

Anno 1109
of Christ,
to 1200.

(i) Rigor. Ro-
ger. Westm.
Math. Paris.
Auct. Aquic.
England sub-
jected to the
See of Rome.
(k) Roger.
Westmon.
Math. Par.
(a) Rigor.

(b) Westm.
Math. Par.
Rigor.

(c) Rigor.

(i) untill that at the siege of a Castle he dyed, in the year 1199, of an Arrow shot by a crois-bow the 8th of April, as Roger saith, 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 Wars with Philip, and subjected to the (k) See of Rome the kingdoms of England and Ireland, in the year 1213, 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 Otho the Emperour in Flanders, a Synod held at Sylvanectum established and decreed Monuments of Trophies and victory to the honour of them both; (b) After this Lewis sayling 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 1214. (c) Philip departed this life in the year 1223, in July having reigned after his father's death 43 years, wanting some three months.

The End of the Eighth Book.

THE



Anno 1200
of Christ,
to 1250.

THE HISTORY OF THE VVORLD. OR, AN Account of Time.

The Ninth Book.

W Herein are contained the Years from the 1200 of CHRIST, unto 1632.

CHAP. I.

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

H Enrick the 6th, Frederick's son, (a) as here above we have mentioned, being dead, the Princes fell out amongst themselves in the election of a Successour in the Empire; for some attributed the honour of the Empire to Philip, Henrick's brother; and others giving it to Otho Duke of Saxony. The King of France held for Philip; and Innocent the third for Otho, who hated the posterity of Frederick, because he had once been anathematized: Philip obtained first the Empire

A 22 2

at

(a) Urspieg.
Vincent.
Bellou. l. 26.
c. 59. si fuit.
Frag. Incer.
Auct. Alberto
præsum.
Blond. l. 64.
dec. 1.

Anno 1200
of Christ,
to 1250.

(b) Siffid.
Frag. Incer.

(c) Ursperg.
(a) Ursperg.

Vincen.
tom. 4. l. 29.

c. 10. Frag.
Incer. Aut.

Siffid. Anton.
Suffid. Tri-

them.
(b) Vincen.

l. 29. c. 106.
Ursperg. Rob.

de Monte.
Siff. Chr.

Citic. Anton.
Jean. Villa.

5. c. 35.
(c) Ursperg.

Vinc. tom. 4.
l. 30. c. 93.

Rigor. Anton.
Part. 2. Tit. 9.

c. 3.
(d) Ursperg.

vide tom. 4.
l. 10. c. 64.

Anton. Tit. 19.
tom. 3. c. 1.

Paragaph. 6.
Chr. Incer.

(e) Chr. Col-
mar. Frag.

Incer. Tri-
them. in Hil-

ling. Chr.
(f) Ursperg.

Monach. Pad.
Chr. Colmar.

Frag. Incer.
Aut.

(g) Vincen.
tom. 4. l. 31.

c. 1.
(h) Ursperg.

Chr. Incer.
Colm. Citiz.

Triche. vide
Joan. Vill.

l. 6. c. 1.
(i) Vinc. to. 4.

l. 50. c. 125.
(k) Trich. in

Hirfau. Chr.
(l) Mon. Pad.

1224.
(m) Monach.

Pad. 1220.
Ursperg.

(a) Triche.

at Aquisgranum (b) in the year 1198. Whereunto *Otho* soon after attained; and having gotten the kingdom into his hands, he warred against *Philip* for some time, (c) untill that they agreed; so that, during *Philip's* life, *Otho* should abstain himself 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 *Otho* a Palatine, whose wife the daughter of *Isaac* Emperour of Constantinople, having heard of her husband's death, ended also her life.

Otho entered into the possession 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 Emperour 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 Romans rights and privileges, in the year 1210. This is that *Otho*, who together with his Uncle *Richard* King of England, fighting against *Philip* of France, (c) near Bovina, was by him overcome and put to flight in the year 1214. Hence, the year following, was celebrated at Rome the Council of Laurent, by *Innocent* the third; to which out of all the parts of Christendom resorted (d) 412 Bishops; in it was confirmed the Transubstantiation both in name and deed; and by it was condemned the book of Abbot *Joachim*, which he had composed against *Peter Lombard*.

Otho thus forsaken of all, and worn out with grief, dyed (e) in the year 1216; but some say the year following; and some others, in the year 1218. (f) *Innocent* dyed in the same year the 16th of July, in whose seat was elected *Honorius*.

Frederick the second, the son of *Henrick* the 6th, Nephew to *Frederickno Ebarbus*, *Otho* having been degraded in the year 1211, as saith (g) *Vincen*, is elected Emperour by the Germans suffrage three years after his Uncle *Philip's* death, having before that contented himself with his Mothers kingdom of Apulia and Sicilia; (h) but in the year 1219, upon St. *Cecill's* day he was created Emperour at Rome by *Honorius*. But being perswaded by his son in law's fatal hatred against the Romans, he falsified his faith: for which cause being first excommunicated by *Honorius*, *John Brennus* King of Jerusalem interceding for him, reconciled them (i) in the year 1222; at what time *Frederick* married *Jolanta*, *Brennus's* daughter, after the death of his wife (k) *Mary*, the daughter of the King of *Araggon*, by whom he had gotten *Henrick* and *Conrad*, (l) from him succeeded the title of Kings of Jerusalem, to the Kings of Sicily; (m) he transplanted the Saracens out of the Mountains of Sicily into Apulia, and placed them in Niceria.

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

lestina. (b) And the Emperour the year following sayling into Syria, he betrayed the Christian interest by a disadvantageous and unworthy peace with the Sultan, of whom he obtained by prayers, and under specious pretence, Jerusalem: Being returned from the East, he filled all Italy with inward hatred and factions, which upon it was divided into two parts, whereof the party adhering to the Pope, was called the Guelfians; and the other which followed the Emperour, had the name of Gibellines. Tacle denominations were first given them near Pistorium, in the year 1240, as (c) *Blondus* relates; but (d) *Naucerum* saith, that it was long before that, when *Conrad* the third reigned, then did this hatred break into a certain demonstration of warr, but was at length propagated by the studies and endeavours of *Frederick*, and dispersed it self through all Italy into a civil and pernicious war. (e) The chief Pillar and General of the Gibellines on this side the Padua, was *Ecclinus* the tyrant of the Teutonick family, who for 30 years together held under his power, Trent, Tarvisium, 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 suppress *Henry* his son, who had risen in rebellion against him, and banished him into Apulia, in the year 1235. Where the year following he dyed, but not at all relenting his pertinacy and hatred against the Roman See, he was excommunicated in a Council held at Lions by *Innocent* the 4th, *Gregory's* Successour, after *Celestinus* (g) in the year 1241, after two years inter-reign; which Council was celebrated in the year 1245, and then he deposed him of the Imperial dignity. In this Council was the honour of the scarlet-Cap given to the Cardinals. Upon this, in opposition to *Frederick*, was *Henrick Landgrave* of Hafia elected Emperour, and enjoyed the same Imperial dignity two years, and dyed in the 1247, to whom (h) *William* Earl of Holland, in the year following succeeded by the suffrage of the Princes Electors. (i) *Frederick* being then deeply engaged against the tumults that were in Gallia Cisalpina, for the whole people of Lombardy had revolted from him; against whom engaging, he besieged Parma in the year 1247; but being repelled by a suddain salley of the Towns-men, with much ado he escaped by flight into the Territories of Cremona in 1248; and (a) two years after (b) upon 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 stifled by *Manfredum* (whom he had gotten by a Concubine) in a feather-bed.

(d) During *Frederick's* Empire, were two Orders of Fryers created, whereof were Authors St. *Dominick* and St. *Francis*, who are said to have set up their Orders at two divers times; the first dyed (e) in the year 1221. And *Francis* (f) 1226. Besides these were these following persons renowned and eminent; *Anthony* (g) of

Anno 900
of Christ,
to 985.

(b) Id. &
Villa. 6. c. 27.

(c) Blond.
Dec. 2. l. 7.

(d) Triche.
Nauc. Gen.

42. p. 953.
Vide Joan.

Villa. 5. c. 37.
(e) Vide Mon-

nach. Pad. l. 2.

(f) Blond.

(g) Fragm.
Incer. Blond.

& Aeneas Sil.
1. 7. Dec. 2.

(h) Vincen.
l. 31. c. 1.

Anton. Tit.
19. c. 45.

Mon. Pad.
Blond. l. 7.

Dec. 2. Joan.
Villa. 6. c. 25.

(i) Siffid.
Mon. Pad.

(a) Mon. Pad.
Villa. 6. c. 42.

(b) Trich.
(c) Blond.

Dec. 2. l. 7.
Anton. Tit.

19. c. 6. Pa-

ragraph. 4.

(d) Joan. Vill.
la. 5. c. 23, 24.

(e) Vincen.
l. 30. c. 124.

Siffid. Colm.

(f) Triche.

of

Anno 1251
of Christ,
to 1300.

(g) Vincent,
l. 30. & An-
ton.

of Padua, of the society of the Minors; *Alexander* of Alençon of the Dominicans order, *Albert* the Great, *Vincent* of Belvasia, and *William* of Paris, with others mentioned by *Vincentius*, and *Antoninus*. In this Age lived also those Women, highly commended for their Piety, *Elizabeth* the Wife of the Landgrave of Thuringem, and (g) *Mary Oegniacensis*, whose life *Jacob* of Vitrey hath well described.

CHAP. II.

Of the Affairs of Germany and Italy, from the year 1251, unto 1300 or thereabout; 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.

After *Frederick's* degradation, was *William* of Holland created by the Germans King of the Empire; but six years after being surprized by the Ambushes of the Frisians, he dyed (n) in the year 1256.

After his death, the designs and intentions of the German Princes being divided and distracted (1) in the year 1257. Some of them declared *Richard* Prince of Cornwall, the King of England's brother, King of the Romans; and others *Alphonfus* King of Castile, a renowned Astronomer; (k) He contenting himself with the onely title of the Empire, did not move his foot out of Spain; *Richard* hastening to Franchford, and there having been admitted into the Government of the kingdom with all ceremonies therein required, having waisted all his estate in sumptuous and superfluous expences, he was despised of them that had called him to that dignity; wherefore on a suddain returning into England, he left the Empire void; and this Inter-regnum of the Empire lasted (a) untill that by Pope *Gregory* the 10th's Patents, the Princes Electors chose (b) *Rodulph* Earl of Alfatia, in the year 1273, whom (c) Histories do highly commend for his Piety, Justice and magnanimity in wars: he suppressed and put to death *Ottocar* King of Bohemia, who had revolted from him in the year 1278; (d) he dyed in the 19th year of his reign, and (e) in the year of Christ 1291.

(f) The year next immediately following, *Adolphus* Earl of Nassau was saluted King of the Romans; (g) but by reason of his cruelty and great covetousness was soon degraded, and in his place was elected *Albert* Duke of Austria, against whom *Adolph* fighting a field-battle near Worms, was killed (h) 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 (i) in the year 1251, to possess the kingdom of Apulia and Sicilia, and having subdued the Neapolitans, and dismantled their

(h) Colm.
Chron. Siffid.

(i) Trith. in
Hist. Chr.
Vide Joan.
Villa. 6. c. 75.
(k) Trith.

(a) Trith.
(b) Siffid.
Colmar.
Chron.

(c) Siffid.
Trithem.

(d) Siffid.
Colm.

(e) Villa. 7.
c. 145. Siffid.
Trithem.

(f) Anton.
Naucl. Vil-
la. 7. c. 152.

(g) Siffid.
(h) Siffid.
Albetus
Argentini.

(i) Blond.
dec. 2. l. 8.
Anton. Tit. 20.
c. 1.

their City, enjoying both the Sicilians, he was poisoned by *Manfredus* his brother *Frederick's* natural son, (k) in the year 1234, leaving behind him his son (l) *Conrad*, whom the Italians called *Conradine*.

(m) In the interim *Manfredus* governing the kingdom as if it were for the pupill, he waged war against the Pope of Rome, by the help of the Saracens, who had Lucerna under their dominion.

Urban the 4th, who was born at Troy in Champagne, succeeded *Alexander* the 4th, in the year 1261; to whom by his command there was a day every (n) year instituted for receiving of the Sacrament. *Charles* declared the Earl of Anjou, St. *Lewis's* Cousen-German, King of Sicily.

But whilst he prepares himself for this Expedition, *Urban* dyed, whom *Clement* the 4th succeeded, by whose will *Charles* being made Senatour 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 (a) in the year 1266. And two years after, he overcame *Conrad*, who with an Army of the Gibellines 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 extinguished.

In the year 1274, *Gregory* the 10th who succeeded *Clement* that dyed in the year 1270, (b) celebrated a Synod at Lyons, wherein he ordained some things concerning the creation of Popes, and received the Greeks to the unity of the Roman Church. (c) In this Council were assembled 500 Bishops. (d) *Peter* King of Arragon, *Manfredus's* son in law, whose daughter *Constantia* he had married, by the perswasion of *John* sometimes Lord of the Island Prochyra, and of *Michael Paleologian* to the Emperour of the Greeks, who feared *Charles*, applied his mind and study to invade Sicily, as his wives Dowry; therefore by the instigation of them both, a hidden Plot and Conspiracy being attempted 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 ripped open the wombs of women with child, searching their children with their swords; And this was called alwayes afterwards, The Sicilians Evening. This Massacre was done the 30 of March, (c) in the year 1282; and so by this means *Peter* entred into the possession of the kingdom of Sicily, and so held it, though cursed and anathematized by the Pope; The which *Charles* in vain attempting by arms to regain, received also a great overthrow; for his son *Charles* the 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

Anno 1205
of Christ,
to 1300.

(k) Colmar.
Chron.

(l) Trithem.
(m) Blond.
Anton.

Naucl. Nan-
gis in vita
S. Lud.

Joan. Villa. 6.
c. 47. & 90.
& l. 7.

(n) Siffid.
Blondus

Dec. 2. l. 8.
Anton. Trithem.
Naucl. Nan-
gis.

(a) Pand.
Villa. 7. c. 9.
&c.

(b) Trithem.
Blond. Dec. 2.
l. 8. Nang.

Philipp. Joan.
Villa. 7. c. 4.

(c) Nangis
in vita Phil-
lipi.

(d) Blond.
Fazel. l. 8.
Par. 2.

(e) Anton. Tit.
20. c. 4.
Nang. in vita
Philippi.

Pand. Collen.
Joan. Villa. 7.
c. 57. &c.

(f) Blond.
Dec. 2. l. 8.

(g) Colm.
Villa. 7. c. 92.
&c.

Anno 1251
of Christ,
to 1300.

(g) Blond.
l. 8. Dec. 2.

(a) Naue.

(b) Fazel.
Dec. 1. 9.

(c) Naue.

(d) Blond.
Dec. 2. l. 8.

(e) Naue.

(f) Triche.
in Chr. Mir.
faug.

(g) Anton. v.
C. Im.

(h) Anton.

(i) Naue.

Lutzeberg.
(k) Beinaid

thought that he would avenge upon him the death of *Conradine* his kinsman, who ended his life in (g) the year 1285; wherein also *Charls* King of Sicily dyed the 7th of January, as *Nangisus* writes in *Philip's* life. As he defended his father's kingdom, that by a cruel sentence was given over to spoyl, fighting against *Philip* King of France, he was slain; having by his will made his sons heirs, viz. *Frederick* heir of Arragon; *James* heir of Sicily; and, at the intreaties of his Mother *Constantia*, he dismiss'd his son *Charls* upon some certain terms and conditions in (a) the year 1288; amongst which, this was one, That he might obtain both the right of the kingdom of Arragon, and also that of Sicily, with the favour of the Pontiff of Rome, which *Nicolas* the fourth absolutely denied him; whence broke forth between them a bloody War, (b) which by the reconciliation of *Bonifacius* the VIII, who did succeed *St. Celestine* the third, which of his free will had laid down his office, was pacified in the year 1299, *Jacob* yielding Sicily. But the Sicilians having advanced (c) *Frederick*, *Jacob's* brother, to the Royal dignity, resisted and opposed *Charls* and the Roman Pontiff.

At the same time all the rest of Italy was in an inward uproar and commotion, especially the chiefest of the Venetians and Genoans, who with all sort of cruelty sought the ruine and destruction one of another; whose first dissention arose from small beginnings at *Ptolemais* a Town in Syria, in the (d) year 1260, and brought to both of them mutual calamities.

In this Age the Church was honoured and enriched in Piety and Learning by *Bonaventura* and *Thomas Aquinas*, (e) who both were taken up into Heaven in the year of our Lord 1274. And also by *Albertus Magnus*, *Thomas's* Master, (f) who dyed in the year 1280, in the 87 year of his age: Also by (g) *Peter Martyr*, who was beheaded by the Hereticks in the year 1252. At this time also dyed *St. Claire*, *St. Francis's* Countrywoman, (h) in the year 1252; and *St. Lewis* Bishop of Tolouse, son to *Charls* the second King of Sicily and Apulia. (i) At this time also lived *Nicolas Liranus*, Doctor in Paris, of the Order of the Minims.

(k) *Raymond Lullus* of Majorca, flourished in very great fame in that Island about the year 1290. *St. Ivo* in Gaen, and *St. Roche* in the Province of Narbonne, were highly renowned for their piety.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

Anno 1305
of Christ,
to 1300.

Of the Latine Emperours of Constantinople, and of the affairs transacted in the EAST, from the year 1205. unto 1300. wherein it's discoursed, of the recovery of Constantinople by the GREEKS; of the Tartars excursions; and of the Holy Land wholly taken away from the CHRISTIANS.

THE Latines 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 Genoans, the first of whom took the Isles of the *Egean* Sea; *Crete*, *Euboea*, and others, saith (a) *Blondus*; but *Nicetas* hath recorded that the Genoans possessed *Crete*: *Bonifacius*, Marquis of *Montferrat* establishes the new Kingdom of *Thessalonica* at this time.

(c) *Baldwin* at the revolution of the year being overcome by the Bulgarians, and taken prisoner in the year 1205, the 15th of April, and having been kept close prisoner sixteen Moneths, he is at last put to death by the cruelty of *John* King of the Bulgarians. (d) And then *Henrick*, *Baldwin's* brother is advanced to the Government of the Empire in the year 1206. *Nicetas* extolls this moderation of the Latines, who would not usurp too hastily and rashly, the Kingdom before the death of the true and legitimate Prince and successor; but he abhors the pride and cruelty of his own Country-men, who were wont to attain to the Imperial Majesty by the death of the other Emperours: *Henrick* ruled the Empire near upon ten years, and died the (e) first year of *Honorius*, the third, and of Christ 1216. whom *Peter Antistiodorensis*, who had married *Julanta*, *Henricks's* sister, as (f) *Nicephorus* saith, or as others would have it, his daughter, (g) he being crowned by *Honorius* the third at Rome, as he advanced his journey into *Thracia*, is treacherously taken by *Theodorus*, Prince of *Dyrrachium*, and is slain by *Theodorus Lascaris*.

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

As the Latines thus held Constantinople, (a) *Theodore Lascaris* was created Emperour by the Greeks, and kept his Throne at *Nicea* in *Bythinia*; 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 slew with his own hands their great Sultan: dying (b) in the 18th year of his reign.

B b b

Baldwin Emperour of Constantinople.

(a) Blond.
Dec. 2. l. 6.
(b) Niceph.
Greg. l. 1.
(c) Nicetas.

(d) Nicetas.

(e) Anton. Tit.
19. c. 3.
(f) Niceph.
Greg. p. 11.
& 40.

(g) Anton.
Tit. 19. c. 3.

(h) Nangis in
vita S. Ludov.
p. 448. Nic.
p. 58. Naue.

(a) Nicetas
Niceph. Greg.
p. 7.

(b) Niceph.
of p. 11.

(Ann.) 1205;
of Christ,
to 1300.

(c) Niceph. in
fine 1.2.

(d) Niceph.

inicio. 1.3.

(e) Niceph. 1.

3. p. 29.

(f) Niceph. 1.
4. Joan. Vuill.
1.6. c. 72.

(g) Niceph.
p. 43.

(h) Pashin. in
Fragm. Anth.
p. 300.

(i) Vide Ni-
ceph. Greg. 1.5

(k) Anton. Ti.
20. c. 4.
Paragr. 1.

(l) Niceph.
p. 72.

(m) Niceph. 6.

(a) Niceph.
Greg.

(b) Niceph. 11.
10. p. 125.

(o) Vincomar. 1.
29. c. 69.
Nauci. Gen.
41. Vol. 2.
Vide Join. in
Hist. St. Ludo-
vici. p. 122. Jo-
an. Vill. 6. c. 28

of his Empire, and of Christ 1222. He appointed *John Ducas* his son in law to be his succellour, who recovered many places from the *Latines*, () and having been Emperour thirty three years, he died in the year 1255.

Theodore Lascaris, *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 (c) thirty six years old at his death, leaving behind him his son *John*, of six years of age.

