

*Corbera*, six Leagues from *Valencia*, but *D. Jerome Vique* coming to the Speech of *John Caro*, he rais'd the Siege, for which he was discarded by the thirteen Governors, and the Command of Captain General confer'd on *Sorolla*. The Viceroy having gather'd some Forces was marching to the Relief of *Corbera*, and came as far as *Gandia*, where *Sorolla* met him, they came to a Battle, in which many were kill'd on both sides, but more of the Loyallists, and the Rebels gain'd a compleat Victory. The Viceroy and other Gentlemen fled to *Denia*; thence to *Peniscola*, and then to *Morella*; there to recruit, and return to make good their Loss. *Sorolla* return'd to *Valencia*, and was receiv'd with great Applause. *D. Alonso de Aragon* Duke of *Segorbe* had now taken the Field, with what Forces he and the Gentry that repair'd to him, could raise; so that he had 160 Horse, and above 4000 Foot, with which Force he march'd towards *Monviedro*, formerly *Saguntum*, the strongest Place the Rebels had. Within a League and half of the Place, he receiv'd Intelligence, that 8000 Foot and some Horse were marching against him. The Duke sent *D. Jayme Ferrer* with his Horse to observe them, and acquaint him with their Motions, whilst he follow'd with the Foot. *D. Jayme* perceiving the Enemy so numerous, and that they march'd along the Ridges of the Hill to avoid the Horse, he drew near enticing them to come down and skirmish, and they despising that handful of Men did as he had design'd; by which means he got them from their Places of Strength, and sent to acquaint the Duke, that if he would gain an entire Victory he must make haste, Accordingly the Duke advanc'd with speed, found his Horse engag'd and the Foot playing their Part bravely, the Rebels were routed and 5000 of them slain, for which reason, the Place where this Battle was fought; is to this Day call'd *The Field of the Slaughter*. This Victory recover'd the Kingdom, which must inevitably have been lost had the Associates gain'd it. In the mean while, the Viceroy having recruited his Forces, advanc'd towards *Alcira* and *Xativa*, the People of which Places march'd out, and gave him Battle in the Plains of *Belluz*, which was

*Sorolla*  
 routs the  
 Viceroy.

Duke of  
*Segorbe*  
 defeats the  
 Rebels.

so resolutely fought on both sides, that they parted at Night upon equal Terms. At the same time, the Cities of *Oribuela* and *Alicant* with all their Dependancies, being 4 Leagues from *Murcia*, revolted and entered into the Association with *Valencia*, but all the Gentry went off to serve the King, and joining with the *Marqueís de los Velez*, they march'd towards *Oribuela*. The Rebels who were 8000 strong, thinking themselves superior in number were earnest to fight, which the Duke willingly accepted, and with such Success, that he kill'd above 4000 of them, and reduc'd all that Country. His Army increasing upon this success, he march'd further into the Kingdom, still gathering like a Snow-ball, so that when he came near *Valencia* he was 11000 strong, and had 13 Pieces of Cannon, with which Force he came to *Paterna* within sight of *Valencia*, threatening that City, which being then upon Terms of Surrender and the Viceroy at hand, he return'd with his Army to *Murcia*, believing the War was at an End. But the Treaty breaking off, the Rebels chose one *Vincent Periz*, a Fellow that sold Acorns, and took the Castle of *Xativa*. The Troubles of *Valencia* lasted till the Year, 1522. and tho' those of *Castile* call upon me, I will put an end to those in hand.

El Encubierto an Impostor.

9. What I am now going to relate is so strange; that whosoever reads it cannot choose but admire the Folly and Madnes of those Wretches, who had to do in this Rebellion. It was well known throughout all *Spain*, and never in the least doubted, that Prince *John*, only Son to their Catholick Majesties, King *Ferdinand* and Queen *Elizabeth*, dy'd at *Salamanca*; yet the Rebels of *Valencia* were so befotted, that they receiv'd a base Stranger flying to them out of *Africk*, believ'd him to be the aforesaid Prince *John*, took an Oath to him as their King, and he govern'd them two Years, till he came to such an End as he deserv'd, which we are here to relate. In the Year 1512. *John de Bilbao*, a Merchant of *Biscay*, going to trade at *Oran*, found a Fellow aboard the Ship who offer'd to serve him, in breeding up his Children, and keeping his Accounts, which the Merchant accepted, and was well pleas'd that he had found him. This Man was

low of Stature, thin Visag'd, his Complexion fallow, his Eyes frightful, had little Hair on his Head, and less on his Face, talk'd little, seem'd modest in his Behaviour, was a great Eater, drank little, and spoke *Spanisht, Arabick and Hebrew*. His Father was never known, but at his Execution, he confess'd, he was the Son of a *Jew*, and circumcis'd. He continu'd at *Oran* with the Merchant four years, in such Esteem, that in his Absence he entrusted him to take Care of his Wife and Children. The Merchant returning from *Castile*, was inform'd, that his Servant was too familiar with his Wife, or his Daughter, upon which he turn'd him away, without declaring the Cause, to avoid exposing his own Reputation. At that time, there was a young Corregidor at *Oran*, who privately kept a Mistress, he not knowing why this Fellow was turn'd off, took him into his Service. He had not been long in the House, before he began to make Love to his Master's Mistress, and would have taught her Negromancy, for he was not only a *Jew* but a Sorcerer. She acquainted the Corregidor with it, and he having full Proof, caus'd him to be whip'd thro' the Town, and then banish'd. He landed on the Coast of *Valencia*, at such time as the Kingdom was in an Uproar, and insinuating himself artificially among the Rebels at *Abgecira*, gain'd great Reputation among them. At *Xativa* he call'd himself *D. Henry Manrique de Ribera*, and being a Crafty Fellow, and the Associators ignorant hot People, they made him their General, and honour'd him as a King, or rather as their God. *Vincent Periz* the Head of that Rout, submitted to him, and said, he was sent by God, to restore them to their Liberty. The People of *Xativa* worshipp'd him as their Deliverer, call'd him, *El Encubierto*, that is, *The Conceal'd*; and said, God had brought him for the Publick Good. He perswaded them that he was Prince *John*, that it had been God's Will he should be so long conceal'd, and was now sent to discover himself and save that Kingdom. Having settled a Reputation among the Rebels, he kept Intelligence throughout that Kingdom, and in some Places of *Aragon* and *Catalonia* that were ready to revolt, carry'd on a Conspiracy to murder the Marquess of *Genete*, who govern'd in the City

ty of *Valencia*, and was himself privately convey'd into it, the better to manage his Designs. That City being in the Distress before-mention'd, the Religious People, and some Loyalists, had intreated the Marquess *de Cenete* to take upon him the Government of it, which he did, with such Courage and Resolution, that he apprehended several of the Mutiniers, and hang'd the Heads of them, which struck a Terror into the rest. This done, he march'd out against a Company of the *Germanats*, so these Rebels call'd themselves, that had gone out of the City, routed them, and took their Colours. A great Number of these Wretches flocking to the Marquess's House in the City, and he going out to appease them; his Lady was so terrify'd, to see her Husband among so many vile Miscreants in danger of his Life, that she fell down and soon after dy'd. *Alonso Periz* who headed the *Germanats*, came with a great number of them, planted his Cannon, and intrench'd himself before the City; from whence, upon his ringing a Bell, abundance of the Rascallity went out to him; but the Marquess kept such Order within, that those Traytors were forc'd to break up, and return towards *Monviedro*. The Marquess pursu'd, and falling upon them with great Resolution, routed them, and took their Cannon, but hindred much of the Slaughter, which he had better not have done, for none of them ever repented. This done, he return'd to *Valencia*.

10. The Viceroy with what Forces he could gather lay before *Xativa*, but the Rebels were so dexterous that they corrupted his Soldiers, and had lay'd a Design that they should mutiny, and the Town seconding them, destroy the Loyalists, then seizing their Cannon, make themselves Masters of *Valencia*. Tho' the Conspiracy was discover'd, it was hard to disappoint it, because the Rebels were too strong. Nor could the Marquess of *Cenete*, tho' he came from *Valencia*, and ventur'd his Person in *Xativa* do any good; for there *Alonso Periz* made him Prisoner, and kept him some Days. At last he was releas'd, and upon the earnest Intreaty of the well affected Party in *Valencia*, return'd to that City. *Vincent Periz* follow'd him thither, and intrench'd himself strongly within the Place, resolving to plunder it, and kill all that should oppose him. It was not

not possible for the Loyal Party to dislodge him, or scarce defend themselves, therefore the Marquess so order'd it, that no Action hapned, and all the Mutiniers return'd to their Houses. Upon the following Days, the Marquess took an Account of all the Loyal Citizens, there were in the place arm'd and encourag'd them to stand by him, and they swore to live and dye in his Quarrel. His Contrivance being known, the Rebels again assembled and fortify'd themselves as before; so that now there was no Remedy, but putting all to the hazard of a Battle. But the Marquess knowing how odious the Gentry were to the Townsmen, order'd them to stay in the great Church, for fear lest the Commons in hatred to them should forsake him; and it was well contriv'd, for in the heat of the Fight many cry'd out, *Let us go back and kill the Gentlemen, and not butcher one another for their pleasure.* Before they engag'd, the Marquess to encourage his Party, contriv'd a Counterfeit Express to come, and bring the News that the Viceroy had taken *Xativa*, which put new Life into his People; then he order'd the Gates to be shut, that the Outlaws abroad might not flock into Town to the Assistance of their Companions. Many of the Marquess's Men, either thro' Fear or Disaffection slipt away, and he seeing no Body durst attack the Enemy, because they were intrench'd in a narrow Street, and all the Windows and Tops of Houses full of People, ready to throw down Stones and other Weapons; he seeing this, ran up the Street foremost, crying, *Let the King live and Traitors dye, fall on my Friends.* The very sight of the Marquess daunted *Alonso Periz*, but many of his Men fell on, and had endanger'd him, but for his good Armour. *Periz* seeing his Resolution fled into a House, and his Men missing him follow'd his Example; so that there was no further Trouble than to drag them out of the Houses. As the Marquess was in pursuit of *Periz*, a Woman from the Top of an House, let fall a Pot full of Earth upon his Head, which beat him down, and every Body concluded he was dead. His Servants carry'd him into the House, and the Report of his Death being spread abroad, all had like to have been lost again; till he coming

to

to himself, came out again, crying, *Tho' the Marquess be dead, the King is alive.* With this the Loyalists persecuted their Victory till *Periz* was taken, his Head immediately struck off, many of the Rebels kill'd, and *Valencia* restor'd to its Duty. The Impostor call'd *El Encubierto*, or, *The Conceal'd*, expected to hear of the Marquess's Death, and Success of his Party in *Valencia*, that he might come and make himself Master of the City. But it pleas'd God to order it otherwise, and he was taken by the Marquess on the 19th. of *May*, 1522. he was drag'd through the Streets, then hang'd, and his Head set upon a Spear. Some other Troubles there were in that Kingdom, yet not so dangerous, which it would be too tedious to particularize, and now the Affairs of *Castile* call upon me.



