(i) until that at the siege of a Castle he dyed, in the year 1394, of an Arrow shot by a cross-bow the 8th of April, as Roger Lainth, and was buried in the Monastery of Fountain-Ebrald, where did also lye his father's body. And to Richard succeeded John his brother, commonly called, Without Land, who renewed the War with Philip, and submitted to the (k) See of Rome the kingdom of England and Ireland, in the year 1313, which were to yield and pay him an annual tribute instead of a benefice. (a) But Philip having obtained two victories in a year, and his son Lewis having overcome the English in Poitou, and himself having vanquished Otto the Emperor in Flanders, a Synod held at Sylvanecum established and decreed Monuments of Trophies and victory to the honour of them both. (b) After this Lewis falling into England, and having driven out John, he received it under his power and subjection; but as soon as he was departed thence, the whole Land revolted from him to Henry the third, John's son; this was done in the year of our Lord 1314. (c) Philip departed this life in the year 1323, in July having reigned after his father's death 43 years, wanting three months.

The History of the World; or, An Account of Time.

The End of the Eighth Book.

The Ninth Book.

W H E R E I N a r e contained the Years from the 1200 of C H R I S T , unto 1631.

C H A P . I.

What things came to passe both in Germany and Italy, from the Year 1200, unto 1250, under Philip, Otto, and Frederick the second, and of the said division of the Church under him, and of persons of renown for Piety and Learning.

H E N R I E T H, Frederick's son, as above here we have mentioned, being dead, the Princes fell about amongst themselves in the election of a Successor in the Empire; for some attributed the honour of the Empire to Philip, Henry's brother; and others giving it to Otto Duke of Saxony. The King of France held for Philip, and Innocent the third for Otto, who hated the poltrocity of Frederick, because he detest, had once been anathematized: Philip obtained first the Empire.
at Aquinum (b) in the year 1128. Whereunto Otto soon after attained; and having gotten the kingdom into his hands, he warred against Philip for some time; (c) until that they agreed so that, during Philip's life, Otto should remain from the title of King; and after his death should lawfully enjoy it. (a) philip reigned 10 years, and was slain the 23 of June in the year 1208, by one Otto a Palatine, whose wife the daughter of Isaac Emperor of Constantinople, having heard of her husband's death, ended all her life.

Otto entered the position of the Roman Empire, which then was void by the death of his competitor, and upon these conditions married Philip's daughter, (b) whom Innocent created Emperor with due rites and ceremonies, performed at Rome in the year 1209; but he rejected him afterwards from the communion of the Church, because that against his engagement he did violate and break the Roman rights and privileges, in the year 1210. This is that Otto, who together with his uncle Richard King of England, fighting against Philip of France, (c) near Bouvines, was by him overcome and put to flight in the year 1214. Hence, the year following, was celebrated at Rome the Council of Lannion, by Innocent the third, to which out of all the parts of Christendom referred (c) 419 Bishops; in it was confirmed the Transubstantiation both in words and deed; and by it was condemned the book of Abbot Joachtan, which he had composed against Peter Lombard.

Otto was slain in the perils of war, and all were cut with grief, dyed (c) in the year 1216; but some say the year following; and some other, in the year 1218. (f) Innocent dyed in the same year the 18th of July, in whose feast was elected Honorius.

Frederick the second, the son of Henry the 6th, nephew to Frederick I, was having been degraded in the year 1121, as faith (e) Pisaen, is elected Emperor by the Germans fasting three years after his Uncle Philip's death, having before that contented himself with his Mother's kingdom of Apulia and Sicily; (b) but in the year 1199, upon St. Cecilia's day he was created Emperor at Rome by Honorius. But being perjured by his son in law's fatall hatred against the Romans, he falsified his faith; for which cause being first excommunicate by Honorius, his son, being King of Jerusalem interceding for him, reconciled them (c) in the year 1222, at what time Frederick married Joanna, Beneath's daughter, after the death of his wife (c) Mary, the daughter of the King of Aragon, by whom he had gotten Henry and Conrad; (l) from him succeeded the title of Kings of Jerusalem, to the Kings of Sicily; (m) he translated the Saracens out of the Mountains of Sicily into Apulia, and placed them in Nuceria.

Honorius being dead in the year 1227, was succeeded by Conon the 9th, (a) who anathematized Frederick, because contrary to his engagement and vow he delayed his Expedition into Pellellin.

Cap. I. An Account of Time.

Iuliana. (c) And the Emperor thus year following staying in Syria, he betrayed the Christian interest by a disadvantageous and unprofitable peace with the Sultan, of whom he obtained by prayers, and under a pretence of fire, Jerusalem: Being returned from the East, he filled all Italy with inward hatred and factions, which upon it was divided into two parts, whereas the party adhering to the Pope, was called the Guelfs; and the other which followed the Emperor, had the name of Gibellines. Tace denominations were first given them near Pistorium, in the year 1240, as (c) Blondus talates; but (d) Nucetium, that it was long before that, when Conrad the third reigned, then did this hatred break into a certain demonstration of war, but was at length propagated by the studies and endeavours of Frederick, and spread itself through all Italy, into civil and pernicious wars.

The chief Atilar and General of the Gibellines on this side the Padus, was Ezzelin the tyrant of the Tenontick family, who in 30 years together held under his power, Trent, Tarvinium, Padua, Verona, Brescia, and other towns and cities; he was in favour with Frederick, and lived 10 years after him; but being wounded in fight with a dart in the year 1260, and taken by his enemies, he dyed in the 80 year of his age. (f) Frederick did supprese Henry his foe, who had been rebellion against him, and banished him into Apulia, in the year 1235. Where the year following he dyed, but not at all relenting his pietas and hatred against the Roman See, he was excommunicate in a Council held at Lions by Innocent the 4th, Gregory's Successor, after Catholism (g) in the year 1241, after two years inter-reign, when Council was celebrated in the year 1245, and then he was deposed him of the Imperial dignity. In this Council was the election of the first Cap. given to the Cardinals. Upon this opposition to Frederick, was Henricus Landgraf of Helfina elected Emperor, and enjoyed the fame Imperial dignity two years, and dyed in the 1247, to whom (b) William Earl of Holland, in the year following succeeded by the suffrage of the Princes Electors, (f) Frederick being then deeply engaged about the tumults that were in Gallia Cisalpina, for the whole people of Lombardy had revolted from him; against whom engaging, he besieged the Parma in the year 1247, but being repelled by a salladn of the Townsmen, with much ado he escaped by flight into the Territories of Cremona in 1248; and (a) two years after (b) up to the 18th of October, he dyed in Apulia, in the 32 year of his Empire, and of his age 57. (c) The report is, that he was filled by Manfred (whom he had gotten by a Concupisine) a feavered, (d) During Frederick's Empire, were two Orders of Fryers, ordered, whereof were Authors St. Dominick and St. Francis, who died to have set up their Orders at two divers times; the first dyed (c) in the year 1221, and Francis (d) 1226. Besides them were these following persons renowned and eminent, Anthimius of
The History of the World; or, Libtg.

of Padua, of the society of the Minor; \( \text{Alexander of Alaska, of the Dominicans order; } \) Albert the Great, Vincent of Valvis, and \( \text{William of Paris, with others mentioned by Venetian, of Antwerp.} \)

In this Age lived also those Women highly commended for their Piety, Elizabeth the Wife of the Landgrave of Thuringen; and \( \text{Mary of Oignies, whose life Jesus of Vierry hath well described.} \)


CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of Germany and Italy, from the year 1251, unto 1250 or thereabouts, then of Conrad, Manfredus and Conradine; and touching the entrance of the French into Sicily, and of their overthrow there, and of the Spaniards possessing Sicily.

A Fire Frederick's degradation, was \( \text{William of Holland created by the German King of the Empire; but six years after being surprized by the Ambushes of the Frisians, he dyed in the year 1251.} \)

After his death, the designs and intrigues of the German Princes being divided and distracted, \( \text{Richard of Cornwall, the King of England, brother of the Romans; and others Alphonse, King of Castile, a renowned Astronomer; \( \text{He contending himself with the only title of the Empire, did not move his foot out of Spain; Richard hastening to Frankfort, and there having been admitted into the Government of the kingdom with all ceremonies therein required, having waited all his fortune in fumes and superfluous expenses, was deposed of them that had called him to that dignity; wherefore on a sudden returning into England, he left the Empire void; and this Inter-regnum of the Empire lasted \( \text{till that by Pope Gregory the 10th's Penance, the} \) \( \text{Princes Electors chose \text{Rudolph of Hainault,} in the year 1273, whom \( \text{Histories do highly commend for his Piety, justice, and magnanimity in wars: he suppressed and put to death Otto King of Bohemia, who had revoluted from him in the year 1273;} \)

\( \text{He dyed in the 19th year of his reign, and in the year of Christ 1291.} \)

\( \text{The year next immediately following,} \text{Alphonse of} \text{Nassau was sallied the King of the Romans; \( \text{The reason of his cruelty and great covetousness was soon degraded, and in his place was elected} \text{Albert Duke of Austria, against whom} \text{fighting a field-battle near Worms, was killed in the year of Christ 1298.} \)

At this time all things were infected with Civil Wars throughout all Italy, for Conrad son to Frederick the second, came out of Germany \( \text{in the year 1254, to oppose the kingdom of Agnac and Sicilia, and having subdued the Neapolitans, and dissimulated their City, enjoying both the Sicilians, he was possessed by Manfred his brother Frederick's natural son, \( \text{in the year 1274, leaving behind him his son} \text{Conrad, whom the Italians called} \text{settled.} \)

\( \text{In the interim Manfredus governing the kingdom as it were for the pupillis, he was engaged against the Pope of Rome, by the help of the Saracens, who had Lucera under their dominion. \( \text{When the 4th, who was born at Troyes in Champagne, succeeded Alexander the 4th, in the year 1265, to whom on his command there was a day every year instituted for receiving of the Sacrament. Charles declared the Earl of Anjou, St. Lewis's Cousin-German, King of Sicily.} \)

But whilst he prepares himself for this Expedition, \( \text{he dyed, whom Clement the 4th, the last of the 4th, succeeded, by whom the} \text{Charles being made Senator of the City of Rome, and King of both the Sicilies, having an annual pension of 48000 Ducats, he subdued Manfredus, putting him to death (d) in the year 1264. And two years after, he overcame Conrad, who with an Army of the Albigensians was gone against Italy; and having taken him prisoner, he cut off his head, in the year 1268, by whose death the family of Frederick, and house of Sweden, was utterly extinputed.} \)

\( \text{In the year 1274, Gregory the 10th, who succeeded Clement that dyed in the year 1276, (b) celebrated a Synod at Lyons,} \)

\( \text{Wherein he ordained some things concerning the creation of the} \text{Pope, and received the Greeks to the unity of the Roman Church.} \)

\( \text{In this Council were assembled 800 Bishops.} \)

\( \text{Peter King of Arragon, Manfredus's son in law, whose daughter} \text{Dafniata he had married, by the perfusion of John sometimes Lord of the Island Forsby, and of Michael Palaeologus to the} \text{Emperor of the Greeks, who fearing Charles, applied his mind and hand to invade Sicily, as his wife Dowry; therefore by the instigation of them both, a hidden plot and Conspiracy being stembred throughout all Sicily, and executed upon Easter-Sunday by the Sicilians, all the French without difference or respect of either sex or age, were killed and murdered by them, who suddenly on an evening all armed did fall upon them and their cruelty was such against them, that they ripp'd open the wombs of women with child, searching their children with their swords: And this was called always afterwards, The Sicilians Evening.} \)

\( \text{This Massacre was done the 30th of March, (c) in the year 1282; and by this means Peter enticed into the possession of the kingdom of Sicily, and so held it, though curbed and anathematized by the Pope;} \)

\( \text{The which Charles in vain attempting lay arms to regain, received also a great overthrow: for his son Charles the} \text{lame was overcome in a Sea-fight, and taken prisoner (f) in the year 1284. Peter pardoned him beyond all hope, because it was thought} \text{settle.} \)
thought that he would avenge upon him the death of Caradine his kinsman, who ended his life in (g) the year 1283, wherein Charls King of Sicily dyed the 7th of January, as Nigulio writes in Philip’s life. As he defended his father’s kingdom, not by a cruel sentence was given over to spoils, fighting against Philip King of France, he was flain, having by his will made his sons heir, viz. Frederic heir of Aragon, James heir of Sicily; and, at the intreaties of his Mother Constance, he disdains his in Charls upon some certain terms and conditions in (a) the year 1283; amongst which, this was one, That he might obtain both the right of the kingdom of Aragon, and also that of Sicily, with the favour of the Pontiff of Rome, which Nicholas the fourth absolutely denied him; whence broke forth between them a bloody War, (b) which by the reconciliation of Boniface the VIII., who did succed St. Celestine the third, which of his first will had laid down his office, was pacified in the year 1299, Ibiss yielding Sicilia. But the Sicilians have advanced with (c) Frederic, Jacob, and the royal dignity, restified and oppidated Charls and the Roman Pontiff.

In this age the Church was honoured and enriched in Pity Learning by Bonaventura and Thomas Aquinist, (g) who both were taken up into Heaven in the year of our Lord 1274. And also by Albertus Magnus, Thomas’ Master, (l) who died in the year 1280, in the 67th year of his age: Also by (g) Peter Martyr, who was beheaded by the Heretics in the year 1285, (g) in this year 1253, and St. Lewis Bishop of Tolos, to Charls the second King of Sicilia and Apulia. (f) At this time also lived Niclaus Lorrain, Doctor in Paris, of the Order of the Minims.

(3) Raymond Lullus of Majorca, flourished in very great fame in that island about the year 1299. St. Peter in Gages, and St. Euchus in the Province of Narbonne, were highly renowned for their piety.

Cap. III.

Of the Latin Emperors of Constantinople, and of the affair transferred in the East, from the year 1205, unto 1300. Wherein it’s discovered, of the recovery of Constantinople by the Greeks, the Turk’s enemies; and of the Holy Land wholly taken away from the Christians.

The Latins held Constantinople in their hands fifty and eight years. The first of them that reigned in it was Baldwin, as we have already observed, who with his other companions in the expedition, divided the Empire, chiefly with the Venetians and Greeks, the first of whom took the isle of the Aegean Sea; Crete, Cilicia, and others, faith (a) Bland, but Nicetas hath recorded that the Greeks possess’d Crete; Boniface, Marquis of Montiferrat established the new Kingdom of the Cypriots at this time.