() But *Michael Paleologus Comnenus*, deriving his Pedigree by his Mothers side of *Alexius*, who was the son of *Andronicus Paleologus*, four years after, having put out the Pupils eyes, who was then (g) ten years old, he usurped the Empire; By whose stratagem, *Constantinople* was treacherously taken by *Alexius Cesar* with no greater Army than 800 Souldiers: yet hence fearing *Charls* King of *Sicilia*, who dayly threatned *Constantinople*, he sought his reconciliation and Concord with the *Roman Church*. And sent Ambassadors as far as *Africk*, to *Saint Lewis* in the year wherein he died, which was, as (h) *Pachymeres* saith, 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. (k) It was he that promoted, advanced, and caused both by his Authority and supplies of all things, that cruell and Barbarous conspiracy of the *Sicilians* against the *French* to be executed in the year one thousand two hundred eighty two. He died in the year of the (l) *Greeks* account, 6791, which was the year of our Lord one thousand two hundred eighty three. And because he inclined to the *Latines*, and had made a strict league with the Pope, (m) his son *Andronicus* did not so much as honour him with ordinary Funeralls, for not far from the Camp Castle, wherein he then was, he caused him to be covered with Earth after he had reigned since *John the Pupils* abdication, near upon some twenty three years.

(a) *Andronicus*, *Michael's* son, after the death of his son *Michael* designed his son *Andronicus* to be heir of the Empire, who oftentimes rebelling against his Grandfather, at length forced him to retire himself into banishment upon his old age, having taken *Constantinople*, and being thus deprived of his Imperiall 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 other

other Provinces, did over-run, sack, spoil, and plunder *Transilvania* and *Polonia*, near about the (d) year of our Lord, one thousand two hundred fourty one, (e) under their Generall *Batlo*. But he being dead, by reason of their wants and Famine, after three years space, they were forced to retire back. (f) The other *Colony* of them drove the *Chorasmians*, who were descended of the *Parthians*, out of their seats and habitations, who being hired and taken into pay by the *Sultan* of *Egypt*, dispersed and routed the *French* out of *Palestina*, and overthrew and demolished the Tomb of our Lord, (g) in the year one thousand two hundred fourty four. The *Tartars* following them, invade *Persia*, out of which they expell (h) the *Turks*, and put to flight their *Sultan*, who reigned at *Iconium*. (i) But the *Turks* the year following ingaging to pay them a tribute, redeem themselves, and obtain peace: for this cause *Innocent* the fourth, sent some Fryers of *St. Dominicks* Order to the *Tartars*; whose progresse is mentioned by (k) *Vincen- centium*.

The Christians also atchieved some exploits in *Palestina*, (l) whereof that in the year 1218, was of great fame. When *Leo- pold Duke of Austria*, and *Andrew King of Hungary*, with *John Brennus* of *Jerusalem*, took *Damiata*, having besieged it 18. Moneths. But having their spirits heightened by this successe, and by it being much encouraged, as they pursued the *Barbarians*, *Nile's* Channell being broken into their Camp, they were constrained to accept conditions of peace, restoring to them all what they had gotten, this was done in the year 1221. (m) But two years before, *Conrade Saphadin's* son, did utterly demolish *Jerusalem*, except the Temple, and the Tower of *David*. Afterwards *Innocent* the fourth in the *Lateran* Council in the year 1245, engaged the Princes of Christendome to the holy Wars, whither *St. Lewis* being the Generall, sailed with a great Army, (n) in the year 1248. The whole burthen and engagement of this War was against *Damiata* a City in *Egypt*, which was subdued under the power of the *French*; in the year 1249: but the Plague raging throughout their Camp and Army, they were forced to surrender it, and to accept of peace upon condition that they might safely depart, *Damiata* being yielded up. (a) Then in the year of our Lord 1291, did *Ptolemais Tyrrus*, and whatsoever yet remained in *Syria* in the Christians hands, come all under the power and jurisdiction of the *Turks*; and since that time did the Christians desist from attempting any other expedition into the East.

Anno 1200
of Christ,
to 1300.

(d) Monach.
Pad.

(e) Nauci.
Vol. 2. Gca.

(f) Vincen. 1.
29. c. 88.

(g) Vincen.
ib. &c. 89. &

1.31. c. 1.

(h) Vina. 30.
c. 50.

(i) Vinc. c. 31.
c. 28. Nang.

in vita. S. Lu-
dow.

(k) Vinc. 1.31.
Joan. Vill. 6.
c. 61.

(l) Mon. Pad.
Vinc. 1.30.

c. 84. & 89.
Blond. Dec.

2. 1.7. Trich.
in Chr. Hist.

Cliv. Sho.
Joan. Tyll.

5. c. 39.

(m) Vinc. 30.
c. 86.

(n) Nang.
Vinc. 1.31. c.

89. Joan. Siff.

Non. Pad. Sa-
nuc. 1.3. p. 12.

Nauci. Joan.
Vill. 6. c. 37.

(a) Sanar.
1. 3. p. 12.

c. 21. & 22.
Blond. Dec. 2.

1. 8. 9. Nacc.

CHAP. IV.

Of those things that were transacted from about the year of our Lord 1200, unto 1300, by the French, under Philip, Lewis the 8th, Lewis the 9th, Philip the Hardy, and Philip the Fair.

(b) Hist. Albig. Vincent. l. 29. & 30. Anton. Tir. 19. c. 3. The Albigian War.

(c) Vinc. 30. c. 35. Ant.

(d) Rodor. Sanct. p. 3. c. 35. Franc. Tarraph. Maria. l. 11. c. 23. &c. Blond. Dec. 2. l. 6.

(a) Gesta Ludov. 8. Vinc. l. 30.

(b) Gesta Ludov. 8.

(c) Nangis. Vinc. 30. c. 129.

(b) During Philip's reign in France, there arose a holy war in Tolouse, and in Occitania a Countrey of Narbon, against the Albigian Hereticks, and villainous company of Manichims, whose part was taken by Raymond Earl of Tolouse, and King of Arragon, and by him strongly defended; Against whom by the persuasion of Innocent the third, the Catholick Princes engaged, who made Simon Montford the General of their Army, a Religious valiant man, who having oftentimes defeated their forces, dyed triumphantly in the siege of Tolouse, (c) in the year 1218; This War that was begun in the year 1226 by Lewis the 8th, St. Lewis's father, was ended by his son in the year 1229. At what time Raymond the Earl of Tolouse, having renounced his heretic in Paris, he gave his daughter in marriage to Alphonsus, St. Lewis's brother, with the Earldom of Tolouse for her Patrimony.

(d) At the same time was Alphonsus King of Castile, successfully and prosperously engaged in war against the Saracens, Miramolinus King of Tunis having victoriously over-run all Spain, he broke into the Countrey as far as Arles and Avignon; but in the year 1212, the four Kings of Castile, Arragon, Lusitania, and Navarr, advancing their Armies to Tolouse a Town in Spain, routed the Arabians, that (as it's reported) no less of them were slain than two hundred thousand; and of the Christians not above 25; This battle was fought the 16th of July, as Mariana writes; since which the Saracens affairs and interests fell to decay; so that having lost by little and little the other Provinces, they had nothing left them but the kingdom of Granada.

(a) Lewis the 8th, after his father Philip's death, reigned in France in the year 1223; he having demolished Rochel and other Towns in Garona, he chased away from all the parts of the farther Aquitania the English, (b) in the year 1224, and two years after returning from the Albigian Expedition, he dyed in Auvergues, at Montpessier, the 4th year of his reign, the 8th of November, upon a Sunday.

(c) In the same year was Lewis the 9th, son to Lewis the 8th, consecrated at Rhemes, (the honour and glory of the French) in the 12th year of his age; but Vincent attributes to him 14 years, who was put in the number of the Saints for his pious and innocent life, by Boniface the 8th. He at the beginning of his reign forced Theobald 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 quieted all, and recovered peace every where, and being recovered

Cap. 4. An Account of Time.

recovered out of a dangerous sickness, (d) in the year 1244, he took the sign of the Cross, and advanced into Egypt with that Army, as I have already mentioned; wherein he spent five years in all duties and practices of Christian Religion; whilst that Blanche his Mother, daughter to Alphonsus King of Castile, and of Eleanor the daughter of Henry the second, King of England, governed the kingdom.

After whose death being returned home, he was enriched with all the Christian virtues that can make a perfect and compleat Prince; (e) but being daily more and more zealous to propagate the Christian Religion, as if the first had been according to his desire, he undertook a new Expedition into Africk against the Saracens, in the year 1269; and the year following having encamped against Tunis, being infected with that disease that then was amongst his Souldiers, he yielded up to God his pious Soul the 8th of September, in the 54th year of his life, and of his reign 44, and of Christ 1270.

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

(a) Philip, Lewis's son, called the Hardy, being proclaimed in Africk, King of France, in the year 1270, was the year following consecrated on the Assumption-day at Rhemes: his Uncle Alphonsus Earl of Poitou, and Tolouse, returning from Africk, dyed in Tuscya, whose inheritance then void of any other Successor, fell to Philip: He reduced under his dominion the Vascones, who are called Navarreans, having taken Pampelopolis, (b) in the year 1276. (c) But Peter king of Tarragon, whom we have above said to possess Sicilia, being excommunicated by the Pope, and his kingdom being given to Charles of Valois, Philip's son; Philip that he might send him to possess it, fought with all his force and power against him, and took Gerona in the year 1284. In which siege Peter dyed of a mortal wound, (d) but the Pestilence raging much, the French retired thence. Roger the Admiral of the Tarragonian Navy fell upon them at unawares, and on a sudden, who having cast wild-fire from the ships into the Town, made themselves passage with their swords through the Straights of Mount Pireneus. Philip his sickness encreasing, dyed in Perpignan in October, 1285, (e) who was at the funerals of three kings, viz. Charles of Sicilia, Peter of Tarragon, and Philip of France, did reign above 15 years, (f) he left behind him Philip the Fair, whom he had by Isabella of Arragon, and Charles of Valois; and by Mary of Brabant, he had Lewis of Brabant.

(g) Philip the Fair entred into the Government of the kingdom in the year 1285, but was consecrated the 8th of January, in the year 1286, and reigned 29 years; during which time he had almost continual wars with the English, and the Flemings their

Anno 1200 of Christ, to 1300. (d) Nangis, Vincen. Joia.

(e) Idem & Joan. Vill. l. 6. c. 36.

(f) Nangis, Vill. c. 39.

(g) Nangis, in vita Philippi.

(b) Nangis, l. 7. c. 104. Ga. Guin. Vill. l. 7. c. 10. &c.

(d) Vill. 7. c. 104. Ga. Guin. Vill.

(e) Paul. Anil. Philip. (f) Gaguin. Anil. Vill.

(g) Anail. Franc. Ga. Guin. Anil.

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(a) Joan.
Villa. 8. c. 55.

(b) Joan.
Villa. 8. c. 62.
Blond. Dec. 2.
1. 9.

(c) Chron.
Colmar.
Conrad.
Vocer. in
Men. 7.
Plat. Vill.

(d) Joan. Vil.
la. 8. c. 80.
Ber. Guidonis
Plat.

(e) Albert.
Argent. Plat.
Villa. 8. c. 93.

(f) Gaguin.
Amil.

(g) Joan.
Villa. 9. c. 65.
Til.

(h) Joinuill.

(i) Gench.

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 1293; who recovered again all Aquitaine.

Guido Earl of Flanders, embracing Edward's part, was overcome with him at Furnes, in the year 1295; then having been subdued by Valois, rebelled again from him in the year 1299, (a) whose Army had a bad success against the rebels in the year 1302 at Guirtrack; but two years after they came to a composition, their Army being defeated at St. Omer.

(b) Philip the 8th had also something to do with Pope Boniface the 8th, who delaying and putting off the holy wars, was by him excommunicated in the year (c) 1302: Sarra Columensis being gone into Italy with the Knight Nogaretus, seizing upon him at unawares at Anagnia, brought him to Rome, where for grief of mind he dyed: the 11th of October, in the year 1303. Benedictus succeeding Boniface, restored Philip into the Churches communion. And Clemens the 5th succeeded Benedictus, being first Archbishop of Bourdeaux in the year (d) 1305, who transported the Pontifical seat to Avignon, where it remained full seventy years.

(e) He condemned by a Decree the Templars, and having caused King Philip to punish them in the year 1307, and their goods, adjudged their goods to the Hospitals, and the other part confiscated. Philip dyed, as (f) some say, in the year 1313; (g) others say, in the year following, the 29 of November; which is the most approved: whence it appears, that he dyed at the beginning of the 30th year of his reign.

While St. Lewis reigned, (h) Robert Sorbona established a College of Theologians, which unto this hour retains his name; (i) about the year 1343.

CHAP. V.

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

From the year 1300 of Christ, unto 1400.

(a) Conrad.
Vocar. in
vita Henrici 7.
Argentus.
Argentus.
Blond. dec. 2.
1. 9. Nauch.
(b) Albert.
(c) Albert.
Nauch. Vil.
la. 9. c. 42.

(a) Albert of Austria King of the Romans, son to the Emperor Rudolph, was actually murdered by John his brother, in May; Anno 1308, in the 10th of his reign; and in his place is elected Henrick of Luxemburg (b) in November following, who being advanced into Italy, fought valiantly against the Gibellinian faction; and having taken divers places, what by composition, what by force, he was crowned in Rome, (c) in the year 1312. Robert at this time held in his possession the kingdom of Naples, from the year 1309, wherein his father Charles the second, surnamed the lame, dyed. Henrick pursuing him with his Army, having banished him by his Imperial Majesty, resolved to drive

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(d) Conrad.
Vocer. Alb.
Argent.
Nauch.
Blond. dec. 2.
1. 9. Villa. 9.
c. 51.
(e) Bernard.
Guidonis.
Nauch. Plat.
Joan. Vill. 9.

(f) Blond.
Albertus.
Plat. Villa.
1. 10.

(g) Villa. 9.
& 10. Blond.
Dec. 2. 1. 10.

drive him out of Italy; (d) but he dyed in this his enterprise in the Territories of Gehoa, not without suspicion of being poisoned by a Fryar of St. Dominick's Order.

After the inter-reign of 14 months, the Princes being divided into two parties, many of them ordained Lewis of Bavaria to be Emperour; and others chose Frederick of Austria: Lewis comporting himself as Emperour against the will of the Pontiff of Rome, who then had his seat at Avignon, it was John the 22. (c) who after the death of Clemens the 5th, after two years interval called into the Pontifical dignity the 7th of August, on a Saturday, in the year 1216, exasperated his spirit against him, wherefore Frederick being overcome and taken prisoner by Lewis, who exulted exceedingly at his victory, Lewis was anathematized the year following by Pope John; (l) which Curse Lewis scorned and despising, he advanced into Italy, and having assumed the Title of Emperour, he advanced to the Pontificate, Peter of Corbey, a Franciscan, who was called Nicholas the Fifth.

(g) In the midst of all this was Italy enflamed all over with Civil broyles, and in several places did many Princes and great men take to themselves the Rule and Government of Cities, whom Pope Benedict 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 Este's; and Mantua to the Gonzages.

Robert King of Naples espoused his son at seven years of age to Joanna Nece of Andrew Charles King of Hungaria, (a) in the year 1333: (b) then he celebrated their wedding a little before his death, which fell upon the 19th of July, Anno 1343. Joanna two years after, (c) viz. in the year 1345, strangled Andrew with an halter, and then married Lewis of Tarentum; then fearing Lewis King of Hungaria, who had taken up Arms to avenge the death of his brother, (d) she concluded peace and confederacy with the King of Sicily in the year 1347; thence she 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 Hungaria, (f) Clemens the 6th bought Avignon of her, (g) and restored Joanna into the Neapolitan kingdom, having concluded some certain agreements of peace with Lewis of Hungaria.

Lewis of Bavaria dyed (h) in the year 1347, the 11th of October, there being appointed another Emperour in the year before to oppose him.

(i) Charles 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 Pontiff of Rome, he departed both out of Rome and Italy; he ruled the Empire after Lewis's death 31 years, and almost two months; (l) for he dyed in the year 1378, the 29 of November, having created two

(a) Joan. Vil.
1. 10. c. 225.
(b) Id. lib. 12.
c. 9.

(c) Joan. Vil.
la. c. 50. &c.
Alb. Nauch.
Pand. 5.
March. Vill.
1. c. 8.

(d) Fazel. po.
ster. Dec. 1. 9.

(e) Joan. 5.
Joan. Vill. 12.
c. 106. &c.

(f) Plat.
Paul. Ann.

(g) Gesta.
Pont. Aquie.
Pandul.

(h) Albert.
Nau. Vide
Joan. Villa.
1. 12. c. 59. &
105.

(i) Nauch.
Trihe.
Albert.

(k) Mat.
Vill. 5. c. 5.
years (l) Albert.

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(m) Hist.
Rom. Pont.
Bosq. edita
Nauc. Plat.
(a) Nauc.
Plat. Onu.
Frofar. l. 2.
c. 12.

(a) Nauc.
Emil. Pand.
Collen. 5.

(b) Nauc.
(c) Joaa.
Tilius.
(d) Nauc.
Vol. 2.
Gen. 46.

(e) Nauc.
Eonar.
Emil. in
Caro. 6.
(f) To. vn.
Germ. Script.
in fine. Tritt.
(g) Polyd. l. 2.
de Inu. c. 10.
(h) Anton.
Marth. Pal.
mcr.

(i) Anton.

years before *Wenceslaus* his son King of the Romans, buying the suffrages of the Electors with a great sum of money.

(m) In the same year 1376, *Gregory* the XI, by the exhortation of St. *Katherine*, which then was eminent in piety, being departed from Avignon in the month of September, returned to Rome seventy one years after the transportation of the Roman See into France; but (n) after *Gregory's* death, which fell upon the year of our Lord 1378, there was a sad 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* Successour, to raised up the spirits of the French Cardinals, that causing the Chamber of Election to be on their side, they created *Clement* the 7th Pope, who established his seat at Avignon, (a) whom *Joanna* following, she adopted *Lewis* of Anjou, brother to *Charls* King of France: she at last was put to death in the same manner that she had slain her first husband, by *Charls Dirrachinus*, son to *Charls Dirrachinus*, upon whom *Urban* did transfer the kingdom of Naples. *Lewis* (b) two years after he passed into Italy, dyed, with most of his Nobility, as it's reported, by waters whereof the Fountains were poisoned, (c) 1383.

(d) St. *Bridget* arrived at Rome when *Urban* the 5th was Pope, and dwelt in the City, and had made an Order, which was confirmed in the year 1366; and not long after *John Columbinus* began the Order of the Jesuites. At this time *Francis Petrarcha*, and *John Boscassius*, both of Etruria, were very famous for their learning, and also *Paul* of Burges the Theologian; also *Bartolm* and *Baldus*, learned Doctors in the Law, and whilst *Lewis* of Bavaria was Emperour, lived *John Okam*, a man of great acuity of spirit.

(e) *Wenceslaus* after his father *Charls's* death, governed so the Empire some 22 years, that by the general vote and consent of the Princes, he was dispossessed of his Imperial dignity (f) in the year 1400. (g) Under this Emperour was invented by a German an engine of warr called *Bombarda*, from the noise and terror it gives; and the Venetians are reported to be the first that made use of it in the Rampier *Clodia*, when they were at warrs with the Genoans in the year 1380; the said Emperour created *John Galeatus* Duke of Millan for a great sum of money, who having slain his Uncle *Bernabon* who likewise was his son in law, had invaded Millain; and having reduced it under his power, confirmed and secured it by his affinity and league with other great Princes. *Lewis* of Orleans, Couzen-german to *Charls* the sixth, King of France, married his daughter *Valentina*: (i) He raising up his spirits daily, and waxing high in mind, aymed in his heart at the whole Principality of Italy, possessing already besides Insubria, Bononia, Sena, Perousa, part of the Dutchy of Spoletum and Pisa, Verona and Vicentia, with several other Cities, and yet aspi-

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

The French, whilst *Wenceslaus* was Emperour, (a) in the year 1396, achieved a great expedition, whereof *Philip* Duke of Burgundy made his son *John* General, when *Sigismund* King of Hungary implored help of the Christians against *Bazajeth*, Emperour of the Turks, over-running *Pannonia*, and making sad havock, cruel slaughter in the Countrey: but the battell beginning very fiercely and cruelly near *Nicopolis*, the Turk got the victory by reason of the Christians rashness and temerity: many of ours in this battell were killed, and many taken Prisoners, *John* himself the General with other Princes, obtained his life with great difficulty, and payed a vast sum of money for his ransom.

CHAP. VI.

The affairs of FRANCE from the year 1300, unto 1400. or thereabouts, under *Lewis* Hutin, *Philip* the Long, *Charls* the Fair, *Philip* of Valois, *Charls* the V. and VI.

(b) IN France, *Lewis* Hutin, which word signifieth contentious and obstinate, reigned after *Philip* the fair, in the year 1315; having already been created King of Navarre, dyed sixteen Moneths after, (c) he ordained an ordinary Parliament to be assembled in the Palace-Royall at Paris, he died in the year 1316, the fifth of June, leaving *Clementia* his Wife big with child, which brought forth *John* after his fathers death, but he dying before he was eight dayes old;

(d) *Philip* the Long, *Hutins* brother, was created King of France (d) Idem. by the Salick Law, *Joanna*, *Hutins's* daughter being rejected, who reigned five years, and died in the year 1322. the sixth of January.

(e) *Charls* his Couzen-German succeeded him, he was furnished the Fair, he died in the year 1328. having reigned six years, there remaining none of *Philip* the Fair's stock alive.

(f) *Philip* of Valois, son to *Charls* of Valois, who was *Philip* the Fair's brother, succeeded him by the Salick Law, the English not at all opposing it; (g) Notwithstanding that their King *Edward* the third, whose Mother *Isabella* was daughter to *Philip* the Fair, claimed an Inheritance to the Crown of France: this contest did almost at last consume both Nations; with cruel Wars and great calamities.

(a) This war begun in the year 1336, *Robert* Earl of Artois revolting from the French to the English, because that having a quarrel and suit at law with *Mathildes* wife to the Duke of Burgundy, he said he had been wronged in it by *Philip*.

