

feet, were dismissed with a similar answer. On the 18th the Emperor went to the town-hall in order to receive the homage of the city of Heilbronn, and afterwards travelled onwards to Malpack. On the 19th he was at Esslingen, on the 20th at Göppingen, on the 21st at Geislingen, and on the 25th on his way to Ulm. On the 27th, the deputies from Augsburg had a public audience, and received the same answer as the other towns of the Empire.

On the 31st of January the city of Ulm took the oath of allegiance. On the 25th of February the Emperor was at Ulm, and present at the funeral ceremonies held for the Queen of the Romans, who had died on the 27th of the last month.

When Duke Maximilian heard that a battle was likely to ensue between his father (the King of the Romans) and the Elector John Frederick of Saxony, he felt an irresistible impulse to fight on his father's side; but not daring to ask the Emperor's consent to his departure, he got up at midnight on the 6th of March, and, unperceived by his attendants, descended into the court with his sword under his arm. Here a confidential nobleman awaited him, who had post-horses in readiness, and gave him his own servant as an attendant. The Prince gave out that he was a courier sent by Duke Maximilian to his father, King Ferdinand. At three o'clock, however, M. de Chontonay, cup-bearer to the Crown-Prince, became aware of the transaction, and told it to Count Fürstenberg, who disclosed it to the Emperor, and hurried off after the Duke.

Having overtaken him at the second post, he brought him back again to Ulm.

On the 4th of March the Duke of Würtemberg came to Ulm, and sued for pardon of the Emperor, according to the treaty of Heilbronn. The Duke being much afflicted with the gout, the Emperor permitted him to remain seated in the chair in which he was conveyed into his presence. After the audience, the Emperor travelled to Giengen, leaving the Bishop of Arras (the younger Granvella) with the Duke; and on the 5th he came to Nördlingen, where he was detained by the gout until the 21st. On this day he came to Oettingen, where the town of Strasburg surrendered. On the 22nd he went to Sengelhausen, on the 23rd to Sanpohk, and on the 24th to Nuremburg, where the Danish envoys met him, and laid before his Majesty an intercession in favour of the Elector, John Frederick. The Emperor assigned them to Eger for his answer. On the 29th the Emperor entered Herspruck with flying colours, and passed the 30th and 31st of March at Vilseck. On the 1st of April the Emperor was at Weiden, and on the 2nd at Thiershaupt, where on the 5th he was joined by the King of the Romans (Ferdinand, King of Hungary and Bohemia). At night the Emperor came to Eger, where King Ferdinand followed him on the next day. Both monarchs remained at Eger till the 14th, and on the 6th of April received the news of the death of the King of France, which had taken place on the 30th of March.

On the 6th of April the Duke of Cleves also came to

Eger. On the 14th the Emperor slept at Langegg, on the 15th at Regenau, on the 16th at Werther, on the 17th at a village near Glatz, on the 18th at Gutenstein, on the 19th at Schwentrecht, on the 20th at Tiefeneck, and from the 21st to the 24th remained at Selkorn; on this day the monarchs hurried forward with the cavalry, and crossing the Elbe by a ford, first with the light, and afterwards with the heavy horse, came up with the Saxon army at the corner of a forest.

A bloody battle ensued, in which the Elector was wounded in the head, and taken prisoner; nearly two thousand of his men were left dead on the field, and the rest taken, excepting a few who saved themselves by flight to Wittenberg. The Emperor and the King crossed the Elbe again, and slept at Schesneck; on the 27th they were at Diebles, on the 28th at Niede, on the 29th at Wereblen, and on the 30th of April at Nielsink. On the 1st of May they came within a post of Wittenberg; on the 4th they crossed the river a little further down, and having reached the village of Pollersdorf, a quarter of a mile from Wittenberg, they encamped round about the town, and remained there till the 10th of June.

