsoever. 3dly, That he would never intercede for any Fryar. 4thly, That he would never prefer any Fryar. The Emperor promis'd Obedience, and afterwards declar'd he was never in his Lift so much afraid, as when the good old Man said he had something to lay to his charge.

3. In the spiritual Exercises of Prayer, Reading, and Meditation, he far out-did the most perfect religious Men. He said the divine Office; and if Sick-ness obstructed, his Confessor said it in his presence. Upon all Holidays he heard high Mass, and every day a low Mass, tho' he were not able to rise. He had Sermons after Dinner, and when that fail'd, a Lesson read him out of *S. Augustin*. He lov'd Musick, and had an excellent Ear, yet would allow none but the Fryars to Sing in the Choir. His Zeal for Religion was so great, that being told of the ap-
prehending

*His Piety
& Religion.*

prehending of *Cazalla* and other Hereticks; he said, Nothing could draw him out of the Monastery, unless there were need of him to oppose them: He never would hear the Arguments of Hereticks, saying, He was no Scholar, and therefore they might easily instil some Error into him, which would be afterwards hard to remove; and therefore when in *Germany* the Duke of *Saxony* and *Lansgrave* sent to tell him they would submit to his decision, if he would hear a Disputation, and lead their Forces against *France*, he would not consent to it. And another time, being hard pursu'd by the *Lutherans*, so that he had but six Men with him, two of those Princes met, and offer'd him their Armies should Serve him till he was Master of *Constantinople*, provided he would hear, and not suffer them to be call'd Hereticks. He answer'd, He neither coveted *France*, nor *Spain*, nor any other Dominion of the World, but only Christ Jesus, and him Crucify'd, and so he left them. *F. Francis Borgia*, who left the Dukedom of *Gandia* to become a Jesuit, coming to Visit His Imperial Majesty, after much Discourse concerning the motives that induc'd him to enter into that Order sooner than another, and the virtuous Lives of those that entred into it, the Emperor said to him, Do you remember that in the Year 1542, when we were at *Monzon*, I told you I would retire, and do as I have done? I perfectly remember it, said *F. Francis*. Be assur'd then, reply'd His Majesty, that I told none but you, and such a Gentleman, naming a Man of Quality. I was sensible of the Favour, added the Father, and therefore never spoke of it to any body; but now I hope I may. Now I have done it, you may freely talk of it, answer'd the Emperor.

Having thus given an account of the Emperor's Life, it remains that we deliver the manner of his Death. His Majesty following that pious and holy course of Life we have already mention'd in the Monastery of *Juste*, his last Hour drew on. The Gout had left him for several days, and chang'd into an Ague of another nature than what he us'd to have before, for the Cold-fit lasted twice as long as the
 Hot;

His Death.

Hof; whereupon he was twice Blooded; which instead of lessening, increas'd it to such a degree, that one Fit overtook another; and thus he grew weaker and weaker; and tho' he took care of his Bodily Health, following the Physician's Prescriptions, yet he was much more solicitous for the Concerns of his Soul, confessing often, and making his Last Will and Testament, whereof we shall give some account. Being near his End, he receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament, and desir'd the Extreame Unction might be given him, which was done at Night; and the Prior thinking the Ceremony, as it was us'd to the Friars, was too tedious for him, he being in some Agony, all the Penitential Psalms, Litany, and Prayers being to be said; he bid *Lewis Quixada*, who was at the Beds-head, ask whether he would have the Ceremony at length, or shortned, and he answer'd, They should Oil him like a Friar; which was done accordingly, the Emperor answering to the Psalms Verse for Verse, as the Friars did, and then he seem'd to be somewhat better. The next day he receiv'd the Blessed Sacrament again, with great Devotion, saying, *Thou remain'st in me, may I remain in thee.* That Afternoon, before he receiv'd the Extreame Unction, the unfortunate Archbishop of *Toledo Carranza* came to the Monastery, but never spoke to him, tho' he saw him, and the Emperor had long desir'd to check him about some unsound Opinion he was said to maintain, but it was too late, tho' some have maliciously reflected on His Majesty, who was ever most zealous for the Catholick Faith. That night, after he had receiv'd the second time, he grew worse; and about two of the Clock the next morning, when all were very still, he said, *It is now time, give me that Candle and Crucifix;* and tho' he was so spent, that four Men with difficulty could stir him in his Bed, he turn'd upon his Side, as readily, as if he had ail'd nothing; then taking the Crucifix in one Hand, and the Candle in the other, he continu'd a while looking on the Crucifix, without speaking a word; and then, with a Voice so loud that it could be heard in the other Rooms, he said, *O Jesus!* and so gave up his Ghost