And then wrote the French first defeated at *Cluses* in Flanders, in a Sea-fight, (b) in the year 1340. the three and twentieth of June; then

Ccc

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(a) Hist. l. 1.
Frofar. l. 4.
c. 12.

(b) Gagu.
Emil.

(c) Annal.
Franc.

(d) Idem.

(e) Idem.

(f) Idem. ex
Villa. to. c. 88.
(g) Frof. l. 1.
c. 4.

(a) Frof. l. 1.
Gag. Em.

(b) Frof. l. 1. c.
57. Pont. Rom.
Hist. Bosq. in
Clem. 6. Gag.
Em. Vill. 11.
c. 107. & l. 12.

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(d) Froff. 1. c.

(e) Froff. 1. c.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(g) Froff. 1. c.

(h) Froff. 1. c.

(i) Froff. 1. c.

(j) Froff. 1. c.

(k) Froff. 1. c.

(l) Froff. 1. c.

(m) Froff. 1. c.

(n) Froff. 1. c.

(o) Froff. 1. c.

(p) Froff. 1. c.

(q) Froff. 1. c.

(r) Froff. 1. c.

(s) Froff. 1. c.

(t) Froff. 1. c.

(u) Froff. 1. c.

(v) Froff. 1. c.

(w) Froff. 1. c.

(x) Froff. 1. c.

(y) Froff. 1. c.

(z) Froff. 1. c.

(a) Froff. 1. c.

(b) Froff. 1. c.

(c) Froff. 1. c.

(d) Froff. 1. c.

(e) Froff. 1. c.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(g) Froff. 1. c.

(h) Froff. 1. c.

(i) Froff. 1. c.

(j) Froff. 1. c.

(k) Froff. 1. c.

(l) Froff. 1. c.

(m) Froff. 1. c.

(n) Froff. 1. c.

(o) Froff. 1. c.

(p) Froff. 1. c.

(q) Froff. 1. c.

(r) Froff. 1. c.

(s) Froff. 1. c.

(t) Froff. 1. c.

(u) Froff. 1. c.

(v) Froff. 1. c.

(w) Froff. 1. c.

(x) Froff. 1. c.

(y) Froff. 1. c.

(z) Froff. 1. c.

(a) Froff. 1. c.

(b) Froff. 1. c.

(c) Froff. 1. c.

(d) Froff. 1. c.

(e) Froff. 1. c.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(g) Froff. 1. c.

(h) Froff. 1. c.

(i) Froff. 1. c.

(j) Froff. 1. c.

(k) Froff. 1. c.

then again at *Cressy*, were the French beaten; in which battel, were killed twelve Princes, twelve hundred horse-men, and 30000 foot-men, this battell was fought in the year 1346. on a Saturday, (c) the 26th of *August*, and thenceforth did (d) *Calice* come under the power of the *ENGLISH*.

(e) *Humbert* Prince of *Vienna*, mitigated a little these great losses of the French by selling (f) in the year 1349, the *Dauphiny* to King *Philip*, and retired himself amongst the *Dominicans*. (g) *Philip* died in the year 1359, the (h) two and twentieth of *August*, having reigned twenty three years; its uncertain what day it was properly.

(i) During his reign, there were great disputes about the Churches Jurisdiction, hence it came to passe that *Peter Cantreim* who was the Kings Advocate in the Parliament of *Paris*, stood it out against the Clergy, for to maintain the Kings Rites and Priviledges, and on the other side *Peter Bertrand* Bishop of *Augustodunum*, afterwards made *Cardinal* defended their part, in favour of whom King *Philip* himself gave sentence, after a long contest and dispute in the year 1379. the very same day that *Thomas of Canterbury* suffered death for maintaining the priviledges of the Church, hence did *Philip* obtain the name of Catholic.

John succeeded his father *Philip*, whom he had by *Joanna* daughter to *Robert* Duke of *Burgundy*, who had worse success in wars with the *English* then his father had; (k) for fighting a field battell in *Poitou* the (l) 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, after 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, he sailed over into *ENGLAND*, for to conclude a firm peace with *EDWARD* their King. Then he died in the year of our Lord 1368. the eighth of Aprill, having been king fourteen years.

CHARLS 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 cruell war betwixt *Charls* of *Blois*, and *John Montfort*, about their rights of *Britain* in *France* which was ended by *Charls* of *Blois* 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 *Charls* 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 meekness and discretion when it was almost overflowed with miseries, and destructions; At the same time was the War with the *ENGLISH* renewed.

renewed, (b) for the Earl of *Armignack*, and the *Gascon*, having complained to the king of *France* how many great wrongs they suffered by *Edward* Prince of *Wales*'s unjust oppressions, prevailed with *Charls* to send him a writ of appearance; but he refusing, the War was again set on foot, wherein *John Montfort* Lord of *Brittain*, revolting from the French, adhered to the *ENGLISH*; this War as well as the former, proved the more violent and cruell by reason of the same, and valour of *Bertrand Gueslin* of *Guine*, (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 *Castille*, 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.

(e) *Charls* the V. reigned longer then any one of the others since *Saint Lewis* unto this age, but to the Frenches greater hurt and detriment. *Charls* the V. son to *Charls* 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 Tutors, his Uncles, *John* Duke of *Aquitain*, and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, making *Lewis* Duke of *Anjou* the eldest of all his Uncles, chief Governour of all things during his minority. After this arose 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 layed upon them: for truly *Lewis* of *Anjou*, whom we have said above *Joanna* of *Naples* adopted, soon exhausted the treasures by his expedition into *Italy*, and other great expences and charges; but not long after he was killed in *Italy*. (a) Upon this began the *Flemish* War, this war was caused by the rebellion of the *Flemings*, and especially of those of *Gaunt*, who under the command of *Philip Artevellem* assaulting *Lewis* their Earl, forced him to implore the aid of the French.

King *Charls* learned his first rudiments of Military Discipline in this war against the *Flemings*, wherein its said that there were killed of the Rebels 40000. amongst whom dyed also their General *Artevellem*: This battell 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 30th of January, Anno 1384. (d) whose Heir, *Philip* the Hardy Duke of *Burgundy* having suppressed this sedition, at length restored peace to the countrey in the year 1385. (e) But King *Charls* being offended at *John*, petty King of the lesser *Britain*, as he advanced an Army against him, being in the Countrey of *Lemain*, his head being hurt by the great heat of the sun, he fell into a madness and Frenzy, which now and then seized upon him, the power and administration of all things returned into the hands of his Uncles, viz. of *John* Duke of *Aquitain*, and *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Lewis* the kings brother Duke of *Orleans*, being rejected. This was the seed of an implacable

Anno 1360
of Christ,
to 1400.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(d) Froff. 1. c.

(e) Froff. 1. c.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(g) Froff. 1. c.

(h) Froff. 1. c.

(i) Froff. 1. c.

(j) Froff. 1. c.

(k) Froff. 1. c.

(l) Froff. 1. c.

(m) Froff. 1. c.

(n) Froff. 1. c.

(o) Froff. 1. c.

(p) Froff. 1. c.

(q) Froff. 1. c.

(r) Froff. 1. c.

(s) Froff. 1. c.

(t) Froff. 1. c.

(u) Froff. 1. c.

(v) Froff. 1. c.

(w) Froff. 1. c.

(x) Froff. 1. c.

(y) Froff. 1. c.

(z) Froff. 1. c.

(a) Froff. 1. c.

(b) Froff. 1. c.

(c) Froff. 1. c.

(d) Froff. 1. c.

(e) Froff. 1. c.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(g) Froff. 1. c.

(h) Froff. 1. c.

(i) Froff. 1. c.

(j) Froff. 1. c.

(k) Froff. 1. c.

(l) Froff. 1. c.

(m) Froff. 1. c.

(n) Froff. 1. c.

(o) Froff. 1. c.

(p) Froff. 1. c.

(q) Froff. 1. c.

(r) Froff. 1. c.

(s) Froff. 1. c.

(t) Froff. 1. c.

(u) Froff. 1. c.

(v) Froff. 1. c.

(w) Froff. 1. c.

(x) Froff. 1. c.

(y) Froff. 1. c.

(z) Froff. 1. c.

(a) Froff. 1. c.

(b) Froff. 1. c.

(c) Froff. 1. c.

(d) Froff. 1. c.

(e) Froff. 1. c.

(f) Froff. 1. c.

(g) Froff. 1. c.

(h) Froff. 1. c.

(i) Froff. 1. c.

(j) Froff. 1. c.

(k) Froff. 1. c.

Ann. 1300
of Christ
to 1400.
(f) Meyer.

(g) Alanns
Carter.
Montfrel. l. 1.
c. 36. Ga-
guin. Emil.
Meyer.

(h) Profr. 4.
c. 107. B.C.
Gaguin.
Emil.
(a) Alan.
Montfrel. 1.
c. 11. Oli-
var. 1. c. 2.
(b) Meyer.
Gaguin.
Emil.

(c) Montfrel.
l. 2. c. 197.
Gaguin.
Emil.

ble and irreconcilable hatred between the Duke of Burgundy and the Duke of Orleans, and their posterity also. *Philip the Bold* (f) dyed in the year 1404. His son *John Duke of Nevers*, more active and violent than his father, having an old grudge against *Lewis of Orleans*, did not hesitation to execute it by his death, hiring a private murderer, who unawares did set upon him at Paris, the (g) 10th of December 1407. Hence broke forth a bloody Civil War; And at this same time was also the old war renewed with the English, who had given aid to the Duke of Orleans, and destroyed the Countrey far and near. *Henry of Lancaster* reigned then in England, on whom was the kingdom of England transferred; King *Richard* being condemned to perpetual prison; (h) in the year 1399.

Philip of Burgundy Prince of Flanders joyned himself to him, as he arrived into France, with a numerous and comberfome Army, intending to revenge the death of *John* his father; (a) who was slain at Mountreuil; whither he was gone to parley with *Charles*, son of *Charles* the sixth, even in the sight and presence of him, (b) in the year 1419. Therefore the King of England accrewing and increasing in power and strength without any resistance or opposition, as a destroying fire, devoured all before him, and left all wasted after him. In the midst of these things, *Charles*, through publick and private griefs, having lived in his best strength 42 years, dyed the 22 of October, (c) in the year 1422.

CHAP. VII.

Of the rest of the Emperours of Constantinople, untill the time that the Turks took the possession of it; wherein also is made mention of the Turks Original, and of their encrease; Also of Usumcaffanes, Ismael Sophus; and likewise of the beginning of the Persians Dominions at this day.

THe Affairs of the East were in no better and quieter estate than those of the West, which as we have declared, were all brought to a confusion and ruihe by wars and tumults amongst themselves; for the Empire of Constantinople was in a languishing and tottering condition. And as a Whale cast upon the Sea-shore, and grievously wounded, decays and dyes by little and little, striving against death for life; Or as a body poysoned decayeth by little and little, and then dyes when once the poyson attains to the heart; So likewise the Greeks Empire, the Barbarians roving and ranging in the bowels of it, adding to their power Provinces after Provinces, the Imperial City and Fortres being by them taken, was at last utterly demolished and overthrown.

After the death of *Andronicus*, son to *Michael* the elder, which was in the year 1332, the *Paleologus's* posterity reigned in Constantinople 121 years. (d) *Andr-*

(d) *Andronicus* the younger, as we have above observed, having ejected his Grandfather, reigned about some eight years, unto the year of Christ 1341; in which dying, he committed the care and tuition of his two sons, *John Paleologus*, and *Manuel*, to *John Cantacuzenus*. Sixteen years after this, being the year of our Lord 1357, was *Cantacuzenus* dispossessed of his Office: when *John Paleologus* reigned 27 years, and *Manuel* his brother did succeed him in the Government of the Empire in the year 1384, who having complicated 37 years, left the Empire to his son *John*, (a) in the year 1419, which he possessed 27 years: At last, *Constantine* the 8th, and last, began to govern the Empire in the year 1445. In the 8th year of his Empire, being the year of Christ 1453, *Constantinople* came under the power and dominion of the Turks.

(b) The Original of the Turkish Nation, which in this Age, and that following, increased mightily, did quite extinguish the Greeks name. It is diversly reported by Authors, most part do think, that they had their beginning from *Sarmatia* or *Scythia*, who fallying out of the Caspian Ports, when *Manolitus* was Emperour, (c) being the 625th year of Christ, wasted and depopulated Persia, and came to ayd the Romans against *Cosroes*; then when *Constantine Monomachus* ruled in Persia, (d) being the year 1042. The Persians being subdued by them who had been their Tributaries, they extracted from them their Mahometick superstition; then they dispersed themselves, and extended their arms into Syria, Cappadocia, and other Provinces of Asia minor, dividing themselves into severall Principalities, but they were all extinguished and suppressed, but onely the family of *Othoman*, which enjoyed all. From him, were afterwards the Princes of the Turks alone so called.

Their first settlement is ordinarily accounted to have been in the year of our Lord, (e) 1300; but if *Othoman* ruled the Empire 29 years, as the Turks Annals record; and if he dyed in the year of Christ, 1326, upon the latter end of November, *Othoman* must needs have begun his Empire before the year 1300, or else he ruled but 27 years.

Now the first of the *Othoman's* within lesse then (f) 29 years increased wonderfully his Empire and the Turkish Dominion, and subdued a great part of Bithynia, and established the Throne of his kingdom at Prusa.

Dying, he delivered the kingdom to his son *Urchanus* in the year of Christ 1326, who brought under his power and dominion Mysia, Lycaonia, Phrygia, Caria, and all the rest unto Hellepont and Euxinum, whilst that *Cantacuzenus* and the *Paleologi* fight both with hatred and arms one against the other. He reigned 32 years.

(g) *Amurath* succeeded his father *Urchanus* in the beginning of the year 1357, his elder brother *Soliman* being then dead, who is recorded in the Turks Annals to be the first that entred into Europe with an Army; *Amurath* took into his possession (a) Calliopolis, (b) Chalq, (c) Theoph. Cedre. Nic. (d) Europ. (e) Annal. Turc. I. Eg. nat. (f) Annal. Turc. Chal. (g) Annal. Turc. Chal.

Agne. 1300
of Christ
to 1400.
(d) Hgnac.
Curopia.
Onuf.

(a) Vide
Vigner. Tom.
3. Bibl.

(b) Chalq.

(c) Theoph.
Cedre. Nic.
(d) Europ.

(e) Annal.
Turc. I. Eg.
nat.

(f) Annal.
Turc. Chal.

III.

(g) Annal.
Turc.
(a) Annal.
Tur. Chal.

Ann. 1300
of Christ
to 1400.

(b) Annal.
(c) Cuspin.
IV.

(d) Frois. 4.
c. 67. Gag.
Amil. Chalc.
2.

(e) Annal.
Tur. Chal.
1.3. Nau.
Gen. 47.
Bisartus 9.
Hist. Pers.

(f) Annal.
Turc.

V.
VI.

VII.

VIII.

IX.

(a) Cuspin.

polis, (b) Hadrianopolis, and the adjacent Provinces. (c) Some say, that he lived but 23 years; The Annals of the Turks record, that he lived 32 years, and record, that he dyed in the year of our Lord 1388.

Bajazeth, *Amurath's* son, who is called *Gilderim*, by the Turks Annals, succeeded his father; he exceeded all his predecessors in cruelty and valour; he subjected to his Turkish Dominions, Thessalia, Macedonia, Phocis, Attica, Mysia and Bulgaria; and besieged Constantinople many years.

(d) Against whom the Emperor *Immanuel* imploring the aid of *Charles* the 6th King of France, coming into France for that purpose; but *Sigismund* King of Hungaria imploring it also, some of the Christian Princes engaged for an Expedition into the Holy Land; amongst whom was *John* of Nevers, son to *Philip* of Burgundy, but as they rashly and unadvisedly engaged in the battle, part of them, were killed, and part taken by the Barbarians, together with *John* their General.

(e) But God not long after avenged himself of *Bajazeth's* pride, who by this his great success was puffed up in his heart: For *Great Tamberlain*, whom the Turks Annals call *Temiris*, broke in to Asia with an innumerable Army of Tartars, whom *Bajazeth* meeting with a huge Army, and both Armies engaging, *Bajazeth* had the worse; for there being killed in the battle 200000 Turks, *Bajazeth* himself was taken prisoner, and put in an Iron-Cage, as a wild-beast, he carried him so away along with him for to make sport and derision of him; so that he was glad to seek a way how to end his life, for to be freed of this calamity: The Turks Annals record, that this Tartarian Expedition was in the year of our Lord 1401, and relate, that *Bajazeth* before this his overthrow ruled the Empire 14 years; and that *great Tamberlain* ruled 40 years: *Froissard* and others do call this *Bajazeth* *Lamoraquins*; I think, that they deducted this name from *Amurath*, as if it were *Amurathberg*, *Bajazeth* left behind (1) him 5 sons, of whom one and that the 5th.

Who was named *Isazebell*, as he had taken the name of Emperor, he was slain by *Solyman* his brother, who usurped the kingdom in the year of Christ 1402, or 1403, and held it 7 years, and then dyed.

Whom his brother *Musa* succeeded, and swayed the Scepter 4 years, at the end whereof he was slain by his brother

Mahammedes in the year of Christ 1413, who was succeeded in the year of our Lord, 1421, by

Amurath his son, he leading an Army out of Asia through Hellespont, took Thessalonica, he had cruel Wars against the Hungarians, and *Wladislaus* their King, whom they had chosen after *Albert* *Cesar*, and *John Huniades* their General; (a) wherein being often worsted at last in the year 1444, he gave a great overthrow to the Christians, in the battle at *Warnes*, wherein King *Wladislaus* himself was slain the 10th of November; he had also a ve-

ry bloody war with *Scanderbeg* King of *Epirum*, a gallant Warriour; but as the chief City of his kingdom *Croia* was besieged, he dyed of grief the (b) 31 year of his reign, the 75 of his age, in the year 1451.

Mahammedes succeeded *Amurath*, he was his second son, and the year following he besieged Constantinople, and took it in the year 1453, the 29 of May. (c) as above we have shewed.

Though his Mother was a Christian, he was a meer contemptor of all Religion, (d) and yet was educated in several disciplines, especially in Astronomy, and in the acuity of the Greek, Latine, Arabick, and Persick tongues; but he is recorded to have been unreasonably cruel, and treacherous: but being a gallant Warriour, and rare Commander, he enlarged mightily his Turkish power and dominion; for he overthrew two Christian Monarchies: Also he subdued under his power the kingdom and City of (e) *Trapezunda*, besides that of Constantinople with *Colchis*; bring thence *David Comnenus* *Musca* *Sargis*'s father in law, who ruled and governed it, with his whole family into Constantinople, and soon after put him to death; which Empire *Comnenus* had about some 150 years before erected, after the taking of Constantinople by the Latines. He is recorded to have brought under his subjection twelve Kingdoms, and above 100 Cities, being driven back from before Belgradum, by the valour and magnanimity of *John Huniades*. He took from the Venetians, Corinth, Lemnos, Mitylena and Euboea: from the Genoans he strived to get *Capha*, *Theodosia*, and *Rhodes*; but his labour was lost. Yet he took *Otronta* in Italy. Then he dyed in the year 1481, the third of May, being (f) 53 years old, as some assert; (b) but some say 58; and others 76, or 74: it's certain he exceeded the 53 year of his age, if his son lived 74 years, and reigned 31; for 53 and 31 make up 84; whereof taking 74, there remains ten; at what time *Mahammedes* had begotten *Bajazeth* the second; but this is incredible: Wherefore *Nauclerus* may perhaps have spoken truth, when he saith, that he lived 58 years.

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

This *Bajazeth* took from the Venetians, *Naupactum*, *Metona* and *Dyrachium*; but being forced by the conspiracy of his Princes to abdicate 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 1512.

Selimus his son defeated the *Mammelucks* or *Circassies* in Egypt, and hanged their Sultan *Tommambaisu* at Cairus, in the 923 year of (d) *Hegira*, being the 1517 of Christ, the 9th of April. Since this, Egypt hath been constrained to pay tribute to the Turks. Three years after, (e) *Selimus* dyed the 9th year of his Empire, the 22 of September, in the year of Christ 1520.

(f) *Solyman*,

Ann. 1300
of Christ
to 1400.

(b) Annal.
Turc. Leunc.
Barl. in Scand.
der.

X.
(c) Lib. 1. de
Doct. Temp.
c. 33.
(d) Chalcond.
1. 8.

(e) Chalcond.
1. 9. Paul
Maham.
Leuncia.

(a) Paul. Jov.
in lib. de reb.
Tur. Supp.
Chal. & Hist.
Turc.
(b) Naucl.

XI.
(a) Paul. Jov.
Hist.

XII.
(d) Annal.
Turc. Leunc.
Jov. Supp.
Chal.
(e) Lib. An.
nal. &c.

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

XIII.

(f) lid.

(a) Hist. ob-
sid. Melit.
Suppl. Chal.

XIV.

XV.

XVI.

XVII.

XVIII.

XIX.
(b) Suppl.
Chalcocon.
l. 10.

(f) *Solyman*, *Selimu's* son, a discreet man, and being a Barbarian, was reasonably meek; yet was stout and magnanimous; he took Belgradum in the year 1521; and the year following he took Rhodes, which he had besieged six years, the 22 of Decembet, having routed the Hungarian Forces, and slain their King *Lewis*; he took Buda in the year 1526, being repulsed from before Vienna, where he received a great overthrow in the year 1529. He brought under his jurisdiction Alba-regia, Strigonium, and other Cities in Pannonia; by his assistance *Barbarossa*, that notable Pirate, took Tunetum in Africa: He had as prosperous success against the Persians by those two Generals he sent thither: (a) he besieged Miletia in the year 1565; but the year following he dyed at Sigetum a Castle in Hungaria: He was near 80 years old, having ruled the Empire 47 years, he dyed in the year of our Lord 1566.