(b) Baldwin at the revolution of the year being overcome by the Bulgarians, and taken prisoner in the year 1301, the 17th of April, and having been kept close prisoner sixteen months, he is at last purged to death by the cruelty of John King of the Bulgarians, (d) And then Heinrich, Baldwin’s brother is advanced to the Government of the Empire in the year 1306. Nicetas extolls this moderation of the Latins, who would not surmount hastily and fully, the Kingdom before the death of the true and legitimate Prince and successor; but he abhors the pride and cruelty of his own Countrymen, who were wont to attain to the Imperial majesty by the death of the other Empires: Heinrich ruled the Empire near upon ten years, and died the (c) first year of Honorius, in the third, and of Christ 1316. whom Peter Antistandures, who had married Juliana, Heinrich’s wife, as (d) Nicetas hath, or as others would have it, his daughter, (g) he being crowned by Honorius the third at Rome, as he advanced his journey into Terrae, he is treacherously taken by Theodoremin, and is slain by Theodorus Lascaris.

Baldwin’s Son, governed the Empire after his father. Then Baldwin, Robert’s brother, who (f) in the year 1261, having recovered Constantinople from the Greeks, and being returned into the West, went to Charls King of Sicily, and beheaded his son to his father, having promised him Constantinople if by his help and aid he could recover it. And thus did the Latins possess Constantinople the space of 58 years.

As the Latins thus held Constantinople, (a) Theodore Lascaris was (c) Nicetas crowned Emperor by the Greeks, and kept his throne at Nicaea in Nicopolis, where he was a valiant man in feats of Arms, wholly applying himself to it, he defeated the Turks with a great slaughter, whom his father in law had stirred up to arms against him, and flew with his own hands their great Sultan; dying (b) in the 13th year (d) Nicetas of B. 11.
of his Empire, and of Christ 1222. He appointed John Deud his son in law to be his successor, who recovered many places from the Latins, (j) and having been Emperor thirty three years, he died in the year 1255. 

Theodore Laocrus, John's son, succeeded his father, when he was (d) thirty three years old, and ruled the Empire four years, dying in the year 1259, and so he was (e) thirty six years old at his death, leaving behind him his son John, six years of age. 

But Michael Palaeologus Comnenus, deriving his Pedigree by his Mothers side of Alexius, who was the Son of Andronicus Palaeologus, four years after, having put out the Pupills eyes, who was then (g) ten years old, usurped the Empire; By whose stratagems, Comninese was treacherously taken by Alexius Cepher with so great Army than 8000 Soldiary; yet hence being Charles King of Sicily, who dayly threatened Comninese, he fought his reconciliation and Concord with the Roman Church, and sent Ambassadors as far as Africa, to Saint Lewis in the year wherein he died, which was, as (h) Pachymere's faith, in the year one thousand two hundred and seventy, and in the year one thousand two hundred seventy four, (i) he sent his Ambassadors to the Council then celebrated at Lyons, and confirmed and ratified the Articles of Faith that they had made and ordained. (i) It was he that promoted, advanced, and caused both by his Authority and Supplies of all things that cruel and Barbarous conspiracy of the Sicilians against the French was to be executed in the year one thousand two hundred eighty two. He died in the year of the (g) Greek account, 6791, which was the year of our Lord one thousand two hundred eighty three. And because he inclined to the Latinis, and had made a strict league with the Pope, (m) his Son Andronicus did not so much as honour him with ordinary Ceremonials, for not far from the Camp Castile, where he then was, he caused him to be coveted with Earth after he had reigned since John the Popis abdication, near upon twenty three years. 

Andronicus, Michael's son, after the death of that son Michael deserted his son Andronicus to be heir of the Empire, who at first rebelling against his Grandfather, at length forced him to retire himself into banishment upon his old age, having taken Constanziople, and being thus deprived of his Imperial dignity, and remaining a private man, he died (b) in the year according to the GREEKS, six thousand eight hundred and forty which was the year of Christ one thousand three hundred thirty two. 

In this age the Tartars having shaken off the yoke of the Indian Kings, and having erected a new Monarchy amongst themselves (c) in the year one thousand two hundred and two, extended far and near: part of whom having destroyed Georgiana Armenia, and 

the other Provinces, did over-run, sack, spoil, and plunder Tran-

durnia and Polonia, near about the (d) year of our Lord, one thousand two hundred forty one, (c) under their General Battu, but he being dead, by reason of their wants and Famines, after three years space, they were forced to retire back. (l) The other Ca-

pital of them drove the Choromanez, who were descendred of the Par-

thians, out of their feasts and habitations, who being hire and tak-

ing into pay by the Sultan of Egypt, dispersed and routed the remnant out of Palestina, and overthrew and demolished the Tomb 20 c. 83. of their Lord, (g) in the year one thousand two hundred forty four. 

The Tartars following them, invade Peria, out of which 13 c. 1. e. 

1. they expell (h) the Turks, and put to flight their Sultan, who reign-

ed at Iconium. (i) But the Turks the year following engaging to

pay them a tribute, redeem themselves, and obtain peace: for

in victa, a, La-

tome in the fourth, sent some Fryers of St. Dominick by

order to the Tartars who precey to be mentioned by (k) Fin-

nec. 

The Christians also achieved some exploits in Palestina, (l) (m) Mons. Pad. 

where that in the year 1213, was of great fame. When Leco-

pal Duke of Austria, and Andrew King of Hungary, with John 

knight of Jerusalem, took Damia, having besieged it 18 c. 83. 

Months. But having their spirits heighted by this success, and

by being much encouraged, as they pursued the Barbarians, Ni-

lions Channel being broken into their Camp, they were constrai-

ned to accept conditions of peace, retiring to them all what they

had gotten, this was done in the year 1231. (n) But two years

before, Conradus Sophieus's son, did utterly demolish Jerusalem, ex-

cluding the Temple, and the Tower of David. Afterwards Innocent

the fourth in the Lateran Council in the year 1245, engaged the

Princes of Christendom to the holy Wars, whither St. Lewis be-

ning the General, Sailed with a great Army, (o) in the year 1248. 

The whole barbour and engagement of this War was against Da-

mistia a City in Egypt, which was faburded under the power of

the French, in the year 1249: but the Plague raging throughout

their Camp and Army, they were forced to lurtheren it, 

and to ac-

cept of peace upon condition that they might safely depart, Damia

being yeilded up. Then in the year of our Lord 1251, did per-

nauity, and whatsoever yet remained infras in the Christians 

hands, come all under the power and juridiction of the Turk; and

since that time did the Christians desist from attempting any

other expedition into the East.
The History of the World; or, Lib. 9.

CHAP. IV.

Of those things that were transacted from about the year of our Lord 1100, unto 1150, by the French under Philip, Louis the 8th, Louis the 9th, Philip the Hardy, and Philip the Fair.

During Philip's reign, there arose a holy war in Toulouse, and in Occitania a Country of Narbon against the Albigensian Heretics, and villainous company of Manichaei, whose part was taken by Raymond Earl of Toulouse, and King of Aragon, and by him strongly defended; Against whom by the perquisition of Innocent the third, the Catholick Princes engaged, who made Simon Monfort the General of their Army, a Religious valiant man, who having oftentimes defeated their foes, dyed triumphantly in the siege of Toulouse, (c) in the year 1148. This War that was begun in the year 1126 by Louis the 8th, St. Lewis's father, was ended by his son in the year 1129. At that time Raymond the Earl of Toulouse, having renounced his title in Paris, he gave his daughter in marriage to Alphonso, St. Lewis's brother, with the Earldom of Toulouse for her Property.

At the same time was Alphonso King of Castile, successfull and profusely engaged in war against the Saracens, Hafnon of King of Tunis having victoriously over-run all Spain, he broke into the Country as far as Arles and Avignon, but in the year 1129, the four Kings of Castile, Aragon, Navarre, and Navarre, advancing their Armies to Toulouse a Town in Spain, round to the Arabsians, that as it's reported, no less than two hundred thousand and the Christians not above 35; This battle was fought the 16th of July, as Martin writes, since which the Saracens affairs and interests fell to decay; for that having loft by little and little the other Provinces, they had nothing left them but the kingdom of Granada.

In the 8th year of his father Philip's death, reigned in France, in the year 1223; after he had demolished Rochel and other Towns in Garona, he chased away from all the parts of the farther Aquitania the English, in the year 1224, and two years after returning from the Albigensian Expedition, he died in Auverges, at Montpelier, the 44th year of his reign, the 8th of November, upon a Sunday.

In the same year was Louis the 9th, son to Louis the 8th, consecrated at Rheims, (the honour and glory of the French) in the 23th year of his age, but Piscator attributes to him 14 years, who was part in the number of the Saints for his piuous and innocent life, by Boniface the 8th. He at the beginning of his reign forced Thelbald Earl of Champagne, Hugo of Marches, with some other Princes, who having entred into a conspiracy against their new King, had taken up arms to submit to his favour; hence having quitted all, and recovered peace every where, and being recovered

Recovered out of a dangerous sickness, (d) in the year 1144, he took the siege of the Cross, and advanced into Egypt with his army. As I have already mentioned, whereas he spent five years in all duties and practices of Christian Religion, whilst that blunder his Mother, daughter to Alphonso King of Castile, and of Alphonso the daughter of Henry the second, King of England, governed the kingdom.

After while death being returned home, he was enriched with all the Christian vassals that can make a parceled and compleat account of the more and more zealous to propagate the Christian Religion, of all kinds, he was certified according to his desire, he undertook a new Expedition into Africa against the Saracens, in the year 1159; and the year following, having encamped against Tunis, being infected with that disease that then was amongst this Soil, he yielded up to God his pious Soul the 5th of September, in the 35th year of his life, and of his reign 34, and of Christ 1170.

The same day that this Lewis dyed his brother Charles King of Sicilia arrived into the Coasts of Africa with a strong Army, and with help the French were so encouraged, that they overcame and beat the Barbarians, and forced them to seek and instant peace, to their great disadvantage.

Philip, Lewis's son, called the Hardy, being proclaimed in the Fth, following consecrated on the Assumption-day at Rome; his Uncle Alphonso Earl of Poitou, and Toulouse, returning from Africa, dyed in Tuscia, whose inheritance then void of any other Successor, fell to Philip. He seduced under his dominions the Poitiers, who are called Naufrancs, having taken Pampelopolis, (e) in the year 1176. But Peter King of Tarascen, whom we have above said to possess Sicilia, being excommunicated by the Pope, and his kingdom being given to Charle of Valois, Philip's son, Philip that he might lend him to possess it, fought with all his force and power against him, and took Gerona in the year 1184. In which siege Peter dyed a mortal wound, (d) but the Pellicence raging much, the French retired thence, (e) Vol. 7. Chap. 50, and the Admiral of the Tarascen Navy fell upon them as unawares, and on a Sudden, who having cast wild-fire from the ships into the Town, made themselves Passage with their Swords through the streets of Mount Peraures. Philip his sickness creasing, died in Pergamum in October 1185, and after the Holy Sacrament, the 9th of January, 1186, and reign 27 years, during which time he had almost continual wars with the English, and the Flemish; their
their confederates: Edward, the second King of England, invading Normandy and Aquitaine, was repulsed with a great loss by the Army commanded by Charles de Valois, in the year 1255: whereupon Edward was driven from all Aquitaine.

(a) Joan. VII, c. 59.
(b) Bland. Decr. 1. p. 5.
(c) Chron. Colom. Vecit. in Hist. 2. 1. 4. 5.
(d) Hist. Vill. p. 93.
(e) Hist. Vill. p. 95. 7.
(f) Joun. Vill. e. 8. 8.
(g) Chron. Ragla. Pag. 8.
(h) Chagius. Rul. Vill. 2. 8. 9.
(i) Joan. Vill. c. 59.
(j) Joan. Vill. c. 61.
(k) Gomb.

Chap. V.

Of the Affairs of the western Empire, both in Germany and Italy.

From the year 1200 of Christ, unto 1400.


In the year 1233: (c) then he celebrated their wedding a little before his death, which fell the 15th of July, Anno 1234.

(b) Joan. VII, c. 59.
(c) Id. lib. 12. c. 3.

The line of his reign; and in his place is electioned Heinrich of Luxemburg (b) in November following, who being advanced into Italy, fought valiantly against the Gibellin faction, and into divers places, which by composition was by force, he was crowned in Rome, in the year 1231. (d) Albert at this time held in his possession the kingdom of Naples, from which his father Carlomagno the second, named him Lomellin, dyed. Heinrich purifying himself, with his Army, having banished him by his Imperial Majesty, resolved to drive

Cap. 5.

An Account of Time.

A drive him out of Italy, (d) but he dyed in this his enterprise in the Territories of Genoa, not without satisfaction of being poi

(a) Joan. VII, c. 59.
(c) Johann. Vill. c. 59.

(b) Bland. Alb. Piac. Vill.
(e) Francisca, who was called Nicholas the Fifth.

(g) In the midst of all this italy enfamed all over with Guillibrayes, and in several places did many Princes and great men take to themselves the Rule and Government of Cities, whom Pope Beneditus the XII, legitimated Princes of the same, that they might be ready and willing to help and defend him against Lewis of Bavaria, so that Verona belonged to the Scaligers, with the neighbour Towns; and Ferrara to the Estezets; and Mantua to the Gonzagers.

Robert King of Naples espoused his son at seven years of age to Joanna niece to Andrew Charles King of Hungary, (a) in the year 1233: (c) then he celebrated their wedding a little before his death, which fell the 15th of July, Anno 1234.

(b) Joan. VII, c. 59.
(c) Id. lib. 12. c. 3.

In the year 1234: (d) then he retired her self into a Province of her own Jurisdiction the year following, (e) wherein the invasion of the kingdom of Naples by Lewis of Hungary, (f) which the 6th bought Aigion of her, (g) and retired Joanna into the Neapolitan kingdom, having concluded some certain agreements of peace with Lewis of Hungary.

(b) Beneditus the XII, in the year 1247, the 11th of October, there being appointed another Emperor in the year before, divorced him.

(a) Joan. VII, c. 59.

Chariot the 4th of Luxemburg, son to John King of Bohemia, was crowned in Rome the 5th of April (k) on an Easter-day, in the year 1355, and soon after by the order of the Pontifis of Rome, he departed both out of Rome and Italy; but he ruled the Empire after Lewis's death 31 years, and almost two moneths; (l) for he dyed in the year 1378, the 39 of November, having created two years (m) Albert.
years before wene claus his fon King of the Romanis buying th
issages of the Elders with a great sum of money.