On the 5th of May the Elector of Brandenburg came to the Emperor, and, accompanied by several Princes, sued for pardon of the imprisoned Elector. After several conferences, they obtained it, under certain conditions, imposed in an agreement dated the 8th of this month.

On the 19th the brother and son of Duke John Frederick came out of the town, and signed the said agreement.

On the 23rd the garrison marched out of Wittenberg, and was escorted for the space of three miles by the Imperial chevaux légers; after which Baron de Madutz took their place in the town, with five companies of German troops.

On the 24th the Duchess Consort was announced to his Majesty, who sent the Elector of Brandenburg and the two Archdukes to meet her. She arrived, accompanied by her second son, brother of the captive Duke and his consort, and followed by four carriages, containing the ladies, all dressed in mourning. She found the Emperor in his tent with the King of the Romans, Duke Maurice of Saxony, the Duke of Alva, the Duke of Camerino, and several other gentlemen. As soon as the Duchess saw the Emperor, she threw herself on her knees before him; he immediately held out his hand to her, and bade the King of the Romans to assist her in rising; whereupon, by her Saxon counsellor, she expressed the chief object of her request, namely, that her husband might not be taken out of the country. She received for answer that her petition could not at present be complied with. She then threw herself once more on her knees, and earnestly prayed the Emperor to have mercy upon her and her children.

His Majesty, with much kindness, bid her take courage, and the Grand-Chamberlain, the Duke of Alva, conducted her to her husband, with whom she was permitted to converse two hours, and was then led back again to Wittenberg, where the Emperor paid her a visit. On the 26th the captive Duke also came to Wittenberg to settle

all his affairs before his departure in presence of the Duchess, during which time he was, however, guarded by Don Alonzo Vivez with 500 Spanish archers. The King of the Romans had already marched off into Bohemia on the 24th with his troops.

On the 2nd of June the Emperor crossed the Elbe with his army, and took up his quarters half a mile from the town. On the 3rd the captive Duke John Frederick and his son came to the camp, the latter excused their late arrival by saying, that sickness had detained his father, and begging to recommend his father, mother, brothers and sisters to the Emperor's kind and gracious consideration. On the 4th Duke Maurice, according to the act of abdication made by the Duke John Frederick, was publicly invested with his new electoral dignity, and on the 5th entered Wittenberg with his troops, from whence the Duchess Sybille had departed early in the morning. On the 7th the Emperor was at Heinch, on the 8th at Pieterwerth, where he remained on the 9th for the performance of his religious duties, and on the 16th arrived at Halle in Saxony. On the 18th the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, who were very urgent with the Emperor for the pardon of the Landgrave (of Hesse), brought him to Halle, where, on the 19th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he had an audience of the Emperor and made his obeisance to him. One of his nobles then made an address to His Majesty, kneeling before his throne according to etiquette, to which an Imperial Counsellor gave answer, that the Emperor, in consideration of the intercession made by the Electors then present, would

consent to remit both the sentence of death and of constant imprisonment which had been pronounced against the Landgrave, according to the article already referred to.

After this, the Landgrave was committed to the Duke of Alva's care, who detained him and the Electress to supper in the castle, and then allotted a room to the Landgrave under the surveillance of Don Juan de Guevara and his 200 archers. On this day, Count Eberstein and two of his accomplices were punished for a fault committed at the siege of Bremen.

On the 18th also arrived the Duke of Brunswick and the Prince, his son, whom the Landgrave had kept imprisoned for five years. Some Danish envoys also came here at the same time. On the 24th the Electors represented to the Emperor in strong terms the captivity of which the Landgrave complained. His Majesty then gave them the paper to read in which not only his sentence of constant imprisonment and death had been remitted to him, but all his property was secured. His Majesty said, that he would have escaped without any punishment whatever, if it were not for a clause in the articles, by which he was obliged to submit to a limited imprisonment at any time which should best suit the Emperor.* The Electors perceived the truth and reason of this statement, and were satisfied.