P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife  
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

C H A P.

## C H A P. VII.

*The Ordinances drawn up by the Rebels for the Emperor to sign; he appoints the Constable and Admiral of Castile Governors, together with the Cardinal. Other Actions of the Rebels.*

I. **T**HERE is no People so barbarous and mad, but is sensible that Union among themselves is necessary for their Preservation. This made the Convention, as was said before, exhort *Valladolid* to be Unanimous, and lay aside all Discord, and to promise that within a few Days they should see the Ordinances, they were with great Labour and Industry concerting, in order to publish and send them throughout all the Kingdom very speedily, which they hop'd would render *Spain* the happiest Nation in the World. The Generality of the People flatter'd themselves, with the hopes that they should enjoy a more than golden Age, and the Convention was so pleas'd with the Applause and Thanks of the Multitude, that they resolv'd to send the said Ordinances to the Emperor by two Gentlemen, and a Fryar, not doubting but his Majesty would make them great for their Pains. But instead of that, he was so angry, that they were glad to fly to save their Lives. They writ Letters to all Places, thro' which these Messengers were to pass, to require their forwarding of those Persons, and in them sent Copies of the Letter to the Emperor, and of the Ordinances, which they desir'd his Majesty to confirm. I will give the Heads of the Ordinances, that the World may see what it was the Rebels demanded; for it would be too tedious to set them down at length, and a great Omission not to say any thing of them. The Letter to the

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Proceed-  
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Convention  
in Castile.



Towns and Cities, was, as has been said, to require them to give free Passage and Encouragement to the Bearers, *Antony Vazquez*, *Sancho Sanchez Zimbrón*, and *F. Paul*, and to stand by the Convention in pressing his Majesty to grant their Request. That to the Emperor contain'd a particular Relation of many of their own Insolencies, which they justify'd, and an Account of the Proceedings of his Majesty's Governor and Council represented in the worst manner, then they desire his Majesty to approve of their dissolving his Council, of their appointing another till his coming, and of the following Ordinances, to be establish'd and enacted as inviolable and fundamental Laws.

*The Ordinances.*

I. That His Majesty return speedily into the Kingdom of *Castile*, and reside there.

II. That His Majesty speedily marry to the liking of his People.

III. That the Queen's Family be establish'd as becomes Her Dignity.

IV. That His Majesty bring over no Foreigners to have any Perfection in *Spain*, but employ only the Natives.

V. That neither He nor His Successors keep Foreign Guards.

VI. That His Majesty's Table be the same, as was kept by his Grandfather King *Ferdinand*.

VII. That no Sallaries be given to any Persons, who do not, or cannot serve His Majesty.

VIII. That all unnecessary Offices be suppress'd.

IX. That no Grandee have any Employment in the Revenue.

X. That during His Majesty's Absence, His Servants in *Spain* be paid out of the Revenue.

XI. That whensoever it shall be requisite on any Account to appoint Governors in *Castile*, they be Natives.

XII. That those who are not such at present be remov'd.

XIII. That the Governors have full Commission to exercise the Regal Power in all its Extent.

XIV. That for the future, no Lodgings be taken up in the King's Name, but only for the King's Family when he travels, and then, if he continues above 6 Days in a Place after that time, they be paid for.



As also Quarters to be allow'd for the Guards.

XV. That the Revenues remain fix'd as they were in the time of King *Ferdinand* and Queen *Elizabeth*, every City, Town, or Liberty to answer its Quota, without farming it upon advance, which is an Oppression and never turns to Account. And that their Majesties be satisfied with the fix'd Income of the Crown, without Imposing new Taxes.

XVI. That the Subsidy granted His Majesty at *Coruna* be remitted, and no other ever demanded.

XVII. That there be sent to the *Cortes* from each City one Representative for the Clergy, one for the Gentry, and one for the Commonalty, their Charges to be defray'd by the City and Chapter: And that the King do not direct the said Corporations what Representatives to send, or what Instructions they shall give them.

XVIII. That these Representatives have liberty to meet and debate without a President being among them, which is a check to their Proceedings: And that those Representatives may be incapable of receiving any Preferment or Pension whatsoever from the Crown, for themselves, their Wives, Children or Kindred upon pain of Death.

XIX. That for the future all Representatives, belonging to the *Cortes*, may meet every three Years, without the King's leave, to consult about the publick Affairs.

XX. That no Money or Plate be carried out of the Kingdom, upon pain of Death; but new Money coin'd to a certain Standard, such as the Crowns of the Sun in *France*.

XXI. That there be a new Brass Coin, and none coin'd abroad be suffer'd to pass.

XXII. That no Corn, Cattle, Wool nor Hides be exported.

XXIII. That the present Council be dislov'd; and all the Members of it made incapable of serving again: And that none but Natives, Men of known Integrity and Loyalty be admitted.

XXIV. That all Judges and Officers give an account every three Years of their Administration, and be punish'd or rewarded as they shall deserve.

XXV. That no Naturalization be allow'd to make any Person capable of serving in any Court or

Council; and all Suites depending be heard in course.

XXVI. That no Member of any Court or Council be capable of holding more than one Employment at once.

XXVII. That in all judgments of Death or loss of Limb, given by any *Alcalde*, the Party may be allow'd to Appeal.

XXVIII. That no Bull of Cruzade be preach'd without the consent of the *Cortes*, and that upon a visible occasion; and all the Mony rais'd by it to be kept in the Cathedral, and not deliver'd, but for the Use it was granted.

XXIX. That no Grant be pass'd to any Person whatsoever of *Indians* to work in the Mines, and that any already pass'd be declar'd void: And that the India-House remain for ever fix'd at *Sevil*, as the properest place for it.

XXX. That it shall not be in the power of any King to make Grants, of forfeited Estates, to those Judges who adjudg'd them forfeited, or to give away any Goods or Mony they are not actually possess'd of; and that all such Grants already pass'd be declar'd void.

XXXI. That whereas several Patents, to ennoble mean Persons, have of late Years been granted, either for Mony or other unlawful Reason, the same be all vacated: Also that no Reversions of Places be granted, and such as are, be declar'd null.

XXXII. That no Places of Trust whatsoever be sold or bestow'd on Persons that will sell them.

XXXIII. That no Benefices whatsoever be conferr'd upon Strangers, and such as are already bestow'd be recall'd; and that no Naturalization be allow'd to capacitate Foreigners.

XXXIV. That it be not in the power of any King to alienate the Revenues or Lands of the Crown; and those already alienated be restor'd.

XXXV. That no Foreigners have the Government of strong Holds, or any Noble nor Great Men: That *Antony Fonseca* have all his Commands taken from him, and that their Majesties cause all the Garrisons on the Frontiers to be visited every two Years.

XXXVI. That his Majesty cause *Antony Fonseca*, *Ronquillo*, *Guiere Quixada*, the Licentlate *Juanes*, and others

others concern'd in the Burning of *Medina*, to be severely proceeded against. (These were the King's Officers, who serv'd him well, and endeavour'd to crush the Rebellion.) And that he will approve of what the Country has already done against them.

XXXVII. That his Majesty will approve of the Convention of the States of the Kingdom, and of all they have done and acted, in suppressing his Council, raising Men and Money, &c.

These, and many more, were the Ordinances, all of them set down more at large than this place will allow, which the Convention sent to *Flanders* to be deliver'd to the Emperor. *Antony Vasquez de Avila* went one way, and came as far as *Wormes*, where the Emperor caus'd him to be Apprehended and Secur'd in one of his Castles. *F. Paul*, and *Sancho Zimbron* took another way, and went as far as *Brussels*, where hearing how *Anthony Vasquez* had far'd, they durst not proceed any further: All the Rebels throughout the Kingdom cry'd up these Ordinances, as Holy, and said, if his Majesty pass'd them, the Kingdom would be happier than any other in the World: That he must be a cruel Man if he rejected them; and that the Convention deserv'd immortal Fame for so excellent a Project.