Ghost to his Redeemer. It was look'd upon as something more than natural, that at his last Gasp he should utter that word so plain and loud. He departed this Life on the 21th of September 1558, having liv'd 57 Years and 5 Months; having Reign'd 43. and been Emperor 38.

5: When the Emperor was Dead, his Body without embalming, for so he had order'd, was put into a Leaden Coffin, and that into one of Chesnut-tree Planks, cover'd with black Velvet; so heavy, that ten or twelve Men had much ado to remove it. In this manner he was laid under the high Altar, the Fryars Singing the Office with abundance of Tears. Two Days after his Death, the Corregidor of *Placentia* came to demand his Body, but was prevail'd with to leave it there by way of Depositum, after he had caus'd it to be taken up, and both Coffins open'd, that he might see the Face. His Obsequies were celebrated for three Days following, the Archbishop singing high Mass every Day. After the three Days, all the Servants went away to *Valladolid*, except three *Flemings* left to look after some Goods. The Emperor's Obsequies were also perform'd at *Valladolid*, where *F. Francis Borgia*, once Duke of *Gandia*, Preach'd upon these words of the 54th Ps. and 8th Verse, *Behold, I have gone far away flying, and remain'd in the Wilderness*; Extolling his Action of quitting the Empire above all the others of his Life, as it very well deserv'd. Among other things he said in Commendation of the Emperor, one was, That he had heard him say, He never fail'd a Day of giving some short time to Meditation, since he was 21 Years of Age. Thus ended this mighty Monarch, the Greatest the Christian World has known for many Ages, and here with him I should end this History, but that the false Notion much insisted upon by Ignorant Persons; That his Last Will and Testament was suppress'd, and never suffer'd to be seen in the World for many scandalous Reasons malicious Men pretend to alledge, obliges me to give something of the Heads of it, tho' very short, as having already outrun the Bounds I prescrib'd my self. Those that are curi-

rious, may see the Will and Codicil at large in our Author *Sandoval*, who had them from the Originals sign'd by the Emperor himself, and several Witnesses of the greatest Quality: I shall reduce the whole, which is very long, to a few Lines, and so conclude.

The Heads of the Emperor's Will, sign'd by him in the Year 1554, and in the presence of Perenot Bishop of Arras, William of Nassau, Prince of Orange, John Lord of Laxau, D. Lewis, de Zuniga, D. Ferdinand de la Cerda, &c.

In the Name of God, &c. After a protestation of the Catholick Faith, and bequeathing of his Soul to God, he ordains that his Body be Bury'd in the Cathedral Church of *Granada*.

Item. He orders 30000 Masses to be said for his Soul within a Year after his decease.

Item. That 30000 Ducats be given in Alms, 10000 for redemption of Captives, 10000 for marrying poor Women, and the other 10000 for such Poor as cannot Beg.

Item. That what is not yet perform'd of the Wills of his Father and Grandfather, be speedily discharg'd.

Item. That effectual care be taken for the payment of all his Debts.

That all the Revenues of the three military Orders, Charges deducted, be for nine Years after his Death, pay'd in to his Executors, and that all Grants, prejudicial to the Crown, be recall'd and made void.