After him ruled *Selimu* the second; he brought Cyprus under the Turks Dominion in the year 1571; he dyed in the year 1574, having ruled the Empire 8 years after that memorable victory of the Christians, which was in the year 1573.

Him succeeded *Amarath* the third, who dyed in the year 1595, and in the 21 of his Empire.

Machomet the third was a sloathfull and lascivious Prince, he dyed the 9th year of his Empire, which was the year of Christ, 1604.

Achmet ruled 14 years, and dyed in the year of our Lord 1617, whose eldest son *Osman* was not above twelve years old; and therefore was saluted Emperour by the Pretorians.

Mustapha, *Achmet's* brother, a sloathfull and foolish man lived a solitary and retired life in a cave; but two months after was put up in custody and security.

(b) *Osman*, *Achmet's* son, is declared Emperour, a youth of great acuity of spirit, whose spirit reached to great things above his capacity; but fortune first crossed his designs, then his subjects put him to death with great indignity and defame; 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 of the Polanders in Moldavia, and to invade Poland. Therefore having gathered up all his forces and riches for this 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 above 100000 were then killed, besides the multitude that dyed in the tedious and long march, what by sickness, what by famine. Now he daily imputing this his calamity and overthrow to the seditions of the Pretorians, he resolved to cashier 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 *Mustapha* his Uncle out of prison, they declared him Emperour: Then

Then

then having disrobed *Osman* of all Imperial dignities, and leading him with a horse in a most sad and deplorable spectacle, they strangled him with a bowstring the (a) 20th of May, in the year 1622.

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 *Osman's* brother, who is said to rule in this year 1632, wherein we writte his book.

And thus much concerning the *Othoman's* Family; (b) Besides which, there were three other Princely families, viz. the family of the *Afsimbeiores*, of the *Candelores*, and of the *Caramaniores*; the two last were suppressed by the arms of the *Othomans*, and so were expelled out of their kingdoms, and fled to the *Afsimbeiores*, who had possessed *Cappadocia*, and *Armenia* the lesse, after that the *Candelores* had for a long time inhabited part of Pontus, and the *Caramaniores* Cilicia.

Mumcassanes had his original from the *Afsimbeiores*, who being expell'd out of *Armenia* by *Bajazeth* the first, Emperour of the Turks, fled with his father *Casanes* to *Tamberlain* King of the Tartars, by whom both he and his children were re-established into their kingdome; but the Tartars being afterwards overcome, he enjoyed the Persian Empire (c) in the year 1470. Then he fought against the Turks and *Mahomet* the second, with no good success; (d) in the year 1474, (e) at what time *Mahomet* subdued Paphlagonia and Trapezon, and brought to Constantinople *David*, *Mumcassanes's* father-in-law, with all the family and posterity of the *Comneni*; (f) yet *Mumcassanes* desisted 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 *Calixtus* Pope of Rome sent him letters, whereby he intreated and exhorted him eagerly to continue his war with the *Othoman's*, and that the Venetians would do the like, and make a strict covenant and friendship with him; (g) he lived 78 years, and dyed in the year of Christ 1478 in January; his son *Jacupp* succeeded him, and seven years after being poisoned, together with his son, by his adulterous wife, he dyed of it; and she her self being constrained to drink of the same potion, dyed the same day also: other Kings did succeed unto the time of *Immanuel Sophus*, whose rise we must fetch a little higher.

(a) *Hales* was Couzen-german and son in law to *Mahomet* the Legislator of the Saracens 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 sect, but it by little and little being neglected, became obscure; the discipline of *Homaym Mahomet* entring into greater force and acceptance

Anno 1300
of Christ,
to 1400.

(a) Suppl.
Chalcocon.
l. 10. p. 981.

XX.
XXI.

(b) Volaterr.
l. 7.
Bisarius l. 9.
Hist.
Pers. p. 294.
&c.

(c) Bisar. l. 9.
p. 317. &
l. 10.
(d) Annal.
Turc.
(e) Bisar.

(f) Bisar. ib.

(g) Bisar. ib.
p. 329.

(a) Bisar. l. 6.
p. 395. & l. 10.
p. 323.
Suppl.
Chalc. l. 2.

Anno 1400
of Christ,
to 1437.

(b) Bizar.
l. 10. p. 383.
(c) lid.

ceptance amongst the people: (b) Untill the year 1350, that a certain petty King called *Sophus*, drawing his pedigree from *Hales*, restored that discipline which for a long space of time had layn dead and buried, when the Turks were yet oppressed by the Empire of the Tartars. (c) His son *Guines* encreased much this sect, by the conceit they had of his piety and learning, whom *Tamberlain* the Scythian is recorded to have much honoured: then *Sicaidares*, *Guines*'s son, called by his Countrey *Harduell*, by the same art and cunning encreased both this sect, and his authority and power: Him did *Assimbeius Usuncafsanes* adopt for his son in law, giving him *Marika* his daughter to wife, which he had of the daughter of *Trapezont* Emperour. Now as all the Countrey about both out of Armenia and Persia resorted to him, as he preached and declared *Hales*'s Laws and Institutions, *Rustanus* King of Persia hindred their concourse; he suppressed *Sicaidares* with a great many of the faction: but *Ismael Sophus*, *Sicaidares*'s son, escaped away, being yet but a boy: And also *Techelles Sicaidares*'s disciple, who was esteemed no wayes inferiour to his Master, nor in vertue, nor in knowledge; *Ismael* growing into age, followed his father's steps, and renewed the sect again: and being excellent in speech, eloquence, magnanimity of spirit, and acuity of wit, he soon attained to great power and credit.

(d) Bizar.
Jovius Suppl.
Chalcon.

(d) 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 Countrey, in the year 1499, and unto this day is possessed 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 Christendome, that such a powerfull enemy as the Turk is, having his forces divided, might the more easily be resisted.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Robert, and Sigismond, Emperours; and of those things that under them were acted both in Germany and Italy.

From the year 1400 of Christ, unto 1437.

Venceslaus the Emperour of the Romans being degraded of his Imperial dignity by reason of his floatfulness, Robert Duke of Bavaria was elected in his place, (a) in the year 1400, who being intreated by the Florentines to help them against Viscount *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. *Galeasius* dying a little while after, (b) being the year 1402, most part of those Cities stood up for their liberty, and freed themselves; and some of them were added to other Princes's Dominions. The Venetians

(a) Anton. 3.
Par. Tit. 22.
c. 3. Naue.
Langius. l.
Chr. Germ.
l. 26. Cusp.

(b) Anton.
Palmer.
Naue.

netians took under their protection Verona and Padua, (c) in the year 1405, at what time the Dominions and Principalities of the *Scaligerians* and *Carrarissians* was wholly extinguished, and the Inhabitants of Pisa submitted themselves to the Florentines. This change of things brought great and almost fatal troubles to Italy. (d) At this time did *Ladislaus* reign in Apulia: he was son to *Charles Dirrachinus* King of Apulia and Paunonia, who taking occasion by the divisions and distractions that were in Rome, attempted twice the taking of it; he was overcome and suppressed (e) by *Lewis*, son to *Lewis* Duke of Andes, who dyed in the wars he had in Apulia against *Charles Dirrachinus*, (f) in the year 1410; but *Lewis* not knowing how to make use of his victory and advantage, returned into France.

In the midst of these times, an old and bitter division did tear the bowels of the Church, two Popes at the same time attributing each to themselves the Pontifical office; but as the cause of *Peter Lunensis*, who had changed his name into *Benedict*, and lived in France, was worse; so also did his authority daily decrease and lessen amongst those of his party, so that being forsaken by the French, he fled into Spain, where he was born, where for a long time he was maintained by the *Arragonians*. But *Gregory* the 13th remained in Italy. (a) Princes of both sides met together at Pisa, for to bring them to order and reconciliation; and having deprived them both of the Pontifical, they elected *Alexander* the 5th, of the Order of the Minimes, in the year 1409; by this action they made one Pope more. (b) Robert dyed in the year 1410, having ruled the Empire 10 years.

(c) *Sigismond* was after him elected Emperour by the suffrage of the Electors; he was King of Hungaria, and son to *Charles* the 4th Emperour, and brother to the Emperour *Venceslaus*, who is recorded to have been much adorned with discretion, magnanimity, liberality, & with all other virtues proper for a Prince; but he had no good success in military affairs; but was excellent in piety, and in the zeal of Religion; for he sent Ambassadors all over Christendome for to order and reconcile the peace of the Church, and hazarded to go into France, England, Spain, in his own person, and in Italy also; and at last by his assidual care and diligence, prevailed with Pope *John* the 23d, who in the year 1410 had succeeded *Alexander*, to assemble a Synod.

Therefore by *Sigismond*'s labour, was kept a general Council at *Constance* in the year (d) 1414, (e) on the 5th of November, being the second day of the week, (f) which lasted four years, ending the (g) 22 of April, Anno 1418. (h) In this Synod was condemned the opinion of *Wickliff* and *John Hufs*, he himself being then present, and not yielding to the Churches authority, was burnt the 6th of July, (i) in the year 1415; and the year following *Hierome* of Prague was also burnt for the same cause, being both glorious Martyrs for the truth of the Gospel. Now after *John* the XXIII, and *Benedict* the XII, were both deposed of

D d d 2

the

Anno 1400
of Christ,
to 1437.

(c) Naue.
Sanlovinus.
Anton.
(d) Pand. l. 5.
Palm. Naue.
Barlet. 10.
Scanderb.
(e) Pand. 5.
Palmer.
(f) Pand. 5.

(a) Anton.
Palmer.
Naue.

(b) Naue.
Chr. Germ.
Onuf.

(c) Anton. 3.
Par. Tit. 22.
c. 3. Naue.
Palmer.
Chr. Germ.
Cuspin.

(d) Concil.
Constance.
Anton. Auct.
Silv. Hist.

(e) Concil.
Constance. c. 38.
Naue. l. Lang.
Germ. Chron.

(f) Concil.
Constance. c. 36.
Germ. Hist.

(g) Concil.
Constance. c. 36.
Germ. Hist.

(h) Concil.
Constance. c. 36.
Germ. Hist.

(i) Concil.
Constance. c. 36.
Germ. Hist.

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to 1437.

(k) Nauci. &c.
(l) Lang. in
Citiz. Chr.

the Papacy. *Odo of Colen* 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 fourty years, (l) though *Benedictus* strived still to oppose, but he died in *Spain*, in the year 1424. But the two Cardinals of his faction chose *Clemens* the VIII. in his place, who four years after was fully suppressed; therefore some do record that this Schism lasted 50. years. During this Council, the Prince of Savoy, from an Earl, was created Duke by the Emperour *Sigismund*, in the year of our Lord 1415.

(a) But *John Huss's* Disciples and followers who already had taken up Arms in *Bohemia* for to avenge his death, did over-run all this Country: they were encouraged to it by *Venceslaus's* sloathfulness, who being dead in the year 1419. they elected for their Generall against the Emperour *Sigismund*, *Ziska*, a (b) valiant acute and notable warrior. He in a short time having raised up a great Army, took by force of Arms most part of the Towns and Cities of *Bohemia*, and often routed *Sigismund's* Army. He built a Town fortified by nature upon an exceeding high Rock (c) which he called *Thaboris*, hence were the inhabitants called *Thaborites*. It is said that as he died, he gave order, that of his skin should be made the bottom of a Drum, which being beaten, might cheer up their Souldiers, and give terrour to their enemies. (d) This was in the year 1424.

In *Italy*, king *Ladislaus* dying in the year 1414. as (e) *Pandolphus* relates, his sister *Johanna* swayed the *Neapolitan* Scepter: she was light of carriage and lewd, (f) she having married *James* of *Bourbon*, Earl of March: she afterwards forced him to flye back again into France, because he assumed the greatest power and authority of the kingdome upon himself, where despising all worldly things, he took the habit and Order of Saint *Francis* at *Bezançon*.

(g) *Joanna* having alienated from her self the Heart of Pope *Martin* the V. and fearing the Arms of the great Duke *Sforza*, she implored to her aid *Alphonfus* king of *Aragon* and *Sicilia*, whom upon conditions, she adopted (h) seven years after the death of *Ladislaus*.

(i) Now *Martin* the Pope had already entitled *Lewis* of *Anjou*, the third of that name, son to *Lewis* the second, king of *Naples*, and given to him all the Rites thereunto belonging, having degraded *Joanna*, allowing him Duke *Sforza*, for help in the carrying on of the expedition. Hence arose a most cruell and bloody War between *Alphonfus* and *Lewis*: not long after this broke forth a dissention and division between Queen *Joanna* and *Alphonfus*, whereby *Lewis* by the means and endcavours of the Duke *Sforza*, being ingratiated and adopted, obtained the kingdome in the year 1434. Then was *Rainer*, who also is called *Reinat*, *Lewis's* brother, named heir of the Crown, by *Joanna* her self, whilst he yet

yet was retained prisoner by the Duke of *Burgundy*, (a) In the interim, *Alphonfus* relying upon the former dedication of the Kingdome, done to him by the Queen, he attempted the possession of the same: but being overcome in a Sea fight by the *Genoans*, and by them taken Prisoner, he is carried to (b) *Philip* Duke of *Milan*, under whose dominion then *Genoa* was, of whom he was received exceeding courteously: and a little after by him released, he again attempts to recover the Kingdome, which had already been possessed by *Isabella*, *Reiners* Wife, who then was come to *Naples* to her, being released from his imprisonment of *Burgundy*.

(c) *Alphonfus* took *Naples*, sending his souldiers into it by that Channell, through which *Belisarius's* Army had broken into *Naples*, (d) this was in the year one thousand four hundred fourty two. At which time *Reiner* being received into France, *Alphonfus* reigned without any competitor, and having agreed with *Eugenius*, he confirmed his right to the Crown, both upon himself, and his illegitimate son *Ferdinando*.

At this time *Philip Maria* the Vicount son to *John Galeacus*, after the death of *John Maria* his brother, holding *Millan* in his power, (e) in the year 1415. which was the cause of all the troubles of *Italy*, having concluded a peace with the *Florentines*, he brought under his subjection *Genoa*, having chased out of it *Thomas Fregosus*, Duke thereof, (f) then by Pope *Martin's* agitation, he put an end to the Wars, which he had again begun with the *Florentines*, and *Venetians*, in the year 1427. But not long after they (g) fell to it again.

In the interim, Pope *Martin* having convoked a Councill in *Basil*, died in the year 1431, after whom *Eugenius* the IV. was chosen: he forbade the fathers convoked at *Basil* to proceed farther: but nevertheless they continued their assembly, and condemned *Eugenius* himself; therefore lasted this Council (h) from the seventh of December, 1431, unto the seventeenth of June (i) in the year 1448. being seventeen years. But *Eugenius* at last prevailed against them, so then was their authority nullified. And (k) *Amedrus* called by the Duke of *Savoy*, *Felix* the V. who by this Synod had been made Pope, abdicated himself the seventeenth of November, in the year 1439. after *Eugenius's* death; and was dignified by *Nicholas* the fifth, *Eugenius's* successor, in the year 1449, with the order of the Purple-Gown Prelates. (a) Yet the Articles of Faith established by that Synod, were admitted and received in France, both by *Charles* the VII. King of France, and by the Parliament of *Paris*, but was abrogated by King *Francis* many years after.

Before this the Emperour *Sigismund* dyed the ninth of Decemb. (b) in the year 1437, and of his age the 70th 26. years after his Election, and six years after his coronation at *Rome* by Pope *Eugenius* (c) which was done in the year 1432, (d) when he also created *Francis Gonzaga* Marquis of *Mantua*.

W
Anno 1400
of Christ,
to 1437.

(a) Pand. 1.6.
& Fac.
(b) Pand. bid.
Palm. Fac. 1.4.

(c) Fac. 1.7.
Pand. 6.

(d) Pand. 1.
Palm.

(e) Nauci. de
e. Facius. 1.4.
sub. fin.

(f) Annon. Par.
3. Tr. 22. c. 8.

(g) Annon.
ibid. c. 9. & seq.

(h) Conc. Bas.
fil. Sess. 1.
(i) Sess. 4.
Lang. in Chr.
Citiz.
(k) Conc. Bas.
Sess. 39.

(a) Tilus.

(b) Plat. Cusp.
Onurf.

(c) Nauci. Citiz.
Chiron.

(c) During

Anno 1438
of Christ,
to 1500.

(c) Chron. Cl.
riz. An. 1417.
(f) Chr. Citiz.
Triuh.
(g) Paul. Jov.
in Flieg.
(h) Triuh.
(i) Triuh.
(k) Triuh.

(l) Anton. 5.
Par. Tit. 22. c.
5.
(m) Triuh.

(c) During this Emperours dayes, these persons flourished in Learning and Piety, *Peter of Alençon* Bishop of *Cameracum*, *John Ge. son* Chancelour of the University of *Paris*: he was sent Embassadour by the king of France, (f) to the Synod of Constance, *Emmanuel Chrisoloras* a Grecian, who first acquainted Italy with his Countrey studies, and (g) dyed during the sitting of the Synod at Constance, (h) *Leonard Aretinus*, *Poghus*, who both were Italians, (i) *John of Turrecremata* Cardinall, *Alphon. sus Tostatus* Bishop of *Alba* in Spain; (k) *Thomas Valdensis*, *Dionysius Rikell* Carthuri. an, a man of as great Learning as piety, he died in the year 1471. *Paul* who from a Jew became Christian, and Bishop of *Burges*; *Flavius Blondus Forojulienfis* the Historian, *Nicholas de Tudesis* Cardinal, and *Panormitanus* Archbishop, Prince of the Canonick Laws of that age. But these following surpassed all others in holinesse, (l) *Bernard Senacensis* a Minime, *Laurentius Justinian* Patriark of *Venice*, *Vincent of Ferrara* a (m) Spaniard, who died in the year 1418. *Catherine Senensis*, and others, whose age is recorded, partly in their lives, partly in the Histories, and Chronicles of the times.

CHAP. IX.

What things have been ailed in Germany, Pannonia, Italy, Cyprus, and all the parts of the East, under the Emperours Albert, Frederick, and Maximilian, and the renowned persons of their time.

From the year 1438. unto 1500. or thereabouts.

(a) Nauch.
Culpi. Onurf.
vide A. Sylv.
de Hist. B. jem.
c. 96. & in Eu.
ropa. Bonf.
Dec. 3. l. 4.
(b) Flor. Con.
Plat. in Eug.
Palin. Citiz.
Chr. Nauch.

(c) Cufioin.
Onurf. Palin.
N. ucl. Citiz.
Chr.
(d) Egnau.

ALBERT Duke of Austria (a) in the year 1438. received the Title of the Empire, then vacant by the death of *Sigismund* his father in law, who in a short time having atchieved many gallant enterprizes, against the *Mores*, the *Bohemians*, and the *Turks*, died at last in an expedition against the *Turks* in November the second year of his Empire, in the year 1439. (b) In this year *Eugenius* having interdicted the Synod of *Basill* to assemble any longer, he convoked another to *Florence* where *John Paleologus* Emperour of *Constantinople* was present with *Joseph* the Patriarch, who died there the same year, the *Greeks* were then reconciled with the *Latines*, and also the *Armenians*, who had a form of the Catholick Faith given to them by *Eugenius*, but the *Grecians*, being returned into the East, they broke off from the *Roman* society by the remonstrance and perswasion of *Mark of Ephesus*, and *Scholarium* both deeply Learned and Wise.

(c) *Frederick* Duke of Austria, *Ernestus's* son, obtained the Kingdome of the *Romans* in the year 1440. Under his Empire (d) Germany was more at peace and quiet then it was wont, whilst that the other parts of Christendome, were all in an uproar and distraction by fire and sword.

Francis

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of Christ,
to 1500.

(c) Nauch.
(f) Palm.
(g) Anton. 3.
Part. Tit. 21.
c. 12. Paragh.
1. & 2. Plat. in
Nichol. 5. 3.

(a) Anton. 2.
Tit. 22. c. 12.

(b) Pand. l. 6.

(c) Pand. 6.
Monstr. 1. Jov.
l. 1. Hist.

(d) Plus 2. in
Eur. c. 65.
Pand. 6. Facius.

(e) Bonfin.
Dec. 3. l. 3.
Chalc. l. 6.

(f) Pius Pont.
Europ. c. 5.
Bonfin. Dec. 1.
l. 6. Nauch.

(a) An. Sylv. in
Europa. Bon.
fin. &c.