2. The Conventioneers having made themselves Masters of *Tordesillas*, and consequently having the Queen in their Power, and it being generally believ'd throughout the Kingdom, that she had recover'd her Senses, and approv'd of their Proceedings, their Reputation daily increas'd, and they puff'd up with Applause, still aim'd at greater Matters; which caus'd such various Proceedings, and that in so many several Places, that it is impossible to mention all, or even to observe true order of Time in such as are set down. At *Palencia* the Multitude would have murder'd their Bishops Brother, and not only him but the Clergy, for receiving of the Bishop upon the Emperors Nomination. At *Alcala de Henares* they turn'd out the Archbishops Vicar-General. *Medina del Campo* prepar'd to make War upon *Coca* and *Alahejos*, in Revenge for the Harm done them by *Antony de Fonseca*. Tho' at *Burgos* they had put themselves under the Government of the Constable of *Castile*, yet thinking he endeavour'd

Progress of  
the Rebel-  
lion.

to obstruct their sending Men to assist the Rebels of *Medina*, they flew off from him, forc'd him to dismiss 400 Men he had got together for his Security, and after many Affronts, oblig'd him to quit the Place; which Example was follow'd by several other Towns. Being at his own Town of *Briviesca*, in September came thither *Lope Hurtado de Mendoza*, a Gentleman of the Emperor's Household, with the Commission for him to be Governour of *Castile*, in conjunction with the Admiral and Cardinal *Adrian*, and brought Letters directed to all Cities, in which the Emperor complains of their Disloyalty, acquaints them how, to obviate further Inconveniences, he had joyn'd the Constable and Admiral in Commission with the Cardinal, and lets them know he would order their Representatives to meet before those Governours to redress their Grievances. In his Letters to the Grandees, he adds, That it being as yet unpracticable for him to come over till Crown'd in *Germany*, he gave them ample Commission to raise Forces to quell the Rebellion: Many advis'd the Constable not to hazard his Person and Fortune in so dangerous an Undertaking; but his Lady was for venturing all in the King's Service, and his own Inclination was so strong for it, that he presently began to act, The Admiral who was then in *Catalonia*, was fearful and endeavour'd to accommodate Matters, which the Emperor understanding, he sent fresh Instructions to the Constable to act by himself till such time as the Cardinal and Admiral join'd him. The Constables care was how to reduce *Burgos*, which he attempted to do by fair means, with the assistance of some Gentlemen in the place, who manag'd it so well, that the City return'd to its Duty, and the Constable put a Governour into the Castle with the good liking and approbation of the People. From this time forwards the City of *Burgos* began to disapprove of the Proceedings of the Convention, and sent orders to their Representatives to forbear any farther having to do with them, and writ a Letter to *Valladolid* full of loyal Expressions; yet at the same time sent a copy of the several Articles they thought good to petition his Majesty upon, which being much to the same purpose with those before set down, need not be repeated; only this may be observ'd, that one of their Articles is,

That

That the Estates of *Antony de Fonseca*, the King's General, and of all those that were any ways assisting or advising to him in the Burning of *Medina*, should be forfeited to make good that Loss, and in case they fell short, the rest to be made up out of the King's Revenues. This seems a most insolent Demand, when the Burning of that place was but the consequence of their Rebellion, and opposing his Majesty's Forces sent to demand his Cannon. The Council of *Valladolid* did not at all approve of the Letter they receiv'd from *Burgos*, yet that City writ another to the Convention, advising them to set the Queen at liberty, and leave all things as they were when the Emperor went away. These Letters, and some Promises made by the Gentry, caus'd several places to waver in their Affection to the Convention, the which thereupon sent an answer to *Burgos*, reproaching them with all the Extravagancies they had committed since the beginning of the Rebellion, and threatening them with the ill consequences of forsaking the publick Cause, which, they said, they should soon be sensible of. *Burgos* was not insensible of the Reflection, and answer'd in sharp terms, telling them They had been sent to the Convention to become Petitioners to their King, not to Lord it over him; that they had betray'd their Trust, and dishonour'd the Nation; that there was no doubt but their Principals, who employ'd them, would be their Executioners before the King could have leasure to punish them, with many other severe Reflections and Invectives.

3. *Valladolid* still continu'd divided in Factions, one being for adhering in all things to the Convention, the other for receiving the Constable and Council of State into the City; and upon this account several Frays happen'd, and many were kill'd and wounded. The Constable of *Castile* having receiv'd the King's Orders above-mention'd, made them known in all Places, and to all the Nobility and Gentry, many Towns submitted and own'd him as Governour; he sent for the President and Counsellors that had made their escape out of *Valladolid* to repair to him, which they did, and then us'd all possible means to get Mony to raise Men, because there was nothing to be done without Force. The King of *Portugal* upon his request, freely sent him 50000 Ducats, with which Sum and what he could

The Constable enters upon the Governments.

raise upon his own Estate, and by other means he gather'd some Foot, and writ to the Duke of *Navarra*, Governour of *Navarre*, to send him some Troops. The Duke sent 500 Men and some Pieces of Cannon; he also call'd to him the Forces that came over from *Gelves*, part whereof obey'd, others went over to the Convention, being debauch'd by *D. Peter Giron*, and the Bishop *D. Antony de Acunha*. This done, he secur'd the City *Burgos* for the King, promising several Franchizes, and giving them his two younger Sons as Hostages for performance. Whilst the Constable order'd Affairs in this manner, the Cardinal, as was said, made his escape out of *Valladolid*, and retir'd to *Medina de Rioseco*, whence he sent to the Constable and some other Grandees, desiring them to come with Forces to his assistance, which they did, and among them the first was the Marquês of *Astorga*, on the 26th. of *October*, bringing with him 1700 Men; next Day the Earl of *Benavente* with 2700; then the Earl of *Lemos* with 1500; the Earl of *Valencia* with 1000, and *Fernand de Vega* with 350, and every Day more and more flock'd thither from all parts, this being appointed the Rendezvous and place of Arms, for now there was no other hopes left but to proceed to open War, the Convention gathering an Army at *Medina del Campo*. The Conventioners, as soon as they heard of the two new Governours appointed by the King, acquainted their Principals with it, demanding supplies of Men and Money to oppose them, and at the same time writ a Letter to the King of *Portugal*, desiring his Countenance and Assistance. Tho' we know not what Answer he sent them, yet by the effect we may judge of it, since he never gave them the least Support or Encouragement. In the mean while, understanding that the Governours gather'd Forces at *Rioseco*, they summon'd all the Confederate Cities to send their Troops to *Tordesillas*. *Salamanca* sent 6000 Foot and 200 Light Horse, which with what was there before made up an indifferent Army. *Valladolid* being still divided, sent to warn those of the Convention not to exceed their Instructions, and the first design of taking up Arms. The same Messengers went to the Governours to acquaint them they would receive them into their City, provided they would not hinder the Proceedings of the Confe-

Confederate Commons, not raise any Forces, which in Effect, was no other than Inviting them to join in the Rebellion. The Admiral of *Castile*, whose Interest was great in *Valladolid*, Writ Two Letters to them, blaming their Conduct, and perswading them to have Recourse to the King in a peaceable Manner. These, and all other Letters, were Read in Publick to all the Multitude, and produc'd no good Effect, but a great deal of Confusion. After much Debate, they again sent their Deputies to the Cardinal Governor, with Proposals to Accomodate Differences; by sending their Grievances drawn up in Articles, adjusted between the Governors and Convention, to the King, that he might Grant their Demands; and in the mean while, the Convention to continue where it was; the Governors to be allow'd and obey'd as such, and the Forces to be Disbanded. The Cardinal and Council sent a favourable Answer, accepting of the Terms propos'd, and offering to Disband, provided the Convention did so, and would leave the Queen at her full Liberty. The Conventions Answer was not so agreeable, for they did not seem at all to Comply; but only complain'd, that *Valladolid* did not Act with as much Zeal, as when the Rebellion began. These Messages had been sent by the Council of the City; and now, the Answers were communicated to the Commonalty in all their Wards. They resenting, that they had not been Consulted before the Messages were sent, turn'd out all their Deputies, and chose others in their Places; then they depos'd the Infante of *Granada* their Captain General, and offer'd that Employment to *Sancho Bravo*; who giving them fair Words, gain'd time till the next Day, to Accept of their Offer; but stole out of the Town that Night, and went away Post into *Flanders*; where he was well Receiv'd by the Emperor, and Honour'd for his Loyalty: When he was gone, the Citizens went out in great Pomp, to receive D. *Peter Giron* Captain General for the Convention, compleated the 1000 Men they had Rais'd, and all in general, took a Solemn Oath to stand by the Convention, with their Lives and Fortunes.

4. *Segovia* was so divided, that they had a Civil Factions in War among themselves. The Earl of *Chinchon* held *Segovia*.  
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the Castle, but wanted Men ; and with much difficulty, convey'd Ten Fire-locks, with some Powder into the Place, which much disheartned the factious Party, thinking the Relief had been greater. Another Party of Loyallists had made themselves Strong in the Cathedral, which was Batter'd by the Mutineers, and a great Breach made ; yet for all, the Defendants stood Two Assaults, in which they vigorously repuls'd their Enemies, killing several of them. Nor was this all, for others had Fortifi'd themselves in Strong Houses, both within the Walls and in the Suburbs ; so that the whole City seem'd a perfect Seat of War. The Convention having resolv'd upon War, sent the following Instructions to *Valladolid*, to *D. Peter Giron*, and other Commanders of their Army, which was to Raudezvous there.

Instructions  
to the  
Army of  
Rebels.

I. That the Army be Commanded by *D. Peter Giron* Captain General. *D. Peter Lasso de la Vega*, *James de Guzman*. *D. Ferdinand de Ulloa*. *Alonso de Sarabia*, and *D. Gonzalo de Guzman*.

II. That the Army March towards *Medina de Rioseco* where the Cardinal, and some of the Council are.

III. That being come to that Town, they send a Herald, to require the Admiral to turn the aforefaid Persons out of the Town.

IV. That upon his refusal, they enter the Place by force.

V. That they Pursue, and Seize their Persons, and deliver them up to the Convention ; but shew all Respect to the Cardinal.

VI. That they do the same by the Constable.

VII. That they endeavour to bring *Palencia*, *Carrion*, and other Places to Join with the Holy Convention ; but that they meddle not with any Places belonging to Noblemen, except those that appertain to the Constable, and Earl of *Alva de Lisse*, who are declar'd Enemies.