(a) In the same year 1376, Gregory the XI., by the exhoration of
St. Catherine, which then was eminent in piery, being departed from
Avignon in the moneth of September, returned to Rome
seventy one years after the transporation of the Roman See into
France; but (b) after Gregory’s death, which fell upon ye
year of our Lord 1378, there was a fad and tedious Schism for almost
40 years, some of the Popes erecting their seats at Rome, and
some at Avignon: This began first by the means of Joanna of
Naples, which fearing Urban the 6th, Gregory’s Successor, is
raised up the spirits of the French Cardinals, that causyng the
Chamber of Eleccion to be on their side, they created Clement
the 7th Pope, woth his establishment his seat at Avignon, (a) whom Joanna
following, the adopted Louis of Anjou, brother to Charls King of
France; the at lait was put to death in the same maner that he
had slayn his first husband, by Charls DRIVEACH, son to Charls DRIVE
achism, upon whom Urban did transfer the kingdom of Naples.
Lewis (2) two years after he entered into Italy, dyed, with most of
his Nobility, as its reported, by waters whereas the Fountain
were poynsoned, (c) 1383.

(b) St. Bridge arrived at Rome when Urban the 7th was Pope,
and dwelt in the City, and had made an Order, which was con-
formed in the year 1362; and not long after John Columbun
began the Order of the Jesuits. At this time Francis Petruccio, and
John Boasiani, both of Etruria, were very famous for their learn-
ing, and also Paul of Burges the Theologian; also Bartolo and
Baldas, learned Doctors in the Law, and whilst Lewis of Bavary
was Emporor, lived John Olams, a man of great acuity of spir-
rit.

(c) wene claus after his father charls’s death, governed to the
Empire some 22 years, that by the general vote and consent of the
French, he was dispossessed of his Imperial dignity (1) in the year
1400. (g) Under this Emporor was invented by a German an
ehave of war called bombard, from the noise and screech it
makes; and the Venetians are reported to be the first that made
it in the Rampier Chalais, when they were at array with the
Genoese in the year 1380; the said Emporor created John
Gaetare Duke of Millan for a great sum of money, who having slain
his uncle Bernadus who likewise was his son in law, had induced
Millan; and having reduced it under his power, confirmed and
secured it by his aduiny and league with other great Princes.
Lewis of Orleans, Cousyn-german to Charls the Sixth, King of
France, married his daughter Valentina; (c) He raising up his
spirits daily, and waxing high in mind, avyed in his heart at the
whole Principality of Italy, poyselling already besides Luberno,
Bonnario, Sena, Perona, part of the Duchy of Spoleto and Pi-
za, Verona and Vicentia, with several other Cities, and yet stayed

Cap. 6. An Account of Time.

red at the state of Florence, with whom he had continuall
war.

The French, whilst wene claus was Emporor, (a) in the year
1376, achieved a great expedition, whereby Philip Duke of Burg-
sundy made his son John General, when Sigismund King of Hunga-
ry (b) to the help of the Christians against Basilich, Emporor
of the Turks, over-running Pantanius, and making bad havoc, cruel
woundes in the Country; but the battle beginning very fiercely
and edirily near Nicopolis, the Turk got the victory by reason of
the Christians raffinelle and temerity; many of ours in this bat-
tle were slayned and many taken prisoners; John himself the Ge-
neral with other Princes, obtained his life with great difficul-
ty and payed a vast sum of money for his ransom.

CHAP. VI.

The Affairs of FRANCE from the year 1390, unto 1460. (a) there
Shall, under Lewis H UTIL, Philip the Long; Charls the
Fair, Philip of Valois, Charls the V, and VI.

(b) In France, Lewis H Util, which word signifieth contenti-
ous and swift, reigned after Philip the Fair, in the year
1315, having already been created King of Navarre, dyed sixteen
months after; (c) he ordained an ordinary Parliament to be af-
fembled in the Palace-Royal at Paris, he died in the year 1316. Franc-
se, in the fifth of June, leaving Clementia his wife big with child,
whom brought forth John after his fathers death; but he dyeing
before he was eight yeares old.

(c) Philip the Long, H Utilis brother, was created King of France (4)
by the Salic Law, Joanna, H Utilis daughter being rejected, who
reigned five yeares, and died in the year 1322; the sixth of January.

(d) Charls his Cousyn-German succeeded him, he was farn-
ished the Fair, he died in the year 1328, having reigned fixt yeares,
where remaining none of Philip the Fair’s blood alive.

(e) Philip of Palais, son to Charls of Palais, who was Philip the
Fair’s brother, succeeded him by the Salic Law, the English not
(7) aad, all opposing it; (g) Notwithstanding that their King Edward (g) (7) the
third, whose Mother Isabella was daughter to Philip the Fair, 
retained an inheritance to the Crown of France; this content did
almost at last consume both Nations; with cruel Wars and great
troverseys.

(f) This war began in the year 1326, Robert Earl of Artois (c)
(b)做事 the French to the English, because having a quar-
rel and suiter law with Mathilde wife to the Duke of Burgundy, he
had been wronged in it by Philip.

And then were the French first defeated at Crafte in Flanders, in
Sea-fight (c) in the year 1349, the three and twentith of June;
then again at Crécy, were the French beaten, in which battle were killed twelve Princes, twelve hundred horse-men, and 3000 foot-men; this battle was fought in the year 1346, on a Samedi, (c) the 26th of August, and thenceforth did (d) Ceille come under the power of the English.

(c) Humbert Prince of Vicoasa, mitigated a little these great losses of the French by selling (l) in the year 1349, the Dauphin to King Philip, and retired himself among the Dominicans.

(d) During his reign, there were great disputes about the Church's jurisdiction; hence it came to pass that Peter Ceartian, who was the King's Advocate in the Parliament of Paris, fomented it out against the Clergy, for to maintain the Kings Rites and Privileges; and on the other side Peter Bertrand, Bishop of Angoulême, afterwards made Cardinell defend their parts, in favour of whom King Philip himself gave sentence, after a long controversy and dispute in the year 1379, the 26th of November, affirming death for maintaining the privileges of the Church; hence did Philip obtain the name of Catholicus.

John succeeded his father Philip, whom he had by Jeanne daughter to Robert Duke of Burgundy, who had worn success in war with the English, then his father had (k) for fighting a field battle in Poitou the 18th of September, 1356, against Edward Prince of Wales, son to King Edward, his Army being beaten and defeated he was taken prisoner, with his son Philip, and carried away into England, where he remained prisoner four years, all which, having concluded a peace, he was freed. After so many and so great calamities, as he prepared himself for the Holy War, appointing his son Philip Duke of Burgundy to go in his room, it failed over into England, to conclude a firm pact with Edward their King. Then he died in the year of our Lord 1368, the eighth of April, having been king seventeen years.

Charles the V. his son, Surnamed the Wise, succeeded him, but died when he was seventeen years of age, in the year of Christ one thousand three hundred and eighty; During his time, there arose a cruel war between Charles of Naples, and John Castanier, about their rights of Britain in France which was ended by Charles of Artois death, (a) who in it was slain in the year one thousand three hundred sixty-nine. In which year Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, king Charles his brother, married Margaret daughter to Lewis, Earl of Flanders. Hence afterwards, after his Father in Law's death, he had in the year one thousand three hundred eighty-four, Flanders for his Wife's Portion; which he revived and comforted by his mercenary and diligent work when it was almost overthrown with miseries, and defections; At the same time came the War with the English renewed, (c) for the Earl of Arminaine, and the Dauphin, having complained to the King of France how many great wrongs they suffered by Edward Prince of Wales's unjust proceedings, prevailed with Charles to send him a writ of appearance; but he retaking the War was again set on foot, wherein John Montfort, Lord of the english, revolted from the English, adhered to the English in this War as well as the former, proved the more violent and cruelly to revenge the rape of the same, and venged of Brittany the Battle of Guinevere, (c) who a little before had got a renown in feats of Arms, and an immortal name by his magnanimity in Spain, when he fought against Peter of Castile, for Henry his illegitimate brother, for by his means, chiefly after divers turns of fortune, Henry overcame Peter, and put him to death (d) in the year 1369.

Charles the V. I. reigned longer than any one of the others, for Saint Louis was this age, but to the French greater hurts and derision. Charles the V. I. ton to Charles the V. began to reign in the year of Christ 1380, being so young that his age was not fit to rule the Common-wealth, to whom his father by his will appointed for Guardians and Tutoris, his Uncles, John Duke of Aquitaine, and Philip Duke of Burgundy, making Lewis Duke of Anne the eldest of all his Uncles, chief Governor of all things during his minority. After this starve great troubles both at home and abroad, and the commons broke out into a tumult, and sedition, because of the too many and grievous taxes that were lay'd upon them; for truly Lewis of Aquitaine, whose we have said above his son of Naples adoptee, soon exhausted the treasures by his expedition into Italy, and other great expenses and charges; but not long after he was kill'd in Italy. (a) Upon this began the Flemings' War; this war was caused by the rebellion of the Flemings, and especially of the town of Ypres, who, under the command of Philip Artois affliction Lewis their Earl, forced him to prepare the aid of the French.

King Charles learned his first rudiments of Military Discipline in his war against the Flemings, wherein in that said there were killed of the Rebels 40000, amongst whom dyed also their General Artois; this battle was fought the 27th of November, being the fifth day of the Week, (b) in the year 1382. (c) Two years after this, Lewis of Flanders died the 26th of January, Anno 1384. (d) whole Heirs, Philip the Hardy Duke of Burgundy having suppressed this sedition, at length temporized peace to the countrymen in the year 1385. (c) But King Charles being offended at John, a petty-kings of the Ile Britannique, as he advanced an Army against him, being in the Country of Lemos, his head being burst by the great hurt of the fall, he fell into a madness and frenzy, which now and then seiz'd upon him, the power and administration of all things returned into the hands of his Uncles, viz. of John Duke of Aquitaine, and Philip Duke of Burgundy, Lewis the kings brother Duke of Orleans, being rejected. This was the seed of an implacable
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The Affairs of the East were in a better and quieter state than those of the West, which as we have declared, were all brought to a confusion and tumult by wars and tumults among themselves; for the Empire of Constantinople was in a languishing and tottering condition. And as a Whale cast upon the Seashore, and grievously wounded, decays and dies by little and little, striving against death for life; or as a body poyseneth decayeth by little and little, and then dies when once the poison attaineth to the heart; so likewise the Greek Empire, the Barbarions roving and ranging in the bowels of it, adding to their power Provinces after Provinces, the Imperial City and Fort in being by them taken, was at last utterly demolished and overthrown.

After the death of Andronicus, sone to Michael the elder, which was in the year 1322, the Palæologus' pollicency reigned in Constantinople 121 years.
polis, (b) Hadrianopolis, and the adjacent provinces. (c) Some
key, that he lived but 23 years. The Annals of the Turks record,
that he lived 52 years, and record, that he dyed in the year of our
Lord 1388.

Bajazeth, Amurath's son, who is called Gildirim, by the Turks
Annals, succeeded his father; he exceeded all his predecessors
in cruelty and valor; he subjugated his Turkish Dominions,
Thessalias, Macedonia, Paphes, Aetia, Mytilus, and Bulgaria;
and beleaguered Constantinople many years.

(d) Fr. 4. c. 67. Gag. Annal. Chal. 5. Lib. Perf.

(e) Fr. 4. c. 67. Gag. Annal. Chal.

(f) Annal. Tur. Chal. I. M. Annal. Gen. 47. Bajazeth was taken prisoner, and put in an Iron-Cage, as a wild beast, he carried him to a town, where he lived for a year, and died. The Bajazeth before this his overthrow ruled the Empire 14 years, and that great Tamerlane ruled 40 years; Fray Ford, and others do call this Bajazeth Lamorakaghum; I think, that they deduced this name from Amurath, as if it were
Amurath-berg, Bajazeth left behind him 5 sons, of whom one and
that the 7th.

Who was named Bajazeth, he was slain by Salyman his brother, who usurped the kingdom in the year of Christ 1402, or 1403, and held it 7 years, and then dyed.

VIII. Amurath his son, he leading an Army out of Asia through Hel-

lopont, took Thessalonica, he had cruel Wars against the Hun-

garians, and Slavians their King, whom they chose after

Albert Caesar, and John Humated their General, (a) wherein they often worked at last in the year 1444, he succeeded in the year of our Lord, 1427, by

IX. Amurath himself was slain the 16th of November; he had also a

blood and war with Scanderbeg King of Spiria, a gallant Warrior;
but at the chief City of his kingdom Cesra was beleaguered, he dyed
grief of the (b) 42 years of his reign, the 75 of his age, in the year
1451.

Muhammed succeeded Amurath, he was his second son, and the
year following he beleaguered Constantinople, and took it in the year
1453, the 29 of May; (c) as above we have showed.

Though his Mother was a Christian, he was a more contemptor
of all Religion, (d) and yet was educated in several disciplines,
especially in Astronomy, and in the arts of the Greek, Latin,
and Turkish; but he is recorded to have been unmis-

vably cruel, and treacherous: but being a gallant Warrior,
and rare Commander, he enlarged mightily his Turkish power
and dominion, for he overthrew two Christian Monarchies; Allo
he subdued under his power the kingdom and City of (e) Trapa-

nontes; besides that of Constantinople, and Salyman, bearing the
title of Constantine Flamine, Salyman's father in law, who ruled and
governed it, with its whole family into Constantinople, and soon after
put him to death; which Empire Constantine had about some
110 years before erected, after the taking of Constantinople by
the Latins. He is recorded to have brought under his subjection
twelve Kingdoms, and above 200 Cities, being driven back from
Istanbul, by the valour and magnanimity of John Hun-

ad. He took from the Venetians, Corint, Lemnos, Mytilena,
and Euboea; from the Genoans he strived to get Cadiz, Tho-

Rodos; but his labour was left. Yet he took Otranto in Italy. Then he dyed in the year 1453, the third of May, being
26 years old, as some affirms; (b) but some say 58; and others
76; or 78: it's certain he exceeded the 53 years of his age, if he
lived 74 years, and reigned 31; for 53 and 31 make 84; wery
whereas 74, there remains ten, at what time Muhammed had
begotten Bajazeth the second; but this is incredible: Whereunto Muamet or May perhaps have spoken truth, when he

states, that he lived 58 years.

(c) His son Bajazeth, the second of the name, is chosen by the
Peruvians, and preferred before his elder brother Zefin, who
flying to the Christians, dyed in Italy, at what time Charles the 8th
King of France, invaded the kingdom of Naples.

This Zefin took from the Venetians, Naupactum, Meton, and
Dyrrachium; but being forced by the conspiracy of his Prince
of Sparta to eschew himself from the Empire, he yielded it to his son
in the 74 year of his age, and of his reign 31, and of Christ 1112.

Zefin his son defeated the Muametshicks or Circassians in Egypt,
and dangled their Sultan Tammamshick at Cairo, in the 933 year
of Ruins, the 15th of Chiril, the 9th of April, Since Egypt had been constrained to pay tribute to the Turks.

Three years after, (e) Zefin died the 10th year of his Empire,
the 25 of September, in the year of Christ 1460.