That all Crown Revenues morgag'd, be, with all possible speed, redeem'd and reunited to the Crown.

That all Life Rents granted be Reassum'd as soon as the parties Die, and not continu'd for other Lives.

He charges the Prince to be zealous for the true Religion, protect and support the Inquisition, preserve the Immunities of the Church, favour Religious Orders, and ever apply himself to the well Governing of his People, that no person may be wrong'd, and Widlows, Orphans, and all other persons in distress, may be defended and upheld.

That in case such Assignments as are left to pay Debts, fall short, the Prince make up what is re-

maining out of the Revenue of the Crown, and that the poorest be paid before the rich.

That all Crown Revenues, which the necessity of the Times oblig'd him to suffer Great Men to enjoy, be restor'd to the said Crown.

That his Son, *Prince Philip*, be his Heir, and succeed him in all his Hereditary Dominions whatsoever; that his Son *Prince Charles* succeed after him; and after the said *Charles* the Heirs Male of his Body, and for want of such, the Females; and in case the said *Charles* die without Issue, then the other Children of *Prince Philip* to inherit.

And in case neither *Prince Philip* nor his Son *Charles* should have Issue, then his Daughter *Mary*, Queen of *Bohemia*, to succeed, and her Issue after her; which also failing, *Ioanna* Princess of *Portugal*, and her Children; and for want of her, *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and his Line, and in default of them, his Sister, *Ellenor* Queen of *France*, after whom, the next rightful Heir to take place in due course.

That the Empreses Will be fulfill'd in distributing what she left among her Children, and the overplus to fall to *Prince Philip*.

That what shall appear to be due to his two Daughters of their Mother's Inheritance, be paid them out of the Revenue of the Crown; as also, all Debts due to Merchants, without stopping any part of the Revenues of the military Orders, which are appropriated for the payment of other Debts.

That the 30000 Ducats he leaves for Charitable Uses, be paid immediately after his decease, out of a Chest, wherein he has laid up such a sum for that use in the Castle of *Simancas*.

That if there be any overplus in the said Chest it be spent in pious uses.

That the Duke of *Alva* loose all Right to a Grant made him in *Germany*, he having exchange'd it for another in the *West Indies*.

That *Prince Philip* be not oblig'd to make any further provision, for the Emperor's Bastard Daughter, *Margaret* Dutchess of *Parma*, she having already receiv'd her Dowry.

That

That Prince *Philip* take care to have it decided who has the right to the City *Plasentia*, and if it be found to belong to the See of *Rome*, restore it immediately.

That in case Prince *Philip* should Die before him, and his Son Prince *Charles* be left under Age, there be Governors appointed to manage the Affairs of *Spain* and *Italy* for him, whom His Majesty accordingly appoints.

That the Dukedom of *Milan* devolve to Prince *Philip* and his Heirs, to hold it by investiture, as a Fief of the Empire.

Lastly, he names the Executors, Administrators, and Trustees of this his last Will and Testament.

The Codicil is sign'd at the Monastery of *Juste*, on the 19th of *September* 1558, and declares,

That the aforesaid Will shall remain in full force, only the Contents of this Codicil to be perform'd by such as he shall appoint without the interposition of the Executors.

That such Hereticks as have appear'd of late in *Spain*, be punish'd with the utmost Rigor.

That whereas he order'd himself in his Will to be Bury'd at *Granada*, his Will now is, that his Body be interr'd in the Monastery of *Juste*, and the Body of his Wife, the Empress brought to it.

The rest of the Codicil runs, all upon disposing of his Body, praying for his Soul, and providing for his Servants, and leaving some Gratifications to the Monastery of *Juste*, and some other Religious Persons, who had been serviceable and assisting to him whilst Living. All which Legacies being small and inconsiderable, sufficiently show to how low a State His Majesty had brought himself, that great Warrior and mighty Monarch voluntarily reducing himself to live those latter Days, and Die like a poor Fryar.