VIII. That they be very careful, the Soldiers commit no Violence whatsoever ; and if any do, they are to Punish them severely.

IX. That upon any other Emergency, they are to expect their Orders from the Convention.

This



This was the purport of the Instructions, sent by Convention to their Commanders ; being now resolv'd from Words to proceed to Actions.

5. The Admiral us'd all Means to Accommodate Matters in a peaceable Manner ; and therefore Writ to the Convention, desiring a Pass to come to them. Their Answer was, that till he had turn'd the Forces, and Evil Counsellors out of his Towns, they could not admit of any Conference. He offer'd to send away the Forces and Counsellors ; but not the Cardinal and Constable, who were the King's Governors ; which did not satisfie the Rebels, who sent Two Heralds to require him to Expell them, and to lay at his Door, all the Mischiefs that should Ensue by his Protecting them. Besides, these they sent Messengers to the Constable, and Earl of *Alva de Liste*, requiring them to Disband their Forces. The Constable treated them Courteously, and sent them to the Earl of *Alva*, who seiz'd the Chief of them, cast him into Prison, and afterwards it was reported he strangled him : Which Action as the Rebels condemn'd, so others extol'd ; saying, no better Quarter ought to be given to Traitors. This Man had been made Chamberlain to the Queen by the Conventioneers ; who in revenge, proclaim'd the Constable of *Castile*, the Earl of *Alva*, and other Noblemen that sided with them Traitors, Enemies to the Kingdom, and to have forfeited their Estates.

## C H A P. VIII.

*The Rebels appoint D. Peter Giron their General, then Discard him, and give the Place to John de Padilla; they take Torrelobaton; the Nobility Tordefillas: Several Treaties of Accommodation come to nothing.*

1520.

D. Peter  
Giron Ge-  
neral of  
the Re-  
bels.

**B**OTH Parties weary of Arguing and Writing, provided now to Act, and make good their Cause by force of Arms. The Rebels chose D. Peter Giron their Captain General, which disoblig'd John de Padilla, who expected that Post-himself; for this Reason; the Deputies of Toledo and Madrid, would not Vote for D. Peter; and John de Padilla went away to Toledo, before the other came to take that Charge upon him. D. Peter came to Tordefillas with 80 Horse of his own, and began to hasten the gathering of the Army; wherein he was much forwarded by the Bishop of Zamora, who brought over to that Service, near 500 Men of the standing Forces, about 70 Horse of his own, and 1000 Foot, whereof 400 were Clergymen of his Diocess, besides the Troops of Zamora under his Command. Every Day there came in more Forces well Arm'd from several Places, and among them, some Gentlemen and Officers of Note. The Rebels thus grown Strong, began to rail at the Loyal Nobility, calling them Traitors; they talk'd of Marrying the Queen to the Duke of Calabria, who had been kept Prisoner since the time of King Ferdinand, and forbore making any further mention of the Emperor, only naming the Queen and Kingdom. In November the Admiral came to Medina de Rioseco, where he was honorably

honourably receiv'd by all the Loyal Nobility ; and finding all his Proposals for an Accommodation, prov'd unsuccessful, and that the Rebels under the Command of *D. Peter Giron* and the Bishop of *Zamora*, had taken the Field, being 17000 Foot, and a good Body of Horse, with the Cannon drawn from *Medina del Campo* ; he protested against their Proceedings, and accepted of his Commission of Governor. *D. Peter*, and the Bishop, canton'd their Army in the Country about *Rioseco*, and might have oppress'd the Loyallists, had they been Resolute and Active. The next Day they sent Two Heralds, to require the Nobility to depart *Rioseco*, and Disband their Forces ; but the Earls of *Benavente* and *Alva de Lista* apprehended, and treated them as they deserv'd. As soon as the Rebels knew it, they Advanc'd with 5000 Men, Commanded by the Bishop of *Zamora*, the rest of the Army following, and drew up before *Rioseco*, where they spent Three or Four Days, to draw the Loyallists out to Fight, and sent them a formal Challenge, which they made no Account of, being much inferior in Number of Men ; as also because, they expected the Earl of *Haro* with more Troops ; and the Admiral had Intelligence in the Enemies Camp, with *D. Peter Giron*, and other Men of Quality, among whom there began some disagreement. *D. Peter de Velasco* Earl of *Haro*, Son to the Constable, had receiv'd his Commission for Captain General ; and Marching with all Expedition, arriv'd at *Rioseco* with 300 Men at Arms, 400 light Horse and 2500 Foot, all chosen Men ; besides 12 or 13 Field Pieces. The same Night, others of the Nobility reach'd the Town with what Forces they could raise ; so that now the King's Party, made up above 1100 Horse, and 6000 Foot of Regular Forces, besides a great Number of Foot rais'd among the Noblemens Vassals. The Convention was not Idle all this while, but sent Orders to all Places, for the associated Forces to March to them, which they did ; and the Rulers in *Valladolid*, Commanded all Persons there, from 18 to 60 Years of Age, to be provided with Arms, ready to March upon Command. The President, and other Judges of the Court of Chancery, who had still kept a fair Correspondence with the Mutineers, perceiving things were brought to Extremity, endeavour'd to promote

promote some Accommodation, to which the King's Governors were well inclin'd ; but going from them to the Bishop of *Zamora*, he turn'd them away with Scorn, and presently March'd out, to intercept a Party of the Kings ; who having Intelligence of his Design, retir'd to *Rioseco*. Things being in this Posture, the King's Council with all possible Formality, Proclaim'd all that follow'd the Convention Rebels and Traitors : Nevertheless, at the instance of the Countess of *Modica* the Admirals Lady, She, her Husband, the Earl of *Benavente*, *D. Peter Giron*, and the Bishop of *Zamora* met at *Villabraxima*, where they agreed upon certain Articles in Favour of the Convention, which the Loyallists Sign'd, but not sincerely ; for they did it only to draw away the Enemy from *Medina*, because they streightned them ; and must have been their Ruin, had they not been diverted by this wile.

The Gentry take Tordefillas.

2. The associated Army, left their Quarters at *Tordubumos* and *Villabraxima*, without any visible Reason ; only it is suspected, that *D. Peter Giron* being of Intelligence with the Nobility, designedly betray'd his own Party, and therefore March'd away to *Villalpando*. No sooner were the Gentry at *Rioseco* deliver'd from their troublesome Neighbours, but giving out that they design'd for *Valladolid*, and securing all the Roads, that no Intelligence might be carri'd of their March, they went away directly for *Tordefillas*. By the way, they Took and Plunder'd *Pennasflor*. Captain *Boz*, *Medina's* Company, Pillag'd the Church, and Impudently resisted the Earl of *Haro*, who offer'd to Punish them ; but the Captain who had stolen a Chalice, receiv'd his Punishment from God, being the first Man kill'd at the taking of *Tordefillas*. The Conventioneers in that Place, hearing of the Approach of the Gentry, sent an Express to *Valladolid* for Succors ; but they having sent 4000 Men to the Army, could give none, nor did the Army, by the Contrivance as was believ'd of *D. Peter Giron*. The King's Army gave the Assault to *Tordefillas*, apply'd their scaling Ladders, and fir'd the Gates ; but they within defended themselves well. The Earl of *Haro* gave them a Summons ; they Answer'd, *they were as good Men as those of Medina*. The Earl Proclaim'd the Soldiers should have free Plunder, and gave the Signal ; some of the Horse dismounted, and Storm'd

Storm'd with the Foot ; but there being no Breach, because the Cannon was not fit for that Service, the Assailants sustain'd great Loss. Four Hundred Clergy-Men left there by the Bishop fought desperately, and one of them is said to have Shot Eleven Men, making the Sign of the Cross over them every time he Fir'd ; but at last, some Body Bless'd him with an Arrow out of a Cross-Bow through the Forehead, of which he Dy'd upon the Spot. The Place Attack'd, was the Strongest about the Town ; which the Earl perceiving, drew off his Men in good Order to another Part of the Wall, where the Assault was renew'd with as little Success as before, above 250 Men being kill'd. At last a Breach was Discover'd in the Wall, which had been only made up with Mud. Four small Pieces were Planted, and play'd upon it ; then the Soldiers running on with Pick-axes, made a small Passage, and rush'd in one after another, the Defendants neglecting that Place, as being wholly intent to Oppose those that gave the great Assault. This discourag'd the Defendants, and animated the Loyallists ; so that notwithstanding they met with vigorous Opposition, they made themselves Masters of the Walls, open'd a Gate, and then fell to Plunder, without sparing House, Church or Monastery ; but forbore Bloodshed. Thus in a Moment, the Inhabitants had not a Bed lie on ; the same had been done before at *Pennassor*, and several other Places. The Nobility went directly and kiss'd the Queens Hand, who receiv'd them Graciously, as was usual with her ; tho' little Account could be made of it, because of her Distemper. Nine or Ten of the Members of the Convention were taken, the rest fled, some to *Medina*, others to *Valladolid*. The taking of *Tordesillas*, tho' it rather incens'd than quell'd the associated Cities, yet it was an Action of great Consequence ; because it depriv'd the Rebels of the Shaddow of the Queen, in whose Name they pretend-ed to Act, giving out she was in her perfect Senses.

3. *Valladolid* was in a great Consternation, upon the taking of *Tordesillas* ; and there *D. Peter Giron* was publicly call'd Traitor, for having left it expos'd. They Writ to him to lay Siege immediately to *Tordesillas*, if he would clear his Reputation ; but he made no Account of them, and resolv'd to go himself to *Valladolid*

The Ar-  
mies go in,  
to Winter-  
Quarters.

1521.