Francis Sfortia his son, who following *Lewis* of *Anjou* had fought valiantly in *Apulia* against *Alphon. sus*, advancing against the *Venetians* for to help (e) *Philip* Prince of *Millan*, whose illegitimate daughter (f) *Blanche* he had married, overthrew him, and lost the battell, whereupon (g) *Philip* died without any heir the sixth of August, in the year 1448. At what time there was an Eclipse of the Sun at seven of the Clock in the morning, as *Antonius* saith; by this may *Bandulphus* and *Platina* be convinced, who say that this *Philip* dyed the year before. But *Francis* subdued under his power the *Milanois*, who earnestly, though in vain, endeavoured to get their liberty. *Alphon. sus* King of *Aragon* and *Apulia*, dissembled with them, because *Philip* had made him his heir, as *Celenutius* asserts. *Charles*, Duke of *Orleans*, *Lewis's* son, claimed no lesse of right and title to this Province, as being son to *Valentina*, *Galeaceus's* daughter, and sister to *Philip*; (a) but upon this, the *Venetians* fearing such a potent neighbour, they conclude peace and league with *Alphon. sus*; then the *Florentines* entreated the alliance and society of the French, and by this means was a cruell war renewed in Italy, but afterwards *Francis Sfortia* did conclude a peace and friendship with *Alphon. sus*, (b) in the year 1454. and gave his daughter *Hippolyta* to Wife to *Alphon. sus* his Nephew, *Ferdinando's* illegitimate son. (c) And four years after this died *Alphon. sus* the elder in July, 1458, being 66. years old, leaving the kingdomes of *Aragon* and *Sicilia* to his brother *John*, and to *Ferdinando's* son, the kingdome of *Naples*; (d) *Alphon. sus's* generous and magnanimous spirit is highly commended by the Historians, and also for his love and respect he bore to learning and learned men, and in remembrance thereof, they have extolled his name to Posterity.

In *Pannonia* and *Albania*, the undoubted virtue of these two Princes, *John Corvinus Hunides*, and *Alexander* king of *Epirus*, who ordinarily is called *Scanderbeg*, upheld the Christian interest in this age. (e) The first, whose Father was *Walachus*, born of a Greek woman, not of ignoble stock, in the Town of *Corvinum*, thence had the surname of *Corvinus*; and he was called *Hunides* from a Lordship that *Sigismund* had given him.

Scanderbeg's valour stopped that rod of the Christians, *Amurath*, who with his mighty power threatned and affrighted all Europe, and forced him upon very reasonable terms to conclude peace with *Uladislaus*, king of *Hungaria*, but the Hungarians themselves broke it: when the *Turks* were engaged in Asia, but it was to the great detriment of the Christians, (f) for their Army was routed and defeated by the *Turks* at *Warna*, in which battell both *Uladislaus* the king, and *Julianus* the Cardinall, who was the Author of the breach of the Peace, died the tenth of November, in the year 1444. (a) After this overthrow, *Uladislaus's* son to *Albert Cesar* by *Elizabeth*, *Sigismund's* daughter, being but five years old, is elected king by the States of *Hungary*. *John Huniades* in the time of his minority, was made Protectour of the kingdome, because *Frederick* the

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(b) Pius 2d.
in Europ.

(c) Bonfin.
dec. 3. 1. 7.

(d) Anton.
Par. 3. Tit. 22.

c. 13. Bonfin.
dec. 3. 1. 8.

Nauch.
Palmer.

Chr. Citez.
(e) Lidem.

(f) Vill. Mo.
Boem. Hist.

e. 65. Chale.
l. 8.

(f) Bonfin.
Anton. &c.

(g) Nauch.

(h) Mo. Syl.
e. 70. Boem.

Bonfin. dec. 3.
l. 8.

(i) Barlet.
Mo. Syl.

in Europ.
c. 15.

(k) Libr. 13.
Hist. Scand.

in fine.

(l) Plat. An-
ton. Par. 3.

Tit. 12. c. 12.

Chr. Citez.

(a) Plat.
Anton.

(b) Plat. An-
ton. c. 14.

(c) Pand. 1. 6.

Nauch. Plat.

(d) Palmer.

Plat. Nauch.

(e) Palmer.

the Emperour, (b) to whose trust his Mother had recommended the Crown of the kingdom, would not deliver him up to them; (c) At which Huniades being displeased, he over-run and wasted Austria and other Provinces belonging to Frederick, in the year 1445; he also fought often with great success against Amurath; and, Amurath dying at Croia in Epirus, fought against his son Mahomet, who took Constantinople (d) in the year of Christ, 1453, the 29 of May; (e) but three years after as he besieged Taurinum, which is called Alba, he drove him back with much disgrace, and great loss of his Army, in the year 1456, on Magdelene's day. Pope Calistus 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 Capistranus of the order of the Minimes; and as he thus behaved himself, many embraced the Cross, and engaged for the Holy Wars.

(f) In the same year John Huniades Prince of Transylvania, as they are wont to say, with happy and prosperous issue, ended his life the 4th of September; and Capistranus himself dyed not long after, (g) whose sanctity was made illustrious by prodigious miracles.

Ladislaus being dead, the (h) 10th of December, in the year 1458, Matthias Corvinus, John's son, is elected King by the Hungarians; he was in nothing unlike his father, and by him were the Turks often beaten.

(i) Scanderbeg being escaped from the hands of the Turks, and having recovered his father's right of Epirus, often vanquished several petty Kings and Bakhaws of the Turks, who assaulted him with huge and innumerable Armies, with a handfull of valiant Souldiers; and as long as he lived, he was a great terror to them.

(k) Marin Barlet records, that he began to reign the 4th of December, in the year 1443; and having reigned 23 years, he dyed in the year 1466, in the 63 year of his life.

In Italy (l) Eugenius the Pope being dead the 23 of February, in the year 1447; after him was elected (a) Nicolas the 5th, a great lover of Sciences, and of learned men; he erected the Vatican Library, having sought Volumes and Writings from all the parts of the World, even from the East also: (b) he dyed the 8th year of his Pontificate the 25 of March, in the year 1455, whom Calistus the third succeeded; and after him was elected Pius the second, a man of deep learning, who before was called Aeneas Sylvius, in the year 1458, he wholly and unanimously aimed at the carrying on of the War against the Turks; (c) therefore did he conclude peace with Ferdinand King of Naples, Alphonsus's son, (d) and ordered the Christian Princes to resort to Mantua to consult upon it; but nothing could be done, because all the Princes applied their mind to domestic affairs, and were unwilling to engage in foreign wars; (e) therefore did this Princely assembly at Mantua break up in the eighth moneth of their sitting.

(f) Alphonsus

(f) Alphonsus's death being known, John son to Renate of Anjou, whom we have already shewed to have been driven back into his own Countrey, having levied a strong Army, advanced into Apulia, and having set up his Standard, he put Ferdinand to flight, and took possession of his Fortresse, defeating all his Army, and he had been quite undone, had not Scanderbeg by the entreaties of Alphonsus and Pope Pius assisted him, and came to help him with an Army. (g) Maurin Barlet complains, that the Historians and Chronologists did not fully record this Expedition of Scanderbeg into Italy.

At the same time the Genoans being vexed and infested by King Alphonsus, they yielded themselves to the protection of Charles the 7th King of France, (h) in the year 1458; whither John, Renate's son being sent, he fortified the City; (i) but it revolted again three years after from the French, under command of Prosper Adurnus; which Lewis the 11th granted to Francis Sfortia Duke of Millain (k) in the year 1464. (l) In which year Pope Pius dyed at Ancone, having got much glory in a short time; for he lived in the Office but six years: him followed Paul the second of that name.

Whilest Europe is troubled all over with intestine dissention and tempest, the like calamity and distraction afflicted also Asia.

(a) Richard King of England had granted the Island Cyprus, being taken away from the Greeks, unto Guido Lusignan of the French stock, who did take to himself the right or title of the kingdom of Jerusalem.

His successors reigning in it, the Genoans, a slaughter of their Countreymen being there made, provide a strong Navy, Trugosius being chief Commander, to revenge them: in a short space, the whole Island, with the King and Queen, came under their power. To those, when they had been sometime held in prison, a length pardon is granted. But a tribute laid on the kingdom, and Salamis, which is Famagusta, a common Mart-Town for Traffiques, yielded to the Conquerour for a prey. The King would have his son that was born in prison, to be called Janus, because it is the custom to call Genoa, commonly Janus. This King, the Sultan of Egypt, Cyprus being taken and plundered, and many mortals killed, made tributary. John his son succeeded his dead father; for riot and delights, more like a woman, than a man; who took Helena of the blood of the Paleologians in wedlock, of whom he begot Carlotta; but of a Concubine, James. Carlotta married Lewis the son of the Duke of the Allobrogians. James, whom that his father might shut out from hope of the kingdom, by the perswasion of Helena, he had made chief Ruler of Nicofia; both being dead, being more desirous of obtaining Cyprus, than became a Christian, came to the Sultan of Egypt; in whose words a wicked oath being taken, he is brought by the same into the kingdom: Lewis the husband of Carlotta being driven away, (b) about the year 1459. Afterward, the Genoans being cast out, and Salamis

E c c

being

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of Christ,
to 1500.

(f) Nauch.
Pand. 6.

Barlet.

(g) Lib. 10.

de gest. Scand.

(h) Palm.

Til. in Chr.

(i) Palm.

(k) Palm.

(l) Id. Palm.

Plat. Nauch.

(a) Pius

Pont. in Asia,

c. 97. Nauch.

Hist. Cyprus.

How the Ring

dome of Cy-

prus came to

the Venetians.

(b) Nauch.

Anno 1438
of Christ,
to 1500.

(c) The same
& Palm.
(d) Cuspin.
Naucl. Chr.
Spenheim.
Trith. S. ppl.
Palmer.
(e) Onoff.
Cuspin.

being taken back again, James drave away *Ecaterina* his Wife, the daughter of *Marcus Cornelius* of the Venetians; whom the Senate of Venice adopted for a daughter. (c) The King being dead, and his Postume *James*, that kingdom came into the power of the Venetians by a right of inheritance, in the year 1476.

Frederick the Emperour 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.

(e) This man came even unto the year of Christ 1519, of his Empire 26, and the day before the Ides of January, in the 63 year of his age, he decaised. Many shakings there were, and great, this man being Emperour, especially in Italy, about his beginning: which shall be explained in the French affairs.

As those things sorrowful to be remembered, so these things joyfull, then happened. (a) *Ferdinand* King of Spain vanquisheth *Granata*, which remnant had sat 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 thither. (b) 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 800000 heads.

Many, unknown Countreys in the outmost borders of the East and West began to be entred; the passage unto them being made plain by the Spanish and Lusitanian ships. (c) *Christopher Columbus*, by Countrey a *Genoan*, most knowing in Sea-Affairs, loosing from Spain under the authority of *Ferdinand* and *Isabell*, Kings, in the year 1499, found new Islands. Whose example others following, by little and little opened that wide Continent, which maketh the fourth part of the World. (d) *Vascul Gama*, a Lusitanian enflamed with the same study, having gone by the command of *Emmanuel* from Ulyssipon, into the East, in the year 1497, on the seventh of the Ides of July; the year following 13 Kalends of June came to *Calcutie*; and he sheweth by the saylings of the Lusitanians unto these places, the way to Indian Commerces or Traffiques.

Learning, *Frederick* reigning, was in great brightnesse throughout Italy, the most learned of the Greeks, who, Greece being taken, ran unto it, sharpening the studies of the Latines through a striving to imitate them. Cardinal *Bessarion* was accounted chief, as in worthinesse of Office, so in the learning of the Greeks. (c) whom, in the year 1472, France saw as an Embassadour. Whence returning to Rome, he dyed at Ravenna, in the 77 year of his age. Likewise *Theodore Gaza* of Thessalonica; who (f) in the year 1470, wrote a book concerning the moneths, (g) and dyed in the year 1478. (h) *George Trapezunte*, a Cretian, dyed 1485, *Arsyropylus* of Byzantium, and *Demetrius Chalcondylas*, lived at the same time. (i) Among the Latines, *Pim* the second chief Bishop, highly flourished, who was called before *Enest Sylvius*.

(a) Tarafa.
Maria.

(b) Naucl. Chr.
Maria.

(c) Histor. of
India, Ap-
pend. Palm.

(d) Of or. b. r.
of the Deeds
of Eum.

Famous Men.

(e) Palm.
Paul. Jov.
(f) Book of
the moneths,
ch. 16.
(g) Palm.
Trith.
(h) Palm. Jov.
(i) Jov.
(l) Trith.

Sylvius. Likewise *Laurentius Valla*, of a sharp and biting wit, (a) dyed in the year of Christ, 1457. *Francis Philolephus*, (b) who dyed, being 90 years old, in the year 1481. (c) But *Flavius Blond* an Historian, in the year 1473, of his age 57. (d) *Nicolas Perotus*, *Platina*, who wrote thorowly the lives of the Roman Bishops, even untill *Paul* the second. *Matthew Palmerius* a Florentine writer of a Chronicle, (i) who for a heretic delivered in a writing concerning Angels, is punished with the burning flame, as saith *Trithemius*. Others affirm, not himself, but his book to have been burnt; the which also is more like to truth. *Domitius Alderinus*, who (f) perished in the year 1477. (g) *Rodolph Agriola*. (h) *John de Monte Regio*, that is, of the King's Mountain, a Mathematician, he dyed at Rome in the year 1476. *John Picus* of Mirandula, *Hermolaus Barbarus* followed; whom *Trithemius* writeth to have dyed in the 39th year of his age, and of Christ 1493. *Angelus Politianus* (i) in the year 1494, (k) of his age 40. *Marsilius Ficinus*, *Sabellicus* an Historian, *Antonine* a Florentine Bishop. Neither indeed doth it concern us to make mention of all; of whom *Trithemius* a writer of that same Age, and *Paul Jovius* in his Elogies or commendatory Writings, and many others, have written.

But it fiely happeneth, that (when Barbarism being wiped away, Learning should lift up its head) for the committing so many births of great Wits unto eternity, the Art of Printing should shew it self forth (l) in the year 1440, *John Guttemberg* a Knight of Moguntia being the finder of it out.

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(a) Jov.
(b) Trith.
(c) Palmer.
(d) Jov.
(e) Trith.

(f) Trith.
(g) The same.
(h) Palm.
Truth.

(i) Trith.
(k) Palm.

Printing
Invented.

(l) Palm.
in the year
1457.

CHAP. X.

Of the French Affairs, and other things done on this side the Alps, by Charls the seventh, Lewis the eleventh, and Charls the eighth, Kings of France; and of the shakings of Italy, which were infused, this last reigning, with the affairs of France.

Charls the seventh, in the year 1422, entred a wretched and troubled Kingdom, the English holding many places of France, with whom, *Philip* Duke of Burgundy for revenging of his father's death, had joyned his Forces. The first breaking out of the English into France, happened (a) in the year 1415, *Henry* the fifth being King. In which a battle was joyned at *Azincourt*, not far from the Town of *Calice*; and in that fight the flower of the French Nobility was partly slain, partly came into the hands of their Enemies. *Charls* Duke of Orleans was taken; who was in custody (b) 25 years, and other Princes. After that, the fellowship of the Burgundian made all things readily inclinable to the English, who had in his power the King of France, partaker neither of his understanding, nor his right, with the Queen and her daughter *Katherine*. *Henry* (Paris, the Castle

The English
Warr.

(a) Alan.
Monfr. b. 1.
ch. 139.
Naucl. Mey.
Am. Gagu.

(b) Monfr.
b. 3. fol. 106.

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(c) Monfr.
b. 1. ch. 143.
& b. 1. ch. 214.
(d) Monfr. 1.
ch. 265.
(e) Oliv. 1.
ch. 3, &c.

(f) Alan.
Monfr. 2.
Meyer. Emil.
& G. Micquel-
lus.

Joan the Maid
of Arcelia.

(a) Alan. &c.

(b) Monfr.
b. 2. fol. 59.
Emil. Gag.
Mey.
(c) book 2.
fol. 76.

(d) See the
hist. of Joan
for forth by
many.
Bellefor. in
Chron. in
Charls 7. &
to Nicol. Gil.
(e) Alan.
Monfr. 2.
fol. 112.
Oliv. 1. ch. 3.
(f) Monfr.
b. 3. Polyd. 23.
Alan.
Homebred
Troubles of
England.
(g) Polyd.
Virg. b. 20.
(h) The same
in the end of
22. book.

of the kingdom, being possessed in the (c) year 1418, (d) two years after in Tricassia, took *Katherine* in wedlock, with the kingdoms Dowry; *Charls* the Dolphin being shut out. But *Henry* had a very short fruit of so great success, dying in the very same year, in which we have taught *Charls* the 6th to have perished, (e) in the year 1422, August 29. *Henry* the 6th is put in the room of this: *Charls* the seventh in the room of *Charls*, 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 *Charls*. Moreover, the chief bending of affairs is made against the people of Orleans, the most noble City of Celtica. (f) The English King had besieged it in the year 1428, the 4th Ides 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 fearing the extreamest things. *Joan Durcia* was a Maid, her father being a husbandman, in the Tullian field, a keeper of sheep: she being inwardly stirred by words from God, to loose the siege of Orleans, and deliver *Charls* out of so many straights, came of her own accord unto this King: And a promise being made, she being sent to Orleans with ayds, beat back the English broken in some battels from the City, in (a) the year 1429, May 12. She brought the King to *Durocortum* of Rhemes, to take of right, the holy things or ceremonies of the kingdom. The enemy being often scattered, she was at length taken at Compendium in the year 1430; (b) whom after a long debate had concerning her, *Peter Cauchon*, Bishop of Beilovacia, condemned. The English burnt her alive in the year 1431; at which time, (c) saith *Monstrelet*, an Assembly began to be had at Basil. Concerning this Virgin, who is commonly called, *The Maid of Orleans*, some reproachful things are falsely vaunted of by some. But that she was innocent and dear to God, both many things do perswade, (d) which are read, 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 worse with the English. *Charls* (the Burgundian being reconciled unto him) (e) in the year 1435 by degrees received his kingdom out of the hand of the enemies; (f) so that in the year 1453, *Talbot*, a man of great valour being slain, and *Aquitane* again taken away, he caused nothing to be left unto the English in France, beside Callice. After this manner the English tumults, after two and fourty years, took an end.

A civil disagreement at home followed the English, being beaten out of other mens borders. There were two Kingly Families amongst them; the one of *York*, the other of those of *Lancaster*. *Henry* of *Lancaster*, *Richard* the second being compelled to resign, and being slain, had usurped the Kingdom (g) in the year 1399; and being called the 4th of that name, departed in the (h) year 1413.

1413. This man *Henry* the 5th his son succeeded; who, a fellowship being made with *Philip* the Burgundian, weakened the riches of the French; and *Henry* the 6th being begotten from *Katherine* the daughter of *Charls* the 6th, he dyed in the year 1422, as I have above related.

After the English cast out of France, (i) in the year 1453, a faction of the chief ones arising, whose author was *Richard* of York, King *Henry*, their Ensigns being joyned, is overcome by him in the year 1460, and by the sentence of the Council, the succession of the kingdom is ordained to *Richard*. In the mean time, *Margaret*, daughter of *Renatus* Duke of the Andegavians, a woman endued 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 shifted 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, driveth *Henry* and *Margaret* out of England, and is declared King himself in the (a) year 1461. the fourth Cal. July. And then the Earl of Warwick the X I. 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 *Charls* Duke of Burgundy, received the Kingdom that he had lost, the sixth Moneth after; and *Richard* of Warwick, being killed in fight, he took away the life from *Henry*, and also *Edward* his onely son. This *Henry* was a very holy man: so that he was famous for miracles alive and dead. (b) *Polydore* is witnesse. He had the name of King 38 years six 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 year 1483. whose brother *Richard* Duke of Gloucester a wicked man, his sons being slain, usurped the Tyranny; for the which, he being at length besieged in the third year, by *Henry* of Richmond, the son of *John*, who was the brother of *Henry* the sixth, he lost, with his life. Moreover, this *Henry* began to govern the kingdom in the year 1486, the seventh of that name, the father of that *Henry*, who departed from the Communion of Catholiques. And he married *Elizabeth* the daughter of king *Edward* the fourth, of the Family of York. (c) Which being done, those famous and destructive hatreds to the English, of the houses of Lancaster and York, he quenched.

In France, the Lordly rule of the English being shaken off, *Charls* took breath again; but that, rest being gotten from war, he fell into homebred tumults. (d) For *Ludovick* his son being offended with his father, betook himself to *Philip* the Burgundian, in the year 1456. neither returned he thence into France before his death which fell out in the year 1461. July 22.

Therefore *Ludovick* the X I. of that name, came in the same year,

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(i) Polyb. b. 23.

(a) Polyb. b. 24
See Comm. on
Ch. 50. & foll.

(b) Book 24.

(c) Polyb. b. 26.

(d) Monfr. b.
3. fol. 68. O.
liv. b. 1. ch. 36.

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(a) Monfr. b.
3. Chr. Lud.
10. Connat.
ch. 8.
Monfr. b. 3.
p. 13. Oliv.
b. 1. ch. 37.

(b) Comm.
Til. Armil. Ga.
guin.

(c) Comm. ch.
95. Armil. Ga.
Til. Append.
Monfr. Fel.
150.

(d) Comm. ch.
136.
(e) Comm. ch.
150.

(f) Chr. Lud.
21. Til.

(g) Gaguin.
Armil.

(a) Chron. of
Charles the 8.
out of Jalig.
nians, &c. &c.
gathered out of
Godfr.
(b) Idip. 166.
(c) Gaguin.
Collections of
Jalig. &c. Til.

year, into his fathers place, a crafty and subtle man; Who about the beginning of his reign, being troubled with the factions of the chief ones, conspiring among themselves, he shook off their endeavours by Council and prudence. For, by giving liberally to all what they should ask, he afterwards set upon every one, divided from each other. (a) This agreement, that fight went before, which was made at Mount Leherick, about eight miles from the City, in the year 1465. in which, a Victory sufficiently prosperous, was manifest to neither. *Charles* Earl of *Carlesia* was chief of the contrary party, the son of *Philip* 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 most large wealth and power; as he was by nature cruel, and desirous of new things, ceased not to provoke his borderers: (b) but especially *Renatus* Duke of *Lorain*, and the *Helvetians*; with whom *Ludovick* 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 slaughter being twice received by the *Helvetians*, when *Renatus* had recovered his Province, he contended against him in *Lorain*. There while he besiegeth *Nantz*, being overcome by *Renatus*, furnished with *Germane* and *Helvetian* aids, he fell in battell in (c) the year 1477. January the fifth, onely one daughter *Mary* being left, which married *Maximilian* the son of *Frederick* the Emperor. The death of *Charles* being heard of, *Ludovick* out of hand subjected *Burgundy*, and his old Title in *Belgica*, unto his power.