* Hormayr, in a note appended to this passage of Charles' Itinerary, refers the reader to a short discussion, relative to the Landgrave's imprisonment, in the Austrian Plutarch.

Speaking there of the capitulation of Wittenberg, to which the Elector had agreed, he continues, "Philip, Landgrave of Hesse,

The Emperor afterwards ordered the Duke of Brunswick to be brought into his presence, and chided him for having spoken and written so disrespectfully of him, and for having sought assistance from the King of France. His Majesty, however, was willing to let his clemency prevail, and to reinstate the Duke in his dominions. On the 22nd the Duke of Alva led the two captive Princes away. On the 23rd the Emperor went from Halle to Canstadt, on the 24th to Naumberg, on the 25th to Ghein, on the 26th to Chat, on the 27th to Salfeld, on the 28th and 29th he was at Grünenthal, and on the 30th at Judenbach.

father of Agnes, the wife of Maurice, complied with the Emperor's wishes so far as, in a large assembly, on the 19th of June, 1547, to make the most abject apologies, to give his signature to the capitulation, and to follow the Emperor as prisoner."

That the Emperor had promised not to keep him immured in a prison (*nicht in einiger Gefängnitz zu halten*) and had afterwards ordered the word *einiger* to be erased and *ewiger* substituted, thereby giving the power of imprisoning, though *not for life*, Hormayr maintains: "To be one of those countless and childish fabrications by which the party spirit of that time endeavoured to place Charles's memory on a par with that of a Nero or a Busiris. The original papers of the Emperor, as well as those of Maurice and Granvelle, and the sketch of the agreement made by Duke Maurice and the Elector of Brandenburg, are to be seen at Vienna, of which latter document copies are to be found elsewhere, and expose the utter falsehood of this miserable invention." Robertson alludes to this report, as bearing the authority of some historians of great name, but as Sleidan, who published several memorials respecting the Landgrave's loss of liberty, does not mention it, he seems disposed to concur with those who call in question the truth of this story.

On the 1st of July he came to Neustadt, on the 2nd to Coburg, and on the 3rd and 4th to Bamberg; on the 6th to Nuremberg, where, on the 14th, the people of Hamburg signified their subjection. On the 18th he came to Rot, on the 19th to Wurzburg, on the 20th to Mannheim, on the 21st to Donauwerth, on the 22nd to Westendorf, and on the 23rd to Augsburg, where the Duke of Bavaria arrived with the Prince his son. The captive, Duke John Frederick, was also brought to Augsburg, while the Landgrave remained at Donauwerth under a Spanish guard.

On the 1st of August the Emperor was going to recommence the cure of Indian bark-wood, but was attacked by his usual disorder, the jaundice, which continued to annoy him during the whole of this month. On the 1st of September the Diet commenced, and the Archduke Maximilian appeared there in place of the Emperor.

On the 18th the Electors and the States accompanied the Emperor into the church, and on the 19th he went to hunt in Bavaria, and having spent thirteen days away, returned to Augsburg on the 1st of October. On the 6th the Cardinal de Madruz arrived from Trent, and on the 21st came the King of the Romans. On the 23rd of November Maria, the widowed Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, made her entry into Augsburg; the Emperor received her at the door of his chamber, being unable, from the effects of the gout, to go any further to meet her. On the 29th of November the Festival of the Golden Fleece was held.

On the 29th of December the city of Brunswick was

pardoned, and Magdeburg was placed under the Ban of the Empire.

1548.

On the 5th of January the Cardinal Madruz returned from Rome.

On the 6th the Emperor, according to custom, offered at the high mass gold, frankincense and myrrh, which were carried after him by the Elector of Brandenburg, the Palatine, and the Archduke Maximilian, instead of the Bohemian Elector. On the 14th, at the Diet, the Archduke, in the name of the Emperor, declared to the Assembly, in an opening speech, the reason of their convocation.