(f) Salyman,
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(1) Selman, Selim's son; a discreet man, and being a Turkish, was taken at Buda in the year 1523; and the year following, he took Krosno, which he besieged six years, the 23 of December, having routed the Hungarian forces, and slain their King Louis, he took Buda in the year 1526, being repulsed from before Venice, where he received a great overthrow in the year 1529. He brought under his jurisdiction Alba-regia, Striguntum, and other Cities in Pannonia; by his assistance Barbarossa, that notable Prince, took Tunentum in Africa; he had as prosperous success against the Persians by these two Generals he sent thither: (a) he besieged Melita in the year 1563, but the year following he died at Szigamut a Castle in Hungary; He was near 80 years old, having ruled the Empire 47 years, he died in the year of our Lord 1566.

XIV. After him ruled Selim the second; he brought Cyprus under the Turks, and the DOMINION in the year 1571, he died in the year 1574, having ruled the Empire 8 years after that memorable VICTORY of the Christians, which was in the year 1573.

XV. Him succeeded Amurath the third, who died in the year 1595 and in the 31 of his Empire.

XVI. Mahomet the third was a lustful and lascivious Prince, he died the 9th year of his Empire, which was the year of Chilind 1604.

XVIII. Amurath ruled 24 years, and died in the year of our Lord 1617, whose eldest son Masum was not above twelve years old, and therefore was sultan Emporer by the Porterians.

XVIII. Muftapha, Amurath's brother, a lustful and foolish man lived solitary and retired life in a cave; but two months after was put up in custody and security.

XIX. (b) Of Masum, Amurath's son, is declared Emperor, a youth of great acuity of Spirit, whose Spirit reached to great things above his capacity; but fortune first crafted his designs, then his subject put him to death with great indignity and defiance; he was scarce grown to a youth's estate before, that he had a great and eager desire to avenge himself of that overthrow which he had received from the Polander's in Moldavia, and to invade Poland. Therefore having gathered up all his forces and riches for the Expedition, advancing thither with an Army of four hundred thousand men, he was beaten back with great ignominy, having lost the greatest part of his men; it's recorded, that about 100,000 were then killed, besides the multitude that died in the tedious and long march, what by sickness, what by famine. Now he daily reasoning this calamity and overthrow to the sedition of the Porterians, he resolved to calk and discharge them, and to transport the Throne of his Empire out of Constantinople into Syria, and to establish it in Damascus; but his design being discovered, his Souldiers rebelled from him; and having brought Muftapha his uncle out of prison, they declared him Emperor.

Cap. 7. An Account of Time.

then having disfraced Ofman of all Imperial dignities, and leading him with a horde in a most sad and deplorable spectacle, they strangled him with a bowstring the 29th of May, in the year 1613.

And so by this means did Mustapha again obtain the Empire; but the year following returning unto his former condition, he was again shut up in prison.

And Amurath was chosen in his place, being Ofman's brother, who is said to rule in this year 1632, wherein we write his book.

And thus much concerning the Othumans Family; (b) Besides which, there were three other Princes families, viz. the family of the Afsimbieres, of the Candarles, and of the Coreamanues; the two last were suppressed by the arms of the Othumans, and were expelled out of their kingdoms, and fled to the Afsimbieres, who had poiffeed Cappadocia, and Armenia the Ilfe, after that the Candarles had for a long time inhabited part of Pontus, and the Coreamanues Glicilia.

Sultan Mahomet had his original from the Afsimbieres, who being expelled out of Armenia by Bayezeth the first, Emperor of the Turks, fled with his father Canser to Tamberlan King of the Tartars, by whom both he and his children were re-established into their kingdom, but the Tartars being afterwards overcome, he enjoyed the Persian Empire (c) in the year 1470. Then he began against the Turks and Mahomet the second, with no good success; (d) in the year 1474; (e) at what time Mahomet subdued Paphlogonia and Trappaeon, and brought to Constantinople Dauphan, Coreamanue's father-in-law, with all the family and possi- 

bility of the Coreamanue; (f) yet Sultan Mahomet decided not to have war with the Turks, but also engaged against divers other Eastern Nations, and so hath extended his Dominions far and near in the East; whence he hath obtained so great fame and renown throughout the whole world; so that Calisije Pope of Rome feit him letters, whereby he inquired and exhorted him eagerly to continue his war with the Othumans, and that the Venetians would do the like, and make a strict covenant and friendship with him; (g) he lived 78 years, and died in the year of Chilind 1478 in January; his son jasup succeeded him (p 359); and four years after being poysoned, together with his son, by his adulterous wife, he dyed of it; and she her self being confirmed to drink of the fame potion, dyed the same day also; other Kings did succede unto the time of Immansoep Sophus, whose life we will letch a little higher.

(a) Bayezeth was Othmen-german and son in law to Mahomet the (b) Bizezeth, Legatus of the Saracen and Turks, who changing his lawes partly adding to them, and partly taking from them, and by expounding what was received into practice, he set up a new lawe; (c) Nell, but in little and little being neglected, became obsolete; the discipline of Humanae Mahometos entering into greater force and ac-

ce
The History of the World; or, Lib. 9.

CEMATION AMONGST THE PEOPLE: (b) Until the year 1350, that a certain petty King called Sopus, having deceased, drew his pedrigree from Hales, refuted that discipline which for a long space of time had lain dead and buried, when the Turks were yet oppressed by the Empire of the Tartars. (c) His son Guinet encreased much his flocks, by the concourse they had of his piety and learning, when Tambelowt, the Scythian, is reckoned to have much honoured; that Studeares, Guinet's son, called by his Countryman Hardwell, by his fame art and cunning encreased both this flocks, and his authority and power: Him did Asias and Hansinnes adopt for his son in law, giving him Martha, his daughter to wife, which he bore the daughter of Tepesant, the Emperor. Now as all the Country about both out of Armenia and Persia reforted to him, as he preached and declared Hales' Laws and Institutions, Byzantine King of Persia hindered their concourse; he suppressed Studeares with a great many of the flocks: but Ismael Sophus, Studeares' son, flapped away, being yet but a child, and also Ismael Sophus, Studeares' disciple, who was esteemed no wares inferior to his Master, nor in verite, nor in knowledge; Ismael growing into age, followed in father's steps, and renewed the flocks again: and being excellent in speech, eloquence, magnanimity of spirit, and acuity of wit, he soon attained to great power and credit.

Then the King of Persia being conquered and slain by the Turks, the Persian Empire was transported after a long space of time from the Turks to the natural people of the Country, in the year 1499, and unto this day is possed by some of the same family, which have almost always continual wars with the Othomans. So was God pleased to provide for the security of Chrystendom, that such a powerful enemy as the Turk is, having his forces divided, might the more easily be refuted.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Roberts, and Sigismund, Emperour; and of those things that under them were added both to Germany and Italy.

From the year 1400 of Christ, unto 1437.

Entrestof the Emperor of the Romans being degraded by his Imperial digniry by reason of his fasting filthiness, Robert Duke of Bavaria was elected in his place, (a) in the year 1400, who being intrusted by the Florentines to help them against Vincenzo Galeasius Duke of Milan, advanced into Italy; but having achieved nothing of great consideration, he returned into Germany, leaving a cruel war; from whence he retired. Galatian dying a little while after, (b) being the year 1401, most part of these Cities stood up for their liberty, and freed themselves; and some of them were added to other Prince's Dominions. The Victoria.
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The Papacy. Odo of Calen is chosen in their room, in the year 1417. (k) the eleventh of November; and was called Martin the fifth.

So was ended the Schism that had lasted forty years, (l) though Benedetto arrived still to oppose, but he died in Spain, in the year 1434. But the two Cardinals of his faction chose Clement the VIII. in his place, who four years after was fully approved; therefore some do record that this Schism lasted fifty years. During this Council, the Prince of Savoy, from an Earl, was created Duke by the Emperor Sigismund, in the year of our Lord 1415.

(c) R. Sylv. 13. 38. 67. & sqq. &c. 
(6) Mathison, &c. &c.

(c) R. Sylv. 13. 38. 67. & sqq. 
(6) Mathison, &c. &c.

(c) R. Sylv. 13. 38. 67. & sqq. 
(6) Mathison, &c. &c.

(c) R. Sylv. 13. 38. 67. & sqq. 
(6) Mathison, &c. &c.

(389)

In Italy, King Ladislaus dying in the year 1414, as (c) Pandolph relates, his sister Joanna (wayed the Neapolitan Sceptre; she was light of carriage and lewd, (f) the marrying James of Bourbon, Earl of March; she afterwards forced him to fly back again into France, because he affirmed the greatest power and authority of the kingdom upon himself; where despising all worldly things, he took the habit and Order of Saint Francis at Bari for.

(g) Bertha Fa- 
(c) Pandolph.

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The History of the World; or, Lib. 9

(c) During this Emperor's days, these perfons courthed in Learning and Piety, Peter of Alsfon Bishop of Cenemus, 175 for Chancellour of the University of Paris; he was sent Embaftidour by the king of France, (f) to the Synod of Conftance, (b) Emanuel Cofinolos a Grecian, who fiit acquainted Italy with his Country-studies, and (g) dyed during the tie ring of the Synod at Conftance, (h) Leonardo Madinu, Paphitus, who both were Italians, (i) John of Furerescena Cardinall, Alphoinfus Topius Bishop of Alba in Spain; (k) Thomas Palafins, Difcofis, Reall Cardinu- an, a man of as great Learing as piety, he died in the year 1471, Paul who from a Jew became Christian, and Bishop of Borge, Flaccus Rhadas Forojnecfs the Historian, Nicholas de Twicnfo Car- dinal, and Panormitanus Archbpope, Prince of the Canonit Laws of that age. But their following furpafed all others in be- line, (l) Bernard Seneafta a Minime, Laurence Julius Fi- priak of Venice, Prince of Petras a (m) Spaniard, who died in the year 1418, Catherin Seconfl and others, whose age is recog- ned, partly in their lives, partly in the Histories, and Chronics of the times.

CHAP. IX.

what things have been aelted in Germany, Pannonia, Italy, Cyprus, and all the parts of the Eaft, under the Emperors Albert, Freder- ick, and Maximilian, and the renowned pains of their time.

From the year 1438, unto 1500, or thereabouts.

A L B E R T Duke of Afpria (a) in the year 1438, received the Tite of the Empire, then vacant by the death of Sig- mund his father in law, who in a short time having achieved many gallant enterprises, against the Albus, the Bohemians, and the Turks, died at Lieg in an expedition against the Turks in Novem- ber, the second year of his Empire, in the year 1439. (b) In this year Eugenius having interdicted the Synod of Eaffel to assemble any longer, he convoked another to Florence where John Palaeologus Emperor of Constantinople was present with Joseph the Patriarch, who died there the same year, the Greeks were then reconciled with the Latins, and also the American, who had a form of the Catholick Faith given to them by Eugenius, but the Grecians be- eing returned into the East, they broke off from the Roman Society by the renunciation and perfwasion of Mark of Ephesus, and Sol- larion both deepely Learned and Wife.

(c) Frederick Duke of Afpria, Enexfur's fon, obtained the Kingdom of the Romans in the year 1440. Under his Empire (d) Germany was more at peace and quiet, then it was wont, while the other parts of Chiffendom were all in an uproar and distraction by fire and word.

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Francis Sforza his fon, who following Lewis of Argen had fought valiantly in Apulia against Alpofus, advancing against the Fe- namn to help (e) Philip Prince of Millan, whose illegitimate daughter (f) Blandine he had married, overthrew him, and gait the battel, whereupon (g) Philip died without any heir the fixth of Auguft in the year 1448. At what time there was an Eclipse of the Sun at feven of the Clock in the morning, as Antonius faith; by this sign Blandinu and Plania were convinced, who fay that this year Sforza dyed the year before. But Francis had under his power the Atlantics, who surely, though in vain, endeavored to get their liberty. Alpofus King of Aragou and Apulia, dissimulated with them, becaufePhilip had made him his heir, as Coletum aff- ferts. Charles Duke of Orleans, Lewis's fon, claimed no leffe of eight and thirtieth to this Province, as being fent to Valentine, Galtaci- nis, his daughter, and fitter to Philip. (h) but upon this, the Funtions fearing him a potenr neighbour, they conclude peace and league with Alpofus; then the Florentines extortred the alliance and so- ciety of the French, and by this means was a cruel war renewed in Italy, but afterwards Francis Sforza did conclude a peace and fimship with Alpofus, (i) in the year 1454, and gave his daughter Hipppoly to Wife to Alpofus his Neperon, Ferdinand's illegitimate fon. (j) And four years after this died Alpofus the elder in July, 1458, being 66 years old, leaving the kingdoms of Aragou and Sicilia to his brother John, and to Ferdinand fon, the kingdome of Naples; (k) Alpofus's generous and magnanimo- us heir is highly commended by the Historians, and all for his love and refcue he bore to learning and learned men, and in rencemnce thereof, they have extolled his name to Pofiti- nity.

In Pannonia and Albania, the undoubtcd virtue of these two Princes, John Corvius Hunsid, and Alekander King of Epirus, who ordinarily is called Scanderbeg, upheld the Christian interest in this isle. (l) The first, whose Father was thelaiis, born of a Greek woman, not of ignoble flocks, in the Town of Corvsins, thence he had the famme of Corvius; and he was called Hunides from a Landship that Sigmund had given him.

Scanderbeg's valor toppled that rod of the Christians, Amurath, who with his mighty power threatened and afflicted all Europe, and forced him upon very reasonable terms to conclude peace with Madufs, king of Hungary, but the Hungarians themselves broke it, when the Turks were engaged in Asia, but it was to the great detriment of the Chirihians, (l) for their Army was routed and defeated by the Turks at Varna, in which battle both Madufs- the king, and Julianus the Carduall, who was the Author of the breach of the Peace, died the tenth of November, in the year 1444. (m) After this overthrow, Ladiflaus fon to Albert Caeor by Elisabeth, Sigmund's daughter, being but five years old, ceded by the States of Hungary, John Hunides in the time of his minor, was made Pretender of the kingdom, becaufe Fredericke the
the Emperor, (b) to whose request his Mother had recommended the Crown of the World, would not deliver him up to them; (c) At which, the Austrians being displeased, they overran and wasted Austria and other Provinces belonging to Frederick, in the year 1445; and he also fought often with great success against Amurath and Amurath's King, who took Constantinople (d) in the year of Christ, 1453; the 29th of May; (e) but three years after as he besieged Tauris, which is called Alba, he drove him back with much disgrace, and great loss of his Army, in the year 1456, on August 18th of that year, Pope Calixtus decreed a holy-day to be celebrated in remembrance of this great victory. In the obtaining of this, and other remarkable victories, appeared the piety and devotion of John Constable, the Emperor of the Turks, and as he believed himself, many embraced the Cross, and engaged for the Holy War. (f) Bonn. ANN 323.