*ladolid* with the Army. Abundance of his Men March'd that way before, without any Order or Discipline, Plundering and Robbing all the Country as they went. The Cardinal with several Persons of Quality, went from *Rioseco* to *Tordesillas*, where the Army broke up, and was Canton'd in the neighbouring Towns. The Cardinal, Admiral, and Earl of *Haro* stay'd at *Tordesillas*, the Constable with the Counsel at *Burgos*. *D. Peter Giron*, and the Bishop of *Zamora*, March'd with their Army to *Valladolid*, and thence towards *Simancas*, thinking to force the Place. By the way, these Two Commanders fell at Variance, and *D. Peter* went away from the Bishop. The other Officers were no less divided, so that they agreed upon nothing; and therefore the Troops of *Valladolid*, return'd home with their Artillery. Soon after, such of the Deputies as had fled from *Tordesillas* to *Medina del Campo*, repair'd to *Valladolid*; where they again set up the Convention. After this, both Parties forbid any Robbing or Plundering, or doing harm to any that were not in Arms upon pain of Death, which produc'd some little Security in the Country. Then the Bishop a restless Man, March'd from *Valladolid* to *Palencia*; turn'd out all the Magistrates, and with the Consent of the People, call'd himself Bishop of that Place; which done, he left 2000 Men there, as many at *Carrion*, and at *Torquemada*, and return'd to *Valladolid* in great State. *John de Padilla* at last came to *Valladolid*, and was there declar'd General of the associated Commons. *D. Peter de la Cueva*, surpriz'd 500 of the Rebels at *Rodilana*, between *Valladolid* and *Medina*, took and kill'd many of them, the rest escaping by Flight. Soon after, he made such another Expedition to a Place call'd *Zarca*, where of 700 Men, he kill'd, a considerable Number; and the rest retiring into the Church, took them all and brought them away to *Tordesillas*. *John de Padilla* with 2500 Men, advanc'd to *Cigales*, where he was peaceably receiv'd, and his Men Quarter'd; but they Treacherously beating an Allarm in the Night, Bound all the Inhabitants, and shut them up in the Church. At the same time, the Bishop of *Zamora* took the Castle of *Fuentes de Valdepero*, which was Surrender'd to him after standing two Assaults. It would be endless, to Relate all

Encounters

Encounters of less note, and taking of inconsiderable Places, therefore we shall pass by several Actions of small moment, that nothing of note may be omitted. Some Correspondence there was between *Valladolid* and *Burgos*, Burgos brought under which put the People of this latter Place into such a ferment, that they would have turn'd the Constable out; but he finding it was in vain to dally with them any longer, drew together all the Nobility and their Followers to oppose the Multitude, who knowing themselves too weak to Engage him, submitted and deliver'd up their Arms. Then he summon'd the Governour of the Citadel to Surrender, who after some hesitation, did it the same Day. The Constable put a Garrison into the Place, appointed a Governour over the Town, and from that time forward there was no more Disturbance at *Burgos*. Whilst these things were acting in *Castile*, there had been no less troubles in the Province of *Alava*, adjoining to *Guipuscoa*, where *D. Peter de Ayala* Earl of *Salvatierra*, who sided with the Convention, us'd all his endeavours to stir up the People to Rebellion; but all his Practices were disappointed by the Conduct of the King's Lieutenant, *James Martinez de Alava*, who kept those People to their Duty.

4. The King's Council sent *D. Peter Suarez de Ve-* Actions in the Mountain Coun-try.  
*lasco*, who had serv'd his Majesty well, to reduce the seven *Merindades*, which are priviledg'd Districts under Justices of their own in old *Castile*, and were then in Arms. He attack'd them so furiously, that they all fled without killing a Man of his, and thus that Country was quieted for the present; But it continu'd not long, for the Earl of *Salvatierra* being inform'd, that there was Cannon and Ammunition conducted from *Fuenterabia* to *Victoria*, by the Constables Order, rais'd 13000 Men in those parts and in the Mountains, seiz'd the Ammunition, and broke the Cannon to pieces with the Sledges of the Iron-works, because he could not carry it away, those that Convoy'd it having run away with the Carriages. This done, he march'd to *Victoria*, where the People to appease him expell'd all the Loyal Gentry, who betook themselves to *Trevino*, and sent to the Constable and Duke of *Najara* for Relief. The Constable sent 400 Foot and 100 Horses, who drove the Earl out of *Andagoya*, plunder'd the Place, and burnt his House. *D. Manrique de Lara*, Son to the Duke

of *Najara*, brought 2000 Foot and 40 Horse, took *Salvatierra* from the Earl, burnt a strong House of his, reduc'd four of the seven *Merindades*, and march'd away to joyn the Constable. When he was gone, the People of *Victoria* muster'd 600 of their own Men fit to defend the Place, and joyning others of the Country, march'd to meet the Earl of *Salvatierra*, whom they routed near the Bridge of *Durana*; he fled, but his chief Commander, *Gonralo Baraona* was taken and Beheaded, with him 600 Men were made Prisoners.

Concessions  
to Burgos.

5. When the Constable reduc'd the City of *Burgos* to their Duty, he articl'd, That unless the King granted those things he had promis'd them within such a time, he would depart the Place. The Time being elaps'd, he had some more Days allow'd, within which, an Express brought the Emperor's Concessions, which were,

1. A Pardon for all things past. 2. He remitted the Subsidy to that City and all its Territory. 3. He granted them a free Market once a Week. The People having demanded much more, were not satisfy'd with this, and therefore assembling in a tumultuous manner, requir'd the Constable and Council to depart the City; but he was now so well guarded, that he made no account of them, however he gave them good Words, and promis'd to write to the Emperor in their behalf, with which Answer they dispers'd, tho' not well satisfy'd. The Kingdom of *Toledo* was all in a Flame, the spirit of Rebellion reigning throughout it, and in that noble City no body appear'd so forward or violent

Lady Ma-  
ry Pacheco

as the Lady *Mary Pacheco*, Wife to *John de Padilla*, and Daughter to the Earl of *Tendilla*. *E. Antony de Guevara* who liv'd at that time, in a Letter to her says, She rob'd the Treasury of the Cathedral to Pay the Soldiers, and gave Credit to a Moorish Woman-Slave, who dealt with the Devil, and told her, That her Husband would come to be a King or very near it; but he was Executed, and she Dy'd miserably in Banishment. To quell the Disorders in those Parts, *D. Antony de Zuniga*, Great Prior of *S. John of Rhodes*, was appointed General there by the Governours. He began to raise Men at *Consuegra*, and took the Field; what farther he did we shall see in its place. A Priest, sent by the Governours to *Valladolid*, carry'd the King's Orders for the Court of *Chancery* and University to  
remove



remove out of that Place, which the Multitude understanding, they cast the Priest into Prison, made away with the Emperor's Order, took away his Seal from the Keeper, and bestow'd it as they thought fit. These Outrages made the Animosities irreconcilable, and therefore the Gentry sent to *Valladolid* to desie the Commons and declare them Rebels, who did not fail to do as much on their side against the Gentry.

6. *D. Peter Lasso*, grown somewhat weary of the Rebellion, endeavour'd to be reconcil'd to the King, but yet stood upon high Terms, not only for himself, but for all the Kingdom, demanding the Confirmation of all those Articles the Convention had at first drawn up. The Governours held Correspondence with him by the means of one *Ortiz* and others, and after much debate and many dangers they agreed, the Governours granting all the Articles but five upon condition, *D. Peter* was to draw off from the Convention several of the Representatives, some Forces from their Army, and part of their Artillery. These Messages could not pass so privately, but that something being rumour'd abroad, the Multitude began to be jealous of *D. Peter*, and *John de Padilla*, to make him the more odious, us'd all his Interest to have the Convention choose him General. His Design succeeded so well, that the Convention nominated him; but the Rabble rising, threaten'd to pull him to pieces, and declar'd they would have none but *John de Padilla* and the Bishop, which was done with such fury and vehemency that the Convention was forc'd to comply: *John de Padilla* was appointed General, and *D. Peter Lasso* resolv'd from that Day to forsake the Commons, as did several of his Friends. At this time there were 400 Horse of the old Troops that came from *Gelves*, and had deserted from the King's Service at *Valladolid*, and threaten'd to begone unless they were paid their Arrears, which amounted to 8000 Ducats in all. Such a Sum the City knew not where to raise, and was loath to part with those Men because they were old Soldiers, therefore they forcibly took out of the Monastery of *S. Benedict* 6000 Ducats, left there in Trust by private Persons, another Sum out of the Colledge, and borrow'd the rest about the Town to pay those Men: Thus they rob'd, beg'd and borrow'd to carry on their Rebellion;

John de  
Padilla  
General

mbra y Generalife

ruin'd their Country and Families to save paying an inconsiderable Tax, and devour'd one another to oppose their Sovereign.