After him the Cardinal of Trent spoke, and gave an account of his mission to the Papal Court. The Secretary, Obernberg, then read out loud the Imperial instructions.

After this the Archduke resumed his speech, and said, that, as the Pope did not intend to transfer the Council to Trent, the Emperor was determined to lay down certain measures for the restoration of peace in Germany, until the Pope should, in an efficacious manner, remove the existing difficulties.

On the 20th the Duke of Alva travelled by post through Genoa to Spain.

On the 24th of February the ceremony of the investiture of the Elector Maurice of Saxony took place.

On the 1st of April the Emperor recommenced his draughts of the infusion of Indian bark.

On the 8th of May the King of Tunis came to Augs-

burg, whose own son had caused his eyes to be put out, and driven him out of the country.

On the 15th, the so-called "Interim" was delivered to the Diet, being written in the German and Latin languages.

A newly-arrived Nuncio also had an audience.

On the 25th the Elector Maurice returned home. On the last of May the procession of the Corpus-Christi took place, and was conducted by the Cardinal of Augsburg, who carried the Venerabile. On his right hand walked the Elector Palatine, and on the left the Elector of Brandenburg; the canopy was carried by the Archduke Maximilian, and the Dukes of Bavaria, Brunswick, and Würtemberg. On the 11th of June the Archduke travelled to Spain, to marry the Imperial Princess, and to remain there as Governor during the absence of the Emperor. On this day also an important meeting of the Diet took place. On the last of June the Cardinal of Augsburg proposed a treaty to the States, the form of which was read aloud by a secretary, and, after another short speech from the Cardinal, the Diet was dissolved.

On the 2nd of July the King of the Romans set out for Austria. On the 12th the Emperor went from Augsburg to Neuhof, on the 13th and 14th he enjoyed the pleasures of the chase near Gasingen, and arrived at Munich on the 15th.

On the 16th he went out hunting with the Court of Bavaria, and likewise on the 17th and 18th. On the 19th he took his leave, presented the ladies with costly

rings, and went on to Wetaberg. On the 20th to Bruck, and on the 23rd to Augsburg. On the 2nd of August the Emperor assembled the *bourgeoisie* of Augsburg, and re-organized it. The trial between Hesse and Nassau on the subject of Katzenellenbogen was also decided here. On the 13th of August the Emperor went from Augsburg to Günzburg, and on the 14th to Ulm. On the 20th he went from Ulm to Geislingen, on the 21st to Göppingen, on the 22nd to Esslingen, on the 23rd he passed between Stuttgart and Canstadt to Fanningen. On the 24th he was at Britta, on the 25th at Bruchsal, and on the 26th in the town of Crevensee in the Palatinate. On the 1st of September he was at Spires, on the 3rd at Worms, on the 4th at Oppenheim, and on the 5th at Mayence, where His Majesty embarked on board a vessel, in which he spent the night of the 6th.

On the 7th he was at Bonn, on the 8th at Cologne, on the 10th at Juliers, on the 11th at Bergen, on the 12th at Maestricht, on the 13th at Holy Cross, on the 14th at Tirlemont, on the 15th and 16th at Louvain, on the 17th and 18th at Verre, on the 19th, 20th and 21st at Grünenthal, and on the 22nd of September at Brussels. On the 19th of October Duke Adolph of Holstein, brother to the King of Denmark, entered the Imperial service at Brussels. On the 25th the Assembly of the States of the Low Countries met.

On the 1st of November the Emperor was attacked by the gout. On the 6th the Stadtholderinn travelled to Camerich to meet the Queen of France, who arrived on

the 2nd of December. On the 23rd died Maximilian von Buren, of the house of Egmont.

On the 27th the necessary authority to ratify the "Interim" was received from Rome.

1549.

On the 5th of January the Emperor gave the Legates an audience on the above-mentioned subject, and complained greatly of the slowness of their journey, and of the delay of the Papal decision in so important an affair.