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(iii) 392 The History of the World; or, Lib. 9.

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(iv) 392 The History of the World; or, Lib. 9.

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being taken back again, James drove away *Astartea* his Wife, the daughter of *Marin Cornelin* of the Venetians: whom the Senate of Venice adopted as his daughter. (c) The King being dead, and his Posthumous James, that kingdom came into the power of the Venetians by a right of inheritance, in the year 1476.

Frederick the Emperor made an end of living (d) in the year 1493, August the 19, of his Command the 53 year, whom his son *Maximilian* succeeded, chosen King of the Romans 7 years before.

This man came even unto the year of Christ 1519, of his Empire 36, and the day before the Ides of January, in the 63 year of his age, he deceased. Many splendors there were, and great, this man being Emperor, especially in Italy, about his beginning; which shall be explained in the French affairs.

As to those things sorrowful to be remembered, to these things joyful, then happened. (a) Ferdinand King of Spain vanquisht Granada, which remained had foot down in a City of the Moors, in the year 1492, in which year the Rule of the Saracens ceased in Spain after 780 years that they had come to.

And the same year, 171 thousand families of the Jewish stock went away into banishment, which are said to have been to the number of 80,000 souls.

Many unknown Countries in the utmost borders of the East and West began to be entered; the passage unto them being made plain by the Spanish and Lusitanian ships. (c) Christopher Columbus, by Country a Genoan, most knowing in Sea-Affairs, leaving from Spain under the authority of Ferdinand and Isabella, Kings, in the year 1492, found new Islands. Whole example other following, by little and little opened that wide Continent, which maketh the fourth part of the World, (d) Vespucci, a Lusitanian enframed with the same Judy, having gone by the command of Emmanuel from Ulysses, into the year 1497, on the feveth of the Ides of July, then the year following 13 Kalends of June came to Calcutt, and he confirmed by the saylings of the Lusitanians unto those places, the way to Indian Commerce to Traffique.

Learning, Frederick reigning, was in great brightness throughout Italy, the most leading of the Greeks, who, Greece being taken, ran unto it, sharpening the studies of the Latins through a striving to imitate them. Cardinal Bessario was accoutred chief, as in the office of Office, so in the learning of the Greeks, (c) whom, in the year 1473, France first as an Embassador. Whence returning to Rome, he dyed at Bologna, in the 73 year of his age. Likewise *Theodore Gaza* of Thessalonica, who, in the year 1470, wrote a book concerning the monasteries, (d) and dyed in the year 1479.

(c) Trich.
(d) Trich.
(f) Trich.
(g) Trich.
(h) Trich.
(i) Trich.
of the kingdom, being pellolled in the (c) year 1418, (d) two years after in Triculla, took Katherine in wedlock, with the kingdom of Dovre; Charle the Delphiana being flout out. But Henry had a very short fruit of so great success, dying in the same year, in which we have taught Charle the 6th to have perished, (c) in the year 1422, August 29. Henry the 6th is put in the room of this; Charle the 7th is in the room of Charle, two months after having finished his life. There was thereby, or from that time, a continual course of the English victory; Towns daily falling off from Charle. Moreover, the chief bending of affairs is made against the people of Orleans, the most noble City of Celta. (1) The English King had besieged it in the year 1428, the 1st of October. The Duke of Salisbury who was slain in that siege; but John a bastard, the natural son of Lewis Duke of Orleans, who was slain by John of Burgundy, defending. God by a wonder rare to this day, brought help to the Townsmen now facing the extremest things. Jean Durand was a Maid, her father being a husbandman, in the Tullian field, a keoper of sheep; the being inwardly fired by words from God, to loose the siege of Orleans, and deliver Charle out of so many frights, came of her own accord unto this King: And a promise being made, the being sent to Orleans with 900, beat the English broken in three bastles from the City, in (a) the year 1429, May 12. She brought the King to Duras, to take up right, the holy things or ceremonies of the kingdom. The enemy being often scattered, she was at length taken at Compendum in the year 1430; (b) whom a long debate had concerning her, Peter Cauchoyn, Bishop of Bolliviac, condemned. The English burnt her alive in the year 1431; at which time, (c) faith of the Hostler's, an Assembly began to be held at Bifil. Concerning this Virgin, who is commonly called, The Maid of Orleans, some reproachful things are falsely vaunted by some. But that she was innocent and dear to God, both many things are delivered, (d) which are real, delivered in full volumes; and also a most prosperous issue of the thing having followed; as it may be right to ascribe it to none but God as the Author. For afterwards all things waxed well with the English, Charle (the Burgundian being reconciled unto him) in the year 1435, by degrees received his kingdom out of the hand of the enemies; (f) so that in the year 1453, Talley, a man of great valour being slain, and Aquitaine again taken away, he caucted nothing to be left unto the English in France, beside Calliche. After this manner the tumults, after two and forty years, took an end.

A civil disagreement at home followed the English, being stitten out of other men's borders. There were two Kingly Families amongst them; the one of York, the other of Lancaster; Henry the second being compelled to resign, and being slain, had usurped the Kingdom (g) in the year 1391 and being called the 4th of that name, departed in the (h) year 1413. This man Henry the 5th his son succeeded, who, a fellowship being made with Philip the Burgundian, weakned the riches of the French; and Henry the 6th being begotten from Katherine the daughter of Charle the 6th, he dyed in the year 1422, as 1 have above related.

After the English take up of France, (i) in the year 1453, a faction of the chief men arising, whole author was Richard of York, King Henry, his Estates being joined, is overcome by him in the year 1460, and by the sentence of the Council, the secession of the kingdom is ordained to Richard. In the mean time, Margaret, daughter of Renatus Duke of the Aquitains, a woman ended with a manly courage, the wife of Henry, no small company being gathered together, overcometh Richard in battle, and slew him; then another Richard, Earl of Warwick, being flushed out of the Camps, he put to flight, and restored her husband into his kingdom. Afterwards Edward the son of Richard Earl of March, by the help of him of Warwick, drove Henry and Margaret out of England, and is declared King himself in the (j) year 1461, the fourth Cal. July. And then the Earl of War. and the Duke of Suffolk, a grudge arising between them both, by the help of Ludlow, [Loll] of the X. King of France, put this man to flight; and brought back Henry unto his ancient dignity, in the year 1471. But Edward by the assistance of Charle Duke of Burgundy, received the Kingdom that he had lost, the fifth Moneth after; and Richard of Warwick, being killed in fight, he took away the life from Henry, and also Edward his only son. This Henry was a very holy man; so that he was famous for miracles alive and dead. (k) Polydor. (l) Book 22. He had the name of King 38 years for Moneths. Margaret his Wife being spoiled of her son and the Kingdom, returned to her father into France.

Edward reigned twenty and three years, and then died in the (l) year 1492, whose brother Richard Duke of Gloucester a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny for the which also Richard Duke of Gloucester, a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurpt the Tyranny
year, into his father's place, a crafty and titube man; who about the beginning of his reign, being troubled with the secessions of the citadels, conspiring among themselves, did shoo off their ene-
voys by council and prudence. For, by giving liberally to all what they should ask, he afterwards got upon everyone, divided from each other. (a) This agreement, that fight went before, which was made at Mount Leverick, about eight miles from the City, in the year 1465, in which, a Victory sufficiently glorious, was manifest to neither. Charles Earl of Carlisle was chief of the English party, as the son of the late Duke of Burgundy. He, when through the death of his father, which happened in the year 1467, June the 15th, the second day of the week, was in such large wealth and power; as he was by nature cruel, and deviser of new things,cefled not to provoke his borders; (b) but especially Renatus Duke of Lorraine, and the Helvetians; with whom Ludovic had made a fellowship against the common enemy. As Charles easily overcame Renatus, and being almost stripped of his dominion, he constrained him to fly into France: So a daughter being twice received by the Helvetians, when Renatus had recovered his province, he contended against him in Lorraine. There while he beleaguered Nancy, being overcome by Renatus, furnished with Germans and Helvetian aids, he fell in battle in (c) the year 1477. January the fifth, only one daughter Mary being left, which married Maximilian the son of Frederick the Emperor. The death of Charles being heard of, Ludovic out of hand subjected Burgundy, and his old title in Belgium into his power.

(c) Comm. Till. Armil. Gaub.,


(d) He died in Tabor in the year of Christ 1485, the third Calendar. September, the Seventh day of the week; (c) when as he had first called unto him Francis Paulinus, out of Italy, a most holy man, and famous for miracles: by whom, his Order of the Minims or least foot of Friers was appointed.

(f) Chr. Lib. 36. Til. 111.

(e) Goggin, Armil.

(b) Chron. of the B. out of Paulin., rec. to the use of Godfr. 866. (c) Coll. of Galv. Collection in Fig. 8c. 16.

Maximilian, King of the Romans to Wife, Margaret, being divorced, the Cap. 10.

An Account of Time.

the daughter of Maximilian, whom he had espoused to himself, his father Ludovic being Author. (d) Maximilian for that thing was long to stay, as being a step towards peace; so as the following of the County of the Arethians had yielded to him from the will of the king.

(e) Comm. in Charles. Gil, Appand. Monstr. Leg. Fig. Coll. 16. Ferron.


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CHAP. XI.

what things were carried on through the whole world, from the year 1500 to 1547. Maximilian and Charles being Emperors, and Ludovick the 12th, and Francis, Kings of France.

Maximilian being Emperour, and Ludovick the 12th King of France, a cruel war was renewed in Italy.

The Cisalpines had hater Trivulzium, who did govern the Infidels in the name of Ludovick the 12th; (2) because he was of the Guelfick Faction, for this City did antiquity favour the Guelfick party. Therefore they privily call back Ludovick Sforia living with Maximilian, and deliver themselves unto him in the year 1500. But a little after Ludovick being taken by the French, with his brother Alfonso the Cardinal, he is sent into prison to the Celle of Luchia, in which he lived ten years.

(2) After these things, a league being made with Ferdinand King of Spain, Ludovick poiffeth the kingdom of Napoli, which legacy Frederick then所得 for himself from Ferdinand the son of his brother Alphonse. And this man resigning himself on condition, that the Province should be given him from the king with yearly stipends, he departed to the Angelici, in the year 1501. The Neapolitan Kingdome being divided among the French and Spaniards, there could be no long peace.

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Gustave the Captain of Ferdinand, within two years time, gave the French quite out from thence; and for that thing obtained the name of Great Captain. (c) The French departed from all the towns to the year 1504.

After that, Ludovick conspireth with Maximilian, and Julius the Bishop of Rome, against the Venetians, a very mighty City in Italy, and heartily to its neighbours; so in the year 1505. More in the year following, the Venetians being overcome by Ludovick in battle, whatsoever was in the adjoining County, they did all lose. But Julius, the Venetians being reconciled unto him, turneth his weapons against Ludovick. Falso, the Duke of Navora, was chief over the French affairs in Italy, who all places being largely walled, when he was encountered with the Armes of the Venetians, and Spaniards, and Julius at Vacena; and a memorable Victory being gotten, he being rathly brought among his enemies, was slain. Vacena was spoiled by the Conquerors. At this battle, which happened in (a) the year one thousand five hundred and twelve, on the very day of Easter, regarded as a holie, a most valiant and famous man, at that time was present. Ludovick being earnestly bent on the Italian affairs, his neighbour Princes brought war on France. Ferdinand the fourth King gripped John Allan the kingdom of the Moisants, which they call Mascare. Henry the 8th, King of England, who succeeded his Father, being of his own name, in the year 1509, sitting upon Piacardi, poiffeth the Medicins, and Norvants. Thus the French being besieged by many enemies, did go Italy in the year 1525, in which year Pope Julius died; (b) But Ludovick (1) coming of France, things with the English King being composed; and (2) the father of Henry being taken in Marriage for Anne, he had now died. Claudia and Renata, his children being alive, while he provided a new war against the Infidels, he finiseth his life the (c) very Day of Jan. of the 1515th year ensuing.

(c) Billesies, Till Parad. Re. (d) The same book of Fer-}
year 1516. And then an end was put to the Council of Lateran, the which had been begun from the year 1512, in the year 1517, and a dispatch into Turkey was decreed.

The same year fell out lamentable unto Germany and the whole Church, through the rising up of a pestilential heretic; who of frame was Luther, (b) born at Eisleby in Saxony in the year 1483, November 10th: In that year 1517, he began to cry out against Pardons. From which spark, by little and little the flame waxed hot, wherewith all Europe burned.

In the mean time, through the death of Maximilian, Charle his Nephew, the son of Philip of Austria, and hence the daughter to Ferdinand and Isabella, in (c) the year of Christ 1519, took the Empire the 20th day of his age; for in the year 1500, Feb 24., he was brought forth to light. With this Emperor, France had almost continual war, which was proclaimed (d) in the year 1521. Therefore at the same time, two most mighty Kings, Charles, and Henry of England fighting against France, he underwent wars in three places. In Flanders the matter went on presently as the beginning, Pamplona, the Castle of the kingdom being taken; in which siege, Ignatius Lóis, a Canatran or Spaniard, defending the Towne against the French, his leg being broken with the stroke of a stone, came into the utmost danger of life: which wound brought forth unto Ignatius the health of his soul, and a new order to the Church, of the Jesuits or society of Jesus. The Spaniards a little after, the French being cast out, recovered all that they had lost. There was the like unsuccessful issue of King Francis in Italy. For the Infidels rebellious against Oden Flatolet Lauretti, they drive away the French from thence, in the very year 1521.

In which year Emanuel King of Lusitania, a very great Prince, dyed the 15th of December, and his son John succeeded him, the third of that name.

But indeed Leo the tenth having dyed a sudden death on the Kal. of December, of the same year, Adrian the 6th, who did govern Spain, undertook his place Jan. 9th of the year following. Which year, the slaughter at Rhodes made mournful to the Christians. (c) For Gelinas the Turk, after six months siege the City being taken, reduced this Island into bondage, in the year 1522, December 22., through the treachery of Andrea Molara, a Lusitanian Knight, (f) The seventh year after the Knight being transported into the Island Melica or Malta, they there hitherto proceeded to be a negligence to the Christian affaires, against the Barbarians.

In France, Charles Bourbon, Duke of Both Soudiercy, whom they call Earl of the Stable, being offended with the King, fell out with the Spaniards in the year 1523. (a) For thewhich, the 15th year ensuing, Francis (c) Medizian, and other Towns of the Infidels being received, being taken in the siege of Tichinum, Feb 24., was sent unto Charles into Spain, by whom the (b) following year, with little

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Cap. II. An Account of Time.

Little houset conditions he is let go, the King's children being given for pledges. Who (c) in the year 1529, peace being established on more equal terms, they were redeemed with twenty hundred thousand crowns of gold.