*Rebels take  
the Field.*

7. All endeavours for Peace being disappointed by the Heads of the Commonalty, who were too far engag'd to look back, at last *John de Padilla*, their new General, march'd from *Valladolid* on the 16th of *February*, 1521. and being joyn'd by the Bishop of *Zamora*, and other Commanders with all their Forces, posted his Troops in the Villages about *Simancas*, plundering all the Country about to strengthen that Place, because the Garrison in it was a mighty check upon *Valladolid*. Nevertheless, on the 21st *John de Padilla* march'd away with 7000 Foot and 500 Horse, and about two in the Morning enter'd and Plunder'd the Suburbs of *Torrelobaton*; when Day appear'd he plant-ed his Cannon, began the Battery, and before any Breach was made, gave a general Assault with Scaling Ladders; but the Place being well defended, he was repuls'd with considerable loss. Next Day the Battery play'd again without success, it being planted against the strongest part of the Wall, and therefore was remov'd the 3d Day so conveniently, that some small Breaches were made, and the Troops of *Valladolid* and *Toledo* gave a furious Attack tho' disorderly, and were again beaten off with loss. The Earl of *Haro* was sent by the Admiral with 1000 Horse to put some Succours into the Place, yet did nothing, being countermanded by him that sent him: Nevertheless, his approach caus'd *John de Padilla* to write to *Valladolid* for a Reinforcement, which join'd him on the 28th, being 3000 Foot and 400 Horse, all as eager to Engage, as if they Fought in God's Cause. Three Days continually the Place was batter'd, and then a good Breach being made, they storm'd it with great fury. The Besieged defended themselves bravely and did much harm, but being few in number, and spent with Labour, whilst they made good the Breach, a party of *Valladolid* scal'd the Walls in another place, and made themselves Masters of the Town, which was plunder'd, and the poor People barbarously butcher'd. It would be tedious to rehearse the Inhumanities they committed. Next Day they attack'd the Castle, which being full of Women and Children and ill provided, was soon

*They gain  
Torrelo-  
baton.*

surren-

surrendered, the Defendants Capitulating for their Lives and half their Goods. This Action gain'd *John de Padilla* much Reputation, because *Torrelobaton* was within three Leagues of *Tordesillas*, where the two Governours were with the chiefest of their Strength. They immediately gave advice to the Constable at *Burgos*, who sent 4000 Men with some Cannon to joyn them; which being known at *Valladolid*, they order'd out a like number, gather'd about the Country, to lye in their way, and by this means obstructed their joyning the Governours. These Disappointments oblig'd the Nobility to desire a Truce for eight Days, and tho' the Commons of *Valladolid* eagerly oppos'd it, at length the Deputies and Commanders consented to it.

8. The main design of this Truce was in order to carry on with less difficulty the Treaty for an universal Peace. Great endeavours were us'd by the Governours, with the interposition of the King of *Portugal's* Embassadors, and most of the Articles at first demand'd by the Commons allow'd; but they were now grown so haughty that nothing could be concluded, tho' some of the Convention were for it. The chief of these was *D. Peter Lasso de la Vega*, who from that time left them and went away to the Governours at *Tordesillas*. Thus the Truce turn'd to no account, save that during those Days the Rebel Army diminish'd, many of the Soldiers who had got Money or other Booty at *Torrelobaton* going away to their Homes, as did some of the standing Forces in that Service for want of Pay. To conclude this Chapter, we must add, that the Town of *Duenas* Mutiny'd against its Lord the Earl of *Buendia*, sent for Succours to the Commons, who were concern'd at it, because that Earl underhand favour'd them, and in supporting his Town against him, they must make of a private Friend an open Enemy, as they did rather than reject these Mutimers.

## C H A P. IX.

*The farther Proceedings between the Royal Party and Rebels; the Battle of Villalar which decided the Quarrel; Valladolid, Toledo, and all the Country reduc'd; Traitors Executed, and a general Pardon.*

I. **B**Efore the Truce was expir'd, the Corregidor of Medina going to Valladolid with 20 Horse was taken and most of his Men, by a Party from Simancas, which much incens'd the Rebels; but much more the fixing up in a publick place at Valladolid a Declaration of the Governours in the King's Name, in which the Bishop of Zamora, *John de Padilla*, and about 500 of all sorts were proclaim'd Rebels and Traitors by Name. Which Declaration was solemnly read and proclaim'd at Burgos, and appear'd one morning, as was said before, in the Market-Place at Valladolid, set up by an unknown Hand. In answer to which, the next morning was found on the Gates of the great Church of that City, another Paper, exhorting the Mutiniers to proceed in their Undertaking, and take the Field immediately with the greatest Force they could make, but the Author or Publisher could never be found. *John de Padilla* after the taking of *Torrelobaton*, being blinded with that Success, continu'd there a considerable while fortifying the Place, as if he design'd it for the Seat of his Empire; but this delay prov'd his Ruin, for it gave the Loyal Party time to gather Forces, whereas they must have been in great danger, had he immediately march'd to *Tordesillas*. The Admiral, who study'd all possible means to put an end to these Disorders without Bloodshed, knowing that the Lady *Mary Pacheco* had a great influence over her Husband *John de Padilla*, whom she was said to have put upon all his

Emperor's  
Declara-  
tion.

JUNTA DE ANDR

his base Practices, and knowing that his Father *Peter Lopez de Padilla* was still alive, tho' very old and almost doating, he sent a Gentleman to them to perswade them to reduce him to his Duty and the King's Service; but without Success, for the Lady was proud of her Husband's Preferment among the Rebels, and expected to be no less than a Queen, having been told she should be so by a Moorish Slave skill'd in Witchcraft; and as for the Father he had not so much Command over his Son, nor Judgment enough left to manage that Affair. The Convention, in revenge for the King's Declaration being posted up in *Valladolid*, drew up another of their own contriving, and had it Read with great solemnity, Drums beating, and Trumpets sounding on a Scaffold erected for that purpose in the great Market-Place of that City. In it they declar'd the Admiral and Constable of *Castile*, and several other Persons of all degrees Traitors, and laid many hainous and scandalous Crimes to their charge.

2. These Provocations incens'd both Parties, so that they were ever abroad doing much harm, especially the Rebels of *Torrelobaton*, whom the Earl of *Haro* meeting one Day, he kill'd several of them, and took above 140 Prisoners, which made them more cautious for the future. *John de Padilla*, whom many of his Men had deserted, as was said before, finding himself too weak to deal with the Governours, sent to all the associated Cities for Supplies. At the same time, the King's Governours resolv'd to join their Forces, that they might be in a condition to Fight the Rebels in case they took the Field, or else to Besiege them in *Torrelobaton*. In order to it, the Constable and Nobility that was with him march'd out of *Burgos*; and taking the little Town of *Bezerril* by the way, where *D. John de Figueroa* was plac'd to hinder their Passage, came to *Medina de Rioseco* with 4000 Foot, 600 Horse, 3 or 4 Field-Pieces, about 530 Gascons, and 600 Moores of the Kingdom of *Aragon*, the Earl of *Almenara* brought with him to serve the King. Two thousand Men had been rais'd in *Aragon* for the King's Service, and were ready to march, when the Rabble of *Zaragoza* rising fell upon and disarm'd them, saying, There should go no Men out of *Aragon* to destroy the Liberties of *Castile*. *D. Peter Giron*, who was retir'd to his

King's  
Forces  
draw toge-  
ther.

Town of *Penafiel*, sent advice of this Success to the Convention at *Valladolid*, offering them his Service again, by which it appears he left them not out of any Loyalty, but because they would no longer Entertain him.

Success of  
the Loya-  
lists in the  
Kingdom  
of Toledo.

3. Before we proceed too far, let us look back what was doing in the Kingdom of *Toledo*. The Bishop of *Zamora* march'd with some Forces from *Valladolid* to possess himself of the Arch-Bishoprick of *Toledo*, that See being vacant by the Death of *William de Croy*, Nephew to Monsieur *de Chieures*. He was well receiv'd at *Toledo*, where they put more Troops under his Command, with which, and 15 Field-Pieces, he took the Field. His Adversary, *D. Antony de Zuniga*, grand Prior of the Knights of *St. John*, had 6000 Foot, and a suitable number of Horse, several Persons of Quality resorting to him. These two little Armies being ready to Engage, some religious Persons that interpos'd, obtain'd a Truce for three Days, which yet was not observ'd; for some stragling Soldiers of the Grand Priors fell upon some of the Bishops, and a Captain of the former coming to the Assistance of his Men, fell upon a Company of the others, so that both Parties running in to succour their Friends, the whole Bodies by degrees came to an Engagement, which was resolutely fought and many Men kill'd on both sides; but at length the Bishop's Men fled, being secur'd from pursuit by the approach of Night, which gave them time to make their way to *Ocana*. The Grand Prior march'd after them, and the Bishop understanding that he held Intelligence with some of the Inhabitants, in order to have the Place deliver'd to him, he drew away his Forces toward *Toledo*. Three Days after the People of *Ocana* Capitulated, submitting themselves to the Emperor, and receiv'd the Grand Prior with great honour. His Forces increasing upon the reputation of this Success, he took up his own Quarters at *Ocana*, and Garrison'd several other Places about *Toledo* to streighten that Place, *D. John de Ribera* doing the same on the other side the River *Tagus*. The Town of *Mora* belonging to the Knights of *Santiago*, seated near *Ocana*, had long continu'd in Rebellion; but upon the Grand Prior's Victory, submitted to him, yet in a few Days they revolted again, and not so satisfy'd, fell upon

upon a Captain of the King's, as he was passing near the Place, with a Booty of Cattle taken about *Toledo*, which they forc'd from him. Upon this *D. James de Caravajal*, with a Body of Horse, and *D. Ferdinand de Robledo*, with another of Foot, came before *Mora*, which the Inhabitants had fortify'd, and summon'd them to Surrender, to which they return'd much ill Language and fir'd upon the King's Men. *D. John de Robledo*, provok'd by this Insolence, enter'd the Place by force, fighting all the way to the Church, which was large, and all the Women and Children were retir'd to it, shutting and securing all the Gates but one that was left open, being pallizaded, and two small Guns, with some barrels of Powder to make it good. The Loyalists summon'd the Guards at this Gate to submit, who were so far from it, that they fir'd a Gun, which kill'd a Corporal. This so incens'd the Soldiers, that without expecting farther Orders, they brought a quantity of dry Vine-Branches, cast them up before the Gate, and set fire to them, thinking by that means to make their way unto the Church. The Fire coming to the Barrels of Powder, they blew up, tearing a part of the Church, and setting fire to the Timber-Work, which burnt in a most terrible manner, in so much that the People within having no other way to make their escape, but at the Gate that was fir'd, almost all of them miserably perish'd, to the number of above 3000 Souls, a most dismal Punishment for their Rebellion. Mean while the Bishop of *Zamora*, repairing to *Toledo*, was receiv'd with mighty applause, the People, as if the Right were in them, plac'd him on the Archiepiscopal Chair, and gave him Mony and the Plate of the Churches to Pay his Men.