(d) He died in *Turo* in the year of Christ 1483, the third Calends September, the Seventh day of the week; (e) when as he had first called unto him *Francis Paulanus* out of *Italy*, a most holy man, and famous for miracles: by whom, the Order of the *Munims* or least sort of *Friers* was appointed.

Charles the 8th, the sonne of *Ludovick*, living the thirteenth year, (f) for he was born in the year 1470, the day before the Ides of *July*, undertook the Kingdom under the tuition of his sister *Anne*, whom *Peter Borbon* a Frenchman had married. (g) *Ludovick* the brother of *Charles*, the Nephew of that *Ludovick*, whom we have shewn to have been thrust thorow at *Paris* by the command of *John* of *Burgundy*, Duke of *Orleans*, took it grievously that she should be chief over them. Therefore flying unto *France* Duke of *Britain*, when as many had come into the fellowship of the Governours; a battell being joyned with the Kings Captains, at the Temple of *Albine*, in *Aremoricum*, fell in Victory, and likewise in liberty (a) in the year 1488. (b) and was held in a three years custody. Peace was granted to the Duke being humble, with that condition, that what had been gotten by the Kings weapons, that should remain in his power. (c) Between these things the Duke dying, *Charles* took *Anne* his daughter, betroathed unto *Maximilian* king of the *Romans* to Wife, *Margaret* being divorced, the

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

(d) The same.

(c) Comm. in
Charles 8.
Guic. Append.
Monfr. Gag.
Jalig. Coll. &c.
Ferro.

(f) Gag. Gil-
lius Ferro.

(g) Comm.
Guic. &c.

(h) Till.

(i) Guic.
(j) Comm.
Guic.

(a) Guic.
(b) Append.
Monfr. Gill.

(c) Guic. 2.
Comm.

(d) Guic.

(e) Guic. 2.
Comm. ch. 3.
& foll. Gag.
Append.
Monfr. Col-
lect. Jalig. &c.
(f) Gaguin.
(g) Collect.
Jalig. &c.

(h) Comm.
ch. 38. Guic.
2.

the daughter of *Maximilian*, whom he had espoused to himself, his father *Ludovick* being Author. (d) *Maximilian* for that thing waging war; at last a peace followed: when as the fellowship of the County of the *Arebatians* had yielded to him from the will of the king.

(e) Peace being made in the kingdom, *Charles* much desired Wars afar off, An Expedition being undertaken into *Italy*, to recover the *Neapolitane* kingdom; Which being passed over by *Renatus* Duke of *Andegavians*, on *Ludovick* the eleventh, *Ferdinand* the son of *Alphonfus* the Great, possessed; the Father of another *Alphonfus*, whole son in Law was *John Galeacius*, obtaining nothing of the *Mediolan* dominion besides a title, when as all the rule was in the power of *Ludovick Sfortias* his Uncle, the which he had drawn to himself under the pretence of Guardian-ship. Indeed *Alphonfus* bare that thing grievously, and for his son in Law prepared War. This War, that *Ludovick* might turn away, he called forth *Charles*, in hope of obtaining *Apulia* in *Italy*. Therefore that he might leave nothing of an enemy behind him, (f) he granted of his own accord, *Ruscio*, and *Perpinian*, unto *Ferdinand* King of *Spain*, concerning which there was a strife between them; then in the (g) year of Christ 1494, the *Alps* being overcome, he descended into *Italy*. The which when he had accomplished by a sudden affrightment; he took a quick journey through *Tuscia* even to *Rome*, and afterwards to *Neapolis*. (h) At *Rome* he took the title (from *Alexander* the sixth) of the *Constantinopolitan* Empire, in the year 1495 when as (i) in the former year *Ferdinand* had departed this life, January the 25th, (j) Whose son *Alphonfus* being very much affrighted at the coming of *Charles*, passed over into *Sicily*, and resigning himself of the Kingdom, left it unto his son *Ferdinand*. (a) *Ferdinand* for fear of the *French*, betook himself into the Island *Sicilia*. *Charles* entering *Neapolis* (b) on the 12th day of *Febr.* in a short time obtained the whole kingdom.

These sudden successes of the *French*, caused envy with the Princes and Cities of *Italy*. (c) Therefore *Maximilian* the Emperor being joyned unto them, and *Ferdinand* king of *Spain*, also *Alexander* chief Bishop privily favouring it; the *Venetians*, and *Ludovick Sfortia*, to whom, (d) *Galeacius* being dead, *Maximilian* the Emperor had granted the right and Title of Duke of *Mediolanum*, make a conspiracy; and endeavour, things being ordered in *Apulia*, to shut in the king of *France* retreating into *France*. (e) They fought the day before the Nones of *July* at the Marker-place, or Wine-press of the *Novarians*, not far from *Parma*, and by a small company of the *French*, (f) (they are delivered to have been no more then seven thousand) fourty thousand of the enemies, especially of the *Venetians* were broken through. *Charles*, (g) *Ludovick* Duke of *Orleans* being received; who being besieged by *Ludovick Sfortia* at *Norvaria*, had come into the greatest straits, returned full of Grace and glory into *France*, in the same year in which he had come to *Rome* and *Neapolis*. (h) He scarce going aside, the *Neapolitans* and

Anno 1500
of Christ.
to 1547.

(i) Comm. 38.
Guic. &c.
(l) Comm. in
Charls ch. 25.
Append. Palm.
Nauel.
(m) Guic. in
the end of b.
3. Nave.
(n) Comm. ch.
53. Guic. b. 3.
Til. pag. &c.
(o) Guic. 4.
Comm. Till.
Ferron. &c.
(p) Guic.

(a) Guic. 4.
Til. Ferron.
Nauel.

and all the rest fell away to Ferdinand, the French, Gilbert Munster the Lieutenant being dead, a little after they all departed. (i) This slaughter of Italy, and the coming of Charls, Jerome Saranola a Dominican Frier, a famous and wonderfully acceptable Oratour unto the Florentines, is said often to have foretold, [l] who for his stubbornness, and seditious Sermons, paid the last punishment, the day after that day, wherein Charls departed out of life. [m] Who at Ambasia in Turo, died suddenly of an Apoplexy, the 7th Ides Aprill, in the year 1498, the 15th year of his reign.

(n) Ludovick the 12th of that name, Charls dying without an heir, succeeded by Law, the son of Charls, Duke of Orleans: [o] who by and by would be called King of either Sicily, and Jerusalem, and Duke of Mediolanum; and forth-with, wholly imployed himself towards an Italian expedition: (p) Anne the Widow being first married, a Princess of the Armericans, sometime the Wife of Charls the eighth, and a divorce being made with Joanna, the daughter of Ludovick the 11th, whom his father had brought on him against his will, who indeed going to Biurgia, was afterwards in great fame for holiness. (a) Mediolanum through the flight of Ludovick Sfortias, came into the power of the French, with the other Insubrians in the year 1499.

CHAP. XI.

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

Guic. 4. & foll.
Til. Addition
to Monfr. Fer-
ron. the Ap-
pend. of Vel-
leins to Gu-
guin. The Hi-
story of Bay-
ard.

(b) Guic. 4.
(c) Guic.

(d) The same
book of Fer-
ron.

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

The Mediolans had hated Trivulcius, who did govern the Insabrians in the name of Ludovick the 12th (b) because he was of the Guelfick Faction, for this City did anciently favour the Gibellines party. Therefore they privily call back Ludovick Sfortias 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 Ascanius the Cardinal, he is sent into prison to the Castle of Lochia, in which he lived ten years.

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

Consalve

Cap. II. An Account of Time.

Consalve the Captain of Ferdinand, within two years time, drove the French quite out from thence: and for that thing obtained the name of Great Captain. (c) The French departed from all the Towns in the year 1504.

After that, Ludovick conspireth with Maximilian, and Julius the 2d, Bishop of Rome, against the Venetians, a very mighty City in Italy, and tearfull to its neighbours; in the year 1503. Moreover in the year following, the Venetians being overcome by Ludovick in battell, whatsoever was in the adjoining Country, they did almost lose. But Julius, the Venetians being reconciled unto him, turneth his weapons against Ludovick. Vasto Flustas Duke of Nemora, was chief over the French affairs in Italy, who, all places being largely wasted, when as he encountered with the Armies of the Venetians, and Spaniards, and Julius at Ravenna: and a memorable Victory being gotten, he being rashly brought among his enemies, was slain, Ravenna was spoiled by the Conquerours. At this battell, which happened in (a) the year one thousand five hundred and twelve, on the very day of Easter, Bayard an Allobrogian knight, a most valiant and famous man, at that time was present. Ludovick being earnestly bent on the Italian affairs, the neighbouring Princes brought war on France. Ferdinand the Spanish king stripped John Albert of the kingdom of the Wiscoins, which they call Navarre. Henry the 8th, King of England, who succeeded his Father, being of his surname, in the year 1509, setting upon Picardy, possesseth the Morinians, and Nervians. Thus the French being besieged by so many enemies, let go Italy in the year 1513, in which year Pope Julius dieth. (b) But Ludovick King of France, things with the English king being composed, and Mary the sister of Henry being taken in Marriage; for Anne had now died; Claudia and Renata, his children being alive, while he provideth a new war against the Insabrians, he finisheth his life on the (c) very Call of Jan. of the 1515th year entering.

Leo the 10th, of the stock of the Medices, is chosen in the room of Pope Julius; Francis Duke of the Valesians for Lewis the King, and Earl of Ingolefm, his son in law: for he had married Claudia the daughter of him and Anne, after the death of her mother. Charls was father to this man, the son of John of Ingolefm, a man famous in holiness, and for miracles, after death; whose father was Lewis Duke of Orleans, slain at Paris by a privy murderer.

Francis, as soon as he was made King, his Forces being turned towards a Mediolan Expedition; he slew the Helvetians, who had opposed themselves against him, in two dayes fight at Marignan, (d) in the year 1515, Sept. 13 & 14. By which victory, a surrender of the dominion of Mediolan followed. Pope Leo was then chief over the Roman Church, who had succeeded Julius the second, from the year 1513. A discourse being had with this man at Bononia, he made an effectual promise of making voyd the King's answer by letter, and of receiving Concordatum, (a) in the

Fff

year

Anno 1547
of. Chr. 4.
to 1589.

(e) Guic. 6.
(f) Guic. 8. &
foll. Ferron.
Til. Chron.
History of
Bayard, &c.

(a) Guic. 10.
History of
Bayard.

(b) Bellacut
1. Commion.

(c) Bellacut
Til. Parad. &c.

(d) Til. Bel-
lacut, Guic. b.
12. Parad. b. 1.

(a) The same
Authority.

Anno 1500
of Christ,
to 1547.

(b) Cechl.
Til. Guic. &c.

Charles the 5th
Emperour.

(a) Guic. 13.
Til. Bellai.
Parad. 1.

(d) The same.

The Wars of
Francis and
Charles, Empe-
rour.

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 pestilent heretic; whose framer was *Luther*, (b) born at Mueby in Saxony in the year 1483, Novemb. 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*, *Charles* his Nephew, the son of *Philip* of Austria, and *Joane* the daughter to *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, in (c) the year of Christ 1519, took the Empire the 20th year of his age; for in the year 1500, Febr. 24, he was brought forth to light. With this Emperour, *Francis* had almost continual war, the which was proclaimed (d) in the year 1521. Therefore at the same time, two most mighty Kings, *Charles*, and *Henry* of England fighting against *Francis*, he underwent wars in three places. In Vascony the matter went on prosperously at the beginning, *Pompeopolis*, the Castle of the kingdom being taken: In which siege, *Ignatius Loiola*, a Cantabrian or Spaniard, defending the Town 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 Jesuites or Society of Jesus. The Spaniards a little after, the French being cast out, recovered all that they had lost. There was the like unsuccessfulness of King *Francis* in Italy. For the *Insubrians* rebelling against *Odetus Flustas Lautrecius*, they drove away the French from thence, in the very year 1521.

In which year *Emmanuel* King of Lusitania, a very great Prince, dyed the 13th 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 Decemb. of the same year, *Adrian* the 6th, who did then govern Spain, undertook his place Jan. 9th of the year following. Which year, the slaughter at Rhodes made mournfull to the Christians. (e) For *Solyman* the Turk, after six moneths siege, the City being taken, reduced this Island into bondage, in the year 1522, Decemb. 22. through the treachery of *Andrew Meralim*, a Lusitanian Knight. (f) The seventh year after the Knights being transported into the Island Melita or Malta, they there hitherto proceed to be a safeguard to the Christian affairs, against the Barbarians.

In France, *Charles Borbon* Master of both Souldiery, whom they call Earl of the Stable, being offended with the King, fell away to the Spaniard in the year 1523. (a) Forthwith, the 1525th year entering, *Francis* (*Mediolan*, and other Towns of the *Insubrians* being received) being taken in the siege of Ticinum, Febr. 24. is sent unto *Charles* into Spain; by whom the (b) following year, with little

little honest 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 Borbon* moving war against *Clement* the 7th, estranged from *Charles* the 5th, his Armies being moved to the City, whiles he scaled the wall among the first, being stricken thorow with an iron bullet, he was slain (d) in the year 1527, whose Souldiers, Rome being taken, with the Bishop, they foully plundered it. *Francis* sent *Lautrecius* with an armed company into Italy to free the chief Bishop. He besieging Neapolis, a plague being made common throughout the Army, he dyed, in the year 1528.

(e) Amongst these noyles of weapons, *Solyman* entering *Pannonia*, vanquished Buda, and overthrew king *Ludovick*. He after that, his horse running away, fleeing thorow the Marshes, being infolded within a muddy gulph, dyed Aug. 29. in the year 1526. *Ferdinand* the Emperour's brother is chosen in his place.

In Germany the Lutheran Opinion creeping on, Christian profission was rent into divers heresies, while that every one was ready with tongue and boldness, rather to be the author of his own sect, than to rest upon another. Whose infection of poyson at last passed through into the Island of Brittain. (f) *Henry* the 8th, who, a large work being of late set forth against *Luther*, had deserved the title of Defender of the Faith, in the year 1521, being taken by the allurements of *Anne* an Harlot, when as he made divorce with *Katherine* his wife, the Aunt of *Charles* the Emperour, in the year 1532. 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 chiefdome of that Church. Then he also punished the highest, and famous men, disagreeing from those wicked Councils. Amongst these, *Thomas Moor*, Chancellor of the kingdom, an honest and learned man; and *John Fisher* Bishop of Rochester, adorned with a Purple garment by the chief Bishop, in the year 1535, he subjected to the sword. (a) Whiles *Charles* the Emperour, a Navy being passed over into Africa, *Barbarossa*, the famous Sea-Robber being driven out, who had lately possessed Algier, and Celetum, a most strong Castle, not far from that place, where Carthage was situated, being subdued, he restored *Muleassus* into his kingdom.

(b) The same man, the Princes rebelling in Germany, whom the poyson of *Luther* had blown upon; and being oftentimes by repeated discourses 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 king *Francis*, being thereby brought to it, because he had not undertaken the last dispatch into France, with any like issue as he hoped for. For while he delayed in vanquishing some small Towns, he lessened his Army, and lost the occasion of greater matters.

Fff 2

Anno 1500
of Christ,
to 1547.

(c) The same.
Rome is taken.

(d) Til. Bellai.
Guic. b. 28.
Parad.

(e) Til. Pa-
rad. b. 2. ch. 7.

(f) History
of English
Souldiers.
Guic. 20.
Til.

(a) Parad.
b. 3. ch. 8.
Til.

(b) Parad.
b. 4. ch. 8.
Til.

(c) Bellai.
Cam. 10. Til.
The besieging
of the City
Sandscideria.

Rhodes taken.

(e) Parad. 1.
ch. 7.
Guic. b. 15.
Turkish
Annals.
(f) Parad.
b. 3.

(a) Til. Bo-
lanius, b. 3.
Parad. b. 1.
ch. 6.
Guic. b. 15.
(b) Guic. b. 16.
Bellai. Til.
Parad.

Anno 1422
of Christ,
to 1500.

matters. His chief loss was at *Sandefideria*; which very small place in the passage of French Campania, and ill fenced, he rising up against, with all his forces, could not overcome by six months siege, nor reduced he it into his power, but on most equal conditions, in the year 1544. In the mean time, the King of England on the other side setting upon the French, waged war not sloathfully on the *Morinians*; who the same time took *Bonia*, with the Antients called *Gessoriacum*, by surrender. But in the year following, which was of Christ 1545, he likewise made peace which *Francis*. Moreover, in the year 1547, both those Kings, *Henry of England*, and *Francis of France*, chanced to receive an unlike departure of life: He being confirmed in his schism; This, all the Sacraments being rightly received, closed his last day in the confession of the Catholique faith, the day before the Kalends of April, the 33 year of his reign; when as *Henry* had dyed the January going before.

Learned and
godly Men.

The Learning of France owes much to this Prince. For by his liberal bounty, men furnished with all kind of Arts being on every side called unto him; publike Schools, with suitable allowances were appointed at Paris in the year 1530. Unto which thing he made use of *John Belaim*, who was afterwards a Cardinal; and *William Budeus*, a man every way most learned, as encouragers: When as *Desiderius Erasmus* of Batavia flourished at the same time; who in the year 1536, being seventy years old, is reported to have dyed; *Budeus* in the year, 1540. And many others also left a famous name unto posterity: as in Germany, *John Eckius*, and *John Cochlaus*, *Albert Pighius*, who contended most sharply against *Luther* for the Catholique party. In Italy, *Thomas of Vio*, Cardinal *Cajetan*; *Ambrose Catharinus* of the Family of *Dominick*, Divines. But in a more polished Learning were accounted excelling, *Paul Jovius* Bishop of Coma, *James Sadolus* Bishop of Carpentoraça; *Peter Bembus*, *Andrew Alciatus*, who in the year 1548 dyed: when as in the year before, *Francis Vatablus* Professour of the Hebrew Tongue, had deceased (b) the same year wherein *James Tusan*, on the 13th day of March: *Paul Emilini*, *Guicciard*, Historians. In holinesse, (c) *Ignatius* builder of the Society of Jesus, beautified this Age; the which in the year 1540, *Paul* the third, chief Bishop, on the 27th day of Sept. commanded to be confirmed: and (d) *Francis Xaverius* a Cantabrian; who in the year 1541, the first of the Schollars of *Ignatius*, going into the outmost part of the East, great things and miracles being there done, he deserved to be called the Apostle of the Indians.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Anno 1547
of Christ,
to 1589.

of those things which happened throughout the world worthy to be remembered, from the year 1547, to 1589, under *Charls the Fifth*, *Ferdinand*, *Maximilian*, *Rodulph*, Emperours; and *Henry the second*, *Francis the second*, *Charls the ninth*, *Henry Valesius*, Kings of France.

Charls the 5th, Emperour, out-lived *Francis* king of France almost 12 years: in which, *Henry* the son of *Francis* reigned in France. In Germany, *Luther*, the author of all troubles being taken away, who (c) in the year 1546, had dyed a sudden death, yet civill disturbances were not at rest. (a) For they which through occasion of maintaining the German liberty, and defending a new opinion, had brought a War on *Charls*, are scattered 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 condemned of his head, a little after by the intreaty of the chief Governours, he suffered a milder punishment: And with him was taken also *Philip* the Landgrave. By the punishment of these men, the tumults of Germany were a little allayed.

(c) Cochl.
(a) Guicci.
Comm. b. 2.

(b) *Henry*, in the mean time, king of France, that he might establish the Common-wealth, having begun with Religion, restrained the *Lutherans*, secretly ranging abroad in the Countreys, with most strict Edicts; neither punished he a few of that sect, being laid hold on with the burning flame. It was the custom then, to call men of any sort of heresie, *Lutherans*. And then a new error of *Calvin* grew more and more through France; and they who did spread it, had allured not a few under the colour and shew of a feigned integrity. Against all these at that time a Synod was had at *Trent*, begun from the year 1545, *Paul* the third being chief Bishop. But by reason of the Civil disagreements of Christians, drawn out for a long time, at last under *Pius* the 4th, took its end in the year 1563.

(b) Annals
of France
of Bellefor.
Mans. Meins.
The Reign of
Henry the
second.

The Assembly
of Trent.

Between these things, *Henry* renewed war with *Charls* the Emperour, in the year 1551, and Towns being taken on both sides, the French made the *Mediomatricans*, and other Towns lying about them, subject to their power, in the year 1552. *Charls* besieged *Diviodurum* the head Town of the *Mediomatricans*, whom they call the *Merians*, with an hundred thousand armed men. But *Francis* of Guise defending it, he departed thence through a despair of conquering it.

Then, being separated from the wearinesse and love of humane Affairs, (c) in the year 1555, casting off from him his Kingdome and Empire at *Braxels*, he passed over that unto *Philip* his son; the governing of this, unto *Ferdinand* his brother. Being as it were eased of this burthen; he sailed into Spain; and there enclosed himself

(c) Guicci.
Comm. b. 2.