But Charles Bueca moving war against Clement the 7th, estranged from Charles the 5th, his Armies being moved to the City, which is betrayed within the first, being stricken through with an iron bullet, he was slain (d) in the year 1527, whose Souldiers, being taken, the Bishop, theyously plundered. Francis de Solaert, with an armed company into Italy to free the chief Bishop. He being in Naples, a plague being made common throughout the Armys, he dyed, in the year 1528. (c) Amongst these noyes of weapons, Salmen enting Pannus in (c) To Pisa, vanquished Buda, and overthrew king Ludovic. He after that, his new k. of Hungary, being running away, fleeing thorow the Marme, being involved within a maddly gulf, dyed Aug. 39., in the year 1526. Ferdinand and the Emperor's brother is chosen in his place.

In Germany the Luthard Opinion creeping on, Christian passion was sent into divers heresies, while that every one was rese, by tongue and boldness, rather to be the author of his own fate, than to rest upon another. Whole infection of poyson a last passed through into the Island of Brittain. (f) Henry (f) Hilary de 5th, who, a large work being of late fect forth against Luther, of English, had deserved the title of Defender of the Faith, in the year 1533, Oct 18., being taken by the atturments of Anne an Harlot, when he till made divorce with Katherine his wife, the Aunt of Charles the Emperor, in the year 1533. For that thing, he being made notorious by the sentence of the Roman Bishop, he rent himself with all his kingdom from his communion and took unto himself the chasdowne of that Church. Then he also punished the highest and famous men, disfiguring from those wicked Counsels. Amongst thefe, Thomas Scotor, Chancellor of the kingdom, an honest and learned man; and John Fisher Bishop of Rochester, stoned with a purple garment by the chief Bishop, in the year 1535, July 29., being driven out, who had lately pilliased Algiers, and celebrated, a most strong Castle, not far from that place, where Calais was situated, being subdued, he restored Molecots into his kingdom.

The same man, the Princes rebellling in Germany, whom (b) Pered. the poysen of Luther had blowen upon; and being oftentimes by (c) Shall, his popen, being oftentimes by In little, diciples in vain invited unto agreement, he forced them, being overcome in a great fight, unto their duty, in the year 1546: (c) When as two years before he had made peace with the King of France, being thereby brought to it, because he had not yet taken the last dispatch into France, with any like issue as he hoped for. For while he delayed in vanishing some small band of the latter. Towns, he hitted his Army, and left the occasion of greater...
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CHAP. XII.

of those things which happened throughout the world worthy to be re-

membred, from the year 1547, to 1549, under Charls the Fifth;

Francis, Maximilian, Rodolph, Emperours; and Henry the

second, Francis the second, Charls the ninth, Henry Valentin,

Kings of France.

Harle the 4th, Empy our, out-lived Francis king of France

almost 12 years; in which, Henry the son of Francis reign-

ed in France. In Germany, Luther, the author of all troubles

being taken away, who (c) in the year 1546, had dyed a fudl

dead, yet civil disturbances were not at rest. (a) See they

which through occasion of maintaining the German libeny, and

defending a new opinion, had brought a War on Charls, are

dreaded by him at the River Albis, in the year 1547. The

chief of these was Frederick Duke of Saxony, who came under

the power of the Conquerour; and being by him commanded of

his head, a little after by the interreat of the chief Governours, he

sufered a mild punishment; and with him was taken also Philip

of Saxony.

The punishment of these men, the insubm of Germany were a little

allayed.

(b) Henry, in the mean time, King of France, that he might

establish the Common-wealth, having begun with Religion, re-

trained the Lutherans, secretly ranging abroad in the Coun-

tries, with most strict Edicts; neither punished he a fear of that

kind, being laid hold on with the burning Flame. It was the

course then, to call men of any sort of heretick, Lutherans. And

then a new course of Calum grew more and more through France;

and they who did speak it, had suffered not a few under the

cour and shew of a feigned decency. Against all these at that

same a Synod was had at Trent, begun from the year 1545, Paul 4th

the third being chief Bishop. But by reason of the Civil disagre-

men of Christians, drawn out for a long time, at last under Pius

the 4th, took its end in the year 1563.

Between these things, Henry renewed war with Charls the

Empy or, in the year 1551, and Towns being taken on both sides,

the French made the Medimtricians, and other Towns lying

about them, subject to their power, in the year 1552. Charls

besieged Dividurum the head Town of the Medimtricians, whom

they call the Merians, with an hundred thousand armed men. But

Henry of Guile defending it, he departed thence through a de-

pair of conquering it.

Then, being separated from the weariness and love of humane

Affairs, (c) in the year 1555, laying off from him his Kingdom

and Empire at Brussels, he passed over that unto Philip his son; the

governing of this, unto Ferdinand his brother. Being as it were

said of this burnt, he failed into Spain; and there enclosed himself
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himself within the Monastery of Julius; whence (d) in the year 1558, Ferdinand being by the seven Men or Princes pronounced Emperor, he ceased to live.

(c) In England the Catholic faith took a little breath in the year 1553, when as after the death of Edward, Mary the daughter of Henry the 2d, and Katharine, began to reign. But the being married to Philip Prince of Spain in the year 1554, Reginald Pole Cardinal, her kinsman, being called unto her, he recited the whole Elande Roman faith and fellowship. But the fifth year after, which was of Christ 1558, Mary being dead, Elizabeth the daughter of Henry and Anne of Bulloigne, called back the former unfaithfulness.

(a) In the meantime, the French not foolishly enforced the war with Philip his son, which they had waged with Charles. Francis of Guise led an Army into Campania and the Neapolitan kingdom in the year 1555. In which year indeed the French were by Philip slain at the Town of Quintine in Vermondou, the 10th day of August, when they had ran together to loose the siege. In that battle many Nobles being taken, the Townsmen yielded. But the Spaniards knew not how to make use of a Victory. At last peace by both Kings was received with alike desire of them both, and was signed together by a nuptial League, Elizabeth the daughter of Henry being given to Philip in wedlock, (b) in the year 1559, of June 29.

But, as humane affairs are, so great mirth is in a short time recompensed with great grief, through the death of Henry, who at a palatine horse-exercise, received a deadly wound in the hand, and dyed the 10th of his age 43, of his reign 34. (c) Francis the son of Henry the second, who in the 17th year of his age was put in his father's place, had almost an year and half dominion. And space was soon taken by the factions of the Calvinists, whom they call Huguenots: although there was a sharp execution had concerning them; and Anna Burgin of the order of Scarrons, who by the command of Henry had been cast into bonds, was openly hanged on a gibbet, and his dead carcase burnt, December 33, of the 1559 year. The Huguenots being stirred by these punishments, confire against the King, and endeavour to drive him privily out of Ambass, where he then was. But the thing, by certain that gave notice, being known, Ludovick Bourbon Prince of Condé being brought under suspicion, is delivered to custody: and while it is inquired against him concerning his life, at Orleans, wherein men, chosen of the ranks of the whole kingdom, had come together, Francis the King dyed of a disease in the year 1560, December 5.


Concerning Controversies of Faith, with the Catholique Divines. When as nothing could go forward, the matter is brought to arms. The Protestant were rather overcome in many battles, than tamed; of which there were chiefly three. First, at the Town Torecat, wherein the Prince of Condé was taken by Francis of Guise, Captain of the Catholique parties in the year 1561. The second at Jarnacum, among the Santonians; in which, Henry the brother of Charles leading the Catholiques, the fame Prince of Condé was slain, in the year 1569. The third battle was made among the Picquiers et Concentrums, both the same year, and General. The stubborn enemies were slain in great numbers.

Two years after they were slain in greater number at Paris, when as they were come thither to solemnize the marriage of Henry Bereney King of Navarra, who was then of those parts, with Margaret the sister of Charles. With the like slaughter they were killed in many Cities of France. That was begun on the 9th Kalends of September, of the year 1572, at Paris, on a day, holy to St. Bartholomew; from whom afterwards it found a name.

Before these things, Maximilian the second, (by the death of Ferdinand the Emperor) his son took the title of the Roman Empire in the year 1564; which year brought that remarkable thing which is related in the account of reckoning times, because it was provided by the Edict of Charles in France, that the beginning of years, should be reckoned in private and publique Tables, from the Kalends of January 3; which hitherto have been accustomed to be taken from Easter, or the birth of Christ. Also the same year dyed John Calvin, the 27 of May.

In Belgium (the which Margaret governed in the name of her belgic brother Philip) like as in the rest of France, all places were troubled with the weapons of Protestant; Ferdinand Duke of Alba being sent to pacifie this Province, in the year 1567, through the rounge of judgment and especially, through the punishment of two Earls of chief noblenesse of Sempach and Hurna, provoked them of Flanders in the year 1568. In which year Charles the son of Philip King of Spain by Mary, a Lothian, being committed to custody by his father, by his command is delivered to death. The Batavians, whom they call the Hollander, and the inhabitors of the Mattacarion Islands, they commonly call them l'isles de Zeland, first lifted up the Ensigne of freedom in the year 1572, the rule of the Spaniards being taken off; which the Albane Duke had rendered hateful by inmoderate exactions. A little after, other Cities came unto their League, and grew together into that Commonwealth, which also at this day is called the west-politique of the Conquanted Orders, or United Provinces.

Scotland drew a pestilence herse through the infection of her Neighbour England. Into which, Mary Stuart the Queen, when, after the death of Francis the second her husband, King of France,
had taken her self, and had desir'd Henry Stuart Duke of Lenox for her husband in the year 1564, he being slain by the Protestants having flit to Elizabeth Queen of England, out of prison, in which James a bailliff had inclo'd her, by her most unrighteous sentence, after 20 years imprisonment, was published with the issue of her head, in the year 1587.

(a) Between these tumults of Christians in Europe, the Turkish affairs grew up with great increas, being the Turkish fleet returning from the benedicings of Malta, which happened in the year 1565, the matter not ended took away Chios the Island, the year following from the Genoese. After that, Almusapha took away Cyprus from the Venetians, in the year 1571, when as he had compassed Salamina with a siege of eleven months. Which City having conquered, against a covenanted promise, he killed all the Christians; But Barbogoul the Governor having his Nofe and Ears cut short, was slay'd alive. Piso the fifth, a most holy chief Bishop, being very mov'd with that unworthiness, (this man, the fourth of his name having finished his life in the year 1563, was the year following chosen in his room) rais'd a holy war against them. Therefore the chief bishops, the Spaniards and Venetians ships being drawn together into one Navy, a fight was made at Lepanto in the Sea-boome of Corinth, in which the Barbarians being overcome, two hundred Galleys with Ors, partly taken, partly fanc'd, there were slain or taken Captive, to the number of 25 thousand Turks: twenty thousand Christians being refer'd to liberty. The Covenanted Navy, a little arming among the chief men wals'd, without any price of their labour, which might have been very great. The day of the Victory was the seventh of October in the year 1571. Neither long after this and other things well carried on in his Prefecture, surrest Pope Pius. For in the year which followed, 1572, on the Calends of May he depart'd this life; The seventh Moneth before that, a new Star was seen in Heaven, which indeed having begun to be seen in Caspio, and by degrees lighted, the 1574th year of Chrift entring, could appear. That year 1773 which was between, Henry the brother of Charles, besieged Rochell a very strong Castle among the Santonians, poss'd by the Huguenots. But when at the last time, by the voices of the Polonian Princes, he was require'd to the Kingdom of that Nation, he depart'd from that City. Sack'd the 13th, laying up the honour of this City, being conquer'd, by whom the fix and fifteenth year after, being taken, it caus'd to be a refuge of Rebels and Rebelitiques. Henry went into Poictiers in January of the following year, 1574, and returning from thence the sixth Moneth after, he hasten'd into France to take the Kingdom of Charles, which the death of Charles had made void of a ruler, May the 30th, of his reign 14.

(a) Barclays of Cyprus.

(b) The first of the four

The Fight at
Lepanto.

In fifteen years and above two Moneths, all which time he spent in vexatious, and dangers, being toiled with homebred, and likewise with foreign tumults. Francis Alenonnis, his brother, a Prince fell off from him in the year one thousand five hundred seventy five, the Prison-keepers being cunningly deceiver'd by the false of his sister Margaret, by whom he had been command'd to be keep'd by reason of suspicions. With this man, Henry Jurenoy King of the Vaisseaux, and Henry of Candy another of his letters-brothers sons, is joynd with no small company of Huguenots, the Germans being hired for aid, But by the interposing of Ludovic his mother, the brethren being reconcil'd among themselves, An assembly of the Kingdom of all rankes gather'd together at Belfrie, in the year one thousand five hundred twenty and six, in which the large edicts in favour of the Protestants, are revok'd, which thing a little after filled up greater molestes.

(b) Through Belgium in the mean time, the force of the covenanted Provinces against the Spaniards being crueth'd by John of Ahrens, who in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight, had departed from the living, the height of rule is brought on Francis Alenonnis by the conspir'd Orders. He being brought out of Englaund, unto Belgium, (whether he had faile'd in hope of finishing a marriage with Queen Elisabeth) in the year one thousand five hundred eighty two, and earnestly received by all; the year following he return'd into France, when as he had found their desires by whom he was call'd, to be change'd towards him, Alexander Farnese Duke of Ferram was present for the Spaniards who, the rebels being feared and cast out by little and little, brought back the Cities into obedience, especially in one thousand five hundred eighty three, and one thousand five hundred eighty four. In this latter year, William of Austria being slay'd, Maurice his son is chosen Captain by the Covenanted, being but eighteen years of age.

(c) In the mean time the Lusitanians receiv'd a great slaughter in Africa by the Saracens, King Solis, with the flower of the Nobility of Lusitan was being there slain: who in the fourth and twenty-sixth year of his age, to bring back Spain by Arms, who was call'd forth of his Kingdom, had undertaken rather a glorious or beast, than profitable expedition, in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight, Henry the Cardinal, brother of his Grandfather, now of a great age, and crazy health, succeeded this; and he being dead, Philip King of Spain, came to a specious possession of the Kingdoms, many things drawing towards him, in the year 1580.

(b) But in ENGLAND, ELIZABETH vexed the(3) House of Catholikes with all kind of terrors. Among whom Edmund, who was censur'd of the Jesuites, in the year one thousand five hundred eighty three, was famous in an honourable censur'd of the Faith.
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It happened much more sorrowful by the most unworthy number of the King himself. Who, great envy being (through the death of the Guizin) contrived, when the Cities here and there fell off from him, and Paris it fell the head of the kingdom before the rest, this Henry of Navarre being called to him for aid, he began to besiege, and this Camps being pitched against it, he is slain with a cruel paricide, a poison knife being thrust through his belly on the Calends of Augtulf, by whole death the flock of the Valois, fit for a kingdom, ceased. Therefore the top of affairs turned aside unto the Family of the Bourbon, as the next in kindred. Whose beginning is derived from Robert Earl of Clarentown, the second son of Louis.