4. Neither Party was quiet in *Castile* at this time. *Several*  
*D. John de Mendoza*, Commander of the Forces of *Val-* *Exploits.*  
*adolid*, set out from that Place with 700 Men, and coming before the Town of *Valcaxis*, enter'd by force, and plunder'd it. On the other side, the Loyalists gave two Assaults to *Palacios de Meneses*, but were both times repuls'd with considerable loss: But the Bishop of *Osma* made some amends for this disappointment, taking the Town of *Montealegre*, and routing part of the Troops of *Toledo*, of whom they sent 200 Prisoners to *Medina de Rioseco*. *John de Padilla* continu'd

at

at *Torrelobaton*, like *Hannibal* at *Capua*. The People of *Valladolid* consum'd with the continual Expence, and weary of the dictatorines of the Convention, assembled in a tumultuous manner, and repairing to the Cathedral where the Convention sat; bid them put an end to their Sufferings: and shew Reason for so many Delays. The Conventioneers told them, The repeated Proposals of Peace, and Treaties with the Nobility, had taken up the time; but bid them return to their respective Quarters, and that very Day they should have the particulars of all their Proceedings made publick in every Ward: Accordingly, that Day they met and had all the King's Concessions read to them, which having been mention'd in the foregoing Chapters, it will be needless to repeat any part of them. To conclude, the People not satisfy'd with what was offer'd, declar'd for War, and that to be enter'd upon with all possible expedition. Upon this Resolution, the Convention and Commanders of *Valladolid* gave orders for the Troops and Artillery to be ready to march, and most of the Deputies went away to their Towns, to take care their Forces should be ready to meet at the general Rendezvous: *John de Padilla* came privately to *Valladolid*, by order of the Convention; and at his return, carry'd away with him 2000 Foot well arm'd, 800 Horse, and 2 light Field-Pieces. His design was to *Barr* *Torrelobaton*, as he afterwards did, and to Fight the Constable before he could join the other Governours; but the Troops that were to join him, coming up too slowly, he fail'd of this Design. His whole Force was to consist of 14000 Men, all raw undisciplin'd Troops, and the Commanders themselves were not much beyond their Men, being divided among themselves, every one disdain'd to be Commanded by another, neither did a great part of this number ever join him. This being observ'd at *Valladolid*, the more discerning sort began to doubt of the Success, and therefore the Shopkeepers put up their Goods into Monasteries, shut up their Shops, and every Man betook himself to Arms: The Poor and Handicrafts were starving, and went about the Streets begging Mercy of God and an end of their Miseries, tho' it were with their Lives. They dreaded the Nobility, who were in a very good posture, their Force being 2400 Horse and



near 7000 Foot, all choice Men, well arm'd and disciplin'd, under excellent Commanders, and the Earl of *Haro* their General, who acted with much Bravery and Conduct. *John de Padilla* understanding that the King's Forces were marching to Fight or Besiege him, he resolv'd to march away to *Toro*, and thence if requisite to *Salamanca*, to expect the Forces that had not yet join'd him, knowing the Loyal Army was too strong for him; but this Resolution was taken too late, as we shall soon see: The Day they march'd out of *Torrelobaton*, a Clergyman being at Breakfast with *John de Padilla* and the other prime Officers, told him publicly, That he foresaw by the Stars, that the Commons should be beaten by the Nobility that Day, and therefore advis'd him not to stir out of the Town. *Padilla* answer'd, He had resolv'd to sacrifice his Life for the Publick, and left it to God to dispose of him as he pleas'd. This very Day being the 23d of *April*, before it was light he accordingly began his March towards *Toro*; the Artillery in the van, with the Foot in two Bodies, and *John de Padilla*, with the Horse, brought up the rear. The King's Governours and General having receiv'd information which way he design'd, set out after him three several Ways; those from *Medina de Rioseco* came upon his Rear, those from *Tordesillas* took him in Front, and those from *Simancas* on the flanks. The Rebels march'd almost as far as *Villalar* in good Order, and the Nobility were divided in their Opinions, some being against putting all to the hazard of a Battle, but others were positively for Fighting. This Opinion prevailing, they began to press upon them, and the King's Horse being numerous and well arm'd, and *Padilla's* Men ill disciplin'd, dispirited, their Officers unexperient, and the Foot marching up to the Knees in Dirt, they soon began to dismay; yet their Commanders encourag'd them the best they could, and the Loyalists began to keep them in play. Thus they held on to *Villalar*, where both Bodies being near one another, the King's Army began to play their Cannon, and the Rebels being at close Order, every shot did good Execution. This quite dejected the Soldiers, who striving to get into the Town, ran over one another, their Officers not being able to stay them: To add to their Misfortune, a great shower

Rebels  
routed.

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of

of Rain fell, which beat on their Faces, so that the Foot were stuck in the Mire without being able to move backwards or forwards; nor did their Cannon stand them in any stead, for their chief Gunner ran away, leaving the Guns sticking in the plow'd Grounds. There the Loyalists seiz'd them, and some of *Padilla's* Men at Arms came over to the King, the Soldiers generally throwing away their red Crosses, and putting up white, which was the King's Colour: Thus in a very short time they were totally routed. *John de Padilla* Fought with great courage, overthrew *D. Peter Bazan* and others, till *D. Alonso de la Cueva* wounded and took him: After which, *D. John de Villosa* being told who he was, Cut him over the Face, his Vizer being up, which all Men look'd upon as a base Action. *John Bravo*, Commander of the Men of *Segovia*, and *Francis Maldonado* of *Salamanca* were both taken, with above 1000 others, not above 100 kill'd and 400 wounded: The Rebels fir'd not one Cannon shot, nor kill'd one of the Loyal Party.

5. Two Days after *John de Padilla*, *John Bravo*, and *Francis Maldonado* were sentenc'd to Die: As they were carrying to Execution, a Crier, according to the Custom of *Spain*, went before them proclaiming, That his Majesty and his Governours order'd those Gentlemen to be Beheaded as Traitors and Rebels. *John Bravo*, told the Crier, That he, and those who had order'd him to make that Proclamation ly'd, for they were not Traitors, but assertors of the Peoples Liberties. Upon this he had some words with the *Alcalde*, who attended to see the Execution, and *John de Padilla* took him up, saying, Mr. *John Bravo*, Yesterday was the time to Fight like a Gentleman, and to Day to Die like a Christian: Thus they went on to the place of Execution, where their Heads were cut off and set upon Poles. As soon as the Rebel Army was routed, and the three principal Commanders executed, the Members of the Convention that were at *Valladolid* fled, and vanish'd like Smoke. Three Days after the Fight, the King's Army posted itself about *Valladolid*, securing all the Avenues, so that no Provisions could be put into the Place. The Mutiniers dismay'd, and the Loyal Party in the Town began to declare their Minds, so that they sent out some Religious Men to beg Mercy. After

some

*Valladolid*  
reduc'd.

some demonstrations of Anger, a general Pardon was pass'd for all the People of *Valladolid*, excepting only 12 Persons such as the King or his Governours should think fit to make Examples of, and thus the Place submitted without any other Capitulation, thinking themselves happy enough that they had escap'd being Plunder'd, as well they might. That same Day the King's Army march'd into *Valladolid* in good order, where the People were so hardned and obstinate, that it was observ'd not a Soul look'd out at a Window or Door to see them March. Only an *Alcalde* and *Alguazil*, belonging to the Convention, were hang'd at *Valladolid*, yet many fled, none but their ill Consciences pursuing them.

6. The news of the Defeat given the Rebels at *Vil-* Toledo  
*lalar*, and the reducing of *Valladolid* being spread submits.  
 abroad, *Duenas*, *Palencia*, *Medina del Campo*, and all other Places submitted, except only *Toledo*, which grew hardn'd in Rebellion, where the People made daily Sallies against the Grand Prior, who lay in the Conuntry Towns about to starve that Place; but they had laid in good store of Provisions, and Coin'd the Plate belonging to the Churches, so that they made no account of any Body. The Lady *Mary Pacheco*, Wife to *John de Padilla*, headed the Multitude, and encourag'd them in their wicked Undertakings. Nor was there any bringing her to Reason, being possess'd with the foolish Opinon, that she should be Queen of *Spain*, as she had been told by certain Witches. However, after the other Rebels were defeated; her Party declin'd, and *D. Stephen Gabriel Merino*, who was afterwards Cardinal, joining with the Dean and Chapter of *Toledo*, they grew so strong that they expell'd her the City, and she fled into *Portugal*, living the rest of her Days in Misery and Want. The City return'd to its Duty, and was admitted into the general Pardon and other Advantages, then granted on account of the War the *French* had begun in *Navarre*. *John de Padilla's* House was dug up from the very Foundation, the Ground plow'd up and sow'd with Salt, and on it a Pillar erected, with an Inscription containing his Life and miserable End. *D. Antony de Acuna*, Bishop of *Zamora*, seeing all lost, and that there was no safety for him in *Spain*, resolv'd to retire into *France*, with a  
 great

great deal of Wealth he had plunder'd. Being got in a Disguise, to a Place call'd *Villamediana*, a League from *Logrono*, on the Borders of *Navarre*, at the same time the *French* broke into that Kingdom, he was discover'd, and taken by one Ensign *Perote*, who deliver'd him to the Duke of *Najara*, by whom he was secur'd till the Emperor sent him to the Castle of *Simancas*. There he continu'd some time, and kill'd the Governour of that Place, knocking his Brains out with a Brickbat he carry'd in a Case made for a Breviary: This he did thinking to make his Escape, but the Constable's Son coming in secur'd him, without offering any other Violence, which was look'd upon as a great deal of Patience and Moderation in the young Man. This being told the Emperor, he sent the *Alcalde Ronquillo* thither, who by vertue of a Breve the Emperor had from the Pope, to punish all Churchmen that had been in the Rebellion, hang'd him over the Wall. This hapned in the Year 1526, unknown to his Majesty, and I put it in here to conclude with Rebels.