On the 24th of February the Emperor offered at the Mass fifty pieces of gold, according to the number of his years, as he was in the habit of doing on his birth-day.

On the 1st of May he re-commenced the cure with the infusion of bark, which lasted till the 28th.

On the 1st of April the Infante, Don Philip, arrived at Brussels and threw himself at his father's feet.

Among his followers were, the Cardinal de Trent (*son conducteur*) the Margrave Albert de Brandenburg, the Prince de Piémont, the Duke of Alva, d'Asioli de Sesse, the Marquis de Pescara, and the Admiral de Castile. On the 2nd the Marquis d'Arscot died.

On the 4th of June the heir-apparent made his entry into Louvain, and on the 5th received homage as successor to the Dukedom of Brabant. In the evening the Emperor also came to Louvain, and on the 8th returned to Brussels, where the Prince likewise made his entry. On the 14th the Emperor was at Alost, and on the 15th at Ghent.

On the 19th the Emperor went by a new canal to the sea, and passed the night at Loue; on the 21st he was at Madegem, on the 22nd at Bruges, on the 26th at Wimmenthal, on the 27th at Langenmarkt, on the 28th at Yprés. On the 29th, at noon, at Ronsbrugg, and at night at Berg. On the 30th, at noon, he came to Dunkirk, and at night to Gravelingen.

On the 3rd of July he came, at noon, to Lüneburg, and at night to St. Omer. On the 2nd of August the Emperor went from St. Omer to Arras, on the 3rd to Bethune, on the 4th to Fourne, on the 5th and 6th to Lille, and on the 7th to Dornich, where the Prince made his entry. On the 9th he was at Davai, and on the 10th at Arras, where the Prince also made his entry. On the 13th he was at Bapann, and on the 14th at Camerich, where, on the 15th, he surveyed the Castle. On the 16th he was at Valenciennes, where the entry was made on the 17th, and on this day he went to Quesnoy, on the 18th to Avennes, on the 19th to Chimay, on the 20th to Marienburg, on the 21st to Beaumont, and on the 22nd to Bingen. Here he found the Queen, his sister; and the Stadtholderinn received him and his whole suite in a set of most magnificent apartments, hung with tapestry of her own and her ladies' work, and entertained them for the space of nine days, with ingeniously devised tournaments and costly banquets.

On the 31st the Court was at Mons, where the Prince made his entry on the 1st of September.

On the 2nd the Emperor went to Mariemont, a tasteful country-house, built by the Queen Stadtholderinn. On

the 3rd he went to Gemappe, on the 4th to Brienne la Luhe, and on the 5th to Brussels. On the 6th the Emperor was, at noon, at Grunenthal, and at night at Bure, while the Prince held his entry into Mechlin.

On the 11th of September the Emperor came to Antwerp, where, on the 12th, the Prince was done homage to as his successor, and where, on the ensuing days, many distinguished festivities took place. On the 17th his Majesty went to Mechlin, and on the 30th returned to Brussels, where he spent the remainder of the year.

1550.

On the 17th of February the Emperor received intelligence that the Cardinal de Monte had, on the 7th instant, been elected Pope, under the name of Julius III.; his predecessor, Pope Paul, having died on the 10th of November, of the former year.

On the 28th his Majesty sent el Commendator Major Don Louis de Fuingier to testify his obedience.

On the 1st of March Don Pedro de Toledo arrived as Minister from the new Pope.

On the 31st of May the Emperor took leave of the Queen, his sister, and left Brussels for Germany, to be present at the Diet. The Emperor, while passing on horseback through the principal square, turned round to take an affectionate leave of the people, strongly giving vent to his emotion and sorrow.

That night the Emperor and the Prince arrived at

Louvain. On the 2nd of June they came to St. Croy, on the 3rd to Tongerlo, on the lake of Liege, and on the 4th to Maestricht, where the Prince was done homage to.