The plenty of famous wits from France, and other Countries, was never greater at any other time than these men reigning, whom I have reckoned up in that Chapter. All which if I would number up, it will be the matter of a full Volume. I will therefore touch at a few for the undertaken brevity's sake.

In France, Henry the second being King, John Perenius an excellent Physitian of Ambia was eminent. Andrew Tirriquell, a Lawyer, Julius Caesar Scaliger, Under C H A R L S, Adrian Turach, Budeleit, a Physician; John Aurat, Peter Rosford, at that time accompanied the Prince of French Poetry, James Cusack, a Lawyer of Toulouse, Mark Anthony Morenas Lomax, Francis Balz, a Lawyer, Dionys Lampi, John Paffurion; Of whom, many came unto the time of Henry the third. In other Provinces under Henry, about the second, and Charles; Stanislaus Horn, a Lawyer Tager, William Lindan, Cornelius Falsan, Andrew Vesey, Lawrence Sotan, a Castillian Friar, James Pelle, James Lacie, Generall overseer of the Jesuits society, Aride Montanure, Martinus Scipio, of Navarre, Anthony Augustine, Bishop of Turnes, Peter Victor, which three last indeed departed out of life, in the year 1586. Paul Meane, Osfrid Pinnell, Charles Sign, and many others. Ignatius who in the year 1556, the day before the Calends of August, died after Francis Xavier, whom death happened in the year 1552, December the second. Teresa, in the year 1582, Charis Burmanus, famous for holiness, two years after, they increas'd the heavenly number.
CHAP. XIII.

what things were done throughout the world, Rudolph being Emperor, and Henry Bolbon King of France.

From the year 1589 of Christ, unto 1610.

A New Family of Kings after the death of Henry the third, fortunately began in the year 1589, when Henry, the 4th King of Navarre was taken to the Rule of the French; against whom the crownmated the Prince, because he was not a Catholic, renounced war. The Captain of these was Charles of Medusa, the brother of Henry of Guise, slain by Henry the 3d. A little after, a disturbance of things followed throughout all France. When as parties striving with a killing hatred, and the agreement of Cities being set at stand, as well the neighbouring Cities among themselves, as all people of the same Cities among each other, burned with inward affections. Charles Bourbon, the King of France, who was as yet kept in captivity, is flayed by a shock of the tenth King of that name, in the year 1590. Between these things, a noble victory being gotten at the Temple of Andre, through which the Earl of Lissono, a leader of the Spaniards, dyed, and the news was to be called the jurassian battle. Henry compassed Paris with a sailarre siege, which in the mean time Charles Bourbon paid his debt to Nature at Fontenay, and the Duke of Parma coming out of Belgium, bring help to the Parthians, the King the City being left, ledeth an Army against him, and makes provision to fight. But at Paris, after the loosing of the siege, amnesties are cordoned by the crownmated-Princes in the year 1593, for the choosing a new King. But those were made void by the ambition and disagreement of the Princes. Henry having professed the Catholique faith, July 24, sent the Duke of Alencon Embassador to Rome, unto Clement chief Bishop (who the former year had entered the Prelatship, Jan. 10) to request pardon. The which when the Bishop desired Henry, in the mean time is anointed at Aurillac of the Carmelites, with holy oil, Feb. 17, in the year 1594, because Durocortex of Rheims, where that thing according to the custom was wont to be performed, was in the power of the enemies. And then he is privily let into Paris, March 22, with armed Soldiers, at length, in the year 1595, the Bishop being inserted by James Ferron the King’s Embassador, the licence of condemnation being abolished, he wholly restored the King. In which thing, Francis Todes Cardinal of the Jefites Society, performed a famous work for him, although by birth a Spaniard, and the King held himself to owe much unto him before those of that Nation. But then, the Governor and Cities returned, strivingly, unto the defence of Henry.

At length, in the year 1598, at Verne, May the 3d, a peace was established between the French and Spaniards, the chief Bishop being the author; and Philip of Spain the fifth month from Rome, dyed the 23d of September.

Anno 1598 of Christ, to 1610.

(e) Miles of Flanders.

The siege of Orense, a Sea-City of Flanders, in the year 1601, the third year after the Ambassadors Spains of Germany, he received it at Orense, truly not worthy the price of many charges, and lives, which he is said to have spent on that siege. (b) In the (b) Anno 1598 of Christ, at France, the 45 of her reign yielded to Nature’s destiny, of Christ 1603, and had joane King of Scotland her Successor, (the which thing I have seen commanded by Wills), born of Mary Stuart, whom I have mentioned above to have been illegitimately. Elizabeth, against right. (c) Also in Scotland there was trouble; When as Charles the King of Sigismund, King of Poland, had crafted taken away the kingdom committed to his trust, Sigismund, being excluded, who therefore had ventured out of Poland, that he might recover it, in the year 1599. That being taken away from the Catholique, Prince, afterward the Protestant Governments passed it over by a public decrees, on Charles partaker of the same fact, in the year 1604. Furthermore, that Sigismund, the only son of John the third, King of Sweden, which dyed in the year 1491, in the same year was called King of the Swedes, the affairs of Sweden being brought into good order, two years after, he had returned into Poland. In Hungary and Transylvania there were the like findings for Religion’s sake.

Sigismund Bathor Prince of Transylvania, usingcraft Counsel, in the year 1598 had departed from his dominion for the sake of Maximilian of Austria, and Andrew Bathor the Cardinal, his father’s brother’s son bare that thing grievously; and a little after Sigismund himself changing his mind, brake his covenants. Thereby a War began to be waged between the Barbarians and Austria; Transylvania remained in the power of three: Sigismund the King’s Embassador, the interposing of Clement chief Bishop, returned into favour with the Emperor, and at length dyed at Prague in the year 1613. But the Protestant again, the Emperor being despised, chose Francis a Hungarian, convinced with the errors of Zwingli, their Captain of Duke; who by the help of the Turks joyed unto him a great part of Dacia, and miserably vexed the Catholiques,
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The Jesuits Society; Francis Xavier, the Apostle of the Indians, and of the East, was registered among the number of Saints; March the 15th, of the year 1622. Francis Tola’s of the fellowship of Jesuits, Cardinal, in the year 1556. Cesar Baronini, Cardinal, a noble writer of Church-Autumn, or Yearly Accounts, in the year 1607, the day before the Kal. July. Julian Lippins in the year 1606, by death. Loane, March 23. Blessed Arien Mathews a Spaniard, Abraham Ortelius, Thomas Stapleton, three in the same year 1598. Of the Prophets: Theodore Rosse, 1601, Octo. the 25th, of his age 87. Joseph Scaliger died in the year 1590, January the 10th, of his age 69.

CHAP. XIV.

The history of the Jesuits Society being nine years before by the decree of the Senate, commanded to depart from Paris, and other Cities, is called back again by the kings Proclamation, the year 1603 going out. Which Proclamation, the Senate of Paris, the 4th None of January, of the year following had confirmed. The same fellowship being much desired by many Cities of the kingdom, through the most generous will of the most courteous King, began to open or prepare Schools in many places.

Of defining which, the King himself gave an example unto the people; Who likewise at his own charge appointed Schools for that fellowship at Flexia of the Andegavians; the Palace of the Vindocinian Dukes being ordained for them; in which first the Seminary was brought; and with a degree, that after death his heart should be safely laid up there. Which thing indeed being sooner done, than was profitable for the kingdom and faculty, both grieving. My mind is again to relate the most bitter death of the most valiant, and most courteous king after this inclined dominion. Woen when all defined to be immortal, the parents of one desesrable, privy murtherer took away. May the 14th, of the year 1610, the day after that he had taken care for Mary, his wife to be anointed and crowned (as the manner of Queens is) at the Town of Diarum. She was the daughter of Francis Medici the great Duke of Tuscia; who in the year 1600, a marriage being entered into with Henry, brought forth the year following 1601, Ludwig, a Prince profitable unto France, Sept. 27.

While Henry reigned over France, what with holiness, what with learning adorned, famously dyed. Philip Norris, a master of Latine Oratory, in the year 1555, March 26, who by Gregory the 14th, with four others, fideon a Spaniard; Ignatius, builder of the Jesuits.
The Queen-Mother, until these Troubles were appeas'd, being in the mean time increas'd to appear, bestook her to Belfam; from which time King Lewis began to carry on the Common-wealth by his own authority. The beginning of which to be managed, that he might take from Religion, in the moneth September, by a publick Law decreed, that in the Province of Besançon, which is situate at the Pyrenaeus bottoms, the Catholique worship should be every where refor'd; and also that the Protestants should receive the goods taken away 50 years before, unto the Churches.

Without France, these things happened worthly of memory almost at the same years. Juliack a Town of Lower-Germany was received upon surrender by Maurice of Nassau, being holpen by the French ayde, September entering of the year 1610; concerning whole poffession, some Princes swore amongst themselves; after that John William the Duke dyed without off-spring.

Philip King of Spain having gotten the most strong Tower of Malshe, built by the Moors at the Gaditane Sea, the keepers six being corrupted by reward, command'd all the Moors to depart out of Spain. They are said to have gone out to the number of ninety thousand heads, in the year 1610, and some years following after that.

against King of Poland, towards Spolensk, a most forti'd Town of Buxolan or Muscovy, after two years besieging, in the year 1611, in the Moneth of July, whose son Vladislav they chose Duke of Mołćo, although afterwards their Council or purpose being changed, they desire another: whereby a cruel war, after some aborts.

Charles, King of Sweden, dying through grief of an overthrow, brought on him, by the Danish King, in the Moneth November, in the year 1611, obtained his son Gustavus successor of the Kingdom, others in vain desiring to bring it over unto Gustavus King of Poland.

But the 15th year ensuing, the twenty-seventh of January, Rudolph the Emperor, died, the thirty-sixth year from the departure of Maximilian his father, Whom his brother, Mathias succeeded the same year.

The Veterans, after these things, being troubled by the inroads of the Carlists, encounter with ars, Ferdinand Arch- Duke of Austria, the son of Charles Archduke of Austria, who was the brother of Maximilian the second, Emperor, in the year one thousand six hundred and fifteen. Which war being waged on both sides, through mutual letter for three years space, the 1618 year ensuing was laid down.

And war was broke in Italy between the Mantuan and Subsidian Duke's, in the year 1615, over the Principality of Montefano, when as Francois of Mantua dying without issue Male, Ferdinand his brother, of a Cardinal was chos'n in his room. Who being defended by the Sfapoli's helps against Charles Philipert Duke of


of Subsidia, he srove some years, and Arms being laid down, and ever and anon taken up again. For the third year after, that is, of Christ 1615, peace being being composed, in the year following the war was refor'd. Moreover Verucella was taken in the year 1617, the 24th of July, by the Vice-king of Mediolian, and a year almost turning about, by the exchace of the most Christian King, was refor'd in the year 1618, in the Moneth of June, and father was made an act of_corrision.

In Dacia, Gabriell Bethar, being put to flight by Blederna Gabor, furnished with the aids of the Turks, most wretchedly perished. Gabor defended the Province poffessed, against the Emperor, after that, by weapons and treachery.

A far more cruel War of all, was stirred up in Germany, in the year 1618, in which, Ferdinand Arch-Duke of Austria, and King of Bohemia, also the kingdom of Hungary be received on certain conditions from Mathias the Emperor. But then at Prague, the Protestant revolted from him, the Earl of Turre firing them up: who, the Magistrates being killed, and the Citizens compelled to swear in their words, he provoked all Bohemia, and the neighbouring Provinces unto arms, Unto this man, Ernst Mansfield a bailiff, joined himself. Between these things, Mathias dyeth in the year 1619, of March the 20th, the 65 year of his age running, of his Empire 6 years, and nine months; in whole place Ferdinand king of Bohemia and Hungary, being chosen, not slowly procuring the war against the felidions, Bucquoy and Dampfer main valiant Captains, being opposed against them. But the Protestant make Frederick Elector Palatine, the fon in law of the King of England, king of Bohemia, and he in the same year 1619, on the moneth November, with his wife; a woman covetous of a kingdom, received the Crown after the folows comine at Prague. But truly so great successes had not a lasting gladness. For in that year which followed, 1620, the 8th day of November, under the very walls of Prague, a memorable battle being made, by Bucquoy Captain of the Emperor's Army, and the Bavarian, the Palatine is scatter'd and being put to flight, and banish'd, the year following, he fleeth over unto the Bavarians or Dutch, where being private from that time with his wife and children, he led his life. Bohemia by and by with the other Provinces returned unto the obedience of the Emperor; who referred every where the Catholike protection, and the fathers of the Jesuit-Society, by name, driven away from Prague, at the beginning of the troubles, the same year he most honourably brought back. And unto this very fellowship, to the immortal praise of King Lewis toward it, it was gramin to open Schools at Paris, in the same year wherein Prague banish'd in 1618.

Which was the sixth from a new company of Clerks frained at the faide Lutezia at Paris, under the name of the Oratory, which being gathered together by Peter Berall a Parisian Elder, in the year 1611, Paul the fifth, the year following, by an Episco...
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The War in the Tullarian Valley.

pall Proclamation, decreed to be confirmed. Moreover Siuan the eighth registred the author of this famous instruction, eminent in the like praise of learning and Godliness, into the order of the most eminent Cardinals in the year 1627. Who, two years after being increas'd with great distress, and famous in a great off spring, died the sixth November of October in the year 1629, of his age the 55th.

At the same time, in which it was warred the Palatinus, (that was the year 1630) in the Valley of Tellin; which at the command of the Rhinian or Canzani, whom they call the Zepui, an Austrian troubles fam'd. The Catholiques being provoked with the injuries of the Protestants, hidden Counsels being entered into among themselves, oppressed or come upon all the Calvinists; and the aid of Dutch,Freidt Governours of Mediolum being interred, they get leave of him of enjoying Castles in some fit places. Moreover the Spanish Nation being all troubled, and with them the Venetians who believed their inclinations of Italy to be held by a continual posession of the Spaniards, was in no safe making for their affairs, both desiring aid from him, Ludowick King of France was not wanting, and first of all, in the year 1630, he obtained by Embassadours from the King of Spain, that he should promise to reform all things wholly, while they conformed of the Catholique Religion. Which caution being approved by the said Christian King, when as nevertheless the matter wanted an issue, it is brought to an stop. Furthermore those exercis'd the French and Spaniards, and the confederates of both, with a divers success for some years.

A Civil War in France.

In the mean time a Civial was rewar'd throughout France, some Governours conspiring against Lomvics, whose power had increas'd even unto envy, whom the secret flight of the Queen Mother, and her passage into the Castile of Andegavia, had enforc'd to attempt new matters.