Bishop Executed.

General Pardon.

7. And that I may have no farther occasion to treat of them, tho' anticipated, I must here observe, That when his Imperial Majesty return'd into *Spain*, the better to quiet the Minds of the People, who dreaded some exemplary Punishment, he granted a general Pardon and Amnesty for all Crimes whatsoever committed during the Rebellion, and to all Persons whatsoever, excepting about 200, some whereof had been already executed. Of the Persons excepted then alive, *D. Peter Pimentel* was Beheaded at *Palencia*, the Representatives of *Guadalajara* and *Palencia*, with others, to the number of seven at *Medina*, and two or three mean Fellows hang'd at *Victoria*. *D. Peter de Ayala*, Earl of *Salvatierra*, bled to Death at *Burgos*, and was carry'd to his Grave with his Feet bare, and Fetters on them, to be seen by all the People: The wretched Earl was so poor and miserable in Prison, that he had no other Sustainance, but a little boil'd Meat, *Leo Picard*, a Servant of the Constables, carry'd him. His Son *D. Athanasio de Ayala*, Page to the Emperor, sold a Horse he had to Relieve him, and the Lord Steward acquainting the Emperor with it, his Majesty ask'd him for the Horse. *D. Athanasio* answer'd, Sir, I sold him to maintain my Father. The Emperor was so well pleas'd, that

that he order'd him 40000 *Maravedies* after his Father was Condemn'd.

8. The Emperor to express his satisfaction for reducing the Kingdom, kept a solemn Tilting and Bull-Feast at *Valladolid*, and ran several Courses himself, to the great satisfaction of all the Spectators. Very few of those excepted in the general Pardon suffer'd, and many of those that were well Born, had their Outlaw-ries revers'd, and were restor'd to their Honours. *Ferdinand de Avalos* of *Toledo*, was one of those that had been most deeply concern'd in the Rebellion, and was fled for it, yet he ventur'd to come privately to Court to sollicite his Pardon; which a Courtier understanding, he acquainted the Emperor where he was, who the first time took no notice of it; but the Informer two or three Days after coming again with the same Account, the Emperor in an angry manner answer'd, *You had done better in giving Advice to Ferdinand de Avalos to be gone, than in putting me in the way to Apprehend him*: Being inform'd how few had been Executed, he said, *It is enough, let no more Blood be shed*. As soon as the People of *Valencia*, whose Revolt we have given an account of before, heard of the general Pardon his Majesty had granted in *Castile*, they sent their Deputies to him, begging Pardon for what was past, and submitting themselves wholly to his Will and Pleasure, only making it their humble Request, That *D. James de Mendora*, and some other Officers might be remov'd. His Majesty condescended to their Request, and gave that Government to Queen *Germana*, appointing her Husband, *John* Marquess of *Brandenburg*, Captain-General of that Kingdom: He Dying within a Year, the Emperor considering the Royal Birth and Honour of *D. Ferdinand* of *Aragon*, Duke of *Calabria*, who being kept Prisoner in the Castle of *Xativa*, in the time of the Troubles in *Castile*; and the People offering him his Liberty, to make him their General, and Marry him to Queen *Joanna*, discreetly refus'd it, saying, He would not depart that Place without the Emperor's Leave: In consideration therefore of this his Generosity, his Majesty caus'd him to come to *Valladolid*, where, besides other Honours, he Marry'd him to Queen *Germana*, and gave him the Government of *Valencia*.

## C H A P. X.

*The Emperor's Coronation; his Wars in Navarre, Flanders and Italy; the French drove out of Milan; Rhodes taken by the Turks.*

1520.  
Coronation  
of the Em-  
peror.

1. **H**AVING run thro' the troublesome Course of the Rebellion in *Spain*, let us now come to the happy Subject of the Emperor's Coronation at *Aquisgran*. His Majesty having appointed the Electors to meet him at that City, set forwards from *Flanders*, and arriv'd the 21th of *October*, 1520. at a Castle 2 Leagues from *Aquisgran*, where the Arch-Bishops of *Mentz*, *Cologne* and *Treves*, with the Count Palatine expected his coming; the King of *Bohemia*, and the Electors of *Saxony* and *Brandenburg* having sent their Plenipotentiaries. The 22th he made his solemn Entry into the City in this order: First march'd 3000 *German Foot*, then the Magistrates and Burghers, then 150 *German Horse*, then 400 *Light Horse* of the Count *Palatine's*, then 200 *Crossbow-Men* a Horseback, being the Arch-Bishop of *Mentz* his Guard, then 25 of the Arch-Bishop of *Cologne*, and the like number of him of *Treves*; then 2200 Men at Arms, then *Monsieur de Chievers* Lord Steward, with a gallant Troop of Menial Servants; then a great number of *Spanish*, *German*, *Flemish* and *Burgundian* Gentry, mix'd with Kettle-Drums, Trumpets and Haughtboys, then a great number of Pages finely mounted, then 6 Kings at Arms scattering Money, then the Emperor's Foot-Guards, and he in the midst of them in compleat Armour. The whole number of Horse amounted to 15000. At the City-Gate the Clergy receiv'd him with Crosses, and conducted him to the Cathedral, where they lay flat on the Pavement, in the form of a Cross, till *Te Deum* was sung. Then he went with the Electors into the Sacrify

Sacrifice, took the usual Oath, and so retir'd to his Palace. The following Day being the 23th; the Ceremony of the Coronation was perform'd with all the usual Grandeur and Solemnity, too long to insert in so short a History. When the usual Ceremonies were perform'd, his Imperial Majesty summon'd the Diet to meet at *Wormes* on the 6th of *February*, and having visited *Maestricht* and *Liege*, went away to that City, that he might expedite his return to *Spain*.

State of  
Christen-  
dom.

2. Before we proceed to give an Account of this Diet, it will be proper to look back upon what was past, and what was the posture of Affairs in *Christendom* at this time. Pope *Leo* the Xth having added the Dukedom of *Urbino* to the State of the Church, thought of nothing but securing his own. The King of *England* had concluded an Alliance with the Emperor and *France*: The *Venetians* weary of past Troubles, thought good to be quiet: The Emperor's Thoughts were all bent upon reducing *Spain*, and living in peace: The *Genoeses* had no Power to raise Tumults: The *Florentines* liv'd under the Influence of the Pope; and all other Princes and States of *Italy* sought rather to enjoy their Dominions in a Calm than to raise the storms of War. In the midst of this Tranquillity the King of *France*, envying the Emperor's Greatness, began to vent his Spleen, and soon put a period to the Peace; not long before concluded at *Noyon*: The better to colour his Designs against the Emperor, he favour'd *Robert de la Marche* Earl of *Aremberg*, who was offended at the Emperor, on account of a Castle he was in Law about, which had been adjudg'd to his Adversary, who accordingly took possession of it: Hereupon *la Marche* withdraws into *France*, and raises Forces to recover the said Castle; but such as well appear'd could not be maintain'd by him, had he not been back'd by a greater Prince, nor durst he, without such a Support, have attempted to make War on so great a Monarch as the Emperor, who sent the Earl of *Nassau* against him, and drove him quite out of the *Low-Countries*, taking all the Towns and Castles that belong'd to him. Complaint being made to the King of *France*, that he transgress'd against the Peace of *Noyon*; in favouring *la Marche*, he deny'd it, yet presently after the Duke of *Bourbon* his General, took several

small Places in the *Low-Countries*, and thus the War began.

1521.  
Wars in  
Navarre.

3. King *Francis* seeing but very little prospect of making any considerable Advantage in the *Low-Countries*, thought better to try his fortune in *Spain*, where the Rebellion furnish'd a good opportunity of gaining an Advantage, and *Henry d' Albret*, rightful King of *Navarre*, was furnish'd with a good pretence to Invade that Kingdom then left naked, the Vice-Roy, *D. Antony Manrique*, Duke of *Najara*, having sent away part of his Forces, and the Cannon of *Pamplona*, to the Governours of *Castile* against the Rebels. *L' Esparre*, Brother to Monsieur *Laurec*, with 12000 Foot and 800 Men at Arms, entring the Kingdom of *Navarre*, in 15 Days made himself Master of it, all Places surrendering upon his approach, except only the Fortresses of *Maya*, which he was never possess'd of. Tho' at his first passing the *Pyrenean Mountains*, *L' Esparre* gave out, that he only came to restore the Family d' *Albret* to the Kingdom of *Navarre*; yet being now possess'd of it, he stopp'd not there, but went on and laid Siege to *Logrono* a Town of *Castile*. *D. Peter Velez de Guevara* was got into the Place with a few Soldiers, and the Towns-Men standing upon their Defence, it was made good for several Days against all the Power of the *French*, who batter'd it furiously, till hearing that the Governours after quieting the Troubles of *Castile*, were Marching to the relief of the Town, he rais'd his Siege and drew off, the Garrison doing him some harm in his Retreat. Next Day, the *Spanish Army* entred *Logrono*, where a Dispute arising about the Command of it, the Earl of *Haro* pretending to it, as having been Captain General till then, and the Duke of *Najara* as Viceroy of *Navarre*, it was decided in Favour of the latter. As the *French* retir'd towards *Pamplona*, the *Spaniards* pursu'd taking up the Quarters they left, and the 2d Day 7000 Men the Constable had order'd to March from *Biscay*, *Guipuscoa*, and *Alava* join'd them. There happen'd daily Skirmishes between the Two Armies, in one of which, the *French* had bury'd 3 pieces of Cannon, and several Barrels of Powder in such manner, that 1000 Men coming to Charge, they took Fire and blew vp most of them; so that not above 300 escap'd. In this manner they continu'd