(b) Til.

(c) Hist. of
Society of
Jesus. Ribad.

(d) The same,
and of Tur-
fellow.

Anno 1547
of Christ,
to 1589.

(d) Guic.
c. 2.
(b) Hist. of
Schilm.

(a) Annals
of France.
The dispatch
of Guise into
Italy.

(b) Bellef.
Sec.

The death of
Henry the
second.

(c) Ann. of
France.
Francis the
second.

Charles the 9th.

himself within the Monastery of *Justus*: whence (d) in the year 1558, *Ferdinand* being by the seven Men or Princes pronounced Emperour, he ceased to live.

(e) In England the Catholike faith took a little breath in the year 1553, when as after the death of *Edward*, *Mary* the daughter of *Henry* the 8th, and *Katherine*, began to reign. But she being married to *Philip* Prince of Spain in the year 1554, *Reginald Pole* Cardinal, her kinsman, being called unto her; he restored the whole Island to Roman faith and fellowship. But the sixth year after, which was of Christ 1558, *Mary* being dead, *Elizabeth* the daughter of *Henry* and *Anne* of Bulloign, called back the former unfaithfulness.

(a) In the mean time, the French not sloathfully 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 1557; in which year indeed the French were by *Philip* slain at the Town of Quintine in Veromandua, the 10th day of August, when they had run together to loose the siege. In that battle many Nobles being taken, the Townesmen 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 tied 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 pastime horse-exercise, received a deadly wound in the head, and dyed July the 10th, of his age 43, of his reign 13.

(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 that space was unquiet through the seditions of the Calvinists, whom they call *Hugonots*: although there was a strict examination had concerning them; and *Annot Burgin* of the order of Senators, who by the command of *Henry* had been cast into bonds, was openly hanged on a gibbet, and his dead carcase burnt, Decemb. 23, of the 1559 year. The *Hugonots* being stirred by these punishments, conspire against the King, and endeavour to draw him privily out of Ambasia, where he then was. But the thing, by certain that gave notice, being known; *Ludovick Borbon* Prince of *Conde* 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, Decemb. 5.

Charles the next elder brother followed him. Under whom the fury of the *Hugonots*, a greater boldness being taken, brake forth into open rebellion. To bring these into agreement, if upon any account it might be done, an Assembly is held at *Pistack*, in the year 1561; in which, the Protestants came into contention concerning

cerning Controversies of Faith, with the Catholique Divines. When as nothing could go forward, the matter is brought to arms. The Protestants were rather overcome in many battles, than tamed; of which there were chiefly three. First, at the Town *Drocas*, wherein the Prince of *Conde* 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 same Prince of *Conde* was slain, in the year 1569. The third battel was made among the *Pissonians* at *Moncontour*, both the same year, and General. The stubborn enemies were slain in great number.

Two years after they were slain in greater number at Paris, when as they were come thither to solemnize the marriage of *Henry Borbon* King of Navarr, who was then of those parties, 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 Emperour) his son took the title of the Roman Empire in the 1564; which year brought that remarkable thing to 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; 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 brother *Philip*) like as in the rest of France, all places were troubled with the weapons of Protestants; *Ferdinand* Duke of *Albania* being sent to pacifie this Province, in the year 1567, through the roughness of judgment; and especially, through the punishment of two Earls of chief nobleness, of *Egmunda* and *Horna*, provoked them of Flanders in the year 1568; In which year *Charles* the son of *Philip* King of Spain by *Mary*, a *Lustanian*, being committed to custody by his father, by his command is delivered to death. The *Baravians*, whom they call the *Hollanders*, and the Inhabitants of the *Mattiacarian* Islands, they commonly call them *Isles of Zeland*, first lifted up the Ensign of freedom in the year 1572, the rule of the Spaniard being shaken off; which the *Albane* Duke had rendred hateful by immoderate 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-publique of the Conenanted Orders, or United Provinces.

Scotland drew a pestilent heretic 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

Anno 1547
of Christ,
to 1589.

The beginning of the year
ceased to be
taken from
Easter in
France.

Belgick
Troubles.

The falling
off, of the *Baravians*
from
Spain.

Anno 1500
of Christ.
to 1547.

had betaken her self, and had desired *Henry Stuart* Duke of Lenox for her husband in the year 1564, he being slain by the Protestants she having slipped to *Elizabeth* Queen of England, out of prison, in which *James* a bastard had inclosed her, by her most unjust sentence, after 20 years imprisonment, was punished with the losse of her head, in the year 1587.

(a) Bizarre in
Hist. of Cyprus

(a) Between these tumults of Christians in Europe, the Turkish affairs grew up with great increases. *Pials* the Bathaw returning from the besieging of Malta, which happened in the year 1565, the matter not ended, took away *Cbios* the Island, the year following from the Genoans. After that, *Muslapha* 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 *Bragandine* the Governour having his Nose and Ears cut short, was slayed alive. *Pim* the fifth, a most holy chief Bishop, being very much moved with that unworthinesse, (this man, the fourth of his surname having finished his life in the year 1565; was the year following chosen in his room) raised a holy war against them. Therefore the chief bishops, the *Spaniards* and *Venetians* ships being drawn together into one Navy, a fight is made at *Naupactum* in the Sea-bosome of Corinth, in which the Barbarians being overcome, two hundred Gallies with Oars, partly taken, partly sunk, there were slain or taken Captive, to the number of 25 thousand *Turks*: twenty thousand Christians being restored to liberty.

The fight at
Naupactum.

The Covenanted Navy, a strife arising among the chief ones, wasted, 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 Prelateship, survived Pope *Pim*. For in that year which followed, 1572. on the Calends of May he departed this life; The seventh Month before that, a new Star was seen in Heaven, which indeed having begun to be seen in *Cassiopeia*, and by degrees lessened, the 1574th year of Christ entering, ceased to appear. That year 1573 which was between, *Henry* the brother of *Charls*, besieged Rochell a very strong Castle among the Santonians, possessed by the Hugonots. But when at the same time, by the voices of the Polonian Princes, he was required to the Kingdome of that Nation, he departed from that City. *Ladewick* the 13th, laying up the honour of this City, being conquered; by whom the six and fiftieth year after, being taken, it ceased to be a refuge of Rebellious Heretiques. *Henry* went into *Polonia* in January of the following year, 1574. and returning from thence the sixth Month after, he hastened into France to take the Kingdome; which the death of *Charls* had made void of a ruler, May the 30th, of his reign 14.

(a) Henry 3.
Ana. Franc.

(a) *Henry* the *Valesian* the third of that name, having consulted of, or begun his reign in the year of this Age. 1574, drew it out unto

Anno 1547
of Christ.
to 1589.

unto fifteen years and above two Months, all which time he spent in vexations, and dangers, being tossed with homebred, and likewise with forreign tumults. *Francis Alenconius*, his brother, a Prince, fell off from him in the year one thousand five hundred seventy five, the Prison-keepers being cunningly deceived by the industry of his sister *Margaret*, by whom he had been commanded to be kept by reason of suspicions. With this man, *Henry* *Berbon* King of the *Vascoins*, and *Henry* of *Condy* another of his fathers brothers sons, is joyned with no small company of *Hugonots*, the *Germans* being hired for aid. But by the interposing of *Katherine* their mother, the brethren being reconciled among themselves, An assembly of the Kingdome of all ranks is gathered together at *Bles*, in the year one thousand five hundred seventy and six, in which the large edicts in favour of the Protestants, are revoked, which thing a little after stirred up greater troubles.

(b) Through *Belgium* in the mean time, the force of the covenanted Provinces against the *Spaniards* being crushed by *John* of *Austria*; who in the year one thousand five hundred seventy eight, had departed from the living, the height of rule is brought on *Francis Alenconius* by the conspired Orders. He being brought out of *ENGLAND*, unto *Belgium*, (whither he had sailed in hope of finishing a marriage with Queen *ELIZABETH*) in the year one thousand five hundred eighty two, and earnestly received by all; the year following he returned into France, when as he had found their desires by whom he was called, to be changed towards him. *Alexander Farnesius* Duke of *Parma* was present for the *Spaniards*; who, the rebels being scattered and cast out by little and little, brought back the Cities unto obedience, especially in one thousand five hundred eighty three, and one thousand five hundred eighty four. In this latter year, *William* of *Auranis* being slain, *Maurice* his son is chosen Captain by the Covenanters, being but eighteen years of age.

(b) The same
Ann. & Hist. of
Flanders.

(a) In the mean time the *Lusitanians* received a great slaughter in *Africa* by the *Saracens*, King *Sebastian* with the flower of the Nobility of *Lusitania* being there slain: who in the four and twentieth year of his age, to bring back *Muleius* by Arms, who was cast forth of his Kingdome, had undertaken rather a glorious or boasting, 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 feeble possession of the Kingdome, many things drawing towards him, in the year 1580.

(a) Hist. of the
African expedition.

(b) But in *ENGLAND*, *ELIZABETH* vexed the Catholics with all kind of torments. Among whom *Edmund Campian* of the society of *Jesus*, in the year one thousand five hundred eighty three, was famous in an honourable confession of the

(b) History of
Schisme of
England.

G g

Faith,

Anno 1547
of Christ
to 1589.

Faith, that I may let passe the rest, both for number, and constancy to be remembred. The year that went before this, one thousand five hundred eighty two, was famous in amending of the Church Calender, the which *Gregory* the thirteenth, chief Bishop, appointed with the greatest praise and profit. Three years after, the same man, obedience being received of three Princes of *Japponia*, by Ambassadors of that Nation, he died the tenth of April, for whom *Sixtus* the fifth was chosen. And in the same year, Civil storms being renewed in France, the Catholique Princes entered into a secret league among themselves, of putting the Protestants to flight, especially *Henry* of Guise, and *Charles Borbon* Cardinall, the Uncle of *Henry* of Navarre; which conspiracy we have wont to call [*Liga*] a bond, tye or League. *Sixtus*, chief Bishop, a curse being pronounced again the *Henries*, the *Pascanian* and the *Condern*, he pronounced either of them unworthy the succession of the Kingdome, which next belonged unto them from the year one thousand five hundred eighty four, in which *Francis Alenconius* had yielded to nature's destiny, the tenth of June, at the Camp of *Theodoricum*. Hence a most cruell war was largely spread over all France. *Henry* King of the *Navarrians* had married the *Germane* souldiers. *Robert* of *Bullein* being Captain, while he goeth to meet this man, resisting him, he overthrew *Anas Joienius* meeting him with his Army at *Cartasium* in *Aquitaine*, in which fight the Duke himself was slain, in the year one thousand five hundred eighty seven. Moreover the *Germanes* being stirred up in many battels by *Henry* of Guise, at last they are put to flight at *Alnetum* in *Belfa*. The year after, which was eighty eight, *Henry* of *Condy* dyed the fifth of March, having left behind him an heir of the same name, who was born in the Moneth of September, who afterwards followed the communion of Rome, and obtaineth unto this day his father's and Grandfather's Nobility, increased with the praise of sincere piety.

That same year was lamentable through the death of *Henry* of Guise, and Cardinall *Ludovick* his brother: who by the *Blesian* assemblies of the whole Kingdome, were by the command of King *Henry* slain; chiefly for that thing intended, because when he had been at *Paris* a little before, in the Moneth of May, He being suddenly moved at the coming of the *Guifian* Duke, had made a sedition, and had forced the astonished King to flight for fear. *Henry* of Guise on Decemb. 23 (the day after) his brother was thrust thorow by the Kings Guard.

Amongst these Tempests of France, *Charles Emmanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, possesseth the dominion of *Saleucia* of the French Title, in a Countrey under the Alps. The Spanish Navy with never so much preparation carried into England, partly by shipwrack, partly by the Council and valour of Drake an English Captain, most knowing in Sea-affairs, perished.

Lastly, the death of *Katherine*, Mother of Kings, made the eighty ninth year of that age mournfull, on January the fifth.

But

Anno 1547
of Christ
to 1589.

But it happened much more sorrowfull by the most unworthy murder of the King himself. Who, great envy being (through the death of the *Guifians*) contracted, when as the Cities here and there fell off from him, and *Paris* it self the head of the kingdome rebelled before the rest, this, *Henry* of Navarre being called to him for aid, he began to besiege, and his Camps being pitched against it, he is slain with a cruell parricide, a poysoned knife being thrust thorow his belly on the Calends of August. By whose death the stock of the *Valesians*, fit for a kingdome, ceased. Therefore the top of affairs turned aside unto the Family of the *Burbonnes*, as the next in kindred. Whose beginning is derived from *Robert* Earl of *Claramonta*, the second son of *Ludovick*.

The plenty of famous wits through France, and other Countreies, 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 brevities sake.

In France, *Henry* the second being King. *John Fernelius* an excellent Physitian of *Ambia* was eminent. *Andrew Tirraquell* a Lawyer, *Julius Caesar Scaliger*. Under *CHARLES*, *Adrian Turneb*, *Rondelet*, a Physitian; *John Aurate*, *Peter Ronsard*, at that time accounted the Prince of French Poetry. *James Cuiack*, a Lawyer of *Toulouse*, *Mark Anthony Mavretus Lemotix*, *Francis Baldaine* a Lawyer, *Dionysius Lambine*, *John Passeratius*; Of whom many came unto the time of *Henry* the third. In other Provinces under *Henry*, about the second, and *Charles*: *Stanislaus Hosius*, *Ruard Tapper*, *William Lindane*, *Cornelius Jansen*, *Andrew Vegg*, *Lawrence Surim*, a Carthusian Frier, *James Pamell*, *James Lainez*, Generall overseer of the Jesuites society. *Arias Montanus*, *Martine Azpicuili*, of Navarre; *Anthony Augustine*, Bishop of *Turracon*, *Peter Vitor*, which three last indeed departed out of life, in the year 1586. *Paul Manute*, *Onofrius Panvine*, *Charles Sigon*, *Jerome Cardane*, and many others. *Ignatius* who in the year 1556, the day before the Calends of August, died after *Francis Xavery*, to whom death happened in the year 1552. December the second. *Teresa*, in the year 1582. *Charles Borromeus*, famous for holiness, two years after, they increased the heavenly number.

Learned Men.

CHAP. XIII.

what things were done throughout the world, Rodulph being Emperour, and Henry Borbon King of France.

From the year 1589 of Christ, unto 1610.

Annals of France.

The Jurinean Fight.

Henry the 4th embraced the Catholique Faith.

A New Family of Kings after the death of *Henry* the third, fortunately began in the year 1589, *Henry* the 4th King of Navarr being taken to the Rule of the French; against whom the covenanted-Princes, because he was not as yet a Catholique, renewed war. The Captain of these was *Charles* of Medua, the brother of *Henry* of Guise, slain by *Henry* the 3d. A little after, a disturbance of things followed through all France. When as parties striving with a killing hatred, and the agreement of Cities being rent asunder; as well the neighbouring Cities among themselves, as all people of the same Cities among each other, burned with inward discords. *Charles Borbon*, the Kings Uncle, who was as yet kept in custody, is saluted by a mock, the tenth King of that name, in the year 1590. Between these things, a noble victory being gotten at the Temple of *Andrew*, through which the Earl of *Egmond*, a Leader of the Spaniards, dyed; and which is wont to be called the *Jurinean* battel. *Henry* compasseth Paris with a most straight siege, when in the mean time, *Charles Borbon* paid his debt to Nature at Fontenay: and the Duke of Parma coming out of Belgium to bring help to the Parisians, the King, the City being left, leadeh an Army against him, and maketh provision to fight. But at Paris, after the losing of the siege, assemblies are solemnized by the covenanted-Princes in the year 1593, for the choosing a new King. But those were made voyd by the ambition and disagreement of the Princes. *Henry* having professed the Catholique faith, July 25, sent the Duke of *Niverna* Embassador to Rome, unto *Clement* chief Bishop, (who the former year had entred the Prelatehip, Jan. 30.) to request pardon. The which when the Bishop deferred, *Henry* in the mean time is anointed at Autricum of the Carnutians, with holy oyl, Febr. 27, in the year 1594; because Durocortorum of Rhemes, where that thing according to the custome was wont to be performed, was in the power of the enemies. And then he is privily let into Paris, March 22, with armed Souldiers. At length, in the year 1595, the Bishop being intreated by *James Perron* the King's Embassador, the sentence of condemnation being abolished, he wholly restored the king. In which thing, *Francis Tolet* Cardinal of the Jesuites 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 Governour and Cities returned, strivingly, unto the defence of *Henry*.

At length, in the year 1598, at Vervin, May the 2d, a peace

was

Cap. 13. An Account of Time.

was established between the French and Spaniards, the chief Bishop being the author: and *Philip* of Spain the fifth moneth from thence, dyed the 13th of September.

(a) Whilest things are so carried on in France; in Belgium against the Spaniards, *Maurice*, Captain of the Covenanted Ranks, or United Provinces, without delay moved War. Therefore through the absence of the Duke of Parma, who ever and anon ran out against *Henry* into France; he took some Cities by force and surrender. The Parmian Duke dyed at Acrebates, in the year 1592, in whose place first of all *Ernest* of Austria, the brother of *Rodulph* the Emperour, was: Then he being dead, *Albert* a Cardinal, the brother of them both was sent; unto whom *Isabel*, the daughter of *Philip* the elder, being given in wedlock, the dominion of those Provinces chanced by lot in the year 1598. This man sitting upon *Offend* a Sea-City of Flanders, in the year 1601, the third year after by *Ambrose Spinola* of Genoa he received it on surrender; truly not worthy the price of so many charges, and lives; which he is said to have spent on that siege. (b) In the mean time, *Elizabeth* Queen of England in the year of her age 70, the 45 of her reign yielded to Nature's destiny, of Christ 1602, and had *James* king of Scotland her Successour, (the which thing she had commanded by Will) bars of *Mary Stuart*; whom I have mentioned above to have been slain by *Elizabeth*, against right. (c) Also in Swethland there was trouble: When as *Charles* the Uncle of *Sigismund* king of Poland had craftily taken away the kingdom committed to his trust, *Sigismund* being excluded; who therefore had contended out of Poland, that he might recover it, in the year 1599. That being taken away from the Catholique Prince, afterward the Protestant Governours passed it over by a publique decree, on *Charles* partaker of the same sect, in the year 1604. Furthermore, that *Sigismund* the onely son of *John* the third, king of Swethland, who dyed in the year 1592, in the same year was called King of the Swedes, the affairs of Swethland being brought into good order, two years after he had returned into Poland. In Hungary and Transylvania there were the like shakings for Religion's sake.

Sigismund Bathor Prince of Transylvania, using rash Counsell, in the year 1598 had departed from his dominion for the sake of *Maximilian* of Austria; *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 Bathorians and Austrians; Transylvania remained in the power of these; *Sigismund* by the interposing of *Clement* chief Bishop, returned into favour with the Emperour; and at length dyed at Prague in the year 1613. But the Protestants again, the Emperour being despised, choose *Boleslaus* a Hungarian, besmeared with the errors of *Zuinglius*, their Captain or Duke; who by the help of the Turks joynd unto him a great part of *Dacia*, and miserably vexed the Catholiques;

Anno 1598

of Christ,

to 1610.

(a) Hist. of

Flanders.

The siege of

Offend.

(b) Annals

of France.

(c) Spand.

Chron.

The Kingdom

of Swethland

usurped by

Charles.

Anno 1589
of Christ,
to 1610.

liques, in the year 1605. The same man the following year maketh peace with the Emperour on these conditions, That for himself, and children, if he should leave any males, he should have Transylvania: At which time *Rodulph* the Emperour entred into a twenty years truce with the Turks. But in *Moscow* the same year 1606, *Demetrius* the Prince, because he was of a more inclinable mind toward the Germans and Polonians, neither disagreed from the Bishop of Rome, by his own Subjects is most cruelly slain.

That I may bring back my Pen unto the Affairs on this side Rhene, *Henry* King of France proclaimed war against *Charles* Duke of the Allobrogians, in the year 1600, that he might retake the dominion of *Salussia*, possessed by him through the Civil Troubles of France. At last they agree between themselves; and the Countrey of *Salussia* was repayed with the Province of the *Sebastians* on this side the Alps. Two years after *Charles* *Gonsalv* Duke of *Bironia*, being hitherto, for his warlike boldnesse, and undaunted courage in dangers, very acceptable unto *Henry*, when as he desired greater matters; and privily conspired against the King's life, was beheaded the day before the Kalends of August, in the year 1602.

The Jesuit-Society being nine years before by the decree of the Senate, commanded to depart from Paris, and other Cities, is cal'd back again by the kings Proclamation, the year 1603 going out. Which Proclamation, the Senate of Paris, the 4th Nones of January, of the year following had confirmed. The same fellowship being much desired by many Cities of the kingdom, through the most greatest will of the most courteous King, began to open or prepare Schools in many places.

Of desiring 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 decree, that after death his heart should be safely laid up there. Which thing indeed being sooner done, than was profitable for the kingdom and society, both grieved. My mind is agast to relate the most bitter death of the most valiant, and most courteous king after this inclosed dominion. Whom when all desired to be immortal, the parricide of one detestable privy murdurer 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 *Dionysius*. She was the daughter of *Francis Medices* the great Duke of *Etruria*; who in the year 1600, a marriage being entred into with *Henry*, brought forth the year following 1601, *Ludovick*, a Prince profitable unto France, Sept. 27.