In which war, Ludowick making use of the Faithfull endeavours and counsell of Henry Prince of Condé, who in the year one thousand six hundred and nineteen, in the Moneth of October, had been fre'd from Pifion, in a short time he prov'd rest and quietness to the French, in one fight at Césers bridge, the Armies of the adversaries being slain. Which counter made the Queen Mother, and others of those parties, friends with the King in the year 1635.

The same year, an expedition for Brestern followed; which being finish'd with incredible speediness, brought a fruit more welcome then could be expected. For the stubborn enemies being surpris'd at the sudden coming, the King found there all things incloind to obedience.

Therefore, holy houses, and the goods of the Catholiques were delivered into his power, that whilemoyt laying under the Pyrenean Hills, whole right it was not to be separ'd from the rest of the Kingdom, from that time forward he determined by his
decree that it should be made tributary to the same, the which
raff in the year 1625, was establisht. But three years before, of Christ 1621, very many Towns of the Santons, and Novempoldes, and the neighbour Provinces, which near the number of sixty, were by force or fear, with a very great loss of the
shewn enemies, laboured. By little and little the course of Vila-
cien came on to Mount Alban, Which City: the King setting
up as an unfaunous time of the year, he left off to besiege; many, moreover, of the chief Nobility being lost, and which happened most to be lamented, Henry Duke of Medus, niahsef; Lieutenant of Aquitaine. Neither long time after, Lionel Mather of both Souldiery decreed of a disagree, the sixteenth of December, in the year 1631. Which fame year was the last to Paul the Sixth, chief bishop. For he departed the eight and twentieth day of January, of his age the fifty sixth; of his Prelate-sip the sixt
months. The Moneth following, and the ninth day thereof, Alexander Ludowics of Bononii, is choen, who would be called Gru-
ney the fifty sixth. And this man, after two years and five Months being finish'd, in the year 1633, the eighth of July, gave place to Michael Barbarone, who under the name of Abruna the eight from
14, 6, 7. Eggs of Aug, of the fame year 1633, unto this time is chief over the Church, and as yet makes it more famous by verses, worthy of so great chief-done, joined with excellent Learning.

The death of Philip the third, king of Spain followed the death of said the fifth, the third Moneth after, which fell out the day before the Calends of April, in the year 1625, of his age forty three, of his regne twenty three. But in the Moneth of September, the fifteen Calends of October, Robert Tellarmians of the Je-
spises society, S. R. E. Cardinal, flew up into Heaven, whither the fame which had brought him unto the Purple garment: in the history of life the companions of fardar Learning, carried
him.

About the fame time also Breda a Town of Brabant, Spinola the chief of Captain of the Spanish Army, besieged 1 and in Aquitaine, and Breda. the province of Narbon, Subanue, and Subsessoa, Provinces bresili-
crates, renewed a war against king Ludowicz. Breda in the year 1635. In the Moneth of Augmost, is begun to be besieged; on June the thirteenth of the following year, for want of Provishion, made a surrender. With the Rebellious French it was fought by land and sea, and the same fame being every where overcome: but in this latter, in which Gaius was Captain, the Navy of the Rochel-
ian Robbers being named, the Island Rhee was reduced into the power of Ludowicz the King.

Which things while they are carryed on in France, in Italy, Le-
dusian, master of the Horfe being Captain of the French Army for The Groen the Prince of Subodias, fought against the Genoese and Spanis-
iers, in whose Protection thoes are. But Mansfield had troubled
Germany with often inroads and robberies, a tumultuous company
Hh h 2

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[Image -7x126 to 619x666]
pany of robbers being gathered together. Who, being put to飞行 by Tilly a most valiant commander, he forth unto Gaspar the
Transylvanian; and from thence striving to go to the Venetians,
with an incredible profit and joy of the Catholiche partyes, he
perished, in the year 1636. The Rochellers unmindful of their
own faith a little before, and of peace the same year received,
call forth privily the English against the King. Who in the year
1637, being brought unto the Isle Rhee, or of Rhins, with a Navy
of an hundred and twenty Ships, Buckingham being Captain, they
poisstle the whole, except the Castle; over which Thelde was go-
vernour, a stout man, and greatly skilfull in warlike affairs. This
man, although the works were new, nor as yet finisht, filled of
the sharp and continuall forces of the enemies, untill now labour-
ing with the want of all things, and being wearied, the industry
of Ludovick the King came to help them. For this King using
Ricetius the Cardinal, a man flourishing in all praffe, his help
and Minisfery he sent over quickly Schonberg a famous Captain,
indeed with an great number of soldierrys unto the for cour of the
besieged; who, Thelde being joyned to him, drave out the En-
lish, being affrighted and chaced out of all the Island.
Nothing seemed to be done by so many wars and victories, as
long as that despisit Rochell, impatient of Kings, and all Rall,
lipt up another Kingdom as it were in the middle of a King-
dom. Which City being inclose at the chinks, or overflowed
places of the Ocean, it was fenced both with the nature of the
place, and also with the hand, and Art, that it was commonly,
accounted invincible. This most sure City, Ludovick attempt-
eth with a great courage and hope, which he had taken from
the help of God, being made triall of in so many affairs, in the year
1637. And the flame Ricetius the Cardinal, being partaker of the
Cornells, by works and Fortifications, and, among other things,
huge bulwarks unmoveable, being finisht by the Ocean side, he
so held it that upon a whole year, that the Citizens being killed up
with hunger, and having suffered all extremity, yielded them-
selves unto the King. Therefore, the walls being cast to the
ground, was reduced almost into the form of a Village for a ter-
ror and example to others, that the invincible might rather de-
de the defence and clemency of their Prince, than to attempt
weapons. Rochel was taken in the eight and twentieth year of
that age, October the 30th. After that, the Rebel* returned
wholly unto their duty, neither saw the year following, any thing of
an enemy left in France.
Ludovick being baffled about Rochell, and the English: the
Duke of Subaudia had firr'd the weapons of the Spaniards
against Civitas; with whom he had an old strife about the
poisstion of Monterrat. And also some Cities being already
taken; and Cieaf (that is, a Town, as least ancient, of that Pro-
vince, as the report is, the most fortifid of all Italy) Cot-
inas had besieged. Ludovick, things being appeased in Italy, let
his


his Army, being Conquerour, that thither throw the Alps, and the
die: of the most mountain, being broken throw, which also
atures through the roughness of places, and most strong Garri-
ons of the enemy had made unsupportible, he overcame Squissa, a
City under the Alps; at the first fift, the thirty and twentith of
March, in the year 1639. The Spaniards having departed from
Cieaf, left it free for a military supply, and Provosts, our foul-
diers carrying on their journee within the Town. After the de-
parure of the French, they by-and-by returned unto the siege
that was broken off for a time, with a greater provission then
before.

About the same time, Callais Captain of the Empereures Ar-
ny, very much wast the land of Mantua: and Spinola chief
Governor for the Spaniards from the Catholique king, a man
of great fame for warfare, besieged Cieaf with all his Forces.
For the unconquerable virene of Tarsie, who held that Town in
Garrison, made all their endeavours void. At last, the French
came to Ricetius the Cardinal, ordering the Warre with the greatest power, the second time beyond the Alps to
being help.

There, many Towns being conquered, while they extend their
journey, stopped with many difficulties; Mantua, through the
Plague-received within the walls by the Townsmen, and defen-
danes, being wasted, is suddenly invaded by the Germans, on
the Moneth of July, in the year one thousand six hundred and
durty.

The French being nothing affrighted with the misery of par-
ties, three Armies being in vain opposed, the victories repeated
over the enemies, they through valor brought forth thither a pa-
sage for themselves whither they had intend'd. Then under the
very sight of Cieaf, and the Spaniards picking th3s Tentns, when
they were in readinesse to join battle, Magazine running between,
the manner is brought unto conditions of peace without arms, and
blind; by the highest providence toward both, yes toward all
Christians : left either through a great slaughter, victory should
be manifest to either, or might yield to neither, a mutual slaug-
ther being made. This was the end of the Italian Expediton, No-
ember going out, of the year 1630. When as now the labour
of the siege bringing a continued daisafe, a daisafe brought a
departure of life or Spinola.

After these things the name of Lewes was famous throughout all
people; not more by the report of weapons, than equity, and
beneficency toward his fellowes, whose safety he held more belon-
ged, than his own private profits and wealth. Also the excelle-
ent force and vertue of mind of the most eminent Cardinal Ric-
etius was for admiration; and in managing great affairs, a like
industry of a diligent Wit.
In the year 1561, in the month of April, both Embassadors agreeing, a peace was established between the Emperor and Duke of Mantua, on equal terms; and also the possession of Mau-
tua was confirmed to this march by the Emperour's decree, and of
Montevarac, the second day of July. Thus all things being
appealed, the ancient ret[, and quietness returned unto

French and Flemish forces followed the Italian pace. In France,
The Queen-Mother, a grudge being taken up against Cardinal Sa-
cellum, openly resounded: her friendship from him; whether
that might receive him into favour, could be increased by any of
his, or even by the intreaties of King Louis her son himself. Gage
the King's brother in a short time after followed his Mother's
eample, and his mind being estranged from the fame CARDINAL, he
departed into Orleãns, whose City belonged to his Title. Straight-
way the King, with all the Court, and likewise the Queen-
Mother, go to Compendium; Who being there left, when as the
king a little after had gone away, the privily escaped out of that
Town into Flanders, July the 10th day: The Duke of Orleans
now going aside from Orleans, from the month of March, into
Burgundy, thence bearing from the King, following after him, he
also departed into Lorraine, and lapsed into Flanders.

Then a tumultuous company being gathered together, he break-
ing out into France; the following year he set upon Navarre in
France, which they name Occitania. The Duke of Navarre
was chief over this Province: who falling away unto him in the
month of July, brought with him a great increas of Forces, and
encourage; That now the Army of the king, with Schanberg the
Captain, affailing on him, he durst to rejift, and enconcer with it.
Therefore on the very Colendars of September, of the year 1561,
they met in a very short, but bloody battle at Calleñander: in
which, the Rebels were overcomed, and not a chief men were
faint. Montemorono, some wounds being received, came
under the power of his enemies; and being brought to Tolosa,
a Sentence of his head being passed on him by the Senate, he sub-
mitted his neck to the sword or hatchet the third Kal. of Novem-
ber. Which height chace not only with a headfart, but also
godly and religiously, as became a Christian, with a ready
mind he underwent.

In Germany, Gustave king of Svedland, from the year 1560,
going out of his own borders, had call forth the Emperor's
Armes out of Pomerania, and other neighbouring Provinces; in
the following year 1561, he moved forward into more inward
places: and, Towns without number being vanquished, he largely
fear about his success. Tilly, the Captain of the Catholique
party being in vain opposed against him; who also himself, from
the year 1560, having in the mean time set upon Magdeburg,
brate

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\[\text{take it throw with the greatest force, and burned it the ninth}
\text{of May, of the following year 1562. But the Lutheran Princes,}
\text{as Assembly being had at Lippsis, they conspire against the Em-
\text{perour; and their forces being joyned with Gustavus, they take up}
\text{war. Against these Tilly is opposed; who in the month of Sep-
\text{tember, another Captain, Papenboom, being joyned with him, be-
\text{tween Lippsis, and compelit it to yield. A little after, the Co-
\text{manded Princes, are peace, and especially the king of Sved-
\text{land, with the Duke of Saxony.}

There is made at Lippsis, between these and the Tillians, a
\text{The Fight at}
\text{fairy battell; whose issue fell out lamentably unsucess to the Ca-
\text{the conclusive try. Tilly being overcome, withdrew himself by
\text{light, and set the most part ten thousand being lost. Lippsis
\text{was taken by the Saxons into possession. This Victory laid open to
\text{the king of Svedland that which was left of Germany, now hinder-
\text{ing him, Herbstpolz being taken, he subdued all Fransony, and
\text{also Moguntia, and others; From that time forward, he passed
\text{through other Provinces in manner of an out-breaking flame, or
\text{keeping River: The Saxon in the mean time invading
\text{harmes, afterwards took Prague, the head City of that kingdom,
\text{by surrender. Some of the Princes of Germany, that they
\text{might turn away the storm invading them, implored the help
\text{of Louis King of France, whom he by his weapons and auth-
\text{ority defended late from wrong: especially the Archbishop
\text{of Trevir; the which in the year following 1562, was per-
\text{formed.}

This very year the Swedithe King kept the same course of vio-
\text{lence without offence or hindrance; and wanding thorne Suevia,
\text{Altacia, and Bavaria, he made many Towns to come under his
\text{power. The River Danubius being pass'd over, he flattered the
\text{Bavarians with their Captain Tilly, who a little after deceased
\text{of a wound, at Ingolstadt, now of a great age, and excelling in
\text{witlike glory; but more famous in Religion, and the worship of
\text{Catholique Piety, Vassallis, Lievtenant of the highet Catholique
\text{affairs, recovereth Prague against the Saxon and Sweden. And
\text{then after many toaffings, at length at Letern, which Town is not far
\text{distant from Lippsis, Friederick and Papenboin fight for two dayspace
\text{against the King of Svedland; in which battle Gustave the king
\text{of Sweden dyed. Near long after, Papenboin. That was done in
\text{the month November, The Swedes, their king being ill, re-
\text{newed the Warr nothing more flowly, the which they prosecute
\text{unto this day.

The same year 1563, made Ladislas king of Poland; who in the
\text{place of his father, by Seissen Assemblies of the kingdom
\text{was chosen, according to the custome, in the month of October;
\text{and as at the nine and twentieth day before of April, Sigismund had
\text{dyed, of his reign the 45.}

Moreover,}
Moreover, this year was memorable for the burning of the Mountain Vesuvius; the which being renewed on the month of February, brought a very large wasteing, but a great affrightment unto the Neapolitans: who, a solemn supplication being for that thing proclaimed, by the which, the head of Janus, the Patron of Defender of the City was carried about, they turned away the destruction hanging over their heads.

The End of the Ninth Book.

AN APPENDIX TO
The foregoing Account.

OR,
A Summary Relation of what Memorable things happened from the year 1632, unto 1656.

The Tenth Book.

CHAP. I.

Of what things fell out in Germany, England, and other places worthy to be known.

From the year 1632, unto 1638.

After the death of Gustave King of Sweden, who (by the chance of War) was on the 6th of September 1632 slain in a set-battle, the Bavarian Duke being Commander-in-chief of the Emperor's Party; although he was constrained to quit the field in the same fight; Oxenstam Chancellor of Sweden undertook the government of the War; and in the year 1633, committed sixteen thousand Soldiers into the hands of Landenwick and Knipfus, to go into Westphalia: sends away Pinarens into Fransony, and he himself goeth unto the Duke