On the 7th the Emperor reached Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 8th was at Gilch, and on the 9th Cologne, where the Elector came to meet him.

On the 14th he arrived at Bonn on the Rhine, on the 15th at Andernach, on the 16th at Coblentz, where he was received by the Elector of Treves, on the 17th at Boppard, on the 18th at Bacharach, and on the 19th at Mayence, where the Elector entertained him at his house. On the 21st he reached Oppenheim and there received intelligence that Doria had taken from the Turks a place called Monasterio, and was sailing towards Africa. On the 22nd he went to Worms, and on the 23rd to Spires, where on the 24th the Elector Palatine and the Bishop of Strasburg came to the Emperor. On the 25th his Majesty indulged in the pleasures of the chase.

On the 27th he proceeded to Bretten across the Rhine, on the 28th to Giengen, a town of Wurtemberg, where the Duke had an audience, on the 29th to Esslingen, and on the 30th to Göppingen.

On the 1st of July he came to Geislingen, on the 2nd to Ulm, on the 4th to Giengen, on the 5th to Nördlingen, on the 6th to Donauwerth, on the 7th to Westendorf, and on the 8th to Augsburg, which place the King of the Romans had reached before him. On the 26th of July the Diet was opened. On the 29th the Emperor went through Bruck to Munich, and returned to Augsburg.

burg on the 8th of August, where the Pope's Nuncio had an audience on the 11th.

On the 18th of August the States returned their answer to the propositions laid before them.

On the 21st M. de Granvelle died, and his body was privately conveyed to Besançon, his native place.

On the 7th of September the Emperor replied to the answer of the States.

On the 10th of October the Stadtholderinn came to Augsburg, and left it again on the 26th.

On the 17th the Emperor was informed that seventeen ships had landed at Seville, containing three millions of ducats for himself, and three millions more for some private individuals.

On the same day the States made their representations on his Majesty's reply to them.

The Cardinal of Trent also set out for Genoa to meet the Archduke Maximilian, who was returning alone from Spain.

In the course of this month (October) the Emperor sent his herald, "Toison d'Or" to Nancy, to bring from thence the remains of his ancestor Charles, Duke of Burgundy, and to deposit them at Luxemburg by the side of Henry, King of Bohemia. On the 24th the Duchess of Lorraine took leave of his Majesty.

On the 12th the Emperor answered the rejoinder of the States. On the 15th the Emperor received intelligence from Rome that a General Council would be held at Trent in the month of May, 1551. On the 10th of December the Archduke Ferdinand arrived from Prague.

Ever since the middle of September the Emperor had often been unwell, and still continued to feel the effects of the gout in the following months.

1551.

On the 1st of January the Stadtholderinn arrived at Augsburg from the Netherlands, accompanied by the Bishop of Camerich, and three ladies from Lins. On the 5th the States returned their fourth answer, which being replied to by the Emperor, they at last gave out their final determination on the 9th.

On the 8th of February some tournaments were held, in which the Prince of Spain and the Archduke Ferdinand took part.

On the 14th the dissolution of the Diet took place, and his Majesty's speech was read in part by the Cardinal of Augsburg, and then finished by a secretary.

On the 7th of March the Infante Don Philip received the fiefs of the empire, as did his august father, without any particular specification; took the required oath, and kissed the hilt of the Emperor's sword.

On the 17th Duke Christopher of Würtemberg had an audience, and begged that his affairs with the King of the Romans might be settled in the most amicable manner possible, without conforming too strictly to what absolute right might require.

On the 7th of April the Stadtholderinn returned to the Netherlands, after having arranged all her family affairs.

On the 25th of May the Infante Don Philip returned to Spain.

On the 29th the Emperor, who had not been out since the 11th of January, joined in the chase, and at night returned to Augsburg.

On the 25th of May he also made a little excursion to Munich, but on his return from thence he spent the remainder of the month at Augsburg.



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