While *Henry* reigned over France; what with holinesse, what with learning adorned, famously dyed, *Philip Nerius* a teacher of Latine Oratory, in the year 1595, March 26, who by *Gregory* the 14th, with four others, *Isidore* a Spaniard; *Ignatius*, builder of the

Jesuites

Jesuites Society; *Francis Xavery*, the Apostle of the Indians, and *Teresa*, was registred among the number of Saints, March the 12th, of the year 1622. *Francis Tolet* of the fellowship of *Jesus*, Cardinal, in the year 1596. *Cesar Baronius*, Cardinal, a noble writer of Church-Annals, or Yearly Accounts, in the year 1607, the day before the Kal. July. *Justus Lipsius* in the year 1606, dyed at *Lovane*, March 23. *Benedict Arias Montanus* a Spaniard. *Abraham Ortelius*, *Thomas Stapleton*, three in the same year 1598. Of the Protestants, *Theodore Beza*, 1605, October the 25th, of his age 87. *Joseph Scaliger* dyed in the year 1590, January the 10th, of his age 69.

CHAP. XIV.

Of those things which happened worthy to be known, *Rodulph*, *Matthias*, and *Ferdinand*, being Emperours: and *Lewis*, King of France.

From the year of Christ 1610, to 1632.

(A)FTER the death of *Henry* the Great, to be by all kinds of people bewailed, things were more quiet in France, under *Lewis* a child, than the hope of all men supposed: whose guardianship, with the ordering of the kingdom is straightway granted to his Mother. Some of the chief ones made a beginning of tumulting in the year 1614; who hated the too much power of the *Florentine Concinas*.

Between these stirrs, *Lewis* went into *Aquitane* in the year 1616, that he might take *Anne*, the daughter of the Catholique King, *Philip* the second, (whom he before, by an Embassadour, had espoused to himself,) unto a lawful wedlock: and at the same time with the like good successe, he took his sister *Elizabeth* to be joined with *Philip* the son of *Philip* the third. So two most mighty Princes with the greatest profit unto Christian affairs, more strictly bound the promise of peace between themselves by this nuptial exchange. Homebred agreement the year following, doubled the publique merriment; *Henry* Prince of *Conde*, and the other Covenanters being reconciled with *Lewis*. But suddenly, new suspitions arising, on the very Kal. Septemb. of the year 1616, the *Conde* is sent to prison.

The Princes, who the former year had made a fellowship with him, depart from the Court. Against this, a war by the Kings authority is proclaimed; which in the following year 1617 was ended. *Concinus* being in the very entrance of the Kings Palace thrust thorow by the Kings guard, on the 14th day of April, because being commanded by the King for certain causes to be laid hold of; he had tried to defend himself by weapons. His death, a peace of the covenanted Governours; and a publique quietnesse followed.

The

The Jesuite-Society restored.

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

(A) Ex. h. h. h.
Ludovici
XIII. & an
nis Com.
mag.

1616
1617
1618
1619
1620
1621
1622
1623
1624
1625
1626
1627
1628
1629
1630
1631
1632

New Anno

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

The Queen-Mother, untill these Troubles were appeased, being in the mean time intreated to go apart, betook her self to Bles. 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, he by a publique Law decreed, That in the Province of *Bearn*, which is situate at the Pyrenæan bottoms, the Catholique worship should be every where restored; and also that the Protestants should restore the goods taken away about 50 years before, unto the Churches.

The siege of
the Juliace.

Without France, these things happened worthy of memory almost at these same years. Juliack a Town of Lower-Germany was received upon surrender by *Maurice* of Nassaw, being holpen by the French ayds, September entring of the year 1610; concerning whose possession, some Princes strove amongst themselves; after that *John William* the Duke dyed without off-spring.

The Moors
driven out of
Spain.

Philip King of Spain having gotten the most strong Tower of *Alarab*, built by the Moors at the Gaditane Sea, the keepers of it being corrupted by reward, commanded 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.

Sigismund King of Poland, taketh *Smolenskum*, a most fortified Town of *Roxolania* or *Muscovy*, after two years besieging, in the year 1611, in the Moneth of July. Whose son *Uladislaus* they chose Duke of *Mosch*, although afterwards their Counsell or purpose being changed, they desire another: whereby a cruell war, after that, arose.

Charls, King
of Swevia,
being dead,
Gustave suc-
ceeded.

CHARLS, King of Swethland, 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 *Sigismund* King of Poland.

But the 1612th year entring, the twentieth of January, *Rodolph* the Emperour, died, the thirty sixth year from the departure of *Maximilian* his father, Whom his brother *Matthias* succeeded the same year.

The Vnarians after these things, being troubled by the inroads of the Croatsians, encounter with arms, *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of Austria, the son of *Charls* Arch-Duke, who was the brother of *Maximilian* the second, Emperour, in the year one thousand six hundred and fifteen. Which War being waged on both sides, through mutual losses for three years space, the 1618 year entring, was laid down.

A greater war arose in Italy between the Mantuan and Subaudian Dukes, in the year 1613, over the Principality of Montferat, when as *Francis* of Mantua dying without issue Male, *Ferdinand* his brother, of a Cardinal was chosen in his room. Who being defended by the Spaniards helps against *Charls Philibert* Duke of

of Subaudia, he strove 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 composed, in the year following the war was restored. Moreover *Vercella* was taken in the year 1617, the 25th of July, by the Vice-king of *Mediolum*; and a year almost turning about, by the endeavour of the most Christian King, was restored in the year 1618, in the Moneth of June; and so there was made an end of warring.

In *Dacia*, *Gabriell Bathor*, being put to flight by *Bethleem Gabor*, furnished with the aids of the Turks, most wretchedly perished. *Gabor* defended the Province possessed, against the Emperour, after that, by weapons and treachery.

A far most 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 he received on certain conditions from *Matthias* the Emperour. But then at *Prague*, the Protestants revolted from him, the Earl of *Turra* stirring 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 bastard, joyned himself. Between these things, *Matthias* dyeth in the year 1619, of March the 20th, the 62 year of his age turning, of his Empire 6 years, and nine moneths; in whose place *Ferdinand* king of Bohemia and Hungary, being chosen, not slowly prosecuteth the war against the seditious, *Bucquoin* and *Dampier* most valiant Captains, being opposed against them. But the Protestants make *Frederick* Elector Palatine, the son 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 solemn ceremony 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 battel being made, by *Bucquoin* Captain of the Emperour's Army, and the Bavarian, the Palatine is scattered; and being put to flight, and banished, the year following, he fleeth over unto the Batavian 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 Emperour; who restored every where the Catholike profession; 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 granted to open Schools at *Paris*, in the same year wherein *Prague* banished it, 1618.

Which was the sixth from a new company of Clerks framed at the same *Lotetia* or *Paris*, under the name of the Oratory, which being gathered together by *Peter Berull* a Parisian Elder, in the year 1612. *Paul* the fifth, the year following, by an Episco-

H h h

pall

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1632.

The German
War in Bo-
hemia.

The Palati-
ne is made
King of Bo-
hemia.

He is over-
come and put
to flight.

Ann 1610
of Christ
to 1632.

The War in
the Tellian
Valley.

pal Proclamation, decreed to be confirmed. Moreover *Urbane* the eighth registred the author of this famous instruction, eminent in the like praise of learning and Godlinesse, into the order of the most eminent Cardinalls in the year 1627. Who, two years after being increased with great defects, and famous in a great off spring, died the sixth Nones of October in the year 1629. of his age the 55th.

At the same time, in which it was warred the Palatinate, (that was the year 1620) in the Valley of Telline: which at the command of the *Rhetians* or *Canes*, whom they call the *Grisons*; Civill troubles flamed. The Catholiques being provoked with the injuries of the Protestants, hidden Counsells being entred into among themselves, oppresse or come upon all the Calvinists; and the aid of Duke *Ferri* Governour of Mediolum being intreated, they get leave of him of enjoying Castles in some six places. Moreover the Rhetian Nation being all troubled, and with them the Venetians: who believed these inclosures of Italy to be held by a continuall possession by the Spaniards, was in no case making for their affairs, both desiring aid from him. *Ludovick* King of France was not wanting, and first of all, in the year 1620, he obtained by Embassadours from the King of Spain, that he should promise to restore all things wholly, while they consulted of the Catholique affairs. Which caution being approved by the most Christian King, when as nevertheless the matter wanted an issue, it is brought to weapons. Furthermore those exercised the French and Spaniards, and the confederates of both, with a diverse success, for some years.

A Civill War
in France.

In the mean time a Civill war was renewed throughout France, some Governours conspiring against *Lewine*, whose power had increased even unto envy; whom the secret flight of the Queen Mother, and her passage into the Castle of Andegavia, had enforced to attempt new matters.

In which war, *Ludovick* making use of the Faithfull endeavour and counsell of *Henry* Prince of Condy, who in the year one thousand six hundred and nineteen, in the Moneth of October, had been freed from Prison, in a short time he restored rest and quietnesse to the French, in one fight at *Casars* bridge, the Armies of the adversaries being slain. Which conquest made the Queen Mother, and others of those parties, friends with the King in the year 1620.

The Expedition
of Be-
nearn.

The same year, an expedition for *Benearn* followed: which being finished with incredible speedinesse, brought a fruit more welcome then could be expected. For the stubborn enemies being affrighted at the sudden coming, the King found there all things inclinable to obedience.

Therefore, holy houses, and the goods of the Catholiques were delivered into his power, that whole countrey lying under the Pyrenean Hills, whose right it was to be separated from the rest of the Kingdom, from that time forward he determined by his

Ann 1610
of Christ
to 1632.

The Siege of
Mount Albane.

his decree that it should be made tributary to the same, the which at last in the year 1624, was established. But three years before, of Christ 1621, very many Towns of the *Santons*, and *Novempulonia*, and the neighbour Provinces; which are to the number of sixty; were by force or fear, with a very great slaughter of the stubborn enemies, subdued. By little and little the course of *Victories* came on, to Mount Albane. Which City the King setting upon at an unreasonable 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 Medua, himself, Lieutenant of Aquitaine. Neither long time after, *Lewine* Master of both Souldiery deceased of a disease, the fifteenth of December, in the year 1621. Which same year was the last to *Paul* the fifth, chief Bishop. For he departed the eight and twentieth day of January, of his age the sixty ninth; of his Prelate ship the sixteenth. The Moneth following, and the ninth day thereof, *Alexander Ludovisius* of Bononia, is chosen, who would be called *Gregory* the fifteenth. And this man, about two years and five Moneths being finished, in the year 1623, the eighth of July, gave place to *Maphew Barberine*, who under the name of *Urbane* the eighth from a. d. 7. Ides of Aug. of the same year 1623, unto this time is chief over the Church, and as yet maketh it more famous by vertues, worthy of so great chief-dome, joyed with excellent Learning.

The death of *Philip* the third, king of Spain followed the death of *Paul* the fifth, the third Moneth after, which fell out the day before the Calends of Aprill, in the year 1621, of his age forty three, of his reign twenty three. But in the Moneth of September, the fifteenth Calends of October, *Robert Bellarmine* of the Jesuites society, S. R. E. Cardinall, flew up into Heaven, whither (the same which had brought him unto the Purple garment) integrity of life the companion of singular Learning, carried him.

About the same time also Breda a Town of Brabant, *Spinola* Captain of the Spanish Army, besieged; and in Aquitaine, and the Province of Narbony, *Rohanne*, and *Subizius*, Protestant brethren, renewed a war against king *Ludovick*. Breda in the year 1624. in the Moneth of August, is begun to be Besieged: on June the thirteenth, of the following year, for want of Provision, made a surrender. With the Rebellious French it was fought by land, and Sea, and the same being every where overcome: but in this latter, in which *Ganifius* was Captain, the Navy of the Rochellian Robbers being tamed, the Island Rheas was reduced into the power of *Ludovick* the King.

Which things while they are carried on in France, in Italy, *Le-diguer* master of the Horse being Captain of the French Army for the Prince of Subaudia, fought against the Genoans and Spaniards, in whose Protection those are. But *Mansfeld* had troubled Germany with often inroads and robberies, a tumultuous company

The Genoan
War.

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1631.

The Isle of
Ree taken
away from
the English.

The siege of
Rochell.

The besieging
of Casal.

pany of robbers being gathered together. Who being put to flight by *Tilly* a most valiant commander, he fleeth unto *Gabor* the Transilvanian; and from thence striving to go to the Venerians, with an incredible profit and joy of the Catholique parties, he perished, in the year 1626. The Rochellers unmindfull of their sworn faith a little before, and of peace the same year received, call forth privily the English against the King. Who in the year 1627. being brought unto the Isle Rhea, or of Rhee, with a Navy of an hundred and twenty Ships, *Buckingham* being Captain, they possesse the whole, except the Castle; over which *Tourasse* was governor, a stout man, and greatly skillful in warlike affairs. This man, although the works were new, nor as yet finished, shifted off the sharp and continuall forces of the enemies, untill now labouring with the want of all things, and being wearied, the industry of *Ludovick* the King came to help them. For this King using *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, a man flourishing in all praise, his helper and Minister; he sent over quickly *Schonberg* a famous Captain, indeed with so great number of souldiers unto the succour of the besieged; who, *Tourasse* being joynd to him, drave our the English, being slain and chased out of all the Island.

Nothing seemed to be done by so many wars and Victories, as long as that despiſer Rochell, impatient of Kings, and all Rule, lifted up another Kingdom as it were in the middle of a Kingdom. Which City being situate 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* attempteth 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 1627. And the same *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, being partaker of the Counsell, by works and Fortifications, and, among other things, huge Bulwarks unmoveable, being finished by the Ocean side, he so held it shut up a whole year, that the Citizens being killed up with hunger, and having suffered all extremity, yielded themselves unto the King. Therefore it, the walls being cast to the ground, was reduced almost into the form of a Village for a terror and example to others, that the invincible might rather desire the defence and clemency of their Prince, then to attempt weapons. Rochell was taken in the eight and twentieth year of that age, October the 30th. After that, the Rebels returned wholly unto their duty, neither saw the year following, any thing of an enemy left in France.

Ludovick being busied about Rochell, and the English: the Duke of Subaudia had stirred up the weapons of the Spaniards against *Mantuan*; with whom he had an old strife about the possession of Mounterrat. And also some Cities being already taken: and *Casal* (that is, a Town, as least antient, so of that Province, as the report is, the most fortified of all Italy) *Collaltus* had besieged. *Ludovick*, things being appeased in Italy, led his

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1631.

his Army, being Conquerour, thither thorow the Alps, and the close places of the Mountains, being broken thorow, which also nature through the roughness of places, and most strong Garrisons of the enemy had made unpassible, he overcame *Seguſio*, a City under the Alps, at the first onser, the third and twentieth of March, in the year 1629. The Spaniards having departed from Casal, left it free for a military supply, and Provisions, our souldiers carrying on their Journey within the Town. After the departure of the French; they by and by returned unto the siege that was broken off for a time; with a greater provision then before.

About the same time, *Collaltus* Captain of the Emperours Army, very much wasted the land of Mantua; and *Spinola* chief Governour for the Spaniards from the Catholique king, a man of great fame for warfare, besieged Casal with all his Forces. But the unconquered vertue of *Tourasse*, who held that Town in Garrison, made all their endeavours void. At last, the French flee to *Ricelieu* the Cardinall, ordering the Warre with the greatest power, the second time beyond the Alps to bring 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 Towns-men, and defenders, being wasted, is suddenly invaded by the Germans, on the Moneth of July, in the year one thousand six hundred and thirty.

The French being nothing affrighted with the misery of Parties, three Armies being in vain opposed, the victories repeated over the enemies, they through valour brought forth thither a passage for themselves whither they had intended. Then under the very sight of Casal, and the Spaniard pitching his Tents, when they were in readinesse to joyn battel, *Mazarine* running between, the matter is brought unto conditions of peace without arms, and blood; by the highest providence toward both, yea toward all Christians: lest either through a great slaughter, victory should be manifest to either; or might yield to neither, a mutuall slaughter being made. This was the end of the Italian Expedition, November going out, of the year 1630. When as now the labour of the siege bringing a continued discaſe, a discaſe brought a departure of life to *Spinola*.

After these things the name of *Lewis* was famous throughout all people; not more by the report of weapons, than equity, and faithfulness toward his fellowes, whose safety he held more beloved, than his own private profits and wealth. Also the excellent force and vertue of mind of the most eminent Cardinall *Ricelieu* was for admiration; and in managing great affairs, a like industry of a diligent Wit.

In

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1631.

The Offence
of the Queen-
Mother and
King's Bro-
ther.

In the year 1631, in the moneth of April, both Embassadors agreeing, a peace was established between the Emperour and Duke of Mantua, on equal terms; and also the possession of Mantua was confirmed to this man by the Emperour's decree, and of Montferrat, the second day of July. Thus all things being appeased, the ancient rest and quietness returned unto Italy.

French and German stirrs followed Italian peace. In France, the Queen-Mother, a grudge being taken up against Cardinal Richelieu, she openly renounced her friendship from him; neither that she might receive him into favour, could she be intreated by any of his, or even by the intreaties of King Lewis her son himself. Gusto the King's brother in a short time after followed his Mother's example, and his mind being estranged from the same Cardinal, he departed unto Orleans, which City belonged to his Title. Straightway 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, she privily escaped out of that Town into Flanders, July the 19th day; The Duke of Orleans now going aside from Orleans, from the moneth of March, into Burgundy, thence fleeing from the King, following after him, he also departed into Lorrain, and lastly into Flanders.

A Civil War,
wherein the
King's Brother
is overcome.

Then a tumultuous company being gathered together, he breaking out into France; the following year he set upon Narbonne in France, which they name Occitania. The Duke Montmorency was chief over this Province; who falling away unto him in the moneth of July, brought with him a great increase of Forces, and courage; That now the Army of the king, with Schanberg the Captain, assailing on him, he durst to resist, and encounter with it. Therefore on the very Kalends of September, of the year 1632, they met in a very short, but bloody battel at Castlemaur; in which, the Rebels were overcome, and not a few chief men were slain. Montmorency, some wounds being received, came under the power of his enemies; and being brought to Tolouse, a Sentence of his head being passed on him by the Senate, he submitted his neck to the sword or hatchet the third Kal. of November. Which highest chance not onely with a steadfast, but also goddily and religiously, as became a Christian, with a ready mind he underwent.

Troubles of
Germany, and
the King of
Sweden's
Expedition.

In Germany, Gustave king of Swethland, who from the year 1630, going out of his own borders, had cast forth the Emperour's Armies out of Pomerania, and other neighbouring Provinces; in the following year 1631, he moved forward into more inward places, and Towns without number being vanquished, he largely spread about his terreur. Tillie, the Captain of the Catholique party being in vain opposed against him; who also himself, from the year 1630, having in the mean time set upon Magdeburg, brake

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1631.

The Fight at
Lipfia.

brake it thorow with the greatest force, and burned it the ninth of May, of the following year 1631. But the Lutheran Princes, an Assembly being had at Lipfia, they conspire against the Emperour; and their forces being joyned with Gustave, they take up war. Against these Tillie is opposed; who in the moneth of September, another Captain, Papenheim, being joyned with him, besiegeth Lipfia, and compelleth it to yield. A little after, the Covenanted-Princes, are present, and especially the king of Swethland, with the Duke of Saxony.

There is made at Lipfia, between these and the Tillians, a most sharp battel; whose issue fell out lamentably unlucky to the Catholique party. Tillie being overcome, withdrew himself by flight, and for the most part ten thousand being lost. Lipfia was taken by the Saxons into possession. This Victory laid open to the king of Swethland that which was left of Germany, none hindring him. Heribols being taken, he subdued all Francony, and also Mogantia, and others: From that time forward, he passed thorow other Provinces in manner of an out-breaking flame, or steep-running River: The Saxon in the mean time invading Bohemia, afterwards took Prague, the head City of that kingdom, by surrender. Some of the Princes of Germany, that they might turn away the storm invading them, implored the help of Lewis King of France, whom he by his weapons and authority defended safe from wrong; especially the Archbishop of Trevis: the which in the year following 1632, was perished.

This very year the Swedish King kept the same course of victories without offence or hindrance; and wandring thorow Suevia, Alatia, and Bavaria, he made many Towns to come under his power. The River Danubius being passed over, he scattered the Bavarians with their Captain Tillie, who a little after deceased of a wound, at Ingolstadt, now of a great age, and excelling in warlike glory; but more famous in Religion, and the worship of Catholique Piety. Vualstine Lieutenant of the highest Catholique affairs, recovereth Prague against the Saxon and Swede. And then after many toffings, at length at Lutzen, which Town is not far distant from Lipfia, Vualstine and Papenheim fight for two dayes space against the King of Swethland: In which battle Gustave the king of Sweden dyed. Not long after, Papenheim. That was done in the moneth Novemb. The Swedes, their king being slain, renewed the War nothing more slowly; the which they prosecute unto this day.

The last Fight
and death of
the King of
Sweden.

The same year 1632, made Vladislaus king of Poland; who into the place of his father, by solemn Assemblies of the kingdom was chosen, according to the custome, in the moneth October; when as the nine and twentieth day before of April, Sigismund had dyed, of his reign the 45.

Moreover,

Anno 1610
of Christ,
to 1631.

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

The End of the Ninth Book.

AN

Anno 1632
of Christ,
to 1634.



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 Swethland, 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 Emperour's Party: although he was constrained to quit the field in the same fight; *Oxenstern* Chancellor of Sweden undertook the government of the Warr; and in the year 1633, committed sixteen thousand Souldiers into the hands of *Lunaburgick* and *Kniphuse* to go into Westphalia; sends away *Vinorien* into Francony, and he himself goeth unto the Duke of